

**YEAR-END ACCOUNTABILITY REPORT**  
**(Reporting Period: 6 January – 31 December 2009)**

**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

The Affiliated Network for Social Accountability in East Asia and the Pacific (ANSA-EAP) has delivered well on its 2009 Objectives as set forth in the Grant Agreement between the Ateneo de Manila University-School of Government and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (The Bank) to support the second year its operations.

The Grant Agreement has four main objectives: (1) Operationalization of ANSA-EAP; (2) Country and multi-country social accountability initiatives and programs; (3) Capacity building through regional training programs; integration of social accountability with higher education programs; and country-to-country learning exchanges; and (4) Research and Knowledge Management activities at country and regional levels.

Based on these objectives, the ANSA-EAP Secretariat planned its strategy and activities which served to guide the 2009 Deliverables, categorized into the following components: (1) Governance and Management; (2) Networking; (3) Communication; (4) Research; (5) Capacity Building (Training and Grants); and, (6) Resource Mobilization.

Operationalization of ANSA-EAP

The second year of ANSA-EAP accomplished an effective transition from the previous year's organizational setting up phase to full operational phase. Assessment and planning were undertaken by the Secretariat/Operations Team, which generated an internal management mechanism to track the progress of component activity plans and individual performance contracts.

A six-member Executive Committee guided the Secretariat and sustained its support through three regular meetings, where it reviewed and refined ANSA-EAP's policies and directions.

Country and Multi-Country Social Accountability Initiatives and Programs

An in-country network infrastructure, i.e. Country Partner with Network Fellow, was tested and put in place in the four priority countries, namely the Philippines, Cambodia, Indonesia and Mongolia. Complementing in-country operations were thematic sub-networks for procurement, extractive industry, and youth. These were formed at the country and inter-country levels. Also, communication and collaboration lines were established with various regional groups, including Bank-affiliated ones and the ANSAs in Africa and South Asia.

Country and multi-country initiatives and programs were introduced to start the process of mainstreaming social accountability. A regional youth program was launched successfully in partnership with the World Bank Institute (WBI) and the WB offices in the four priority countries. A Social Accountability (SAc) 101 Module was also used to spread the unique framing of the concept and practice of social accountability to various partners in the priority countries.

A highlight event of this year was the Young Citizens' Cyber Conference on Social Accountability (YC3) which introduced social accountability to the youth and encouraged their participation in social accountability initiatives. It simultaneously connected youths in Cambodia, Indonesia, Mongolia, Thailand, and the Philippines. During the YC3-EAP, more than 100 young citizens from the

different countries and belonging to different youth organizations were introduced to social accountability and different youth-led social accountability initiatives. The impact of this is that the YC3 has led to the

convening of a core group working to form a regional youth network on social accountability.

#### Capacity Building through Regional Training Programs

In deepening the experience of the use of social accountability, grants and technical assistance were strategically allocated for popularization (e.g., through a radio program in Cambodia), testing of innovative methods with an established membership-based organization (e.g., scouts organization), and partnering with strong advocates (e.g., Revenue Watch Institute) and credible institutions (e.g., UNDP Pacific).

Efforts to engage development partners were done through meetings and roundtable discussions. Proposals championing social accountability were also sent out to various donors. One proposal was approved by the European Commission Grant Facility to be implemented in the Philippines in 2010.

Oxfam East Asia is also putting in funds on a regional research project to be carried out by ANSA-EAP.

The project has made an evident mark for ANSA-EAP as a capacity building provider in the area of good governance and social accountability. The Social Accountability School (SAS) in Cambodia and the Mentoring, Coaching, Exposure Visit to the Philippines was completed. The WBI's Core Learning Program (CLP) Module was likewise rolled out to the five country offices of Oxfam East Asia. Revenue Watch International (RWI) and the Association of Schools of Public Administration in the Philippines (ASPAP) are set to adopt the module.

The conduct of "Open Doors 2009: A Regional Forum on Procurement Monitoring as a Social Accountability Tool in Advancing Citizens' Engagement with Government" in Hong Kong in November 9-11 was the crowning achievement of the second year of ANSA-EAP. It successfully convened 76 participants from various citizen groups, governments, and donor institutions. The plans produced by the forum are now taking shape in follow-up meetings in the priority countries.

#### Research and Knowledge Management

Knowledge materials were produced and consolidated for use in training and public dissemination. These included scoping studies in the Philippines and Cambodia and thematic studies on extractive industries and procurement. Also ready for public consumption are the G-Watch Guidebook, the Scouts Module on Social Accountability, narrative and video documentations of initiatives and programs, and various modules used in the Social Accountability Schools. These are all stored in a database and available online.

In sum, the four main objectives set out in the Grant Agreement were significantly met. The Secretariat completed promised results and deliverables. It has achieved key results especially in the birthing of a network model with concrete learning and research products and services that are being communicated and offered to citizen groups, governments, and other interested stakeholders.

2009 was a busy year for ANSA-EAP in not only consolidating its partners and strengthening its networks, but also in providing trainings and capacity building workshops while undertaking research and knowledge management activities. It was a year in which achievements were marked through coordination, collaboration and numerous follow-ups, as well as technical design and

implementation of its initiatives, none of which would have been possible without the assistance of donors, partners, fellows, networks and a solidified Secretariat.

Finally, ANSA-EAP has a number of lessons learned which would steer the organization during the next year's planning and program design and implementation, building on its successes – the network model and the learning and research products – and strengthening its partnerships, while still drawing up new and innovative ways in which social accountability could be mainstreamed in the region.

## **I. BACKGROUND**

Launched in February 2008, the Affiliated Network for Social Accountability in East Asia and the Pacific (ANSA-EAP) is a regional network promoting the practice of social accountability by providing a common platform for exchange of information and experience. It also identifies and grants capacity building opportunities and technical assistance to citizen groups and governments in East Asia and the Pacific.

Our vision is to help improve governance by mainstreaming the social accountability approach. ANSA-EAP cultivates the East Asia-Pacific way of doing social accountability - upholding the region's diverse culture and norms. We reach out to citizen groups, non-government organizations, civic associations, media, academe, the business sector, and government institutions. We promote the monitoring by citizens of government performance; specifically, the quality of public service delivery and the transparency of public transactions.

## **II. GRANTS AGREEMENT AND OBJECTIVES**

On January 6, 2009, the Ateneo de Manila University-School of Government and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development entered into a grant agreement for support to the second year of operations of the Affiliated Network for Social Accountability in East Asia and the Pacific (ANSA-EAP). The Grant is made from the Bank's FY2009 Development Grant Facility (DGF) Window 2, with the amount of one million five hundred thousand United States dollars (US\$ 1.5 million).

This report provides a summary of the key accomplishments of ANSA-EAP for its second year of operations from 6 January to 31 December 2009. It highlights the set objectives and outcomes achieved in the second year of operations of ANSA-EAP.

The key objectives are as follow:

- Operationalizing ANSA-EAP, which includes active engagement of a regional representative advisory body (The Executive Committee); internal communication and networking functions (including development of a website; a database of practitioners and researchers, and issuance of publications associated with the Affiliated Network); and, the strengthening of a dedicated administrative Secretariat.
- Country and multi-country social accountability initiatives and programs, which would be implemented through the provision of expert advice and technical assistance; quality control oversight on the design, implementation, and evaluation of social accountability initiatives; leveraged financial support of accountability/demand-side governance initiatives; and program assessment and evaluation. This would involve country-to-country support.
- Capacity building via regional training programs on specific social accountability tools and methodologies; higher education courses on social accountability integrated into on-going accredited degree programs; and country-to-country learning exchanges; and

- Research and Knowledge Management activities at country and regional level. These include research to evaluate social accountability initiatives, refinement of existing tools and development and trial of new tools and approaches.

### **III. GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT**

#### Strengthened Secretariat

Vital to any programs outfit is an internal coordinating body that is organized, with clear functions identified, roles defined, objectives clarified and strategies executed in an efficient and effective manner.

The Secretariat is divided into five components: (1) Networking; (2) Research; (3) Capacity Building (Grants and Technical Assistance); (4) Communications; and (5) Resource Mobilization. Headed by the Project Director, a Governance and Management Component was also established as a part of the internal mechanism of the Secretariat.

Based on the activity plans and deliverables discussed, an Internal Management Mechanism and Individual Performance Contracts are now in place. Regular monthly component meetings were held for update and status reporting. Since activities are done per component, these monthly meetings became an opportunity to synchronize and weave together how these activities and individual work progress the goals of ANSA-EAP.

#### Regional Advisory Body

The Executive Committee (ExeCo), a regional advisory body of ANSA-EAP, was actively engaged all throughout the year. It was convened three (3) times in 2009.

- 17-18 April 2009: The ExeCo formally approved the 2008 Accountability Report, and the 2009 Key Results Framework and Plan of Activities. The first meeting was followed by individual video conferencing and face-to-face meetings between ExeCo members and the Secretariat, represented by the Project Director in preparation for the Regional Forum of Social Accountability practitioners.
- 23 October 2009: The second ExeCo meeting was convened through video conferencing. All the preparations for the regional gathering and the mid-term operations of ANSA-EAP were discussed.
- 13 November 2009: The third ExeCo (face-to-face) meeting was held in Hong Kong where it evaluated the conduct of the Regional Forum. It also discussed in detail the report of the World Bank Quality Assurance Group (QAG), which conducted an assessment of ANSA-EAP from June 22-26. Based on the QAG Report, the ExeCo approved the recommended regional staffing for the ANSA-EAP Secretariat to include regional advisors and experts on the thematic focus of ANSA-EAP (Extractive Industries, Procurement, and Climate Change) and a communications expert. A Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Framework and System, as proposed by the ANSA-EAP Governance and Management Component, were also approved. The ExeCo agreed to ANSA-EAP's participation in a side-event at the Climate Change Conference in Copenhagen, along with the other ANSAs.

Finally, the ExeCo agreed to hold the fourth meeting on January 2010 in Indonesia. It was decided to hold the ExeCo meeting in Indonesia to accommodate the special situation of Indonesian ExeCo member, Teten Masduki, who has difficulty attending the meetings due to the political situation in his country.

At present, the ANSA-EAP Executive Committee consists of the following members:

- Mr. Juan Miguel Luz, chair (Asian Institute of Management, the Philippines)
- Ms. Theary Seng, JSD (Center for Social Development, Cambodia)
  
- Mr. Teten Masduki (Transparency International, Indonesia)
- Ms. Mary McNeil (World Bank Institute, Washington, D.C.)
- Mr. Andrew Parker (World Bank, Philippine Country Office)
- Dr. Antonio G.M. La Viña, ex-officio (Ateneo School of Government, the Philippines)

#### **IV. ESTABLISHED NETWORK COMMUNICATION AND COLLABORATION**

As ANSA-EAP aims to institutionalize social accountability by making it a prevailing approach in holding the state to account and capitalizes on building upon existing networks, an open platform was developed and established. The strategy is to link individuals and groups with a common interest in social accountability actions which paves the way for an effective constructive engagement between citizens and government, while developing organizations to become strong participants in social accountability activities.

In this regard, the Internet is used as a major channel for networking through the web portal <http://www.ansa-eap.net>, as well as other web-based instruments, such as blog and monthly e-newsletters. The web portal is instrumental in nurturing network collaboration and knowledge sharing. Members are directed to the website to gain and share knowledge on social accountability while interacting with other network members. ANSA-EAP also maintains a database of Social Accountability Stakeholders in East Asia and the Pacific.

The ANSA-EAP website serves as an online repository of knowledge products. The website is regularly updated with new social accountability materials in its online library. Other features of the site that are regularly updated include blog posts from social accountability practitioners, activity calendar, and news.

The ANSA-EAP website is due for internal assessment at the end of the year. Some of the points to consider during the assessment are: whether a searchable knowledge portal should replace the current brochure-type configuration of the website; and the value of the current membership scheme.

The backend database of members of the website feeds into the ANSA-EAP contacts database, which was collated during the third quarter of the year. The idea behind the contacts database is to have regular communication—in the form of announcements, call for proposals, and e-newsletters—sent to people who are not necessarily partners but whom ANSA-EAP has touched based with.

#### Priority Countries

As a regional network, ANSA-EAP works strategically in four (4) priority countries, namely, the Philippines, Cambodia, Indonesia and Mongolia. In these countries, broad-based partner networks and dedicated network fellows were identified and put in place.

Following preliminary work during the first year, in-country organizational partners and network fellows have been formalized in two (2) countries: Transparency and Accountability Network and Mr. Byron Abadeza for the Philippines; Star Kampuchea and Mr. San Chey for Cambodia.

In Mongolia, eight (8) civil society organizations (CSOs) convened to form the Partnership for Social Accountability (PSA), with the Democracy Education Center (DEMO), serving as PSA coordinator. In Indonesia, due to its large population and geographic spread, sub-national networks in Java and Sulawesi were formed. In Java, Pusat Telaah dan Informasi Regional (PATTIRO) serves as the coordinating organization; in Sulawesi, the coordinating organization is still being formalized.

In all four priority countries, strong collaboration with the World Bank Country Offices has been established. In Mongolia and Indonesia, particularly, initial contact building was done with assistance from the Bank Offices.

Aside from the formalized in-country partners and members, thematic sub-networks were also created at the country and regional levels. These include sub-networks in procurement.

In order to facilitate the incorporation of social accountability in their programs, collaboration was sustained with existing regional organizations, such as AsiaDHRRA, the World Organization of the Scout Movement-Asia Pacific Region (WOSM-APR), Revenue Watch Institute (RWI), and Oxfam-East Asia.

*Non-government organizations (NGOs) according to one participant should never tire of community-organizing. One of the key pillars of social accountability is the formation of citizen groups which the participants regard as a key homework that they should continue doing. It was further stressed that new models should be explored in organizing citizens. Even new standards can arise from these new models like what happened in the "People's Road" initiative in San Fernando, Camarines Sur. That more roads can be built by involving the people and new standards can bring down the expensive cost of road construction.*

From the blog entry of network fellow, Byron Abadeza, Philippines, *Mainstreaming Social Accountability for Food Security*, 28 April 2009, <http://www.ansa-eap.net/?q=blog/mainstreaming-social-accountability-food-security>

ANSA-EAP held an initial discussion with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) for social accountability stocktaking in the Pacific, which entails the scanning and profiling of social accountability environment in the Pacific to mainstream the approach in the sub-region.

Another key accomplishment was facilitating a broad based network of youth organizations in four (4) countries and developing and implementing social accountability modules for young people. ANSA-EAP supported social accountability initiatives through grants with YCUD (Cambodia), Boy Scouts (regional); and Transparency and Accountability Network (TAN)-Youth Vote, Philippines. A Social Accountability 101 module for young citizens was completed, as well. To date, there is an ongoing Social Accountability 101 seminar for youth in Cambodia and Philippines (KIND, YCUD, CEAP, CSGP, Boy Scouts, and Muslim Youth).

Lastly, the mapping of social accountability stakeholders in East Asia and the Pacific was done. As a result, an online social networking (website) was planned, the mechanics for membership was approved by the ExeCo last April 2009, a database of champions/experts in government in priority

countries was created, a Scanning and Profiling Framework for Network was developed and baseline information for eight (8) country profiles was gathered.

## **V. COUNTRY AND MULTI-COUNTRY SOCIAL ACCOUNTABILITY INITIATIVES AND PROGRAMS**

The geographical variety of ANSA-EAP is better addressed through programs and initiatives that strengthen dialogue and information exchange among project partners in different focus countries. The programs involved country-to-country support and guided by the following:

- expert advice and technical assistance;
- quality control oversight on the design, implementation and evaluation of social accountability initiatives;
- leveraged financial support of social accountability/demand-side governance initiatives that are well-designed, innovative, and for which assessments of progress would be made; and
- program assessment and evaluation.

### Young Citizens' Cyber Conference on Social Accountability (YC3)

To introduce social accountability to the youth and to encourage their participation in social accountability initiatives, the Young Citizens' Cyber Conference on Social Accountability (YC3) was conducted on October 8 in the Philippines and on October 20 simultaneous and interconnected in Cambodia, Indonesia, Mongolia, Thailand, and the Philippines. About 60 young citizens in the Philippines (through video conferencing facilities of the Bank's Knowledge Development Centers in Davao and Manila) participated in the YC3-Philippines, which featured five youth-led social accountability initiatives in the country. During the YC3-EAP, more than 100 young citizens from the different countries and belonging to different youth organizations were introduced to social accountability and different youth-led social accountability initiatives.

An online SAc youth platform, <http://www.ansa-eapyouth.ning.com>, was launched during the YC3. The website incorporates social networking features, such as forum, photo- and video-sharing, library and real-time chat, for a youthful approach to learning and collaboration on social accountability. Since the launch in October 2009, the youth site has signed on 340 members mostly from the four priority countries of ANSA-EAP.

A flash-based social accountability game "Plutopia" was also introduced during the YC3. "Plutopia," which is currently available for Facebook users, is a fun way to learn about citizenship and social accountability. The game was developed in partnership with the De La Salle University-Game Lab.

The impact of this is that the YC3 has led to the convening of a core group working to form a regional youth network on social accountability. Development of country youth plans and continuing stocktaking of youth-led social accountability initiatives are the main objectives set by the core group.

Five different youth organizations and networks showcased their SAc initiatives:

- The Government Watch (G Watch) with Boy and Girl Scouts of the Philippines (BSP/GSP) detailed the story of ensuring that the right quantity and physical quality of books are produced and delivered through the "Textbook Count" and "Textbook Walk" monitoring projects.

- The First Time Voters' Network (FTV) with the Student Council Alliance of the Philippines (SCAP) and the Center for Youth Advocacy and Networking (CYAN) shared how they encourage fellow youth to register, to vote for politicians who are supportive of their "2007 National Youth Agenda", and to hold them accountable for their promises through the "Politicians' Score Card".
- The Bingawan Working Youth Group (BWYG) of Iloilo discussed how Citizen Query changed the political landscape in their town using the approach of "Kwentahan hindi Kwentuhan" (Accounting not Storytelling).
- ECOLINK Philippines showed how young people are making their Sangguniang Kabataan (SK) or Youth Councils accountable for their projects thru "SK Watch".
- Finally, the Youth and Students Sector of the National Anti-Poverty Commission (NAPC YS) disclosed both their gains and losses in engaging with government in monitoring anti-poverty programs.

*STAN English Club sent 17 delegates to join Young Citizens Cyber Conference 2009 in World Bank Jakarta Office, BEJ Tower, on Tuesday (20/10). This time, the event was initiated by "Manila Partner" of ANSA-EAP (Affiliated Network for Social Accountability in East Asia Pacific) countries, bringing the issue of "social transparency" to the videoconference session of five nations: Cambodia, Indonesia, Mongolia, The Philippines, and Thailand.*

*Indonesia, represented by STAN and UPI (Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia), came as the fourth presenter, delivering the topic of preservation of debating communities in building youth's criticism in democratic society and free and voluntary English courses in elementary schools by the youths to enhance government's educational frameworks.*

*Free English education for elementary schools is one of the programs of Ministry of Charity, a newly-incepted-department of STAN English Club as a friction of Ministry of Human Resource Department (HRD). The former HRD Minister, Kukuh Raharjo, was given an honor to convey this program in the videoconference.*

From the STAN English Club's website:

[http://stanec.org/index.php?option=com\\_content&view=article&id=55:stan-english-club-to-take-part-in-international-cyber-conference&catid=34:announcements&Itemid=53](http://stanec.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=55:stan-english-club-to-take-part-in-international-cyber-conference&catid=34:announcements&Itemid=53)

### Social Accountability (SAc) 101 Module

ANSA-EAP developed its framing of social accountability into a Social Accountability (SAc) 101 Module. This module was designed to introduce and popularize social accountability among network organizations' staff and partners. It is a primer on social accountability and comprises of the definition of terms, groups/sectors involved, risks and benefits.

SAc 101 had been conducted for several organizations in the Philippines, Cambodia, Mongolia and Indonesia. Regional Organizations, such as AsiaDHRRA, RWI, and Scouts Organizations in Asia and Pacific Region have also undergone SAc 101.

SAc 101 is used by the Secretariat in every first meeting with potential ANSA-EAP members and partners.

### Thematic Social Accountability Modules

Thematic social accountability modules incorporating ANSA-EAP's framing of SAc were developed and piloted, such as the Modules on Ethical Governance, Building Dialogue with Government and Consensus Building, Procurement and Fund Tracking for National Ministries, Local Governance, and Grievance Mechanisms.

Furthermore, to niche social accountability and integrate it into existing institutions and programs, modules on social accountability and local governance, media, and the extractive industry were developed and piloted. With support from GTZ, SAc Training Modules for local government officials were piloted in Barugo, Leyte, Philippines. A SAc Training Module for media practitioners was piloted in Cambodia. Together with Revenue Watch Institute (RWI) a module on the extractive industry was developed.

The work with RWI led to the formation of a regional network of Extractive Industry (E.I.) stakeholders in 10 countries in EAP. A one-year work plan on SAc and E.I. was formulated.

#### Grant Support for Social Accountability Initiatives

At the country level, grant support and technical assistance support were provided, as follow:

- Cambodia
  - Cambodian Center for Independent Media for the use of media in bringing government closer to the citizens; and
  - Khmer Institute for National Development for youth monitoring of school facilities
- Philippines
  - The Concerned Citizens of Abra for Good Government for the formation of a sub-national group on procurement in Northern Luzon
  - The Coalition of Youth Advocacy Network for the Scorecard on Youth Agenda with a network of young citizens

Support grant for SAc practitioners in Java and Sulawesi, Indonesia, are being negotiated. OSF-Mongolia and ANSA-EAP are in the exploratory stage of a project in monitoring government.

Grant/technical assistance support is also being used at the regional level. ANSA-EAP has a formal partnership with the Asia Regional Office of Revenue Watch Institute (RWI) to integrate SAc in the Extractive Industries through RWI's networks and CSO partners in 10 EAP countries.

In a recently concluded 26th Asia-Pacific Regional Scouts Jamboree in December 2009, where 14,000 scouts from all over Asia-Pacific participated, ANSA-EAP supported the development and implementation of a SAc-themed camp trail.

#### Resource Mobilization

ANSA-EAP actively engaged regional and in-country development partners to mobilize resources for social accountability programs and projects. Meetings and roundtable discussions have been conducted with TAF, U.S. Agency for International Development, United Nations Development Programme, WB-Regional Hub in Bangkok, AusAID, Canadian International Development Agency, United Kingdom, Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit, Asian Development Bank, and WB Country Offices. Full proposals on mainstreaming ANSA-EAP and social accountability initiatives have been developed and submitted. They included the following:

(1) European Commission-Strategic Projects Facility 2 for G-Watch localization in the Philippines (approved);

(2) United Nations Democracy Fund for G-Watch replication in two to three countries in EAP; and,

(3) the UK's Department for International Development's Civil Society Challenge Fund, together with Publish What You Pay-UK and Revenue Watch International, to develop CSO capacities for SAC in the Extractive Industries.

## **VI. CAPACITY BUILDING VIA REGIONAL TRAINING PROGRAMS**

ANSA-EAP led capacity building trainings on specific accountability tools and methodologies, integrating higher education courses on social accountability into on-going programs, as well as fostering country-to-country learning exchanges.

### Social Accountability School (SAS)

The Social Accountability School (SAS) in Cambodia, a joint project of the Bank's Program to Enhance Capacity in Social Accountability (PECSA), WB-Cambodia, SILAKA (Cambodia), PRIA (India) and ASoG (Philippines), has completed its third run. Through ASoG, ANSA-EAP's framing of social accountability has been mainstreamed in the program.

The Social Accountability School is a training program that aims to develop a better appreciation of the public value of social accountability by tracing its links to good governance and the concept of "demand" for good governance; introduce ideas, policies, practices, and tools on social accountability based on experiences in India, the Philippines, and globally, and explore how these can be applied to Cambodia's decentralization and de-concentration agenda; stimulate a creative process of engaging government using social accountability tools and approaches; and encourage strong and active organizational commitment to the participants' learning in the Social Accountability School and their social accountability projects.

The Mentoring-Coaching and Exposure Visit (MCEV) Program, a component of SAS, was developed as an approach to learning and sharing social accountability. For SAS 2, 32 leaders from civil society submitted essays to qualify for MCEV. Eight Cambodians were assisted by six Filipino mentor-coaches in developing project proposals on social accountability. They also had a 10-day exposure visit in the Philippines, primarily in the City of Naga, which is noted for its participatory style of governance. The project proposals developed in this program are potential engagements for ANSA-EAP.

### WBI CLP Module Roll- Out

ANSA-EAP took part in developing the WBI Core Learning Program Module -- from proposing contents, reviewing the entire model, to participating in the pilot run. With this experience, ANSA-EAP's Capacity Building component partnered with Oxfam-East Asia, RWI, and the Association of Schools of Public Administration in the Philippines (ASPAP) for the rollout of the WBI CLP Module.

In October, the online platform for the online phase of the Module was developed and launched. From October to November, the online phase of the module was conducted with Oxfam-East Asia with five country offices participating (Philippines, Vietnam, Cambodia, Indonesia, and Myanmar). The Module was completed with a face-to-face phase, which was held in Hanoi, Vietnam on

December 9-11. The learning program with Oxfam-East Asia served as a critical input in view of Oxfam's review of approaches in engaging governments for anti-poverty initiatives.

Initial planning with RWI and ASPAP has been conducted in preparation for the actual learning program.

### Regional Forum: Open Doors 2009

A Regional Forum of SAc practitioners dubbed "Open Doors 2009: A Regional Forum on Procurement Monitoring as a Social Accountability Tool in Advancing Citizens' Engagement with Government," was held in Hong Kong from November 9-11. The forum aimed to: (1) provide an arena for knowledge sharing and exchange among different stakeholders; (2) facilitate the process of creating a platform for understanding and sharpening procurement monitoring as a SAc tool; and (3) advance ANSA-EAP's networking among SAc practitioners and advocates for capacity building and knowledge sharing purposes.

The ExeCo and the participants (through a feedback form) noted the success of the event in terms of the participants' attendance and participation, forum approach, and met objectives.

Open Doors 2009 had 76 participants, 36 of them women. Twenty-one came from the Philippines, 13, 12, and 10 from Cambodia, Indonesia and Mongolia respectively; 38 from CSO/NGOs, 10 from different ANSAs, 9 from the government, 15 from funding agencies, and 4 from the private sector and the academe. The participants came from 16 countries, particularly those in EAP. The ExeCo also noted the participation of the youth sector.

As the forum title implied, an "open space" approach was used, which encouraged more interaction, conversations, and dialogue among the participants. The cases presented and the country situations increased the participants' interest on procurement monitoring as a social accountability tool. Various knowledge materials were also produced and showcased in the forum, such as the video documentation of Bantay Lansangan (Road Watch) in the Philippines, a booklet of procurement monitoring initiatives in different countries by different organizations all over the world, MCEV documentation, and youth-oriented audio-visual presentations.

Regional and Country Procurement Monitoring Action Plans were crafted by participants during the forum. Regional and country coordinators were also agreed upon. It is worth noting that country meetings have already been conducted in Mongolia and the Philippines as a follow-up to the Hong Kong forum.

### OPEN DOORS 2009 FORUM STATEMENT

We, the participants of "Open Doors 2009: Regional Forum on Procurement Monitoring as a Social Accountability Tool Advancing Citizens' Engagement with Government," recognize this event as a significant part of the process of helping improve governance in the East Asia and Pacific region.

We hereby take stock of the following milestones:

- The experience has inspired us to cultivate procurement as a special field of interest in learning, advocating and capacity building. It also made us believe that it is important to make a beginning, however tentative it may be.
- The insights and lessons have moved us to reflect on the complex world of procurement monitoring, but, at the same time, have pushed us to explore the many, different ways of applying social accountability to make it accessible and meaningful to the citizenry.
- The interactions with our fellow participants (whether from the government, civil society, development partners, among other sectors) have reminded us of our unique and diverse, yet complementary roles, as well as our own strengths and limitations, which define the kind and degree of contribution we can make to advance social accountability in procurement.
- The collective plan of action has presented us opportunities to enhance our competency, improve communication, coordination and networking, bring advocacy to a higher level of constructive engagement, and mobilize resources for procurement work, but it has likewise challenged us to turn these opportunities into reality.
- Finally, the connection of our personal lives with the lives of people in our country and the region, especially the poor, marginalized and all those who are at the heart of development, led us back to the higher purpose of this event, which is service for and accountability to the common good.

Read on the 11th day of November 2009 in Hong Kong.

From <http://www.ansa-eap.net/?q=content/open-doors-2009-forum-statement>

For the official young citizens forum statement:

<http://www.ansa-eap.net/?q=content/our-collective-voices-hong-kong-declaration-young-citizens-social-accountability>

## VII. RESEARCH AND KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES AT COUNTRY AND REGIONAL LEVELS

Research and knowledge management activities are an important component and aspect of ANSA-EAP's work. Part and parcel of capacitating ANSA-EAP partners is helping them gain access to and using adequate and appropriate just-in-time information.

Whether as a follow-up to previous learning encounters or as stand-alone mechanisms for facilitating social accountability engagement, information and knowledge resources are an irrevocable part of mainstreaming social accountability for good governance. These include research to evaluate social accountability initiatives, refinement of existing tools, and development and trial of new tools and approaches.

For instance, this year the experience of Government Watch (G-Watch) in the Philippines serves as one of the better examples for social accountability in the region. For purposes of replication and adaptation, a G-Watch Guidebook has been published.

The G-Watch initiative in procurement monitoring with the Department of Education in the Philippines showcased constructive partnership with government for prompt and efficient delivery of services and materials, particularly the distribution of textbooks.

## Scanning and Stocktaking of Social Accountability Initiatives

ANSA-EAP did scanning of the social accountability environment and scoping of the social accountability initiatives in the Philippines and in Cambodia. Prior to the finalization and packaging of the reports, validation workshops were conducted among CSO representatives and groups who participated in the studies.

Stocktaking studies for Mongolia and Indonesia were set to be done after partnership arrangements have been formalized. It was an important lesson from the previous stocktaking exercises in the Philippines and Cambodia that support from local civil society groups is critical in the conduct of the study. It helped to incorporate the needs of the end-users of the study, who are the in-country partners and stakeholders, in the actual conduct of the research.

## Roundtable Discussions in Priority Countries

Roundtable Discussions in each of the priority countries on social accountability are rich sources for social accountability in the region. Each country offers a unique perspective and lessons learned that, while they cannot be replicated in whole and transferred to a different country, are nonetheless valuable.

The ANSA-EAP research component came up with roundtable discussions documentation that captures the ideas of each discussion. Issue analysis and research agenda included major themes in gender, youth, climate change, and extractive industries.

## Social Accountability and Thematic Focus

A paper on social accountability and sustainable development with focus on the extractive industry as one of the thematic focus of ANSA-EAP was completed. The paper underwent roundtable discussions in selected countries. The paper provided ANSA-EAP a guide to better understand extractive industries and identify the best approach to integrate social accountability in it.

The study on procurement monitoring, as a social accountability tool, including cases and tales, have been completed and packaged. The study provided the content for the materials used during Open Doors 2009. Additional studies on social accountability and youth, social accountability and gender, have been started and are expected to be completed by the first quarter of 2010.

## Knowledge Generation and Information Dissemination

ANSA-EAP's Research and Communication components maintained a database of social accountability materials that were produced by ANSA-EAP and other organizations. Most of the materials, including narrative and video documentation of initiatives and programs, as well as the various modules delivered in Social Accountability Schools, are accessible in the online library of ANSA-EAP.

Importantly, a knowledge product utilization review was established. All materials underwent peer-review, road shows or in-country roundtable discussions and workshops. ANSA-EAP was cognizant of the fact that, given its appreciation for context and cultural sensitivity, all materials produced were adapted to local culture and language.

FGD's and workshops were conducted in the Philippines and Cambodia, with plans for replication in Mongolia and Indonesia, to probe knowledge, attitudes, and practices relating to social accountability as input to formulating culturally sensitive social accountability messages. These materials were packaged for mainstreaming and dissemination.

From print and web publications to multimedia resources, ANSA-EAP knowledge products allow room for customization, improvements, adaptation, and appropriation. After all, ANSA-EAP recognizes that even best practices carry opportunities for improvement and customization along with the tried-and-tested tools they propose.

A well developed and maintained information and networking web platform was established with news, articles, knowledge products and virtual space for collaboration. The blog page was developed and launched and served as a networking tool. E-newsletters were also linked to the website and are distributed to the contacts. Likewise, a comprehensive mailing list (via the ANSA-EAP contacts database) was developed. Two monthly e-bulletins were sent out.

ANSA-EAP developed a user-friendly and easily accessible communication kit for distribution during events. It consists of three stand-alone information sheets and brochure on social accountability.

#### **VIII. STATUS OF 2009 DELIVERABLES PER COMPONENT**

The Secretariat is divided into five (5) components/committees: (1) Networking, (2) Research; (3) Capacity Building (Grants and Technical Assistance), (4) Communications, and (5) Resource Mobilization. A Governance and Management Component/Committee, headed by the Project Director, was also set up as part of the internal management mechanism of the Secretariat.

Each component weaves into other components thereby harmonizing the programs for social accountability towards achieving ANSA-EAP's objectives.

In sum, the components are on-track in accomplishing the set out deliverables. The tables below summarize the activities/deliverables, and intermediate outputs.

#### **IX. STATUS OF 2009 DELIVERABLES PER COMPONENT**

Based on the approved ANSA-EAP Strategy for three years, adopted during the first year of operations, the Secretariat is divided into five (5) components/committees: (1) Networking, (2) Research; (3) Capacity Building (Grants and Technical Assistance), (4) Communications, and (5) Resource Mobilization. A Governance and Management Component/Committee, headed by the Project Director, was also set up as part of the internal management mechanism of the Secretariat.

Based on these objectives, ANSA-EAP Secretariat set its 2009 Deliverables, which are categorized into the following components:

1. Governance and Management
2. Networking
3. Communication
4. Research
5. Capacity Building (Training and Grants)
6. Resource Mobilization.

The categorization into components facilitated the operations of the ANSA-EAP Secretariat. The Secretariat was divided into component teams particularly focused on respective component deliverables and its contribution to the achievement of ANSA-EAP general objectives.

In sum, the components were on-track in accomplishing the set out deliverables. The tables below summarize the activities/deliverables, and intermediate outputs.

## 2009 DELIVERABLES BY COMPONENT

### Governance and Management

<b>Governance and Management</b>			
	<b>Activities/Deliverables</b>	<b>Intermediate Outputs</b>	<b>Notes/ Remaining Tasks</b>
	1. Strengthened Secretariat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conducted 2008 and 2009 Internal Assessment and Action Planning               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Internal Team Assessment</li> <li>• Key Result Framework and 2009 Logframe</li> <li>• 2009 Activity Plan per component</li> <li>• Set up internal management mechanisms</li> <li>• Individual performance monitoring contract</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regular Monthly Meeting               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• accomplished shed tasks, upcoming activities report</li> <li>• Monthly component reports</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	
	2. Active Engagement with regional advisory body - Executive Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regular ExeCo Meetings               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1<sup>st</sup> Meeting (April 17-18, Manila)</li> <li>• Approved KR Framework and Logframe/2009 Action Plan;</li> <li>• Approved initial plans for Regional Forum</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Videocon set on Oct 23</li> <li>• ExeCo Meeting in Hong Kong to coincide with Regional Forum on Nov.</li> </ul>
	3. M&E Framework and System	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proposed M&amp;E Framework and System (for presentation to and approval of ExeCo on Nov)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Approval of M&amp;E Framework and System by the ExeCo</li> </ul>
	4. Mid term/ Year end reports (including financial report)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mid term Report covering 6 Jan- 30 June 2009 (for submission to ExeCo and WB)</li> <li>• on-going independent audit (Punongbayan)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Submission of Midterm report to ExeCo and WB</li> <li>• Drafting and Finalization of Year end Report and Financial</li> </ul>

<b>Governance and Management</b>			
	<b>Activities/Deliverables</b>	<b>Intermediate Outputs</b>	<b>Notes/ Remaining Tasks</b>
			Statement <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Independent Audit for one year of operations</li> </ul>
	5.Active participation in Global ANSA initiatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inter-ANSA Video Conference (29 Jan)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Participate in:</li> <li>• Inter-ANSA Meeting in Washington (July)</li> <li>• ALL ANSA Meeting Schedule (Aug)</li> <li>• GTZ supported Funders' Forum (to be finalized)</li> </ul>
	6.Regional Forum of SAc advocates	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Initial Plan approved by ExeCo ( April 17)</li> <li>• TOR for Forum drafted</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Target date: October/November</li> </ul>
		WB Quality Assurance Group (QAG) ( June 22-26)	

## **Networking**

<b>Networking</b>			
	<b>Activities/Deliverables</b>	<b>Intermediate Outputs</b>	<b>Notes/Remaining Tasks</b>
	1.Formalized and active partnership with four(4) in-country partner organizations and country network fellows	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2 in-country partners and network fellows formalized: Star Kampuchea (Cambodia); Transparency and Accountability Network (Philippines)</li> <li>• On-going contact work and trust building in Mongolia and Indonesia</li> <li>• Conducted SAc Workshops with CSOs and Gov't</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To formalize country partners; network fellows in Indonesia and Mongolia</li> <li>• To go sub-national in Indonesia: Java and Sulawesi</li> </ul>

<b>Networking</b>			
	<b>Activities/Deliverables</b>	<b>Intermediate Outputs</b>	<b>Notes/Remaining Tasks</b>
		<p>representatives in Mongolia and Indonesia</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Facilitated strategic planning sessions with network partners ( Philippines and Cambodia)</li> </ul>	
	2. Profiling and contact building with selected CSOs/regional networks in selected 3-4 EAP countries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Built contact with AsiaDHRRRA and World Organization of Scouting Movement – Asia Pacific Region (WOSM-APR)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Target engagement in the ASEAN People’s Forum; Oxfam-learning program</li> </ul>
	3. Scanning and Profiling of SAc environment in the Pacific; mainstreaming approach in this sub-region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Initial discussion with UNDP for SAc Stocktaking in the Pacific</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strategy paper for SAc mainstreaming in the Pacific</li> </ul>
	4. A broad based youth organization in 4 countries involved in SAc initiative, development and implementation of social accountability module for young people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>supported SAc initiatives through grants; YCUD (Cambodia); Boy Scouts (Regional); TAN- YouthVote (Philippines)</li> <li>completed SAc 101 module for young citizens</li> <li>on-going SAc 101 seminars for youth in Cambodia and Philippines (KIND, YCUD, CEAP, CSGP, Boy Scouts, Muslim Youth )</li> <li>developed online social networking platform for young citizens (to be launched on October)</li> <li>discussions with WB KDC (Philippines) for young citizen video conferencing on SAc</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Developed and Piloted social accountability module for young people</li> </ul>
	5. Forged collaboration with at least 2 regional networks with SAc	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Initiated contact work and trust building with AsiaDHRRRA and Boy Scouts in Asia.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Continuous partnership with AsiaDHRRRA and Scouts-Asia</li> <li>Collaboration with E.I.,</li> </ul>

<b>Networking</b>			
	<b>Activities/Deliverables</b>	<b>Intermediate Outputs</b>	<b>Notes/Remaining Tasks</b>
	integrated in regional priorities of these networks		Procurement and Youth Regional Networks
	6. Mapping of SAC stakeholders in EAP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Online social networking (website)</li> <li>• membership mechanics approved by ExeCo ( April 2009)</li> <li>• Database of champions/experts in government in priority countries</li> <li>• Developed Scanning and Profiling Framework for Networking</li> <li>• Gathered baseline information for eight country profiles</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Completed SAC Stakeholders in EAP database</li> </ul>

### Communication

<b>Communication</b>			
	<b>Activities/Deliverables</b>	<b>Intermediate Outputs</b>	<b>Notes/Remaining Tasks</b>
	1. A well developed and maintained information and networking Website (news, articles and knowledge products; virtual space for collaboration)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Developed and maintains website as platform for knowledge-sharing and collaboration</li> <li>• Blog page developed and launched</li> <li>• E-newsletters linked to the website developed and distributed</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continuing updating and packaging of developed knowledge materials</li> </ul>
	2. Easily accessible and user-friendly resource toolbox on SAC, printed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Developed Communication Kit for distribution at events (Kit consisted of three stand-alone InfoSheets and Brochure)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Publication of thematic info sheets</li> </ul>

	and e-copy( SA handbook, specialized info sheets on SAc and gender, extractive industry, socioeconomics, EAP perspective)		
	3. Monthly e-bulletin with network circulation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Released 2 monthly e-bulletins sent out (May &amp; June); ANSA-EAP Mailing list established</li> <li>Developed and populated of the Secretariat's database of contacts; mailing list</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>On-going publication/circulation of e-bulletin/newsletter</li> <li>On-going population of database of contacts and mailing list</li> </ul>
	4. Editorial cartoon on SAc; SAc branding and key message dissemination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>On-going work with Asian cartoonists</li> <li>Granted access to Japan Foundation's database of cartoonists</li> <li>Detailed guidelines for cartoonists completed and consultations with professional Filipino editorial cartoonists conducted</li> <li>On-going work with DLSU Game Lab in developing an SAc online game ("Plutopia") using Facebook platform</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>publication/circulation of e-bulletin/newsletter</li> </ul>
	5. 3 AVPs on SAc/ approaches/tools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>TOR for Bantay Lansangan (BL) AVP</li> <li>TOR for ANSA-EAP/SAc AVP</li> <li>TOR for ANSA-EAP youth site AVPs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3 AVPs on SAc/ approaches/tools</li> </ul>
	6. Photo competition/ launch of traveling photo exhibit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Photo documentation of Cambodia and Philippine SAc initiatives for use of various publicity materials</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Launching of photo competition</li> </ul>
	7. Localization of SAc knowledge products (translation and adaptation)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>FGDs conducted in Cambodia to probe knowledge, attitudes and practices related to SAc as input to formulating culturally-sensitive SAc messages</li> <li>ANSA-EAP partnered with SILAKA in conducting the FGDs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>On-going localization of new knowledge products</li> </ul>

		<p>which involved several groups clustered by sector and gender</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The FGDs were conducted with the view of transferring the technology to SILAKA of conducting FGDs for purposes of communications; tools and techniques were shared with SILAKA, as well as orientation of local facilitators, preparation of discussion guides, analysis of findings, and drafting of FGD report.</li> <li>• Translated ANSA-EAP communication kit to Khmer</li> </ul>	
	8. Packaging of SAC research papers and materials for regional forum	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Packaged materials for country scoping studies workshops (Philippines and Cambodia); feedback workshop on SAC and Extractive Industries</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• On-going packaging new research papers</li> </ul>

## Research

<b>Research</b>			
	<b>Activities/Deliverables</b>	<b>Intermediate Outputs</b>	<b>Notes/Remaining Tasks for Second Half of 2009</b>
	1. 2 scoping studies completed and updated; 2 additional started and completed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conducted country scoping studies (Cambodia &amp; Philippines)</li> <li>• Initial literature review (in 4 target countries)</li> <li>• Developed SA frame and orientation (Philippines and Cambodia)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Report Packaging of Philippine and Cambodia Papers</li> <li>• Publication and packaging of Indonesia and Mongolia papers (with Communications Team)</li> </ul>
	2. Issue analysis and research agenda on selected major themes ( Gender, youth, climate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Initial pooling of WB studies on stocktaking in the region in preparation for the writing of the white paper on regional framing</li> <li>• On-going research on Extractive industries &amp; cost-benefit</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Publication and Packaging of issue analysis papers in thematic focuses</li> </ul>

	change, extractive industries)	<p>analysis on health and SAc</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• conducted workshop feedback on E.I. and SAc paper</li> <li>• On-going research on SAc and the diaspora giving for local development</li> </ul>	
	3. Discussion papers for regional forum	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• TOR with PWI (procurement case stories, country papers and case studies)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Publication of research paper/s for regional forum</li> </ul>
	4. Publication of research papers for the regional forum		
	5. Documented SAc insights from roundtable discussions in each priority countries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conducted feedback workshops for country scoping studies (Cambodia &amp; Philippines)</li> <li>• Identified and networked with experts in the feedback workshops</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Documentation of SAc insights in RTDs</li> </ul>
	6. Updated database of SAc materials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Initial set up of ANSA-EAP database</li> <li>• produced a Reading List on SAc (Basic Readings)</li> <li>• e-library of SAc Resources available on the website</li> <li>• G-Watch Guidebook published</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regular uploading and updating of SAc materials</li> </ul>

### Capacity Building –Training & Grants

<b>Capacity Building –Training &amp; Grants</b>			
	<b>Activities/Deliverables</b>	<b>Intermediate Outputs</b>	<b>Notes/Remaining Tasks</b>
1.	3 thematic and sector specific training modules; 3 pilot workshops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ongoing pilot of SAc in local governance ( Barugo, Leyte, Philippines) with GTZ support</li> <li>• Developed and piloted SAc training module for media/journalist (Cambodia)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Packaging of modules for local government officials and media</li> <li>• Development of module for extractive industry and other</li> </ul>

			thematic focus
	2. Roll out of WBI SAc Module	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Review of WBI CLP</li> <li>Initial Meeting with Oxfam for WBI SAc Module roll out.</li> <li>ASPAP; Save the Children Proposal; RWI- more focused on capacity development assessment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Roll-out of WBI Module with Oxfam, Ateneo, and other organizations</li> </ul>
	3. Developed and tested user-friendly modules (1) Basic Introduction to SAc; (2) Advanced SAc Module	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Developed training modules Social Accountability School (SAS) and SAS 101</li> <li>Conducted SAS 3 in Cambodia</li> <li>8 Cambodia CSO leaders participate in MCEV 2 (May)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Packaging of basic and advanced SAc Modules</li> </ul>
	4. A basic training assessment guide for SA stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ongoing Cambodia and Philippines</li> <li>SAS 101 Module implemented for AsiaDHHRA (April 21-23) and other CSO partners</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Basic Training Assessment Guide/Module</li> </ul>
	5. 5 grants to selected partner institutions (with focus on thematic and strategic)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Allocated TA support for the use of Media and SAc (Project with CCIM) and youth participation in SAc initiatives (project with KIND) in Cambodia.</li> <li>On-going talks for support grant for SAc practitioners in Java and Sulawesi in Indonesia</li> <li>On-going talks with OSF-Mongolia for a project in monitoring government.</li> <li>Allocated TA for the formation of a sub-national group on procurement in Northern Luzon (project with CCAGG) and Scorecard on Youth Agenda with a network of young citizens (project with FTV Network).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Finalization of 4 remaining grants</li> </ul>

### **Resource Mobilization**

<b>Resource Mobilization</b>			
	<b>Activities/Deliverables</b>	<b>Intermediate Outputs</b>	<b>Notes/Remaining Tasks</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3 donor consultations</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conducted exploratory meetings with prospective</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Meet with UNDP regional office</li> </ul>

		donors (roundtable discussion with TAF and USAID; meeting with corporate contacts)	and WB hub in Bangkok <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Organize meetings with donors in Manila (e.g., AusAID, CIDA, UK, GTZ, ADB, WB, etc.)</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mobilize new money for ANSA</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Continuing prospect research (Resource Mobilization Strategy Paper and Donor Mapping and Profiling System) conducted</li> <li>meeting with regional bodies &amp; organizations (AsiaDHRRA for ASEAN; UNDP)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Submit concept notes to relevant donor agencies</li> <li>Set up donor mapping and profiling system</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fund/support 4 SAc projects in mainstreaming ANSA-EAP as a network body</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Submitted concept notes to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>EC-SPF2 for G-Watch localization in the Philippines</li> <li>UNDEF for G-Watch replication in 2-3 countries in EAP</li> <li>DFiD's Civil Society Challenge Fund, together with PWYP-UK and RWI, to develop CSO capacities for SAc in Extractive Industries</li> </ol> </li> <li>Resources tapped from WRI-TAI</li> <li>Established partnership with Revenue Watch Institute (RWI) to pursue SAc in Extractive Industries (EI)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop full proposal for Concept Note submitted and shortlisted by EC-SPF2</li> <li>Continue discussions with RWI to integrate SAc in EI, thru conduct of RTD with CSOs in EAP as initial step</li> </ul>



## X. LESSONS LEARNED

### 1. On ANSA-EAP's Way of Proceeding.

The way of proceeding of ANSA-EAP, which is “learning-in-action”, is very much alive as an operational strategy of the organization. While ANSA-EAP has clear and defined goals and strategic objectives, this approach shows ANSA-EAP as a “learning organization”, harvesting lessons from experience, listening in dialogue with partners, keeping its ears close to the ground and turning these into platforms for further strengthening the work of promoting and integrating SAC.

The experience of Open Doors 2009, for example, clearly shows this bias for an inductive process of learning. While set goals and objectives were determined and embedded in the Forum design, these did not limit the choice and form of delivery and facilitation. Each activity was guided by a higher objective/goal, yet its implementation may vary from a pre-determined design in response to participants' needs including emerging ones. Clearly, the lesson here is ANSA-EAP's facility in adapting and responding to situational contingencies, without losing focus of its strategic objectives and targeted end-result. The value-added here is made possible by ANSA-EAP's readiness to remain open yet practical and strategic.

### 2. On wholesaling and handholding.

ANSA EAP's mandate was to systematize modalities for wholesale approaches to strengthening demand for good governance. In the context of learning partnerships, there is a need to synergize both approaches in order to achieve targeted outputs/outcomes while promoting effective mutual learning processes. ANSA-EAP's approach to learning-in-action is not the learning that relies on a one-way flow of knowledge from so-called "experts" to learners. There is a mutuality of learning a symbiotic relationship that opens pathways to growth, sharpness of thinking and efficacy of action.

While SAC tools and approaches require a certain level of technical capacity or expertise, the ANSA EAP can only be effective facilitators of capacity building for its partners if it retains critical-systemic thinking and a way of proceeding marked by inquiry, dialogue, learning, partnership, quality service or products, clarity of messages, and interactive capacity building approaches.

In building learning partnerships, ANSA EAP needs to put much time and energy into creating the "relationship capital" -- trust, respect, and mutuality of commitment -- on which such partnerships depend. ANSA-EAP cannot expect to make such partnerships run before they can walk, and the approach and length of time necessary to build this relationship bank will vary with the diversity of ANSA EAP partners.



Then again, the reality of limited resources—time, money, among others—should shape ANSA EAP’s operational decisions. While handholding allows the operations team to build and hone mutual learning-in-action with its institutional partners, practicality should be at the heart of decision-making in this arena in order to approximate a relationship with partners that is neither “too close”—which makes the team fall prey to the perils of too much subjectivity—nor “too far”—which conversely cripples the standards of learning-in-action framework ANSA-EAP has set.

### **3. Handholding specialists and experts.**

Specialists and experts tapped by ANSA EAP on short term basis need to be walked through the nuances of social accountability as well. Tapping experts does not necessarily lighten the work load of ANSA EAP. Apart from introducing the SAC framing—from definition to enabling conditions to on-the-ground examples—this handholding is going beyond transactional interactions and more into building partnerships. In the same way that ANSA-EAP gains from their knowledge in their respective fields of specialization, the network also contributes to their knowledge by introducing the SAC, which although not new requires another way of looking and approaching the work of governance reform.

### **4.4. Dedicated and motivated operations team.**

The importance of having a hardworking operations team aware of and working towards ANSA-EAP goals has proven to be a necessity. From the component heads to support staff, the teamwork among members of the secretariat is noteworthy in that everyone is willing to invest much time and effort in ANSA-EAP activities. It is also noticeable how team members are willing to learn from each other. In fact, while activity packages are anchored by one certain component at a time, almost all activities enjoy the participation of the other components. The regular meetings contribute to this relationship among team members, not just in leveling off on each component’s activities but also identifying points for collaboration.

### **5. The value of organizational and personal networks.**

ANSA-EAP’s approach to networking is building on networks. Thus, the fact that ANSA-EAP could not have started from scratch needs to be noted. Personal networks—both organizational (Ateneo School of Government, ANSA EAP partners) and individual (secretariat, ExCo members, and the web connected to them)—contribute considerably to achieving activity targets and desired outcomes of ANSA-EAP.

### **6. Diversity of ExCo members.**

Having a good mix of Executive Committee members who have different ways of viewing SAC and also involving themselves in the network’s activities contributes to the rich resource available to the governance of ANSA-EAP. This mix provides a balance between affirmations and challenges when it comes to setting, articulating, and assessing the operations team’s plans/accomplishments. Varying views and perspectives on ANSA-EAP’s way of proceeding allow the team to consider and



reconsider multiple sides of every decision point. This is reflective of the appropriateness of ANSA-EAP's organizational structure, and the value that an oversight body—the Executive Committee—provides is reaffirmed.

### **7. The value of making social accountability palpable.**

In order to gain more champions and advocates, ANSA-EAP realize the importance of simplifying the message of SAC for clarity (and not in an attempt to tone it down) and efficacy. ANSA EAP must gain a sharp focus and scope its concerns - not embrace all possible SAC activity, approach, tools, strategies, issues, etc. lest it falls into the trap of being too driven by the “flavor of the season” phenomenon to attract attention and support.

### **8. On the networking approach.**

The networking of networks approach is effective because the operations team is very conscious of “subsidiarity”. The approach recognizes and respects home-grown organizations and existing practices. It invites cooperation because it projects a broader perspective on how engagement could be done in relation to the government and in relation to fellow development practitioners.

## **XI. CONCLUSION**

With the lessons learned and experience gained during the first year in confluence and with guidance from the Executive Committee, ANSA-EAP was more equipped in realizing the 2009 Plans. The four main objectives were met as substantiated by the key deliverables. A strengthened Secretariat and a well-defined and apt internal governance and management system contributed greatly to the achieving the objectives for the year. One of the major achievements was facilitating the emergence of a network model with concrete learning and research products and services that are being communicated, offered and shared to citizen groups, governments and many stakeholders.