### List of Acronyms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acronym</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AFH</td>
<td>Anti-Fraud Hotline</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALAC</td>
<td>Advocacy and Legal Advice Center</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CBO</td>
<td>Community Based Organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CPI</td>
<td>Corruption Perception Index</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSO</td>
<td>Civil Society Organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FBR</td>
<td>Federal Board of Revenue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KPK</td>
<td>Khyber Pakhtunkhwa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MoU</td>
<td>Memorandum of Understanding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAB</td>
<td>National Accountability Bureau</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGO</td>
<td>Non-Governmental Organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NICL</td>
<td>National Insurance Corporation Limited</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PPRA</td>
<td>Public Procurement Regulatory Authority</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PSO</td>
<td>Pakistan State Oil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TI</td>
<td>Transparency International</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TIP</td>
<td>Transparency International Pakistan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YinG</td>
<td>Youth in Governance</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The mission of TI Pakistan has been to play an effective and efficient role in identifying, combating, and fighting against the incidence of corruption in both the public and private sectors of Pakistan. The political situation of the country during the current democratic regime has been volatile to say the least. The constant changes in the political structure and framework create a complicated scenario that make the task of monitoring and uncovering unethical practices even more challenging and difficult. This report covers TI Pakistan's activities from January to December 2014.

Taking an overview of the corruption levels in the public sector and government departments presents an alarming picture of the degree to which corruption, bribery, extortion, kickbacks, and other illegal activities have taken root in the country’s politics. Misappropriation of public funds and abuse of power have been the two most dominant issues that have prevented democracy from truly flourishing in the country since 1947.

TI Pakistan has also established important collaborative partnerships with key civil society stakeholders in order to implement important advocacy plans to curb the incidence of corruption in the country. The incidence of corruption at the national level in Pakistan has been augmented by the coalition government in place. Due to the several numbers of political parties involved, those in power are increasingly vulnerable for being blackmailed into supporting policy decisions that allow corrupt and fraudulent practices to continue unchecked and unabated. The negative impact of the policies adopted by the Executive Branch include frequently disregarding Supreme Court verdicts on issues of massive national and international magnitude. The writ of the judiciary has been severely compromised since the government has repeatedly modified, revised, changed, and eliminated important legislation to suit their own interests. In the recent past, these arbitrary changes in the constitution include the controversies related to the Dual Nationality Law, the Tax Amnesty Scheme proposed by FBR, and the Contempt of Court Law. Even when corrupt, unethical and fraudulent practices are identified and evidence provided against key holders of public office, the government ignores the evidence and makes no attempt to remove such individuals from important government positions due to fear of backlash from critical coalition partners. The government has also been observed to continue the appointment of inefficient, ineligible corrupt persons in leadership positions of major public institutions and government ministries. One of the factors that have enabled TI Pakistan to play an instrumental role in unearthing scams of millions of dollars in a number of sectors of the country, has been the initiation oriented approach of the Supreme Court of Pakistan. Any instance of violation of rules and regulations in the areas of corruption and bribery specifically, TI Pakistan sends an
official letter to the organization in question, the regulatory bodies and Human Rights Cell of the Supreme Court, stating the violation and asking for its immediate correction. The social environment of the country has deteriorated severely in the last few years. Unprecedented increase in street crimes, frequent target killings, and the increasing terrorist threats and attacks have led to severe worsening of the law and order situation. The real issue is not that there is a dearth of required legislation to punish corruption related activities; rather there is a lack of transparent implementation of the constitution and deficiencies in the corporate governance framework. The economic environment of the country has remained more or less the same in terms of both the GDP levels recorded and the incidence of corruption in the public and private sectors’ economic activities. The pervasive corruption in the procurement sector specially is of great concern, since all stakeholders involved have become so accustomed to operating in an unethical and often illegal manner that such activities have become the accepted norms of doing business.

The deteriorating percentage points towards inherent corruption in the taxation mechanism of the country; a critical issue that requires immediate resolution for the economy of the country to recover and grow in future. This prevalence of corrupt practices in the very fabric of the country’s political, social, economic, and legal institutions constitutes the most complicated challenge for TI Pakistan. The battle to create awareness and change the corrupt and fraudulent practices that have become the norm in Pakistan is the sternest goal for TI Pakistan. TI Pakistan recognizes the importance of keeping the citizens updated and engaged with all its ongoing activities and projects to stimulate their interest. To achieve this purpose, the TI Pakistan website is updated on a daily basis with all pertinent information and events. Separate webpages with extensive details are also maintained for TI Pakistan’s ALAC and AFH Projects. TI Pakistan is indebted to various NGOs, CSO and CBOs for endorsing our mission and propagating our message at the grass root level.

2015 marked the 70th anniversary of the birth of the United Nations. What makes this anniversary stand out from previous anniversaries is the focus on a Sustainable Development Agenda (SDA) and not conflict resolution. This proves the importance of human development in this rapidly changing world; a world where stagnancy has no place. Member states have reached an agreement on 17 development goals to be achieved by 2030. These goals include hunger, poverty, gender equality, sustainable development, human rights, quality education, climate change, and sustainable energy for all.

However, it is essential to realize that these goals are highly ambitious and aim to change the lives of billions of people. The extents to which these aims will be fully realized depend not only on efforts by the international community but also on the priorities of individual nations. It is disappointing to realize that Pakistan has fallen far behind, even though a UN report claimed that Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) had reduced poverty by half. This is because the government has never given enough priority to investing in human development. Pakistan has fallen behind on major issues like poverty, quality education and gender equality. Given this abysmal record, how will Pakistan be able to achieve the targets of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)? These goals have come up at a time when Pakistan is faced with higher inequality, environmental destruction, and conflicts. Our resources have been placed to attain
higher quality of military equipment and nuclear warheads instead of quality education and health.

The agenda of SDGs will require Pakistan to change its old way of doing business and embracing new priorities. This is possible given the focus on South-South cooperation in the 70th General Assembly Session. This forum scaled up the long lost cause of cooperation among developing countries that should also help Pakistan in achieving these SDGs. It is high time for the leaders of South Asia to revive the SAARC and ensure betterment of South Asians which make up for more than a billion people and is still slacking even with a high endowment of natural and human resources. Pakistani leaders should think of how they can develop a new system that can empower our country to become a major player of the Global South.

The root of all these problems is corruption. Transparency International Pakistan's major aim is to fight corruption and increase awareness amongst masses to demand for change and not silently accept the status quo. Standing up against corruption is the only way forward for people of Pakistan.

We have seen a changing security environment in Pakistan given the army operations in Northern Areas, Karachi and Baluchistan. We are also witnessing major Chinese investment taking place in Pakistan. This is the right time for politicians of Pakistan to incorporate the agenda of sustainable development as military might and foreign investment is only the icing on the cake. Change can only come from within and development of human resources, fighting corruption and focusing on the goals of SDGs is the only way forward for a prosperous Pakistan.

Part 1 - Review

1. Changes in situational dynamics

The mission of TI Pakistan has been to play an effective and efficient role in identifying, combating, and fighting against the incidence of corruption in both the public and private sectors of Pakistan.

The political situation of the country during the current democratic regime has been volatile to say the least. The constant changes in the political structure and framework create a complicated scenario that make the task of monitoring and uncovering unethical practices even more challenging and difficult. Due to the complexities of the political process, those in power are increasingly vulnerable for being blackmailed into supporting policy decisions that allow corrupt and fraudulent practices to continue unchecked and unabated. The negative impact of the policies adopted by the Executive Branch include frequently disregarding Supreme Court verdicts on issues of massive national and international magnitude. The writ of the judiciary has been severely compromised since the government has repeatedly modified, revised, changed, and eliminated important legislation to suit their own interests.
In the recent past, these arbitrary changes in the constitution include the controversies related to the Dual Nationality Law, the Tax Amnesty Scheme proposed by FBR, and the Contempt of Court Law. Even when corrupt, unethical and fraudulent practices are identified and evidence provided against key holders of public office, the government ignores the evidence and makes no attempt to remove such individuals from important government positions due to fear of backlash from critical coalition partners. The government has also been observed to continue the appointment of inefficient, ineligible corrupt persons in leadership positions of major public institutions and government ministries.

One of the factors that have enabled TI Pakistan to play an instrumental role in unearthing scams of millions of dollars in a number of sectors of the country, has been the initiation oriented approach of the Supreme Court of Pakistan. Any instance of violation of rules and regulations in the areas of corruption and bribery specifically, TI Pakistan sends an official letter to the organization in question, the regulatory bodies and the Supreme Court, stating the violation and asking for its immediate correction. In matters of utmost national importance, the Supreme Court is approached directly by TI Pakistan to take formal notice of the unethical/illegal act. The role of the judiciary in terms of influencing government decisions has changed dramatically.

TI Pakistan has also established important collaborative partnerships with key civil society stakeholders in order to implement important advocacy plans to curb the incidence of corruption in the country.

The economic environment of the country has remained more or less the same in terms of both the GDP levels recorded and the incidence of corruption in the public and private sectors' economic activities. The pervasive corruption in the procurement sector specially is of great concern, since all stakeholders involved have become so accustomed to operating in an unethical and often illegal manner that such activities have become the accepted norms of doing business. In the 1990s, Pakistan after witnessing the highest tax to GDP ratio in the country's history which was close to the 14% mark (Trading Economics.com), has seen a consistent decline and stabilized around the 10% mark. The tax to GDP ratio of Pakistan is one of the lowest in the region, and is considered to be an important indicator of the level of transparency in the tax collection mechanism. The deteriorating percentage points towards inherent corruption in the taxation mechanism of the country, a critical issue that requires immediate resolution for the economy of the country to recover and grow in future.

The social environment of the country has deteriorated severely in the last few years. Unprecedented increase in street crimes, frequent target killings, and the increasing terrorist threats and attacks have led to severe worsening of the law and order situation. The real issue is not that there is a dearth of required legislation to punish corruption related activities; rather there is a lack of transparent implementation of the constitution and deficiencies in the corporate governance framework. This prevalence of corrupt practices in the very fabric of the country’s political, social, economic, and legal institutions constitutes the most complicated challenge for TI Pakistan. The battle to create awareness and change the corrupt and fraudulent practices that have become the norm in Pakistan is the sternest goal for TI Pakistan.
2. Progress Review

Anti-Fraud Hotline: In this year AFH again successfully managed to maintain Toll-Free Hotline to report cases of fraud from all over the country in various sectors like Education, Energy, Agriculture, Health etc. AFH successfully continues to provide OIG with useful information and insight into alleged corruption cases in various projects across the country and these investigations have thus far lead to recoveries of funds worth Millions of U.S $ and terminations of corrupt employees of various organizations over the period of last couple of years.

For the last four years, the AFH has provided a platform for aggrieved citizens that are supposed to benefit from USAID funded projects to raise their voice against corruption. The citizens’ demand for corruption-free service delivery is seen as a direct result of the AFH project and thus, is seen as a resounding success for the project.

One of the challenges faced by the AFH is to assure complainants of the integrity of their personal information, due to public’s lack of confidence, primarily owing to lack of Whistle blower protection rights and laws which is one of the primary reasons why citizens are reluctant in reporting instances of corruption, as repercussions are closely associated with reporting due to the lack of protection laws. Therefore, complainants were encouraged in all advertisements to report fraudulent cases to AFH regardless of what, when and where they may occur.

Operations

State of the art complaint management cell with well-trained, multilingual complaint officers, having great comprehension and correspondence skills in almost all major regional language of the country saw the year to its end.

In the year ending 2014, AFH handled an approximate of over 18,000 calls, which resulted in successful formulation of over 750 complaints from across the country. In the first quarter AFH received a total of over 4,000 calls which resulted in registration of over 200 complaints. In the second quarter AFH again answered a little over 4,000 calls, resulting formulation of 175 complaints. In the third quarter the number of calls rose from previous two quarters and hit a figure of over 5,000 calls that led to the registration of 185 complaints. Finally the last quarter had a hit of around 5,000 calls again that also resulted in the upload of 185 complaints.
Outreach program

Transparency International Pakistan in collaboration with USAID/ OIG conducted three workshops on Fraud awareness and its prevention and one workshop designed to cater to the youth of Pakistan entitled ‘Corruption Free Future Generation’.

The workshops were attended by guests from various implementing partners, currently working on USAID grants in various parts of the country. The substance of the workshops was to educate the attendees on the detriments of corruption in carrying out developmental efforts in a given country, and the measures that can be put into practice to mitigate these practices to promote transparency and accountability and good governance.

The First workshop as part of AFH’s outreach program was held at Avari Hotel, Karachi on January 28, 2014, and was a part of the series of workshops under Anti-Fraud Hotline to spread awareness among the implementing partners of USAID projects across Pakistan. The workshop was attended by over 100 participants representing various NGO’s, currently funded by USAID on various developmental projects across Pakistan.

The Plan Ahead (2015)

In the final year of this project, TI Pakistan will launch a more vigorous marketing plan as compared to the previous year, making adjustments and modifications as required. Workshops and seminars are scheduled to take place regularly during each quarter with an anticipated number of 6 workshops till the close of project in September 2015.

The advocacy strategy for the next year has been planned according to the project’s previous successes. This includes awareness sessions specifically designed for implementing partners and the government. More importantly, TI Pakistan’s emphasis on the youth of the country is dedicated and focused as they are of critical importance. This is reflected in TI Pakistan’s strategy where the youth have been made a specific priority. This is because the youth of today desperately need positive examples of integrity which can be emulated. Moreover, young people are usually more open to change and possess the courage and vitality that is required to actually execute it. Thus, TI Pakistan wants to focus on mobilizing a great number of youth and indoctrinate them to reject corruption and practice integrity.

Thus, the strategy employed for the youth will encompass awareness sessions in youth colleges and universities that are in close proximity of USAID-funded projects are underway. Students from various universities will be invited to a seminar where prominent speakers will address them on topics of integrity, anti-corruption and human rights. These sessions will be tailored specifically to direct their concerns regarding corruption in USAID-funded projects which may have severely undermined developmental progress and may have severe impact on the sovereignty and prosperity of the country. The awareness raising sessions will help direct this passionate drive in promoting the hotline platform.
National Integrity Systems Assessment:

In order to examine the formal framework of each institution in Pakistan, Transparency International Pakistan undertook the National Integrity Context & Systems Analysis (NICSA) project. This project was imperative to examine the capacity and the role of the key institutions of the country. Before concluding the report, a formal focus group was arranged where all the professional experts related to the key pillars participated. Recommendations formulated by TI Pakistan served as a catalyst in extracting relevant information and suggestions from the participants. The main findings of the NICSA research stressed the need for better legislation for ‘Right to Information’ (RTI) and ‘Whistle blowers protection’ laws. There is a Right to Information Law at the Federal level and at the Provincial level. The RTI law in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPK) ranks among the best freedom of information laws all over the world, closely followed by Punjab. However, the laws at the Federal level and in Sindh and Baluchistan provinces are weak and need to be strengthened in order to emulate international standards. As far as whistle blowers are concerned, there is no law at the federal or provincial level except within the KPK’s RTI law; this gap needs to be filled. For promoting awareness regarding the right to information and whistle blowing culture, TI Pakistan has conducted two seminars with the participation of various stakeholders representing all the pillars (photographs above).

On 23rd December 2014, Transparency International Pakistan represented by Saad Rashid, Akber Panjwani, Zunaira Shams, and Nasira Iqbal, as well as Amir Ejaz from Centre for Peace and Development Initiatives (CPDI), met parliamentarians at the Punjab Assembly in Lahore. The parliamentarians who attended the meeting included Karam Elahi, Muhammad Yaqub Nadeem Sethi, Mrs. Nadeem Lodhi, Raheela Yahya Munawar, Mian Tariq Mahmood, Shahbaz Ahmed, Irfad Ahmed, Ali Raza Rizvi, Tahir Ahmed Sandhu, Iffat Miraj Awan, Begum Khola Amjad, Rana M. Arshad, Malik Muhammad Nawaz, and Ghulam Murtaza. The aim of this meeting was to lobby for strengthening of Punjab Right to Information legislations to ensure RTI laws are in line with international best practice. TI Pakistan provided recommendations for these laws to be made stronger. A strong emphasis was placed on enacting Whistleblower Protection Laws. TI Pakistan will send a list of final recommendations to the Punjab Assembly will be in constant touch with these lawmakers to ensure their implementation. We aim to get similar results in other provinces of Pakistan.

This year TI Pakistan has joined a coalition with the Shehri foundation which comprises of 20 civil society organisations. Our aim is to work towards strengthening Pakistan’s existing Freedom of Information laws. Out of the four provinces of the country, the RTI law in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPK) ranks among the best freedom of information laws all over the world, closely followed by Punjab. However, the laws at the Federal level and in Sindh and Baluchistan provinces are weak and need to be strengthened in order to emulate international standards. As far as whistle blowers are concerned, there is no law at the federal or provincial level except within the KPK’s RTI law; this gap needs to be filled. Our ultimate goal is that at the federal and provincial level, Pakistan should have strong RTI laws emulating or inspired from the one in the KPK province.
Eye on Corruption: Empowering Women for Change

Transparency International Pakistan in collaboration with Heritage Foundation (HF) visited two target villages to execute the project MAA, to empower women and promote education amongst the masses. The representatives from the two organizations visited Mithu Khaskheli Village and Obrayo Durs Village to conduct the women assemblies. The women assemblies were successfully conducted in Mithu Khaskheli and Obrayo Durs Villages, with active participation of locals living there. Both the villages were informed that through the execution of the MAA Project, HF and TI-Pakistan will be able to resolve their issues by taking matters to relevant authorities. HF and TI-Pakistan visited the government schools running in the villages. The condition of the school, compared to the schools of these villages, was a lot better as the schools were functional and the teachers were willingly teaching.

Advocacy and Legal Advice Centre (ALAC) In the year 2014, Advocacy and Legal Advice Centre (ALAC) continually gave free legal advice to the victims and witnesses of corruption, and communicated their concerns and complaints to the higher authorities. ALAC also organized various awareness and capacity building activities focusing particularly anti-corruption, awareness of the laws and citizen awareness. Awareness of the women of Pakistan has also remained its priority, and their participation in ALAC’s activities remained significant.

The year starts with a seminar on Citizen Police Coordination organized in collaboration with Social Welfare Society in district Toba Tek Singh. The primary aim of the seminar was to build bridges between citizens and police. The seminar received a welcoming response. It was a call of awareness among both the stakeholders that the fight against corruption is the responsibility of all the stakeholders.

Another seminar on the topic of Citizen Awareness Regarding Property Rights and Procedures - Feb 2014 was arranged in district Bhakkar in collaboration with Patient Welfare Society. The objective of the event was to aware masses their property rights, and to inform them recent
steps taken by the provincial government. It also focused on rights of the women and their share in the property given by Islam.

In March 2014, two training workshops on the topic of “Women Empowerment and Leadership for Social Change” were held in district Vehari in collaboration with Sudhar Development Organization. These capacity building workshops were women specific in which women from Vehari participated and learned anti-corruption activities through interactive activities.

In 2014, ALAC introduced a new innovative concept Mobile ALAC. A Mobile ALAC proactively engages citizens and gives them free legal advice against corruption that they are facing in their respective areas. For this purpose, ALAC conducts mobile ALACs in collaboration with partner CSOs (usually in an open area) where local lawyers give free legal advice to the citizen. Some of the complaints with evidence are forwarded to TI Pakistan. After scrutiny, the complaints are forwarded to the relevant government department for further action. The concept was initiated in the second quarter, and by the end of the year thirteen Mobile ALACs were arranged districts Gujrat, Khushab, Vehari, Jacobabad, Bhakkar, Mardan, Jhang, Kuchlak, Toba Tek Singh and Quetta. In these Mobile ALACs, numerous complaints were received and citizens got instant legal advice through local lawyers of their areas.

On 9th December, International Anti-Corruption Day 2014, ALAC arranged Walks and Seminars in various districts to bring awareness among the masses that they should be united and aligned in their fight against corruption. People from various walks of life, including women, youth, entrepreneurs, teachers, lawyers, and journalist joined hands and participated in these walks. These walks were arranged in collaboration with our local partners.

ALAC receives numerous complaints on a monthly basis on a wide variety of issues. Based on these
issues, advocacy campaigns are developed and organized with the help of as many grass-root organizations as possible.

The provisions of free legal advice to complainants that counter the menace of corruption has been extremely successful. Contacting authorities on behalf of the clients have resulted in many of the victims’ complaints resolved.

**Youth Initiatives:**

Transparency International Pakistan organized youth-interactive event in Ziauddin University in Karachi on November 10, 2014. Ms. Zubia Ali and Mr. Akber Panjwani represented TI Pakistan with an aim to encourage the youth of Pakistan to play a prominent role in curbing corruption in Pakistan and to bring about a change in the community. This is being done to empower the youth to demand for improved governance in the future.

TI Pakistan created awareness about the future youth events such as an International Youth Camp in Cambodia and a Youth Integrity Survey to seek ideas for fight against corruption in Pakistan. Students of Ziauddin University displayed enthusiasm and commitment regarding these events. Some students even mentioned their involvement in social work and also told us about what more can be done and how they wanted to be a part of this change.
The Law and Politics Society (LPS) of LUMS in collaboration with Transparency International Pakistan organized a fascinating discussion on the role of ethics in politics and how the youth can influence, create, or change public policy decisions on 28th November 2014 at LUMS campus. Around 250 students attended the event including students from other universities. The LPS was able to invite four highly influential personalities to offer their respective views on the complex yet intriguing relationship between ethics and politics. The panel included Ayaz Amir, a respectable journalist and politician, Shafqat Mehmood, a USC and Harvard educated politician, Ahmed Pervaiz, an LSE and Lincolns Inn-educated lawyer and host of a T.V. show, and Saad Rasool, a Harvard-educated lawyer and member of the LUMS faculty. The event was followed by an informal conversation between students and the guest speakers.

Management, Organizational Changes and Staff Composition

Transparency International Pakistan continued to perform its integral role as the country’s sole independent and neutral corruption watch dog. As the number of initiatives undertaken by the organization multiplied, significant changes were also witnessed in Transparency International Pakistan’s human resource. A few employees discontinued service citing personal reasons, and Transparency International Pakistan also welcomed the influx of several talented and highly skilled employees in its various departments. The expansion of the employee base in terms of both numbers and skill set had become inevitable as Transparency International’s involvement in the monitoring activities of various public sector organizations, complaint handling, and legal advice provision to citizens also witnessed a spiraling increase. There were a few changes in the members of Trustees as well. Mr. Muhammad Hidayatullah, Mr. Khurram S Abbas and Justice (R) Nasira Iqbal’s term expired in 2014. Mr. Khurram S Abbas and Justice (R) Nasira Iqbal were re-elected. The rest of the trustees continue as before.
Lessons Learnt and Good Practices

The year 2014 bore witness to a number of significant initiatives undertaken by Transparency International Pakistan in accordance with its vision of identifying and eliminating the causes and prevalence of widespread corruption in the country. In pursuance of this objective, Transparency International Pakistan developed a number of important partnerships and collaborations with several civil society stakeholders to increase the awareness against corruption.

Procurement Watch:

The most significant monitoring activity performed by TI Pakistan is Procurement Watch. The public procurement is an area that accounts for 40% of the corruption that takes place in Pakistan as per the TI Pakistan NCPS Survey 2011. TI Pakistan monitors procurement activities taking place in the public sector, from scanning of newspapers for violations of rules in the advertisements for public procurement to verifying the validity of complaints regarding the violation of procurement rules and regulations.

Procurement Activities are monitored to ensure compliance with rules of PPRA, SPPRA, and Punjab PRA. Under the Procurement Watch activities carried out by TI Pakistan, the incidence of collusive practices, unethical procedures in tender opening activities and awarding of contracts were reported to the regulatory authorities. Due to action taken by the regulatory authorities on these cases, procurement agencies have become aware that if the rules of procurement are flouted, someone may complain and they will be asked to explain the reasons for non-compliance of the rules.

1. Focus & Priorities for the year

TI Pakistan is considered as the country’s leading anti – corruption NGO in Pakistan. TI Pakistan has the required technical and legal expertise that allow it to monitor the implementation activities of major public and private sector projects of the country to ensure that corruption related incidents do not occur at any stage of the project. TI Pakistan has established its credibility through unbiased identification and reporting of corruption related incidents in the country, in the projects funded by both local and international sponsors and donor agencies. Since the writ of judiciary has been restored in the country, TI Pakistan has frequently approached the country’s highest legal authority to take suo moto notice of high profile unethical and corrupt practices taking place in Pakistan.

2. Poverty Alleviation

Since the year 2014 witnessed a negligible improvement of Pakistan’s ranking in the Corruption Perception Index, the year also marked a significant increase in the poverty levels in the country. A research study on poverty levels carried out by The Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI) 58.7 million out of a total population of 180 million subsist below the poverty line. The alarming figures clearly indicate that two of the
greatest challenges hampering economic growth in the country, corruption and poverty namely, are inherently dependent on each other. Misappropriation of public funds and pervasive corruption in the governmental departments has continued to widen the divide between the elite and low income groups. In order to address the twin issues of corruption and poverty, TI Pakistan has devised and instituted a number of anti– corruption measures for both the public and private sectors. Through collaborative partnerships with both public and private sector organizations through the signing of MOUs, and civil society stakeholders, a standard for transparent operations has been set as a benchmark for compliance.

3. **Promoting Gender Equality**

Gender Inequality is a significant issue hampering the social and economic growth of Pakistan. The conservative patriarchal mindset of the society has prevented women from playing an effective role in the social and economic development of the country. Women, while constituting more than 50% of the population, continue to remain the impoverished and under developed sector of society. Access to education and equality of rights in the workplace continue to remain an unrealized dream thus far, even for the women in the metropolitan cities of the country. TI Pakistan has the vision of providing women with a platform enabling them to voice their concerns and views, and acquire the skills and competencies necessary to gain an equal footing with men in the male dominated Pakistani society. Women are always encouraged to become part of the outreach activities and anti-corruption workshops and seminars conducted by TI Pakistan. The Eye on Corruption: Empowering Women for Change project highlights our fight towards gender equality very well. Beyond this, through the platform of ALAC, TI Pakistan continues to provide legal advice and counseling to women about their rights and guides them in the process of obtaining their rights through the legal judicial system.

4. **Good Governance:**

Even though the legal framework is in place to curb and punish the corrupt and fraudulent practices in Pakistan, the inadequate implementation of the laws is the core issue. Currently, there are two corruption related laws and regulations that are in force. They are the Prevention of Corruption Act which was enforced in 1947, and the more recent National Accountability Bureau Ordinance that came into effect in 2000.

This lack of adequate implementation of the constitution with regard to criminal corrupt conduct makes it tougher for corruption to be eradicated since the support of the legislature and the Executive Branch is lacking in terms of taking to task the corrupt and unethical individuals and institutions from the public sector who are involved. The most difficult obstacle that stands in the way of TI Pakistan completely achieving the set targets and objectives is the lack of political will of the country’s Executive Branch in limiting corrupt practices from within the Government Ministries and other departments.
Even the majority party’s own members have resorted to massive corruption in the award of contracts and appointment of people without merit.

Ensuring that good governance standards and practices are implemented across the board, TI Pakistan has undertaken a number of initiatives to involve both public sector individuals and civil society partners. In the past, TI-P’s Youth in Governance (YinG) project aimed to involve the young generation of the country through debates, lectures, essay writing competitions, and seminars emphasizing the strategic framework required to establish corruption free good governance practices.

5. **Establishing of Equality of Human Rights:**

“Civil Liberties” emphasizes the autonomy of the entity. In many other forms of governments the importance of the individual has disappeared. TIP is really taking an incredible interest in the preservation of civil liberties. TIP takes the trouble to try to bring about the full observance for the people of their civil liberties. The only way to keep this country a law-abiding country, where law is looked upon with respect and where it is not considered necessary for anybody to take the law into his own hands. TIP with its efforts and awareness program trying to make a truly democratic Nation striving for the implementation of the Rule of Law.

6. **Global Food Shortage and Climate Change**

According to the World Health Organization, ‘Globally, the water problem is getting worse as cities and populations grow, and the needs for water increase in agriculture, industry and households.’ Global water shortage has a vast impact on economy of agriculture, a country with a lack of water cannot grow crops and hence the country will be 100% dependent on imports. According to a report titled “Running on empty: Pakistan’s water crisis” (edited by Michael Kugelman and Robert M Hathway), anywhere from 40 to 55 million Pakistanis do not have access to safe drinking water. The water shortage in the country is mainly due to power outages leading to non-functioning of tube-wells.

**MANAGEMENT**

Transparency International is registered as a Trust with the Sub Registrar, Board of Revenue and Government of Sindh. The board consists of members from the judiciary (retired), legal profession, chartered accountants, business, social activists and industry. It comprises 6 males and 3 females. They are from all over the country and represent the cross section of all geographical, socio economic backgrounds of the population.
The Board of Trustees during 2014 comprised of the following eight members:

1. Mr. Sohail Muzzaffar                                  Chairman
2. Ms. Yasmin Lari                                             Trustee
3. Justice (R) Nasira Javed Iqbal                        Trustee
4. Ms. Shahana Kaukab                                    Trustee
5. Mr. Khurram S Abbas                                      Trustee
6. Justice (R) Dr. Ghaus Muhammad                 Trustee
7. Mr. Javed Farooq                                            Trustee
8. Justice (R) Zia Perwez                                   Trustee
9. Mr. Muhammad Hidayatullah                              Trustee

The members are encouraged to take part in the activities of the Chapter and they are invited to all events. The Board meets regularly and members are apprised of all ongoing projects and events by the TI Secretariat in Berlin. A committee was formed from amongst the members in the last year to look into Corruption in Education, especially the Exorbitant Increase in tuition fees of private schools and ghost schools. The Advisory Committee as on December 31st, 2014 consists of members with expertise in different fields. It comprises of:

1. Mr. Syed Adil Gilani                                   Advisor
2. Mr. Syed Salim Ahmed                             Advisor
3. Mr. Abid Sheikh                                         Advisor
4. Mr. Khalid Parwez                                     Advisor
5. Mr. Khursheed Anwar                              Advisor

Mr. Saad Rashid is the Executive Director of TI-P. During the year 2014, he has been ably supported at the Secretariat by:

1. Saad Rashid
2. Syed Fawad Gilani
3. Mohammad Ali Taj
4. Syed Kamran Ahmed
5. Ashfaq Ahmed
6. Mohammad Safdar Shaikh
7. Abdullah Tashfeen
8. Arwa Said-ud-Din
9. Tariq Mahmood
Conclusions, Critical Assumptions, Risks, Open Issues:

The support of the Executive Branch is imperative in implementing a policy framework to identify potential areas of corruption and related unethical activities and completely eliminate them from the Government Institutions and Ministries. The general perception is that a corrupt government translates into a corrupt society and thus honest and sincere leadership is essential to ensure that corrupt and unethical practices are completely eradicated from all tiers of the government. The actual reason that has prevented democracy and the Rule of Law from truly flourishing in Pakistan has been the rampant corruption across all vital institutions of the country, including the public and private sector organizations that also find themselves conducting business in an environment riddled with unethical and illegal actions, and where kickbacks, bribery, extortion, and preferential treatment have become established norms.

To deal with the issue of rampant corruption, a comprehensive 360 degree approach needs to be adopted. This implies that not only is it necessary for a legislative framework to be in place that imposes checks and balances on the government and all its Ministries and departments, but also the citizens, specifically the youth also need to be made part of this anti – corruption drive. Grass root level mobilization will ensure that people are made aware of all actions that constitute corruption. Also, by lobbying for the judiciary to have greater control and the writ to impose stringent sentences on those found guilty of corrupt activities, the ongoing fraudulent initiatives from within influential political elements of the country, TI Pakistan would find itself in a position of having greater support from the Judicial and Executive Branches of Pakistan, instead of acting alone in an atmosphere of hostility.