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List of Acronyms

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

TI Pakistan has been active in the year 2015 to meet its objective of curbing corruption in the country. It has been playing its role in monitoring public procurement, which sector alone accounts for major corruption in Pakistan. Due to its efforts procuring agencies have been made to comply with Public Procurement Rules, both at the Federal and Provincial levels. This has resulted in savings of millions of Rupees to the Government.

TI Pakistan has also been providing information to the prime anti-corruption agency, National Accountability Bureau, regarding violation of law in procurement, illegal allotment of land etc. NAB has taken cognizance of the complaints and has started investigations in many of the cases forwarded to them. This has resulted in initiation of cases against the corrupt.

The anti-fraud hotline being operated by TI Pakistan to monitor and report fraud, wastage and abuse in USAID funded projects has been a great success. It has resulted in the recoveries and savings of millions of dollars to the USAID. Due to its efficacy USAID has extended the project to another two years.

The Advocacy and Legal Advice Centre has been providing free legal advice to victims of corruption at the grass root level through our Mobile ALACs that are operated with the collaboration of local partners. Right to Information workshops were also held at different locations in all the provinces. Participants at these workshops were made aware of the Right to Information laws in their provinces. They were given training as to the manner in which they could request information from the Government to make it accountable. After the workshops, we were informed by many of the participants that they had used the knowledge gained at the workshop to successfully obtain information from the Government.

The Youth were also in focus for TI Pakistan. Youth are the future leaders of the country. They have to play an active role to make the leaders accountable for their action. Many interactive workshops and seminars were held for the Youth in various educational institutions around the country. In these events, speakers known for their integrity spoke to the youth on different topics motivating them to play their part in the anti-corruption sector.

As part of our work with the youth, a Youth Integrity Survey was undertaken with the objective to assess the youth’s understanding of integrity and anti-corruption. In order to engage young people in the fight against corruption, it is necessary to know their attitudes and interests. The report provides an analysis of Pakistani Youths’ responses to different scenarios. The Youth Integrity Survey was published and widely disseminated.

As a follow up of the National Integrity System’s research recommendation, a number of workshops were organized to propagate the Right to Information laws in collaboration with the National Accountability Bureau. Workshops were held in Karachi, Lahore and Islamabad.

For any state to flourish, it is imperative that its people are given the right to hold their rulers accountable. In practical and simple terms, this means that there are no restrictions on the kind of
questions the citizens ask from their government. It has been said time and again that without the free flow of speech and information, a state cannot realistically solve its problems. The argument for the free flow of information is a rational one. Free and transparent information brings out the truth for all to know. Obstruction of information can lead to abuse of power and squashing of citizens’ rights. Without their rights, people are left in a helpless state. This leads to a destruction of society – one that we face in Pakistan every day.

For these reasons, Transparency International Pakistan (TI Pakistan) rigorously advocates for better-drafted freedom of information laws with even better implementation. Recently, Punjab and KPK have enacted strong legislation on freedom of information. The Federal, Sindh and Baluchistan legislations, on the other hand, leave a lot to be desired; which is why TI Pakistan drafted and sent bills for each government for their consideration.

After this thorough study, which included research and interviews from key stakeholders in each sector, it was found that there was an urgent need for better-implemented freedom of information laws and protection of the ‘whistleblower’. Loosely translated, a whistle-blower is defined as someone who informs an illegal activity. This could be someone who works in a government department or any department that affects overall public welfare. It is morally and legally important for a whistle-blower to get as much protection as they require. In order to start the conversation and work towards eliminating this grave consequence for whistle-blowers, TI Pakistan has drafted a bill for Whistleblower Protection and sent it to the Federal and Provincial levels. An entire law dedicated to whistle-blowers and their protection has never been introduced in Pakistan and we hope that it is given the importance it deserves.

TI Pakistan also approves and advocates the seminal legislation of the ‘Right to Public Services’ created by KPK. Every day, TI Pakistan’s legal advice center receives a multitude of complaints from ordinary citizens about the government’s non-delivery of basic services. These are complaints related to the police department, health departments, education ministries, etc. Thus, TI Pakistan advocates that all provinces and the federal level, work towards following KPK’s example of this important legislation.

TI Pakistan constantly reminds the leaders of the country that corruption is the major cause of all ills in the nation. If the leaders become more transparent in their actions, the citizens will reap the benefits and live a better life.
Part 1 – Review

1. Changes in Situational Dynamics

Local bodies in Pakistan are much needed grassroots organizations that carry out the required administrative functions and inevitably devolve power and authority to the district, sub-district and community level. However, these local government institutions have seldom been provided adequate room and resources to carry out their tasks efficiently. This is against the principles of Pakistan’s constitution, Article 140A of which states that: “Each province shall, by law, establish a local government system and devolve political, administrative and financial responsibility and authority to the elected representatives of the local governments.”

The representation of marginalized groups of society that include women, working class, youth and minorities is being further reduced. Worst of all is the fact that the local representatives are usually not representative of the people as they are people who are well connected with the existing political parties and may not necessarily reflect the aspirations of the people concerned. This further diminishes the voices of concerned citizens and will do little to address their grievances. Local democratic institutions are essential for strengthening national democracy. Any step taken to strip these institutions of their core municipal functions will reduce the political rights of the citizenry.

What is needed in this day and age is a reformed local government system that boosts democracy in Pakistan through devolution of power to the local bodies. This can be done by electing local councils according to a list system of proportional representation. Only when such reforms are brought about can local governance will allow for a more participatory approach. Elected local governments could be a stabilizing force for the country, by establishing governance accountability and increasing a culture of participation. It is vital to better these systems all over Pakistan to deal with a variety of problems; be it economic development, rising crime, terrorism, employment, health and education.

Post 18th Amendment Pakistan has brought about changes in the federal structure of Pakistan by allowing the provinces to take the lead in areas traditionally under the control of the central government. Local government is one of these areas. It is necessary for the provinces to provide the relevant space, resources and structure to allow local governments to flourish. International experience has shown the benefits of these structures in terms of service delivery and what the involvement of citizens at the grassroots’ level can bring about. It is imperative for all the stakeholders to take advantage of this unprecedented opportunity to bring about a citizen-led style of governance.

2. Progress Review

2.1 USAID Anti-Fraud Hotline (AFH)

Anti-Fraud Hotline (AFH) has successfully completed the first quarter of its sixth year. The project was conceived to establish an oversight mechanism for projects undertaken with the aid of USAID funds,
including the US $7.5 Billion of Kerry Lugar Bill. AFH has thus far played a pivotal role in ensuring transparency and prevention of corruption in the utilization of the grants.

The activities of AFH consequently help facilitate the distressed and deprived citizens, by ensuring that relief and development resources reach the intended beneficiaries and also encourage citizens to pursue corruption related complaints either as a victim or witness of corruption in USAID funded projects, which they can report by contacting the AFH. The AFH forwards the complaints, after sifting according to an agreed protocol, to the Office of Inspector General (OIG) for investigation. The OIG has recovered Millions of Dollars based on their investigations on the reports of AFH.

The complaint management cell employs multilingual trained complaint management officers, who receive complaints through toll free hotline, **sms, whatsapp, facebook**, email, website, and walk in complainants. After a careful revision and assessment the complaints are reported to OIG, who is the only agency authorized to view the complaints, and this ensures integrity of the complainant’s information.

AFH does not only focus on reporting complaints regarding corruption but also works towards spreading awareness against corruption hazards. A number of workshops have been arranged targeting the USAID implementing partners from private sector as well as Government to Government partners. The aim of the workshops is to educate the participants on corruption risks and also to provide them with relevant information that would help them in fighting and reporting corruption. During the year 4 Awareness and Prevention workshops were organized. Approximately 100 participants attended in each workshop. Representatives from USAID, OIG, NAB and TI Pakistan gave presentations related to the topic. Apart from reporting complaints AFH also scans and monitors local newspapers for the violation of PPRA rules in USAID funded projects.

Since inception AFH has received over 67,000 calls, a huge volume considering the environment in Pakistan. Citizens are highly reluctant in reporting issues and cases of fraud to any authority, due to their mistrust in the Government department’s ability to resolve their complaints. AFH has successfully formulated and uploaded over 7,000 complaints out of this call volume. These complaints have been forwarded to the OIG for investigation. OIG’s investigations have resulted in the recovery and savings of USAID funds worth Millions of Dollars.

A number of workshops were arranged during the year. Details are as follows:

A workshop was organized by Transparency International Pakistan, to spread awareness among the youth, on the **29th April 2015**, at Pearl Continental Hotel, Lahore. The objective of the workshop was to highlight the detrimental effects of corruption in our society and how the youth can contribute in helping curb corruption for the betterment of the country to ensure one nation corruption free future generations. Transparency International Pakistan invited students from 15 Universities from Lahore to take part in the workshop. Approximately 80 students participated. The speakers were from USAID, Judiciary, Civil Society, Academicians and TI Pakistan.
Another workshop was organized by TI Pakistan in collaboration with USAID/ OIG on Fraud Awareness and Prevention for USAID Government to Government Projects, on 21st of May, 2015 at Serena Hotel, Islamabad. The objective of the workshop was to spread awareness among Government officials; working on USAID funded G2G projects across Pakistan, regarding corruption and how it undermines economy and development. There were 81 participants who attended the workshop. Speakers from USAID, OIG NAB and TI Pakistan gave presentation.

Transparency International Pakistan with the collaboration of USAID/ OIG conducted a workshop on “Fraud awareness and Prevention” on the 26th of May, 2015 at Marriot Hotel, Karachi. The objective of the workshop was to spread awareness among the representatives of Government departments, currently implementing USAID funded G2G projects, regarding corruption and the measures that can be put into practice to combat this menace. The workshop provided a platform, where Government recipients of USAID grants had the opportunity to speak with the representatives of USAID, OIG, NAB, SPPRA, and TI Pakistan, and share their concerns regarding anti-corruption challenges and problems of mutual interests, and to exchange views on the most important steps that businesses, government and civil society can take together to promote anti-corruption strategies. Altogether 62 participants attended the workshop. The speakers were from USAID, OIG, NAB, SPPRA and TI Pakistan.

In the 4th quarter a workshop on Fraud Awareness and Prevention for USAID implementing partners was arranged on November 13, 2015 at Marriott Hotel, Islamabad which brought together 83 participants. Representatives from USAID, OIG and NAB and TI Pakistan gave the presentations related to the topic. Apart from reporting complaints.
2.2. Advocacy and Legal Advice Centre (ALAC)

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 targeting specifically youth, women, and entrepreneurs. These activities included Free Legal Advice camps, Rights to Information workshops, awareness seminars, and walks focusing anti-corruption awareness, addressing corruption related problems of the citizens and general awareness of the laws. The awareness of the women of Pakistan has also remained its priority, and their participation in ALAC’s activities remained significant.

In the first quarter, ALAC organized Mobile ALAC camps in collaboration with its local partners in Badin, Burewala, Toba Tek Singh and Swat and provided free legal advice to the victims and witnesses of corruption. A seminar was also arranged in Bahawalpur region in which Director Anti-Corruption Establishment Bahawalpur Region addressed the audience. He also told in detail about the function/rules and regulations of Punjab Anti- corruption establishment and said that any person can lodge complaints with proof against the officers/officials of the Punjab Government in Bahawalpur region. He told the participants that corruption undermines the foundation of democratic institutions by distorting electoral processes, perverting the rule of law which nurtures corruption in a society. In the same quarter another seminar was arranged in district Vehari which addressed how corruption exploited the women’s rights in Pakistan. A large gathering of women attended the seminar and realized the important of anti-corruption activities for their rights. The seminar helped women to understand
corruption which undermines democratic institutions, slows economic development and contributes to governmental instability.

In the second quarters, ten Mobile ALAC camps provided free legal advice in Bahwalpur, Vehari, Quetta, Badin, Charsadda, Zarghoon Abad, Khushab, Faisalabad, Burewala and Chichawatni regions to the citizens. A workshop was also arranged on Anti-Corruption Initiatives focusing how they can take part in anti-corruption activities.

In the third quarter, ALAC arranged more Mobile ALAC camps in Lower Dir, Labour Colony Quetta, Sahiwal and Chichawatni. A large number of people including women were given free advice. In these gatherings people also shared their experiences of corruption which helped them to be more aware of corrupt practices and remedies. In the last quarter, six Mobile ALACs in Khusab, Kallat, Jhang, Larkana, Mian Wali, Zairat and Vehari provided free legal advice to large number of people helping them to fight against corruption.

On International Anti-Corruption day, 9th December 2015, ALAC arranged walks and seminars in ten districts including Bakkhar, Hyderabad, Jacobabad, Kallat, Khushab, Mardan, Toba Tek Singh, and Vehari. TI Pakistan representative Ashfaq Ahmed also participated in one of the walk and seminar held in Vehari and raised awareness among people against corruption and corrupt practices and told them that corruption is a complex social, political and economic phenomenon that affects all countries.
2.3 Youth Integrity Project

Transparency International Pakistan’s Youth Integrity Project is based on a simple fact; the youth constitute 66% of the population of Pakistan. TI Pakistan is aware that these young people have great potential but this can only be harnessed to its maximum capacity if they are steered in the right direction. TI Pakistan organized a number of events keeping this objective in mind.

A Youth Leadership and Integrity Workshop was conducted at Ziauddin University in Karachi on January 21, 2015 and was attended by over 250 students. A group discussion took place where students were informed about qualities of a good leader and how they can utilize these qualities for betterment of the society. They all agreed that corruption was rooted in us and needed to be taken out. This event ultimately led to the creation of Social Justice Society at Ziauddin University.

Another seminar was conducted at University of Sindh, Jamshoro on 3rd February 2015 titled ‘Irregularities in the Education System and how to reduce t’. Around 200 students were informed about issues in the education sector of Pakistan and were provided practical solutions to deal with this menace.

An event was conducted at COMSATS University in Islamabad on ‘The Role of Youth in Combatting Corruption’ on 10th March 2015. This event was attended by around 200 students. The main speaker, a former Director General of the National Accountability Bureau informed the students of the sources, facts, and statistics of corruption in Pakistan.

Qurtaba University Hayatabad, Peshawar in collaboration with Transparency International Pakistan, arranged a One Day seminar on “Leadership and Integrity in Politics” on 27th May 2015. Speakers talked about Youth and Education, Integrity in Politics. Pakistan’s Youth and Politics and Leadership.
A very comprehensive, thought provoking and expressive lecture on Leadership at National College of Business Administration & Economics, Lahore was held on May 25, 2015. Speakers defined Leadership and its Interpersonal Effectiveness. They explained attributes of a Leader, differences between management skills, leadership skills and Leadership styles.

Preston University in collaboration with TI Pakistan organized a seminar on Good Governance on May 30, 2015 at the main campus of Preston University. The presentations highlighted the active role youth can play in the fight against corruption. The speakers shared their views on Good Governance and pointed out that good comes out when there is honesty and justice. Therefore, the youth must be honest to themselves first and then to others. Around 150 students participated in the event.

Seminar on “Empowering Youth to Combat Corruption” was organized on May 29, 2015, at Sardar Bahadur Khan Women’s University. The speakers spoke on how the youth could play their part in combatting corruption

Objective of the Event

- Youth have power and can use it to curb corruption
- Role of Youth in fighting corruption
- Empowering Youth to Fight Corruption
- To sensitization Youth against Combat Corruption
2.3(a) **International Youth Camp**

Last **January 4-10, 2015**, different Transparency International (TI) chapters all over Asia sent 33 youth representatives to the first International Youth Camp organized by TI Cambodia. TI Pakistan sent two highly motivated youngsters to the camp. The week long camp provided the youth representatives with opportunities to learn about good governance, acquire skills in using ICT tools that will help them fight corruption in their home countries, and network with like-minded young people from the region. But perhaps, the highlight of Camp was the creation of the Youth Movement for Transparency Asia-Pacific (YMTA), seven country strong network of young people committed to the global fight against corruption.

2.3 (b) **Youth Integrity Survey**

A Youth Integrity Survey was carried out by TI Pakistan. Respondents were from all four provinces of Pakistan as well as Gilgit Baltistan. This survey aims to inform every stakeholder about the perception of youth on corruption in Pakistan and what they think will help to reduce this menace. The report of the survey is available at the following link: [http://transparency.org.pk/documents/yip_report15.pdf](http://transparency.org.pk/documents/yip_report15.pdf)

2.4 **Right to Information Awareness**

International experience indicates a strong link between effective RTI laws, their use and good governance and transparency. TI Pakistan strongly believes that citizens should have the right to access to the information granted under the 19A clause of the 1973 constitution of Pakistan. It is due to this vision, in 2015, ALAC
Pakistan in collaboration with its local partners/NGOs organized 23 capacity building workshops in various parts of the country that trained around 600 individuals including youth, women, entrepreneurs, teachers and social workers. These workshops held in Sibi, Mardan, Bahawlpur, Khushab, Toba Tek Singh, Badin, Burewala, Jacobabad, Abbottabad, Chitral, Islamabad, Kallat, Hyderabad, Mansehra, Multan and Swabi provided capacity building to the participants and trained them to write RTI application using RTI/FOI laws of their respective provinces.

The participants learned how to file RTI application and someone of them started using this law to access to the required information. For instance, after the workshop in Mardan organized in collaboration with Movement for Rural Development Organization, participants from village Kander, village Manga, and Khazana Dheri sent RTI requests to the district Public Health Office to inquire about the non-functioning of water and sanitation schemes in their respective villages and demanded to provide the budget copy. Another participant from Tehsil Katlang who attended in the seminar on RTI in district Mardan wrote an RTI request to the Health department inquiring about the annual budget of Mardan Medical Complex. In a similar manner, a student from Mardan inquired about the education budget of the whole district of previous and current years.

Similarly, after the workshop in Vehari organized in collaboration with Sudhar Development Organization, a participant filed three RTI requests: one was to the Provincial Highway department asking them for the budget of Kachi Paki Road and two were to the Town Municipal Administration, Burewala for the Town Budget 2015-16 and budget of Tehsil Headquarter Hospital of the last three years. After two month of struggle, he received the information from the concerned departments.
2.4 (a) Seminars on Freedom of Information & Whistle Blower Protection

On January 24, 2015, TI Pakistan in collaboration with National Accountability Bureau (NAB) organized a seminar on Freedom of Information and Whistleblower Protection in Karachi at Pearl Continental Hotel which was attended by some 100 participants from various sectors.

The speakers from Bolo Bhi, Pakistan Press Foundation, CPDI, Representatives of TIP & NAB and our Guests speakers shared their invaluable experience regarding RTI and its existing need of modification on provincial and federal level. DG NAB Sindh stressed on the importance of Whistleblowers stating that Whistleblowers are important applicants and therefore they must be motivated to report the wrong-doings taking place in the society. Various important stakeholders participated in the important event including NGOs, Government officials, civil society and media representatives covered the significant event as well.

Another seminar was organized by Transparency International Pakistan in collaboration with National Accountability Bureau, Punjab on Right to Information and Whistleblower Protection Law in Lahore on March 25, 2015. Chairman, Transparency International Pakistan stated that strong Right to Information and Whistleblower Protection Laws were needed for the citizens to hold their leaders and officials accountable. He also called upon the public institutions to prioritize anti-corruption efforts to rebuilt public trust. Other speakers presented their experiences and stressed on the need for better RTI and Whistle Blower laws The important event was attended by various stakeholders including policy-makers, civil society activists, government officials, youth and media representatives.
Transparency International Pakistan (TI Pakistan) in collaboration with National Accountability Bureau (NAB) organized a third seminar on “Right to Information & Whistleblower Protection” on June 15, 2015 at Serena Hotel, Islamabad. The important event was attended by around 100 participants from various sectors. Chairman National Accountability Bureau (NAB) said the Freedom of Information Act, 2002 is not only limited in scope, but due to lack of advocacy campaigns, its implementation mechanism is very weak. The NAB chairman said that the NAB keeping in view the importance of whistle blowers protection and right to information has drafted the “whistle blower protection Act” and forwarded it for vetting to Ministry of Law, Justice and Human Rights. The Ministry of Law after vetting has finalized the draft bill and it was also approved by Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif. Now, the whistle blower draft bill will be presented to the federal cabinet for approval and afterwards sent to the National Assembly, he said. The Adviser, Transparency International Pakistan said that this would be the last democratic government, if it fails in taking concrete measures for eradication of corruption. While talking about the Whistle blower Protection, he said that only KP had a mention about Whistle blower protection in its RTI law but the federal authorities have yet to promulgate the law. He said that the law should be promulgated to curb corruption.

2.4 (b) RTI Coalition, Sindh

TI Pakistan is continuously supporting civil society efforts in the lobbying for the enactment of RTI laws. TI Pakistan is a part of a coalition of 26 civil society organizations in Sindh to enact effective RTI laws in Sindh. TI Pakistan believes that this is high time to approve and implement international standard RTI laws at Federal and Provincial levels to empower citizens access to information for transparency and accountability. The Coalition drafted proposed laws and forwarded to the Sindh Government. TI Pakistan on its own drafted proposed Right to Information, Whistle Blower protection and Right to Services laws and forwarded to the Federal and Provincial Government. TI Pakistan is lobbying the Governments to enact the laws. There has been some progress in the Federal, Punjab and KPK Governments in the enactment of the laws.

2.5 Eye on Corruption

“Eye on Corruption” is a project focused on empowering women to address corruption in the education sector. The aim of the project is to engage an increasing number of people, especially women, to help them stand up for their rights. The project empowers women in the villages situated in rural Sindh. A women’s monitoring committee, ‘Maa Committee’, is formed in selected villages and are trained to utilize technology such as mobile phones to pressurize the government.
to make their villages’ ‘ghost schools’ functional again. Skype trainings, workshops and street theatres were held for engaging more women.

Women’s assemblies were held in the target villages on a number of occasions. The rationale for the village assembly was to introduce the selected Maa Committee to the village and brief them about their duties, while briefing the village women about the importance of their role in their children’s education. The role of technology was also briefed during the assembly.

The Third Women’s Assembly of the focused on getting a report from each Maa Committee member, as to how have they functioned as agents of change, and what were the outcomes and problems faced by them during their mobilization. The community women were also asked for their feedback on the work done by the Maa Committee. The assemblies were generally attended by approximately 90 women. Maa Committee members came forth and talked about their input in ensuring the children attend school. The Maa Committee members were presented with cell phones to help them with the reporting phase of the project.

2.6 16th International Anti-Corruption Conference (IACC)

16th International Anti-Corruption Conference (IACC) from 2nd – 4th September 2015 was organized in Putrajaya, Malaysia.

International Anti-Corruption Conference (IACC) is the world premier forum that brings together civil society, heads of state and the private sector to tackle the increasingly sophisticated challenges posed by corruption. The IACC draws attention to corruption by raising awareness and stimulating debate. It fosters the global exchange of experience and methodologies in controlling corruption. The conferences promote international cooperation among agencies and citizens from all parts of the world, helping to develop personal relationships by providing the opportunity for face-to-face dialogue and direct liaison between representatives from the agencies and organizations taking part.

Some key themes from the 16th International Anti-Corruption Conference;
Participants focused on the many ways they can act together to ensure integrity and stop corruption.
Some key themes from the 16th International Anti-Corruption Conference were;
Efforts to recover stolen assets are as important as making sure there is no safe haven for the corrupt or a way for them to enjoy illicit wealth. It should be made impossible for the corrupt to use diplomatic passports and investor’s visa programmes to avoid justice.

The G20 and non-governmental organizations have called on countries to impose travel restrictions on individuals suspected of corruption, believing that, if sufficient guarantees are put in place, these measures can act as a sanction as well as disincentive. These restrictions must be enforced so that the corrupt cannot easily travel to expand their illegal activities, as well as buy luxury goods and real estate. Professionals – such as bankers, lawyers, real estate agents, accountants – who fail to exercise adequate due diligence, thus allowing the movement of illicit funds across borders must themselves be sanctioned.

The corrupt should not be able to use secret companies to hide their wealth. Banks should make every effort to comply with anti-money laundering laws and prevent money laundering from flourishing, while other sectors such as the accountancy and the legal professions should stop facilitating corruption. The international anti-money laundering legal framework is inadequate and should be strengthened to ensure more robust control and punishment. Open Contracting should become a key tool for all governments. It is relevant across all sectors of government, from education, health to infrastructure that ensures governments receive value for money, citizens are able to participate in the decision making process, and allow fair competition for business.

Grand corruption should become a crime of international law. This will enable international institutions and alliances to prosecute offenders, as well as develop additional international mechanisms to apprehend, prosecute, judge, and sentence those who have committed crimes of grand corruption. TI Pakistan was represented by its Adviser at the 16th IACC. In the context of the discussions, the delegates called for the full independence and autonomy of all anti-corruption bodies.

2.7 Procurement Watch

Public Procurement is one of the fortes of TI Pakistan. This year TI Pakistan monitored the procurements of the Federal and the four Provincial Governments. It has been noticed that almost all the procuring agencies respond to the letters of TI Pakistan and rectify the violation of rules pointed out by TI Pakistan. Approximately 30% of the country’s budget is spent in Public Procurement and this sector alone is responsible for the major corruption in the country. Due to the increase in the scope of work additional staff has been employed to scan the newspaper and PPRA website of both the Federal and Provincial Governments for violation of PPRA rules. TI Pakistan’s watchdog activities procurement agencies once reported by TI Pakistan to the Regulatory Authorities are careful that they do not make similar mistakes in their procurement processes.

3. Management, Organizational Changes, and Staff Composition

A new trustee was elected to the Board bringing the total to 9. Members of the organization played an active role in TI Pakistan’s activities. The top management remained the same. There were some employees who left the firm for moving abroad or for better prospects within the country. Suitable candidates were appointed in their place. The new employees have been trained and are playing an important role in the organization. Transparency International Pakistan continues to being a watchdog
for anti-corruption and writes to the regulatory bodies for violations of the law. Training was imparted to employees to improve their capacity.

4. Lessons Learnt and Good Practices

2015 was a busy year. Emphasis was given to spreading the message at the grass root so that ordinary people could be involved in the fight against corruption. Partnership with existing civil society organization was strengthened while that with new civil society organizations was developed. Relationship with the Government improved during the year. The Government approached TI Pakistan seeking its expertise in many matters. TI Pakistan also made a concerted effort in meeting donors and informing them of the activities undertaken by TI Pakistan and its achievements.

Part 2 – Plan of Operations, Planning the Future

1. Focus & Priorities for the year

TI Pakistan has established itself as one of the most credible organizations in Pakistan and has collaborated with many local and international organizations. It works all over the country with the Government, Business, Civil Society, Media and the general public and has signed MoUs with many Government Agencies to assist them in complying with procurement rules and to build up their capacity to eradicate corruption and corrupt practices in Pakistan. The technical and legal expertise of TI Pakistan have allowed it to effectively monitor the implementation activities of the major public and private sector projects in the country and spot corruption related incidents. For instance, there have been recoveries and savings of 124 million dollars of USAID funds due to the operation of the Anti-Fraud Hotline by TI Pakistan. Similarly, since the restoration of the independence of Judiciary in 2007, TI Pakistan has frequently approached the country’s highest courts to take suo moto notice of high profile corruption cases. With TI Pakistan’s proactive intervention many cases have successfully been resolved.

2. Poverty Alleviation

While Pakistan is doing negligibly well in fighting corruption as indicated by country’s improved ranking in the Corruption Perception Index (CPI) 2014, but the daunting effect of corruption namely poverty continues to pose a challenge for Pakistan. In more recent times, Pakistan has witnessed a steady increase in poverty levels. It is estimated that nearly 60 million Pakistanis subsist below the poverty line. In monetary terms, this means that major chunk of the population cannot afford $30 a month. Perhaps, the connection between corruption and poverty may be ambivalent but these figures do highlight the widening gap between the haves and have-nots in Pakistani society. The two are also inherently dependent on each other: the misappropriation of public funds and pervasive corruption in the governmental departments makes the poor more poor because of lack of mechanisms that could
redistribute the resources impartially and efficiently. To address this twin challenge of ending poverty and corruption, TI Pakistan has devised number of anti-corruption measures for both public and private sectors to promote accountability and transparency in all sectors of Pakistan. This will have a direct impact on poverty reduction. Similarly, TI Pakistan also helps improve understanding of the Right to Information laws and stronger implementation of it in Pakistan. Such efforts will enable citizens to voice their opinions about poor service delivery and corruption in various sectors of the country and help bridge gap between citizens and public institutions.

3. Promoting Gender Equality

Gender Inequality is a serious problem confronting socio-economic growth of Pakistan. On one hand society’s patriarchal mindset deters women from playing their effective role and on other hand women in Pakistan experience worst Institutional inequality in terms of access to education, employment, health and other basic amenities of life. The annual Gender Gap Index 2014 by the World Economic Forum ranks Pakistan 141 out of 142, second to last in global gender equality. This inequality gets deeper as one digs down to its various dimensions, the most notable being access to education, equality of rights in the workplace and equality of income. Various studies point out that gender inequality carries an adverse impact on economic development. To provide an enabling environment for women empowerment, TI Pakistan strives to render a platform that enables women to participate, voice their concerns and acquire the skills necessary to make their equal mark in the society. TI Pakistan gives special consideration to encouraging women to participate in its outreach activities and anti-corruption workshops and seminar. The Eye on Corruption: Empowering Women for Change project highlights our fight towards gender equality. Besides this, through the platform of TI Pakistan’s flagship program namely Advocacy and Legal Advice center (ALAC), TI Pakistan provides legal advice and counseling to women about their rights and guides them in the process of attaining their rights through the judicial system of Pakistan.

4. Good Governance

Though Pakistan is a democracy but the governance is far from being beneficial to the populace. The reason is the absence of transparent and accountable mechanisms which engage citizens in the decision making process. There is a direct relationship between transparency, accountability and good governance. Moreover, Pakistan has the required legal framework in place to curb and punish corrupt and fraudulent practices but the lack of implementation of these laws is a real problem. Currently, there are two anti-corruption related laws that are in place namely Prevention of Corruption Act enforced in 1947 and the National Accountability Bureau Ordinance enacted in 2000. The inadequate implementation of these has made it difficult for corruption to be eradicated from public institutions and private sector. Through its work, TI Pakistan is striving for a corruption free Pakistan but the most serious obstacle in achieving this objective remains lack of political will. The Executive branch has failed to contain corrupt practices from within the Government Ministries and other departments. Similarly, many elected members of different political parties are engaged in massive corruption through award of contracts and nepotism in appointment of people. Ensuring that good governance standards and practices are implemented across the board, TI Pakistan has undertaken 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 Equality of Human Rights:

Preservation of Civil Liberties is a fundamental responsibility of a democratic system. While Pakistan has done consistently dismal on protection of human rights, TI Pakistan has made an effort to bring about the full observance for the people of their civil liberties and improve prevailing conditions of human rights violations. With its awareness programs, TI Pakistan is making incredible contributions in laying foundation of a truly democratic Pakistan where each of its citizens is held equal in the eyes of law and no individual is considered above 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”. Over the past several years, Pakistanis have witnessed some devastating effects of climate change. According to the Pakistan Economic Survey, Pakistan lost a total of 3,072 lives and $16 billion to the floods in 2010, 2011, and 2012; consequently the country’s economic growth has been severely affected. Similarly, it is estimated that more than 35% of Pakistan’s population do not have an access to safe drinking water and the availability continues to plummet below 1000 cubic meters per capita against the global risk threshold of 1700 cubic meters per person. To comprehensively deal with Food insecurity, water scarcity and climate change, TI Pakistan is striving for transparency in management of water resources and land management. On this front also, there is a lack of political will to tackle these urgent problems which directly affect the very survival of Pakistan.

7. 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 5 males and 4 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 as on December 31st, 2013 comprises of the following nine 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 Parvaiz                             Trustee
9. Chief Justice (R) Haziqul Khairi                Trustee

The Board meets once in each quarter. The Board provides oversight to the TI Pakistan Secretariat. The Executive Director presents details of the activities taking place during the quarter and submits
an unaudited statement of accounts for the quarter. Members are invited to all the events organized by TI Pakistan. An annual members meeting of members takes place each December.

Mr. Saad Rashid is the Executive Director of TI-P. During the year 2015, he has been ably supported at the Secretariat by:

1. Syed Fawad Gilani
2. Mohammad Ali Taj
3. Syed Kamran Ahmed
4. Ashfaqe Ahmed
5. Mohammad Safdar Shaikh
6. Abdullah Tashfeen
7. Arwa Saif-ud-Din
8. Tariq Mahmood
9. Mansoor Iqbal
10. Mohammad Irfan Khan
11. Aneela Khan
12. Mohammad Imran Khan
13. Mumtaz Khan
14. Akber Panjwani
15. Beenish Ahmed
16. Maryam Khalid
17. Syeda Arj Naz
18. Huma Ashar
19. Anum Sikander
20. Shahrukh Kaleem
21. Abdul Rasheed
22. Waqas Khan
23. Amna Khatoon

Quarterly Narrative and Financial Reports are sent to the donors. Meetings are also held to discuss the progress of the projects. An Annual Work Plan is forwarded at the beginning of each year of the project, which is approved by the donor. TI Pakistan implements its activities according to the work plan.

Part 3 - Conclusions, Critical Assumptions, Risks, Open Issues:

To rid the country from the menace of corruption the political will has to be there. Unfortunately though the Government leaders, Opposition, Bureaucracy and the media cry hoarse over corruption issues, they have not taken steps to curb it. Laws are already in place. The Government and the bureaucracy have to follow the law in letter and spirit. There needs to be transparency in the action of the Government. The implementation of Right to Information laws has to be improved. The RTI laws have to be strengthened and Whistle Blower protection and Rights to Services laws have to be promulgated. Institutions have to be strengthened. Judiciary has to take a proactive role and dispense speedy justice. If the people get a decision in their cases in courts in a short time, there will be fewer cases in courts as those elements
that just go to court to delay justice knowing that if they file a case, it will be years before a decision will be forthcoming and they can thwart justice in this manner.

In the elections of 2013, it was seen that the Governments in power that had not done much for alleviating the miserable conditions of the masses were defeated in the elections. The new governments have done considerable more in the field of education and health but considerable more needs to be accomplished. However, corruption has not been tackled and the general population has to bear the brunt of this malaise. It affects the vulnerable section of the population more as they already have less to spend and corruption eats into their meager resources. It is hoped that the Government realizes the importance of curbing corruption as there would be a general election in another couple of years and corruption will be a factor in deciding which party will come into power.