

**Transparency International**  
**Asia Pacific Regional Programme Meeting**  
*Manila and Tagaytay, Philippines*  
*21-24 May 2008*



## **Overall Goals of the Regional Programme Meeting**

1. To engage in outreach in the Philippines and assist TI Philippines to expand their membership.
2. To enhance the exchange of experiences, strategies and projects among the national chapters in the Asia Pacific region.
3. To specifically address the needs of chapters' executives and provide high-level training for their programmatic work.
4. To foster the development of regional programmes.

## **Day 1 – Public Outreach Meeting (by invitation), Manila Hotel, Manila Wednesday 21<sup>st</sup> May 2008**

### **Opening Session**

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Judge Dolores Español, chair of TI Philippines, welcomed the TIAP chapters and all the guests representing the various stakeholders in the anti-corruption movement in the Philippines. Pascal Fabie, Regional Director for Asia Pacific, also thanked participants for their attendance.

### **Keynote Speech: Dr. Raul Pangalangan, former Dean, College of Law, University of the Philippines**

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Dr. Pangalangan's speech, entitled "Institutional and Non-Institutional Checks: Morals, Politics and Markets", centered on anti-corruption measures in the Philippines and on the several layers of institutional safeguards created by the 1987 constitution. Dr Pangalangan spoke of how, augmenting institutional checks with outside fail-safe mechanisms that turned to the power of the people, the 1987 constitution created or strengthened independent watchdog agencies – the Commission on Audit, the Ombudsman, the Sandiganbayan – and adopted a policy of empowering the citizenry through public disclosure, including a Statement of Assets and Liabilities required of government employees. The constitution also included grand normative declarations on official conduct and the responsibility of public office. It did not rely exclusively on institutions, but on citizen will to make the institutions work. Yet, argued Dr Pangalangan, this is not enough, as shown by recent scandals and the fizzling out of public indignation in reaction to them. Dr. Pangalangan suggested that rather than being fixated on governance frameworks, mechanisms and institutions, it is best to turn to a substantive debate about values, such as how to redistribute wealth. Too much time has been spent talking about rules, agencies and procedure and too little on the issues that really matter.

### **Talk-Show Panel Discussion: How can government anti-corruption institutions be made effective against political corruption?**

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This discussion was hosted by Marites Vitug and Dr. Grace Gorospe-Jamon. The panelists were: Attorney Evelyn Baliton (Office of the Ombudsman), Vincent Lazon (Executive Director of the Transparency and Accountability Network), Heidi Mendoza (Philippine

Development Forum), and Prof. Luis Teodoro (College of Mass Communications, University of the Philippines). The panelists explored the different roles of their respective organizations in the battle against corruption and looked at ways to improve, for example in the Office of the Ombudsman through a case-tracking mechanism to alleviate the problem of delay due to lengthy periods needed to gather sufficient evidence.

## **Press Conference**

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The press conference was moderated by Dean Georgina Encanto. The panelists were Dr. Raul Pangalangan, Pascal Fabie, Judge Dolores Español, Attorney Midas Marquez (Spokesperson of the Supreme Court of the Philippines), Prof. Luis Teodoro, and Vincent Lazatin. Journalists from nine media outlets were present. Each panelist spoke for two minutes on the state of corruption in the Philippines and the journalists then asked questions, which mostly focused on the prevalence of corruption in the Philippines and the current level of judicial transparency.

## **Talk-Show Panel Discussion: How can citizen competencies for fighting political corruption be enhanced?**

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The discussion was hosted by Manolo Quezon. The panelists were Teresita Baltazar (Presidential Anti-Graft Commission), Judge Dolores Español, Emmanuel Areño (Iloilo Code NGO), Rodolfo Vicerra (Director General of the Congressional Planning and Budget Department of the House of Representatives), and Danny Arao (IBON Foundation). The panelists spoke of the role of the media in helping people to understand information and statistics, the role of civil society in providing tools to access information and to identify and fight corruption, and the role of registered groups involved in policy dialogue in Congress. The panelists also talked about citizen education and the internalization of moral values.

## **Panel Discussion: Civil society approaches to counter political corruption: Lessons learnt from the anti-corruption movement**

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The panel was facilitated by Rizal Malik, Secretary General of TI Indonesia, and three presentations were made by representatives of three other TI chapters. The panel spoke about political education, grassroots mobilization, raising anti-corruption awareness, expanding the debate, and advocating institutional reform.

Iftekhhar Zaman, Executive Director of TI Bangladesh, spoke about “Institutional Reforms and Citizen Engagement”. He highlighted TI Bangladesh’s efforts to undertake an assessment of parliament, establish an election commission for the purpose of electoral reform, engage in election process tracking to see whether political parties comply with electoral laws, and communicate research findings through outreach programmes to engage citizens all over the country to guard against corruption. Iftekhhar Zaman credited the success of the campaign to the establishment of numerous Committees of Concerned Citizens, effective communication and advocacy, and creative strategies that engage all sectors through public rallies, meetings, concerts and signature campaigns. TI Bangladesh has learnt that confronting political corruption is a real challenge, but the more citizens are

engaged, the greater the possibility for positive results, especially when youth are mobilised.

Dr. Hu spoke about the experiences of the chapter in Taiwan. Dr. Hu told participants about effective efforts in promoting a clean election culture, including requiring candidates for the Taipei City Mayorality elections to sign the Clean Election Agreement and the Agreement on Political Donation Transparency, requiring a similar agreement for presidential candidates, publishing a Clean Election Index, and working with other NGOs to promote the establishment of an anti-corruption commission.

Mike Manning, Chair of TI Papua New Guinea, said the chapter had learnt that creating electoral awareness is a long-term process, which aims ultimately to change the ethics of politics. He described some initiatives that have been part of TI PNG's approach, including organising street theatre to educate voters, forging a coalition with the Electoral Commission and the Ombudsman's Commission, and creating a coalition of people that aimed to spur political awareness in the countryside through public meetings with election candidates.

### **Panel Discussion: Civil society approaches to foster judicial integrity: Lessons learnt from the anti-corruption movement**

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The session was facilitated by Georgina Encanto of TI Philippines. The panelists were Teresa Stanslas of TI Malaysia, Attorney Roberto Cadiz of LIBERTAS, and Angela Keller-Herzog from the TI Secretariat.

Teresa Stanslas outlined TI Malaysia's work on the judiciary, including a survey among the Malaysian Bar Council on how severely the judiciary has been undermined since the judicial crisis in Malaysia in 1988. Roberto Cadiz talked about his organisation's involvement in the establishment of the Supreme Court Appointments Watch (SCAW) in the Philippines. SCAW is a consortium of several networks comprising more than 100 organisations. It observes the appointment process and engages in a nationwide public information campaign, and in the future may extend to monitor appointments to other courts.

Angela Keller-Herzog spoke about global advocacy on judicial integrity, starting off by highlighting the Global Corruption Report 2007 on the judiciary and the accompanying Judiciary Advocacy Toolkit. She gave some examples of work from around the world – addressing the issue of impunity in the Dominican Republic, working on the judicial selection process in Hungary, looking into judicial independence in the Palestinian system. She said that TI had learnt the importance of managing its existing tools and knowledge, making use of strategic alliances, emphasizing the local context, raising funds for sustained engagement, sustaining attention on this topic, and letting the push come from chapters.

## **Panel Discussion: Civil society approaches to curbing corruption in public procurement: Lessons learnt from the anti-corruption movement**

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The panel was facilitated by Adil Gilani of TI Pakistan. The panelists were Carol Belisario, Rizal Malik, Cui Guohua, and Sung-Goo Kang. Carol Belisario of Procurement Watch in the Philippines mentioned several efforts to achieve progress in the area of procurement: partnering with reform-minded government agencies, “laymanising” procurement to make it understandable, publishing brochures on the issue, and organising training projects. Rizal Malik of TI Indonesia stressed that procurement is a good issue around which to mobilise people and described the chapter’s advocacy on the Presidential Degree on Public Workmanship. Following on from this, Cui Guohua from China talked about efforts in the area of public contracting in the construction sector in China. He said that the process begins before the procurement takes place and is very comprehensive, involving appointing people, forming a randomly selected bidding commission, and creating an independent panel. Sing-Goo Kang then touched upon the defence sector and centralised procurement, and the difficulties involved in reaching into this sector.

### **Day 2 – Move to Tagaytay and Side Meetings, Taal Vista Hotel, Tagaytay Thursday 22<sup>nd</sup> May 2008**

After Day 1 participation was closed and chapters focussed on programme planning and capacity-building. Day 2 was designed to enable networking between chapters and self-arranged one-on-one meetings. In the afternoon there were a large number of side meetings, which gave groups of chapters engaged in programmes that did not affect all participants an important opportunity to make progress with their coordination and planning discussions.

The following side meetings were held:

- Pacific Advisory Group Meeting (TI Australia, TI New Zealand, TI Fiji, TI Papua New Guinea, TI Vanuatu, TI Solomon Islands)
- Developments in the National Integrity System Methodology (open to all)
- Developing a regional programme to promote the UN Convention Against Corruption (open to all)
- Progress on the Governance and Transparency Fund ALAC proposal (TI Nepal, TI Pakistan, TI Fiji, TI Papua New Guinea, TI Vanuatu, TI Solomon Islands)
- Fundraising: Endowment Funds (open to all)
- Promoting Revenue Transparency Companies Report (open to all)
- Youth Integrity Survey Pilot (TI Chinese Taipei, TI Thailand, TI Pakistan, TI Papua New Guinea)
- UNDEF South Asia proposal (TI Bangladesh, TI Sri Lanka, TI Nepal)

Throughout days 2, 3 and 4 there were stalls set up in the coffee break area so that chapters had the chance to discuss specific issues and plans with the TI Secretariat staff present. Many TI publications were also available.

## **Day 3 – TIAP Internal Capacity Development Friday 23<sup>rd</sup> May 2008**

### **Opening Session**

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Pascal Fabie introduced the aims of the day's sessions and spoke about the implementation of the TIAP Regional Strategy 2012.

### **Plenary Session: Policy and Research Updates**

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Members of secretariat staff gave an update on events in 2008 and on new research and index developments. Rebecca Dobson presented the Global Corruption Report 2008 on corruption in the water sector and informed chapters about the launch planned to take place in June 2008 and the follow-up advocacy toolkit. She spoke about the Global Corruption Report 2009 on corruption and the private sector. Craig Fagan presented plans for TI Policy Papers and Working Papers, upcoming policy activities, proposed initiatives and plans for policy development, and the ongoing work of the U4 Help Desk. Juanita Riaño presented global measurement tools – the Corruption Perceptions Index, the Global Corruption Barometer, the new scoring system for National Integrity Systems (methodology available to chapters in second half of 2008), the Promoting Revenue Transparency project, the Bribe Payers Index (to be launched on anti-corruption day 2008), and the Corporate Anti-Corruption and Transparency Index.

### **Sub-Regional Meetings: Chapter Updates and Regional Advocacy**

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In the four sub-regional groupings each chapter presented the most successful events 2007-2008, challenges faced by the chapter and chapter plans for May-October 2008. The groups had region-specific discussions and shared ideas on regional advocacy, including for the effective implementation of the UN Convention Against Corruption.

#### **1. South Asia**

The South Asia meeting resolved to act on the following points:

- Better TI preparations for the third Conference of States Parties of the UN Convention Against Corruption in Qatar in 2009, including better information from TI-S for chapters;
- Better representation of TI and South Asia at the conference;
- Effective TI lobbying of each UNCAC state party, especially for a strong Review Mechanism;
- Ratification follow-up in countries that have ratified the UNCAC and study of violations through gap analysis;
- Technical guidelines for ratification for countries that do not ratify the UNCAC and lobbying for ratification in India and Nepal;
- Work strongly for recovery of stolen assets.

## 2. Southeast Asia

The Southeast Asia meeting resolved to act on the following points:

- Collectively influence ASEAN, in coalition with other anti-corruption NGOs, TI in a leadership role;
- To fundraise for the informal ASEAN caucus;
- In the run-up to the UNCAC Conference of States Parties in Qatar in 2009 TI needs to continue to advocate a transparent and accountable Review Mechanism with wide civil society input;
- Overcome suspicion of the UNCAC and the Review Mechanism and show that the convention will really help Southeast Asian countries and what impact it can have.

## 3. East Asia

The East Asia meeting resolved to act on the following points:

- Advocacy to become “guards of the UNCAC”;
- Raise awareness of UNCAC, including through gap analysis;
- Overcome disinterest in the UNCAC in Japan;
- Support the implementation of the UNCAC in China;
- Explore a special approach for Taiwan vis-à-vis the UNCAC;
- Work to show that there are many gaps in UNCAC implementation, more than government officials may recognise – for example in Japan Korea there are gaps beyond asset recovery.

## 4. The Pacific

The Pacific meeting resolved to act on the following points:

- Recognise the high importance of UNCAC in the Pacific;
- Support the ratification and implementation of the UNCAC as an international standard;
- Strengthen regional work;
- Strengthen chapter capacities.

### **Capacity Development Workshop: Effective communication and media relations for handling transition and crisis**

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The objective of this session was to equip participants to manage transition and crisis through effective communications. TI Nepal, TI Thailand, TI Pakistan and TI Fiji all told the group about episodes where they have faced rapid government changes and crises. Andre Doren, Director of Communications, trained participants on issues management, effective crisis communications, and writing statements and press releases.

Andre Doren stressed that to avoid crisis, chapters should: (1) identify potential issues early, (2) prioritise the potential issues in rank order according to potential damage to the organisation, (3) closely monitor the evolution of issues. (4) prepare for and anticipate the

evolution of the issue, (5) influence the issue, (6) respond when the issue surfaces in public, (7) evaluate the organisational response, (8) re-classify the severity of the issue. For effective crisis communications, chapters must remember: the first hours and first day are the most vital, internal communications are as important as external communications (every TI representative speaking with the same voice with the same key messages), a crisis or issue team should be created with clear roles and accountability lines and a devil's advocate on the team, the communications manager should be involved from the start, a communications response plan should be prepared, key messages should be agreed before speaking or issuing to the media, prepare a hold statement before speaking to the media in order to be in the driver's seat.

Andre Doren provided guidance on creating good key messages and drafting good press releases and underscored the crucial importance of timing. After this, three groups were formed to discuss a fictional scenario and in response draft key messages and hold statement or press release.

## **Capacity Development Workshop 2: Building sustainability through effective donor relations**

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The workshop was facilitated by Patrick Mahassen, Director of External Resources at the TI secretariat. The workshop equipped participants with a deeper understanding of donor strategies and how to match these with chapter strategies and activity plans. The workshop focused on how to build and sustaining relationships with donors and how to engage them effectively in the chapter's mission. Chapters were trained on how to effectively market their strategies for donor audiences, including institutional and private donors.

Patrick Mahassen presented to participants how to understand donor strategy and analyse it effectively to build a case for support. Rukshana Nanayakarra from TI Sri Lanka presented a case study of general fundraising from bilateral donors. Mike Manning of TI Papua New Guinea presented a case study of a corporate fundraising strategy.

## **Dinner and screening of TI Bangladesh's television spots and a video on Advocacy and Legal Advice Centres (ALACs)**

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To view the television spots please go to: [http://www.ti-bangladesh.org/index.php?page\\_id=246](http://www.ti-bangladesh.org/index.php?page_id=246)

## **Day 4 – Regional Anti-Corruption Programme Workshops Saturday 24<sup>th</sup> May 2008**

### **Workshop: Adapting Advocacy and Legal Advice Centres to Asia-Pacific contexts**

The workshop was facilitated by Angela Keller-Herzog, ALAC Manager at the TI Secretariat. The workshop addressed the questions:

- What variations to the ALAC model are coming out of country experiences?
- What similar work have Asia Pacific chapters been doing?
- How does the ALAC model need to be adapted for Asia Pacific chapters?

Chapters had the opportunity to ask questions to Angela Keller-Herzog about ALACs. They clarified, for example, the support that the secretariat provides on the process of setting up an ALAC and staff training, the relationship of the ALAC to the institution of the ombudsman, and the issue of managing public demand.

Chapter experiences in running similar services for citizens were also shared, which gave participants the opportunity to see how models can vary and to ask further questions. Dilshan Weerasinghe presented TI Sri Lanka's experiences – as well as the challenges faced – in running a hotline for education-related complaints. Akram Shazada of TI Bangladesh presented the chapters AI Desks and also screened a video to show how this works in practice.

By the end of the workshop chapters had greatly increased their understanding of what setting up an ALAC involves and had discussed some of the challenges specific national contexts pose. All chapters participating in the workshop indicated their level of interest and how they see the timeframe of their being involved in ALAC work. There was a great deal of interest among chapters for setting up ALACs and Angela Keller-Herzog agreed to work with chapters to develop this programme further.

### **Workshop: Preventing corruption in humanitarian assistance in Asia Pacific**

This workshop was organised by Marie-Luise Ahlendorf, Programme Coordinator at the TI Secretariat, and facilitated by Greg Thompson of TI Australia. The objectives of the workshop were to share experiences and tools for preventing corruption in humanitarian assistance, to formulate recommendations for a potential action plan for TI's involvement in the humanitarian response in Myanmar and China, to identify next steps and mechanisms to support chapters that are operating in countries facing humanitarian emergencies, and to discuss the future role of TI chapters and coalition partners in combating corruption in humanitarian assistance.

Marie-Luise Ahlendorf provided an overview of recent developments in the TI-S project on 'Preventing Corruption in Humanitarian Assistance'. Cui Guohua gave a presentation on China, stressing the importance of working with the government on relief efforts. Rizal Malik presented TI Indonesia's experiences in the response to the 2005 tsunami and their role in monitoring reconstruction efforts and working with local governments on

procurement. Rukshana Nanayakkara provided an overview of TI Sri Lanka's experiences in promoting transparency and accountability in the tsunami recovery process. Adil Gilani presented TI Pakistan's experiences and the conclusions of a multi-stakeholder workshop on how to ensure the transparent utilisation of earthquake reconstruction funds. Iftekhar Zaman then presented the endeavors of TI Bangladesh in the response to the hurricane Sidr and the *Benchmarks for Integrity* developed to address the potential corruption risks in different phases of relief and rehabilitation activities.

Participants split into discussion groups to discuss a potential role for TI in the humanitarian response to the cyclone in Myanmar and the potential stakeholders. It was suggested TI should play an indirect role and share chapters' experiences and recommendations. TI should remind the signatories of the various international accountability charters of their obligations. Chapters might take advantage of new channels created by new donors going in. What TI's added value is has to be determined.

Also discussed was the question of whether TIAP could set up a structure to respond more effectively to disasters. Participants agreed on the following steps:

- Form strategic partnerships with bilateral and multilateral donors and international NGOs working on the ground in China and Myanmar;
- Explore what other accountability networks, such as HAP International are doing;
- Develop a set of recommendations to be put forward to donor agencies;
- Create a lessons learned document to document TI's experience in a more structured way;
- Form a working group as the point of contact in the region;
- TI could also bring together the various international accountability charters for NGOs and remind signatories of their duties.

### **Workshop: Developing the Youth Integrity Promotion programme**

The workshop was organised by TI South Korea as the chapter leading the regional programme on youth integrity. Geo-Sung Kim, chair of the Korean chapter, presented the workshop objectives: to develop the regional programme collectively and to prepare for a pilot survey in several countries of the Youth Integrity Index developed by TI South Korea. Following on from the discussions held in the side meeting, participants learnt about TI South Korea's aims for the programme, shared past experiences and worked on developing the programme, including a programme briefing sheet.

Many chapters have done extensive work in the area of youth integrity and anti-corruption education, and several chapters presented their highlights. Saad Rashid shared TI Pakistan's experiences, Emily Taule shared TI PNG's experiences, Burin Kantabutr shared TI Thailand's experiences, and Weihua Chen shared those of the chapter in Taiwan. SK Agarwal also contributed TI India's work, such as a book on ethics for children, films for children, debates for children and efforts to include anti-corruption education in the school curriculum.

Presenters shared the most important lessons learnt:

- For each child involved, another ten people will be educated about corruption;
- Youth should be integrated in the movement as they are the best agents of change;

- It is important to reach all students and to work with the government.

Geo-Sung Kim then presented the results of the Youth Integrity Index. He described the surveys (the sampling and the questionnaires), which aim to find about Korean youth's perception of corruption. He presented the major results, including regional and gender differences as well as the difference between those who have had anti-corruption education and those who have not.

Participants formed groups to work on developing a briefing sheet for the programme and deciding on the important information to include. After this, participants discussed next steps in plenary, including:

- Development of materials to incorporate into the formal and informal curriculum (nursery rhymes, workshops, field trips, musical programmes, media);
- Developing ways to get the government to recognise the importance of anti-corruption education;
- Forming a working group for the YIP programme;
- Sharing the survey methodology;
- Fundraising;
- Participation in TI South Korea's YIP workshop in Seoul in July 2008;
- Implementing the pilot surveys in September 2008;
- Presenting the survey results at the AMM in Athens in October 2008.

### **Workshop: Increasing Citizen Participation in Development Accountability**

The workshop was organised by Kulan Amin, who works on poverty and development at the TI Secretariat, and facilitated by Iftekhar Zaman, Executive Director of TI Bangladesh. The workshop objective was to formulate a regional programme on linking political accountability to equitable development.

Iftekhar Zaman presented the new concept of the Development Integrity Pact (DIP) which drew on the experiences of TI Bangladesh, TI Nepal and TI Sri Lanka. DIPs negotiate informed, inclusive and institutionalised citizen participation in decision-making, to ensure a direct impact on the livelihoods of disadvantaged communities. Chapters, remaining non-partisan, will build the capacities of citizens to raise their voice, exercise rights and negotiate development commitments and deliveries at the local government level, and will support the creation of monitoring mechanisms.

Hari Pal Singh presented Ti Fiji's experience in demanding political commitment to fight corruption, including writing to political parties asking for the specific responses and commitments on a number of questions that it considered essential to reduce corruption. All political parties responded and TIF collated responses and made them public in the media.

Jean Tafoa explained TI Solomon Islands' work with NGOs, the National Council of Women, young people, the church and the trade union movement on coordinated actions opposing corruption. The chapter is conducting election education training and plans to be active ahead of the coming elections in 2010.

Rizal Malik presented TI Indonesia's extensive experience of procurement monitoring and Integrity Pacts. He presented lessons learnt, including:

- For IPs to work, commitment from local political leaders is essential;
- TI must also work with capable and local CSOs, who have political leverage but represent marginalized groups;
- It is necessary to engage local media too as an independent monitor. Outsiders help, but they are seen as foreign.

Anupama Jha explained TI India's ongoing work on rural governance issues. DIPs could be used as an additional tool to empower poor people in rural areas. TI India would form a village group comprised of a village school teacher, a health worker, members from the disadvantaged communities etc. and provide them with this tool and with information. This group could approach the Panchayat and demand that the Panchayat enter into a pledge for delivering promised development priorities. If not, the Panchayat will not be voted to power next time. A role for involving community radio to create further incentives to fulfill the promises made in the DIPs could be explored.

After plenary discussion of potential challenges and potential channels to explore, participants formed groups and answered the following questions for one example country:

- Basic concept: Are DIPs a sound and worthwhile idea? Do you see needs and opportunities for applying DIPs in your context?
- Partners I: Which level of political representatives institutions would you work with (elected or candidate, which bodies, parties etc.), and why?
- Partners II: Which level public officials or institutions - & why?
- Setting the stage: How would you reach out to citizens? Through existing groups, partnerships with NGOs, or new groups?
- Timing: When would you negotiate a DIP, pre, post election, why?
- Negotiating DIPs: How would you facilitate the dialogue, and how would you frame the pact/pledge? What incentives can be applied?
- Monitoring/following up: What monitoring and follow-up tools/processes can work?

Each group presented back in plenary. The workshop reached the following conclusions:

- The concept could work in most countries but risks would need to be addressed;
- Some chapters may not yet have the time or capacity to take on new initiatives;
- Chapters could build on existing work and contact with different groups;
- DIPs could be added to a number of existing chapter engagements;
- A new name should be found so that DIPs are not confused with procurement Integrity Pacts;
- Provincial chapter offices and volunteer groups can be involved.

## **Workshop: Increasing Political Finance Transparency in Asia Pacific**

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This workshop took forward the interest expressed by chapters at previous meetings in replicating the Crinis methodology developed in the Americas. Chapters that had already submitted proposals were able to discuss the practicalities of implementing the project, and chapters that had not yet submitted proposals received advice and assistance in preparing their national project proposals.

Pascal Fabie gave a brief introduction to the Crinis approach to increasing transparency in political finance. Ashish Thapa, Executive Director of TI Nepal, shared with participants the chapter's Crinis plans and how these would be implemented in the context of the new government. Gerald McGhie of TI New Zealand spoke about monitoring political finance transparency in New Zealand elections.

Conrad Zellmann from the TI Secretariat External Resources Department then made recommendations on how to fundraise for Crinis in different country contexts. He suggested which international donors might fund Crinis work. He also helped chapters with how to market their Crinis work, highlighting its concrete outputs, its links to issues such as democracy, its impact orientation and the low costs involved in implementation.

The workshop reached the following conclusions:

- Need to overcome fundraising difficulties, especially in Japan, Korea, Thailand;
- May need to use institutional resources, as in Malaysia;
- Explore other organisations who could implement Crinis;
- Possible partnerships with academic or research institutions;
- Possible involvement of student volunteers in the research phase;
- Possible partnerships with other organisations for the advocacy phase;
- Depending on the political environment, chapters could explore opportunities to finance Crinis work through formal oversight institutions such as ombudsman offices, election commissions etc.;
- Chapters should research the donors of other local organisations working on political finance issues and approach these;
- Work in this area could serve to generate considerable interest for chapter work among the general public, which in turn could be used to raise general operating funds (Paul Browne, TI-NZ);
- A possible way of raising funds could also be through public-private-partnerships such as K-PACT;
- A possible approach to fundraising could be to pool a number of fast-growing with more obvious political system issues (Thailand, Malaysia, etc..) which could be of interest to the global investor community, possibly even local financial institutions such as the stock exchanges;
- Ways of integrating Crinis into larger programmes, for example those of interest to the private sector should be explored. This could look like a BPCB+Crinis+Public Contracting comprehensive research plus pro-active engagement/advocacy proposal;
- More hesitant donors (eg. bilaterals) should be involved in the advocacy phase (invitations, offers of briefing presentations, etc.) so as to demonstrate the constructive approach the project is taking. This could motivate them to come on board for follow-on work.
- Additional funding partners and allies to seek alliances with could include UNDEF (United Nations Democracy Fund; next calls for proposals probably in 12-18 months), GOPAC and regional groupings. AusAID may be interested in their priority countries.

## **Workshop: Preparing for the Launch of the GCR 2008 on Water**

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The workshop prepared chapters for the launch and subsequent programmatic work supporting the Global Corruption Report 2008, which focuses on corruption in the water sector. The participants learnt how to map out effective national lunch strategies as well as related activities that overlap with current chapter priorities and projects.

A presentation by members of the TI Secretariat Policy and Research Department gave an overview of the content of the report and key messages. TI Indonesia, TI Bangladesh and TI Malaysia presented their experiences in making a connection in chapter programmes between corruption and water, with TI Indonesia focussing on agriculture and forestry, TI Bangladesh on drinking water and sanitation, and TI Malaysia on water resources management and private providers.

The workshop involved discussions of all Global Corruption Report launch events and related materials. In groups, chapters produced plans for launches and advocacy strategies. The draft of the advocacy toolkit was considered by chapters for comments and recommendations that will be used to improve the final version. Ideas were also shared in groups on how to engage in follow-up projects on water and corruption, with a focus on the Water Integrity Network.

## **Closing Plenary Session and Dinner**

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As Regional Director for Asia Pacific, Pascal Fabie thanked TI Philippines for a very well-organised meeting and participants for their sustained commitment and engagement which made the meeting highly productive.

Sofronio Ursal, president of TI Philippines, made closing remarks and Dolores Español, chair of TI Philippines, expressed her thanks to everyone for their attendance.

## Annex 1 Feedback on the Regional Programme Meeting (based on workshop evaluations)

### Summary

A workshop evaluation form was issued following the official closing of the workshop. The evaluation form was designed to obtain insights regarding the effectiveness of the workshop with respect to its objectives

A total of 45 participants were present at the Regional Programme Meeting. Only 24 completed the evaluation form. It should be borne in mind that the results given below are based on the responses of only 24 participants.

### Key Aspects to Continue

- The event was well organised, well prepared and well planned.
- The event was intense and productive.
- It gave us a chance to learn from one another and exchange experiences.
- The logistical arrangements were very good.
- This was a good opportunity to meet chapters.
- Ideas for new projects were developed.
- It was a good decision to invite a person from the senior staff from each chapter.
- The APD and the other colleagues from TI-S did good work.

### Suggestions for the Future

- Time needs to be used efficiently (carefully consider benefits before changing venues).
- The quality of guest speakers should be carefully reviewed beforehand.
- More time should be given to the update of TI-S key events and more time is needed for sufficient information and discussion.
- Expert input on fundraising should be given.
- More incentive should be created for chapters to use Chapter Zone.

### Detailed Feedback

Time	Session	Very useful	Useful	Not useful	Comments
<b>Day One, 21 May</b>	<b>Public Outreach Meeting</b>				
10:00-11:00	Panel Discussion 1 "How can Government Anti-Corruption Institutions Be Effective Against Political Corruption?"	8	10	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Key note speech was complimented</li> <li>• Talk show format was criticized</li> <li>• big crowd diluted professional moderation</li> </ul>
11:15 – 12:15	Panel Discussion 2 How Can Citizen Competencies for Fighting Political Corruption be Enhanced?"	7	11	3	

13:15 – 14:15	Civil society approaches to counter political corruption: lessons learnt from the Anti-corruption Movement	7	12	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Overlapped with WS in Tagaytay</li> </ul>
14:30 – 15:30	Civil society approaches to foster judicial integrity: Lessons learnt from the Anti-corruption Movement	7	13	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Content of presentation should be more deeply researched</li> </ul>
16:00 – 17:00	Civil society approaches to Curbing Corruption in Public Procurement: Lessons learnt from the Anti-corruption Movement	7	12	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Very practical</li> <li>Would be better as a WS than panel format</li> </ul>
<b>22 May</b>	<b>Side Meetings</b>				
	Developments in the NIS Methodology	7	2		
	Preventing Corruption in Humanitarian Assistance – TI role in countries like Burma?	3	5		
	Pacific Advisory Group Meeting	2	2		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gave new insights into what to do next</li> </ul>
	Progress on Governance and Transparency Fund ALAC Proposal	8	5		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Finalization on project plans could be made</li> </ul>
	Fundraising: Endowment Funds	2	7		
	Promoting Revenue Transparency Companies Report	3	5		
	Youth Integrity Survey Pilot	7	6		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Good ideas</li> <li>Many cross-country communalities</li> </ul>
	UNDEF South Asia Proposal	5	4		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gave ideas how to develop chapter proposal</li> <li>Very effective</li> </ul>
<b>23 May</b>	<b>Internal Capacity Development</b>				
8:45 – 9:15	Plenary Opening Session Implementing TIAP Strategy 2012 and Developing successful advocacy and campaigns strategies: overview of key step by step process	10	10		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Very clear &amp; professionally presented</li> </ul>

9:15 – 10:30	Plenary Session Updates from TI-S: Key events 2008	12	7		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Very well presented</li> </ul>
11:00 – 12:30	Subregional NC Updates	13	7	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Learned things from other chapters</li> <li>• More time for questions needed</li> <li>• Presenters should stick to presentation formats</li> <li>• Clearer objectives for NCs on UNCAC advocacy</li> </ul>
12:30 – 13:30	Subregional Regional Advocacy	7	10	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Further preparation needed of TIAP</li> <li>• Learned from other NCs</li> <li>• Need to discuss expected output with chair in advance</li> </ul>
14:30 – 18:00	Effective communication and media relations for handling transition and crisis	8	6		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• More exercise &amp; training needed in this</li> <li>• Very helpful</li> <li>• Simulated new ideas</li> </ul>
14:30 – 18:00	Building Sustainability through Effective Donor Relations	8	5		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Interesting exercise (modus operandi wasn't clear at the beginning).</li> <li>• Very effective</li> <li>• APD TI should have a central page with fundraising options for the region</li> </ul>
<b>Day Four, 24 May Tagaytay</b>	<b>TI Regional Anti-corruption Programme Workshops</b>				
9:30 – 12:00	Adapting Advocacy and Legal Advice Centres to the Asia-Pacific Context	11	4		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Showed alternative methods of developing ALAC in the chapter</li> </ul>
9:30 – 12:00	(Developing a regional programme to promote the ratification, implementation and monitoring of the UN CAC) Humanitarian Assistance	7	5		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Needs to be announced before changing the schedule</li> <li>• Good work session, learned a lot</li> <li>• Should focus more on potential activities &amp; TI's role, too general.</li> </ul>
13:00 – 15:00	Developing the Youth Integrity Promotion Programme	11	3		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proposal should focus on regional features and/or advocacy</li> </ul>
13:00 – 15:00	Increasing Citizen Participation in Development Accountability	8	5		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Helped to explore issues at national and local level</li> <li>• Need to clarify how DIP can be more effective than strengthening democratic processes already in place</li> <li>• An eye opener: DIP is a</li> </ul>

					good tool to empower people to monitor development
15:30 – 17:30	Increasing Political Finance Transparency in Asia Pacific	6	8	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Splitting up into groups was effective</li> </ul>
15:30 – 17:30	Preparing for the GCR Launch 2008 on Water	5	5		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Very informative</li> </ul>

**Annex 2  
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