

Affiliated Network for Social Accountability  
in East Asia and the Pacific

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# Mutual Learning-in-Action

## An Approach to Learning Social Accountability

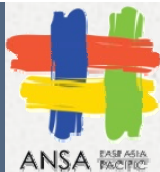
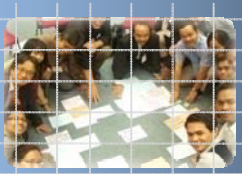
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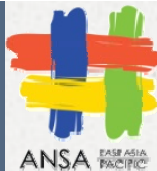


Where I have taught SAc

Who are the learners

How SAc is learned

Reactions and issues



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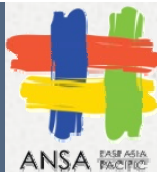
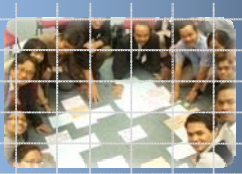
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## Where I have taught SAc

- Training workshops and public forums
  - Social Accountability School in Cambodia (2008)
  - Barugo, Leyte (2009)
  - Presentations to various CSOs, NGOs, POs
- Master in Public Management, ASG
  - Regular Public Offering classes
  - On-site MPM classes (Nueva Ecija, Lanao del Sur, La Union, Iloilo City, Tarlac City)





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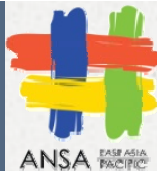
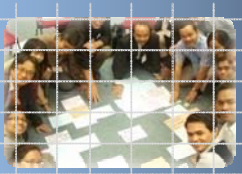
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# Who are the learners

- Workshops and Training
  - Government organizations, LGUs
  - Civic and religious organizations
  - Multi-sectoral groups advocating good governance
  - Citizen groups





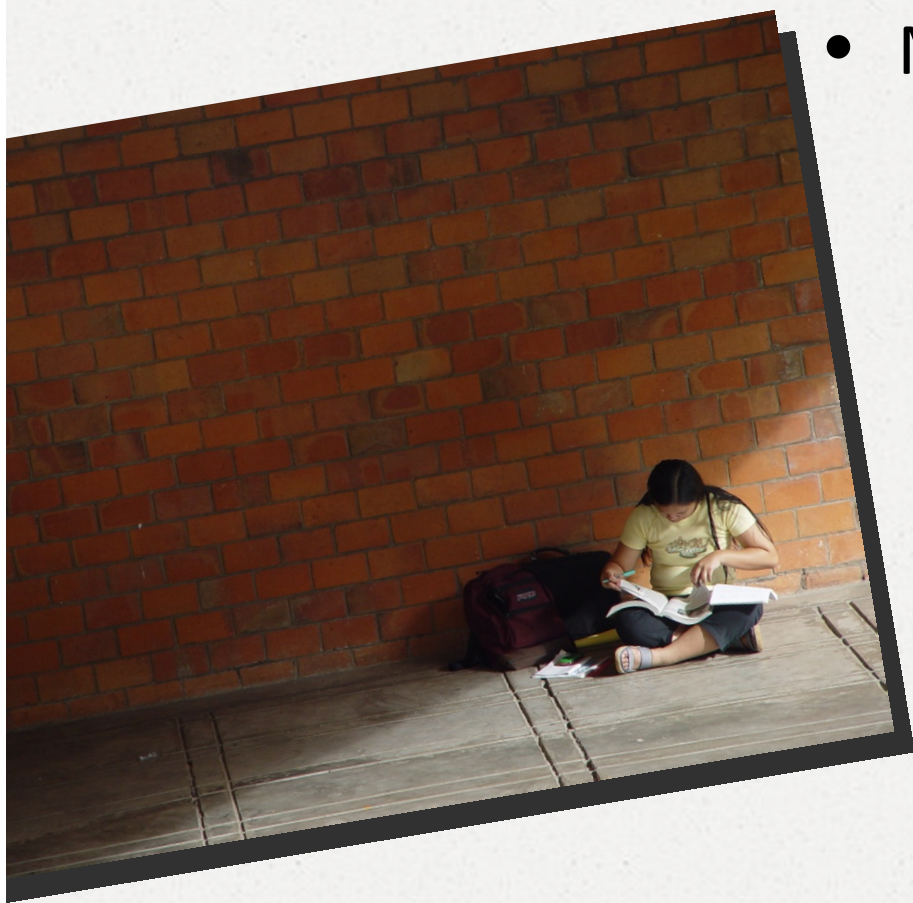
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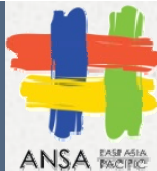


## Who are the learners

- MPM students
  - College graduates
  - Students with graduate degrees
  - On-site students: mostly government officials and bureaucrats; practitioners
  - Regular PO students: mix of government officials and private sector







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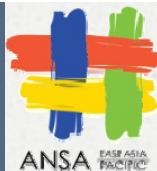
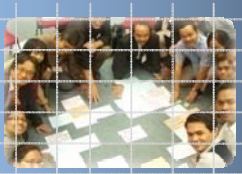
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## How SAc is learned

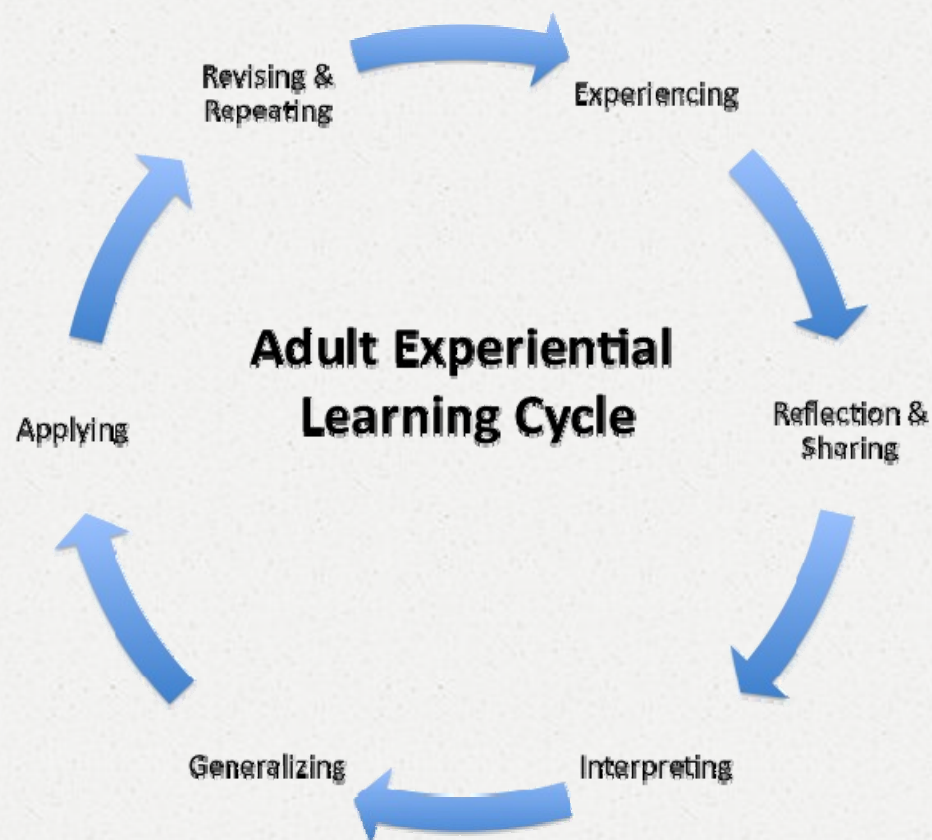
- SAc is taught as part of the module “Leadership in Public Service” of the MPM
- Main approach: ANDRAGOGY
  - “Mutual Learning-in-Action” using the adult learning approach
  - Use of SAc 3Ts = Tales, Tools, and Technique
    - Case studies, video showing, small group discussions
    - Processing of experiences and insights
  - Concept mapping & reflection papers
  - One-on-one and online mentoring and coaching of practitioner





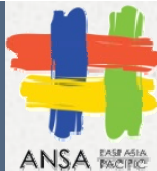
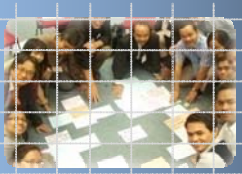
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## SAC “Mutual Learning-in-Action” Approach (Adult Learning Methodology)





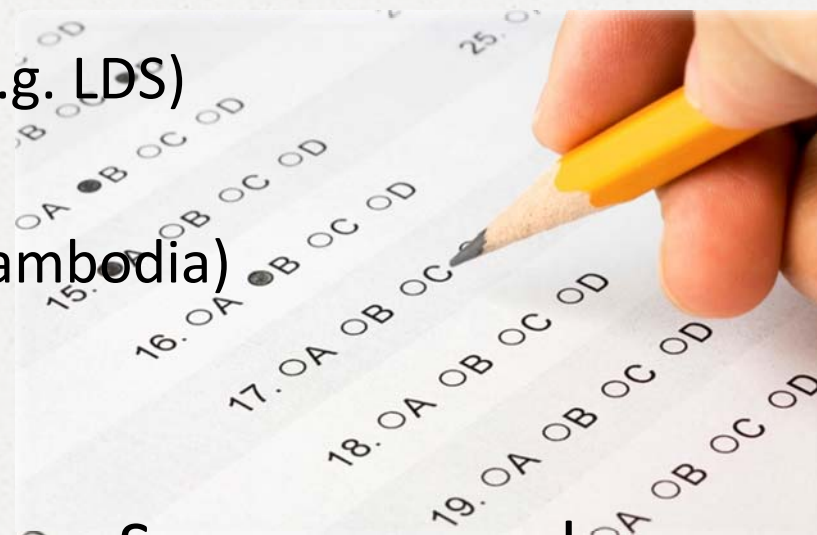
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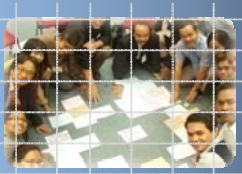


## How SAc is learned

- Measuring student learning
  - Quality of discussion outputs (e.g. LDS)
  - Case story writing (Tarlac City)
  - Project proposal writing (SAS-Cambodia)
  - Reflection papers (MPM)
  - Examinations (MPM)
- With CSOs, use of modified Open Space approach
  - “Good Governance” as a problematic







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# Reactions and issues raised



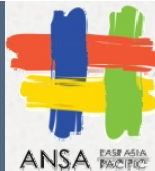
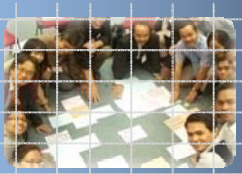
## Government openness

- Difficulty in identifying and looping in government champions
- Problems with the policy environment
- Question of decentralization
- Lip service



## Organized & capable citizen groups

- Low awareness and lack of appreciation of human and citizen rights
- Lack of knowledge about government and its processes
- Unsustained efforts due to kanya-kanya attitude
- Fear of elite capture



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# Reactions and issues raised



## Access to information

- Lack of policy support on access to information
- Issue of availability of information
- Shallow appreciation of the importance of information and how to use it



## Context & cultural appropriateness

- Dominant culture of patronage politics
- Exclusion in governance that is rooted in specific cultural issues (e.g. gender, ethnic origins, etc.)
- Exclusion of critics