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Debate Competition
At University of Karachi, 19th April, 2008

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Editorial

Judiciary Fighting for Justice

A very universal concept for the rule of law is, societies can live with poverty, hunger or illiteracy but can't live without justice and rule of law. In this sense, Pakistan, with the blessings of our politicians, is a very unique country with unique people. Pakistan (has) suffered from the four repeated interventions of the army in politics. These interventions blatantly drowned the country in crisis and calamity. The past military interventions consequently laid the foundation of corruption, break up of East and West Pakistan, brought drugs and Kalashnikov culture and sectarianism in the country. This time the army intervention has created fear of the break-up of FATA due to the interference of external forces. Along with it the most devastating step was taken by the government—the removal of judges; an illegal and unconstitutional move which brought protests, demonstrations and bloodshed in the country.



The judiciary has always suffered from the government policies; mainly in the era of army interventions. This is the first time in the history of Pakistan and also of subcontinent that sixty judges of Pakistan have been fired, arrested and detained at their houses. This is what we call the enlightened modernization brought by our honorable president of the country. After the February 2008 elections, the so called democracy in the country is struggling for the independence of judiciary. But, the fact is that democracy can never be established without an independent judiciary. There are currently over 20,000 cases pending before the country's Supreme Court alone. There are more than 3500 other courts in the country, which in total have over one million cases pending before them. These figures can increase if the efforts of lawyers and civilians to restore judiciary do not achieve success soon.

The protests and demonstration all over the country for the independence of judiciary has left thousands of lawyers injured and some killed brutally. This illegal conduct is degrading the country's image and lowering the respect for judiciary amongst the citizens. After terrorism, the judicial crises has had a shameful impact on the image of Pakistan around the world.

Whilst the pressure has been placed on the government by the foreign governments and organizations to reinstate the judiciary, Transparency International in its regional meeting also calls upon the Pakistan government to resolve the judiciary issue soon for the sake of the country's own image and development. Judiciary, as a key institution of a country, is committed to a set of guiding principles, access to justice, equality, fairness, integrity, independence, accountability; and restoration of public trust and confidence. So, in a country where the judiciary is fighting for justice, one can imagine the condition of other institutions of the country.

In this regard, a lecture on "Accountability and rule of law" was organized by the YinG Club of TI-Pakistan to educate the youth about the importance of rule of law and to mobilize themselves to raise their voice against injustices.

As someone said, "If the constitution is the soul of a nation, then judiciary is its heart". Unfortunately both our soul and heart are in danger. The lawyer's movement including long march and protests hopefully will be successful very soon because the fact is that truth always finds its way. Judiciary will win the war of independence.

Annual members Meeting 2008

The annual members meeting of Transparency International Pakistan was held at Senator Room, Hotel Marriott on Saturday May 11, 2008.

Mr Saad Rashid, Executive Director gave a power point on the activities that were undertaken in the last year. He informed the members regarding the setting up of a complaint center at Battel, Mansehra for ERRA affectees, dissemination of the NCPS corruption Survey, the workshops conducted for the replication of Integrity Pact, the information material distributed, the work with school teachers and students, the workshop, seminars and convention for the youth, the establishing of YinG Clubs, and the press releases and TV interviews at the release of the CPI, GCB and GCR. He then informed the members the outcomes of the project and the objectives of ACPP phase II. He also briefly mentioned the major activities planned to achieve these objectives.

Ms Shamiem Kazmi, MD Marketing & Research Consultants gave a brief description of the methodology of the National Corruption Perception Survey of 2002 and 2006. Mr Syed Adil Gilani, Chairman Board of Trustees gave a presentation on Advocacy & Legal Advice Center (ALAC). He informed the members that TI-Pakistan had requested for funds and as soon as these are made available, an ALAC Center will be set up. He discussed the concept, the objectives, the activities planned to achieve the objectives and the implementation mechanisms.

A lot of discussions took place in the open forum. It was recommended that a copy of the NCPS report be dispatched to all members, elected MPAs and MNAs. Members requested to contact the National Reconstruction Bureau for replication of complaint centers in other towns and cities. The questionnaire on the NCPS 2008 was request to be sent to the Board and Advisory committee members before finalization. It was recommended that sectors such as private schools, private hospitals and the private sector should also be surveyed. Members proposed that there should be meetings at least twice a year. It was also suggested that TI-Pakistan should contact private sector to sign MOUs to adopt anti bribery practices.

Transparency International Annual Asia Pasific Meeting 2008 Manilla, Philippines

The Annual Meeting of Transparency International (TI) Asia Pacific chapters, was held in Manila, Philippines from 21st to 25th May, 2008. TI-Pakistan was represented by Mr. Saad Rashid and Mr. Syed Adil Gilani. Mr. Saad Rashid gave presentations on the Success of TI-Pakistan in the year 2007 and the activities of 2008. To enlighten all the TI chapters, he gave brief description of all the programs undertaken by TI-Pakistan. He discussed the achievements in the procurement sector to train the officials on PPRA rules 2004 to encourage more departments to adopt these rules, the establishment of complaint centers in different cities of Pakistan, the dissemination of NCPS and the Global corruption reports and the success in the awareness program of 'youth in governance' and 'child view of corruption'.

Mr. Syed Adil Gillani was the facilitator in the session on civil society approaches to curbing corruption in public procurement and lessons learnt from the Anti-corruption Movement. TIAP chapters of India, Indonesia and Philippines gave presentations in this session. They discussed the working of their chapters with local government and with the private sector to increase transparency in public contracting.

The 'United Nations Convention against Corruption' was one of the sessions of the workshop. The importance of UNCAC and need of the role of civil society coalition was highlighted. The Regional chapters discussed to framework the development of a regional programme to promote the ratification, implementation and the monitoring of the UNCAC. TI-Pakistan representative Mr. Saad Rashid presented a brief power point presentation on the position of the Government of Pakistan. All the regional chapters approved the concept of effective monitoring and enforcement of the Convention, as well as its full ratification, as a priority for the TIAP and the broader TI movement.

The session on preventing corruption in humanitarian assistance highlighted the civil society experiences and tools for preventing corruption in humanitarian assistance. The TI regional chapters shared their role with the coalition partners in this regard. Mr. Syed Adil Gilani presented a paper on TIP's experience on 'The transparent use of Earthquake Reconstruction Fund'. He also informed the participants that TIP has set up a complaint center in collaboration with a local NGO to follow up their claims for financial relief from Earthquake Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Authority.

The youth is considered as a more enthusiastic and revolutionary part of a nation. A workshop was organized aimed to develop the youth integrity promotion program. The chapters discussed the key building blocks of a regional program for youth. The regional chapters Korea, Thailand, PNG, China and Pakistan shared their experiences on youth and anticorruption education program. Mr. Saad Rashid presented a detailed presentation on Youth in Governance Program of TI-Pakistan. YinG, a platform developed by TI-P for the youngsters to enhance awareness of the evils of corruption, the issues of civil society and to find out and discover the ways to combat it. He also briefly discussed the Child's View of Corruption Program of TI-P, to involve

the children in the fight against corruption and get their perception of corruption.

The Meeting especially passed a resolution calling on the Pakistan Government to respect the constitutional provision for the judiciary to function independently and to reinstate the dismissed judges.

Rawalpindi e-complaint centre Joint effort by TI-Pakistan and CDG Rawalpindi

One of its kind development involving the combined efforts of city district government of Rawalpindi and TI-Pakistan is the establishment of the CDGR e-Complaint Center. The objective is to improve the transparency, quality and effectiveness of pro poor delivery services by the use of information technology.

Chaudhry Nisar Ali Khan MNA, inaugurated the complaint centre at the office of City District Government Rawalpindi on 24th June 2008 at 3 pm. In his inaugural speech, he appreciated the assistance of TI-Pakistan in setting of this centre. The DCO Rawalpindi, Syed Jamal Mustafa, Syed Adil Gilani, Chairman TI-Pakistan, Mr. Saad Rashid, Executive Director TI-P, Ms. Kaneez Fatima Muhammad Qasim, Senior Program Officer, SDC were also present at the inauguration.

TI-Pakistan has developed the necessary software based on the SQL open source platform for the City District Government Rawalpindi. The staff of the city government were imparted training by TI-Pakistan's IT experts. Residents living in the city district will be able to lodge their complaints regarding service deliveries through the internet, phone or by visiting the complaint centre.

This complaint centre has been developed under the 'OPEN' system or Online Procedures Enhancement for civil applications to achieve transparency in the city administration by reducing unnecessary delays or prevent unjust handling of civil affairs. The web based OPEN system allows citizens to keep an eye on how applications are dealt with especially in the area where irregularities are most likely to occur.

The complaint cell will help in continuous monitoring of the functions of the city district government, particularly with reference to redress of public grievances and complaints. The new facility for the public is based on the framework of guiding principles and practices aimed at ensuring highest standards of efficiency, integrity, accountability and transparency in governance. This united effort towards a common goal is another step by TI-Pakistan for transparent society.





Transparency International:

2008 Report on Revenue Transparency of Oil and Gas Companies

A majority of leading oil and gas companies are far from transparent when it comes to the payments they make to resource-rich countries, leaving the door open to corruption and hampering efforts to fight poverty. “The tragic paradox, that many resource-rich countries remain poor, stems from a lack of data on oil and gas revenues and how they are managed. Companies must do more to increase transparency”.

Revenue transparency report findings

The 2008 Report on Revenue Transparency of Oil and Gas Companies evaluates 42 leading international and national oil and gas companies operating in 21 countries, based on the transparency of their reporting, particularly on payments made to governments for resource extraction rights.

The report, based on data made publicly available by companies, categorises companies into high, middle and low performers. Only a third of companies evaluated in the report are considered high performers.

Oil and gas transparency fights poverty

Today, sixty percent of the world’s poorest people live in resource-rich countries. Most constitutions grant citizens ultimate ownership of their country’s natural resources. Yet much of the data on what companies pay for the right to exploit these resources and how this money is spent by host governments remains unpublished and beyond public scrutiny.

When companies and governments are fully transparent, citizens, journalists, civil society, researchers and investigators can track revenue flows, holding public officials to account and discouraging corruption. With oil prices at record highs and industry revenues in OPEC countries alone expected to reach nearly US \$1 trillion in 2008, the question of transparency has never been more critical.

A call to companies

Companies need to act quickly to introduce proactive reporting, rather than wait for legislation. In identifying high-performers, TI’s report shows that revenue reporting on a country-by-country basis, which is identified as best practice, is possible. As the companies with best results show, transparency and profitability are not mutually exclusive. To the contrary, greater transparency can enhance confidence in the financial markets and with stakeholders. “Revenue transparency is a win-win equation,” said Cobus de Swardt, Managing Director of TI. “The benefits to all, especially the world’s poorest,

can be enormous.”

Companies: just one piece of the puzzle

“We hope that this report helps motivate companies to improve their revenue transparency and that they understand that civil society stands ready as a constructive partner in this process,” added de Swardt. “And when we update the report data we look forward to seeing not only improved scores, but greater company engagement in our work. This is an issue that can only be tackled collaboratively.”

Analysing company performance is just one piece of the puzzle. Although the private sector must increase revenue transparency, governments of host countries are ultimately accountable for the management of their resources. They must therefore lead the drive for a more equitable exploitation of oil and gas wealth, by enacting, promoting and enforcing regulation. Future reports by Transparency International will look at the role of resource-rich country governments as well as those governments home to major extractive companies.



Recommendations based on the key findings of the report

- Oil and gas companies should proactively report in all areas relevant to revenue transparency on a country-by-country basis.
- Home governments and appropriate regulatory agencies should urgently consider introducing mandatory revenue transparency reporting for the operations of companies at home and abroad.
- Governments from oil and gas producing countries should urgently introduce regulations that require all companies operating in their territories to make public all information relevant to revenue transparency.
- Regulatory agencies and companies should improve the accessibility, comprehensiveness and comparability of reporting on all areas of revenue transparency by adopting a uniform global reporting standard.



Global Corruption Report 2008

Corruption in the water Sector

Water and corruption: a destructive partnership

Transparency International (TI) Global Corruption Report 2008 released on 25th June 2008. It analyzes that Corruption affects all aspects of the water sector, from water resources management to drinking water services, irrigation and hydropower.

The water crisis is undeniable and the corruption challenge it faces is urgent. More than 1 billion people worldwide have no guaranteed access to water and more than 2 billion are without adequate sanitation. It is estimated that by 2025 more than 3 billion people could be living in water stressed countries.

Corruption in Pakistan Water Sector since decades has been one of the major causes of slow economic development, shortage of power, irrigation as well as potable water. Water & Power Development Authority (WAPDA) is responsible for major development, operation, distribution and maintaining Dams, Barrages, Irrigation System, Hydropower Plants as well as Thermal Power Plants. Pakistan's Indus Basin Irrigation System, the world's largest water diversion scheme with more than 1.6 million kilometers of watercourses, is a prominent example of how corruption pervades economic development and distorts the priorities of infrastructure investment. Rather than counteract the pervasive dynamics of corruption. Pakistan's water sector, like many of those around the world, is fraught with large and small-scale corruption. According to a 2003 and 2006 survey by Transparency International, Pakistan's Water and Power Development Agency is perceived to be the second most corrupt institution in the country. Close to half of the more than 31,000 complaints received by Pakistan's anti-corruption ombudsman in 2002 were related to this one institution. The World Bank Pakistan water strategy report 2005 admits that top positions in the country's water bureaucracy are sold at a high price.

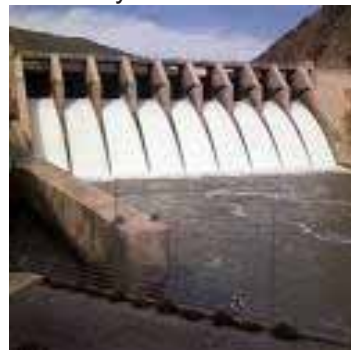
Global Corruption Report 2008 reveals, there are several encouraging initiatives from all over the world that demonstrate success in tackling water corruption. This is the pivotal message that more than twenty experts and practitioners emphasize in this report.

The second part of the Global Corruption Report 2008 provides a snapshot of corruption-related developments in thirty-five countries from all world regions.

Pakistan Country report comprises of Legal and institutional changes in 2007, application of Public Procurement Rules in Sindh, and Judicial crises occurred due to 9th March 2007 action against Chief Justice Iftikhar Muhammad Chaudhry, Military Role in grabbing of land,

companies, such as the military has held unaccountable power for most of Pakistan's sixty years of existence and the weapons procurement with the secrecy such deals attract – has provided a flourishing channel for corruption.

The GCR 2008 also analysis the scale of the inroads made by the military into 'civilian' sectors of Pakistan's economy, including land, construction, property, manufacture, fertilizers, agriculture, road-building, trucking, etc, and that full generals enjoy individual wealth in excess of US\$8.3 million, while President Musharraf has converted US\$690,000 of army-granted farmland in Islamabad into US\$10.34 million of movable assets. The report talks about the incident where Justice Chaudhry had reversed the privatization of Pakistan Steel Mills to friends of highest government functionaries and actively pursued the case of the several hundred 'missing persons' Since his appointment in June 2005 Chief Justice Chaudhry had worked to clear the backlog of cases



before the Supreme Court, then standing at 25,808. He had demonstrated an independence of mind that had been missing from the Supreme Court since 1999, when General Musharraf, having taken power, demanded that judges approve a Provisional Constitutional Order barring the court from challenging his authority on

constitutional grounds. This they did.

TI Pakistan conducted its second National Corruption Perceptions Survey from April to July 2006 indicated that the majority of respondents were of the view that corruption in Pakistan in last three years increased by 100%..

On water corruption the report quotes the case of US\$265 million project to reline the province's canal system, where M/s Nespak of Lahore for consultancy works had provided a technically superior offer, and also that their quoted cost of US\$6.2 million was the least expensive. In the second procurement process, which TI Pakistan monitored, the purchase of US\$10.3 million worth of heavy earth-moving machinery and workshop equipment, to compare the 2007 prices with a similar procurement made earlier in 1994, even after a 15 per cent devaluation of the rupee, TI Pakistan was able to ensure savings of 22.7–42 per cent on excavators and bulldozers over 1994 purchase costs. This is partially due to the application of Public Procurement Rules of 2004.



YinG Events

www.ying.edu.pk



YinG Club Torchbearers



YinG Debate competition



1st YinG Lecture



Is Corruption Justified in Case of Need?

1st YinG Debate Competition

19th April at Arts Auditorium, University of Karachi

If one want to know what the majority population of a country thinks about an issue; listen to its youth. Youth are the representatives of society. They always open their eyes and ears and play the role of a watch dog. But very seldom have they been given the opportunity to speak about what they want to share with the public, what their opinion is about the critical and significant issues of society? TI-Pakistan after spreading and conveying the messages of anti-corruption and good governance through workshops, seminars and conventions, provided the opportunity to the youth to speak their mind at a debate competition. The topic chosen for the debate was very thrilling and exciting. Pakistan is a country where rich are getting richer and poor are becoming poorer. In this situation the task given to the students was difficult to justify.

The chief guest was Prof. Dr. Pirzada Qasim Raza Siddiqui, Vice Chancellor University of Karachi. In the inaugural address Dr. Pirzada termed the society in Pakistan 'self-centred' and said that individuals barely cared about the country. He said that a mindset has developed in our society that assumes that bribes and other types of corruption are normal. Such attitudes, he said, no longer induce any pangs of moral resentment. He also appreciated Transparency International Pakistan for the efforts to spread awareness amongst the youth of the curses of corruption.

Resolution: For

The house was open with the strong arguments by the Leader of the house. The participants justified corruption as in their opinion every thing was fair in case of need. They said Transparency International's reported Bangladesh and Chad as the most corrupt states in the world. Chad got independence in 1960s and each year there is an increase in poverty. Both the countries are underdeveloped and people are deprived of their basic necessities. In third world countries taking bribe and extorting money is a matter of survival. In Pakistan the minimum wage is 4,500 or 6,000 and it is impossible to survive in this little money with five children. However in the United States, education is free until high school, there is free health care if one has insurance, and scholarships are provided for higher studies if needed. So what need does one have to be corrupt?

Corruption takes place in the highest level of political authorities. Politicians and decision makers formulate and establish laws in the name of the people but they themselves are corrupt. So why should not the poor take bribes instead of dying from hunger or basic necessities. In their opinion if a child of some poor is dying from starvation and disease, it is justified for the poor to take

a bribe to save his child rather than a millionaire to take it to purchase a new brand car. For the poor corruption is justified, justified and justified.

Resolution: Against

The leader of opposition made forceful opening. He stated that if corruption was justified in the eyes of my counter parts then they would surely one day say that murder and other crimes are also justified in case of need. Who knows what would come under need in future. In their opinion if a poor can take bribe to save his child that means he also can commit murder to fulfill his needs. The whole world is reeling from the effects of corruption and we should be doing more each day to make it a better place for the people to live in. We should not condone some one charged with corruption, charged with embezzlement, charged with the mass murder of hundreds or charged with building collapse because he was involved in the crime in because of need. Corruption undermines the integrity of civilization and the frame work of ethical civil society. Corruption can never be justified whether it is due to need or not. The participants staked out the parameters of the debate by defining of the motion. They said that corruption is defined as the use of official power for private gain. So how can an illegitimate act ever be justified? The countries like Bangladesh, Pakistan or African states where corruption is very deep rooted, one can say that in these countries politicians have no sense of accountability. They do what ever they want to do because of lack of democracy which can not thrive under such circumstances. These corrupt politicians curb the freedom of press as the free press has the power to reveal the corrupt politicians. These immoral acts are damaging the society.

At the end of the session the leader of the house and leader of opposition strongly & articulately justified their opinions. It was a thought provoking debate that pitted one strong team against another. The debate session ended with laud applause and hooting by the supporters of the debaters.

The participants anxiously awaited the announce of the results by the judges. Despite strong arguments from both sides, the best speakers were chosen by the judges and presented cash prizes, gifts and certificates.

An exciting event ended with the vote of the house that was carried out and the resolution 'Is Corruption Justified In Case of Need' was defeated. The auditorium was echoing strongly with "Corruption can't be justify in case of need". We hope that this slogan will be followed by the youth and the society as well.



Law should be equal to every one, No one should be above the law

1st YinG Lecture “Accountability & Rule of Law”

The YinG Club of Transparency International Pakistan is moving ahead to reinforce its efforts to educate and train the youngsters of their rights and responsibilities in the society in a very civilized manner. The first YinG Club Lecture in this regard was held on 15th May, 2008 at Indus Institute of Higher Education. The topic of the lecture “Accountability & Rule of Law” was very fascinating and appealing to the students. The speaker for the lecture was the most respected Justice (R) Nasir Aslam Zahid. He had been the Chief Justice of the Sindh High Court and then a judge of supreme court of Pakistan and federal shariat court of Pakistan.

The session started with the recitation of the verses of Holy Quran. The guests of the lecture were Dr. Munir Ahmed, Rector Indus Institute of Higher Education (I.I.H.E.), Mr. Wahid Farooqi, Director I.I.H.E., Mr. Saad Rashid Executive Director TI-Pakistan. The lecture was attended by more than 120 youngsters and the faculty of the I.I.H.E.

Mr. Saad Rashid in his opening address enlightened the audience about the objective and mission of Transparency International Pakistan. He informed them that TI-Pakistan slogan is “Strives to make Pakistan a better place to live in”. He apprised the audience about the programs of TI-Pakistan in different government and private sectors. He also informed the students about the YinG program and the activities proposed by the YinG Club. He encouraged the students to join hands to fight the hazards of corruption.

This was followed by the speech of the honorable speaker of the day, Justice (R) Nasir Aslam Zahid. He started with the clear explanation of Rule of Law. He said that there is an apparent constitution of Pakistan which describes the laws for the country and judiciary. He threw light on the judicial system of the country and the condition of courts where thousands of cases are in pending. He told that among thousands of prisoners interred in different prisons of Pakistan, the rate of conviction is only ten percent and the condition is worse in India as their conviction rate is five percent.

He informed the audience that in Pakistan, hardly 2 to 3 percent of the cases reach the Supreme Court and about 5 percent to the High Court, 80 to 90 percent of cases are dealt with by the lower courts. It is the subordinate judiciary- the magistrates, civil judges and district judges, that the common citizens come into contact with. So while the Supreme Court may pass beautiful and good judgments, the common man may not get any benefit out of it. Therefore it is the responsibility not only of the Supreme Court but of the High Courts to supervise the lower courts and see to it that justice is done by the lower courts.

He also highlighted the fact that there are only one thousand magistrates for the entire Pakistan with about 170 million population. He emphasized on the word “Empathy” in the judiciary. He said until a judge will not feel what the person is pleading to him, he can’t take the right decision.

In conclusion, he said that there must be effective institutions in the country and for effective institutions judiciary should be available and accessible to all.

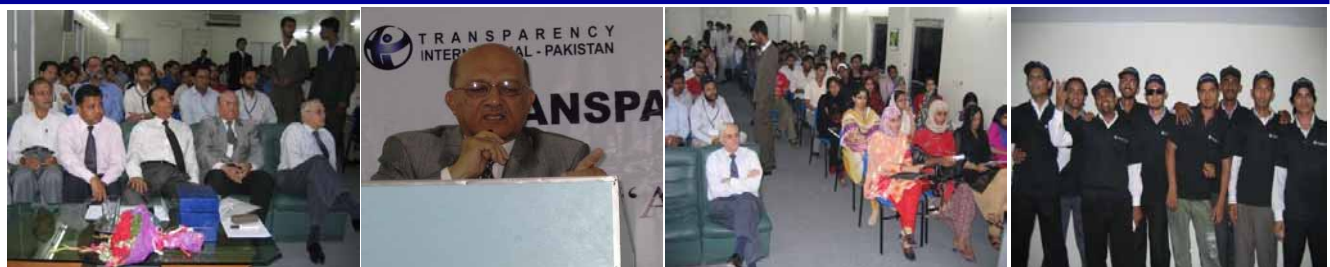
This was followed by an interactive question and answer session. Youngsters enthusiastically asked questions about the alarming condition of law and order. They inquired that what should be the role of students to maintain rule of law in the country. Justice Nasir encouraged the students to take part in wholesome activities. He advised that they should send their suggestions to the print and electronic media.

Mr. Wahid Farooqi and Mr. Khalid in their address to the audience appreciated the efforts of TI-Pakistan to mobilize and train youth. This was followed by the vote of thanks of Dr. Munir Ahmed, Rector I.I.H.E. He congratulated TI-Pakistan for organizing such events for the benefit of youngsters.

At the end the plaques and gifts were presented to all the guests and speaker of the session. The lecture ended with the great applause by the youngsters.

YinG Club Torchbearers

Over the past few years the youth in governance (YinG) program has achieving successes through its training workshops, conventions and seminars. The poster and essay competitions have been organized in various universities/institutes of Pakistan. The result was the overwhelming participation of the youth. Keeping in mind the response of the youth, the YinG club is networking young people from different educational centers to join the international anti-corruption movement. The students are invited to join the YinG Club as torchbearers. The torchbearers will be responsible to conduct the YinG activities at their institutions, encourage fellow students to take part and send reports to TI-Pakistan of the activities. Many institutes have already sent the names of their torchbearers. All the information has been updated on the YinG website for the convenience of the students to directly contact their torchbearer for information. It’s a pleasure to note that all torchbearers have the aim to spread the message of “stop corruption and have a transparent society” to every corner of Pakistan.





TI-Pakistan in News Light

**BUSINESS
RECORDER**

Corruption in 3 years increased by 100pc: TI Report Business Recorder June 27, 2008

KARACHI: Transparency International (TI) Global Corruption Report 2008 released on June 25, 2008. Syed Adil Gilani Chairman, TI Pakistan said that Corruption in Pakistan Water Sector since decades has been one of the major cause of slow economic development, shortage of power, irrigation as well as potable water. Water & Power Development Authority (WAPDA) is responsible for major development, operation, distribution and maintaining Dams, Barrages, Irrigation System, Hydropower Plants as well as Thermal Power Plants. Pakistan's Indus Basin Irrigation System, the world's largest water diversion scheme with more than 1.6 million kilometers of watercourses, is a prominent example of how corruption pervades economic development and distorts the priorities of infrastructure investment, rather than counteract the pervasive dynamics of corruption.

Musharraf liquidated Islamabad farmland The Nation June 26, 2008

ISLAMABAD: Transparency International Global Corruption (TIGC) Report 2008 Wednesday revealed that President Pervez Musharraf has converted army-granted farmland worth US\$690,000 in Islamabad into US\$10.34 million of moveable assets. According to the TIGC Report 2008 analysis, "the scale of the inroads made by the military into 'civilian sectors of Pakistan's economy, including land, construction, property, manufacturing fertilizers, agriculture, road building, trucking etc; and that full generals enjoy individual wealth in excess of US\$8.3 million," TI Pakistan conducted its second National Corruption Perceptions Survey from April to July 2006, indicating that the majority of respondents were of the view that corruption in Pakistan in the last three years increased by 100 percent.

Pakistan faces serious corruption challenges in near future Business Recorder June 12, 2008.

KARACHI (June 12 2008): As diverse sectors of Pakistani society unite to demand restoration of pre-November 3, 2007 judiciary across the country and have started a long march, Transparency International Pakistan lends its support and voice to the demands for the restoration of pre-November 3, 2007 judiciary and draws attention to the fact that rampant corruption weakens most pillars of a democratic society. On June 25, Transparency International (TI) will release the Global Corruption Report (GCR) 2008: Corruption in the water sector includes 35-country reports. Among them is a report on Pakistan which documents and analyses military's role in land-grabbing, the legal and institutional changes in 2007, the application of public procurement rules and the judicial crises from 2007. The GCR 2008 also expands on the scale of the inroads made by the military into 'civilian' sectors of Pakistan's economy. "It is not news that Pakistan is drowning in corruption due to absence of rule of law," said Adil Gilani, chairman of TI Pakistan. He reminds the

political parties to fulfil the commitment given to the nation in their election manifesto that 'Judiciary shall be fully independent', and that 'There will be no discretion in any administrative decision taken by government servants'.

DAWN

Pindi govt to activate online complaint cell from 20th Dawn June 7, 2008

RAWALPINDI, June 6: The city district government, in collaboration with the Transparency International, will make functional from June 20 an "Online Complaint Cell" to bring good governance and check corruption, District Coordination Officer (DCO) Jamal Mustafa Syed told Dawn on Thursday. Transparency International (TI), the global civil society organisation primarily dedicated to fight corruption, will develop the required software for the district government and conduct staff training, Mr. Syed said. The complaint cell will help in continuous monitoring of the functions of the city district government, particularly with reference to redressal of public grievances and complaints.

TI calls on govt to reinstate judges Business Recorder May 24, 2008

BERLIN: The Annual Meeting of the Transparency International Asia Pacific Chapters (TIAPC) held in Manila, calls on the Government of Pakistan to reinstate the disposed judges who were unconstitutionally dismissed on November 3, 2007, TIAPC consist of 20 countries. In view of Transparency International the termination of these judges critically weakens judicial sector. The judiciary is rule of law, accountability of governing institutions and the prevention of corruption. Promoting judicial integrity is a vital principle contained in United Nation Convention against Corruption (UNCAC), to which Pakistan is a state party. The problem also exists in many other TI Asia Pacific countries, and failure to respect the safeguards for independence of judges undermines their integrity. The meeting, therefore, calls on the authorities in Pakistan to respect the constitutional provision for the judiciary to function independently and to reinstate the dismissed judges.

'Corruption will stop the growth of society' The News April 20, 2008

We have the rules but, if our self interest demands it, we break them using the infamous 'Theory of Necessity,' said Vice Chancellor, University of Karachi (KU) Prof. Pirzada Qasim while commenting on the moral state of society in Pakistan. The VC expressed his resentment while speaking at the inaugural session of the debate 'Is corruption justified in case of need', which was organised by the Transparency International-Pakistan (TI-P) and held at the Arts auditorium, Karachi University, on Saturday. "The realisation is dawning on us, though, that we need an independent jury, control of prices/inflation and to remove the overall pathetic state of affairs in the country. These are the good signs, at least at the surface", he said.

TI-Pakistan Engagements

April 2008

April 1, 2008. Mr Syed Adil Gilani was invited to a TV discussion on Geo TV on the repercussion of the Government's decision to disband the National Accountability Bureau. The host of the program was Kamran.

April 3, 2008. Mr Murtaza, anchor VOA Washington DC, USA called Mr Saad Rashid for an interview regarding the cabinet sworn in by the new assembly in Pakistan. He inquired about the views of TI-Pakistan about the new government.

April 5, 2008. The Chairman Pakistan Steel Mills invited Mr Syed Adil Gilani to advise them regarding the contract for the award of ancillary machinery for the Coke Ovens. The meeting took place at his office in Bin Qasim. Mr Gilani advised the Chairman the actions that Pakistan Steel should follow in the light of the requirements of the Public Procurement Rules 2004.

April 5, 2008. Ms Humaira Ashraf, Governance Specialist USAID, Islamabad visited the office of TI-Pakistan and met Mr Saad Rashid. They discussed the activities of TI-Pakistan and the projects to be undertaken in the future.

April 8, 2008. Mr Saad Rashid & Mr Syed Adil Gilani were invited to take part in a discussion in a workshop arranged by PANOS Pakistan titled 'Profiling the Water and Sanitation Sector in Karachi. This workshop was arranged at Pearl Continental Hotel and an interactive discussion took place after the presentation of papers by various speakers.

May 2008

May 8, 2008. An enquiry committee consisting of senior federal government officials invited Syed Adil Gilani to solicit his views on Port Qasim Authority's on whether the award of a contract for rental of tugs and pilot boats complied to PPRA rules.

May 16, 2008. Ms Maria Grazia Attinasi Fiscal Management Specialist, Governance, Finance and Trade Division of the Asian Development Bank, Manila along with Mr Asif from their local office in Islamabad visited the TI-Pakistan office and met with Syed Adil Gilani and Saad Rashid. She discussed the governance issues of the Government of Pakistan and solicited the views of TI-Pakistan regarding the main problem. TI-Pakistan gave its recommendations to be incorporated in the ADB report.

May 21-24, 2008. Syed Adil Gilani and Saad Rashid visited Manila for attending the regional meeting of the chapters of the Asia Pacific Division of TI-Pakistan. TI-Pakistan made six presentations, three each by Syed Adil Gilani and Saad Rashid on various topics during the workshop.

June 2008

June 19, 2008. Syed Adil Gilani was invited to be a speaker on 'Freedom of Information' at a seminar arranged by the World Bank in Islamabad. The speakers

in the seminar included Dr Ishrat Hussain, Mr IA Rehman, Mr Rick Snell, Mr Jose Harero Valencia and others.

June 19, 2008. Mr Saad Rashid attended the Partner's day meeting of the SDC at the Monal Restaurant, Pir Sohawa, Islamabad. A workshop on 'Conflict Sensitive Programme Management' (CSPM) was conducted by Jean Francois Cuenod, Senior Advisor SDC Berne. June 24, 2008. Syed Adil Gilani, Saad Rashid and Naseem Ahmad Siddiqui visited the District Coordination Office Rawalpindi where an e-complaint centre was set up for the redress of complaints for service delivery to the residents of the district. This complaint centre was inaugurated by MNA Chaudhry Nisar Ali Khan. A large gathering of citizens, media and civil society were present at the occasion.

June 25, 2008. A press conference was organized at the Karachi Press Club at the release of the Global Corruption Report 2008: Corruption in the Water Sector. The members of the print and electronic media was addressed by Syed Adil Gilani who presented the salient features of the report in general and the Pakistan National Chapter report in particular. A question answer session followed the presentation. About 40 journalist from various media attended the press conference.

June 26, 2008. Syed Adil Gilani was invited to an interview by the TV Channel Business Plus to discuss the Global Corruption Report 2008 and the issue of corruption in the country

June 27, 2008. Syed Adil Gilani met with the Chairman State Life Insurance Company Mr Shahid Aziz Siddiqui. He explained to him the requirement under the law to follow PPRA rules of procurement 2004. On behalf of TI-P, he offered to conduct workshop for State Life's procurement officials to make them familiar with the procurement rules. Mr Shahid Ahmad Siddiqui agreed to the proposal.

TI-P Forthcoming Events

Capacity Building Workshop

Workshop for procurement officials of State Life Insurance Company (SLIC) and other Government agencies will be held on August 19th, 2008.

Fourth Youth in Governance Workshop

The fourth YinG workshop shall be organized in Hyderabad for the students of all the educational institutes of Sindh province. The tentative dates have been set as 26th & 27th of June 2008.

Second YinG Lecture

Second YinG lecture has been planned to organize in August at the University of Management & Technology, Lahore.

YinG Club Competitions

The activity of Poster painting and essay competitions of YinG Club will be started in July 2008.