



Asia Pacific Regional Meeting 2006
12-13 November 2006, Guatemala City

Proceedings

Asia Pacific Department
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Foreword

The Annual Asia-Pacific Regional Meeting 2006 took place in Guatemala City on 12-13 November, bringing together representatives from 21 Asia-Pacific countries, including 20 TI National Chapters, Chapters in Formation or National Contacts, and Maldives.

This report presents the main outcomes of the meeting and includes related documentation. PowerPoint presentations are also included in the proceedings CD-ROM.

List of Participants

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Agenda

Timing	Session Description	Format	Objectives	Contributors and Facilitator
Day One - 12 November				
08:30 09:00	Welcoming Session	Presentation	To present the objectives and agenda of the meeting. To make logistical announcements.	<u>Contributor (s):</u> Pascal Fabie
09:00 10:15	Session 1 Scope: National Expertise gained through key 2006 projects	Presentation by each NC representative <i>3 minutes/each</i>	To enable each NC to describe in 3 minutes ONE area of work where they have gained a strong experience through one of their project run in 2006, and for which they now hold enough expertise to provide technical assistance and coaching to other NCs interested in similar projects, and for which they could make high level presentations in international fora in 2007.	<u>Contributor (s):</u> Representatives from each NC <u>Facilitator:</u> Pascal Fabie Nikola Sandoval
10:15 10:45	Coffee Break			
10:45 12:00	Session 2 Scope: Regional APD past & future Work Asia Pacific Anti-corruption Learning Programme (APALP)	Plenary Presentation Introduction of questionnaire Presentation followed by Q&A on APD future plan 4 sub-regional breakout group discussions on APALP	To introduce the evaluation by AusAID of APD 2004-2006 grant, and circulate a questionnaire To report on APD finance To present APD 2006-2009 mid terms goals, and 2007 operational strategy and work plan To remind participants about the APALP, present progress, discuss scope of the programme in sub-regions. To enrich the suggested Learning Needs Assessment (LAN) questionnaire for APALP	<u>Contributor (s):</u> Nikola Sandoval Pascal Fabie <u>Facilitator:</u> Lisa Prevenslik-Takeda
12:00 13:00	Session 3 Scope: Global Progress on TI Measurements	Plenary presentation, followed by discussion	To find out about other NCs' indexes To discuss the 2006 BPI, CPI and forthcoming Barometer	<u>Contributor (s):</u> Eduardo Bohorquez (ED TI Mexico) Cobus de

	Tools		To present the latest work and conclusions from the Index Steering Group committee To understand NC needs for indexes	Swardt (<i>Director Global Programme</i>) Robin Hodess (<i>Director Policy & Research</i>) <u>Facilitator:</u> Pascal Fabie
13:00 14:00	Lunch Break		To continue discussions on measurement	<u>CPI, BPI, Barometer tables</u>
Timing	Session Description	Format	Objectives	Contributors and Facilitator
14:00 15:00	Session 4 Scope: National Membership Models	2 parallel theme-based breakout group discussions with self selected participation	Subgroup 1: To explore different individual membership models and coalition structure, with their pros and cons. Subgroup 2: To discuss the models, benefits and risks of corporate memberships.	<u>Contributor (s):</u> Stan Cutzach TI-PNG, TI NEPAL (group 1) TI-GERMANY TI AUSTRALIA (group 2) <u>Facilitator subgroup 1:</u> Liao Ran <u>Facilitator subgroup 2:</u> Lisa Prevenslik-Takeda
15:00 15:30	Coffee Break			
15:30 17:00	Session 5 (a-d) Scope: Regional APD Regional Projects for 2007 - 2009	3 project-based breakout group discussions	To update region of intended regional projects and present early concept note. To work together in project-based group to make recommendations on the scope of the projects and brainstorm on possible activities. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Curbing Corruption in the Forestry Sector</i> <i>Measuring Progress in Asia Pacific NIS</i> <i>Promoting Good Procurement in Water Sector Construction Projects</i> To hear NC interest in becoming	<u>Contributor (s):</u> Pascal Fabie Nikola Sandoval Lisa Prevenslik-Takeda Liao Ran <u>Rapporteur:</u> One rapporteur/group

			partners of these regional projects.	
17:00 18:30	Session 6 Scope: National Capacity Building for 2007 Key NC Projects	Presentation by each NC representative <i>3 minutes/each</i>	To enable each NC to explain in 3 minutes the ONE key area of work in which they are planning to engage in project for 2007, and for which they would welcome expertise input from other NCs. To cluster and create an Asian Map of future projects and expertise required.	<u>Contributor (s):</u> Representatives from NCs <u>Facilitator:</u> Nikola Sandoval <u>Map rapporteur:</u> Pascal Fabie
18:30 18:45	Wrap up Day 1	Plenary	To announce TI global TV advertisement for anti-corruption day To take stock of the discussions and achievements of the meeting. To make logistical announcements	<u>Facilitator:</u> Nikola Sandoval Pascal Fabie
20:00	Short opening speech by Cobus de Swardt on the Water Integrity Initiative Dinner (sponsored by the Asia Pacific Department)			

Timing	Session Description	Format	Objectives	Contributors and Facilitator
Day Two – 13 November				
08:30 08:45	Session 7 Scope: Global & National U4 helpdesk	Summary Presentation of Initiative	To raise NC awareness about this anti-corruption resource and research for use in their work To introduce advocacy opportunity of U4. To explain the model of U4 Helpdesk service	<u>Contributor (s):</u> Victoria Jennet
08:45 09:10	Session 8a) Scope: Global & National UN Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC) and You UNCAC Gap Analysis	Short Presentation	To inspire NCs the importance and usefulness of UNCAC To inform NCs about TI-S and other NC initiatives on UNCAC To inform NC about the Gap Analysis exercise To inform NCs about Indonesia's Gap analysis on UNCAC: what it involved, why it is useful, what plans for future use,	<u>Contributor (s):</u> Gillian Dell, <i>TI Global Programme Manager</i>

	<i>Indonesia's case</i>		To discuss immediate and longer term impacts	
09:10 09:40	Session 8b) Scope: Global & National UNCAC Chapter II & III <i>Prevention and Criminalisation</i>	Short Presentation	To explain the main provisions of the Chapter II of UNCAC, establishing relevance to NCs, highlighting specific articles of interest (e.g. private sector, procurement, whistleblower protection, role of civil society)	<u>Contributor (s)</u> Gillian Dell Lisa Prevenslik-Takeda
09:40 10:00	Session 8c) Scope: Global & National UNCAC Chapter V <i>Asset Recovery</i>	Short Presentation	To explain the main requirements of Chapter V on international cooperation for the repatriation and disposal of stolen assets. This session also looks at how and why States view this Chapter as problematic and their obstacles for implementation such as municipal legal barriers.	<u>Contributor (s)</u> Liao Ran
10:00 10:30	Coffee Quiz on UNCAC			
10:30 11:30	Session 9 Scope: Global & National UNCAC Strategies for CSO	4 sub-regional breakout group discussions on strategies for UNCAC	To use an UNCAC questionnaire as a framework to stimulate discussions on potential activities and needed capacities in relation to UNCAC Campaigning, Monitoring, Awareness Raising To discuss the desirability of sub-regional and/or regional strategies To discuss specific needs for civil society	<u>Contributor (s)</u> Representatives from NCs <u>Facilitators:</u> Nikola Sandoval Lisa Prevenslik-Takeda Liao Ran One global programme person <u>Roaming resource person:</u>

				Gillian Dell
11:30 12:00	Session 9 Scope: Global & National UNCAC Strategies for CSO	Gallery Walk Plenary Summary	To enable participant to view findings of all groups To highlight regional and thematic synergies and mutually supportive campaigns	<u>Contributor (s)</u> Representatives from NCs Gillian Dell <u>Facilitators:</u> Nikola Sandoval Lisa Prevenslik-Takeda Liao Ran
12:00 12:30	Closing Session	Plenary	To evaluate and close the meeting	<u>Facilitator:</u> Nikola Sandoval
13:00	Lunch			

Session 1

Expertise gained through key 2006 projects

Each National Chapter briefly presented the main areas of expertise it has developed through one of its projects in 2006 and in which it now possesses sufficient expertise to provide assistance and support to other National Chapters. This gave participants an insight into the experiences of the NC in the past year. The contents of the presentations made are summarised in the table below.

CHAPTER	PROJECT 2006	AREA OF EXPERTISE DEVELOPED
TI Korea	Coalition Building Among Sectors(KPACT)	Coalition building expertise
TI Japan	10 most scandalous media reports	Use of media in raising awareness of bid rigging/UNCAC. Corporate Sector Issues
TI Vanuatu	Education and Awareness Raising for school children and communities Media Awareness	Civic education: curriculum for schools and adult training being expanded to kindergarden level
TI PNG	Electoral Awareness Programme	Grassroots awareness raising through street theatre
TI New Zealand	Pacific Island Chapter Support	Fundraising coordination Facilitating coalition building
Transparency Solomon Islands	Coalition/Alliance Building	None yet
TI Fiji	Political Party Survey on Transparency Commitments	Adaptation of TI Books
TI Australia	Press Comments, especially on AWB, EITI?	Using the media
TI Sri Lanka	Post tsunami reconstruction	Coalition building, monitoring
ACGRC China	Integrity Measurement System for the Olympic Games	Organisation and management of Large public projects
TI Philippines	Advocacy on Whistleblower Protection. Judicial Reform	Advocacy for Reform Judicial Reform

TI Thailand	Research Civic Education	Radio Programme on Conflict of Interest/UNCAC Public Discussion Advocating civic participation Youth Training on transformative leadership
TI Pakistan	Procurement Youth Work Complaint Centres at local level	Complaint Centres
TI Taiwan	Integrity Surveys	Surveys Identification of sources of corruption
TI India	Advocacy on Right to Information Act	Access to Information Citizen Charters
TI Indonesia	Corruption Measurement Integrity Pacts/Procurement Corruption in Humanitarian Aid	Integrity pacts Humanitarian Aid
TI Malaysia	Integrity Circles for young professionals- courses Primary school programmes World Ethics and Transparency Forum 2007	Integrity Circles for Young Professionals
TI Nepal	Policy research Dissemination of info Public debate Local chapters	Organisations and management of support groups International speaking internships
TI Bangladesh	Making Waves – Measuring Corruption Research and Advocacy Work Communication/Dissemination of these findings	CCCs – Communities of Concerned Citizens Report Card tools Youth Work Street Theater

Session 2

APD past & future work

The presentation on APD past and future work began with introduction of the evaluation of the AusAID Support Grant received by APD from 2004-2006. The evaluation initiative stems from AusAID's renewed commitment to TI-S APD by signing a grant valued at around A\$2 million for the period July 2006 to May 2009. Together with their renewed commitment AusAID would like to undertake an independent evaluation of TI-S APD's first grant in early 2007. The purpose of the evaluation is to assess whether AusAID's funding agreement with TI-APD is relevant, effective and efficient in generating and maintaining political will for anti-corruption activities and raising awareness within civil society, government and the public sector, and to measure TI-S APD's progress in terms of its own objectives.

APD announced that it has decided to use the formal AusAID evaluation as an opportunity to collect feedback from all NCs in the region. An Evaluation Questionnaire was circulated to meeting participants together with request for each NC to submit filled in questionnaire to TI-S APD. The questionnaire is included in the appendices to this report, and the results of the questionnaire will be finalised by the end of January 2007.

The presentation on the AusAID support grant evaluation was followed by a report on APD finances 2006. The report included details about income and expenditures, financial information related to projects, regional overview of chapter finances and insight into APD budget 2007. More details are available in the PowerPoint presentation, which is included in the appendices to this report and in the proceedings CD-Rom.

Asia Pacific Anti-corruption Learning Programme (APALP)

TI-S APD team introduced the Asia Pacific Anticorruption Learning Programme (APALP), a regional professional development programme for NCs and key NC coalition partners, which it will initiate as a part of its anti-corruption activities in 2007-2009.

Participants divided into 4 sub-regional breakout groups to discuss APALP's present progress and to comment on APALP's suggested Learning Needs Assessment (LNA) questionnaire, which aims to identify areas of interest and expertise available and/or needed in the region. Below are participants' comments on the questionnaire:

East Asia:

- Participants suggested keeping the list simple and shorter
- They felt that some of the areas included were too broad (e.g. 'political science').
- They felt that 'language' should be added as an area of knowledge, or that language capabilities should be reflected (e.g., someone in Korea or China could be a strong specialist in election monitoring, but could not necessarily share this in English).
- They also suggested grading the relevance of different areas, or reflecting that some areas might not be relevant.

- They suggested that guidelines could be prepared on how to fill this in (e.g., pick 3 strong, 3 weak, etc.).

South Asia:

- Keep the list shorter.
- Produce 1 summary questionnaire per NC to reflect the collective expertise, knowledge and needs of its entire staff.
- Add a column to the questionnaire to collate information about the importance of the demand of each area of training. This should give info about the number of people in a given NC that would be joining a specific course.

Southeast Asia:

- The idea of using a questionnaire to evaluate expertise of specific groups of or within a Chapter e.g. Staff, Board Members, Management, Members, etc is a useful stocktaking exercise.
- It would be more useful to rework the exercise to limit the criteria to TI Chapter relevant subjects and to present it in a way that could also extract the required information.
- Using terminology such a strengths and weaknesses would not be as helpful as expertise and interests, conversely.
- The Chapters felt they should administer the skills check/evaluation and communicate their findings to TI. The questionnaire being conducted from TI-S directly to NC Board Members and so on would create extra work and confusion; Follow-up would be difficult.

Pacific:

- The questionnaire being conducted from TI-S directly to NC Board Members would create extra work and confusion.
- Will be coordinated to produce a questionnaire per NC to reflect the expertise, knowledge and needs of a Chapter e.g. Staff, Board Members, Management.
- It would be good to limit the criteria to TI Chapter relevant subjects and to present it in a way that could also extract the required information.

APALP PowerPoint presentation and Learning Needs Assessment (LNA) questionnaire are available in the appendices to this report. PowerPoint presentation is included also in the proceedings CD-ROM.

Session 3

Progress on TI Measurement Tools

The session on TI corruption measurement tools aimed at finding out about other NCs' indexes, to discuss BPI 2006, CPI 2006 and forthcoming Global Corruption Barometer studies, to present the latest work and conclusions from the Index Steering Group committee, and to change views about NCs' corruption measurement needs.

Eduardo Bohorquez, Executive Director of TI Mexico, provided an insight into corruption measurement on chapter level by presenting the National Survey on Corruption and Good Government (Encuesta Nacional de Corrupción y Buen Gobierno) carried out by TI Mexico. Robin Hodess, Director of TI-S Policy and Research Department, made a comparative presentation on TI's corruption measurement tools, describing what the CPI, BPI and Barometer are, as well as what they are not. Robin Hodess next presented together with Director of Global Programmes Department Cobus de de Swardt (TI-S) the outcomes of discussion points from Index Steering Group Committee on CPI, BPI and Barometer changes.

Robin Hodess's PowerPoint presentation "Measuring Corruption: an overview of our programme" is included in the appendices to this report and in the proceedings CD-ROM.

Session 4

Membership Models

This session looked at different models of NC membership followed by NCs both in Asia Pacific and other regions. The discussion took place in two subgroups, one exploring different individual membership models and coalition structure, with their pros and cons, and the second discussing the models, benefits and risks of corporate membership. In each subgroup, two NCs had been invited to be panellists describing the model they followed in the following areas:

- size and general socio-economic aspects of their members
- appointment mechanisms
- role of members in the governance of the organisation (frequency of membership meetings, decision powers)
- financial weight of members (membership fees, assistance in fundraising)
- involvement of members with the activities
- advantages and limitation of such membership model

In the subgroup exploring different individual membership models and coalition structure, TI Nepal and Papua New Guinea presented their models of membership. TI Nepal provides an example of "invited membership", whereas TI Papua New Guinea has an "open membership" model. Participants debated both the positive and negative sides of these two different models, the democratic mechanism, the dilemma between the involvement of the population and the effectiveness, the fund raising source and the possible risks etc. In the corporate membership group, TI Australia, TI Colombia and TI Germany made interesting presentations on their respective membership models.

Subgroup panels were followed by open discussion on the benefits and challenges faced by NCs in different situations. NCs were able to learn from the experiences of their peers in this regard, and to discuss how membership or other models of participation impacted on the accountability of the NC.

Session 5

APD Regional Projects for 2007 – 2009

The TI-S Asia-Pacific team presented concept papers on three projects it is interested in implementing in 2007-2009. This was prefaced by the distinction between priorities for NCs and for the TI-S Asia Pacific team, which were affected by NC priorities, but also by the capacity of the department and the regional dimensions of an issue. Participants noted the need for consultation with NCs to take place earlier in the project development cycle, and the need to be involved in the strategic planning of the Asia Pacific Department as this affects the support that they receive from TI-S. Participants divided in four breakout groups; three to share ideas and make recommendations on the scale and contents of the project concepts provided, and a further group looking at a new project area.

a) Curbing Corruption in the Forestry Sector

TI's Asia-Pacific Department has considered forestry corruption in Southeast Asia and the Pacific regions to be one of the priority areas in its anti-corruption work 2007-2009. The project outline for Forestry Corruption Programme was presented at the meeting. The aim of the project is to research, develop, and apply anti-corruption systems that will strengthen current initiatives engaged in promoting sustainable forestry.

The proposal was well received among participants. They emphasised the importance of partnership with local groups directly bound with forests, e.g. indigenous people and local churches. It was also stressed that importer countries Taiwan and China should be included in the project in order to better understand their views on the issue. Cambodia, Indonesia, India, Malaysia and Solomon Islands expressed interest in becoming partners to this project. Indonesia and Solomon Islands have later on confirmed their interest in taking part in the initiative.

APD is now in the process of developing a revised project proposal in Corruption in the Forestry Sector for Southeast Asia and the Pacific. The problem of identifying *how* corruption occurs will be approached by using Systems Theory, which provides the basis for understanding the structures and relationships controlling corruption events and behaviour. Reflection on the best approach to develop a systemic risk map of corruption in the forestry sector is currently being discussed. Revised Concept Note will be submitted to potential donors at the end of January.

The present Concept Note under development is attached in the appendices to this report.

b) Measuring progress in Asia Pacific National Integrity Systems

Building on previous experience, the TI-S Asia-Pacific Department has developed a project outline for measuring the impact of National Integrity Systems (NIS) in preventing corruption in society. The project aims at improving the quality and effectiveness of the NIS in controlling

corruption by closely linking research and advocacy programmes which are strategically designed to reach a specific audience.

Participants briefly discussed the contents of the proposal and shared views about NIS studies. Participants appreciated that the project was grounded on advocacy activities and that it looked more closely at the intended audience of the reports. In this regard, they felt that the reports should be shortened, and acknowledged the value of thematic issue briefings. In developing the methodology further, some felt more focus on the causes of corruption could be beneficial. They noted that the framework should be kept simple, and that quantitative information was risky, but important, and acknowledged that work is underway on this aspect.

Initial scoping concept notes based on feedback received have since been sent to AusAID:

- I. Monitoring Anticorruption Progress and Building Demand for Effective National Integrity Systems in the Pacific
- II. Monitoring Anticorruption Progress and Effectiveness in South-east Asia Countries' National Integrity Systems

These will be revised and submitted to AusAID at the end of January. Further funding opportunities are being explored for interested partners in South Asia.

c) Promoting Good Procurement in Water Sector Construction Projects

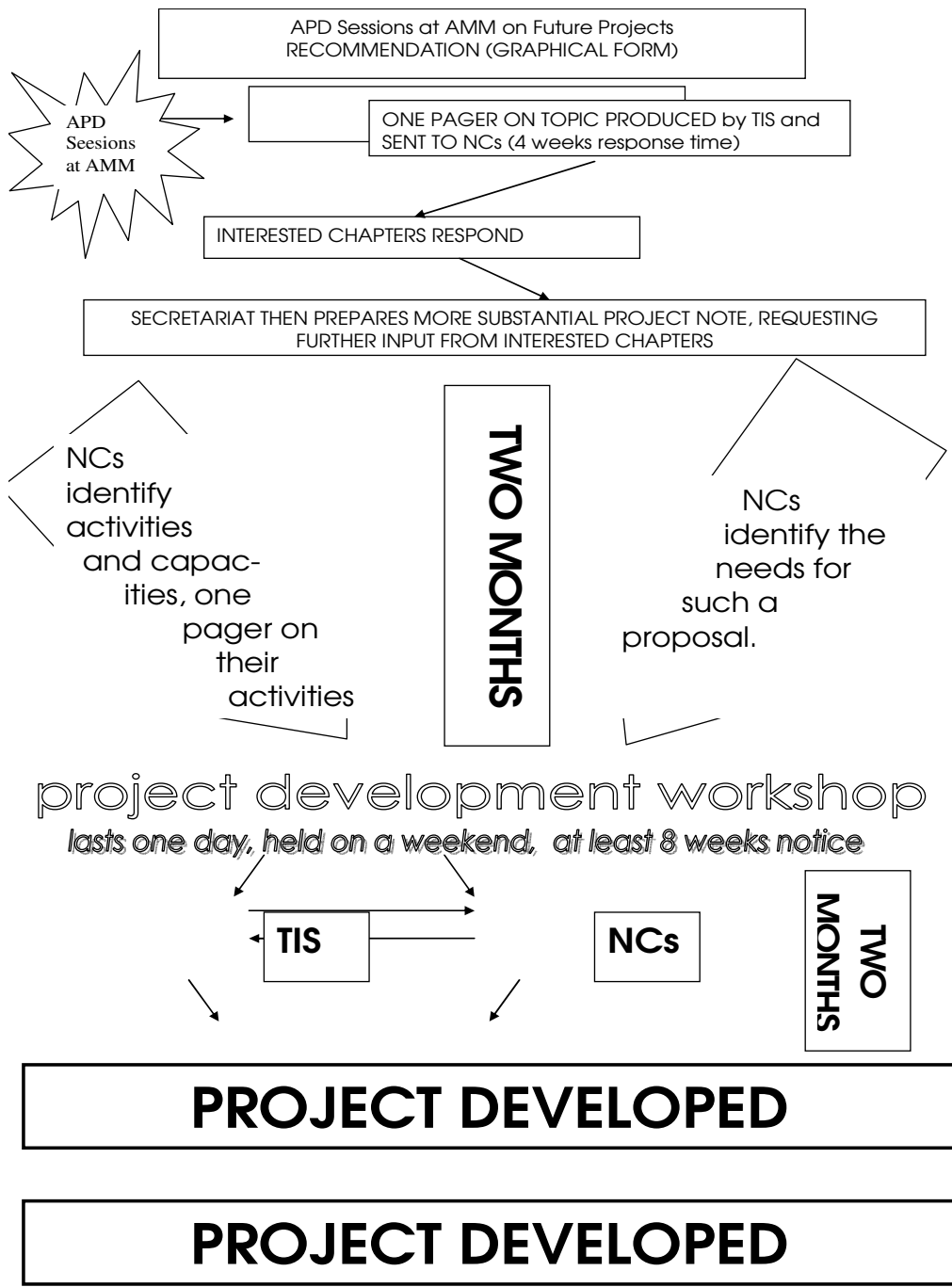
A project concept for "Promoting Good Procurement in Water Sector Construction Projects" initiative was introduced. The project aims to contribute to sustainable economic development by reducing losses due to corruption and collusion and maximizing returns on water sector construction projects. It aims to contribute to both private and public sector institutional governance in areas of anticorruption, transparency, and antitrust/competition policies relevant to water sector construction projects.

The idea was favourably received among participants. The Concept Note is attached in the appendices to this report.

d) Budget Transparency and Monitoring

A fourth group of participants started a new discussion into ideas on future regional projects. Political Corruption was mentioned as a key area, but after some discussion, the focus shifted towards "Empowering people to ask the right questions." Unpacking this topic resulted in different priority areas including access to information, citizenship, voter education, budget transparency, constitutional awareness, values, rights and responsibilities, and informing people how the system works.

Participants saw budget transparency as a key part of this and had 10 minutes discussion on the idea. The UK Governance and Transparency Fund was seen as a possible source of funding for a regional project on this issue. The next steps NCs envisioned are included in the diagram below.



Session 6

Capacity Building for 2007 key NC projects

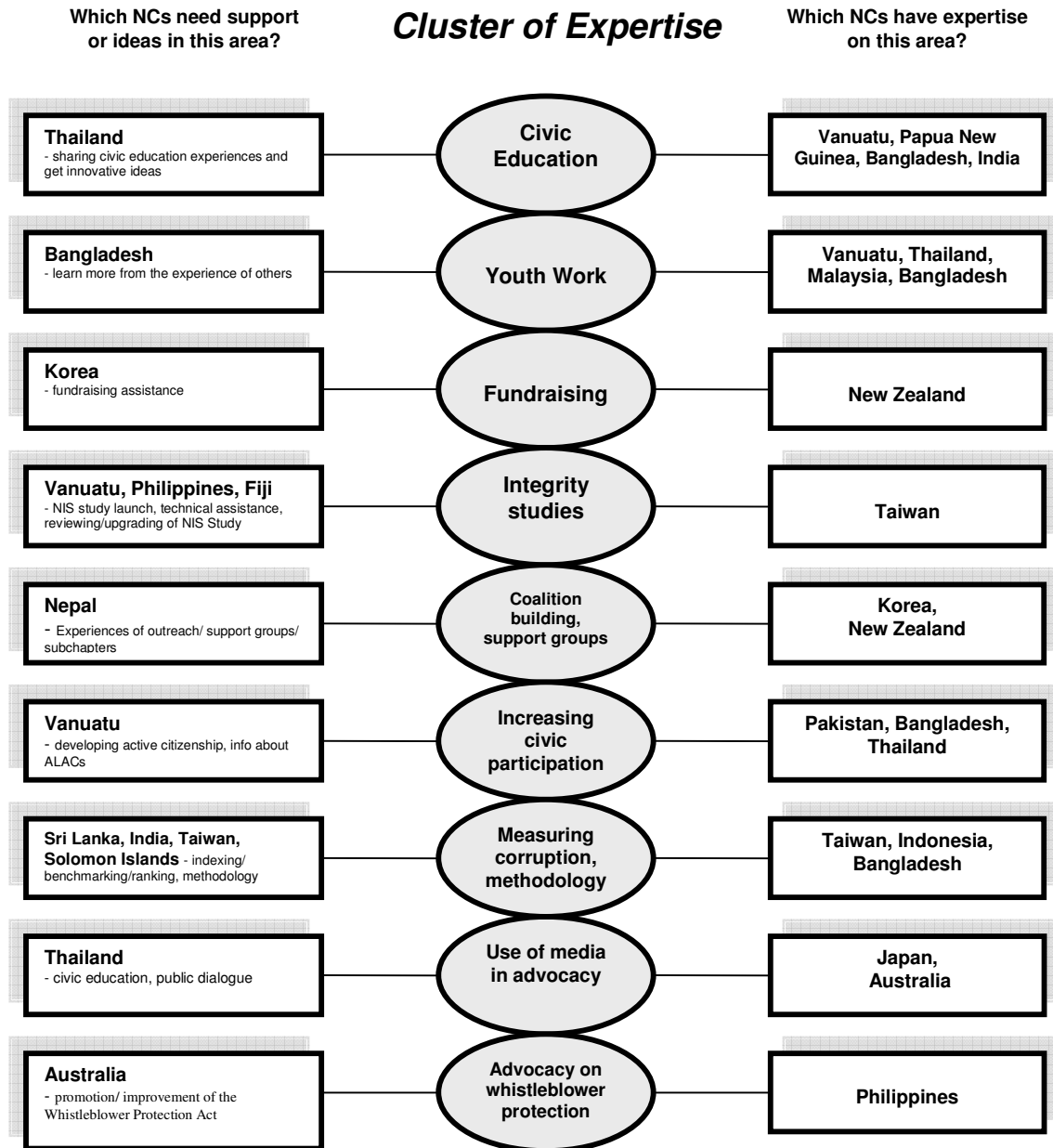
The National Chapters briefly presented the key projects planned for 2007 and explained what kind of expertise and support they would welcome from other Chapters in these projects. The output of the presentations is summarised in the table below.

CHAPTER	PROJECT 2007	EXPERTISE NEEDED
TI Bangladesh	Youth Work	Have a lot of experience in this already but would like to learn from the experience of others
TI Malaysia	World Ethics/Transparency Forum in February 2007	Would welcome experiences and input, including speakers and technical expertise
TI India	Study of Corruption in Rural Areas	Expertise needed in development of methodology/ technical assistance
TI Nepal	Increasing work of support groups	Experiences of outreach/support groups/ subchapters
TI Taiwan	Government Integrity Index	Ranking/ diagnostic support
TI Pakistan	National Corruption Perception Survey	Methodology is already available
TI Thailand	Civic Education: public dialogue and encouraging communicators of change	Innovative ideas welcome
CSD Cambodia	Khmer Rouge Tribunals begin next year	Assistance on accreditation needs
TI Philippines	NIS Study Launch, implementation of NIS support	Technical assistance
TI PNG	Electoral Awareness Youth Organisation	
TIV	Launch of the NIS Study Workshops on developing active citizenship	NIS: TI-S visit would be helpful prior to this. More information on Southeast Europe NCs experience w/ Advocacy and Legal Advice Centres (ALACs)
TI Korea	Enhancing Cooperation with Business Principles	Interested in expertise/input on corporate membership to the UN Global Compact.

	Coalition building	Fundraising assistance needed
China	Advising/assisting government strategy on fighting corruption Promoting the Business Principles Against Corruption	
TI SL	Project plan for a hot line to victims, assisting with complaints Creation of an anti-corruption manual	Assistance with indexing/benchmarking of corruption in different areas
TI Australia	Cooperation with EITI/PWYP, work on forestry/fisheries Promotion/ improvement of the Whistleblower Protection Act	
TI Fiji	Review/Upgrade of NIS Study Fiji	Assistance on NIS project
TSI	Survey/research on understanding corruption, on public attitudes and perception of accountability Outreach/ education	Need expertise on developing methodology
TI NZ	Political Party Donations	Suggestions on political party financing reform welcome

APD has consolidated the above expertise need information with the expertise information gathered in Session 2 into an Asia-Pacific Map of Expertise Sharing (see below). This map will serve as a starting point for capacity building for 2007 key NC projects by helping to propose and organise National Chapter exchanges and other cooperation.

Asia-Pacific Map of Expertise Sharing



Session 7

U4 Helpdesk

Dr. Victoria Jennett from TI-S Policy and Research Department gave a short overview presentation on U4 Helpdesk. Participants seemed interested in and enthusiastic about the initiative. Victoria announced that TI is currently planning to introduce a research service for TI movement. For further info participants are encouraged to contact Victoria Jennett vjennett@transparency.org.

Victoria Jennett's presentation is included in the appendices to this report and in the proceedings CD-ROM.

Sessions 8 and 9

Workshop on the UN Convention against Corruption

Transparency International Asia Pacific held a special half-day workshop on the UN Convention against Corruption following its normal regional meeting and prior to the TI Annual Membership meeting in Guatemala, November 2006. The Workshop's aim was to support TI National Chapter's work in promoting the ratification (accession), implementation and effective monitoring of the UN Convention against Corruption. The meeting was well attended by representatives from 20 National Chapters across the region (34 participants) and one representative from the Maldives. A complete list of participants is available in the collection of proceedings documentation.

The workshop looked at the content and scope of the Convention as well as the status of UNCAC ratification and the prospects for implementation and monitoring. Gillian Dell (TI-S) gave an overview presentation highlighting the importance of UNCAC and UNCAC monitoring and also introduced the UNCAC Chapter on Preventative Measures. In her presentation, she described the proposals in the TI Report on UNCAC Monitoring and referred to the upcoming Conference of States Parties in Jordan where important decisions on this subject would be taken. She also noted the importance of the gap analysis as a starting point for determining steps to be taken to ensure compliance. The gap analysis allows a government and/or a civil society group to assess strengths and weaknesses in national legislation and practice currently in place tested against UNCAC standards. Various formats have been developed for such gap analyses, by TI and other institutions, and have been used in countries in Africa, in Europe and in Asia. The Indonesian Corruption eradication Commission recently conducted a gap analysis. Rizal Malik, Secretary-General of TI Indonesia shared his understanding of the study and of the impact the analysis has had in his country.

Liao Ran (TI-S) walked participants through the Chapter on Asset Recovery. The meeting was chaired by Lisa Prevenslik (TI-S) who presented on the UNCAC criminalisation chapter

substituting for Stuart Gilman of the UNODC who made apologies. Meanwhile, Fritz Heimann (TI-USA) participated as a special expert in particular regarding the TI proposal to ensure an effective and efficient monitoring system under the UNCAC.

Following the presentations, participants broke up into subregional working groups: East Asia, Southeast Asia, South Asia and the Pacific. They discussed together what activities they might take up nationally or regionally to promote the UNCAC. In this context, they explored possible stakeholders, challenges and approaches in carrying out the activities. The exercise proved interesting and useful. Below is a summary of the points raised in each subregional group's discussion.

Area of discussion	Ideas with strong regional congruence (mentioned by majority of sub-regional groups)	Ideas specific to each sub-region
Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - campaigning for ratification of UNCAC (using media, lobbying government) - coordination and awareness raising with other NGOs/coalitions 	<p>Pacific:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - lobby for adequate resources to implement UNCAC - lobby for implementation/enactment of local legislation - briefing the private sector <p>South Asia:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - GAP analysis: Using NIS in implementation of monitoring campaign to mobilize peer pressure (parliamentarians, GOPAC) <p>South-East Asia:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - support anti-corruption agencies - public awareness raising workshop - advocacy for government to implement an action plan - initiate and sustain dialogue with government stakeholders <p>East Asia:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Workshops/seminars for awareness raising - Regional networking to exchange information and best practice to support TI NC work - Network with stakeholders - briefing the private sector - Gap Analysis
Stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - civil society, other NGOs - parliament, MPs - private sector/business - banking - media - anti-corruption agencies - judiciary - public authorities, ministries 	<p>Pacific:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - police - international community <p>South Asia:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - donors, development organisations <p>South-East Asia:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - academia - UN agencies - social and religious groups <p>East Asia:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - international community
Approaches	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - put pressure on government by ratification campaigning targeted at it - working together, networking, coalition building (public, private, CSO) 	<p>South Asia:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - UN Secretary General; icon of campaigns/appeals? - cooperate with UNDP&WB offices?

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - make a submission to next SAARC meeting related UNCAC ratification, implementation and monitoring - TI-S requests SAADR to put UNCAC on agenda - introducing a forum? - NCs send an appeal letter to state heads - identify and recruit front men (Aruna Roy, Gujral) - "petition" - common letter to governments - election manifestos in Bangladesh - GAP analysis: UNCAC plus ADB/OECD Action Plan submitted to regional meeting - push Sri Lankan Anti-Corruption commission to support regional meeting <p>South-East Asia:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - good governance on domestic level - on regional level: balance strengths and weaknesses: creation of data base of expertise and resources, collate lessons learned, regional country performance comparisons, hold training on UNCAC standards, create regional funding pot to support NC work <p>East Asia:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - approaches are national
Challenges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - funding - limited resources - political commitment & will, bringing UNCAC to the agenda 	<p>Pacific:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - international cooperation weak <p>South-East Asia:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - technical resources - networking - knowledge gaps - sustainability - developing the right strategy <p>East Asia:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of political will (Japan) - not a UN member (Taiwan) - politicised anti-corruption issue and dual standards by some countries make it difficult for an international cooperation

Generally, participants were aware of the need to promote the Convention and that the UNCAC itself can give crucial support to their work. However, they felt that they would require more training and capacity building on the content of the Convention in order to advocate effectively for its implementation. Participants recognised the need for monitoring and many were keen to initiate a gap analysis in their home countries. At the same time, many considered that a sustained approach would be best to achieve long term results. Challenges of stakeholder cooperation, low political will and lack of financial resources remain an issue for most countries in the region. A technical assistance package which could be made available for civil society through the Convention's provisions might be something to further explore.

All PowerPoint presentations related to UNCAC workshop are available in the proceedings CD-ROM. Gillian Dell's PowerPoint presentation is also included in the appendices to this report.

Closing Session

Regional Meeting Evaluation

After the meeting, participants were asked to fill in a short evaluation questionnaire. TI-S APD received together 23 responses. The following aspects were highlighted:

1. What were the *positive* aspects of the 1.5 day meeting?

- *Information sharing, dialogue and interaction* were considered to be the most positive aspects by 7 respondents.
- The possibility to *learn from other Chapters' experiences* was seen as the best aspect by 5 respondents.
- 5 respondents found learning about *UNCAC* the most positive aspect. The *UNCAC* sessions were seen as informative and providing better understanding about the convention.
- Other positive aspects mentioned: well organised meeting; focused meeting; good presentations; session about U4 was informative.

2. What were the *negative* aspects of the 1.5 day meeting?

- Many respondents, 10 together, considered the *timetable of the meeting too rigid*.
- The *time available for discussions* was seen *too short* by 4 respondents.
- Two respondents mentioned that there was *not enough time to hear about local experiences* or to change views about challenges and problems that NCs are facing.
- *Preparation time* was seen *too short* by three respondents. It was mentioned that documents and presentations should be circulated to the delegates in advance.
- Other negative aspects mentioned: some sessions of the meeting were directed more to TI-S than to NCs (1 respondent); some sessions, like *UNCAC*, included too much technical information, especially for newcomers to whom an overview of the topic would be better (1 respondent).

3. Which was the *most useful* session of the 1.5 day meeting? Why?

- 8 respondents named sessions related to the *UNCAC* most useful. Two of the 8 respondents named particularly session 8a (UN Convention Against Corruption (*UNCAC*) and You; *UNCAC* Gap Analysis). According to the respondents, the *UNCAC* sessions were informative and there was sufficiently time for discussion.
- Session 1, consisting of *Chapter presentations* related to their expertise gained through key 2006 projects, was considered most useful by 8 respondents. Respondents emphasised the informative and knowledge sharing aspects of learning from country experience.
- 2 respondents found the *Regional Projects 2007-2009* most useful.

- The *Membership Model session* was named most useful by 2 respondents, who considered it providing useful information.
- Other useful sessions mentioned: ALALP, CPI, U4.

4. Which was the least useful session of the 1.5 day meeting? Why?

- *Membership Model session* was considered least useful by 5 respondents.
- The *UNCAC sessions*, especially session 8b (UNCAC Chapter II & III), were seen least useful by 3 respondents. One respondent saw that UNCAC goes beyond TI's capacity.
- 2 respondents found that *Regional Projects 2007-2009 session* was least useful because it was not focussed and because there had not been enough prior consultation with NCs.

5. Was the meeting duration, Why?:

- too long: 19.5 % of the respondents
- about right: 69.6 % of the respondents
- too short: 10.9 % of the respondents
- Few comments related to the duration: agenda should be restricted to regional issues only (1 respondent); too long days reduce concentration (1 respondent); there is a need to have more time to discuss chapter experiences (1 respondent).

6. Any additional comments

- 4 respondents thanked the Asia Pacific team for well organised meeting
- 2 respondents emphasised that it would be useful to circulate the documents in advance, at least a week prior to the meeting
- Other comments: less topics with more discussion (1 respondent); reflect Chapter views and opinions in the meeting agenda (1 respondent); provide successful case studies (1 respondent); it would be helpful if the meeting participants would have name tags (1 respondent).

Appendices

National Chapter Activity Reports 2006

TI-S Asia-Pacific Department requested each National Chapter to report on its past 12-month activities. Below are the reports in alphabetical order.

Name of National Chapter	TI AUSTRALIA
An Executive Summary of Activities (in the past 12 months) Max 100 words	
<p>Strengthened Board of TIA with new directors</p> <p>Conducted review of strategic plan and priorities</p> <p>Engaged strongly in publicity with help of professional PR firm and distributed background papers on hot issues as well as newsletters</p> <p>David Mattiske actively engaging in projects on Timor Leste, Measuring Corruption and options for monitoring treaties</p> <p>Monitoring major inquiry on AWB scandal and presentations on implications</p> <p>Released our major Integrity Study and gained both publicity and legislative action in Canberra</p> <p>Member of Whistleblower Issues research team and workshop on PWYP</p> <p>Pursued corporate memberships especially in mining sector</p>	
Top 5 Activities (in the past 12 months) In bullet points	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Publicity 2. AusAid and corporate funding appeals 3. Mission to Timor-Leste 4. OECD Monitoring 5. Updating and streamlining our website 	
The Area of Work where your NC <u>has gained</u> the most experience (in the past 12 months) Max 100 words	
<p>NIS Studies</p> <p>Corruption Measurement training</p> <p>Publicity techniques using PR firm and background briefs</p> <p>Gauging corporate sector needs and in the engagement processes</p>	
Complete Narrative Activity Report (for the past 12 months) Max 1000 words	
<p>The TIA activity level this year has been quite strong and the transition from Grahame Leonard to Michael</p>	

Ahrens in the executive role was achieved smoothly. Graham continues to lead on the financial and accounting side and Frank Costigan is active as Chair. Elizabeth O'Keeffe joined the Board.

We have benefited greatly from visits from the TI Regional team and Barbara Ann Clay as well as most valuable pro bono support from a series of firms in ongoing audit, secretarial, PR, website and other work as well as contributions from professional firms writing pieces for the website. Frankly without these pro bono efforts we would not be able to function.

It has been gratifying to see that the release of our 2005 NIS study has already been followed by creation of an oversight body for some law enforcement agencies at federal level and aided one state to rationalise its integrity arms.

The presence of Henry Mellor and Paul Mitchell of ICMM enabled us to hold a useful workshop on PWYP and EITI. The exposure of stakeholders to these processes fits well with our strategy to engage the major resource extraction groups in TI work and to help in funding. As the Executive Director I have been invited to give presentations such as at the recent Mining Council Sustainability Conference in Perth. Other directors have joined in this effort and in the coming year we hope these invitations will redouble. Even though the work attached can be heavy it is a key activity.

Before the end of 2006 we expect to see release of the major report on the AWB scandal and recommendations which should attract even further publicity. How best to capitalise on this? One benefit has been the promise of the Attorney Generals department officials to meet with us on a regular basis. Another has been the higher media attention.

Our connections with the 'Big 4' accounting firms have been strengthened. We participate with them in workshops especially on OECD Bribery of Foreign Officials issues and risks. The funding from E&Y will help us to strengthen local bonds.

A major focus has been on updating and improving our website, which we see as crucial to our work with the media and corporate executives as well as attracting members.

We participated in the Regional Meeting in Rabaul in February. We hope to be able to do more next year with AusAid assistance.

The energies and skills of board member David Mattiske have been devoted to a series of projects including: The consultancy "Strengthening Accountability and Transparency in Timor-Leste" participating in the Measuring Corruption workshop in Berlin and other visits to agencies in Vienna. We appreciate the work and the travel he is willing to undergo.

A sub-chapter in Perth across the continent would be a good addition and we have re-started work to engage with a small core of supporters there.

Coalition building has taken many forms this year and I am sure we can do more. One example is with the public sector Corruption Prevention Network which attracts a wide audience to its events.

A lack of resources and paucity of candidates willing to work as interns means that our activity levels are cramped. We will be working to correct that as a priority. The return to us of Peter Rooke will be a booster immediately.

NC plan for Anti-Corruption Day (on December 9, 2006)

Max 50 words.

On December 8 we will hold our Annual Meeting of members in Melbourne with a distinguished guest speaker and hope to attract press attention as well. That the USA has ratified the treaty adds considerable weight but will also need to see progress following Jordan meeting and TI report.

Difficulties encountered (in the past 12 months)

In bullet points

- Fundraising
 - Mobilising for further AusAid initiatives and funding
 - We lack sufficient resources in people and funds to do the job
- Still slow in getting wider community recognition despite our efforts

Name of National Chapter	TI BANGLADESH
An Executive Summary of Activities (in the past 12 months) Max 100 words	
<p>36 CCCs have now already been established and most are actively involved in anti-corruption campaigns in such key sectors of public service delivery such as education, health, local government, land administration, police and lower judiciary.</p> <p>Popular awareness of corruption has significantly increased in CCC areas. As a result of activities of the CCCs, public representatives and concerned officials are being made aware of growing public demands for action against corruption. Thanks to report card surveys, and the related follow-up activities, progress is clearly visible in sectors such as health, education, land administration, local government.</p> <p>Efforts to build more alliances with “agents for change” at the local and the national level have intensified.</p> <p>Nationally, worked with partners on campaigns designed to support free and fair elections, to demand freedom of information legislation, to increase the effectiveness and credibility of the Anti-Corruption Commission, and to strengthen links among human right bodies.</p> <p>The diagnostic studies, the <i>Corruption Data Base</i>, and the <i>Parliamentary Watch</i>, designed to develop tools for communication and campaign activities continued successfully.</p>	
Top 5 Activities (in the past 12 months) In bullet points	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 36 local Watchdog forums called Committee of Concerned Citizens (CCCs) to made fully operational for anti-corruption awareness and citizens’ participation campaign. 2. 6 Diagnostic Studies on vital institutions of NIS released; follow-up campaign continued. 3. NIS monitoring (Parliament Watch and Court Watch) and Corruption Database Reports continued with concrete follow up. 4. More than 30 Report Cards on key service delivery sectors like health, education, local government, land administration produced and used for advocacy at the local level through CCCs Selected service delivery institutions transformed into “Islands of integrity”. 5. Youth Engagement and Support (YES) programme launched dovetailing volunteers and cultural groups. 	
The Area of Work where your NC <u>has gained</u> the most experience (in the past 12 months) Max 100 words	
<p>TI-Bangladesh has specialized experience and expertise in setting up and making effective local level citizens’ watchdog forums called Committee of Concerned Citizens (CCCs), designed to a) take anti-corruption awareness, communication and participation campaign to local levels; and b) transform service delivery institutions as “Islands of Integrity” using Report Cards as tools.</p>	
Complete Narrative Activity Report (for the past 12 months) Max 1000 words	
<p>Same as the second template, plus:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Expanding constituency through new partnerships – national and local - Campaign for Right to Information Law - Campaign for acceding to the UNCAC - Media Campaign – electronic, print, street theatre and other cultural tools. 	

NC plan for Anti-Corruption Day (on December 9, 2006) Max 50 words.
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A National Seminar in Dhaka on <i>Fighting Corruption: Primacy of the Political</i>. 2. Youth festival and concert in Dhaka. 3. Anti-corruption Essay Competition. 4. Anti-corruption Cartoon Competition. 5. Four days long Anti-corruption Mock Parliament Debate Competition. 6. A signature campaign for demanding the Government of Bangladesh to accede to UNCAC. 7. Broadcast TV Talk shows. 8. Media Campaign – electronic and print media as well as street theatre and other cultural tools. 9. Publicity through posters, stickers and billboards. 10. SMS campaign (tbc). <p>Similar activities have been planned in 36 regions all over the country where TI-Bangladesh has established local watchdog bodies called Committee of Concerned Citizens (CCC).</p>
Difficulties encountered (in the past 12 months) In bullet points
- Negative Government response.

Name of National Chapter	TI FIJI
An Executive Summary of Activities (in the past 12 months) Max 100 words	
<p>The year was fairly busy in terms of its activities during the general elections when we conducted the Election Commitment Project which was kindly funded by Canada Fund of Wellington. Immediately after the result was announced our chapter got involved with activities relating to the training of MP's.</p> <p>Prior to this we of course organised our third annual Savenaca Siwatibau Memorial Lecture which this year featured the deputy Secretary General of the Pacific Forum Secretariat speaking on the Pacific Plan – with the assistance of TI NZ we were able to invite two panellists from NZ and PNG.</p> <p>Meanwhile our organisation was relocating to an office in the city, so that we could employ a full time programme officer to supplement the office staff.</p> <p>Then we got involved in some regional workshops including the Freedom of Information and Ethics and Accountability Workshops. All the Pacific Regional Chapters (PNG, Vanuatu & Solomon Island and Fiji) were represented in those workshops per kind favour of UNDP.</p> <p>On the down side we are experiencing a drop of support from our corporate members; a few have not renewed their membership in spite of reminders.</p> <p>The Fiji political scene is in a confusing state, because the head of the military has been involving himself directly in the activities of Government, particularly in opposition to its law making responsibilities. The military seem to be using its entrusted power to achieve its own agenda – which can only be considered as political.</p>	
Top 5 Activities (in the past 12 months) In bullet points	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The annual Savenaca Siwatibau Memorial Lecture 2. The Election Commitment Project 3. Our involvement with the induction and leadership and governance training of the new members of Parliament. 	

4. The Regional Workshop on Ethics and Accountability and Freedom of Information Workshops.
5. Obtaining Funds to enable TI Fiji to commission Tebbutt Research to conduct the survey which is now to be used in the Global Corruption Barometer.

The Area of Work where your NC has gained the most experience (in the past 12 months)

Max 100 words

The work involved in gaining the attention of the political parties to make realistic commitments towards a Government free of corruption, if they won the election and formed the next Government of Fiji. The response from one party was beyond expectation. It was a pretty expensive exercise costing us about \$13,000.00

Complete Narrative Activity Report (for the past 12 months) Max 1000 words

1. TI Fiji is run by a ten member Board of Directors which includes Hari Pal Singh (Chair) Suliana Siwatibau (Deputy Chair) Winston Thompson, Aiyaz Sayed-Khaiyum, Jenny Seeto, Premila Kumar, Prudence Rouse, Richard K. Naidu, David A. Evans, and Sainimili Nabou.

2. The Board meets on a monthly basis to make decisions in respect of its policies and operations. It employs two officers an Executive Officer who is also the Company Secretary and a Programme

3. The Financial Year of TI Fiji ends on the 31st March each year, and its AGM is normally held in April at the beginning of each financial year.

4. TI Fiji currently has fifty-six (56) members assessed as follows:

Corporate Members – 26 - \$350.00 per annum

Individual Members – 25 - \$50.00 per annum

Civil Society Members – 2 - \$50.00 per annum

Family Members – 3 - \$75.00 per annum

5. Work during the current financial year (we are actually in our sixth month now) are as follows:

The annual Savenaca Siwatibau Memorial Lecture was addressed by Mr Iosefo Maiava the Deputy S-G of the Forum Secretariat. This year the subject was "The Pacific Plan." This was followed by a panel discussion comprising Pacific Island leaders from Fiji, PNG and New Zealand. The Lecture was beamed to all the twelve Pacific Islands by satellite, and for the first time it was telecast live into Victoria University of Wellington.

An election commitment project where political parties were asked to declare their commitment to a government free of Corruption on the following items:

Code of Conduct

Ethics Civic Education

Leadership Code

Freedom of Information

Anti-Corruption Legislation and Body

The MP's Induction in association with the Secretary-General of Parliament

The MP's Workshop on Leadership and Governance at the Tradewinds Convention Centre. TI Fiji in, in association with TI NZ brought in two prominent Papua New Guinea personalities namely Mr. Ila Geno the chief Ombudsman of the nation, and Sir Arnold Amet a former Chief Justice of Papua New Guinea to address Fiji's new crop of MP on the issue of Leadership Code including code of conduct and conflict of interest rules.

The Regional Workshop on Ethics and Accountability also at the Tradewinds Convention Centre

Regional Workshop on Freedom of Information Workshop, which was conducted in association with the Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative (CHRI), and funded by UNDP

The Solicitor-General has already briefed the TI Board on the actions that Government is taking in terms of combating corruption in our country.

Fiji is expected to feature in the 2006 Global Corruption Barometer which is expected to be released on the 7th December this year. In August this year, TI commissioned Tebbutt Research to conduct the survey in Fiji, with funding provided by the AusAID and we have now received the preliminary result of the survey which is currently embargoed, pending its release on 7th December. (It is important to note that the UNDP was interested to see similar survey done Pacific wide to measure the corruption perception in the Pacific.

Funding for the chapter during the year (compared to the other years) and in addition to the funds raised by members as their subscription was provided as follows

Donor	Project	2006/07	2005/06	2004/05	2003/04	Totals
DFID (TINZ)	Core Funding	\$ -	\$ -	\$10,563.00	\$ 4,636.00	\$ 15,199.00
Canada Fund	Projects Fund	\$ 10,848.00	\$ 5,482.00	\$ 125.00	\$ 4,717.00	\$ 21,172.00
NZAID (TINZ)	Core Fund	\$ 3,147.00	\$19,209.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 22,356.00
UNDP	Project Fund	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,000.00	\$ 4,000.00
AusAID	Project Fund	\$ 16,527.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 16,527.00
TI-S	Seed Funding	\$ -	\$12,892.10	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 12,892.10
Total		\$ 30,522.00	\$37,583.10	\$10,688.00	\$13,353.00	\$ 92,146.10

Please note that our Financial Year is April to March

NC plan for Anti-Corruption Day (on December 9, 2006)

Max 50 words.

We intend to hold a day seminar on the subject of Corruption vis-à-vis the public vs. private sector issues. Why are bribes being paid and received? The activity will include the official release of the Global Corruption Barometer by (hopefully) our Prime Minister. The seminar will include speeches from the UNDP, the Forum Secretariat and T.I. Fiji mainly and it will end with the formulation of a communiqué and the best way forward.

Right throughout the week we would be having various activities especially using the media

Difficulties encountered (in the past 12 months)

In bullet points

Two difficult issues for the year were as follows:

- a) Promised funding which did not turn up on time or at all, causing anxiety on project implementation.
- b) The current political climate in Fiji, in view of Transparency International position on democracy and democratic governance. We refer to the direct role that the military has openly taken against the Government of the day.

Name of National Chapter

TI INDIA

An Executive Summary of Activities (in the past 12 months)

Max 100 words

- A. Studies & Film
- B. Press Releases
- C. Seminars & Workshops
- D. Right to Information – To widen the awareness in July 1-15, 2006
- E. Integrity Pact (IP)
- F. Public Interest Litigation in Supreme Court of India on Scorpine Submarine Deal
- G. Lectures/Papers
- H. Participation in various Seminars, radio and television programmes.
- I. Collaboration with Central Vigilance Commission, Adm., Reforms Commission and other NGOs with similar interests
- J. Nomination for Integrity Award
- K. TI India Vision 2010 Exercise
- L. Quarterly Newsletter
- M. Anti-Corruption Day – A debate on the subject “Corruption can be eliminated through Education”

Top 5 Activities (in the past 12 months)

In bullet points

- Follow-up of ‘India Corruption Study 2005’ – Seminars & discussions

- A book on 'Good Governance & Some Exemplary Initiatives' and a Study of Corruption in the Trucking Operations in India-2006
- Children's Film on Corruption
- Popularisation of Right to Information Act
- Integrity Pact

The Area of Work where your NC has gained the most experience (in the past 12 months)

Max 100 words

- Study of Petty Corruption in important public services
- Devising and popularizing tools of improving governance
- To widen the awareness of Right to Information Act 2005
- Advocating the adoption of Integrity Pact (IP) in all the public procurement and contracts

Complete Narrative Activity Report (for the past 12 months)

Max 1000 words

A. STUDIES & FILM

1. Hindi Version of 'India Corruption Study 2005' : Under print.
2. A book on 'Good Governance & Some Exemplary Initiatives'
3. A Study of Corruption in the Trucking Operations in India-2006
4. Book on Ethics for School Children – Under preparation
5. Children's Film on Corruption

TI's Global Corruption Report 2007 - Judiciary being the theme of the TI's Global Corruption Report 2007, TI India has subscribed a write-up on corruption in Indian Judiciary for inclusion in it.

'India Corruption Study 2007' - A concept paper has been developed and circulated among various research institutions to know the time required and financial implications of this Study focusing on Rural India. It would have a representative sample from both rural and urban areas in all the States/UTs.

B. Press Releases

'India: Alarming Public Perception about Corruption' - Based on a study conducted by the Gallup International, a Press Note also quoting our 'India Corruption Study-2005', was released on Dec. 9, 2006.

Corruption in Health - A press note based on TI's 'Global Corruption Report 2006', highlighting the findings of our Study was released. It was widely covered by the media.

'Bribe Payers Index 2006' - A press conference, chaired by TII Chairman Admiral Tahiliani, was held on October 4, 2006. Immediate coverage was made by both national and international-level media agencies highlighting its major findings, including India being at the bottom among the 'Bribe Payers'. It created awareness and needs for adoption of anti-corruption conventions by India.

C. Seminars & Workshops

Regional Workshops on Improving Governance in India - As a follow up of the 'India Corruption Study 2005', and the National Anti-Corruption Seminar to Improve Governance on 24-25 August, 2005, TI India organized workshops in Patna on Feb. 16, Bhubaneswar on April 30, Bangalore on May 20, and Lucknow on Sept. 15, 2006 to disseminate the findings and discuss ways and means to improve governance. These were attended by the local grass-root workers/NGOs and the concerned officials of these States. Other Workshops are planned in Bhopal, Ahmedabad, and Srinagar (J&K).

Consultation on “Understanding Corruption – To improve Governance and Accountability” was organised jointly by the CYSD and TI India Orissa Chapter in Bhubaneswar. After highlighting the findings of ‘India Corruption Study-2005’, the participating Police Officers highlighted the problems faced by them in day-to-day life. Among other things, it was suggested to introduce the recording of daily activities of the government servants for accountability and to restrain them from indulging in corruption.

Right to Information – To widen the awareness, TI India and its chapters participated in the nation-wide campaign launched from July 1-15, 2006 by Parivartan, other NGOs and media partners; and Gujarat chapter organized a Workshop on December 16, 2005. Besides, TI India submitted proposals to the Administrative Reforms Commission for its effective implementation. Right to Information Act.

Gujarat Chapter conducted a workshop on better use of Right to Information Act for combating corruption on December 16, 05 at Ahmedabad. It was well attended by the intellectual and social oriented individuals.

Training on Advocacy : The delegates from TI India’s State Chapters were imparted training on Nov. 24, 2005 on the following topics -

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| (a) Citizens Charters | (b) Right to Information |
| (c) e-Governance | (d) Citizen’s Report Card |
| (e) Social Audits | |

The Group interacted and discussed a number of issues involved.

Integrity Pact (IP) - As a follow-up of seminars on Integrity Pacts (IP) in public procurement held at HAL, Bangalore on May 10, Ahmedabad on May 27, and two refineries at Chennai and Nagapatnam on Nov. 9-10, 2005 to generate ethical and corruption free procurement in various Govt Departments and PSUs, TI India Chairman Admiral R.H.Tahiliani discussed the Integrity Pact with the vendors of the Power Grid Corporation at Gurgaon on 8th November, 2005, and made a presentation to MTNL on July 25, 2006. Now, the officials of the Vishakhapatnam Steel Plant asked us for the details of IP, and the Ministry of Steel informed that its Secretary is scheduled to address their PSUs on Integrity Pact in Bangalore on October 18, 2006.

As a result of its efforts, TI India had signed a MoU on April 17, 2006 with ONGC for adoption of Integrity Pact (IP), and IP has been mentioned in India’s Defence Procurement Policy for 2006.

TI India Chairman Admiral R.H.Tahiliani has requested the Chairman Administrative Reforms Commission to recommend the adoption of IP in all official bids and contracts.

PIL on Scorpene Submarine Deal - TI India is one of the three petitioners demanding a probe by an independent agency under the supervision of the Court.

BIS : Social Responsibility Sectional Committee – The Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) has nominated TI India as an NGO representative on the MSD 10 Committee constituted for formulation of an International Standard 25000. Now, BIS has to evolve documents on various important social issues like social accountability, fraud & corruption control, etc.

Lectures/Papers –

Besides participating in various Seminars, radio and television programmes, TI India representatives deliberated in the following –

‘Corruption & Future of Governance’ by Shri P S Bawa at the CBI Academy, Ghaziabad on February 10, 2006.

‘Effects of Corruption on Good Governance & Human Rights’ on May 9, 2006 by TI India Chairman Admiral R H Tahiliani at the National Conference on ‘Effects of Corruption on Good Governance & Human Rights’

‘Ethics on Governance : Moving from Rhetoric to Results’ by Shri P S Bawa at a National

Colloquium jointly organised by the Administrative Reforms Commission & the National Judicial Academy, Bhopal on Sept. 1-2, 2006.
 A paper on 'Best Practices in Bringing about Transparency & Reducing Scope for Subjectivity and Corruption' by Shri P S Bawa in August 2006 for Administrative Reforms Commission.

Collaboration

TI India has also been involved in the following :-
 CVC's Vigilance Advisory Council – Admiral R H Tahiliani as Member.
 Delhi State Council for Right to Information – Shri S D Sharma as Member.
 New Delhi Municipal Committee's Electricity Consumer Forum – Shri M L Kumar as an NGO Representative

Integrity Award

TI India nominated Shri K.G. Rao and Late Shri S Manjunath for their outstanding contribution to combat corruption in their respective sphere of work for the 2006.

NC plan for Anti-Corruption Day (on December 9, 2006)

Max 50 words.

- On the UN International Day on Dec. 9, 2006, TI India organized a debate on the subject "Corruption can be eliminated through Education" on December 8, 2006 at the Balwantray Mehta Vidya Bhawan, Greater Kailash, Pt. II, New Delhi-110048. Many schools had participated. The students were administered an oath to display an upright conduct.
- A press release was issued based on the TI-S Global Corruption Barometer.

Difficulties encountered (in the past 12 months)

In bullet points

- Paucity of funds
- Accommodation for office
- Non-availability of committed volunteers who have no personal agenda to benefit from TI's cover

TI INDONESIA

Report not available at time of printing.

Name of National Chapter	TI JAPAN
An Executive Summary of Activities (in the past 12 months) Max 100 words	
<p>TI-J has endeavoured to obtain as many individual and corporate members as possible, and has tried to raise funds from various foundations and companies, although the result was not so fruitful.</p> <p>We have been lobbying to governmental officials such as those in Ministry of Foreign Affairs for the earlier ratification of UN Anti-Corruption Convention, Ministry of Economic, trade and industries for monitoring of OECD Convention, and Ministry of Education and Science for inclusion of anti-corruption education in their moral education curriculum.</p> <p>We are not certain if these lobbying really works out or not at all, but we would hope that some of our requirements might have been met.</p>	
Top 5 Activities (in the past 12 months) In bullet points	

1. Publication of the TI-J Annual Report 2005 in bullet points.
2. Translation of "Teaching Integrity to Youth" into Japanese for publication.
3. Translation of Business Principles Guidance for publication.
4. NIS studies
5. Participation in international conferences by some of our Directors.

The Area of Work where your NC has gained the most experience (in the past 12 months)

Max 100 words

NIS study was a significant experience for us all. Under the direction of Minoru O'uchi, we cooperated to fulfil our duty to complete a quality paper, through discussion of authors responsible for each subject.

We were able to have a new image of our own country through this process of analysing the issue from various angles.

Complete Narrative Activity Report (for the past 12 months)

Max 1000 words

Some of our directors have participated in international conferences :

- August 2005 East Asia Sub-Regional Meeting in Taipei
- September 2005 ADB/OECD Anti-Corruption Conference in Beijing
- September 2005 G8Broad Middle East Future Forum in Beirut
- November 2005 TI AMM in Berlin
- April 2006 World Economic Forum for East Asia Conference in Tokyo
- June 2006 Public Procurement Conference in Bari Island
- May 2006 World Bank Conference in Tokyo
- Aug 2006 East Asia Sub-regional Meeting in Seoul
- TI Telephone meeting G8Summit in Russia

Although our participation to these international conferences has served to widen our range of understandings, frankly speaking we are wondering if regional meetings are really needed every year.

Corruption has crossed the boarder all over the world, so we are wondering what is the difference between the global issue and one for East Asia. This year before AMM meeting Asia Pacific Regional Meeting is set again, with interval of just two months.

Here in Japan, TI-J started in September 2004 as voluntary organization and was granted as a legal status as legal person in April 2005, is still obscure existence. We are endeavouring to promulgate existence of TI and TI-J, catching opportunities.

NC plan for Anti-Corruption Day (on December 9, 2006)

Max 50 words.

It is one of our annual events to issue a News Letter announcing "The 10 Worst Corruption selected by TI-J" on December 9 (the UN Anti-Corruption day). Therefore, we are planning to publish the 206 version on this day.

Unfortunately so far, this issue has attracted no attention by the leading newspapers except by some local newspapers.

Difficulties encountered (in the past 12 months)

In bullet points

Name of National Chapter	TI KOREA (SOUTH)
An Executive Summary of Activities (in the past 12 months) Max 100 words	
<p>This past year was spent focusing on two major areas: expanding and promoting the Korea Pact on Anticorruption and Transparency (K-PACT), and youth anticorruption education program. Another important activity was constructing a cooperation system. We have been trying to increase both people's awareness of TI-Korea and our reputation within Korea by creating a stronger bond amongst regional offices.</p>	
Top 5 Activities (in the past 12 months) In bullet points	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Conducting the Cambodia Study Tour with Youth Anticorruption Education 2. Assessing the past 4-year performance of the Korean Independent Commissions Against Corruption roundtable discussion 3. Promoting the conclusion of the Seoul-PACT Committee 4. Holding the National Integrity System Workshop 5. Holding the 6th Transparent Society Awards Ceremony 	
The Area of Work where your NC <u>has gained</u> the most experience (in the past 12 months) Max 100 words	
<p>We have gained the most experience from the Cambodia Study Tour and in the Youth Anticorruption Education Program/Movement.</p>	
Complete Narrative Activity Report (for the past 12 months) Max 1000 words	
<p>There are several important things that we have accomplished this year. We have put a lot of effort in educating the public on anticorruption measures and increasing ethical consciousness. TI-Korea has held several lectures and educational seminars for public, central administrative, and local governmental organizations. We have also held educational programs for middle and high school students, focusing on the impact that corruption can have on society. By directly visiting Cambodia and observing first hand the ruinous effects that corruption can have on society, students could understand through personal experience corruptions effects. In addition, the youth education program focused on historical cases of corruption and also gave us the opportunity to gauge their ethical consciousness.</p> <p>Aside from education, we assessed the effectiveness of the Korean Independent Commission Against Corruption (KICAC), which is in its fourth year of operation. In order to discuss its effectiveness, TI-Korea held a roundtable discussion.</p> <p>Korea held its mayoral elections on May 31st of this year. In order to expand the Korean Pact on Anticorruption and Transparency (K-PACT), we received pledges from the candidates that if they were elected mayor, they would pursue and conclude a Seoul-PACT. They are now in the process of inaugurating a Seoul-PACT promotional committee.</p> <p>The NIS Workshop, held in Seoul this year, had participants from the Asia-Pacific region and TI-S. It was a great opportunity to compare and contrast various practices in the region, as well as develop relationships between the various national chapters. Also, it allowed us to create more awareness of these issues amongst Korean citizens.</p> <p>In order to root out corruption and construct an accountable and transparent society, TI-Korea awards individuals on their anticorruption efforts every year at the Transparent Society Awards Ceremony. This</p>	

<p>year's award ceremony was held in December, where various members of society were acknowledged for their efforts in promoting a transparent society.</p>
<p>NC plan for Anti-Corruption Day (on December 9, 2006) Max 50 words.</p>
<p>We will work together with other civil society organizations on a national campaign—it will focus on educating people on the UN Pact Against Corruption, in conjunction with gathering signatures for a petition to the Korean government to ratify UNCAC. It will be held on the same day (Friday 12/8/06) in 7 different regions throughout South Korea.</p>
<p>Difficulties encountered (in the past 12 months) In bullet points</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● funding/fund raising ● continuation of work due to loss of staff to the K-PACT council ● lack of programs for citizens/trying to get citizens interested in the movement

<p>Name of National Chapter</p>	<p>TI MALAYSIA</p>
<p>An Executive Summary of Activities (in the past 12 months) Max 100 words</p>	
<p>A very challenging year with a new President and Committee elected in March 2006 and a revamp of the secretariat. The plan is to establish a professional secretariat to produce programmes of high quality from 2007 onwards.</p> <p>A number of projects were successfully implemented and the chapter participated in all regional and international initiatives and activities of TI.</p> <p>Local initiatives included networking, coalition-building and advocacy as well as building good working relations with civil society and NGO's.</p>	
<p>Top 5 Activities (in the past 12 months) In bullet points</p>	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. EU ASIA-URBS Project 2-day national workshop on "Preventing Corruption in public procurement: Capacity-building and networking for civil society and local government." 2. Tan Sri Azizan Zainul Abidin Integrity Circles for Young Malaysians Programme. 3. Handbook on "Curbing Corruption in Public Procurement." 4. Cyber conference. 5. Dialogue with top leadership and NGO's in Malaysia. 	
<p>The Area of Work where your NC <u>has gained</u> the most experience (in the past 12 months) Max 100 words</p>	
<p>Involvement in the EU ASIA-URBS Project helped TI Malaysia to build strong links with all stakeholders including government and civil society. Very good support from TI Berlin staff.</p>	

Complete Narrative Activity Report (for the past 12 months)

Max 1000 words

TI Malaysia committee has in these past months, focused its attention on completing outstanding projects and programmes and improving TI–Malaysia’s administration and procedures.

At the same time, we helped strengthen the voice and influence of TI-M, in our struggle to promote greater integrity and to fight corruption in our country.

We issued many statements on public policy and responded promptly to mass media questions on our views on best practices, transparency and accountability.

The EU-sponsored national workshop on “Preventing Corruption in Public Procurement” for civil society and local government was successfully held with about 140 participants from government departments and civil society including some from foreign TI chapters and with the strong support of the Integrity Institute of Malaysia.

TI Malaysia was represented at the Asia-EU Workshop in Bali (June 27-29 2006), the South East Asia Sub-Regional Meeting (June 30–July 1) also in Bali and the AMM in Guatemala City in Nov 2006.
was sent to members.

One of many important highlights of the meetings was the united stand that we in ASEAN took in prevailing upon Transparency International, to improve the Corruption Perception Index.

We had in August appointed a new Executive Director and CEO for TI-Malaysia - Richard Yeoh who comes with substantial corporate and NGO experience to help us set up the secretariat on a professional footing and provide more thrust in our united efforts to achieve the noble goals of TI.

In brief, we have done the following since the Committee took office in March 2006 :

1. Reviewing the constitution and accounting procedures,
2. Closing and completing outstanding projects
3. Enhancing the membership drive,
4. Working with the public sector on integrity initiatives.
5. Developing our own Malaysian Transparency Perception Index.

CEO of TI, Mr. David Nussbaum visited Kuala Lumpur in August and spoke at the 1st OIC Anti-Corruption and Enhancing Integrity Conference.

TI Regional Director, Pascal Fabie and Lisa Prevenslik-Takeda, of TI Berlin also visited TI-M and met with the Committee and civil society representatives.

NC plan for Anti-Corruption Day (on December 9, 2006)

Max 50 words.

Special Lecture “ Principles and Methods for Enforcing Accountability in the Public Sector” by Prof. Dr. Shad Saleem Faruqi and Commentary on “ Are We Serious about Fighting Corruption?” by R. Nadeswaran.

Launch of the Handbook on “Curbing Corruption in Public Procurement” by Dr Mohd Tap Salleh, Integrity Institute of Malaysia President.

Difficulties encountered (in the past 12 months)

In bullet points

No particular difficulty.

Name of National Chapter:	TI NEPAL
An Executive Summary of Activities (in the past 12 months) Max 100 words	
<p>TIN presented a set of recommendations to the Nepal government for necessary constitutional and legal reforms on governance, politics and fiscal issues. On policy advocacy front, TIN hired services of six eminent scholars who wrote papers on corruption and anti-corruption, donor policies against corruption, national integrity system, preventing corruption in development cooperation and corruption and social crisis. It took up the question of ratification of UNCAC with the Speaker of the Parliament. It welcomed agreements between Maoist and Seven party alliance, awarded fellowships, mounted publicity programs, conducted research, networked with like-minded groups, carried training programs and held workshops.</p>	
Top 5 Activities (in the past 12 months) In bullet points	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Policy Advocacy for Good Governance 2. Sensitization of people on corruption issues 3. Research, publications and dissemination of corruption materials 4. Strengthening of anti-corruption networks. 5. Operationalization of 'Support Groups'. 	
The Area of Work where your NC <u>has gained</u> the most experience (in the past 12 months) Max 100 words	
<p>TIN is good in policy advocacy, research, publication and dissemination of information on corruption, organizing and holding seminars and training, organization and operationalization of Support Groups.</p>	
Complete Narrative Activity Report (for the past 12 months) Max 1000 words	
<p>TIN organized interaction programmes with policy makers and other stakeholders on a variety of issues with the use of theme papers.</p> <p>In order to mobilize the public against corruption TIN released 11 press notes, used radio stations to frequently broadcast anti- corruption messages, published 3 books and awarded fellowships to journalists to conduct 10 different investigative studies. TIN also conducted research on media reporting on corruption-issues and evaluated service delivery problems in some districts. Training was imparted to anti-corruption activists from different parts of the country to strengthen anti corruption network.</p> <p>TIN worked closely with a new donor SEIAC (Sustainability and Empowerment Initiative against Corruption) to strengthen TIN's support groups activities. In addition, a review of its decade-long anti-corruption campaign has led TIN to frame a futuristic plan targeting political, social, economical and institutional reforms.</p>	
NC plan for Anti-Corruption Day (on December 9, 2006) Max 50 words.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Workshop on Corruption and anticorruption • Street Drama and Rallies in districts • Art Exhibition 	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional Workshop in Eastern region • Teachers Meeting in Kathmandu • Seminars to disseminate investigative fellowship reports • Newspaper articles and messages • Debate on anticorruption • Book Launch • Global Corruption Barometer release
<p>Difficulties encountered (in the past 12 months)</p> <p>In bullet points</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adverse political situation • Resource constraints for operation • Insufficient government support • Advocacy of anticorruption measures in social and political sectors • Membership- involvement and expansion • Research constrains

TI NEW ZEALAND

Report not available at time of printing.

Name of National Chapter	TI PAKISTAN
<p>An Executive Summary of Activities (in the past 12 months)</p> <p>Max 100 words</p>	
<p>TI Pakistan has been fully involved in Application of Public Procurement Rules 2004 in Pakistan and in Province of Sindh. Capacity Building works was also conducted, by holding workshops for various departments. Procurement Manuals complying Public Procurement Rules 2004 were prepared for a number of organisations. Pakistan National Corruption Perception Survey 2006 was conducted and report released on 12 August 2006. The Survey attracted high attention of public, media as well as government. Transparency International (TI) and Transparency International-Pakistan (TI-P) convened a workshop in Islamabad on 7-8 February 2006 to support transparency measures and curb the risk of corruption, mismanagement and waste in the country's reconstruction efforts. With the support of the Government of Pakistan, the workshop resulted in concrete recommendations for a framework of good practice and stakeholder responsibilities. As a direct result the workshop and the main recommendation that procurement for the earthquake relief, which fell under the purview of the Provincial Governments, should be according to the PPR Rules 2004, the Prime Minister issued instructions to all the Provincial Governments to adopt the PPR Rules 2004. The Governor of Sindh has recently issued an ordinance on the formations of Provincial Procurement Regulatory Authority. Government of Sindh on 1 Nov 2006, issued notification for the adoption of the PPR rules 2004.</p>	
<p>Top 5 Activities (in the past 12 months)</p> <p>In bullet points</p>	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 2nd Youth in Governance Workshop for universities of Punjab, March 2006. 2. International Workshop on Transparent Utilization of Earthquake Reconstruction Funds, February 2006. 	

3. National Corruption Perception Survey 2006, 11th August 2006.
4. Child View of Corruption Programme. Poster Painting, Essay Writing & Tableau Competitions in progress.
5. EU-Asia Urbs Project (Narrative Report Jan 2005 - Sept 2006 & Preparation of Public Contracting Handbook)
6. Government of Sindh Notification Public Procurement Rules 2004, 1st November 2006.
7. Memorandum of Understanding
 - a. NBP, 1st March 2006.
 - b. PQA, 7th March 2006.
 - c. North Nazimabad Town, 4th September 2006.
8. Gulshan Town (Agreement for maintenance of complain software), 13th July 2006.

The Area of Work where your NC has gained the most experience (in the past 12 months)

Max 100 words

1. Transparent Public Procurement.
2. Setting up of online Computerized Complaint Centre for the benefit citizen.
3. National Corruption Perception Survey.

Complete Narrative Activity Report (for the past 12 months)

Max 1000 words

Transparency International Pakistan was established in 2002 as National Chapter in formation, and on 25 October 2005 it has been accredited as full National Chapter of Transparency International. It is registered as Trust, and presently comprising of four trustees. Syed Adil Gilani is the Chairman of the Trust. The TI Pakistan secretariat is headed by Saad Rashid, Executive Director. In 2006, TI Pakistan main projects were Transparent Procurement Procures, Awareness against Corruption amongst Scholl Children, establishing youth clubs in colleges an Universities for anticorruption awareness, National Corruption Perception Survey, and good governance. In 2006 TI Pakistan completed EU URBS Project Preventing Corruption in Public Contracting Capacity Building and Networking for Civil Society and Local Governments.

Transparency International (TI) and Transparency International-Pakistan (TI-P) convened a workshop in Islamabad on 7-8 February 2006 to support transparency measures and curb the risk of corruption, mismanagement and waste in the country's reconstruction efforts. With the support of the Government of Pakistan, the workshop resulted in concrete recommendations for a framework of good practice and stakeholder responsibilities. It included participants from key government agencies, donors, civil society representatives as well as international experts. The workshop built on lessons learned from previous natural disasters – including the Indian Ocean tsunami and Gujarat earthquake – and followed a regional meeting on corruption prevention in tsunami relief organised by TI with the ADB-OECD Anti-Corruption Initiative for Asia-Pacific, held in Jakarta in April 2005. TI Pakistan strongly recommended that the Public Procurement Rules 2004, already in force at the federal level in Pakistan, should be applied to the Earthquake Relief Funds, as these are also federal in nature. These included the use of Integrity Pacts, in which all parties to a contract agree not to engage in any corrupt practices in the framework of that project, as well as other mechanisms to ensure fair and transparent procurement processes. The main recommendation was that procurement for the earthquake relief, which fell under the purview of the Provincial Governments, should be according to the PPR Rules 2004. The Prime Minister issued instructions to all the Provincial Governments to adopt the PPR Rules 2004. The Governor of Sindh has recently issued an ordinance on the formations of Provincial Procurement Regulatory Authority. Government of Sindh on 1 Nov 2006, issued notification for the adoption of t PPR rules 2004.

Transparency International- Pakistan in collaboration with Higher Education Commission, Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) and National Accountability Bureau (NAB) has created a four-part process of realizing YinG in which there is a formation of a website www.YinG.edu.pk, formation of YinG clubs, Capacity Building Workshops (CBWs) and a grand convention attended by all Universities throughout Pakistan who are part of this Programme. The First Workshop was held at University of Karachi in July 2005 and Second at Lahore University of Management Sciences. Lahore in March 2006. Youth Clubs have been established in 400 Universities of Sindh, Balochistan and Punjab. Website

www.ying.edu.pk has been uploaded and is functional.

State of Art online Computerized Complaint Centre for the benefit of Gulshan Town was setup in 2005, and To achieve the sustainability of the Complaint Centre Project, when Town Nazim contacted TI Pak for assistance to negotiated the annual maintenance contract and costs with the website designers, TI Pak realized that the Project may run into problems once the present elected representatives are not there in future. Keeping sustainability objectives, TI Pak offered the services to maintain and upgrade the software for two years free of cost to Gulshan Town. The only condition Gulshan Town has to agree was that it will continue operating the Complaint Centre, and if for any administrative reason or budgetary constraints, the Complaint Centre is closed, TI Pak will be refunded the total cost of the 2 years. In June 2005 a MOU was signed between TI Pakistan and Nazim of Gulshan Town. Another Complaint Centre was established in North Nazimabad Town in August 2006. www.tmanorthnazimabad.com

The first National Corruption Survey was conducted by TI Pakistan in 2002 and a detailed report was prepared. The Survey results were announced in a press release issued jointly by Transparency International Berlin and TI Pakistan. The Survey model prepared by TI in 2002 was used for Pakistan National Corruption Perception Survey 2006. A 24 page questioner was repeated to carry out surveys from 4,000 respondents from all the four provinces. The physical survey commenced in April 2006, and completed in July 2006. The Report was released on 12 August 2006. The main findings of the Survey are.

1. Police, Power, Judiciary and Land are the most corrupt departments, and Taxation, Customs & Health have improved their ranking since 2002.
2. In response to the query "In your opinion which Province is the most corrupt"? The respondents of each Province considered their own Province as the most corrupt except NWFP, where Punjab was rated high as a corrupt Province as compared to the other three.
3. The Present District Government System has been rated as a better system by 68% respondents.
4. Majority of (70%) Respondents feel that the present Privatization Policy will minimize corruption.
5. The three main reasons of corruption in view of our respondents were being, "lack of Accountability", "low salaries of the Government Employees" & "Discretionary Power."
6. The three measures suggested for combating corruption were "Accountability", "Adequate Salaries" & "Speedy Judicial process".
7. Comparing the two investigation agencies FIA & NAB. NAB has been assessed a better one with 58.52 & FIA at 41.48%
8. Bribery or palm greasing has become so much part of the system that in all the ten sectors, the demand is directly made by the officer or person involved, without needing a negotiator or middle man.
9. Assuming that there are 20 million House Holds (8 persons per house) in the Country, average bribery expenditure being Rs.2,303 per household, almost Rs.45 Billion is being cost of petty corruption at the lowest level.

The main feature of the Pakistan National Corruption Perception Survey 2006 compared to 2002 Survey are detailed below.

1. In the opinion of the 4,000 respondents the ranking of Ten government departments are, (1 Rank 1 being the most corrupt and 10 being the least corrupt)

2006 Ranking

1. **POLICE**
2. **POWER**
3. **JUDICIARY**
4. **LAND**
5. **TAXATION**

2002 Ranking

1. **POLICE**
2. **POWER**
3. **TAXATION**
4. **JUDICIARY**
5. **CUSTOM**

<p>6. CUSTOM 7. HEALTH 8. EDUCATION 9. RAILWAY 10. BANK</p>	<p>6. HEALTH 7. LAND 8. EDUCATION 9. RAILWAY 10. BANK</p>
<p>Donors of TI Pakistan</p> <p>Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) USAID DFID European Commission Transparency International</p>	
<p>NC plan for Anti-Corruption Day (on December 9, 2006) Max 50 words.</p>	
<p>TI Pakistan TV Play “Yeh to Hona Hi Tha” on the subject of evils of corruption on a family life to be relayed on National TV Media.</p> <p>The 20 seconds TIS message on the anticorruption day to be shown on National TV Media.</p>	
<p>Difficulties encountered (in the past 12 months) In bullet points</p>	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Elections of Local Bodies resulted in change in Local Governments. The new administration was difficult to be chased to apply reforms. 2. Ministry of Defence obtained blanket exemption from application of Public Procurement Rules 2004. 3. Public Corporation trying to get exemption from Public Procurement Rules 2004. 4. Vested interests trying to have amendments in Public Procurement Rules 2004. 	

Name of National Chapter	TI PAPUA NEW GUINEA
<p>An Executive Summary of Activities (in the past 12 months) Max 100 words</p>	
<p>Electoral awareness, ethical decisions. These come under TI PNG’s Electoral Reform and Awareness Project.</p> <p>Projects under the Electoral Reform and Awareness Project includes Voter Education and Democratic Governance Awareness Project (UNDP funded), Provincial Electoral Awareness Seminars (AusAID funded), Parliamentary Leadership Seminars (AusAID funded), Community Coalition Against Corruption (AusAID funded), TI PNG official observers in recent by-elections in NCD, Chuave (British High Commission PNG and ESP2/AusAID funded).</p>	
<p>Top 5 Activities (in the past 12 months) In bullet points</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Voter Education and Democratic Governance Awareness Project – UNDP funded. • Provincial Electoral Awareness Seminars, AusAID funded. • Parliamentary Leadership Seminars – AusAID funded. • Community Coalition against Corruption – AusAID funded • TI PNG official observers in recent by-elections in NCD, Chuave. • Capacity Building – Front Line Management training and recruitment 	

The Area of Work where your NC has gained the most experience (in the past 12 months)

Max 100 words

TIPNG has gained most experience in developing electoral awareness via live drama/plays/theatre and electoral legislation.

TIPNG also participated in observing various by-elections throughout PNG which provided these skills to TIPNG staff for future elections.

For public campaigns, TIPNG has learnt how to communicate more effectively with our coalition partners.

Complete Narrative Activity Report (for the past 12 months)

Max 1000 words

Main focus this and next year

- Continue the electoral awareness, ethical decisions. These come under TI PNG's Electoral Reform and Awareness Project.
- Projects under the Electoral Reform and Awareness Project.
 1. Voter Education and Democratic Governance Awareness Project – UNDP funded.
 2. Provincial Electoral Awareness Seminars, AusAID funded.
 3. Parliamentary Leadership Seminars – AusAID funded.
 4. Publicity for elections – AusAID funded
 5. TI PNG official observers in recent by-elections in NCD, Chuave.

Campaigns

- Supported the Ombudsman Commission campaign. (The Select Parliamentary Committee review on Ombudsman Commission.) TI PNG generated support of the PNG people through its coalitions to ensure that any changes made to the functions of the Ombudsman Commission would strengthen, not weaken it.

Coalitions

- Community Coalition Against Corruption (CCAC) Regional Seminars. Held already in NGI, Highlands and Momase. Southern Regional Forum will be held on December 9 to coincide with the International Anti-Corruption (IAC) Day.
- Youth Against Corruption Association (YACA) should be heavily involved in the recognition of the IAC Day as well. They are already on NBC talk-back radio discussing corruption issues and the perspective of youth on it as a lead-up to that day.
- TI Morobe which is a sub chapter of TIPNG has been involved in electoral awareness, and the CCAC Regional Forum, Momase.

NC plan for Anti-Corruption Day (on December 9, 2006)

Max 50 words.

Being a significant day, TIPNG will hold its Community Coalition Against Corruption Forum for the Southern Region of PNG. The Youth Against Corruption Association (YACA) will be holding youth related activities also on this day. The YACA have already started talk back show on the National Broadcasting Commission as lead up to recognition of Anti Corruption Day.

Difficulties encountered (in the past 12 months)

In bullet points

- Not enough funds to cover all our activities
- Changes in legislation making it difficult e.g. changes in voting system with only 4 months before the issue of writs
- Lack of capacity of partners

- Communication and logistical difficulties due to geography
- Bureaucratic processes an impediment
- Bureaucratic delays by Donors impacting on timelines of programs

Name of National Chapter	TI PHILIPPINES
An Executive Summary of Activities (in the past 12 months) Max 100 words	
<p>To augment financial difficulties in carrying out project activities with very limited resources, TI-Philippines held a dinner-dance fund-raising activity and included the launching of projects co-sponsored by the Center for People Empowerment in Governance (CenPEG) during the first quarter of this year. This was followed by the Focused Group Discussion (FGD) on the National Integrity System (NIS), a Round Table Discussion (RTD) pertaining to the People’s Initiative (PI) to undertake the amendment of the 1987 Philippine Constitution from the present Bicameral-Presidential to a Unicameral-Parliamentary System. Then the book launching entitled “FRAUD” followed by a Round Table Discussion on the topic “Will Charter Change (CHACHA) Today Effectively Address the Problem of Corruption in the Country?”</p> <p>Subsequently, TI-Philippines and CenPEG started the implementation of the project under the Seed Funding provided by AusAID institutional support grant for a) Reducing Corruption in the Judiciary Through Awareness and Monitoring Program, b) Production of the Discussion Manual and c) Conduct of Content Analysis.</p>	
Top 5 Activities (in the past 12 months) In bullet points	
<p>Top 5 Activities (in the past 12 months) in bullet points:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. D’ Koracha Dinner-Dance – a fund-raising and launching of PIPE projects 2. Focused Group Discussion on the NIS 3. Round Table Discussion about the People’s Initiative (PI) as a means of amending the Constitution 4. Book-launching of the book entitled “FRAUD” 5. Round Table Discussion on the topic “Will Charter Change (CHACHA) Today Effectively Address the Problem of Corruption in the Country?” 	
The Area of Work where your NC <u>has gained</u> the most experience (in the past 12 months) Max 100 words	
<p>With just a little over one month of preparation, TI-Philippines gained the most experience was in the fund-raising dinner-dance as we were able to generate P300,000.00 or US\$6,000.00 which helped us in settling some obligations incurred in conducting project activities that were not amply funded. Focused Group Discussion on the NIS, RTD about the People’s Initiative, RTD regarding Charter-Change or amendments were very rewarding especially after the Supreme Court declared that the People’s Initiative (PI) was unconstitutional. Now this is the center of controversy among the three branches of the government: Executive, Legislative and Judiciary.</p> <p>Participation in various forums organized by the Supreme Court, Office of the Ombudsman, The Asia Foundation, US Agency for International Development, World Bank, Frederick Ebert Stiftung (FES), Makati Business Club. Transparency and Accountability Network (TAN), and the Philippine Chamber of Commerce and Industry (PCCI), either as participant, resource speaker, reactor, guests in talk shows, etc.</p>	

Complete Narrative Activity Report (for the past 12 months)

Max 1000 words

The year 2006 is very challenging and fruitful chapter in the existence of TI-Philippines. For the first time, we held a relaxing and income-generating event that we dubbed as "D' Korapcha Dinner-Dance" and at the same time, launched the Program for Integrity and People Empowerment or "PIPE" in collaboration with Center for People Empowerment in Governance (CenPEG), a University of the Philippines-based academic organization. The proceeds went a long way in expanding the project activities with logistical constraints.

On the lighter side, the participants to the fund-raising Dinner-Dance were so entertained that they recommended that this type of event should be done more regularly, like once a year. It was a time for relaxation from very hectic schedules of those involved in the fight against corruption. We are now planning a similar event within the first quarter of next year so we can sell more tickets and generate bigger income from the event, while renewing ties and commitment to the cause with noble perspectives.

On the more serious side, TI-Philippines have been regularly invited as participant, resource speaker, reactor, or discussants, in various forums and as guest to talk shows with regional and international coverage. For almost a year, TI-Philippines have been invited and given prestigious assignment or task in local and international forums. The chapter has become a by-word in every aspect dealing with corruptive practices either within the government itself or in the corporate world

TI-Philippines also had the opportunity to receive and brief Messrs. Peter Rooke and Pascal Fabie about the second quarter of this year. During their visit, there was a free wheeling discussion about the global fight against corruption.

In June 26, the NIS was the subject of a Focused Group Discussion (FGD), which brought together 16 or more institutions covered in the report. Some institutions were very conscious of how the NIS report would affect their own public image as. At that point, the representatives of the institutions and were demanding that a copy of the NIS report be provided them.

As the NIS report is not yet available, we are not too keen in launching it, especially the author will not be able to present her report. She is on contract with Chemonics and transferred to Zambia. It is quite important that Dr. Quimson be the one to present the report because she is known to be a close relative of the top personality in the present administration and will have an added value to her presentation. On the other hand, the report has not been finalized, so we may not be ready by December 8 to launch it.

Just a day ago, the TAN members, TI-Philippines included, successfully lobbied for the ratification of the United Nations Anti-Corruption Convention (UNCAC) which was finally it was ratified.

We in TI-Philippines, also successfully participated in international and regional forums, thus, we have become known for our contributions in our discussions.

NC plan for Anti-Corruption Day (on December 9, 2006)

Max 50 words.

We plan to have a modest celebration to include the Global Corruption Report Barometer and UNCAC and the launching of projects under the umbrella of the PIPE on December 8. As the final copy of the NIS report is not yet available, we are putting this off sometime towards the end of January next year.

Difficulties encountered (in the past 12 months)

In bullet points

Certainly, success has its pitfalls. Generally, we are always constrained with our financial resources. We know, however, we can do more, given the full financial availability, and without compromising our independence and credibility, we plan to source out funds spiced with pleasant joy and achievement. Believing that there are still righteous people who care to be counted, we can source out

funds somewhere and thus, we have identified the following:

- An uphill wading through uncooperative offices and institutions trying to protect their own enclaves of corruptive practices
- Lack of available data that we need to formulate plans and programs
- We often find policies conflicting with practices and how to deal with this
- Penetrating the cynicism of people regarding attitudinal change
- People are more preoccupied with materialism rather than academic freedom and character building directed towards combating corruption

TI SOLOMON ISLANDS

Report not available at time of printing.

Name of National Chapter	TI SRI LANKA
An Executive Summary of Activities (in the past 12 months) Max 100 words	
<p>TISL faced its most productive and participatory year of activities in all its years. Exactly one year after the Tsunami, several projects that TISL was involved were related to accountability in post-disaster reconstruction. This year saw a significant escalation of TISL grass root level reach and coalition building where TISL liaised with government and civil society organization in introducing integrity and good governance standards. Another milestone is the development of its first Organizational Strategic Plan, embodying the next five years of planned activities. This process provided a timely opportunity for TISL to take stock of its past activities and develop an integrity landscape in Sri Lanka in order to plan for the future in a focused manner.</p>	
Top 5 Activities (in the past 12 months) In bullet points	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. An In-depth Analysis into Corruption within the Sri Lankan Police 2. Post Tsunami Reconstruction Response: Sri Lanka 3. Value for Money Auditing in Post Tsunami Reconstruction 4. Development of an Anti Corruption Manual for the Public Sector 5. Strategic Planning Process 	
The Area of Work where your NC <u>has gained</u> the most experience (in the past 12 months) Max 100 words	
<p>The majority of the activities and projects executed by TISL involved work in the provinces and projecting our message through coalitions that we created along the way. Therefore each of our projects to a certain extent involved broad banding our stakeholder networks.</p> <p>TISL also further enhanced its strength of its ability to operate in partnership with a wide spectrum of multidisciplinary partner organizations for the purpose of project implementation.</p> <p>TISL was launched into the public domain with an unprecedented expression of interest by various stakeholders.</p>	

This assisted TISL to win credibility amongst these stakeholders providing an opportunity for strong partnership in our future work.

Complete Narrative Activity Report (for the past 12 months)

Max 1000 words

An Indepth Analysis into Corruption within the Police

In June 2006, TISL concluded its 2 year project identifying the causes of corruption within the police force; a project supported by Norwegian Development Agency. The goal was to facilitate an in-depth analysis of corruption with the view of improving the system; eventually setting in place sustainability and accountability mechanisms. Comprehensive research was commenced with the objective of identifying the main causes of corruption and in turn allow members of civil society to contribute to new reforms, which were then designed specifically for innovative police-community interactions.

The project was conducted with the cooperation of the Sri Lanka Police Department, and included an extensive literature research. A Provider Survey was conducted with a view to bring to light the attitudes, problems and issues faced by police officers along with a Public Attitude Survey to gauge public perception of the Police. TISL conducted face to face awareness campaigns island wide to create awareness on the issue of Police Corruption and the need to enhance Police-Public Relations.

Tsunami Response

Transparency International Sri Lanka in collaboration with the BMZ Ministry through the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany, conducted a project with the objectives of mobilizing civil society and public participation in the formulation of policy regarding the tsunami reconstruction process. The focus was on working with communities directly affected by developing a community capacity building module and training community groups to participate in the effective implementation of infrastructure rehabilitation programs.

The core activities of this 3 month project included: monitoring disbursement of aid in selected reconstruction activities; participatory beneficiary assessment using the report card tool to benchmark governance issues on relief and Community oriented Social Audit by developing an applied module for capacity building of community groups. This project saw successful completion in middle 2006 with the release of a comprehensive report

Value for Money Auditing in Post Tsunami Reconstruction

Transparency International Sri Lanka Chapter (TISL) is finalizing a first of its kind Value for money auditing project on Tsunami Reconstruction process. This project has monitored six selected tsunami reconstruction programmes and has run as a pilot project creating an operative mechanism for the selected reconstruction programmes to assess their economy, effectiveness and efficiency. The principal objective of the project is to ensure the proper and sole utilization of aid money received for Tsunami reconstruction for the intended purposes and rebuilding effort without corruption.

The project will operate in two dimensions:

- Monitoring of development and infrastructure rebuilding in the selected projects, by tracking the expenditure, reconstruction plans and other construction related aspects.
- Raising awareness amongst a network of community-based organizations which have a direct benefit from the selected reconstruction programmes and therein creating a public demand at a grass roots level for their entitlements.

This evaluation will go beyond the parameters of financial auditing embracing all socio economic and environmental impacts of a project. Transparency International will liaise with grass root level organizations for the purpose of obtaining the views of direct beneficiaries of construction projects. The final report of the project is to be launched in the middle of December to mark the second anniversary of

the disaster. The reports include the observations, value of the audit, the recommendations, and framework and guidance for future re-construction projects in disaster management in Sri Lanka.

Developing an Anti Corruption Manual for the Public Sector

Having recognized the lack of overwhelming need of a curriculum for training in the anti corruption sphere, CADREP (Capacity Development for Recovery Programme) along with Sri Lanka Institute of Development Administration (SLIDA), two organizations coming under the Ministry of Public Administration and Home Affairs unanimously concluded that they must lead in developing a formal training manual and conducting a series of workshops in this field. The expert professional contribution for this is by TISL. This project is funded by UNDP through CADREP.

The activities under this project also include;

- Conduct 12 awareness programmes to the public sector
- Conduct two discussions on corruption on TV and Radio
- Publish a journal on Anti Corruption
- Designing of the training manual
- Conduct two Training of Trainers programmes

Preparation of the curriculum has been done taking into account the Transparency International's internationally accepted Anti Corruption tool kit and Source book and regional experience.

Anti Corruption Strategies for Civil Society

As TISL recognizes the importance of strengthening partners in civil society, a programme was executed to train civil society member who would act as trainers in future anti corruption awareness programmes. The primary objective of the programme is to strengthen various civil society partners with the idea of building their capacity to fight against corruption through various means. Such trained trainers are already conducting programmes facilitated by TISL. Three such programmes are already completed and another 12 programmes to be held in various parts of the island. The training programmes are conducted in both national languages of the island.

Strategic Plan of TISL

The staff of TISL led by an external consultant spent several months in developing an Organizational Strategic Plan for the next 5 years of TISLs operations. The process was an extremely participatory one, with the entirety of TISLs internal staff, management and board of directors to a crosssection of its external stakeholder base contributing. The process evaluated TISLs activities and projects thus far, the strengths and weaknesses of the organization at present and the future opportunities in developing an integrity landscape in which TISL can operate in the future.

The strategic plan is based on the developed concept of REAM, which denotes the main strategic focus areas of Representation, Education, Advocacy & Monitoring of anti corruption elements. It is a vibrant activity base which will direct the energies of TISL towards its goals. It is a two-pronged attack on corruption which, while encouraging and developing more positive practices, discourages and fights existing and potential corrupt practices. Corruption-prone areas and institutions will be identified and an attempt will be made to minimize prevailing corrupt practices through intensified TISL activities. TISL needs to organize its services and interventions to sustain the delicate balance between positive inputs and confrontational initiatives.

NC plan for Anti-Corruption Day (on December 9, 2006)

Max 50 words.

Seminar on "Right to Information as a tool to Combat Corruption." Our Chief Guest, renowned Indian activist, Aruna Roy will be the key note speaker, and the panellist will comprise leading journalists and activists in Sri Lanka.

The evening's commemoration will host the awards ceremony of the National Integrity Awards 2006 and the Anti Corruption Slogan Competition, both processes for which the adjudication process is currently underway.

<p>Difficulties encountered (in the past 12 months) In bullet points</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of core Funding • Political Instability & anti-NGO culture • Lack of sufficient responses from government and civil society in introducing integrity standards. E.g. the unwillingness amongst donors to extend their support for the Value for Money Project • Escalating tension in the Northern & Eastern Sri Lanka resulting in limited restrictions to the implementation of certain components of Tsunami related projects
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Name of National Chapter	TI TAIWAN
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<p>An Executive Summary of Activities (in the past 12 months) Max 100 words</p>
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Based on plentiful experience in the past years, TI-Taiwan has endeavoured to initiate several policy projects on preventing bribery in the public and private sectors, which is meant to translate TI's global priorities into the driving forces. In addition, TI-Taiwan is constantly building a solid anti-corruption coalition with several civic groups in order to urge the legislature to pass sunshine bills and establish an independent commission against corruption. How to construct systemic anti-corruption laws has been an important issue for TI-Taiwan. Therefore, TI-Taiwan highlighted the need for bills such as a the sunshine law, the party law and amendments to the Legislators' Conduct Act and the Public Officials' Conflicts of Interest Prevention Act to be passed.

<p>Top 5 Activities (in the past 12 months) In bullet points</p>

1. Measuring Corruption –Government Integrity Index (GII).
2. Monitoring politic processes, legislative processes and building an anti-corruption coalition.
3. Promoting the sunshine law of asset declaration by public servants.
4. Promoting judicial reforms and application of anti corruption laws.
5. Taking Activities on where people are perceived the worse sectors.

<p>The Area of Work where your NC <u>has gained</u> the most experience (in the past 12 months) Max 100 words</p>
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TI-Taiwan has a known reputation in the field of anti-corruption in Taiwan. TI-Taiwan has been striving toward the following projects or activities and has gained the most experience to strengthen our network and expand our influence.

1. TI-Taiwan initiated an important measuring corruption project commissioned by the central government in Taiwan, which is named on Governmental Integrity Index (GII).
2. TI-Taiwan highlighted to build the systemic law mechanisms for preventing bribery and has constantly been promoting many related laws to be passed,
3. To convene practical and academic activities and conferences for building a strong coalition with several civic groups to fight corruption.

<p>Complete Narrative Activity Report (for the past 12 months) Max 1000 words</p>
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TI-Taiwan held a series of press conferences to publish TI's CPI, BPI & GCB and TI-Taiwan's GII. Those activities led people here know the conditions of corruption worldwide, and substantially raised their awareness on anti-corruption. • TI-Taiwan convened practical and academic conferences for sharing experiences, discussing strategies and developing action plans. The Conferences are conducted under the auspices of TI-Taiwan in close cooperation with the related public sectors. • TI-Taiwan had published plenty of research reports and publications, including TI-Taiwan's brochures and Annual Report, in the past 12 months, • Social Marketing: Several speeches on anti-corruption were delivered to the general public and schools. Social publicity is the best way to make more people more awake of anti-corruption. • Website Maintenance: Updated relevant news based on information from TI and TI-Taiwan. In addition, an English-based website version would be constructed recently.
<p>NC plan for Anti-Corruption Day (on December 9, 2006) Max 50 words.</p>
<p>Based on the effective experience in the past years, TI-Taiwan will co-hold a series of activities, such as anti-bribery, business ethics conference and press conference to announce the global TV filmed by TI, with Taipei City Government and other civil groups,</p>
<p>Difficulties encountered (in the past 12 months) In bullet points</p>
<p>Because the office of TI-Taiwan has only one full time staff, some administration and daily operational affairs could not be promoted efficiently and effectively. We really need more financial resources for its daily operations and activities make our work possible in the forthcoming future.</p>

Name of National Chapter	TI THAILAND
<p>An Executive Summary of Activities (in the past 12 months) Max 100 words</p>	
<p>Top 5 Activities (in the past 12 months) In bullet points</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Radio program "Ruam Duay Chuay Kan, Kajad Kan Ruarai Rai Corruption (Together, we are combating corruption) • A Study on "Public Agency Transparency Index" • A Series of Lecture and Discussion on "Democracy, Civic Participation and Good Governance" • Transparency Database on Assets and Liabilities of the Cabinet • Public Forum on "Social and Political Reform: the New Round" • Training Program on Accountability and Transparency in Public Management • Youth Training Program on Transformative Leadership 	
<p>The Area of Work where your NC <u>has gained</u> the most experience (in the past 12 months) Max 100 words</p>	

Complete Narrative Activity Report (for the past 12 months)

Max 1000 words

Radio program “Ruam Duay Chuay Kan, Kajad Kan Ruarai Rai Corruption (Together, we are combating corruption)”

Transparency Thailand has launched a two-hour radio program which is on air every Saturday since May 2001. The program aims to educate Thai public on the issue of transparency and good governance. Guest speakers from various agencies are invited to speak on various topic such as e-procurement, corporate governance, public information, transparency and fair election, UN convention against corruption, the best investigative report on corruption, Corruption Perception Index (CPI) and etc. An anchor person is Dr. Kanokkan Anukansai, program manager of Transparency Thailand and four co-anchor persons are from Thai Journalists Association (one co-anchor person per week).

A Study on “Public Agency Transparency Index”

Transparency Thailand was requested by the Office of Civil Service Commission to conduct a study on Transparency and accountability index for the Thai public agencies. The project started in July 2005 and finished in February 2006. It is the first attempt in the country to invent a tool to measure degree of transparency and accountability of the Thai public agencies. The 53 indices were constructed from two pilot agencies: Department of Customs and Department of Land Transportation, previous work on transparency measurement and discussions among experts. The Bangkok Metropolitan Administration (BMA) recently requested us for permission to use these indices to measure transparency and integrity of the BMA district offices

A Series of Lecture and Discussion on “Democracy, Civic Participation and Good Governance”

Transparency Thailand in collaboration with Center for Philanthropy and Civil Society, Women for Democratic Development Foundation and the US Embassy in Thailand organized a series of public lectures and in-depth discussions with various groups: women leaders, media, TI-Board members, corruption fighter activists and the public on “*Democracy, Civic Participation and Good Governance*” in August 2006. The lectures were given by Kay Maxwell, the former President of the League of Women Voters of the US. The three lectures were organized in Bangkok and Pitsanulok.

Transparency Database on Assets and Liabilities of the Cabinet

Disclosure on assets and liabilities of the cabinet is a crucial measure to promote transparency and to scrutinize the power that be mentioned in the Thai constitution. However, such information is difficult and inconvenient to access because it is available only in printed copies and it is not allowed to borrow or copy. To facilitate large and wide access to this information, Transparency Thailand has developed an electronic database. Public information on assets and liabilities of the cabinet is designed into a web-based form which the users can search for data and compare the differences. Major audiences who would benefit directly from this project will be journalists, activists and academicians.

Public Forum on “Social and Political Reform: the New Round”

Transparency in collaboration with Thai Journalists Associations and other alliances initiated public forum on “*Social and Political Reform the New Round*”. The forum aims to review and look at social and political reform in Thailand comprehensively. The forum consists of series of discussions covering wide range topics of discussion from socio-cultural reform, political economy reform, legal reform, media reform, decentralization reform and politician reform. On the project launching day – August 30, 2006, our chairperson, Mr. Anand Panyarachun was the keynote speaker. About 300 participants from all sector attended the meeting.

Training Program on Accountability and Transparency in Public Management

Transparency Thailand in collaboration with National Institute of Development Administration (NIDA) was requested by the Office of Public Development Commission organized a training program for public officials on *Accountability and Transparency in Public Management* on January 30-31, 2006. Dr. Arthur Wesley Craig from was a major trainer.

Youth Training Program on Transformative Leadership

Transparency Thailand and Center for Philanthropy and Civil Society organized a training program for youth leaders between Dec 8 - Dec. 10, 2006 at Krabi, the southern province of Thailand. All participants were youth from the Tsunami affected area. The program focused to strengthen youth awareness on public spirit, roles and integrity of leaders by using the post Tsunami situation. We also involved six

graduate students of National Institute Development Administration to be our staff.

Reconstruction of Transparency Thailand Website

Transparency Thailand website has been reconstructed to update information especially on current information about corruption scandal in Thailand and other relevant information such as legal instruments.

Cooperation with other agencies

Transparency Thailand cooperated with and assisted other agencies in promoting transparency and good governance. Our Secretary General, Dr. Juree Vichit-Vadakan was invited to be a resource person for some agencies such as the Senate, The Office of National Counter Corruption Commission, Thai Journalists Association, the Office of Public Information, Ministry of Justice, Department of Corrections, the Office of Civil Service Commission and the Office of Bangkok Metropolitan Administration.

After the coup de tat in September 2006, the Council for Democratic Reform (CDR), which later became the Council for National Security (CNS) appointed Dr. Juree Vichit-Vadakan to be the Chairperson for the Advisory Council on Ethics, Good Governance and Anti-corruption. Through this channel, we are successful in proposing the ideas to enhance good governance and strengthen anti-corruption measures in our country because the CNS has taken the advisory council's recommendations and proceed the recommendations to the cabinet. The government later declared "anti-corruption" as a major national agenda.

NC plan for Anti-Corruption Day (on December 9, 2006)

Max 50 words.

Difficulties encountered (in the past 12 months)

In bullet points

Name of National Chapter

TI VANUATU

An Executive Summary of Activities (in the past 12 months)

Max 100 words

TIV has been raising awareness on good governance and corruption among members of society through Civic Education at schools, workshops and publications in the media.

By working together with other NGOs, Government Departments and citizens, TIV is building a coalition against corruption. TIV is working with a number of organizations (including VNCW, VWC, VANGO and RRRT, USP), and is involved in liaising with parliamentarians and publishing reports in the media.

Media development is an important vehicle for bringing about change and TIV is actively pursuing issues pertaining to corruption and civics in the media. TIV has a dedicated media team responsible for monitoring the media and writing reports.

Top 5 Activities (in the past 12 months)

In bullet points

1. Awareness Workshops
2. Media Project
3. Governance Profile
4. Advisory, Representative and Supervisory role in the community
5. Savenaca Siwatibau Memorial Lecture by Peter Masi

The Area of Work where your NC has gained the most experience (in the past 12 months)

Max 100 words

The Awareness Workshops run throughout Vanuatu have provided citizens with knowledge about governance and active citizenship, which was desperately needed. Since access to information is very limited to the rural population, many of the issues of corruption had not previously been heard. Throughout the workshops, TIV refined their skills and evaluated the effectiveness of each workshop. It is expected that participants returned to their communities and carried out community awareness about good governance. TIV prepared and distributed civics booklets to the community.

From evaluation surveys conducted, TIV became aware of the need to take into consideration the level of previous education attained by participants. Our aim was to identify participants who may then help to inform others in the community.

Complete Narrative Activity Report (for the past 12 months)

Max 1000 words

Completed Projects and Activities**Awareness Workshops**

TIV has raised awareness of active citizenship and corruption through its workshop program. The aim of these workshops is to empower people on various issues of good governance, rights and duties and how corruption can be controlled if there is active participation in all sectors, including civil society in curbing the root causes. To date, TIV's awareness workshops have educated 187 participants (comprising Area Secretaries and Women Leaders) on citizenship and corruption, with a total of 1450 booklets distributed. TIV's awareness raising workshops are planned to continue.

Savenaca Siwatibau Memorial Lecture Series

TIV arranged for Peter Masi, the Ombudsman of Papua New Guinea to give the third Siwatibau Lecture in August. Drawing from his own experiences as an Ombudsman in PNG, Masi's lecture focussed on the importance ethics, and emphasised that foregoing ethics is detrimental to the progressive development of a country.

Overall, this Siwatibau Lecture Series has helped contribute to the development of a social environment where citizens and leaders can reflect on various issues of concern in their country compared to the success of other countries. It empowers people to be more responsible and proactive on issues of good governance and the democratic values of good citizenship. Furthermore, it encourages citizens to raise their sense of professionalism above political loyalties whose policies and actions will be more visible to every one.

Global Corruption Report 2006

Local Vanuatu researcher, Anita Jowitt (on behalf of TIV) wrote the Vanuatu Country Report for the 2006 edition of the TI Global Corruption Report.

Vanuatu correctional services project (funded by NZaid)

TIV worked in conjunction with the Correctional Services Department to prepare a brochure about correctional services.

Business principles for countering bribery (funded by UNDP)

TI's "Business Principles for Countering Bribery" booklet was translated and published in English, French and Bislama. The booklet was distributed to private businesses in Vanuatu. 1000 copies were printed and some were distributed during the AGM of the Chamber of Commerce and a business meeting.

Sale of Kranki Kona

TIV's latest fundraiser, the Kranki Kona cartoon book was released in December 2005. The book, which was produced in conjunction with the cartoon artist, Douglas Patterson, is the compilation of all the Kranki Kona cartoons which have appeared in Vanuatu's Daily Post newspaper from 2001 to 2004. The cartoons

provide an amusing insight into social and political life in Vanuatu, featuring several about corruption. Copies of the publication remain at USP, the Cultural Centre and Air Vanuatu. The price is now 500 vatu.

Publication of Press Releases

TIV has diligently reported issues of importance in the local newspapers. From October 2005 to September 2006, TIV produced 32 press releases.

Governance Profile

TIV was hired as a consultant by the European Union to assess the public perception of different sectors of the Vanuatu government, and how those sectors could be improved. The current level of governance was assessed and compared with international trends.

The profile was submitted to the European Commission. The European Commission then used this information in discussions with the Vanuatu Government.

Workshop Attendance

Staff members of TIV continue to attend various workshops to enhance their skills, in pursuance of TIV's broader interests. In the past year, Tony Tarivonda, TIV's awareness officer completed a course on mediation, while TIV's office manager, Blandine Boulekone, attended workshops on Freedom of Information and Civic Education.

Ongoing Projects and Activities

Awareness Workshops (funded by NZ HC in Port-Vila) – see above

Media Project (funded by NZaid)

The purpose of this 12 month media project is to develop the sense of ethics and citizenship in Vanuatu through the use of the media. This is being achieved by running workshops for journalists on civics, ethics, investigative journalism and freedom of information and by providing Vanuatu's citizens with more knowledge about the way their government systems work and their rights and duties as citizens through designing and running a fortnightly radio program on civics

The project has been a great success and has also served to stimulate dialogue between the media, government and constitutional agencies, private sectors and NGOs in playing an active role in good governance.

NISPAC Report

TIV is currently reviewing and updating Vanuatu's 2004 NIS Country Study Report, with funding provided by the EU. The study will incorporate two themes – a formal "legal" position and what actually happens in practice – effectively producing an authoritative report on the nature and operation of the laws, institutions and interest groups that are supposed to produce good governance in Vanuatu.

The NIS Report can be used by countries, donors and other stakeholders as the basis for a national plan. It also provides the framework within which stakeholders can individually and collectively work to co-ordinate, prioritize and sequence their activities and reform initiatives. In reviewing the NIS, recommendations for reform and priority areas can be highlighted.

By providing citizens with more knowledge about the way their government systems work, and what needs to be done to improve governance in Vanuatu, the project aims to produce more accountable decision-makers and more transparent decision-making.

NC plan for Anti-Corruption Day (on December 9, 2006)

Max 50 words.

TIV plans to host a display at the French Embassy in Port Vila for the week leading up to the 9th December. The display will include a variety of cartoons, posters, books, reports and videos about good governance, bribery and corruption in cooperation with VANGO Good Governance Group.

Difficulties encountered (in the past 12 months)

In bullet points

Some of the problems we face in Vanuatu include:

- The existence of a strong sense of loyalty to Wantok, family, small political and/or social groups, accompanied with a lack of allegiance to the Law and/or to the Nation. It is difficult to become proud as a Nation with citizens thinking only in terms of the village or island;
- The rapid change from the Custom Traditional system to the Democratic system has resulted in a damaged and confused sense of values held by citizens;
- People experience difficulties in managing tensions between these two disparate value systems, which impacts negatively on society, consequently increasing corruption and thus poverty; and
- Many voters are prepared to accept an environment of bribery and corruption in the hope that they may themselves benefit from such corruption at the time of elections and possibly in the future. Election time is typically the only real opportunity many citizens have to see their politicians and make quick personal gains. This tradition of short-lived benefits – essentially “vote-buying” – is a major cause for concern in Vanuatu.

AusAID Evaluation Questionnaire

Evaluation of AusAID Institutional support Grant (2004-2006) to TI-S Asia Pacific Department

Background

In September 2005 the Australian Prime Minister's announced that Australia would aim at doubling its overseas aid budget to A\$4 billion by 2010, conditional on strengthened governance and reduced corruption in recipient countries, and subject to greater effectiveness in aid programmes.

In its recent White Paper on aid, the Australian government stressed the importance of anticorruption activities and Transparency International was directly named as a key partner in the fight against corruption.

In June 2006, AusAID renewed its commitment to TI-S APD by signing a three-year grant valued at around A\$2 million for the period July 2006 to May 2009. This grant followed on from a two-year agreement (2004-2006) which was valued at A\$1.1 million.

The AusAID grant 2004-2006 has allowed APD to support NCs in the region through:

- Regular communication
- Regular regional and subregional meetings
- Chapter visits
- Resource Person visits
- Seed funding
- The development of joint regional projects on selected global priorities

Together with their renewed commitment AusAID informed us last August that they would organise an independent evaluation of TI-S APD 2004-2006 the first grant in early 2006.

Purpose of the Evaluation

The purpose is to evaluate whether AusAID's funding agreement with TI-APD is **relevant, effective and efficient** in generating and maintaining political will for anti-corruption activities and raising awareness within civil society, government and the public sector.

The evaluation will also address TI-S APD's **progress against its own objectives** of:

- intensifying interaction between TI-S APD, National Chapters (NCs) and other regional stakeholders
- strengthening the capacity and monitoring the performance of NCs regarding internal governance, agenda-setting, fund-raising, advocacy and project management and project development
- developing and facilitating joint research and advocacy programmes, and joint projects on selected global and regional anti-corruption priorities.

The independent evaluation will also **provide useful lessons** for TI and also for AusAID in its implementation of a new anti-corruption strategy for the aid programme.

Scope of the Evaluation

It is proposed that the evaluation will reflect the objectives of the work of APD in the entire region, and therefore include:

- TI-APD's office in Berlin,
- 1 TI's NCs in East Asia
- 1 TI's NC in South-east Asia

- 1 TI's NC in South Asia
- 1 TI's in the Pacific

Chapter Questionnaire

Recognising that this evaluation is helpful for TI-S APD to look at how effective the funding of the past two years was, APD decided to anticipate the formal evaluation process by AusAID and collect feedback from all NCs in the region. The questionnaire below reflects the areas that AusAID has proposed to evaluate.

Questionnaire

Important notes

- Each NC is kindly requested to fill in 2 questionnaires. One by the Chair of the Board of Director, a second by the Executive Director (or most senior member of staff).
- Answer should be no more than 100 words for each question.
- Questionnaire should be returned electronically to Nikola Sandoval nsandoval@transparency.org by 30 November 2006 latest.

1. Intensifying Interaction between NCs

1.1 Do you think interaction between your NCs have increased since 2004?

1.2 Which activities did you find most helpful in this interaction?

1.3 Which activities did you find least helpful in this interaction?

1.4 What would you suggest APD could do to improve interaction between NCs?

2. Intensifying Interaction between TI-S and NCs

2.1 Do you think interaction between NCs and TI-S and NCs have increased since 2004?

2.2 Which activities did you find most helpful in this interaction?

2.3 Which activities did you find least helpful in this interaction?

2.4 What would you suggest NCs do to improve this interaction?

3. Capacity Building/ Knowledge Transfer

3.1 Which training sessions organised/facilitated by TI-S APD were you able to attend?

- Subregional meeting
- Business principles training
- Corruption measurement training
- ALACs training
- UNCAC training
- Others

3.2 Which of these did you find most helpful?

3.3 How could these have been improved?

3.4 What further training would you like TI-S APD to organise?

3.5 Do you think TI-S APD has been able to pass on technical knowledge to NCs? (specify which area)

3.6 Did you apply for seed funding from TI-S APD in 2004 or 2005?

3.7 Did you receive the seed funding applied for?

3.8 How did this seed funding contribute to building the Chapter's capacity?

3.9 Did this seed funding help to strengthen civil society and other stakeholders? How?

4. Joint Research/Projects

4.1 Did your Chapter take part in a regional project co-ordinated by TI-S APD during 2004-2006?

4.2 If yes, on which project?

- EU Asia Urbs Promoting Transparency in Local Government Procurement
- NIS Studies
- Corruption Prevention in Disaster Relief and Reconstruction
- None
- Other _____

4.3 Did TI-S APD meet your Chapter's needs as a partner in this project?

4.4 What areas could have been improved in the project?

4.5 If not, would you be interested in participating in a regional project in the next 2-3 years?

4.6 What anticorruption issues have a regional relevance and lend themselves well for multi NCs' regional projects?

5. Relevance of APD work, and Effectiveness of NC

5.1 Does TI-S APD meet NC's needs in addressing corruption in Asia Pacific?

5.2 With the international advocacy group (Global Programmes, Policy and Research, Communication) based at TI-S in Berlin, is the location of APD the most appropriate and cost-effective option for a regional office?

5.3 What has improved since 2004 in your NC's ability to tackle corruption in your country?

5.4 In what ways does your NC work strengthened civil society and other stakeholders since 2004?

5.5 What new or existing initiative/partnerships were developed in your country as a direct result of your NC work?

5.6 Further comments: What could APD do better in the next 3 years in the scope of this institutional support programme?

Respondents

National Chapter:	
Questionnaire filled in by: (ED & Chair of BoD)	
Date:	

APALP Learning Needs Assessment Questionnaire

Asia Pacific Anticorruption Learning Programme 2007-2009						
Learning Needs Assessment – Member of the Board of Directors						
Name:						
Date:						
Peer reviewer's name:						
Knowledge	What theoretical knowledge do you have of	Strong To share	Good Acceptable	Weak To develop	Want To improve	Comments
1.1 Thematic Knowledge	1	Communication & Civil Society Participation Strategies				
	2	Community Based Work and Relations				
	3	Corporate Governance				
	4	Corporate Social Responsibility				
	5	Corruption Measurement (index, surveys)				
	6	Democratization Processes				
	7	Education				
	8	Election Monitoring				
	9	Environment and Natural Resources				
	10	Financial Markets				
	11	Foreign Affairs and Diplomacy				
	12	Humanitarian Relief and Reconstruction				
	13	International Economics				
	14	International Human Rights & Criminal Law				
	15	International Law				
	16	International Trade and WTO Work				
	17	Judicial Systems & Governance Reform				
	18	National Anticorruption Strategies				
	19	National Integrity Systems				
	20	OECD Anti-bribery Convention				
	21	Peace Processes				
	22	Political Party and Campaign Financing				
	23	Political Science				
	24	Poverty and Development				
	25	Public Policy Development				
	26	Public Procurement Systems & Processes				
	27	Socio-Anthropology				
	28	Specific Industry and Sector (specify which one in comments)				
	29	Structure and Governance of International Institutions (specify which ones)				
	30	UNCAC				
	31					
	32					
	33					
	34					
	35					
	36					
	37					
	38					
	39					
	40					
	41					
	42					
	43					
Experience	What first hand experience do you have of	Strong To share	Good Acceptable	Weak To develop	Want To improve	Comments
1.2 Management Knowledge	1	Budgetary Management ?				
	2	Behavioral Science Research ?				
	3	Capacity Building and Institutional Strengthening ?				
	4	Cultural Anthropology ?				
	5	Financial Control & Reporting ?				
	6	Fundraising Strategies ?				
	7	Gender and Diversity?				
	8	Human Resources Development (training) ?				
	9	Information Exchange Strategies				
	10	Knowledge Management ?				
	11	Laws governing charitable organizations ?				
	12	Management Accounting ?				
	13	Marketing and Communication Strategy ?				
	14	Not-for-profit Sector Governance ?				
	15	Organizational Behaviour and Organisational Dynamics ?				
	16	Project Development ?				
	17	Quantitative Research Methods ?				
	18	Social and Environmental Reporting ?				
	19	Sociology ?				
	20	Strategic Planning ?				
	21					
	22					
	23					
	24					
	25					
Skills	What's your ability to ...?	Strong To share	Good Acceptable	Weak To develop	Want To improve	Comments
2.1 Internal Communication	1	Be at ease with meeting people from a range of backgrounds?				
	2	Cope with growing information load?				
	3	Design and facilitate meetings to define and achieve objectives?				
	4	Design better mechanisms to facilitate consensus?				
	5	Express spoken and written information clearly?				
	6	Facilitate collaboration among diverse groups (members, experts, directors, staff)?				
	7	Spot conflict of interest situation and find solutions to avoid further problems?				
	8	Listen to the views of others, understanding what's said and what's not?				
	9	Use modern technology to communicate effectively?				
	10					
	11					
	12					
2.2 External Communication	1	Communicate clearly and succinctly to engage in a dialogue with diverse audiences?				
	2	Design and implement strategies to enhance the organization's public image?				
	3	Get people from different environments (e.g. Culture, expertise) to value each other and work well together?				
	4	Make charismatic speeches to public audience?				
	5	Make clear powerpoint presentation?				
	6	Make compelling presentation to present to a large group?				
	7	Present accurately TI global work?				
	8	Present TI methods/tools/programme and advocate for them?				
	9	Raise external funds for the organization?				
	10					
	11					
	12					

1	2.3 Stewardship Skills	Accept and promote clear accountability lines for yourself, others, and the organization's as a whole?					
2		Actively set & update policy and strategy to ensure that the organization has adequate resources to carry out its mission?					
3		Build links between individuals and groups in the organization?					
4		Develop and apply procedures to resolve complaints by employees, donors, members and others concerning internal controls or financial reporting matters?					
5		Enhance internal control environments (e.g. handling of cash, confidentiality and privacy of donors/member information, etc)?					
6		Evaluate your own effectiveness in upholding the public interest served by the organization, as part of a governing body, as part of a group of volunteers, and as representative of the community?					
7		Further the mission of your organisation by strengthening its activities, finances and operating environment?					
8		Be accountable for the financial, fiscal and human resources duties of your organisation?					
9		Integrate the organization into the community?					
10		Provide direct oversight, direction and support to staff members and evaluate fairly their performance?					
11		Support and encourage lifelong learning throughout the organization?					
12		Value diversity and participation as a key part of the future success of the organization's work?					
13							
14							
15							
16							
17							
	Skills	What's your ability to ...?	Strong To share	Good Acceptable	Weak To develop	Want To improve	Comments
1	2.4 Managerial Skills	Adapt to the fast changing environment?					
2		Assess other peoples' work and give constructive feedback?					
3		Contribute time and expertise to help accomplish the organizational strategic plan?					
4		Create effective performance through planning and reviewing?					
5		Define and delegate roles and responsibilities?					
6		Define monitoring & evaluation systems to track progress towards organization's goals?					
7		Make decisions, also if they are unpopular?					
8		Provide vision and strategic direction?					
9		Support and encourage lifelong learning throughout the organization?					
10		Understand the costs of conflict? Manage crisis and settle conflicts?					
11		Work within budget and manage time effectively?					
12							
13							
14							
1	2.5 Interpersonal skills	Accept criticism as opportunities for improvement?					
2		Act as a role model, lead by example?					
3		Adopt strategy to deal & communicate differently with each stakeholder?					
4		Be able let go your own needs to encourage the talents of others?					
5		Be aware of, and understand key stakeholders inside and outside the organization.					
6		Chair meetings skillfully to achieve defined objectives?					
7		Create constructive debate?					
8		Generate news ideas and bring them to life?					
9		Inspire and empower others to contribute?					
10		Know how to handle others weaknesses well?					
11		Know, understand and capitalise on individual abilities of other members of your group?					
12		Learn new skills and develop yourself permanently?					
13		Recognise your errors, shortcomings and inabilities?					
14		Share leadership with other members of your group?					
15		Switch from leader to supporter or vice versa?					
16		Take carefully evaluated risk?					
17		Talk openly about your weaknesses?					
18							
19							
20							
		Comments from peer:					
		1 - From what you know of the person, to which extend do you agree with the statements s/he made in this learning needs assessment?					
		2 - What knowledge and skills would you add to this person learning needs assessment?					

National Chapter Activity Plans 2007

Each National Chapter was requested to submit an Action Plan for 2007. The plans are included below in alphabetical order.

Name of National Chapter	TI AUSTRALIA
Top 5 Activities Planned in 2007 In bullet points	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Hold a Corruption Measurement course for the benefit of TIAP Chapters 2. Participate in APEC workshops and otherwise work to strengthen the good relationships with (plus obtain funding from) AusAID and other government officials in Canberra. 3. Do more with Dr AJ Brown to push further the findings in the NISA study and (when it is complete) those of the major whistleblowing study he leads. 4. Promote a serious article on corruption risks faced by gas and mining companies abroad. 5. More ongoing development of the TIA website. 	
The Area of Work where your NC <u>could benefit</u> from other NC experience (in 2007) Max 100 words	
<p>A priority for our Chapter is gaining corporate memberships from banks and multi-nationals. Many are based in Europe and the US and it would be most helpful for our membership recruiting to be able to mention the name of a head office Executive who is favourably disposed to TI (especially if the group is or intending to be a member of a Chapter). Of course we would not make contact with that person directly at all merely refer to the connection when meeting a representative of the Australian subsidiary or branch.</p>	
Complete 2007 Activity Plan Max 1000 words	
<p>For 2007 we plan a number of initiatives, most of which follow from the planning session conducted early 2006. In summary, the plan is to forge ahead on as many fronts as possible in the public and private sectors in this country and in TIAP which embraces our contribution to the regional effort:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Membership drive, both in corporates and individuals, and improving the benefits we can offer to members. • Strengthen the composition of the Board. • Utilise the talents, energy and experience of Peter Rooke who has now relocated to Sydney. • Hold a corruption measurement course(s) for the benefit of TIAP Chapters. • Participate in APEC workshops and otherwise strengthen relationships with government officials in Canberra. • Foster the good relationship with AusAid and obtain approval of a funding application to supplement the existing AusAid to funding to TI-S. • Further development of the TIA website and add materials on select and topical issues. • Continue to promote the relationships with the 'Big 4' accounting and other professional firms and participate with them in workshops. Equally build coalitions with the Corruption Prevention Network and with the standing agencies both in Canberra and in the States which tackle corruption prevention. The NISA study is already recognised by these bodies as an important source. • Obtain funding for a research article on the corruption challenge being faced by Australian based mineral and gas exploration companies in high risk areas. Already we have located a suitable author or co-author for such a work and will revert to BHP-Billiton to whom the concept was mentioned last year. • In anticipation of the release of the major study on whistle-blowing (under a team headed by Dr 	

<p>A.J. Brown) endeavour to arrange a forum to discuss it and to spread the key messages into government circles.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue to publish regular newsletters and e-updates. • Organise other events (preferably with a coalition partner) and using a visiting TI expert or friend as a keynote. • Take opportunities to open doors both to senior corporate decision makers and also (on a bi-partisan basis) to government leaders. • Following the release of the major report into the AWB scandal sponsor an article with a TIA viewpoint. • Maintain efforts towards a higher media presence.
<p>Anticipated Challenges (in 2007) Max 50 words.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fundraising • Obtain Sydney administrative support, particularly for event organising. • Increasing AusAid allocations

Name of National Chapter	TI BANGLADESH
Top 5 Activities Planned in 2007 In bullet points	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 36 local Watchdog forums called Committee of Concerned Citizens (CCCs) to be made more effective for anti-corruption awareness and citizens' participation campaign. 2. Nearly 25 Diagnostic Studies on vital institutions of NIS to be released; follow-up campaign to continue. 3. NIS monitoring (Parliament Watch and Court Watch) to continue with concrete follow up. 4. More than 90 Report Cards on key service delivery sectors like health, education, local government, land administration to be produced and used for advocacy at the local level through CCCs. More "Islands of Integrity" to be established. 5. Youth Engagement and Support (YES) programme to be made for vibrant and effective. 	
The Area of Work where your NC <u>could benefit</u> from other NC experience (in 2007) Max 100 words	
Experience sharing, peer learning in the area of engaging the youth to further strengthen the YES programme.	
Complete 2007 Activity Plan Max 1000 words	
Same as the first template, plus: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Building new partnerships – national and local - Campaign for Right to Information Law - Campaign for acceding to the UNCAC - Media Campaign – electronic, print, street theatre and other cultural tools 	

<p>Anticipated Challenges (in 2007) Max 50 words.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Negative Government reaction and lack of cooperation; and - Financial sustainability
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Name of National Chapter	TI FIJI
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<p>Top 5 Activities Planned in 2007 In bullet points</p>

1. Review of Fiji's national integrity system
2. Study of each pillar of the national integrity system
3. Explore and set up a youth anti-corruption group in Fiji
4. Explore and develop short training in Ethics Competency in a modern workplace, and implement in Fiji and through it promote business integrity and the use of ethics competency in the public sector.
5. Enhance lobby for Fiji to sign and ratify the UNCAC.

<p>The Area of Work where your NC <u>could benefit</u> from other NC experience (in 2007) Max 100 words</p>
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1. Civic Education techniques. The most effective way that will change the people thing in the future.
2. Youth Anti-corruption Groups: Methodology
3. Development of Ethics Competency Training: It is noted that a lot of people in the workplace understand the theories of ethics, as taught in university courses or in learnt from religious upbringing, but when people are caught in ethical dilemma, people are actually on what exactly to do or how to tackle the problem, namely they lack ethics competency.
4. NIS and individual Pillar Study: (The Bosnia and Herzegovina 2004 study looks interesting

<p>Complete 2007 Activity Plan Max 1000 words</p>
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<p>OUR ACTIVITY PLAN FOR 2006-08</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td> <p>Mission / Goal</p> <p>Our Vision: A Fiji that is free of corruption and with a strong and sustainable National Integrity System</p> <p>Our Mission: To eradicate corruption in Fiji by mobilizing stakeholders to promote and strengthen Fiji's national integrity system</p> <p>To Achieve Our Mission Through: Building national coalitions embracing the State, civil society and the private sector in order to fight domestic and international corruption To co-operate with and support other National Chapters to implement TI's mission To assist in the design and implementation of effective National Integrity Systems To collect, analyse and disseminate information and raise public awareness on the damaging impact of corruption on human and economic development.</p> </td> </tr> </table>	<p>Mission / Goal</p> <p>Our Vision: A Fiji that is free of corruption and with a strong and sustainable National Integrity System</p> <p>Our Mission: To eradicate corruption in Fiji by mobilizing stakeholders to promote and strengthen Fiji's national integrity system</p> <p>To Achieve Our Mission Through: Building national coalitions embracing the State, civil society and the private sector in order to fight domestic and international corruption To co-operate with and support other National Chapters to implement TI's mission To assist in the design and implementation of effective National Integrity Systems To collect, analyse and disseminate information and raise public awareness on the damaging impact of corruption on human and economic development.</p>
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Objective	Key Strategies	Action Plan And Targets	Action By And Target Dates	
1. Strengthen TIF Directors Responsible: P. Kumar and S. Nabou	Secure Core and Donor Funding	Identify annual funding requirements	Budget by end of 2006	
		Identify and secure core funding sources	Throughout the year	
		Identify and secure donor funding sources		
		Ensure accountability	Audit by end of April, 2007	
	Strengthen TIF Administration	Ascertain and set up administrative strategies and systems for a full fledged TIF organisation		
		Appoint Office Assistant	By May 2007	
		Set up Code of Conduct for TIF staff	By May 2007	
	Strengthen Membership	Increase Membership to 100	By April 2007	
		Raise Membership Income to \$20,000.00 p.a.		
		Communicate with Members through newsletters and website.	Ongoing	
2. Review and Strengthen NIS Directors Responsible: Hari Pal Singh And Aiyaz Sayed-Khaiyum	Review NIS Report	Research and set up a terms of reference for the review of the NIS Report	By Mid July 2006 (Completed)	
		Ascertain funding for the project	By End Dec 2006	
		Identify and appoint Consultant to review the existing NIS Report on Fiji	By , Jan 2007	
		Publish the new NIS report for Fiji	By March 2007	
	2.2 Transparency Commitment Project	Follow Up On Political Parties Commitment Code of Conduct Ethics Civic Education Leadership Code Freedom of Information Anti-Corruption Legislation and Body	By Dec 2006	
		Follow up on above	Throughout the year	
	2.4 Initiate and support research on the NIS Pillars as applicable in Fiji	Set up a term of reference for a full research on each NIS Pillar as it applies in Fiji and submit to Board for endorsement.	By Mid July 2007 Under Review with TI (S)	
		Carry out the research on each pillar as necessary and compile report for submission to the Board of Directors	Aug-Oct, 2007	
		Publish report for national and international consumption.	Nov 2006	
		Explore a rating system by which NIS can be measured.	By Mar 2007	
	3. Integrity and Ethics Awareness, Education	3.1 Promote Integrity and Anti-Corruption Strategies	Research and Identify the best means of creating awareness among the youth and the student populace and seek Board endorsement	Regional Essay Competition by 9 th December 2006

Education and Training Directors Responsible: Suliana Siwatibau And Prudence Rouse		Set up constitution of YACA and proceed with organisation Constitution by July Call Initial Meeting Launch	YACA by December 2006 Constitution ready June 2006.
	Empower people through Development and Training in respect of Corruption and Anti-corruption Awareness and Prevention	Identify Training Needs at all levels both in the Private and Public Sector Corruption Awareness Integrity Awareness and training Ethics Competency Training	Basic Plan by April 2007
		Identify the most effective means of delivery for Board approval covering: Training face to face or email Education curriculum	By May Board
		Carry out plans	As necessary
	Effective use of the Media	Review Website	By December 2006
		Prepare and distribute a monthly press release or as and when necessary	On-going
	Production and Distribution of Publications and Brochures	Identify publication needs and set up publication plans for approval by the Board Ethics Annual Report Flier	By March, 2007
		Secure Funding	ASAP
		Carry out plans as per funding	ASAP
		Contribute to TI publications including the Annual Global Report, The Daily Corruption News, the Corruption Fighters' Toolkit and the Annual Reports and Regional newsletter	Ongoing
	Effective participation in schools and open forums	Identify expertise within the Membership	Ongoing
		Participate in public forums and Schools proactively	As Requested
		Participate in Conferences relating to corruption and integrity:	Ditto
	Co-operation and Networking with other NGOs and Agencies	Develop Coalition to fight corruption in all its forms including extortion and bribery: Start with RRRT and PCPI	Developed by May 2006
4. Promotion UNCAC and Good Governance Principles Directors Responsible	Discuss to Understand the United Nations Convention Against Corruption, in the Fiji Context	Discuss the content of the UNCAC in Workshop, Seminars to achieve an understanding of the Convention Or Compare with the reviewed Penal Code	By December, 2006 Progressing
	Gain media publicity	Effectively use of the media (print, radio and television) to achieve a wide understanding, acceptance and support for the	On-going

Richard Naidu and Jenny Seeto	4.3 Build Coalition to actively support efforts relating to the reduction of corruption and the promotion of integrity	ratification of the UNCAC in Fiji.	
		To enhance the lobby to ratify the UNCAC	Until Achieved
		To Promote Business Integrity To Promote Public Sector awareness exercise	Throughout 2007
5. Support TI's global anti corruption efforts Directors Responsible: W. Thompson and David Evans	5.1 Responsiveness to all activities and needs of TI (S) and NCs in the Pacific Area.	Attend TI Annual Membership Meetings and Asia/Pacific Annual meetings. Guatemala by	Nov 2006
		Attend and Contribute to the Bi-Annual International Anti-Corruption Convention – OECD/ADB, World Bank and UNDP Workshops and seminars	As required
		Attend Annual TI Pacific Regional Meetings	PNG – 2006 Solomon Is - 2007
		Support TIS led initiatives.	As applicable
		Secure sufficient funding for Fiji to be included in the CPI and the BPI	December 2006
		Establish a Fiji Corruption Barometer and submit as contribution to the Global Corruption Barometer	Funding by July 2006/07 FCB by Dec 2006/07
		Establish a Fiji Corruption Barometer	Funding by July 2006, 2007 FCB by Dec 2006/07

Anticipated Challenges (in 2007)

Max 50 words.

1. The main challenge we face is the uncertain state of our Government given its confrontation with the head of the Fiji Army. In 2000 when TI Fiji was a small one year old organisation, a coup d'tat took place and TI Fiji was severely affected. It was able however to maintain an existence through the NIS Study project which was funded by a European Funding source. The study was completed and published in 2001 and this activity may have assisted in no small way to the survival of TI Fiji through those difficult days. This was no doubt because the funding source was not turned off as reaction to the political upheaval. If another coup d'tat takes place (the Fiji Army has continually denied this) what can TI Fiji do to survive another period of uncertainty? TI Thailand are going through an experience worth learning.

Name of National Chapter

TI INDIA

Top 5 Activities Planned in 2007

In bullet points

'Poverty Eradication' program

The Area of Work where your NC could benefit from other NC experience (in 2007)

Max 100 words

Complete 2007 Activity Plan
Max 1000 words
<p>The Government of India is engaged in 'Poverty Eradication' program on a big scale. This entails a flow of considerable funds under the Plan Head to launch, augment, and support projects in rural areas with regard to education, health, shelters, drinking water, land records, connectivity, finance, and rural employment under the National Rural Employment guarantee Act (NREGA) 2005.</p> <p>The schemes are to be executed by the local elected bodies, known as Panchayats, with the assistance of governmental machinery so that the projects are executed in consonance with the demands of the local people, supported by bureaucratic activity regarding flow of funds, guidance and expertise of institutions, and monitoring of execution of projects.</p> <p>Since the elected representatives at the local level have yet to acquire maturity of democratic values and the public authority can delay, manipulate, and patronize, the Transparency International India is planning to launch a study of corruption with reference to the problems of rural areas and to find out perceptions of people regarding probity in the use of funds, relief to people in terms of improvement basic services, and the operation of the employment guarantee scheme.</p> <p>Once the rural folks are aware of their rights under the Right to Information Act and the guarantee of employment under the NREGA, things would surely change in terms of poverty alleviation and the achievement of the millennial development goals.</p> <p>The object of the study is to highlight areas of weakness and the policy options for better governance. The improvement of quality of life in rural areas could reverse the process of rural exodus and the consequent relief of pressure upon urbanization with its attendant problems.</p>
Anticipated Challenges (in 2007)
Max 50 words.

TI INDONESIA

Plan not available at time of printing.

Name of National Chapter	TI JAPAN
Top 5 Activities Planned in 2007	
In bullet points	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Implementation of TPR (Third Party Review) 2. Investigation of Small Facilitation Payment 3. Comparative Study of Good Governance in Asia pacific Region 4. Publication of "Business Principles Guidance" and "Teaching Integrity to Youth" translated into Japanese, seeking supporter. <p>Implementation of exchange of corruption information between concerned NCs</p>	
The Area of Work where your NC <u>could benefit</u> from other NC experience (in 2007)	
Max 100 words	

La Catedra Transparencia por Colombia which is conducted by Transparency por Colombia (Teaching Integrity to Youth p.17-24), based on inter-university investigation and education of case studies of corporate ethics, is very interesting and useful.

As NC Colombia kindly sent us many documents, we plan to analyse and perhaps introduce them in TI-J Annual Report 2006.

How to apply it to Japan will be a future task.

Complete 2007 Activity Plan

Max 1000 words

Implementation of TPR "Third Party Review " based on TI's BP, especially for Japanese member companies supporting UN Global Compact.

We have advocated and presented this idea at the August 2005 East Asia Sub-Regional Meeting in Taipei and the November 2005 TI AMM in Berlin. This is to examine and/or certify whether the anti-corruption standard and practice of companies are in accordance with TI Business Principles, as a result of which TI-J can get a reasonable fee for issuing the TPR.

Japanese member companies supporting UN Global Compact could attach the TPR to its report to UN Global Compact Secretariat. The problem lies in whether TPR comes under consultant business which is prohibited by Decision of Board of Directors held in Prague in Oct.2001.

If it is to certify the company is in accordance with TI Business Principles, we understand that it belongs to the category of Transparency Audit, not to the category of consultant business. However, if the company is not in full accordance with TI Business Principles, and TI-J makes recommendation with a fee to them in full accordance with TI Business Principles, it possibly belongs to consultant business.

However, we understand that if TPR is a service only TI group can provide, it will be permitted by the Decision, even if it is a paid business. Well, TPR is a service of sole source in Japan.

TI-S seems to fear if a TPR certified company should commit bribery in the future, it will damage the reputation of TI.

To take example of certified public accountants, they certify the accuracy of financial report (BS and PL) at the end of its financial year do not certify its future financials.

No one can certify the future. The same is true with TPR.

Implementation of Exchange of Corruption Information between concerned NCs

We advocate that if a company in B country bribes an official of A country and the leading newspaper of A country reports it, NC of A country send the English translation of such article to NC of B country, a copy to TI-S also; NC of B country transmits it to the Authority of B country, and make them obliged to initiate investigation by checking the fact.

OECD expects civil society organizations to monitor its Convention. But the civil society organizations have no legal right to monitor companies. This idea will be a tool to monitor between the concerned NCs.

Anticipated Challenges (in 2007)

Max 50 words.

Planning to apply for funding from Ministry of Education & Science for Investigation into Small Facilitation Payment.

Planning to apply for funding from the Toyota Foundation for Comparative Studies of Good Governance in Asia and Pacific Region

Name of National Chapter	TI KOREA (SOUTH)
Top 5 Activities Planned in 2007 In bullet points	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Continue to strengthen coalition building with a focus on the business sector 2. UNCAC ratification 3. Create a pact amongst sectors in Seoul, similar to that of K-PACT 4. Create programs in which citizens can participate to increase awareness about corruption/anticorruption movement 5. Stabilize TI-Korea through fund-raising 	
The Area of Work where your NC <u>could benefit</u> from other NC experience (in 2007) Max 100 words	
<p>Both TI-Thailand and TI-Philippines have had success in youth programs/education, which TI-Korea is very interested in learning more about. Also, another experience is that of training of trainers/educators programs.</p>	
Complete 2007 Activity Plan Max 1000 words	
<p>As outlined above, there are five important areas that we plan to focus on next year. The first is to continue strengthening coalition building with a focus on the business sector. In particular, we will try to get businesses to participate in UN Global Compact and then network the participating businesses.</p> <p>We will also pursue the development of a "Seoul-PACT," modelled after K-PACT (Korea Pact on Anti-Corruption and Transparency), at the start of the new year through the end of June. Basically, the goal is to create a social pact with signatories from various social sectors (public, political, private/business, civil society) who are from the Seoul region. We will also focus on expanding the number of participants in the current K-PACT.</p> <p>Another goal is to continue to push the government to ratify UNCAC. Whether through national campaigns (like the one held for Anti-corruption Day 2006) or support through business networks, we will continue to press the issue with the government with, hopefully, eventual ratification this year.</p> <p>Aside from coalition building, we would like to increase citizen awareness of corruption and the anticorruption movement by creating more opportunities for citizen participation. One way we will pursue this is through the settlement and expansion of the Citizen Ombudsman. Our goal here is to create a more established anticorruption education system and increase the number of participants. We will also establish rules for the system and try to improve the education program as well as increase the number of people trained to teach these programs. In addition, we plan to continue establishing and expanding the Citizen Ombudsman Network. In the latter part of the year, we have planned a roundtable discussion on how to improve various government organizations/agencies.</p> <p>We also need to resolve the issue of TI-Korea's financial stability. Our goal is to continue with fund-raising in order to garner a larger financial pool to work from.</p> <p>In addition to the top 5 areas of focus, we plan to conduct a research survey focusing on legislation and policy along with finding ways to improve them. Our main focus on these surveys will be the public and business sectors. We will also make efforts to strengthen the current whistleblower legislation.</p> <p>Another area of focus will be on anticorruption education, particularly youth education. We want to revitalize and fully establish the program in 2007. The plan is to target middle and high school students in various regions throughout Korea and educate them through age appropriate and relevant discussions and personal experiences.</p> <p>And last, but not least, we plan to increase our international activities. Internationally, we intend to</p>	

participate in more TI joint activities. Within the Asian region, we want to strengthen and expand the current network by possibly working on joint projects/programs. Also, we want to continue propagating Korea's anticorruption model (particularly K-PACT and the Citizen Ombudsman).

Anticipated Challenges (in 2007)

Max 50 words.

Two major areas of potential problems are that of funding and networking.

Name of National Chapter

TI MALAYSIA

Top 5 Activities Planned in 2007

In bullet points

1. World Ethics & Transparency Forum and Launch of Malaysian Transparency Perception Index 12 & 13 Feb 2007, Kuala Lumpur
2. Launch of Tan Sri Azizan Integrity Circles Programme by Prime Minister, 14 Feb 2007
3. National Workshop on Integrity Pacts 5 & 6 March 2007
4. Swiss Embassy – TI Malaysia anti-corruption campaign for schools, April 2007
5. Integrity Awards by Prime Minister 5 Nov 2007 (in collaboration with Rotary Club, Integrity Institute and Malaysian Professional Centre)

The Area of Work where your NC could benefit from other NC experience (in 2007)

Max 100 words

Chapters with good training expertise should impart their skills and knowledge by helping TI Malaysia conduct workshops and training.
Perhaps Malaysian TI members and staff could be sent to TI Berlin for familiarisation and training.

Complete 2007 Activity Plan

Max 1000 words

TI Malaysia plans to carry out a few high profile events as listed above to create greater awareness of transparency and accountability issues.
To continue monitoring public policy to ensure transparency and accountability.
Efforts will be made to design new projects that meet with TI core focus areas.
To enhance the capability of the secretariat to undertake more projects and training and advocacy work.

Anticipated Challenges (in 2007)

Max 50 words.

No particular challenge anticipated.

Name of National Chapter:	TI NEPAL
Top 5 Activities Planned in 2007	
In bullet points	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Support Constituent Assembly (CA). 2. Support State Institutions for Governance Reforms. 3. Support Anti Corruption Coalitions and Networks. 4. Educate People about Corruption. 5. Promote Support Groups. 	
The Area of Work where your NC <u>could benefit</u> from other NC experience (in 2007)	
Max 100 words	
<p>TIN will benefit by sharing experiences of counterpart chapters in areas of membership drive, effectiveness of the Board or ECs, spirit of voluntarism and service in members, drive for raising resources and achievements made towards self sustainability. The study of coalition- effectiveness, its form and character, could be other areas of interest. To know, how effective the anti-corruption movements are in the counterpart countries and the ways and means adopted for bringing some such programs to the grass-root level, will be of great value. TIN's own experience in formation, operationalisation and effectiveness of support group has been exiting and rewarding.</p>	
Complete 2007 Activity Plan	
Max 1000 words	
<p>As Nepal is in the process of drafting a New Constitution by a Constituent Assembly, the year 2007 will be very important for political transformation and democratization of Nepal. Therefore TIN will have an effective plan for CA. In addition to this, TIN will work on political, economic, social and institutional fronts. On political front TIN will work to strengthen democracy, seek commitment of political parties for creating corruption-free society, develop program on policy studies and research, study government audit reports to highlight them and build pressure to end impunity. It will also work for Constituent Assembly, transparency in political system, inclusion of anti corruption policies in the constitution, reform of anti corruption laws, making Army, Police and Special Police corruption-free, ratification of UNCAC, enactment of transparency law and end of corruption at policy level. Likewise, in the economic sector TIN will make itself sustainable and work for financial transparency in political parties and improvement of public sector accounting system. For institutional improvements, it will adopt participatory strategic planning, monitoring, evaluation and auditing of programs. It will decentralize decision-making, broaden membership structure for more individual and institutional representation and inclusion, enhance networking and cooperation with like-minded organization to make anti-corruption programs more effective, increase frequency of interactive programs with political parties, youths, students, women and dalits, publish Annual Reports on Nepali corruption issues, improve quality of TIN's outputs hiring expert services as needed, and give more autonomy to support groups.</p>	
Anticipated Challenges (in 2007)	
Max 50 words.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustaining TIN's leadership in the field of anti-corruption by evidencing impact, • More public advocacy work with clear-cut positions on core issues, • Maintaining and developing TIN's reputation as a non-partition civil society organization, • Managing the growth and development of TIN's Support Groups, countrywide, • Effectively securing funds for operation, • Maintaining focus on corruption during increased priority on peace and constitution framing, • Mobilizing members and voluntary groups. 	

TI NEW ZEALAND

Plan not available at time of printing.

Name of National Chapter	TI PAKISTAN
Top 5 Activities Planned in 2007 In bullet points	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Implementation of Public Procurement Rules 2004 including Integrity Pact in Federal Government and Sindh Government. 2. Establishment of more on line Complaint Centres. 3. Pakistan Corruption Perception Survey 2007 4. Completion of Child View of Corruption Programme. 5. Completion of Ying Project. 	
The Area of Work where your NC <u>could benefit</u> from other NC experience (in 2007) Max 100 words	
<p>National Corruption Perception Survey is the main area where TI Pakistan can benefit from experience of other NCs. NPCCS 2006 has been subject of media debate, and has resulted in dissemination of awareness on the corruption ratings of various departments. It is felt that such survey needs to be more effective if experience of other NCs are examined and used for next NPCCS by TI Pakistan.</p>	
Complete 2007 Activity Plan Max 1000 words	
<p>Implementation of Public Procurement Rules 2004 including Integrity Pact in Federal Government and Government of Sindh (GOS). The plan includes propagate and follow up Govt. and private organizations for implementing integrity pact (sign MOUs). Sindh Government requires technical assistance to guide their departments how to apply the new rules adopted on 1 Nov. 2006. TI Pakistan past experience with federal government departments and documents already prepared will facilitate this requirement of Sindh Government. TI Pakistan is already assisting Ministry of Irrigation and Power GOS since last one year under an MOU signed. This activity is very important as provincial government development budget is mostly utilized by Local Authorities.</p> <p>Establishment of more on line Complaint Centres in remaining 16 towns of Karachi District is an ongoing activity. The online Complaint Centre main features are described below. Karachi District comprises of 18 Towns, with total population of over 14 million.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Online complaint registrations where the people could just log in to the Town website from any location and register their complaint online. 2. Phone the Complaint centre to register their complaint over phone and get a ticket/tracking id on the phone to make it more timely . 3. Visit the complaint centre personally,. register the complaint and generate a Ticket/tracking number. 4. The complaints will be forwarded to the relevant service departments, and will be addressed within 72 hours. The daily progress will be posted on the website, and complainant will be able to monitor the progress on his complain. 5. The Nazim (Mayor) will be able to monitor the progress on his computer, and will be taking actions in case of delays in the redressal of complains. <p>Ministry of Irrigation and Power has also requested TI Pakistan to set up such complaint centre for the</p>	

Ministry also. Trustees have also directed secretariat to take a project for such complaint centre for Earth Quake Complaints, by setting up a online Complaint Centre in TI Pakistan Secretariat. discussions on this project are planned with relevant authorities, as they will be forwarded the complaints by TI Pakistan, after scrutiny and supporting documents.

Pakistan Corruption Perception Survey 2006 has attracted attention of surveyed departments in positive way. The departments which has shown reduction in corruption have been publicly praised by government functionaries at many forum, and those departments which have not shown improvement have been advised to improve their working. Ranking of 4 Provinces also has been subject of high level discussions, and poorly fared provinces are trying to implement reforms. Adoption of Public procurement Rules 200 by GOS is a prime example of Sindh Government efforts in this direction. PCPS 2007 is therefore very important activity. TI Pakistan will obtain more information, details of such surveys conducted by other NCs, and will improve its questioner. TI Pakistan will also need funding for this project, and efforts have been started to contact donor agencies to fund this Project.

Child View of Corruption Project is highly useful in developing young generation. This project has larger impact on awareness against corruption by involvement of over 400 schools, and direct participation of about 20,000 students. In 2007, the competitions will be held between top ranking participants of 400 schools and over 24 different competitions will be held. The Project will be completed with a Grand Closing Function planned to be held by August 2007 to be presided by the Governor Sindh, where the participants will be awarded certificate, shield and prizes.

Completion of Ying Project will be by June 2007. YinG programme was initiated by Transparency International-Pakistan to equip youth with tools and skills to realize their rights and responsibilities, practice good governance and become active members of society. The aim of this programme is to:

- Educate youth on the value of their vote, good governance, their rights and responsibilities in politics and society.
- Encourage youth to seek accountability to address problems of good governance and corruption.
- Involve youth to participate in development to stimulate changes in societies.
- Motivate youth to be agents of transformation within their community.
- Create networks of knowledge sharing and learning on governance and anti-corruption issues.
- Utilize the web to develop social participation amongst youth – the citizens of tomorrow.

Workshops are held in Karachi and Lahore. And a total of 400 students from all the four provinces, Sindh, Punjab, Balochistan and NWFP would attend the training. CBWs (Capacity Building Workshops) aim to develop competence amongst youth in the following areas:

The value of their vote

- Legislation & Good Governance
- Human Rights
- The National Integrity Systems
- Mobilizing the community
- Forming effective alliances against corruption

Anticipated Challenges (in 2007)

Max 50 words.

1. Arrangements of funds for new Projects.
2. Support of government for implementation of Procurement reforms.
3. Technical assistance from other NCs for Pakistan Corruption Perception Survey 2007.

Name of National Chapter	TI PAPUA NEW GUINEA
Top 5 Activities Planned in 2007 In bullet points	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Electoral Reform and Awareness 2. Good Governance and Anti-corruption education 3. Building Coalitions 4. Working with Government 5. Research and Advocacy 	
The Area of Work where your NC <u>could benefit</u> from other NC experience (in 2007) Max 100 words	
<p>There are two areas that could be of benefit to TIPNG and these are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Development of Integrity Pacts which has attracted some interest from the Port Moresby City municipality to establish and improve contract administration and management processes 2. Sharing of information on how to develop civic education and electoral materials as well as other ways of improving relations with governments 	
Complete 2007 Activity Plan Max 1000 words	
<p>Activity plan for 2007 is yet to be finalized. The full Board will be meeting on the 25th of November to develop one. However, the 2007 plan will not differ significantly from the 2006 which are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Electoral Reform and Awareness because PNG will go into general elections in July 2007 2. Good Governance and Anti-corruption education will be an ongoing program after the elections 3. Building Coalitions and networking will remain critical if TIPNG is to make any impression in the fight against corruption 4. Working with Government will be important as we develop closer relations 5. Research and Advocacy is an area TIPNG will focus in 2007 and beyond <p>There is a continuing capacity building of staff as well as the establishment of systems to strengthen project delivery and management.</p>	
Anticipated Challenges (in 2007) Max 50 words.	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Uncertainty in funding as Donor priorities change 2. Political climate may change and hence be not conducive to TIPNG operations 3. Trained staff leaving TIPNG for better conditions elsewhere which may impact on the performance of the organization 	

Name of National Chapter	TI PHILIPPINES
Top 5 Activities Planned in 2007	
In bullet points	
Top 5 Activities Planned in 2007:	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Launching of the NIS Report 2. Implementing some NIS viable recommendations that are doable 3. Partnering with concerned organizations in the dissemination of the NIS Report 4. Empowering the agencies concerned with tools in combating corruption 5. Implementation of the Seed Funding Project entitled "Reducing Corruption in the Judiciary Through Awareness & Monitoring Program" 	
The Area of Work where your NC <u>could benefit</u> from other NC experience (in 2007)	
Max 100 words	
<p>This situation can be achieved if TI will facilitate the exchange of project plans and programs by either posting the individual NC plans and projects, or by holding a regional meeting where exchange of ideas and methodologies can be availed of.</p> <p>If a regional perspective and setting can be done, this will be the ideal situation.</p>	
Complete 2007 Activity Plan	
Max 1000 words	
To follow.	
Anticipated Challenges (in 2007)	
Max 50 words.	
<p>The volatile political situation here is crucial in determining the challenges for 2007 especially with the release of the GCR 2007 about Corruption in the Judiciary, there will be a lot of challenges that can be anticipated.</p>	

TI SOLOMON ISLANDS

Plan not available at time of printing.

Name of National Chapter	TI SRI LANKA
Top 5 Activities Planned in 2007	
In bullet points	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Setting up a hotline to receive complaints on corruption and channelling such complaints to relevant authorities. 2. Establishment of a National Learning Centre for Good Governance which will be living repository on anti corruption education in Sri Lanka 3. Lobbying law makers, policy makers and implementers on TISL recommendation in introducing anti corruption measures and good governance standards in various sectors. 	

4. Monitoring ministerial expenditure, indexing sector focused corruption in Sri Lanka and monitoring of budget
5. Application and testing of the Anti Corruption Manual for the public sector, with a target audience of 10,000 public sector persons.

The Area of Work where your NC could benefit from other NC experience (in 2007)

Max 100 words

- Comparative information on activities to be carried out and technical input – specially in the monitoring and education area
- Information regarding work already done on curricula and training agendas of Public Sector, Schools and Universities etc
- Information on working with grass root level organisations
- Information on intensive provided to civil society to enhance their interest in fight against corruption
- Information on counter actions to deal with government resistance

Complete 2007 Activity Plan

Max 1000 words

The Strategic plan developed by TISL focuses on 4 strategic focus areas detailed below and the area of Institutional Development

REAM denotes the main strategic focus areas of TISL for the immediate future. It is a vibrant activity base which will direct the energies of TISL towards its goals. It is a two-pronged attack on corruption which, while encouraging and developing more positive practices, discourages and fights existing and potential corrupt practices. Corruption-prone areas and institutions will be identified and an attempt will be made to minimize prevailing corrupt practices through intensified TISL activities. TISL needs to organize its services and interventions to sustain the delicate balance between positive inputs and confrontational initiatives. (can we provide an introductory paragraph here) Implementing the strategic plan focusing on four programmes areas namely Representation, Education, Advocacy and Monitoring. Each programme area will include a number of sub activities. 1-4 includes one sub activity from each programme area)

Representation is the first main area of focus in the strategic plan which represents the voice of the poor and the powerless. A helpline will be set up to provide advice, guidance and follow on people's complaints relating to corruption issues in critically identified areas. This would empower people to effectively confront corrupt systems and practices. People's forums and platforms would enhance public confidence in institutions of governance, thereby redressing public grievances relating to corruption and enhancing public confidence in institutions of governance. People's interest in anti-corruption issues through silent yet influential partners will be stimulated and TISL strongly believes that an emotionalized public domain would trigger a groundswell of public opinion.

Education is the second main strategic focus area which will be led by the establishment of the National Learning Centre for Good Governance (NLCCG), a living repository of good governance. Anti-corruption education will be incorporated into the curricula of institutions responsible for public administration and public service enabling the public servants to address issues of internal corruption. Legal and moral literacy programmes will also develop the capacity of civil society groups to lead campaigns at the grassroots level to reduce passive tolerance of corruption. Promoting anti-corruption education programmes in schools and universities is geared towards creating a strong and incorrupt youth population who will fight corruption.

Advocacy is the third core area of the strategic plan which envisions influencing and facilitating proactive action against corruption through informed focal group advocacy and informed public advocacy. A strong political will and commitment on anti-corruption issues would be created by influencing political leadership, policy makers and implementers. TISL will continue to inspire people to uphold integrity and fight corruption through its National Integrity Awards, by recognizing and rewarding individuals and groups who have fought fearlessly against corruption. Legal and policy reforms will also be carried out to

identify and remedy systemic weaknesses.

Monitoring, which represents one of the core roles played by TISL in the past, will continue with more intensity and vigour. This strategic focus will strengthen transparency and accountability in identified sectors by profiling the abuse of power, authority and resources in terms of sectors, levels and actors. Monitoring the functioning of democratic institutions and processes such as Elections and National and Provincial Budgets will enhance transparency and accountability. Capacity building programmes will be initiated for Anti-corruption Institutions to give them more strength and capacity in order to draw public confidence in these institutions.

While these four strategic areas focus on their own activities at the implementation level they will be complementary to each other to create a better programmatic approach in TISL work.

Institutional Development has been identified as a key strategic focus area to enhance the vibrancy of TISL to implement the REAM activities. By internalizing good governance and accountability practices at Board and Organizational levels, TISL will set standards for good governance in the Civil Society Sector. Optimum utilization of resources would be assured by strengthening Personnel and other resources such as IT and communication. A well-designed sustainability strategy would be introduced to ensure the uninterrupted presence of TISL in the country. Financial accountability and transparency will be strengthened by improving systematic financial control and management systems.

In addition to these activities and strategic focus areas which come under the proposed strategic plan, TISL, proposes the following activities which stem from projects that are ongoing and pledges already made

- Regional Meeting of Transparency International Sri Lanka
- Community Participatory Programme under the Value for Money Auditing Project
- The Anti Corruption Manual which is currently being developed by TISL in collaboration with the Sri Lanka Development Agency, will be pilot tested and applied with a target audience of 10,000 public servants.

Anticipated Challenges (in 2007)

Max 50 words.

An external political that is being dominated and controlled by some elements who are being manipulated by narrow party-political interests. This creates a situation where upper hand will be used to control activities of civil society groups in the country. Certain controls on freedom of association is already introduced by the government.

Ethnic conflict could also create practical problems of mobility within conflict areas.

The culture of opacity and secrecy adhered to at present could be overcome by encouraging institutions to follow good governance practices by creating benchmarks.

The prevailing attitude of hostility among nationalist groups towards NGOs has to be met by finding ways and means of promoting goodwill and credence in society regarding NGOs..

Politically motivated NGOs have sprung up in recent times and some argue for a regulatory regime for them. There is a strong move to regulate NGOs by political authorities – this affects advocacy NGOs to greater extent)

Name of National Chapter	TI TAIWAN
Top 5 Activities Planned in 2007	
In bullet points	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The investigation of Measurement Project– Monitoring Corruption: The GII in Taiwan 2007. • The promotion of UNCAC in Taiwan– Building an anti-corruption coalition on legislative processes. • The arrangement of International Conference– Co-operate with government and several civil groups. 	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The implementation of regularly several research projects commissioned by public sectors. • The promotion of public integrity and business ethics policies in various organizations in Taiwan.
<p>The Area of Work where your NC <u>could benefit</u> from other NC experience (in 2007) Max 100 words</p> <p>Many activities and investigating research projects initiated by TI-Taiwan have been pitched at a good practice level to attract the widest possible acceptance. The Area of measuring corruption can certainly build a policy learning network. Also, TI-Taiwan needs to obtain worth experience from NC experience. For example, we are recently promoting the Government Integrity Indicators 2007(GII) in Taiwan. In the future, We expect we can benefit the learning resources from TI's National Integrity System and other NCs' experience</p>
<p>Complete 2007 Activity Plan Max 1000 words</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TI-Taiwan will hold a series of press conferences to publish TI's CPI, BPI & GCB based on TI's Global release for the results of those surveys. • TI-Taiwan will start the implementation process of the Government Integrity Indicators Project, which is a cross-county large-scale study, in Taiwan on the beginning of 2007 • TI-Taiwan will coordinate several practical and academic conferences for sharing experiences, discussing strategies and developing action plans. The Conferences will be conducted under the auspices of TI-Taiwan in close cooperation with the related public sectors. • TI-Taiwan will publish plenty of research reports, publications. Regarding website maintenance, we will upgrade the version of our website based on more learning information form TI and TI-Taiwan. • Social Marketing: Several speeches on anti-corruption will be conveyed to the general public and schools. Social publicity is the best way to make more people more awake of anti-corruption.
<p>Anticipated Challenges (in 2007) Max 50 words.</p> <p>Now TI-Taiwan office has only one full time staff, some administration and daily operational affairs could not be promoted efficiently and effectively. We really need the financial support and fundraising resources to operate our projects in 2007. The lack of financial resources might be the most challenges in the upcoming future. We're indeed expecting that TI-S should shares financial support to guarantee NCs' operational expenditure when we suffered some disadvantages in our working conditions.</p>

TI THAILAND

Plan not available at time of printing.

Name of National Chapter	TI VANUATU
Top 5 Activities Planned in 2007 In bullet points	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Education Project – development of a programme of a civic education curriculum for year 1 through to year 13 2. Awareness Workshops – proposed to be help in each of the 60 areas of Vanuatu 	

3. Human Rights Watch – Vanuatu has only signed two of the seven human rights conventions. TIV is advocating for the government to sign the remaining conventions and to bring Vanuatu’s domestic laws in to line with international human rights standards
4. Civil Registration and Electoral Roll Awareness – TIV is eager to draft, publish and distribute a photo-story book on civil registration and the electoral process
5. Civics Education in Music (“Sitisen i Singsing”) – preparing a DVD of String Band music promoting good governance and citizenship

The Area of Work where your NC could benefit from other NC experience (in 2007)

Max 100 words

By sharing of any experience.

Complete 2007 Activity Plan

Max 1000 words

Civics Curriculum Development

The Ministry of Education is preparing a large-scale reform including an overhaul of the curriculum. TIV’s Office Manager, Blandine Boulekone, is a member, representing the community, of the National Education Consultative Committee and is closely following the review.

Civic Education books have been incorporated into the social science curriculum for Year 7 & 8 in 2006. The books produced by Francis Bryard, Eloi Leye and Marie-Noëlle Ferrieux Patterson, in conjunction with an Education Steering Committee, are used as reference books. TIV continues to liaise with the Ministry of Education to monitor the curriculum, and aims to extend the civics education curriculum to other school levels. This will also involve an evaluation and review of the civic education curriculum for year 7 & 8.

Currently in Vanuatu, there is a limited sense of national ownership of the processes to make governments more accountable to their citizens. The importance of this project lies in its ability to make a substantial contribution towards the achievement of democratic governance and poverty reduction.

Year 1-13 and Beyond Civics Project (funded by UNDP)

TIV is working alongside the Ministry of Education to introduce civics and values curriculum into the current schooling program. This will involve a review of the whole system and setting some guidelines in the teaching of civics. TIV hopes to hire a local consultant to work with the Education Steering Committee to review and report on the current curriculum for civics and governance in Vanuatu, taking into consideration the learning capabilities of Ni-Vanuatu children. The project will then produce a curriculum framework to enable the introduction of civics into Vanuatu’s education system and provide a balance between cultural Melanesian priorities and the requirements of a modern democracy.

We aim for the program to be implemented year by year in collaboration with the Ministry and Department of Education.

Kindergarten Values / Civics Program

Currently, Kindergarten is run by a non-governmental organisation. The Government is planning to incorporate Kindergarten into its management, however such action is yet to take place. TIV has prepared a project for Kindergarten, in conjunction with the Preschool Association, and the project is awaiting response from donors.

Media Project

The Media Project currently running is projected to continue into next year. This will involve workshops with media representatives, and a fortnightly radio program on good governance and corruption issues.

It is expected that by continuing to improve the knowledge and reporting skills of journalists, the project will continue working towards making Vanuatu a more transparent society where citizens know more about the way they are governed. Such a change will in turn create a greater sense of obligation on the part of politicians and public servants whose policies and actions will be more visible to citizens.

The project has had a direct affect on approximately 80,000 citizens (~ 40% of the population) through radio and newspaper coverage, as well as affecting people involved in the Vanuatu media. Furthermore,

there is great potential for each citizen that has been directly affected to pass on information to others, thus the information will reach and affect well over 80,000 citizens.

Workshops on active citizenship to improve governance

TIV intends to extend the provincial workshops to area workshops, educating participants in each of the 60 areas of Vanuatu on active citizenship and corruption. By reaching a greater proportion of the population, the message of good governance will transpire to a large number of citizens, particularly the message of what needs to be done to improve governance in the country. This project is necessary given the limited access to information in rural areas.

UN Convention against Corruption

Vanuatu has not yet signed the United Nations Convention against Corruption. TIV is determined to persuade the Government to adopt the Convention. Letter and copies of the Convention have been distributed to those responsible for the UN at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, as well as the Prime Minister and 11 Ministers. The Minister of Internal Affairs has advised that it will be tabled in November 2006.

Other New Projects being Planned and Prepared:

- Civil Registration and Electoral Roll Awareness - TIV is eager to draft, publish and distribute a photo-story book on civil registration and the electoral process;
- Conflict Resolution and Civic Education Workshop with Chiefs
- Project to promote a developmentally appropriate Values Learning Program throughout pre-schools in Vanuatu;
- Overhead Projector and Photocopier – to assist in advocacy work of TIV;
- Education Project – towards a civics education curriculum for year 1 through to year 13;
- UNDF Project – awareness workshops in each of the 60 areas of Vanuatu;
- Civics Education in Music (“Sitisen i Singsing”) – preparing a DVD of String Band music promoting good governance and citizenship;
- Freedom of Information leaflet – TIV is hoping to translate a FOI leaflet, prepared by CHRI, into Bislama. We are currently awaiting a review of the leaflet, and will then seek funding for the translation and distribution;
- Human Rights Watch – Vanuatu has only signed two of the seven human rights conventions. TIV is advocating for the government to sign the remaining conventions and to bring Vanuatu’s domestic laws in to line with international human rights standards; and
- Improving governance and organisation amongst women groups.

Anticipated Challenges (in 2007)

Max 50 words.

TIV anticipates similar problems to those faced in the past year, namely the existence of a strong sense of loyalty to Wantok, family, political and social groups; a lack of allegiance to the law and the nation; managing tensions between the Custom Traditional and Democratic systems; and motivated citizens to stand firm against corruption.

APD Regional Projects for 2007-2009: Concept Notes

Forestry Corruption Programme (FCP): 2007-2008

TI Asia Pacific Department Project Concept under development

Justification

Forests cover one-quarter of earth's surface and help maintain biodiversity, contribute to soil and water protection, regulate the climate and provide renewable source of energy and construction material. Forests provide livelihood for millions of people ranging from farmers to employees of global forest products industry.

The world's forest cover is diminishing at a rate of 14 million hectares every year. Forests continue to be, decimated by unconstrained, often illegal, logging practices. These practices involve fraudulent logging concessions, logging against environmental laws, illegitimate licensing, smuggling and laundering of timber, illegal trade, etc.

Unlawful forest management, illegal logging, export and import of timber are deep-rooted problems that undermine the competitiveness of legitimate forest industry's operations and government efforts to achieve sustainable economic growth, social balance, and environmental protection. The annual global market value of losses from illegal cutting is estimated¹ to be over US\$10 billion, and annual losses in government revenues to amount US\$5 billion.

Southeast Asia and the Pacific are facing alarming rapid forest depletion. For example in Cambodia the share of illegal loggings is estimated to be 90 %, in Indonesia 70-80 % and in Papua New Guinea 70 %¹.

Whereas sustainable forest management would allow many benefits to be derived from world forests, the current rate of tragic forest depletion threatens the balance of earth's systems and the security and livelihoods of millions of people, especially in the tropical regions.

For decades the problem has been opposed and monitored by civil society, and is now increasingly regulated by national and international institutions. Recently it has also appeared on the agenda of responsible businesses. This is all very encouraging. However, Transparency International (TI) recognises that, as in many other fields, greater scrutiny and regulation create favourable conditions for past overt malpractice to go underground and for corruption to escalate.

TI believes that without tackling corruption in the forest sector through understanding its various multiple facets, and developing community awareness raising project, strong advocacy campaigns, and concrete forestry anti-corruption systems, the effort to stop the alarming rate of forest degradation by responsible organisations and institutions will be continuously hampered by grand and petty corruption, in all its malicious and most creative forms.

Goal

The Asia Pacific Department of Transparency International Secretariat (APD) has chosen to develop a important Forestry Corruption Programme (FCP) as part of its 2007-2009 anti-corruption work, in the region.

Capitalising on TI's expertise and resources, the goal of the FCP is to research, develop, and subsequently build the capacity to apply, relevant anti-corruption systems and tools that will provide the basis for local partnership and anti-corruption activities in the forestry sector, and that will reinforce the crucial work done by specialist organisations/institutions already engaged in promoting sustainable forestry in Southeast Asia and the Pacific region.

¹ The World Bank 2006: Strengthening Forest Law Enforcement and Governance - Addressing a Systemic Constraint to Sustainable Development. Report No. 36638-GLB. <http://www.worldbank.org/flleg>

Objectives

1. To increase and disseminate quantitative and qualitative knowledge of key local, regional and international initiatives and stakeholders (public, private and civil society) directly or indirectly engaged in issues relevant to the forestry sector, in the Pacific and Southeast Asia.
2. To use system theory to map the risks of corrupt practices in the forestry sector, from unlawful plantation to illegal export/import, in the Pacific, Southeast Asia, Taiwan and China.
3. To examine how and advocate why existing processes, policies, and tools used by local groups and international NGOs working on issues of sustainable forest management, land ownership, etc. (as identified in # 1) can be enhanced with relevant anti-corruption measures.
4. To develop and introduce anti-corruption systems and tools adapted to local realities to create effective and efficient ways to combat corruption in forestry.
5. To broaden partnerships and co-operation and build the capacity among local groups and initiatives in the work against forest corruption.

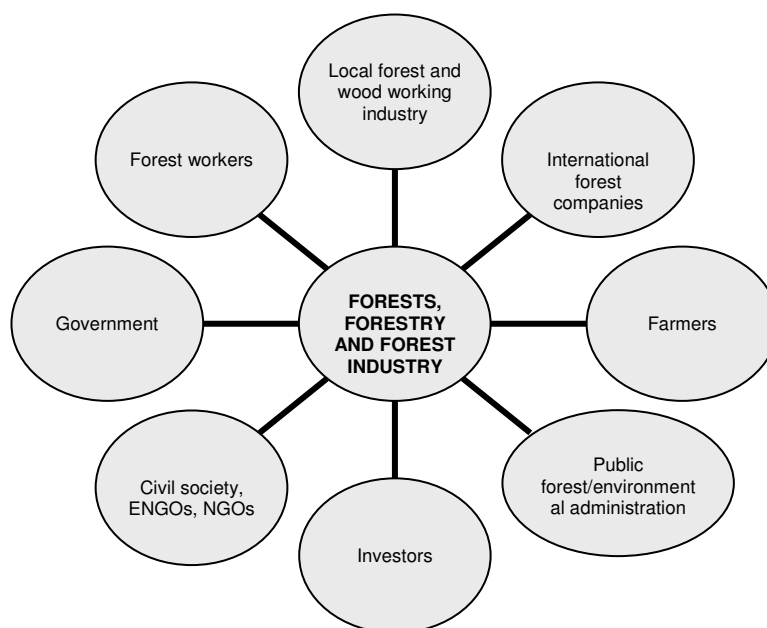
Partners and Target groups

Partners:

7 partner countries from the Pacific, South-East Asia, and East Asia will be involved in the FCP (PNG, Salomon Islands, Indonesia, Malaysia, Cambodia, Taiwan, and China)

Target groups:

The FCP relates to millions of people who are working in forestry, whose livelihood is dependent on forests ecosystems or who are using forests for recreation purposes and spiritual wellbeing. The figure below portrays the stakeholders that could be programmes target groups.



Activities

Important: Each phase of the FCP is a distinct project and needs to be communicated accordingly. Each phase will require different skills, and may be funded differently.

Phase 1
 Stakeholder Analysis
 Risk Mapping Methodology (development)
 Risk Mapping (research and reporting)

Phase 2
 Improvement of Existing Instruments
 Development of Forestry Anticorruption Systems (through pilots)
 Capacity Building and Outreaching
 Implementation Projects

Phase 1

The phase 1 relates to **objectives 1 and 2** of the FCP (see above).

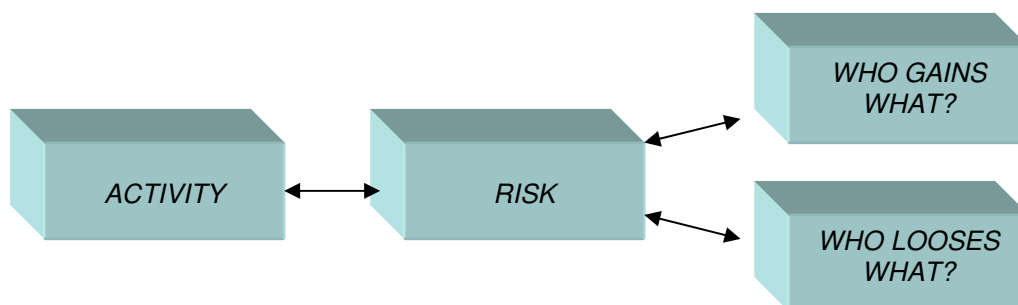
In order to develop efficient anti-corruption solutions, the FCP needs accurate information about the nature of forestry corruption. This information will be gathered and mapped through various research activities both at desk level, internationally and in partner countries.

TI Secretariat will conduct background research identifying and analysing work in this area (FLEG, World Bank, FIN, international instruments, government certifications, private certification, NGOs programme and polices, etc).

A Risk Mapping methodology using system theory will be developed by TI-S to allow holistic data processing, based on system archetypes (positive feedback loops, delays, check and balance, concealed areas, etc) that will allow a dynamic reporting of where and how the risk of corruption in the forestry sector occur.

A capacity building workshop will then introduce system theory and the risk mapping methodology to participating country partners. The country partners (TI NC or others) will then conduct the local research under the supervision of TI NCs.

The outputs of this research; the Country Risk Maps, will portray from tree planting to wood processing, the key activities, processes, gains and losses that are at stake when weak institutions or malevolent individuals engage in corruption. (Figure 2)



A final workshop organised by TI-S will bring together the Country Risk Maps from each country partners to build a Regional Risk Map that identifies the trans-national risk of corruption in the sector.

Phase 2

The phase 2 will be conducted as the second sub-project, relating to **objectives 3, 4 and 5** of the FCP (see above).

The detailed activities of phase 2 can only be developed once Phase 1 is completed. They will build on TI's knowledge and tools gained in different sectors together with tools developed by international and local groups in the forestry sector, as identified in phase 1.

Phase 2 will include a range of awareness raising and advocacy activities, joint campaigns, and pilot projects seeking change through the implementation and monitoring of anti-corruption systems, instruments and tools developed as part of the FCP.

Outputs (Phase 1 only)

- **Stakeholder Analysis** and **Country/Regional Risk Map Reports** of corruption in the forestry sector are **published electronically** for each country partner.
- One regional conference on **Trans-national Risk of Corruption in the Forestry Sector** is organised for 100 participants in Asia Pacific.
- Three local capacity building workshops on **System Thinking Methodology** are organised, one in each sub region (Pacific, Southeast Asia and East Asia)
- One local **capacity building workshop** introducing the results of the **Country Risk Maps** is organised in each partner country
- Presentation of **Regional Risk Map report** are made by TI staff at key conferences on Forestry (optional)

Outcomes

- Country partners, local and international stakeholders have gained a better understanding of the nature and the risk of corruption in the Forestry sector
- An up-to-date information pool catered specifically toward target audiences/issues is now available for these actors to make informed decisions on their actions (advocacy campaign, business decisions, etc)
- Specific and relevant anti-corruption systems in the forestry sector can now be developed based on the Country Risk Maps
- More actors are mobilised to engage in the fight against forest depletion in their own countries

Time Frame

Refine local justification with NC	December 2006
Conduct initial project stakeholder analysis	
Conduct project risk assessment	
Build estimated activity-based budget	
Develop monitoring and evaluation process	
Develop indicator of success	
Develop project diagram	
Approach key NGO for recommendations	January 2007
Get feedback before submission	
Approach donor	

Project duration: 18-24 months

Implementing Organisation

TI Secretariat Asia-Pacific Department is the project implementer. It will develop the project, design the methodology, coordinate and project managed delivery and organised regional workshops.

Each participating TI NCs will be responsible to conduct in cooperation with local groups the various research activities defined in the risk mapping methodology, gather the data, organise workshops and present produce country risk map report in required format.

Possible sources of Funding

AusAID, NzAID, Oak Foundation, World Bank, EU

Contact Person

Pascal Fabie
Regional Director for Asia Pacific
Asia Pacific Department
Transparency International Secretariat

Monitoring Anticorruption Progress and Building Demand for Effective National Integrity Systems in the Pacific

Programme Concept by Transparency International Asia Pacific Department

1. Rationale

The National Integrity System (NIS) Concept was developed by TI as a framework to allow a comprehensive analysis of the systems and structures in place to prevent corruption in a given country, and the extent to which these are functioning in practice. More than 20 NIS studies have now been undertaken in the Asia Pacific region, providing information about the systems and structures in place in the region, analysing the quality and effectiveness of the NIS in these countries, identifying priority areas to be addressed and making recommendations on how to address them.

Previous NIS studies have been used by National Chapters as a basis for setting their own priorities, to lobby government and policy makers for change, and in cases where the government was responsive, as a framework to inform a national anti-corruption strategy. However, the full potential to use the NIS studies as a roadmap for good governance and anti-corruption has yet to be reached.

This proposal is designed to build upon this previous experience by expanding the NIS studies into purpose-designed advocacy tools which will support TI National Chapters and other organisations in their own anti-corruption advocacy campaigns through strategic focus, targeted research and dissemination of results, and frequently updated information.

In some cases the first round of NIS studies were undertaken more than 5 years ago and are in need of an update to take stock of the current situation and latest developments. Using the completed studies as a benchmark, undertaking a new series of studies allows measurement of anti corruption change by giving an indication of anti corruption efforts made and the impact that such changes have had on the level of corruption in an institution or in the whole country.

The NISPAC studies completed in 2003-4 provide a foundation on which National Chapters can build their advocacy strategy. Effective anti corruption strategies need to be carefully targeted at those stakeholders who can influence positive change, and the information used need to be relevant to these specific audiences. This programme aims to address this need through expansion of the TI NIS methodology and through the addition of quantitative data to complement the reports. The need for further quantitative information to complement the analysis in the NIS studies is particularly acute in the Pacific, where there is a lack of quantitative data about corruption.

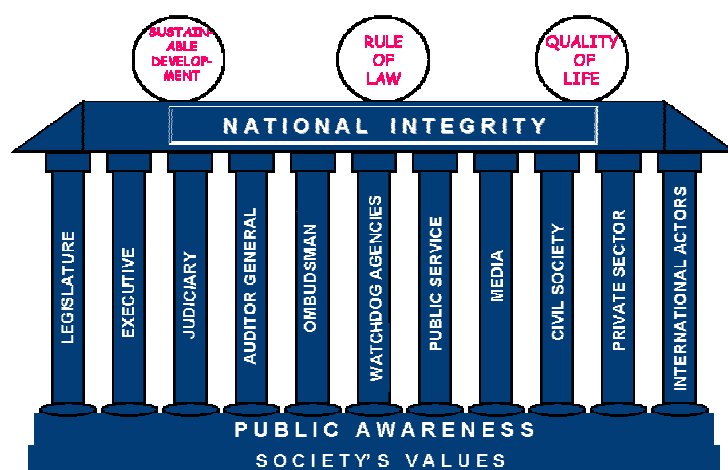
As NIS studies were previously undertaken for a general audience of policy decision-makers, information contained in the studies is extensive, but not necessarily always relevant for other stakeholders who could be interested in the NIS of a country, such as investors, rating agencies, media, civil society, etc. By also producing thematic country briefings for specific audiences which provide information most relevant to them, the programme addresses the need for NIS studies to be more broadly disseminated while being more focused. Such targeted outreach should raise the demand of influential stakeholders for more effective anticorruption measures in the NIS.

The programme proposes to develop a website which allows specific sections of the NIS to be extracted and analysed in detail. Effective use of the internet as an information tool allows regular updates and regional comparisons to be undertaken cost-efficiently.

By taking these steps, the effectiveness of anti-corruption measures in NIS can be measured over a longer period time, resulting in qualitative and quantitative information being used as tools for advocacy for change in the course of the programme.

2. NIS Concept

The National Integrity System encompasses the key institutions, sectors or specific activities (the 'pillars') that contribute to integrity, transparency and accountability in a society. When it functions properly, the NIS combats corruption as part of the larger struggle against abuse of power, malfeasance and misappropriation in all its forms. Strengthening the NIS is about promoting better governance across all aspects of society.



The concept of the NIS has been developed and promoted by Transparency International as part of TI's holistic approach to combating corruption.² While there is no blueprint for an effective system to prevent corruption, there is a growing international consensus as to the salient institutional features that work best to prevent corruption and promote integrity. The NIS studies are based on an assessment of the quality of institutions relevant to the overall anti-corruption system.

3. Overall Goal

To strengthen and monitor the effectiveness of existing National Integrity Systems in reducing corruption in partner countries.

4. Aims

1. To use previous NIS country study to develop a 2008 – 2011 advocacy strategy to strengthen and monitor National Integrity Systems to reduce corruption in each partner country.
2. To develop and implement annual advocacy plans in 2008, 2009, 2010 and 2011.
3. To improve and enrich the current NIS study methodology to better support advocacy strategy and monitor progress.
4. To publish new series of on-line and print-based NIS Country Studies and Thematic Country Briefings for each country.
5. To use quarterly updates of NIS Country Studies to measure and report on efforts and progress undertaken by various government institutions in the fight against corruption.
6. To use the internet as a tool to transmit up-to-date anti-corruption information to a wide international audience, keeping up with the fast pace of change in today's world.

7. Partner Countries

- 7.1. **With National Chapters:** Australia, Fiji, Papua New Guinea, New Zealand, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu
- 7.2. **Without National Chapters:** Samoa, Tonga, Timor-Leste (just research)

8. Target Groups

- 8.1. In accordance with TI's strategies and the findings of the NIS studies, target groups include policy makers, entrepreneurs, business decision makers, investors, donors, development professionals, media professionals, civil society activists, local community groups.

9. Duration

- 9.1. From July 2007 to June 2011 in 3 distinctive phases

² Details of the NIS can be found in *The TI Source Book* 1997 and 2000 and the *TI Anti-Corruption Handbook* (Berlin: Transparency International [TI], 1997, 2000), www.transparency.org.

10. Phasing and Objectives

Phasing	Phase 1
Timeline	12 months: July 2007 - June 2008
Objectives	<p>For each partner country</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Use the previous NIS country study as a baseline to develop a 2008 - 2010 advocacy strategy aiming at strengthening and monitoring selected pillars of the National Integrity Systems, in order to reduce corruption in the partner country. 2. Develop 2008 advocacy plan describing the activities to mobilise relevant stakeholders, conduct advocacy campaign, lobby government and implement various awareness rising and capacity building follow up activities. 3. Implement activities as per advocacy plan for period Jan 2008 to June 2008 4. Improve current NIS study methodology to support advocacy strategy and monitor progress. The new methodology might notably include: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Additional sub-categories for the Private Sector pillar covering extractive industries, fisheries, forestry, and water sectors. b. Two new pillars: Tradition/Culture, and Local Government c. An UNCAC gap analysis of the NIS d. Six Thematic Country Briefings (TCB), providing focused and specific analysis of the current NIS for targeted professionals. The six community of practice targeted at this stage by the TCB are Policy Makers, Entrepreneurs and Investors, Donors and Development Professionals, Media Professionals, Civil Society Activists. The TCB will support the advocacy strategy by providing each targeted audience with a series of advocacy actions which could be undertaken to promote the strengthening of the NIS. e. Two Quantitative Surveys of different pillars of the NIS in accordance with the advocacy strategy and plan defined by the NC 5. Identify, select and train independent researchers and professional experts 6. Develop a regional website to host, and allow systematic quarterly updates of new NIS Country Studies and TCB during the continuation of the programme
Phasing	Phase 2
Timeline	12 months: July 2008 - June 2009
Objectives	<p>For each partner country</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Implement activities as per advocacy plan for period July 2008 to June 2009 2. Commission, coordinate, advise, conduct, support, and quality assure the research Work <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Collate qualitative data through desk research, interviews, focus groups b. Gather quantitative data through surveys c. Conduct UNCAC gap analysis d. Conduct professional focus analysis 3. Format and publish NIS Country Studies and Thematic Country Briefings for on-line and print-based publications ensuring new findings reach specific audiences in alignment with each NC advocacy strategy (e.g., pamphlets, posters, advocacy briefs, website)

Phasing	Phase 3
Timeline	24months: July 2009 - June 2011
Objectives	<p>For each partner country:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Implement activities as per advocacy plan for period July 2009 to June 2011 2. Organise media launch events of NIS Country Study and Thematic Country Briefings (national and regional launch). Promote and maintain regional NIS website 3. Analyse findings from quarterly NIS updates as a tool to measure progress and effectiveness of each institution to limit corruption in the various pillars of the NIS 4. Publish and disseminate quarterly progress report as part of advocacy work.

11. Outputs

- 11.1. National advocacy strategies developed in each partner country, with specific target audiences or issues identified.
- 11.2. Advocacy and capacity building activities implemented every year in each partner country.
- 11.3. New NIS studies published and updated every quarter, showing situation of anti-corruption effort and impact in the larger number of NIS pillars, notably extractive industry, forestry, fisheries, local government, etc.
- 11.4. Thematic country briefings providing focused analysis on specific aspect of the NIS prepared and disseminated to professional target audiences in accordance with regional and national advocacy strategies.
- 11.5. Report on UNCAC Gap analysis produced and updated every quarter
- 11.6. Quantitative information developed and published on specific pillars of the NIS in each partner country in accordance with national chapter strategies.
- 11.7. Regional website developed to present regularly updated NIS study findings and allow the extraction of information relevant to target audiences/issues as described above.

12. Outcomes

- 12.1. Partners and target stakeholders have a better and more up-to-date understanding of the achievements and shortcomings of national integrity systems in each partner country and a strategy to address these.
- 12.2. Updated NIS Country studies, thematic country briefings, and quantitative information provide an up-to-date information pool catered specifically toward target audiences/issues is available for them to make informed decisions on their actions.
- 12.3. Informed national advocacy activities and monitoring of anti-corruption progress contribute towards increased pressure by stakeholders, and concrete changes in policy and practice.
- 12.4. UNCAC Gap analysis allows regular measurement and monitoring of country progress in reaching international anti-corruption standards.

13. Costs

Phase 1 – 1 year	(2007-2008)	€195,000	for 9 countries
Phase 2 – 1 year	(2008-2009)	€420,000	for 9 countries

Phase 3 – 2 years (2009-2011) €610,000 for 9 countries

14. Contacts

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Monitoring Anticorruption Progress and Effectiveness in South-east Asia Countries' National Integrity Systems

Programme Concept by Transparency International Asia Pacific Department

1. Rationale

The National Integrity System (NIS) Concept was developed by TI as a framework to allow a comprehensive analysis of the systems and structures in place to prevent corruption in a given country, and the extent to which these are functioning in practice. More than 20 NIS studies have now been undertaken in the Asia Pacific region, providing information about the systems and structures in place in the region, analysing the quality and effectiveness of the NIS in these countries, identifying priority areas to be addressed and making recommendations on how to address them.

Previous NIS studies have been used by National Chapters as a basis for setting their own priorities, to lobby government and policy makers for change, and in cases where the government was responsive, as a framework to inform a national anti-corruption strategy. However, the full potential to use the NIS studies as a roadmap for good governance and anti-corruption has yet to be reached.

This proposal is designed to build upon this previous experience by expanding the NIS studies into purpose-designed advocacy tools which will support TI National Chapters and other organisations in their own anti-corruption advocacy campaigns through strategic focus, targeted research and dissemination of results, and frequently updated information.

Using the completed studies as a benchmark, undertaking a new series of studies allows measurement of anti corruption change by giving an indication of anti corruption efforts made and the impact that such changes have had on the level of corruption in an institution or in the whole country.

The NIS studies recently completed in South East Asia provide a foundation on which National Chapters can build their advocacy strategy. Effective anti corruption strategies need to be carefully targeted at those stakeholders who can influence positive change, and the information used need to be relevant to these specific audiences. This programme aims to address this need through expansion of the TI NIS methodology and through the addition of quantitative data to complement the reports. The need for further quantitative information to complement the analysis in the NIS studies is useful for advocacy purposes, to get media attention and other levers to put pressure on policy makers and implementers.

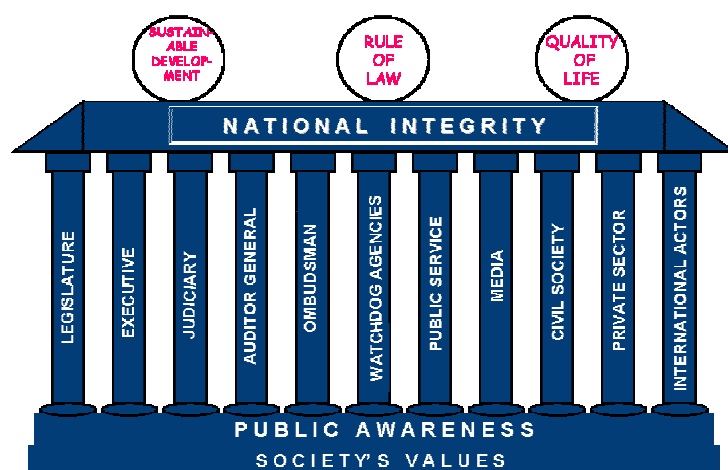
As NIS studies were previously undertaken for a general audience of policy decision-makers, information contained in the studies is extensive, but not necessarily always relevant for other stakeholders who could be interested in the NIS of a country, such as investors, rating agencies, media, civil society, etc. By also producing thematic country briefings for specific audiences which provide information most relevant to them, the programme addresses the need for NIS studies to be more broadly disseminated while being more focused. Such targeted outreach should raise the demand of influential stakeholders for more effective anticorruption measures in the NIS.

The programme proposes to develop a website which allows specific sections of the NIS to be extracted and analysed in detail. Effective use of the internet as an information tool allows regular updates and regional comparisons to be undertaken cost-efficiently.

By taking these steps, the effectiveness of anti-corruption measures in NIS can be measured over a longer period time, resulting in qualitative and quantitative information being used as tools for advocacy for change in the course of the programme.

2. NIS Concept

The National Integrity System encompasses the key institutions, sectors or specific activities (the 'pillars') that contribute to integrity, transparency and accountability in a society. When it functions properly, the NIS combats corruption as part of the larger struggle against abuse of power, malfeasance and misappropriation in all its forms. Strengthening the NIS is about promoting better governance across all aspects of society.



The concept of the NIS has been developed and promoted by Transparency International as part of TI's holistic approach to combating corruption.³ While there is no blueprint for an effective system to prevent corruption, there is a growing international consensus as to the salient institutional features that work best to prevent corruption and promote integrity. The NIS studies are based on an assessment of the quality of institutions relevant to the overall anti-corruption system.

3. Overall Goal

To strengthen and monitor the effectiveness of existing National Integrity Systems in reducing corruption in partner countries.

4. Aims

1. To use previous NIS country study to develop a 2008 – 2011 advocacy strategy to strengthen and monitor National Integrity Systems to reduce corruption in each partner country.
2. To develop and implement annual advocacy plans in 2008, 2009, 2010 and 2011.
3. To improve and enrich the current NIS study methodology to better support advocacy strategy and monitor progress.
4. To publish new series of on-line and print-based NIS Country Studies and Thematic Country Briefings for each country.
5. To use quarterly updates of NIS Country Studies to measure and report on efforts and progress undertaken by various government institutions in the fight against corruption.
6. To use the internet as a tool to transmit up-to-date anti-corruption information to a wide international audience, keeping up with the fast pace of change in today's world.

5. Partner Countries

- 5.1. **With National Chapters:** Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand
- 5.2. **Without National Chapters:** Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam

6. Target Groups

- 6.1. In accordance with TI's strategies and the findings of the NIS studies, target groups include policy makers, entrepreneurs, business decision makers, investors, donors, development professionals, media professionals, civil society activists, local community groups.

³ Details of the NIS can be found in *The TI Source Book* 1997 and 2000 and the *TI Anti-Corruption Handbook* (Berlin: Transparency International [TI], 1997, 2000), www.transparency.org.

7. Duration

7.1. From July 2007 to June 2011 in 3 phases

8. Phasing and Objectives

Phasing	Phase 1
Timeline	12 months: July 2007 - June 2008
Objectives	<p>For each partner country</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Use the previous NIS country study as a baseline to develop a 2008 - 2010 advocacy strategy aiming at strengthening and monitoring selected pillars of the National Integrity Systems, in order to reduce corruption in the partner country. 8. Develop 2008 advocacy plan describing the activities to mobilise relevant stakeholders, conduct advocacy campaign, lobby government and implement various awareness raising and capacity building follow up activities. 9. Implement activities as per advocacy plan for period Jan 2008 to June 2008 10. Improve current NIS study methodology to support advocacy strategy and monitor progress. The new methodology might notably include: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Additional sub-categories for the Private Sector pillar covering extractive industries, fisheries, forestry, and water sectors. b. Two new pillars: Tradition/Culture, and Local Government c. An UNCAC gap analysis of the NIS d. Six Thematic Country Briefings (TCB), providing focused and specific analysis of the current NIS for targeted professionals. The six community of practice targeted at this stage by the TCB are Policy Makers, Entrepreneurs and Investors, Donors and Development Professionals, Media Professionals, Civil Society Activists. The TCB will support the advocacy strategy by providing each targeted audience with a series of advocacy actions which could be undertaken to promote the strengthening of the NIS. e. Two Quantitative Surveys of different pillars of the NIS in accordance with the advocacy strategy and plan defined by the NC 11. Identify, select and train independent researchers and professional experts 12. Develop a regional website to host, and allow systematic quarterly updates of new NIS Country Studies and TCB during the continuation of the programme

Phasing	Phase 2
Timeline	12 months: July 2008 - June 2009
Objectives	<p>For each partner country</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Implement activities as per advocacy plan for period July 2008 to June 2009 5. Commission, coordinate, advise, conduct, support, and quality assure the research Work <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Collate qualitative data through desk research, interviews, focus groups b. Gather quantitative data through surveys c. Conduct UNCAC gap analysis d. Conduct professional focus analysis 6. Format and publish NIS Country Studies and Thematic Country Briefings for on-

	line and print-based publications ensuring new findings reach specific audiences in alignment with each NC advocacy strategy (e.g., pamphlets, posters, advocacy briefs, website)
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Phasing	Phase 3
Timeline	24months: July 2009 - June 2011
Objectives	<p>For each partner country:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Implement activities as per advocacy plan for period July 2009 to June 2011 6. Organise media launch events of NIS Country Study and Thematic County Briefings (national and regional launch). Promote and maintain regional NIS website 7. Analyse findings from quarterly NIS updates as a tool to measure progress and effectiveness of each institution to limit corruption in the various pillars of the NIS 8. Publish and disseminate quarterly progress report as part of advocacy work.

9. Outputs

- 9.1. National advocacy strategies developed in each partner country, with specific target audiences or issues identified.
- 9.2. Advocacy and capacity building activities implemented every year in each partner country.
- 9.3. New NIS studies published and updated every quarter, showing situation of anti-corruption effort and impact in the larger number of NIS pillars, notably extractive industry, forestry, fisheries, local government, etc.
- 9.4. Thematic country briefings providing focused analysis on specific aspect of the NIS prepared and disseminated to professional target audiences in accordance with regional and national advocacy strategies.
- 9.5. Report on UNCAC Gap analysis produced and updated every quarter
- 9.6. Quantitative information developed and published on specific pillars of the NIS in each partner country in accordance with national chapter strategies.
- 9.7. Regional website developed to present regularly updated NIS study findings and allow the extraction of information relevant to target audiences/issues as described above.

10. Outcomes

- 10.1. Partners and target stakeholders have a better and more up-to-date understanding of the achievements and shortcomings of national integrity systems in each partner country and a strategy to address these.

- 10.2. Updated NIS Country studies, thematic country briefings, and quantitative information provide an up-to-date information pool catered specifically toward target audiences/issues is available for them to make informed decisions on their actions.
- 10.3. Informed national advocacy activities and monitoring of anti-corruption progress contribute towards increased pressure by stakeholders, and concrete changes in policy and practice.
- 10.4. UNCAC Gap analysis allows regular measurement and monitoring of country progress in reaching international anti-corruption standards.

11. Costs

Phase 1 – 1 year	(2007-2008)	€ 130,000	for 7 countries
Phase 2 – 1 year	(2008-2009)	€ 300,000	for 7 countries
Phase 3 – 2 years	(2009-2011)	€ 430,000	for 7 countries

12. Contacts

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PROMOTING GOOD PROCUREMENT IN WATER SECTOR CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS: CAPACITY BUILDING FOR CIVIL SOCIETY IN ASIA AND EUROPE

TI Asia Pacific Department Project Concept under development

1. RATIONALE

Corruption in procurement bears heavy costs. People around the world and especially in developing countries suffer from having to pay the prices of poor constructions and poor delivery of over-priced services and goods. Companies lose from lack of fair competition, trade and markets. Government budgets are stressed and economic development is frustrated. The World Bank estimates an annual volume of US\$1.5 trillion in losses due to bribery in procurement. Cartel activity¹ further escalates this figure. In combination, bribery, collusion and bid-rigging can increase the price of a contract between 25-50%.

Corruption in the Water Sector is particularly egregious because its net effect on recipient populations in developing countries is devastating to retard and in some cases digress the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and sustainable development on the whole. Given the scope of corruption in procurement, focusing on specifically on the problem as it relates to construction projects in the Water Sector allows for a concentrated approach to achieve greater impact over a limited period of time. With success, the focus work can serve as exemplary model to be replicated or applied to other sectors.

Civil society plays an active role in advocating for laws and law enforcement to prohibit corruption. Civil society holds governments accountable and corporations liable for damaging behavior and monitors procurement activities. To enable civil society to participate as an active and competent mover for change, citizens' groups, NGOs and other organizations need to strengthen their capacities to address the complex and technical challenges relevant to corruption in procurement. A regional support and expertise network will help catalyze and sustain civil society capacity building.

The present project works with and builds on the achievements of the TI Global Programme on Public Contracting, the TI UK construction sector work on procurement, an ongoing capacity building and networking project on procurement in Indonesia, Malaysia and Pakistan, and the growth of the Water Integrity Network. These advantages help assure the positive impact and outcomes proposed below.

2. GOALS

- 2.1 To contribute to sustainable economic development by reducing losses due to corruption and collusion and maximizing returns on water sector construction projects
- 2.2 To contribute to both private and public sector institutional governance in areas of anticorruption, transparency, and antitrust/competition policies relevant to water sector construction projects

¹

Worldwide consensus recognizes that hard core cartels harm consumers and damage economies. By resisting competition, cartel companies deny consumers and tax payers the enjoyment of lower prices and better products. The 1998 OECD recommendation proclaimed that cartels are *the most egregious violations of competition law*.

3. OBJECTIVES

- 3.1 To build capacities of civil society stakeholders to effectively and appropriately advocate for and monitor anticorruption, transparency and antitrust/competition (anti-cartelism) in private and public sector practices and policies in procurement in Water Sector Construction Projects, with emphasis on local governments and SMEs.
- 3.2 To build capacities of civil society stakeholders to effectively and appropriately advocate for and monitor implementation of anticorruption, transparency and antitrust/competition (anti-cartelism) laws and law enforcement in private and public sector procurement in Water Sector Construction Projects, with emphasis on local governments and SMEs.
- 3.3 To strengthen, develop and implement civil society-based assessment, advocacy and monitoring tools to promote anticorruption, transparency and antitrust/competition (anti-cartelism) in private and public sector practices and policies in procurement in Water Sector Construction Projects, with emphasis on local governments and SMEs.
- 3.4 To set up a formal regional network of expertise and to coordinate with existing networks and sources of expertise on anticorruption, transparency and antitrust/ competition (anti-cartelism) to support and facilitate the above objectives.

4. TARGET GROUPS

Civil Society: TI National Chapters, Water Integrity Network (WIN) Local and international NGOs, Consumers' groups, Trade Unions, Media groups, Academics
Private sector: National SMEs in Water Sector construction projects
Public Sector: Local and/or national government authorities on Water Sector construction projects

5. ACTIVITIES

5.1 PROJECT PREPARATION AND LAUNCH

5.2 ASSESSMENTS AND DEVELOPMENT OF MONITORING CRITERIA

Literature review and assessment of anticorruption, transparency and anti-trust/competition (cartel influence) relating to procurement/contracting practices in select countries in Europe and Asia: and **Assessment of local knowledge and activism** on relevant issues

5.3 CAPACITY AND PARTNERSHIP BUILDING

Local Workshops are designed for civil society groups to enable their knowledge and understanding of procurement, corruption, water sector and construction issues, laws and obligations and other relevant discourses. They also discuss strategies and tools to deter corruption in procurement.

Global Learning allows participation of local civil society stakeholders in global, regional and national learning discussions and debates on anticorruption, transparency and antitrust/ competition (anti-cartelism) policy and law development

5.3 ADVOCACY ACTIVITIES

Advocacy work is progressive and run in parallel with capacity building work. It is flexible and should respond to needs and opportunities in each beneficiary partner country. Here attention is paid to designing and implementing an advocacy strategy and evaluating its impact overtime.

5.4 TOOL DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION

Development of anticorruption tools for procurement and contracting including the Integrity Pact and other tools to facilitate monitoring and advocacy activities

5.5 DEVELOPMENT AND COORDINATION OF REGIONAL NETWORK AND WEBSITE OF CIVIL SOCIETY EXPERTS (AND FRIENDS OF CIVIL SOCIETY) ON CORRUPTION IN PROCUREMENT

5.7 COORDINATION WITH GLOBAL, REGIONAL AND LOCAL STAKEHOLDERS**5.8 EVALUATION****5.9 CONCLUDING AND INTERIM FINANCIAL AND NARRATIVE REPORTING ACTIVITIES****6. EXPECTED OUTPUTS/OUTCOMES**

Outputs	Outcomes
Reports on Assessment of local knowledge and activism on relevant issues	Stakeholders have gained knowledge on how much local people understand procurement issues and their general state of activism
Database of expertise is created, continually updated and made available on the internet	General public have access to knowledge compiled and discovered through project
Local capacity building and partnership building workshops are held in Asian Countries	Project Stakeholders have strengthened their knowledge on relevant procurement issues and learn anticorruption tools
Project Stakeholders: Direct Beneficiaries and/or Project Team members participate in global, regional or national learning/networking/coordinating opportunities	Project Stakeholders have contributed to and gained from external learning opportunities, develop expertise networks and further coordination work in procurement area
Advocacy strategies are designed	Project Partners in cooperation with advocacy trainers have developed a country specific advocacy strategy to meet local needs and realities
Evaluation Reports of Advocacy strategies are produced	Project Partners in cooperation with evaluation specialists have assessed the impact of their strategies and modify their strategies as appropriate
The Integrity Pact with indicators is adapted, implemented and developed in Project Partner countries in water sector construction projects	Project Partners have adapted, implemented and developed at least one Integrity Pacts in their countries in a water sector construction project
Monitoring and Advocacy Tools are adapted, implemented and developed in Project Partner countries in water sector construction projects with viable indicators	Project Partners have endeavored to adapt, implement and develop at least one monitoring and advocacy tools in their countries in a water sector construction project

Workshops are held to develop Integrity Pacts, Monitoring and Advocacy Tools for Project Partner countries in water sector construction projects with viable indicators	Project Partners and relevant stakeholders have endeavored to develop the Integrity Pact and other monitoring and advocacy tools for implementation in the Project Partner countries.
Regional Network Website is launched and maintained	Knowledge, data, network information gained through the Project has been made available on the internet

9. EXPECTED SOURCES OF INCOME

European Commission: Asia Invest Grant (co-funding grant)

UKFCO

Danida

USAID

Corporate support from Japan, Korea, China and European Countries?

Water Sector ?

10. CONTACT PERSON

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Programme Coordinator

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PowerPoint presentations

Session 2: APD past & future work

Session 2: TI Financial Report



Year End 2005

Euro '000	2005 Audited
Total Income	7.544
Total Expenditure	6.772
Special Fund /Network Reserve	400
2005 Year End Result	372

Monika Ebert

Session 2: TI Financial Report



Summary 2006

Euro '000	Board Approved Budget	Full Year Estimate
Total Income	6.931*	9.111
Total Expenditure	6.681	8.554
Special Fund/Reserves		250
Net result	250	307

* Includes € 227k to be raised

Monika Ebert



Session 2: TI Financial Report

Income 2006

Income (€ 000)	2005	2006	2006
	Audited	Budget	Estimate
Governments	6,195	6,018	7,669
Foundations	551	275	627
Private Sector/other	798	638	815
Total	7,544	6,931	9,111
Unrestricted Income	3,052	3,358	3,641
Restricted Income	4,492	3,573	5,470

Monika Ebert



Session 2: APD Financial Report

2006 Asia Pacific Expenditures

2006	Full Year Estimate		
	Total	Restr.	Unrestr.
APD Institutional Support (AusAID 2004-2006)	258	249	9
Asia URBS	246	246	
Asian NIS Studies	129	129	
National Chapters support	119	37	82
Corruption Prevention Disaster Relief	133	133	
APD Institutional Support (AusAID 2006-2009)	200	198	3
FCO China Support	25	25	
Total Expenditure:	1.110	1.017	93

Monika Ebert

Session 2: APD Financial Report

Regional Project Costs 1

	Budget 2006
<i>APD Institutional Support (2004-2006)</i>	
Internal Salaries	46
<i>Support Costs</i>	24
<i>Subtotal Staff costs</i>	70
External Human Resources	23
Travel	
Workshops and Conferences	93
Publication & PR	
National Chapters Support	40
Other Project Costs	32
<i>Subtotal Other Costs</i>	188
Total Programme Costs	258

Pascal Fabie

Session 2: APD Financial Report

Regional Project Costs 2

	Budget 2006
<i>Asia URBS</i>	
Internal Salaries	32
<i>Support Costs</i>	18
<i>Subtotal Staff costs</i>	50
External Human Resources	21
Travel	42
Workshops and Conferences	64
Publication & PR	15
National Chapters Support	66
Other Project Costs	9
<i>Subtotal Other Costs</i>	217
Total Programme Costs	267

Pascal Fabie

Session 2: APD Financial Report

Regional Project Costs 3

	Budget 2006
<i>Asian NIS Studies</i>	
Internal Salaries	14
Support Costs	7
Subtotal Staff costs	21
External Human Resources	82
Travel	
Workshops and Conferences	14
Publication & PR	13
National Chapters Support	12
Other Project Costs	14
Subtotal Other Costs	134
Total Programme Costs	155

Pascal Fabie

Session 2: APD Financial Report

Regional Project Costs 4

	Budget 2006
<i>Corruption Prevention in Disaster Relief</i>	
Internal Salaries	5
Support Costs	2
Subtotal Staff costs	7
External Human Resources	22
Travel	
Workshops and Conferences	34
Publication & PR	
National Chapters Support	72
Other Project Costs	12
Subtotal Other Costs	141
Total Programme Costs	148

Pascal Fabie

Session 2: APD Financial Report

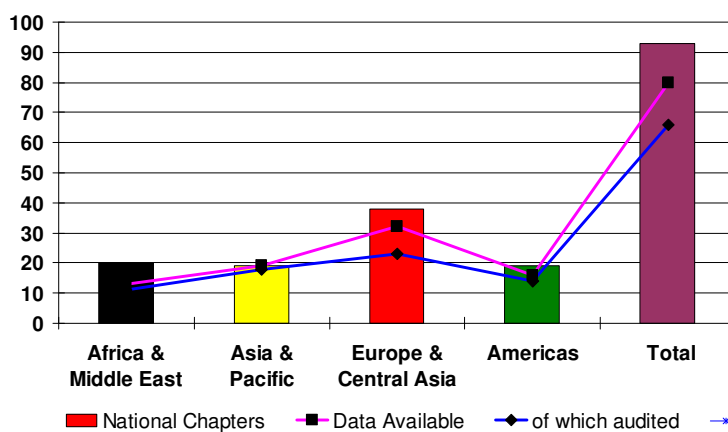
Regional Project Costs 5

	Budget 2006
FCO China	
Internal Salaries	11
Support Costs	6
Subtotal Staff costs	17
External Human Resources	7
Travel	8
Workshops and Conferences	
Publication & PR	
National Chapters Support	
Other Project Costs	
Subtotal Other Costs	15
Total Programme Costs	32

Pascal Fabie

Session 2: NC Financial Report

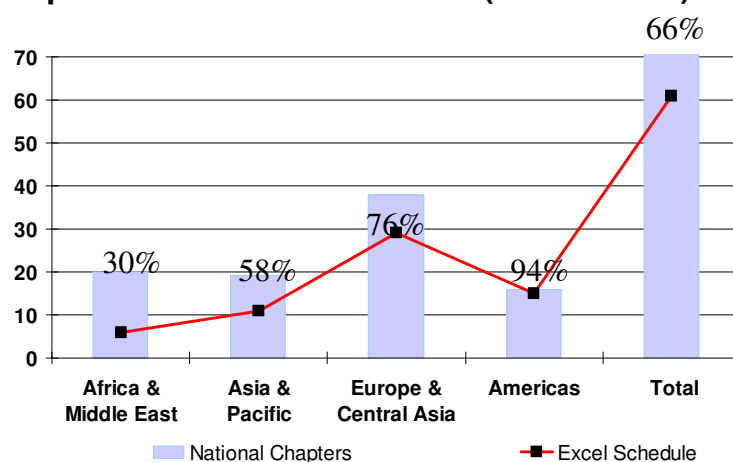
Chapter Financial Data



Monika Ebert

Session 2: NC Financial Report

Chapter Financial Information (excel sheet)



Monika Ebert

Session 2: TI Budget

Approved 2007 Budget

Income (€ 000)	2006	2006	2007
	Budget	Estimate	Budget
Governments	6,018*	7,669	6,012**
Foundations	275	627	367
Private Sector/other	638	815	680
Total	6,931*	9,111	7,059**
Unrestricted Income	3,358	3,641	4,390
Restricted Income	3,573	5,470	2,669

* Included € 227k to be raised

** Includes € 177k to be raised

Monika Ebert



Session 2: APD Approved Budget 2007

2007	Board Approved Budget		
	Total	Restr.	Unres tr.
APD Institutional Support (AusAID)	416	411	5
National Chapters support	140	25	115
FCO China Support	67	44	23
Total Expenditure:	623	480	143

Monika Ebert



Session 2: APD Future Work

APD 2006-2009 Goals

- Improve APD effectiveness through strategic focus
- Further support NCs through new regional projects funding
- Develop and implement regional projects to increase NC exchange and integration into TI's movement
- Improve effectiveness of meetings and networking activities
- Establish APALP and thematic regional expert groups
- Support NCs' organisational strengthening with a focus on governance and project development/management
- Help small NCs increase capacity and output

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Session 2: APD Future Work

APD 2007 Operational Strategy

- **High:** Private sector; Public Contracting; Measuring Corruption; Forestry Corruption
Approach: proactive search of projects, shaping of demand, building of internal capacity, participation in regional events, etc
- **Medium:** Conventions; Judiciary, Poverty & Development, Water
Approach: supporting existing work and initiative
- **Low:** Political Corruption, Health, Education
Approach: selective and reactive response to demands, subject to workload and availability of funding

Pascal Fabie



Session 2: APD Future Work

APD 2007 Work Plan Highlights (internal)

- Agree 2007 output and behavioral objectives with each APD team member in January
- Limit low relevance activities to increase team reflective space
- Reorganise internal communication and improve usage of computerised tools to increase productivity
- Secure team training on project management, NGO governance, and advocacy
- Champion inter-departmental accountability matrix to ensure integrated planning across TI-S departments

Pascal Fabie



Session 2: APD Future Work

APD 2007 Work Plan Highlights (external)

- Monitor rigorously NC accreditation review to support strong governance in region
- Help NC in India, Philippines, Australia, and Japan increase output
- Establish thematic regional expert groups to support greater NCs exchanges
- Consolidate relation with AusAID, and donor agencies with strong Asian focus
- Initiate a regional professional development programme (APALP) for NC and key NC coalition partners
- Proactively seek the establishment of sustainable and independent TI NCIF in China and TI Contacts in Vietnam, Cambodia
- Enhance effectiveness and relevance of regional meetings
- Start 2 new regional projects

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Session 2: APD Initiative

Asia Pacific Anticorruption Learning Programme

Goal:

Visibility, Impact, Professionalism

Objectives: Making S.E.N.S.E

Sharing Strengthening

Expertise

Networks

Skills

Experience Effectiveness

Pascal Fabie



Session 2: APD Initiative

Asia Pacific Anticorruption Learning Programme

Success Factors

- Relevant (needs driven)
- Practical (grounded in daily work)
- Cost-effective (using existing networks, resources, and systems)
- Co-operative (done **by us for us**)
- Inclusive (**beyond us**)
- Integrated (knowledge of issues + professional skills)
- Rigorous (step-by-step & focused)
- Simple (minimise extra workload through division of task)



Session 2: APALP Development Process

- Develop process to map available Knowledge, Skills and Learning Needs
- Conduct mini questionnaire among directors, staff, volunteers and strategic partners of each NC
- Process data from mini-questionnaire
- Agree learning priority areas
- Develop yearly learning & training plan for 2008 and 2009
- Research, and approach learning providers
- Prepare implementation plan (budget, timing, resources)
- Submit programme funding proposal (June 2007)

Session 3: Progress on TI Measurement Tools



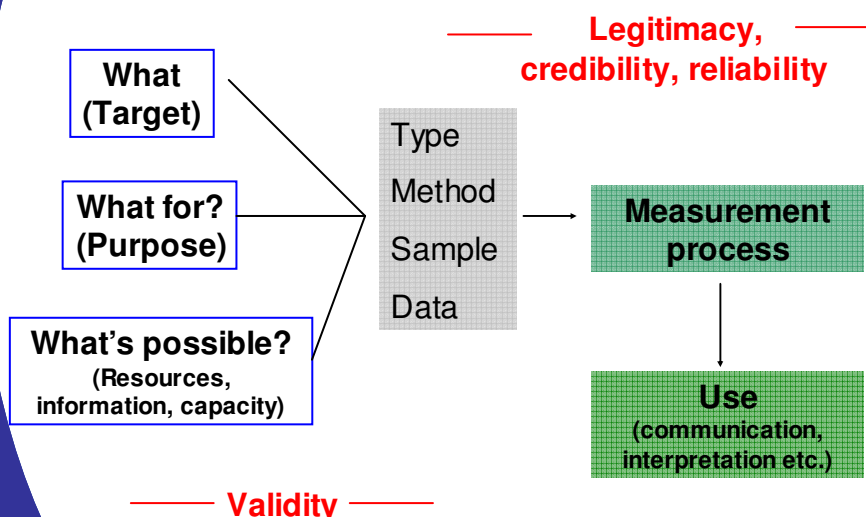
Measuring Corruption: an overview of our programme

Robin Hodess, Policy & Research Department
rhodess@transparency.org

Asia Pacific Regional Meeting/TI AMM
Guatemala City
November 2006



Measurement Tools: production process





Measurement Tools: production process

What (Target)

- Costs of Corruption
- Trends of corruption
- What is corruption
- **Extent of corruption**

What for? (Purpose)

- **Awareness**
- Academic research
- **Advocacy, Policy reform**
- Diagnostics (targeting action)
- Monitoring (policy evaluation)

What's possible?

- Information available
- Capacity
- Funding
- What you want and what you need



The CPI: What? and what for?

WHAT: the extent of corruption

- Measure perceptions of public sector corruption among experienced observers (business people, academics and risk analysts)

WHAT FOR:

- Create public awareness of corruption
- Create a climate for change

The CPI: What NOT? what NOT for?

WHAT NOT:

- **Not a diagnostic tool:** doesn't offer analysis of causes, dynamics or consequences of corruption

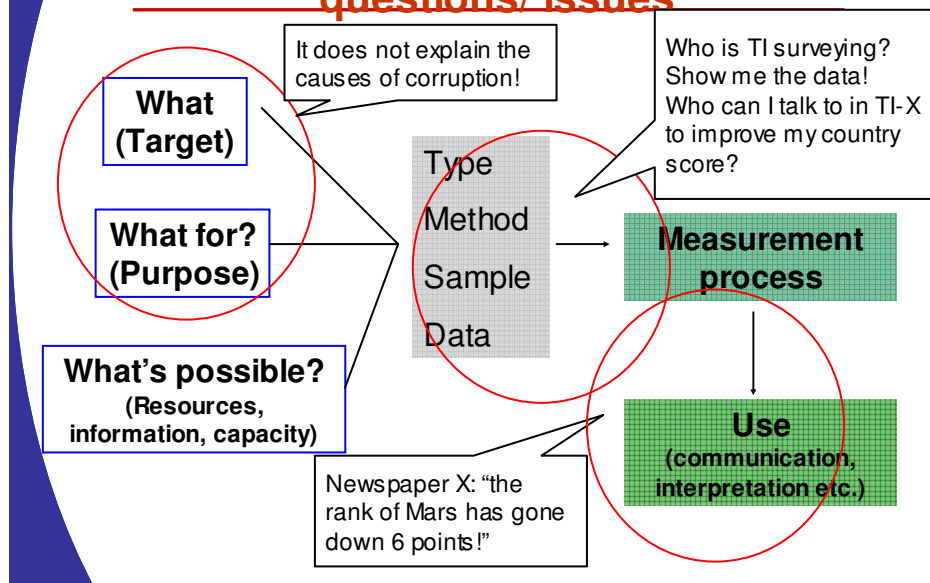
WHAT NOT FOR:

- Not for making inferences about petty/grand corruption, public-private sector interface, etc.
- Not for determining conditions regarding aid or financial support for the country

CPI: Type and Measurement process

- CPI is a survey of surveys (composite index)
 - In 2006, 12 surveys from 9 institutions
- Minimum of 3 surveys per country. Surveys cover 2 previous years.
- Countries are scored on a scale from 10 (highly clean) to 0 (highly corrupt)
- Composite of surveys put together in 2 stages of 'standardization':
 - 1) Matching percentiles, and
 - 2) Beta transformation
- Expert opinion of locals and expatriates

CPI: common areas of questions/ issues



Challenges to the CPI

Complex methodology can lead to misinterpretations

- We do not measure effort to fight corruption
- We only include countries where we have data
- Use of 2 years rolling data vs annual index

Index is not designed to provide comparisons over time

- Other tools can assess change over time (Barometer)

Political sensitivity

- Accusations of pointing the finger at developing countries
- Other tools can complete the picture (BPI)
- Accusations of bias
- CPI correlates with other tools measuring corruption



Bribe Payer's Index: What? and what for?

WHAT: the extent of corruption

- Measure the extent to which firms in leading export countries pay bribes to public officials abroad

WHAT FOR:

- Target the supply-side of corruption: policy-makers in developed countries
- Highlight that bribery abroad remains prevalent
- Identify where reform and enforcement are needed
- Focuses awareness in certain sectors and countries



BPI: Type and Measurement process

- BPI is an opinion survey of business people
 - in 2006, 11,000 respondents in 126 countries
- Interviews carried out face to face, by mail, telephone or via internet
- Interviewees are asked in which countries foreign companies are more prone to corruption
 - 'In your experience, to what extent do firms from the countries [doing the most business in your country] make undocumented extra payments or bribes?'
- Countries are scored on a scale from 0 (corruption perceived as rampant) to 10 (no perceived corruption)

Global Corruption Barometer:



What? and what for?

WHAT: the costs, extent, and trends of corruption

- Public opinions about sectors most affected by corruption
- Experience of bribery
- Expectations for future corruption

WHAT FOR:

- Supplement expert views on corruption
- Give feedback on credibility of anti-corruption efforts
- Evaluate impact of corruption on average citizens

Global Corruption Barometer:



Type and Measurement process

- The Barometer is a public opinion survey.
 - household surveys of 55,000 people in 69 countries
- 7 questions asked for TI by Gallup's "Voice of the People" survey
- Interviews conducted face to face or by telephone
- Conducted annually since 2003
 - provides trends and tracks changes
- Representative sample of the general public, either urban or national
- Corruption defined as abuse of entrusted power – e.g. by a public official or a businessperson – for private gain



Global Corruption Barometer: Questions for 2006

How much does corruption affect each of the following: Your personal and family life, the business environment, political life.

How would you assess your current government's actions in the fight against corruption? [Score from 1. The government is very effective, to 5. Not only does the government not fight against corruption but it encourages it.]

To what extent do you perceive the following categories in this country to be affected by corruption? [List of 7 institutions, followed by same questions and list of 7 sectors]

Of those you have had contact with in the past 12 months, have you or anyone living in your household paid a bribe in any form to the following? How many times? What was the cost of the last bribe paid? [List of 7 sectors]



Promoting Revenue Transparency: What? and what for?

WHAT: the extent of transparency

- Narrative reports plus quantitative indicators on transparency in oil, gas and mining, covering companies, host governments and home governments

WHAT FOR:

- Measure and compare the degree of transparency related to revenues in the oil, gas and mining sectors
- Create awareness among stakeholder groups and general public

Promoting Revenue Transparency:

Type and Measurement process

- Revenue Transparency combines desk and in-country research with a structure for triangulation of data
- Indicators are used to quantify information and enable comparisons
- A special methodology looks at SOEs

National Integrity Systems:

What? and what for?

WHAT: the extent of transparency, accountability and transparency; the nature of corruption

- Narrative reports evaluating key aspects of national systems necessary to promote integrity

WHAT FOR:

- Diagnosis of overall state of integrity system, pointing to weaker/stronger 'pillars'
- Provide anti-corruption stakeholders with points of entry for advocacy/policy development
- Create benchmarks

NIS: Type and Measurement process

- NIS Studies are researched and written by researchers in the country under consideration
- Information from desk research, interviews and focus group discussions
- Methodology based on NIS
- Common for all countries, but flexible
- New: NIS Scoring System under development!

TI measurement tools: challenges ahead

Improve use of research results

- by civil society, companies, aid agencies and governments

Extend coverage of tools

- to countries where little or no data-based research has been conducted so far
- to measure anti-corruption efforts

Strengthen research in diagnostic indicators

- globally and nationally

Support repeat assessment of tools

- to set performance targets

Convert research into policy recommendations

- creating TI policy positions
- substantive deepening on TI movement priorities
- e.g. as in NIS country studies

Session 7: U4 Helpdesk



U4 Helpdesk

12 November 2006

Victoria Jennett
 TI Secretariat
 Policy and Research Department
 vjennett@transparency.org



U4 Helpdesk (part of U4 ACRC)

U4 Anti-Corruption Resource Centre

- Anti-Corruption Training for Donors
- Information and research on thematic areas (e.g. Health ...)
- **U4 Helpdesk based at TI Secretariat**

What is the U4 Helpdesk?

- U4 donors can ask questions on corruption and development
- U4 Helpdesk provides a tailored response within 10 days drawing on a panel of experts
- U4 Expert Answers publicly available on U4 website: www.u4.no

How is U4 Helpdesk useful to TI movement?

- Use U4 Expert Answers in your work
- Advocacy Opportunity: Provide information to U4 Helpdesk and it could be used to compile a U4 Expert Answer
- Good model of a knowledge-creation and knowledge-management tool

Session 8: UNCAC



TI Asia-Pacific Regional Meeting:
**The UN Convention against
 Corruption:
 Why it matters for you**

Presented by
 Gillian Dell
 Programme Manager
 Transparency International
 13 November 2006



**UN Convention against Corruption
 (UNCAC)**

- **Comprehensive global framework**
 - **Only convention covering all regions**
 - **International consensus covering prevention, criminalisation, cooperation, asset recovery, technical assistance, monitoring**
- **Adopted:** 31 October 2003 by the UN General Assembly
- **Entry into force:** 14 December 2005
- **Signatories:** 140
- **Ratifications and Accessions:** 80
- **Open to:** All countries and regional economic organisations
- **Conference of States Parties:** 10 -14 December



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Does it matter?

- Why have a global treaty?
- How does such a treaty make a difference for your work?
- Does it cover the issues you are working on?
- What does it say about the role of the citizen in anti-corruption?
- How can you use it?
- What will be discussed at the Conference of States Parties?



Why have a global treaty? Globalisation

- Common concerns > common solutions
 - Negative effects of domestic corruption, including spillover
 - Cross-border corruption
 - Cross-border concealment of proceeds of corruption eg. money laundering
 - Corrupt persons absconding across borders
 - Cross-border law enforcement problems



How does a treaty make a difference? Global legal framework

- National frameworks inadequate
- Global framework provides basis for
 - Higher priority to issue
 - Joint action by governments
 - Citizens can hold governments accountable on commitments
 - Peer pressure on commitments
 - Development of common standards
 - Common discussion of obstacles and assistance needs

Monitoring is key for sustaining these benefits



Does it cover issues you work on? UNCAC coverage: Prevention

- National anti-corruption agencies
- Public sector ethics and procedures eg. recruitment, codes of conduct
- Public procurement
- Transparency in public sector finance
- Public reporting, access to information, whistleblower protection
- Public education
- Private sector standards, including accounting and auditing
- Money laundering



Does it cover issues you work on? UNCAC coverage: Law enforcement

- **Range of offences, mandatory and optional, notably bribery, embezzlement, laundering etc.**
- **Foreign bribery an offence in countries where not previously required eg. China, Russia**
- **Private-to-private corruption offences, but provisions non-mandatory**
- **Strong provisions on key cross-border issues**
 - **Asset recovery**
 - **Mutual legal assistance and extradition**



What does it say about citizen role?

OVERALL: Emphasis on public participation

- Public reporting requirement
- Public access to information, including on organisation, functioning and decision-making processes of public administration
- Public access to anti-corruption bodies
- Encourage citizens to report on offences
- Protection of reporting persons



How can you use it? UNCAC-related campaigning

CAMPAIGNING ON RATIFICATION

- Highlights the importance given to the issue by the international community
- Enables to spotlight priority national issues

CAMPAIGNING ON IMPLEMENTATION

- Gap analysis can enable to highlight priority issues
- Proposals made now supported by international consensus
- Can provide basis for regional and international CSO initiatives

CAMPAIGNING ON MONITORING

- Highlights internationally-recognised need for follow-up
- Critical period coming up ahead of CoSP

What will be discussed at CoSP?

- **Prep work under way**
 - Friends of the Merida Convention (including China, Japan, Pakistan) and Friends of the Helsinki Process (including Malaysia and Thailand) very active this year
 - Meeting in Portugal in March and Buenos Aires in October and six meetings in Vienna
 - UNODC open-ended consultation in October
 - Beijing meeting of International Association of Anti-corruption agencies
- **Topics on agenda**
 - Monitoring
 - Technical assistance
 - Asset recovery
 - Bribery of officials of public international organisations

What will be discussed at CoSP? Monitoring

- **Chapter VII on Mechanisms for implementation**
 - Recognises need for follow-up
 - Calls for CoSP to
 - Promote, facilitate and review implementation
 - Make recommendations to improve implementation, including on technical assistance needs
 - Facilitate information exchange
 - Introduce review mechanism if needed
 - Calls for States Parties to report on status of implementation
- **Benefits**
 - Promotes momentum and pressure for implementation
 - Provides guidance to governments on priorities for implementation
 - Provides opportunities for exchanging best practices and other forms of cooperation
 - Facilitates the establishment of working groups on issues where collective action is most essential
 - Provides information on status of implementation
 - Enables public recognition of progress made
 - Permits early identification of implementation problems and needs for technical assistance.

What will be discussed at CoSP? Monitoring—TI Proposals

- 2004 – 2005: TI Study Group on UNCAC Monitoring, four expert meetings & draft TI Report. Focused attention on topic previously considered too sensitive.
- TI main proposals:
 - Strong secretariat with adequate and dependable funding
 - Transparency of process and involvement of civil society
 - Variety of methods and for a should be used
 - First phase of self-assessment followed by technical assistance and review programmes
 - Coordination with other monitoring programmes

What will be discussed at CoSP? Monitoring—TI Proposals

- **First phase: Self-evaluation report by government based on guidelines prepared by Secretariat**
 - Identify gaps and action plan
 - Identify needs for technical assistance
 - Inputs by civil society
 - Group of experts to review
- **Second phase: Government action to address gaps**
- **Third phase: Report prepared assessing progress made**
 - Government and expert inputs
 - Report to Conference of States Parties; some form of peer review
 - Survey of implementation
- **Subsequent phases: Detailed reviews of key issues**
 - Issues identified by survey of implementation

What will be discussed at CoSP?

Technical assistance

- **UNCAC Chap VI recognises need for technical assistance and exchange of information**
 - Assistance to developing countries and countries in transition to implement
 - Studies, research and evaluation
 - Training programmes
 - Voluntary contributions, UN funding mechanism
- **TI Proposals**
 - Link to monitoring by funding correction of deficiencies identified in monitoring programme
 - Commitments needed from key donors eg. UNDP, World Bank, MDBs, bilateral donors
 - Increase donor coordination
 - TI paper on technical assistance in development for February 2007

CSO activities around CoSP

- Almost 100 NGOs registered, TI delegation of 15 persons
- TI joined with other NGOs to create Coalition of CSO Friends of the UNCAC
- TI organising three events
 - 9 December CSO meeting in Amman
 - 11 December UNODC sponsored meeting in CoSP
 - 15 December strategy meeting
 Also participating in IGAC meeting on 15 December



CSO mobilisation

- Aim for 2007 campaigns at regional and global level depending on outcomes of CoSP on
 - Ratification
 - Monitoring
 - Technical assistance
 - Asset recovery
 - Specific implementation issues
- Aim to
 - Form coalitions with other CSOs
 - Make resources available—note already UNODC Legislative Guide completed and Technical Guide in preparation
- Your active support needed!