

**LIST OF 53 ACCOUNTABILITY INITIATIVES IN ASIA AND THE PACIFIC**

#	TITLE	LOCATION	MAIN IMPLEMENTING NGO OR GOVT AGENCY	MECHANISMS AND TOOLS	SECTOR	ADVOCACY & MEDIA	Rural/ Urban/ National	TYPE and LEVEL OF ENGAGEMENT	NOTES & FURTHER REFERENCES
1	Survey on the Textbook Crisis	Bangladesh	Transparency International Bangladesh (TIB)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Report Card on the Textbook Crisis (2001).</li> <li>2) Survey of students and school administrators, conducted to measure the impact of the textbook crisis.</li> <li>3) The Report Card sought to generate student feedback on the availability of books, their text errors, and the quality of their printing and binding. It also examined the prices of the books, and the financial and academic losses arising from the crisis. The views of students and headmasters were sought separately.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Sector: Education</li> <li>2) Target: Secondary school teachers &amp; students. The media &amp; general public.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Newsletters</li> <li>2) Semester reports on newspaper articles regarding corruption</li> <li>3) Essay competitions for schoolchildren</li> <li>4) Dialogues with the business community</li> <li>5) Mobile theaters against corruption (in primary schools)</li> <li>6) Press conferences to publicize survey results</li> </ol>	Rural & Urban	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) One-time only</li> <li>2) 2001</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) After we published the report on textbook corruption in 2001, the government filed a case of 100 million Taka against the corrupt institutions. After 2001, there were no problems on the textbook issue. The government is now very attentive on the issue.</li> <li>2) Document: The textbook crisis of the secondary students, executive summary (TIB)</li> </ol>
2	Local Governance Development Fund Project	Sirajganj, Bangladesh	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Ministry of Local Government.</li> <li>2) Implementation: Union Parishads (UP), the lowest tier of local govt.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Performance assessment tools of UP (using score card once a year to assess strengths/weaknesses of UPs, grading officials, financial mgt, service delivery, female participation in decision-making, overall governance and accountability).</li> <li>2) Community participatory planning session (to identify, prioritize local problem and suggest solutions using mapping, problem identification, prioritization and action planning at the ward/village level and to incorporate local plan into UP budget).</li> <li>3) Participatory budgeting meetings (on annual income and expenditures statement of UP and next years income-expend plan).</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Sector: Performance monitoring of local government and health, education, agriculture, HIV AIDS, and small infrastructure sectors. Contributed to I-PRSP (local govt. portion.)</li> <li>2) Target: 81 union Parishad (UP) of the Sirajganj District.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Use of Union Parishad notice boards, Schemes info boards and complaint books (on Fund source, amount of work, dates, responsible persons, costs, yearly plan, scheme lists, funds received, minutes of the meetings, notices, budgets, and quality).</li> <li>2) The project did not directly initiate any media advocacy program, but the empowerment of LGIs was high on the agenda of the politicians, Media, and Civil Society.</li> <li>3) Good practices were promoted</li> </ol>	Rural	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Continuous</li> <li>2) Start: 2000</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Case study on Local Government and pro-poor service delivery published by the ADB, ADBI &amp; UNCDF.</li> <li>2) Report on the National Workshop of the SLGDF project on 14-15 December/2003</li> </ol>
3	Website on Public Works	Dhaka, Bangladesh	Roads and Highways Department and the Ministry of Communication	Putting key information on public works projects in the websites of the Roads and Highways Department, Ministry of Communication, Bangladesh Road Transport Authority, and Bangladesh Railway.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Sector: Public Works</li> <li>2) Target: Construction companies, Government auditors, Key intermediary organizations rather than the mass poor.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Little has been done to popularize getting government information from the Internet. This is due to formidable digital divide obstacles. Few citizens of Bangladesh can read English. Only a tiny fraction has access to the Internet -- Fixed telephone penetration: 0.34%; Mobile penetration: 0.14%; PC penetration: 0.09%; Internet penetration: 0.04%.</li> <li>2) Computer use is not popular in Bangladesh's culture. PCs are seen as tools of the elite and irrelevant for daily life. In government offices, computers are</li> </ol>	Urban	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Continuous</li> <li>2) Start: 2003</li> </ol>	<a href="http://www.mocbangladesh.org">http://www.mocbangladesh.org</a> <a href="http://www.rhdbangladesh.org">http://www.rhdbangladesh.org</a> <a href="http://www.brtabangladesh.org">http://www.brtabangladesh.org</a>
4	Database on Corruption Cases in Bangladesh	Dhaka, Bangladesh	Transparency International – Bangladesh (TIB)	In Bangladesh, TIB compile news stories on corruption. The TIB corruption database aims: 1. To measure the magnitude, form and depth of corruption; and 2. To inform the government and public of the consequence of corruption.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Sector: Corruption in both the public and private sectors.</li> <li>2) Target: The general public</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) The data base is useful for research, for follow-up work, for keeping tabs on ongoing corruption cases, and for keeping government officials on their toes. Stories that fade away in public attention can be easily "revived."</li> <li>2) The integrative reports are fed back to the media.</li> <li>3) The mass media are helpful in raising public awareness of corruption cases. In fact, because</li> </ol>	National	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Continuous</li> <li>2) Start: Not available</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Documents: Transparency International Bangladesh Corruption Database Report, July – December 2000.</li> <li>2) <a href="http://www.ti-bangladesh.org">www.ti-bangladesh.org</a></li> </ol>

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5	PRSP	Cambodia		Budgets are a key implementation tool for PRSPs and budget discipline. Budget allocations increasingly informed by data, analysis, and costs of priority programs. Poverty diagnostics is a key building block; Spending by level or services (primary, tertiary, etc.); Regional composition of spending and poverty maps; benefit incidence analysis - average and marginal; Program evaluations; and use of quantitative and survey information. PRSP can support decentralization. Local governments are key to improve service delivery; Merging of PRSP and planning process; Existing sector strategies (e.g.) health and education) informal NPRS and sector expenditure frameworks. Sectoral and	PRES process and associate policy and program commitment have the potential to increase the pro-poor focus and accountability of policymaking and budgeting, through improved availability and use of information and better incentives and processes. The case study assesses* the contribution of the PRSP process to more accountable and pro-poor budgeting. The degree of implementation of PRSP vis the budget.				
6	Corruption Survey for Cambodia	Phnom Penh, Cambodia	Center for Social Development (CSD)	Opinion surveys on corruption. In 1998, CSD conducted the first scientific survey on public attitudes towards corruption. The sample consisted of 1,513 urban and rural adults.	1) Sectors: All 2) Target: General Public, Civil Society & Policy Makers	1) The CSD organized the Coalition for Transparency-Cambodia (CTC) in 2002. It consisted of representatives from various sectors and served as a forum to advocate for laws, programs and policies to fight corruption. 2) CSD arranges for regular televised public forums on issues of national importance. 3) It publishes a monthly bulletin on	Urban	1) One time 2) 1998	1) A second study on The Impact of and Attitudes Towards Corruption is on-going. 2) Document: National Survey on Public Attitudes Towards Corruption 3) <a href="http://www.bigpond.com.kh/csd">http://www.bigpond.com.kh/csd</a>
7	Report Card Survey in Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad, Gujarat, India	1) Self-Employed Women's Association (SEWA) 2) Foundation for Public Interest (FPI)	<b>Report Card Survey</b> on municipal services of the Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation (AMC); training on methodology(i.e. one-day workshop to review and modify PAC questionnaire for SEWA's needs and AMC context; questionnaire then translated into Gujarati, verified with SEWA members and further modified. Pre-testing using 50 forms for two days, which resulted in shorter questionnaire. The revised questionnaire was then sent to AMC officials, PAC and others for further improvements and shared with Government of Gujarat's Urban Development Department. Once finalized, the Foundation for Public Interest conducted a three-day training seminar for the survey team, with the help of the PAC and Gallup India. Twelve wards were identified to be surveyed based on the poor provision of selected services, and membership in SEWA. A random sample of 1,200 names	1) Sector: water, electricity, and sewerage services for poor women 2) Target: Women in the poorest wards in Ahmedabad	1) In addition to the survey report itself, the sponsors produced information brochures about the Report Card, articles for the press, posters and exhibits, and training materials. 2) The survey findings were presented to Ahmedabad's Municipal Councilors, but only 30 out of 129 attended. 3) A shorter version of the report card was written up by the FPI and shared with a group of surveyed respondents. The comments of the respondents became inputs to a photo documentation of the Report Card, which was presented to a wide range of audiences.	Rural	1) Continuous 2) Start: 1997	1) Documents: - Foundation for Public Interest (1997). <i>Report Card of Poor Self-Employed Women on Public Services in Ahmedabad</i> . - Mihir R Bhatt (Nov 1999) <i>Assessing the Performance of Municipal Services for the Poor in Ahmedabad: The Report Card Project</i> . Foundation for Public Interest Working Paper No. 103. 2) <a href="http://www.sewa.org">www.sewa.org</a>

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8	PROOF's Monitoring of Bangalore's municipal corporation, Budget Analysis	Bangalore, India	Public Record of Operations and Finance (PROOF) - a joint project of Center for Budget & Policy Studies (CBPS), Public Affairs Center (PAC), Janaagraha, and VOICES	1) Quarterly monitoring report on performance of the municipal corporation 2) Social audit of municipal corporations quarterly reports 3) Budget analysis and developing performance indicators for public service departments 4) Training in budget analysis through workshops	1) Sector: Mult-Sectoral, Special Student Programs 2) Target: Bangalore City Govt., BMP (Bangalore Mahanagara Palike) Officials, Students, Residents of Bangalore	1) Fortnightly Newsletter: "Talk about PROOF" with a circulation of about 1,000, provides regular updates on the campaigns and activities of PROOF. It has a counterpart newsletter in the local language, Kannada. 2) Radio Program: "Puttana on Air", is a weekly radio program in Kannada. Discussions have covered many of the concerns of the citizens of Bangalore 3) Namma Budget is a team of eight members, which meets every week at VOICES. The team studies the BMP's Budget and proposes ways in which it can be communicated so that it can be understood by the common resident 4) Mini-Discussion Series – More than ten have been conducted in	Urban	1) Continuous 2) Start: 2002	1) Talk About PROOF, various issues, Issues no. 1-47 available at website above. Talk about PROOF, issue no. 48 (June 2004). BMP Performance Indicators (excel file). PROOF of good governance (October 2002). PROOF: The Citizen-Government Bridge (June 2003). 2) www.voicesforall.org
9	Budget Analysis And Assistance In Budget Policy Formulation	Bangalore, India	Centre for Budget and Policy Studies (CBPS)	1) Budget analysis, research, and reports 2) Trainings/workshops on using budgets for advocacy, and estimating district level income for local government planning.	1) Sector: City budgets, district income and poverty, education, health, family welfare, food security, women, youth and other social expenditure; and general analysis of national level allocations and disbursements to state levels. Niche: Local government budgets 2) Target: Local Communities, Local Governments, and NGOs.	Some reports are reproduced in the vernacular to make the information accessible to the local population.	Rural	1) Continuous 2) Start: 1998	1) Documents: - Social Sector Expenditures in Karnataka, by A. Indira and Vinod Vyasulu; - Education Finances at the District Level, Karnataka; - The Health Budget of Karnataka: A Preliminary Study, by A. Indira and Vinod Vyasulu; - City Governments, Budget Analysis and Public Participation: The Experience of
10	Children's Road Survey	Bangalore, India	Children's Movement for Civic Awareness (CMCA), the Public Affairs Centre (PAC), and Swabhimana	1) Monitoring the quality of city roads by children armed with checklists. Children's training was to be interactive and participatory. It swept classroom lectures, quizzes, demonstration models, role-plays, field visits, and practicum work. 2) The PAC and the movement Swabhimana realized that nurturing civic values at an early age was a less daunting task than changing the	1) Sector: Public works in city - Quality of City Roads, later replicated areas such as toilet facilities at schools, access to water, patterns of water consumption, and awareness levels of water conservation 2) Target: Children of Bangalore and the general public at large,	The findings were presented by the children to the Bangalore Municipal Commissioner at a public function. The findings made headlines in Bangalore's newspapers. One striking value of this intervention is its ability to attract media attention. Mere children monitored the public works and presented it to the public	Urban	1) May be continued 2) Start: 2000	1) Documents: - "Children's Movement for Civic Awareness: (A Joint Initiative of Public Affairs Centre and Swabhimana) - The Civic Club Initiative in Schools for Civic Consciousness and Active Citizenship." 2)
11	Parivartan's Social Audit	Sundernagari & New Seemapuri areas in Delhi, India	Parivartan (NGO)	Social/Public Audits (public hearings, testimonies, site visits, how contracts for public works were provided, reading contracts out loud to the public)	1) Sector: Urban Public Finances especially related to development work & social services 2) Target: Local Community, Local govt., Private Contractors	1) Parivartan's public hearings are well covered by the media 2) A list of all completed works within the last quarter is prominently displayed on the notice boards of all division offices. 3) A list of all works carried out in a locality within the last year is painted on a wall in the area. 4) The copies of contracts for all	Urban	1) Continuous 2) Start: 2001	www.parivartan.com

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12	Goa's Right to Information Act (GRIA)	State of Goa, India	State government of Goa	<p>1) Using the Goa right to information act of 1997 to institutionalize the right to information and to strengthen transparency and accountability.</p> <p>2) The Goa Right to Information Act, as amended, guarantees the right of any citizen to apply in writing for "any information relating to the affairs of the state or any local authorities." Information can be refused only in special cases. A list of "competent authorities" provided in the Act have 30 days to furnish or refuse the information, once the application is received.</p>	<p>1) Sector: Provision of Information about government to any individual</p> <p>2) Actors: Residents, Civil Society, Businesses</p>	<p>1) Advocacy is limited</p> <p>2) The law is ambiguous, there are some grey areas and not enough people are aware of it and how to use it effectively and explore it fully.</p>	State-wide	<p>1) Continuous</p> <p>2) Start: 1997</p>	<p>1) Documents: - Robert Jenkins and Anne Marie Goetz. "The Goa Right to Information Act One Year One." - Frederick Noronha. "Goa's Little-Noticed Experiences with the Right to Information." - Adhar Socio-Legal Forum (1999). "The Goa Right to Information Act ... Made Simple." 2) www.goacom.rti/rlater.html</p>
13	Report Card on Public Services in Hyderabad	Hyderabad, India	Administrative Staff College of India	<p>1) Report Card Survey on public services</p> <p>2) The Report Card on Public Services in Hyderabad looks at: the performance of the government agency assessed; the levels of user satisfaction with the various services; the responsiveness of the agency to user needs; citizens' ratings on efficiency and reliability; the extent of corruption; the cost of coping</p>	<p>1) Sector: public services of waste disposal, storm water drains, roads, open spaces and parks, street lights, water supply, sewerage, electricity, telephones, public transport buses, postal and telegraph services.</p> <p>2) Target: Citizens of Hyderabad.</p>	<p>Survey was limited to households. No other information available as to the dissemination of the results.</p>	Urban	<p>1) One time</p> <p>2) 2000</p>	<p>1) Document: V. Srinivas Chary. (2000-2001) Report Card on Public Services in Hyderabad. Administrative Staff College of India 2) www.asci.org.in</p>
14	Lok Satta's Citizen's Charters	Hyderabad, India	Lok Satta (People's Power) - NGO	<p>1) Citizens' Charters to improve the quality of public services by letting people know the mandate of the concerned Ministry/ Department/ Organization, how one can get in touch with its officials, what to expect by way of services and how to seek a remedy if something goes wrong. The Citizens' Charters do not by themselves create new legal rights, but help in enforcing existing rights, contain info on public service.</p> <p>2) Independent anti-corruption agency</p> <p>3) People's watch to monitor public services people's ballots and signature campaigns</p> <p>4) Training in social mobilization and data</p>	<p>1) Sector: multi-sectoral. The primary focus lies on governance, and political and electoral reform. Also includes the education, healthcare and power sectors.</p> <p>2) Target: Grassroots communities, ordinary (disempowered) citizens, parliamentarians, political parties, the media.</p>	<p>Public Broadcasting Capsules. Lok Satta produced short (2-3 minutes) video films on its concerns regarding each public service.</p>	As a people's movement it is limited to the state of Andhra Pradesh. As a think tank and advocac	<p>1) Continuous</p> <p>2) Start: not available</p>	<p>1) For documents, see <a href="http://www.loksatta.org/publications.htm">http://www.loksatta.org/publications.htm</a> 2) <a href="http://www.loksatta.org/">http://www.loksatta.org/</a> Email: <a href="mailto:loksatta@satyam.net.in">loksatta@satyam.net.in</a></p>
15	People's Planning Campaign (PPC)	Kerala state, India	State Planning Board of Kerala	<p>1) Local and state level participatory development planning</p> <p>2) Training of state level trainers, as well as district level resource persons</p> <p>3) Municipal level Development Seminars</p> <p>4) The Women's Component Plan. This emerged in the 2nd year when it was found that few projects for women were finalized. It required that 10% of plan funds for local bodies must be allocated for women's projects.</p>	<p>1) Sector: Multi - Sectoral</p> <p>2) Target: Grassroots citizens of Kerala, Local Governing Bodies in Kerala</p>	<p>Training, Workshops, Seminars</p>	Rural	<p>1) Continuous</p> <p>2) Start: 1997</p>	<p>1) Documents: - Isaac, T.M. (2000) "Campaign for Democratic Decentralization in Kerala," Centre for Development Studies and Kerala State Planning Board. - Velayudhan, M. (2004) "Engendering the Democratic Space in Kerala," Conference on Grassroots Participation in Governance, Karnataka Women's Information and Resource Centre</p>

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16	Samarthan's Budget Analysis on behalf of oppressed sectors	Maharashtra state, India	Samarthan Centre for Budget Studies (NGO)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Budget analysis</li> <li>2) Write budget studies and present them to the legislative councils and municipal authorities to influence allocation of expenditures</li> <li>3) Street protests</li> <li>4) Also focuses on taxation/revenue angle.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Sector: expenditures on the provision of public services to the marginalized - bonded laborers (slaves), women tribes and scheduled castes, farm laborers, and child laborers</li> <li>2) Policy makers, legislators, grassroots voluntary organizations and action groups, oppressed individuals.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Samarthan has been popularizing the budget process. It publishes a booklet explaining the budget in a simple and reader-friendly format.</li> <li>2) Samarthan takes to the streets. To press for an increase in the budget for education, 5,000 people protested outside a state house. They carried a huge begging bowl and asked passersby to contribute to the state coffers for education. This embarrassed the chief minister who appointed a task force to look into the matter.</li> <li>3) Samarthan lobbies in the legislature. It presents its budget studies to the legislative councils</li> </ol>	Urban and Rural	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Continuous</li> <li>2) Start: not available</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Document: Essentials of the Budget Process of the State Government, by S.S. Karnik</li> <li>2) <a href="http://www.humanscapeindia.net/">http://www.humanscapeindia.net/</a></li> </ol>
17	Praja Citizens' Charters	Mumbai, India	Praja Foundation (NGO)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Citizens' Charters - first drafted and debated upon by civil society groups; then discussed with government corporation for approval. Once approved, the charter is put through workshops among municipal employees to thresh out its operational implications.</li> <li>2) It includes: expectations and roles, enabling the citizens to interact more effectively with the municipality. They specify the expected standards of the services, identify who are responsible, and outline the procedures for the</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Sector: Solid Waste Management, Waterworks, Sewerage, Storm Water Drains, Road Maintenance, Traffic, Public Health, Licenses, Environment Sanitation, Education, Electricity, Transport, Building Proposals, Shops and Establishments, Gardens, and the Mumbai Fire Brigade</li> <li>2) Target: Public Service Providers</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Dissemination of the Citizens' Charter.</li> <li>3) Citizen-Municipality Interactive Workshops, to get the support of the municipal staff actually delivering the public services.</li> <li>4) Networking with like-minded organizations, encouraging the formation of neighborhood associations.</li> <li>5) The pressure group conducts</li> </ol>	Urban	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Continuous</li> <li>2) Start: 1998</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Documents: "Praja, a 12-member team, is Mumbai's new watchdog," in Outlook, 8 Feb 1999</li> <li>2) <a href="http://www.praja.org">www.praja.org</a></li> </ol>
18	Budget Analysis of CUTS	Rajasthan state, India	Consumer Unity and Trust Society (CUTS)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Budget Analysis</li> <li>2) Formation of a consortium of consumer organizations for implementation of right to information Act</li> <li>3) Participation of grassroots networks or social action groups for collecting data and disseminating information</li> <li>4) Lobbying of results</li> <li>5) Capacity building for target beneficiaries and training workshops for government officials.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Sector: Rajasthan State budget</li> <li>2) Target: marginalized groups such as women, landless laborers and marginal farmers</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) At state level, advocacy took the form of press briefings and regular meetings. CUTS met members of the Rajasthan Assembly, ministers, secretaries of various departments, and other department heads. The organization submitted its views and findings about the execution of various government programs.</li> <li>2) Newsletters. A newsletter called "The 5th Estate" - highlights issues on governance and information regarding the project. Its target audience is civil society and the masses. There is a bilingual version as well as an electronic version sent internationally.</li> <li>3) Wall Newspaper. Gram Gadar (Village Revolution) is a monthly wall newspaper for the rural areas.</li> </ol>	Urban and Rural	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Continuous</li> <li>2) Start: 1998</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Document: Paper on "promoting State Acct and Citizen's Empowerment thru Budget Analysis</li> <li>2) <a href="http://cuts-international.org/sap.htm">www.cuts-india.org</a> <a href="http://cuts-international.org/sap.htm">http://cuts-international.org/sap.htm</a></li> </ol>

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19	Independent Budget Analysis of CBGA	New Delhi, India	Centre for Budget and Governance Accountability (CBGA), which is network of civil society orgs.	<p>1) Budget analysis of Union Government Budget</p> <p>2) Demystification (reference guides and training manuals)</p> <p>3) Budget expenditure monitoring at specific sectoral programs</p> <p>4) Research on public policies (ex. budget process transparency, and public funds usage of Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS) &amp; Calamity Relief Fund.</p> <p>5) Runs Open Budget survey of IBP</p>	<p>1) Sector: Union Budgets &amp; Public Policies ( e.g. trend analysis of major economic indicators and sectoral allocation like education, health and agriculture; as well as expenditure tracking of education programs)</p> <p>2) Target: Policy Makers, Parliamentarians, Civil Society, Local Communities, the Media, and General Public</p>	<p>1) Proposed for 2004-05 is a series of workshops at the national and regional levels. The theme is, "Government Budgets, its analysis and its use in civil society and people's initiatives."</p> <p>2) CBGA is trying to form a cost effective dissemination strategy covering a mix of media – from paper publications to e-tools. There are also efforts to translate its work into the regional languages.</p>	National	<p>1) Continuous</p> <p>2) Start: 2002</p>	<p>1) Documents: - Marginalized Matters – Response to 2003-04 Budget; Marginalized Matters Again – Response to 2004-05 Interim Budget; Contributions in IBP newsletter January 2004 issue; Rhetoric and Reality of MPLADS (Report); Highlights of Calamity Relief Fund; Economic &amp; Political Weekly (EPW) – April 24th 04 issue, editorial - "Development Funds – Priorities and Politics"; Frontline (News Magazine)– May 8 21 2004 issue – Guest column by Prof Jayati Ghosh; Times of India – (Newspaper) –July 3 2004, Editorial page</p>
20	E-Governance; Particularly E-Seva Centers	E-seva centers, covered only 5 major cities: Delhi, Hyderabad, Kolkata, Chennai, and Mumbai, India	The survey of the Centre for Media Studies (CMS)	<p>1) E-SEVA Centers for access to all peoples.</p> <p>2) Electronic means to bypass middlemen. E-governance sites drastically cut down the citizen's paper work and waiting time. They lessen the load of government employees. In brief, public services can be run much more efficiently when transactions are digitized. It also drastically reduces corruption.</p>	<p>1) Sector: Utility areas served by e-seva are many, such as electricity, municipal corporations, urban development, transport, civil supplies, hospitals, water supply and railways. It includes specific services such as metering, billing, issuing drivers' licenses, railway ticket reservations, and land registration.</p> <p>2) Target: Ordinary citizens. With</p>	<p>The state governments campaign for the use of e-seva via the media. However, information dissemination seems to be lacking. Government agencies are also said to be slow in taking up the program. Another difficulty is training ordinary people on how to use the e-seva centers.</p>	Urban and Rural	<p>1) Continuous</p> <p>2) Start: Not available</p>	<p>1) Document: Dr. N. Bhaskara Rao, Chairman of the Board, Centre for Media Studies</p> <p>2) <a href="http://economictimes.indiatimes.com">http://economictimes.indiatimes.com</a>  <a href="http://www.hinduonnet.com/thehindu">http://www.hinduonnet.com/thehindu</a>  <a href="http://www.e sevaonline.com/">http://www.e sevaonline.com/</a></p>
21	Tamilnadu's Budget Analysis	Tamil Nadu state, India	Tamilnadu People's Forum for Social Development (Alliance of like-minded NGO)	<p>1) Budget Analysis: analyzes and monitors the Tamilnadu state budget in terms of its implications on social development. The analyses have primarily centered on comparisons between the promises of the political parties/government and the actual budget &amp; relative and absolute budgetary allocations for the social service sectors.</p> <p>2) To make the budget process more participative, reflecting the will of the people, and to propagate transparency and accountability in the system.</p>	<p>1) Sector: Multi-sectoral focus at the state level. Various themes of social development – health, education, environment, human rights, and consumer protection</p> <p>2) Target: Various dimensions of social development in Tamilnadu – dalits (bottom castes), women, fisher folk, children, disabled, refugees</p>	<p>1) Organizes sectoral workshops for an exchange of ideas with other researchers, the civil service, and grassroots movements.</p> <p>2) Media firms disseminate to the general public their research findings and recommendations.</p>	Urban and Rural	<p>1) Continuous</p> <p>2) Start: 1995</p>	<p>Document: Budget Analysis as Social Audit – Tamilnadu Experiences, 1996-2000 by Manu Alphonse</p>

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22	Maharashtra Rural Water Supply and Sanitation "Jalswarajya" project	Maharashtra, India	World Bank: Task Team Leader: Meena Munshi	<p>1) User Report Cards: this will involve assessment of users' perceptions and satisfaction levels on a sample basis about the services delivered by the project and other service providers at various stages during implementation and operation to enable the project to provide more responsive and effective service provision.</p> <p>2) Community Report Card: community members will assess the performance of VWSC and the water and sanitation services and develop a self-improvement system that involves input and expenditure tracking and community score card. This exercise is repeated every six months and culminates in a open interface Gram Sabha meeting where future action in terms of</p>	<p>1) Sector: sustainable drinking water supply and sanitation facilities</p> <p>2) Target: rural households and rural local governments and communities</p>	Not Available	Rural	<p>1) Project</p> <p>2) Start: 2004-2009</p>	1) Documents: Project Appraisal Document
23	BIGS's Housing Budget Advocacy	Bandung city, West Java, Indonesia	Bandung Institute of Governance Studies (BIGS)	<p>1) Budget analysis and demystification</p> <p>2) Performance monitoring through photos and community meetings</p> <p>3) Surveys</p> <p>4) Gender sensitivity indicators</p> <p>5) Research and policy papers</p>	<p>1) Sector: Slum area residents of Bandung, with a focus on women and gender issues</p> <p>2) Target: The urban poor, the local government of Bandung, public and private housing providers, civil society organizations involved in housing, and women.</p>	<p>1) Publication of a book reporting BIGS' evaluation of gender sensitivity of Bandung's municipal housing and budget performance.</p> <p>2) Publication of a guidebook on budget analysis and gender awareness.</p>	Urban	<p>1) Continuous</p> <p>2) Start: 1999</p>	<p>1) Documents: Bimonthly No. 11, BIGS Newsletter, September 2002. "Bureaucratic capacity and people-centered development paradigm: a case study of the city of Bandung." "Budget and Housing for the Poor—Bandung Case Study. "Public service accountability in the city of Bandung on three sectors: water supply, waste disposal management, and health." "The anatomy of bureaucratic corruption of the Bandung</p>
24	Budget Analysis and Public Advocacy	Chapters across Indonesia	Forum Indonesia untuk Transparansi Anggaran (FITRA) - network of 30 NGOs	<p>1) Participatory budgeting for formulation and preparation</p> <p>2) Research and sector advocacy on public services, gender budgeting and government's development policies</p> <p>3) Budget analysis covers the entire province and several districts. The work includes an analysis of laws and budget regulations.</p>	<p>1) Sector: The delivery of public services especially for poverty reduction. It also incorporates the inclusion of women in its processes. Did comparative study between municipalities run by women and those run by men on pro-women policies and budgets.</p> <p>2) Target: FITRA encompasses a large target audience considering that it has around 30 NGOs within its network. The government, civil society, and local communities are the target audience. Special focus is given to the poor, women, farmers, fishermen, social forestry, health and village institution strengthening.</p>	<p>1) FITRA disseminates its information through the mass media, public discussions, campaigns, and its own published books.</p> <p>2) News releases, advertisements through local media. For example, the Jakarta Post used FITRA findings to criticize the government for failing to begin several key projects.</p> <p>3) Public discussions with government, parliament, NGOs, academe.</p> <p>4) Campaign through posters, stickers, leaflets, and flyers targeted to the public and legislative council members.</p> <p>5) Its books include Criticizing the Transparency of APBD in South</p>	Local & National Levels	<p>1) Continuous</p> <p>2) Start: Not available</p>	<p>1) Just Associates Paper on Budget Analysis and Citizen Advocacy Project</p> <p>2) The website has just been established: <a href="http://www.pspk-fitra.org">www.pspk-fitra.org</a>; it is still under construction. Another source is: <a href="http://www.gtzsfgg.or.id/gowa/0rg_details.asp">http://www.gtzsfgg.or.id/gowa/0rg_details.asp</a></p>

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25	Participatory gender budget formulation, and gender budget analysis (Political Education of Koalisi Perempuan)	Various provinces, <b>Indonesia</b>	Koalisi Perempuan Indonesia (KPI) - Indonesia's Women Coalition (NGO)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Budget training for political education</li> <li>2) Pushing for participation in drafting local budgets</li> <li>3) Gender budget analysis to support national legislation</li> <li>4) Holds workshops on strengthening women's participation in parliament and the bureaucracy</li> <li>5) Establishes a network for advocacy on the government budget, to insert a gender perspective into it</li> <li>6) Holds gender budget workshops between KPI and bureaucrats (executive and legislative) at West Sumatera, East Java and Jakarta</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Sector: Multisector</li> <li>2) Target: Focus on women (i.e. laborers, farmers, fisher folk, the informal sector, sex workers, marginalized children, the elderly &amp; disabled, widows &amp; women as family heads, rural and urban poor women, young women and students, housewives, indigenous women and professionals.)</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) MEDIA AND PUBLISHING: Radio and TV campaigns on Constitutional amendments, Publishes "Semai," a monthly Bulletin for Women in the communities, Has published a book of Advocacy for Gender Budget Analysis, Publishes brochures of affirmative action, Publishes brochures: A Guide to Gender Budget Analysis, Publishes Political Education modules, Publishes modules on Transformative Leadership</li> <li>2) POLICY ADVOCACY: Submitted its recommended blueprint for the National Plan of Action to the Ministry of Women Empowerment, Drafted proposals and lobbied for amendments to the 1945 Constitution. Conducted a series of discussions and public dialogues on the amendments, Drafted and lobbied for a position paper on</li> </ol>	Rural and Urban	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Continuous</li> <li>2) Start: 1998</li> </ol>	<a href="http://go.to/koalisip">http://go.to/koalisip</a>
26	The Citizens' Ombudsman	Sendai city, <b>Japan</b>	Citizen Ombudsmen Liaison Council	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Investigations by the citizen ombudsmen on the expenditures of local officials.</li> <li>2) Information disclosure laws are invoked.</li> <li>3) The ombudsmen conduct their investigation through an information request program. They probe entertainment expenses, bid-rigging</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Sector: Corruption of govt. officials</li> <li>2) Target: Local government officials, whose administrations are rigged with unexplained accounts and questionable public</li> </ol>	The results are presented at the national congress of ombudsmen.	Urban	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Continuous</li> <li>2) Start: 1994</li> </ol>	The Corruption Fighters' Tool Kit by the National Bureau of Asian Research
27	Malaysia's Corruption Surveys	Selayang Baru and Bandar Baru Selayang, <b>Malaysia</b>	Kuala Lumpur Society for Transparency and Integrity (Transparency International Malaysia Chapter)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Surveys on corruption</li> <li>2) Public Sector Campaigns</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Sector: Multi Sectoral</li> <li>2) Target: University students, the business sector (hawkers &amp; shop owners), the public in general, and the government institutions</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Campaign for an independent Anti-Corruption Agency: The ACA currently under the Prime Minister's office. The proposal is for the agency to report directly to an all-party parliamentary committee to restore public confidence in the government's commitment to tackling corruption.</li> <li>2) Campaign for the Declarations of Assets</li> <li>3) Campaign for Access to Information</li> <li>4) Quarterly Newsletter: this incorporates news on TI-East Asia Pacific activities, and provides a</li> </ol>	Urban, Rural & National	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Continuous</li> <li>2) Start: 1998</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Document: Summary of Strategic Plan 2002-2005</li> <li>2) <a href="http://transparency.org.my">http://transparency.org.my</a></li> </ol>
28	Integrating Gender Perspective in Public Expenditure Management	<b>Republic of Marshall Islands</b>	Asian Development Bank/University of South Australia Project Team (technical assistance)	Gender Budget Analysis: Assisted by NGOs, the Ministry of Finance served as the project coordinator. The general framework for the program was to incorporate 3 main goals: 1) 1. Assessment of gender impacts arising from budgets and policies, 2) 2. Foster government accountability for the gender equality impacts of its policies, 3) 3. Change budgets and policies in the light of gender assessments and	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Sector: The focus of the project was primarily on the impact of the budget and public spending on gender issues.</li> <li>2) Target: Government, civil society, women</li> </ol>	Informational workshops and the mobilization of women through Women's NGOs.	National	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) One time</li> <li>2) 2002-2003</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Document: "Bridging the Gap Between Gender Analysis and Gender-responsive Budgets: Key Lessons from a Pilot Project in the Republic of the Marshall Islands," by Rhonda Sharp and Sanjutga Vas Dev, Hawke Research Institute, University of South Australia, Magill, South</li> </ol>

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29	Budget Workshops of the Citizens Poverty Watch Forum (CPWF)	Katmandu, Nepal	Citizens' Poverty Watch Forum	Workshops on the budget: CPWF explained that the budget process in Nepal was not accessible to the public. Its citizens were not told what happened at the budget formulation state. They were unable to determine whether the government was working for or against the public interest. The main objective of the training was to provide detailed information about the federal budget process in Nepal. It focused on the components of the formulation and execution stage. It showed how citizens could participate in the early stages of the budget process, given the limited	1) Sector: Budget analysis, poverty, foreign aid. To train academe, media, and the NGOs on the budget, so as to influence anti-poverty programs and policies. 2) Target: Academe, civil society, journalists	The media were participants in the budget seminars.	Urban	Very infrequent, now terminated	www.internationalbudget.org Email: forum-cpwf@forum.wlink.com.np
30	Integrity Pacts of Bhaktapur	Bhaktapur municipality, Nepal	Transparency International, Nepal	Integrity pacts - public pledge by signing pact to avoid taking bribes, simple and transparent decision-making and competitive procurement system, openness and responsiveness to complaints by citizens through public grievance mechanisms. Surveys of public perception of public services are conducted before and after the Integrity Pacts are signed and monitoring committee set up to oversee pact adherence. <i>issues public notices of activities, secure signed</i>	1) Sector: Government at the local and national levels; procurement and service delivery systems 2) Target: Municipal governments of Nepal	TI Nepal has published many of its reports as books.	Urban, Rural & National	1) Continuous 2) Start: 1999	1) Document: Transparency Int'l wrote the IP: the concept, model and application. It can be found on their website. 2) <a href="http://www.tinepal.org/">http://www.tinepal.org/</a>
31	National Government Public Expenditure Monitoring	Katmandu, Nepal	House of Representatives and the Public Accounts Committee (PAC)	Monitoring of flow of national expenditures and checks for anomalies; issues directives to government officials on financial management	1) Sector: Public expenditure at the national level, governance, corruption 2) Target: Government officials are investigated, and the findings are released to a constitutional body.	The opposition parties take up PAC findings, alert the media, and mobilize their followers to pressure the administration.	National	Suspended along with Parliament	1) Document: "Political Developments in Nepal – 2002." Report by the FES Foundation. 2) <a href="http://www.nepalnews.com.np">http://www.nepalnews.com.np</a>
32	Budget Analysis of Action Aid	Katmandu, Nepal	Action Aid Nepal	1) Use Community Level Baseline 2) Budget analysis 3) Networking of local level organizations doing budget analysis with national organizations 4) Capacity building and budget demystification	1) Sector: Poverty reduction both at the macro level, through policy advocacy, and at the community-level, through the help of local NGOs. 2) Target: The poor, especially women, people affected by AIDS, government officials, legislators, local organizations, the media, international organizations.	1) In terms of advocacy, AAN has been concerned with issues that affect the poor. These include the impact of the WTO accession process on farmers, information disclosure on World Bank and ADB policies, and dalit (bottom caste) issues. 2) AAN has been involved in training the media. The group's experience is that, due to the journalists' lack of specialized	Urban and Rural	1) Continuous 2) Start: 1999	www.actionaid.org Dr. Shibesh Chandra Regmi, Country Director e-mail: shibeshr@actionaidnepal.org Ms. Shiju Upadhya, Globalization Theme Leader E-mail: shizuu@actionaidnepal.org
33	Report Card on Public Services in Bharatpur	Bharatpur municipality, Nepal	Participatory and Holistic Approach to Development (PAHAD), in cooperation with	1) Report card on public services. 2) It covered 10 public agencies: general administration, the courts, electricity, finance, hospitals, land revenue, local government,	1) Sector: Quality of public services and the problem of corruption affecting it 2) Target: The general public of the	The survey got substantial coverage in the media.	Urban and Rural	1) One time 2) 2000	1) Document: "Report Card Survey of Public Service Providers in Chitwan District" 2) <a href="http://www/tinepal.org/">http://www/tinepal.org/</a>
34	CIET'S Social Audits	Islamabad, Pakistan	Community Information and Epidemiological Technologies (CIET) with National Reconstruction Bureau (the main architect of devolution)	1) Social Audit - three phases - 1) design and data collection with communities; 2) evidence based dialogue and analysis - linking household data with public service info and meetings held with communities & between communities and service providers to discuss findings. 2) Baseline survey of 10,000 households on devolved public services and local governance;	1) Sector: Health, education, water, judiciary, police and local government services. 2) Target: Primarily local government and local communities, with a focus on women.	Press conferences on "Social Audit of Governance and the Delivery of Public Services."	Urban	1) Continuous 2) Start: 1995	1) Document: Can be found on the website 2) <a href="http://www.ciet.org/www/image/country/pakistan.html">http://www.ciet.org/www/image/country/pakistan.html</a>

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35	Report Card Survey on 9 Cities in the National Capital Region	Manila, Quezon City, Marikina, Makati, Muntinlupa, Paranaque, Pasay, Mandaluyong, Pasig <b>Philippines</b>	Development Academy of the Philippines (commissioned by the ADB)	Participatory Performance monitoring – Report card survey. The first step was to construct the survey agenda. This involved consultations with residents and local government officials. Various public forums were held. The services had to be standard for each city, and they should be patronized by a large segment of the population. The process led to the selection of the 7 public services mentioned above. The second step was questionnaire development.	1) Sector: The focus lies on local governance. Specifically, the report card looks into the provision and delivery of 7 city services, namely: Garbage collection, Traffic management, Neighborhood safety, Public market management, Permit issuance /licensing, Water supply, Housing 2) Target: Local residents, local	The report card results were published in newspapers, and discussed over radio programs.	Urban	1) One time 2) 1991	1) Documents: "Report Card Survey on Specific Services of Nine Cities in the National Capital Region." Development Academy of the Philippines, Manila, Philippines, February 2002 2) www.adb.org/Governance/gov_publications.asp
36	Lifestyle Checks on Public Officials	Manila, <b>Philippines</b>	Office of the Ombudsman, The Presidential Anti-Graft Commission, and the Transparency Group in the Office of the Presidential Chief of Staff; Dept of Defense	Published a do-it-yourself guide to conduct lifestyle checks by verifying statements of assets and liabilities; office and house visits done by federal agents	1) Sector: Dept of Public Works and Highways, the Bureau of Customs, the Bureau of Internal Revenue, the Armed Forces and the Philippine National Police 2) Target: Government officials, particularly those suspected of unexplained wealth.	1) A lifestyle check is primarily a "name and shame" campaign to warn other officials of the consequences of corrupt behavior. Its success therefore depends on media coverage and the exposure of corrupt officials. 2) Media activities include well-publicized speeches of the President and other high officials,	Urban	1) Continuous 2) Start: Not available	1) Note: only 37 investigators. Need to partner with civil society for peoplepower. 2) Documents: Investigating Corruption, A Do-it-Yourself Guide, 2002. by the Philippine Center for Investigative Journalism. 3) www.journal.com.ph www.manilatimes.net
37	Kalahi-CIDSS	42 poorest provinces, <b>Philippines</b>	Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD)/ National Anti-Poverty Commission, Philippines (NAPC)	1) Participatory prioritization and budgeting for community projects 2) Simplified report card through community billboards and reporting in public forums 3) Strengthening of and utilizing existing venues for participation and engagement 4) Independent Civil Society Monitoring: Grievance Redress System 5) Grievance Redress System	1) Sector: Kalahi-CIDSS targets the poorest municipalities of the poorest provinces. All villages in each municipality can compete for project funds. The infrastructure projects support the delivery of basic services. 2) Target: All stakeholders in the local community are involved, from	KALAHI-CIDSS has been given extensive coverage in the print and broadcast media.	Rural	1) 6 years 2) Start: 2003	1) Document: Baniyas, Raul, MD. "KALAHI-CIDSS: the Concepcion Experience." Report by the Municipal Mayor of Concepcion, Iloilo province. November 16, 2003. 2) http://td.dswd.gov.ph/kalahi/
38	Local Development Councils	All provinces and cities <b>Philippines</b>	Department of Interior and Local Government	Participatory budgeting through local development councils (LDC). The Local Government Code of the Philippines (Republic Act No. 7160) provides the mandate for people's participation in the Local Development Councils. The purpose of the Council is to assist local Assembly in setting the direction of economic and social development, and to coordinate development efforts within its territory. The law says that at least one fourth of the LDC members must come from NGOs and people's	1) Sector: Local government, Multi-Sectoral 2) Target: Local Government Units (LGUs) and NGOs	There appears to be no serious media campaign to popularize LDC involvement.	National	1) Continuous 2) Start: 1991	1) Document: "A Study on People's Participation in Local Development Councils," Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG). "The Political Economy of Decentralization in the Philippines," Ruperto Alonzo. Local Government Code of the Philippines (Republic Act No.
39	Investigative Reporting on Corruption	Manila, <b>Philippines</b>	Philippine Center for Investigative Journalism (PCIJ)	In-depth reporting of corruption cases	1) Sector: The mass media sector 2) Target: The general public	1) PCIJ reports are released to the print and broadcast media. They are well received. 2) The center also publishes its own magazine, produces documentaries (5 full-length documentaries to date) and maintains a website.	Urban	1) Continuous 2) Start: Not available	1) Documents: News for Sale: the Corruption of the Philippine MediaPatrimony: 6 Case Studies on Local Politics and the Environment in the Philippines Boss: 5 Case Studies of Local Politics in the Philippines

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40	SWS Corruption Surveys	Manila, Philippines	Social Weather Stations Inc. (SWS)	1) Surveys on corruption	1) Sector: Multi-sectoral focus at the national and local levels. Very diverse fields of interest, covering economics, social issues, politics, culture, values, etc. 2) Target: The general adult public is the target for the survey interviews. The public, the media, policymakers, and academics comprise the target for the survey	1) The media are always instrumental in disseminating the survey results of SWS. Press releases most often make the front page and the evening news telecasts. 2) SWS emails an alert to the tri-media, inviting them to visit the website. The site contains the full press releases including data and	Urban	1) Continuous 2) Start: 1985	1) Documents: SWS Snapshots. June 2001 Vol. II No. 4 (Released: October 2001)Special issue on Corruption. Selected Findings from SWS National Surveys 2) www.sws.org.ph
41	Citizens' Monitoring of Infrastructure Projects	Abra province, Philippines	Concerned Citizens of Abra for Good Government (CCAGG)	1) Infrastructure monitoring. CCAGG organizes and trains communities in monitoring their infrastructure construction projects. 2) Participatory audit with the Commission on Audit and the UNDP. This refers to the UNDP project, "Enhancing the Public Accountability Program of the Philippine Commission on Audit: Participatory Audit with Civil Society Organizations" UNDP and COA held the first ever participatory audit of a local government in the Philippines, using CCAGG as the NGO partner. Unlike the regular audits that stressed mere compliance with rules and regulations, this project added the concept of "value for money" audits. That is, the residents themselves	1) Sector: Development projects, public expenditures in the Abra region 2) Target: Citizens of Abra province government, media, other NGOs	1) The media are crucial in disseminating the results of CCAGG investigations and in helping to influence public opinion. CCAGG is becoming more known in the Philippines, so its reports attract national media attention. But the group engages the local media primarily. 2) Allangungan ("Echoes") is CCAGG's weekly primetime Sunday radio program with consequent replays each Wednesday. The coverage area is wide, reaching four provinces. Once CCAGG	Urban & Rural	1) Continuous 2) Start: 1987	1) Documents: UNDP. Case Study: "The Philippines: Enhancing Public Transparency and Accountability Through Civil Society Participation in Monitoring Government Services." Bergen Seminar Series 2002/2003. 2) www.tag.org.ph/citizenaction/ccagg.htm
42	Monitoring Public Procurement	Manila, Philippines	Procurement Watch Inc.	1) Monitoring the procurement process by preparing primers, checklist and FAQs on procurement procedures 2) Partnership with government on procurement reforms 3) Training and research & Workshops on procurement 4) Institutionalizing e-procurement 5) Advocating procurement reform in laws.	1) Sector: Public finance in Departments of Budget and Management, Health, Labor, and Public Works. 2) Target: Government, policymakers, media, fellow anti-corruption organizations	1) When an agency refuses to correct a fraudulent deal, Procurement Watch feeds the detailed information to a media watchdog NGO, the Philippine Center for Investigative Journalism. The reports are picked up by the media because actual agencies are named. 2) Findings are also submitted to	Urban	1) Continuous 2) Start: 2001	www.procurementwatch.org.ph
43	Textbook Count Program	Selected provinces, Philippines	Namfrel National Citizens Movement for Free Elections (NAMFREL); an NGO-network, with assistance of the Department of Education	1) Monitoring expenditures on textbooks in the phases of pre-delivery (observing bidding process, negotiations between suppliers, CSO monitored terms and schedules for delivery, and inspected the printing, binding and packaging of the textbooks in the warehouses.) 2) Delivery (meeting of deadlines, the condition of delivered goods, and accuracy of the book counts) 3) Post-delivery (a post-evaluation workshop on	1) Sector: Public Schools and corruption in textbook procurement 2) Target: The beneficiaries are the school children.	1) A press conference was held to formally launch the "Textbook Count" project. 2) NAMFREL and the other NGOs bought print ads in the main newspapers. They also prepared radio commercials. The consortium printed posters containing information on the delivery schedules for each region/division	Urban and Rural	1) Project now in second phase. Not yet sure if it will be continued. 2) Not available	1) Documents: Textbook Count: National Monitoring of the Department of Education's Textbook Delivery Program 2003, Consolidated Report Textbook Count 2: CSO Undertaking, Presentation by Dondon Parafina, Government Watch. Ateneo School of

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44	Website of the Department of Budget and Management	Manila, Philippines	Department of Budget and Management, Republic of the Philippines.	<p>1) The site shows the Internal Revenue Allotment (IRA) funding releases, disaggregated by Region, then Province, then Municipality. Maps accompany the tables.</p> <p>2) The pork barrel of each legislator is revealed (DMA though, it seems, not completely). This is expressed as "Priority Development Assistance Fund," which includes funds for the Department of Public Works and Highways. (For Senators, the two funds are separate.)</p> <p>3) The site shows the details of the national budget, as spelled out in the General Appropriations Act for the year. This covers all branches of government, and is subdivided into personal services (salaries), maintenance and operations, and capital spending.</p> <p>4) Executive Order 322 mandates all national</p>	<p>1) Sector: The public sector</p> <p>2) Target: Firms that want to sell their products and services to the Philippine government.</p>	Minimal media advocacy.	National	<p>1) Continuous</p> <p>2) Start: 2000</p>	Not Available
45	Congress Watch Website	Metro Manila, Philippines	Transparent and Accountable Governance (TAG), a coalition of civil society organizations	The website makes public each legislator's: Pork barrel spending, General expenditures, Statement of assets and liabilities	<p>1) Sector: Public Expenditures</p> <p>2) Target: Media, the academic community, and civil society watchdog groups</p>	The data are analyzed by groups like the Philippine Center for Investigative Journalism (PCIJ) and published in the dailies. The issue is then picked up by the broadcast	National	<p>1) Continuous</p> <p>2) Start: Not available</p>	<p>1) Documents: Pork and Other Perks, by the Philippine Center for Investigative Journalism</p> <p>2) <a href="http://www.tag.org.ph/congress/Watch">www.tag.org.ph/congress/Watch</a></p>
46	Analysis of the provincial budget for gender and development (GAD) concerns	Bacolod City, Negros Occidental province, Philippines	Development Through Active Women Networking Foundation (DAWN)	<p>1) Gender Budget Analysis</p> <p>2) The Asia Foundation led DAWN through workshops on gender budget analysis (planning and budgeting process, Budget implementation and monitoring, covering revenue and</p>	<p>1) Sector: Local government, the women's sector</p> <p>2) Target: The Bacolod city government</p>	This involved networking with local officials. The NGO sought the endorsement of the Mayor, so as to turn him into a strategic partner.	Urban	<p>1) Continuous</p> <p>2) Start: Not available</p>	<p>1) Documents: "Gender Budgets Make More Cents." Debbie Budlender and Guy Hewitt. The Commonwealth Secretariat. August, 2002.</p>
47	Solomon Islands Report Card	Solomon Islands	Solomon Islands Development Trust (NGO)	Report card on public services	<p>1) Sector: Health, Education, Access to Credit</p> <p>2) Target: The survey respondents</p>	Not Available	National	<p>1) Continuous</p> <p>2) Start: 1989</p>	Email: <a href="mailto:sidtidc@solomon.com.sb">sidtidc@solomon.com.sb</a> <a href="http://www.fspi.org.fj/affiliates/solomon.htm">http://www.fspi.org.fj/affiliates/solomon.htm</a>
48	Gender budget analysis of local governments in South Korea	Selected Provinces, South Korea	Women Link (NGO)	<p>1) WomenLink carried out a gender budget analysis of seven local governments.</p> <p>2) Workshops were held to educate the participants.</p>	<p>1) Sector: Local governance</p> <p>2) Target: Officials and staff of local governments. These include two large-unit local governments in Seoul City and Kangwon province, and five basic-unit local governments in Wonju City, Goyang City, Jinju City, Dobong Gu and Yangchon Gu in Seoul.</p>	<p>1) The results of the analysis were delivered to the Government and presented at a forum organized by its official women's policy research outfit, the Korea Women's Development Institute.</p> <p>2) Results were published and distributed to women's organizations, civic groups, the Ministry of Gender Equality, heads of local governments, members of local assemblies, female members of the National Assembly, and others.</p> <p>3) WomenLink was involved in several meetings with civic groups and women's organizations. They presented case studies at several meetings, including a local election candidate's workshop,</p>	Urban and Rural	<p>1) Continuous</p> <p>2) Start: 2001</p>	<a href="http://www.womenlink.or.kr/english/">www.womenlink.or.kr/english/</a>

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49	Online Procedures for Civil Applications	Seoul, South Korea	The Office of the Mayor and other various government agencies	<p>1) The OPEN website: transparency through information technology. This web-based system allows citizens to monitor corruption-prone applications for permits or approvals, and to raise questions in the event of any irregularities.</p> <p>2) The OPEN system shares step-by-step information of the entire administrative process. It reveals the contents of the application, approval time of the application, administrative</p>	<p>1) Sector: Corruption</p> <p>2) Target: Individual citizens and civil organizations</p>	Not Available	Urban	<p>1) Continuous</p> <p>2) Start: 1998</p>	<p><a href="http://open.metro.seoul.kr">http://open.metro.seoul.kr</a>, <a href="http://www.metro.seoul.kr">http://www.metro.seoul.kr</a> <a href="http://www.moleg.go.kr">http://www.moleg.go.kr</a></p>
50	E-Procurement	Seoul, South Korea	Public Procurement Service (PPS), the central procurement agency of South Korea	<p>1) E-Procurement: conducting public procurement through a common Internet portal.</p> <p>2) Procurement is now conducted in full public view through the Korean government's e-procurement website, GePS. The law requires more than 25,000 public organizations to list on GePS their bidding information, like project specifications, volume, criteria for awarding the</p>	<p>1) Sector: Public Sector</p> <p>2) Target: Private companies seeking business with the Korean government</p>	The government pushed e-procurement as a part of the wider e-governance effort called Cyber Korea 21.	National	<p>1) Continuous</p> <p>2) Start: Not available</p>	<p>1) Document: "Learning from the Award-Winning Korean Public Procurement Service," by Geon-Cheol Shin (Kyunghee University) and Myung Sub Park (Korea University).</p> <p>2) <a href="http://www.g2b.go.kr">www.g2b.go.kr</a></p>
51	Colombo Report Card on Public Services	Colombo, Sri Lanka	Colombo Centre for Policy Alternatives (NGO)	<p>1) Report Card on Four Essential Services: The study covered health care, education, transport and public utility services in the city of Colombo. The Report Card offered a feedback mechanism for its residents of Colombo on the quality of these services. The results were used to highlight problems and positive experiences, and to lobby for better quality and service delivery.</p> <p>2) Opinion Polls: the Centre's polling unit, Social Indicator (SI), provides a channel through which public opinion, especially that of marginalized groups, can inform public policy debate. The</p>	<p>1) Sector: Law and constitutional reform, Media, Political and Social surveys, Devolution and Participation, Conflict Resolution</p> <p>2) Target: Policy making bodies of government, the general public</p>	The survey results came out in the Sunday Observer (October 26, 2003), with the headline "CMC Under Microscope."	Urban	<p>1) Continuous</p> <p>2) Start: 1997</p>	<p>1) Documents: "A Report Card on Four Essential Services in the City of Colombo." Centre for Policy Alternatives, July 2003.</p> <p>2) <a href="http://www.cpalanka.org/">http://www.cpalanka.org/</a></p>
52	Community Development and Livelihood Improvement "Gemi Diriya" Project	Sri Lanka	World Bank: Task Team Leader: Meena Munshi	<p>1) Baseline community report cards indicating the criteria which Village Organizations members would like to use to evaluate Village Organizations performance</p> <p>2) Six-monthly follow up report cards exercises to assess scoring of the Village Organizations performance. This will also help to develop a rating system for Village Organizations that will then be discussed in open meetings of the Maha Sabha to identify corrective actions</p> <p>3) Village Organizations' self-evaluation about its own performance and presentation to the village on a periodic basis</p> <p>4) Display of all key financial and physical information at a prominent location or at the Village Organization's office</p> <p>5) Report cards on performance of various service providers by Village Organizations and sharing of this data with providers to develop better service standards.</p> <p>6) Training of Social Audit Sub-committee (Sub-committee of the Village Organization) members on input and expenditure tracking, financial supervision and report cards to enable them to report in Village Organizations on a periodic basis</p>	<p>1. basic social and economic infrastructure and services and support for productive activities</p> <p>2) Development of policies, rules, systems, procedures and institutional arrangements to enable direct transfer of funds to communities and provision of technical and other support on a demand-driven basis; 3) Devolving decision-making power and resources to community organizations</p> <p>4) Strengthening selected local governments which demonstrate responsiveness and accountability to rural communities</p> <p>5) Working with federations of village organizations, the private sector and NGOs on economic empowerment to increase the size and diversity of livelihood options</p>	Report cards information would be made public to all Village Organizations.	Rural	<p>1) 12 year project in phase 1 currently</p> <p>2) Start: 2004</p>	Project Appraisal Document

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53	Tools to support Participatory Urban Decision Making	Colombo, Sri Lanka	Seventh Urban Resource Center	Community Action Planning is a participatory workshop arrangement to get the key stakeholders to identify problems, priorities, strategies and resources needed for livelihood development of communities. Participatory budgeting is a process to get people involved in deciding municipal budgetary allocation. This is done on district and ward basis with the cooperation of council members and civil society organizations as a cycle. In this process people are aware how municipal money is allocated before it is spent. Report card is a tool to get citizens involved in assessing the municipal performances on service delivery and conveys their level of satisfaction to the public, councilors and Mayor. Community contracting is a procurement system where beneficiary groups act as not only as user of amenities but also as the promoter, contractor and technical adviser too. Currently the challenge in development is to	Urban poor - women and men- Local level elected representatives Local government staff; Urban Planning and Development	· Community and public meetings · Person to person interview and talk- Community guidelines- Letters / leaflet/posters- Invitations and ceremonies- Reports / Journals- News paper articles- Video films / CDs- Forums (community, bi-annual and yearly) · Minutes of meetings · Public debate	Urban	1) Continuous 2) Start: Not available	1) "Report Refining the Issue-Base Report Card and Field Testing on Shelter and Housing Issues in Colombo and Kandy, Sri Lanka" 2) Poverty Profile for the City of Colombo using Report Card Methodology; Local Governance and Pro-Poor Service Delivery: The Role of CSO in Promoting Responsive and Accountable Local Government for Improved Service Delivery in Colombo.