AFFILIATED NETWORK FOR SOCIAL ACCOUNTABILITY IN EAST ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

2008-2011 | Project Report

ANSA-EAP is a non-profit foundation registered in the Philippines. It was set-up in 2008 as a project of the Ateneo School of Government under the Ateneo de Manila University, with startup support from the World Bank's Development Grant Facility (2008-2011).

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LETTER FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Dear Partners,

It is the best of times and the most challenging too!

It has now been four years and a half since ANSA-EAP was conceived (2008). Social accountability is the focus and the reason for ANSA-EAP and it came into being at an opportune time—when the deepening commitment to the cause of participation, transparency and accountability is most palpable. There is now a widening and deepening thinking and initiative towards getting "citizens" as counterpart and counterpoint to government as one of the two key drivers of governance reform.

The last four years was a journey of learning for the entire ANSA-EAP network. Together with partners who have been immersed and involved in development reform and change, we collectively labored to clarify the contribution of "social accountability" to the multiple approaches, concepts, and interventions aimed at good governance, anti-corruption work included.

We realized that the value of social accountability is broadening the spectrum of citizen- government relations to include constructive engagement through citizen monitoring. This to us is a means emphasizing the importance of building on what has been achieved, and improving on these, as well.
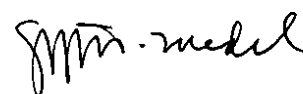
Thus, ANSA-EAP as a regional initiative placed value on working with existing networks and CSOs or citizen groups already working in their countries. The thrust was mainstreaming—integrating social accountability thinking and approaches into existing practices and initiatives.

We were aware that for this to work, we needed a shared framework—one that resonates with the existing context while inspiring stakeholders towards innovation and change, especially for the distinct and diverse EAP context.

Sustainability is a challenge facing ANSA-EAP but this does not only mean financial resources or funding. The crux of sustainability is the extent to which social accountability becomes a habit, a reflex, and a practice for a growing community of CSOs, citizen groups, government officials and workers, development partners, private sector and even media. As we wrap up the startup phase of ANSA-EAP, we also move towards consolidating and multiplying our wins over the past few years. We are correcting missteps and filling the gaps to provide effective and efficient service to partners.

Some of the other challenges we face are inherent in the growing awareness of the costs, benefits, and risks embedded in social accountability work. It is ANSA-EAP's hope that we are better able to face them with the knowledge, tools, linkages, and experiences we continue to gain and now have at our disposal.

To move forward, ANSA-EAP will aim to establish presence and stronger partnership in other countries in the region, as well as gain more partners internationally to widen and deepen the network links across other agents and stakeholders in good governance work. We will pursue the integration of SAc and the role of communities in the extractive industry; the application of social media and social mobilization in providing for the Check My … Platform for citizen monitoring; and deepening the work of citizen monitoring in public procurement. The cadre of SAc champions already seeded and growing in the convener groups, partner networks, and network fellows will be the vehicle for an expanded, more competent and effective community of practice.

Angelita Gregorio-Medel, PhD
ANSA-EAP Executive Director

Priority Countries

CAMBODIA

INDONESIA

PHILIPPINES

MONGOLIA

Startup Phase
2008-2011

Headquarters
MANILA, PHILIPPINES

Focus Areas

PROCUREMENT MONITORING

SERVICE DELIVERY

EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRY

ICT

YOUTH

1 | Who We Are and How We Work

ANSA-EAP IS A COMMUNITY OF PRACTICE.

Launched in 2008, the Affiliated Network for Social Accountability –East Asia and the Pacific (ANSA-EAP) is a networking facility that aims to contribute to fostering good governance. This contribution is expected to manifest in improved local service delivery, strengthened citizens' rights and better people's welfare by mainstreaming social accountability in the region.

ANSA-EAP's vision is to help improve governance by mainstreaming the social accountability approach while upholding the East Asia and Pacific region's diverse culture and norms. ANSA-EAP builds partnerships with and among various stakeholders -- citizen groups, non-government organizations, civic associations, media, academe, the business sector, and government institutions – and sets the environment for constructive engagement, especially on issues that pertain to good governance and transparency. The Network encourages citizens to monitor government performance, specifically, the quality of public service delivery and the transparency of public transactions.

This report is prepared by the ANSA-EAP Operations team. The report provides an overview of the journey of ANSA-EAP and a summary of the key project accomplishments of ANSA-EAP (2008 to 2011).

MAINSTREAMING social accountability

ANSA-EAP's approach to mainstreaming involves integrating social accountability into the current agenda and practice of partner groups. Embedding social accountability into— as opposed to adding to or replacing—the work of citizen groups and government institutions allows them to build on their efforts and fosters ownership of their SAc initiatives.

The same principle applies to ANSA-EAP's approach to networking. Through the "networking of networks", ANSA-EAP builds on existing linkages, in recognition of the rich and already-existent knowledge and expertise in the region.

The Governing Body

In 2008, ANSA-EAP convened an Executive Committee, which is comprised of prominent civil society personalities in EAP, and representatives from the World Bank in the Philippines and the World Bank Institute. The six-member Executive Committee, which met three to four times annually, provided strategic direction and guidance to the ANSA-EAP Operations team.

The original members of the Committee were:

Juan Miguel Luz (*Philippines*), former Department of Education Undersecretary and Associate Dean for the Center for Development Management at the Asian

Institute of Management. Mr. Luz was the Chairperson of the Executive Committee (June 2008 to June 2011).

Teten Masduki (*Indonesia*), Executive Director of Transparency International-Indonesia.

Mary McNeil, (formerly) Senior Operations Officer for Social Development at the World Bank Institute.

Andrew Parker, (formerly) Senior Economist and Coordinator for Social Development for the World Bank in the Philippines.

Theary Seng (*Cambodia*), Founding Director of CIVICUS: Center for Cambodian Civic Education.

Dr. Antonio G.M. La Viña (*Philippines*), ex officio member as the Dean of Ateneo School of Government in the Ateneo de Manila University.
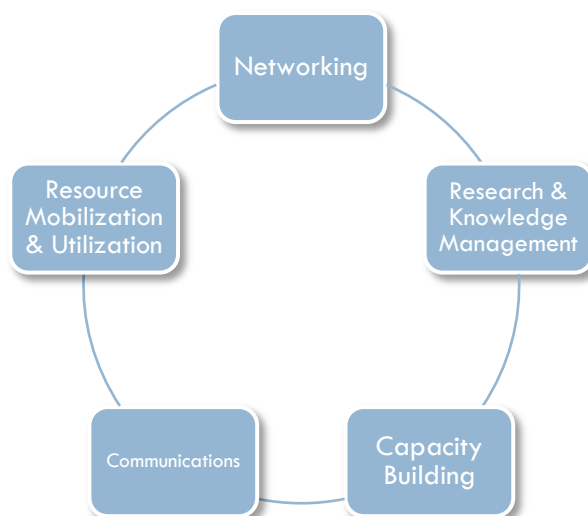
With the exception of Ms. McNeil and Mr. Parker, all four Executive Committee members have signed on as incorporators of the ANSA-EAP Foundation. Together with ANSA-EAP Executive Director Dr. Angelita Gregorio-Medel, they also comprise the Board of Trustees of the Foundation.

The Operations Team

info@ansa-eap.net

The ANSA-EAP Operations Team, housed in the Ateneo School of Government in Manila, Philippines, is a group of individuals engaged full-time in building and sustaining the ANSA-EAP network.

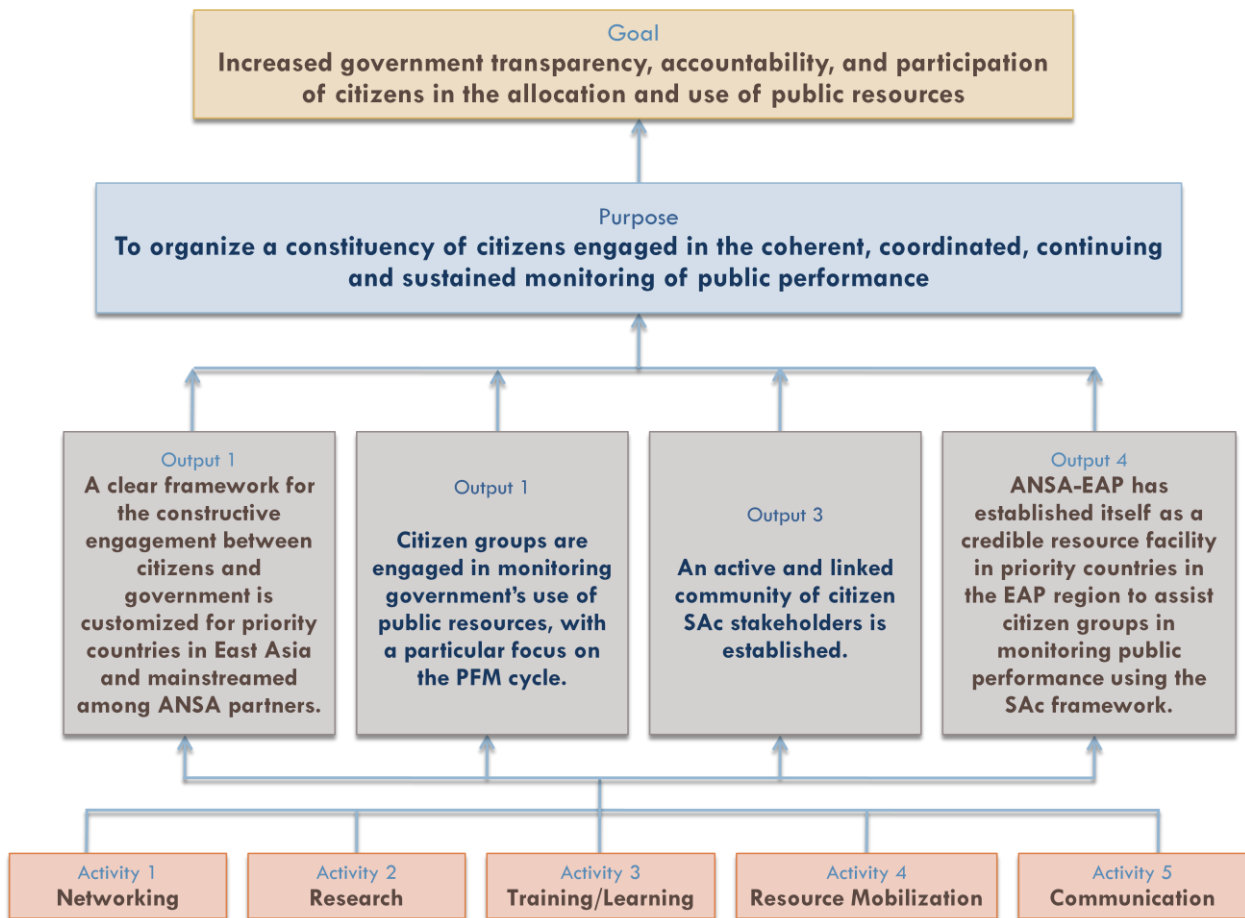The team was organized into component-teams:

Augmenting the lean composition of the Operations Team was a resource pool of experts and practitioners, which includes individuals from ANSA-EAP's own partner organizations. This resource pool was often tapped for short-term consultants (e.g., researchers, facilitators, evaluators) and resource persons for training workshops and various activities.

THE ANSA-EAP RESULTS FRAMEWORK 2008-2011

The following figure represents ANSA-EAP's compass for the startup phase, its Results Framework. For four years, this framework has guided ANSA-EAP's work in mainstreaming social accountability in the region.

Goal
Increased government transparency, accountability, and participation of citizens in the allocation and use of public resources

Purpose
To organize a constituency of citizens engaged in the coherent, coordinated, continuing and sustained monitoring of public performance

Output 1
A clear framework for the constructive engagement between citizens and government is customized for priority countries in East Asia and mainstreamed among ANSA partners.

Output 1
Citizen groups are engaged in monitoring government's use of public resources, with a particular focus on the PFM cycle.

Output 3
An active and linked community of citizen SAc stakeholders is established.

Output 4
ANSA-EAP has established itself as a credible resource facility in priority countries in the EAP region to assist citizen groups in monitoring public performance using the SAc framework.

Activity 1
Networking

Activity 2
Research

Activity 3
Training/Learning

Activity 4
Resource Mobilization

Activity 5
Communication

2| Social Accountability Framework

Accountability is the obligation of a person, group, organization, or institution authorized or delegated with power and under obligation to execute a mandate to explain, answer, report back, inform, submit to a review and be sanctioned or corrected…people take responsibility for their actions in respect of others.
- Dr. Angelita Gregorio-Medel, ANSA-EAP Executive Director

ANSA-EAP serves as an inter-country resource facility for social accountability in the EAP region. At the core of its mandate is linking citizen groups in a network advocating and practicing SAc.

In order to inspire and sustain the community of practice around social accountability, ANSA-EAP had to study to make SAc relevant to the EAP context. This gave rise to a distinct framework of SAc, which focuses not just on accountability as the key outcome but on processes and tools required, which are just as integral to the practice of social accountability, and in the achievement of development outcomes (improved people's rights, enhanced public service delivery, promotion of community welfare).

Social Accountability *is constructive engagement between citizens and government in monitoring the use of public resources.*

WHAT is Social Accountability?

Accountability refers to the obligation of power-holders – those who hold political, financial, or administrative authority – to take responsibility for their actions.

Social Accountability on the other hand on the other hand, is a process of constructive engagement between citizens and government to check their conduct and performance as they use public resources. It includes a wide range of actions from the government and the citizens. While oppositions, scrutiny and protests have their own place in good governance reforms, there must also be a spectrum of approaches for citizens to relate to the government and in this way participate in governance.

In Social Accountability, both citizens and government have duties to fulfill.

WHY is SAc done?

Citizens need to engage constructively with government to achieve better delivery of public services, improvement of people's welfare, and protection of people's rights.

HOW is SAc done?

For Social Accountability to flourish there must be an ending environment. Like the ingredients of a well-concocted recipe, four conditions are integral to Social Accountability. These are known as the Four Pillars of Social Accountability.

Two forces drive social accountability:

Citizen groups, who are direct beneficiaries of public services; and

Government, which provides the space for citizen participation in governance such as monitoring public programs.

THE FOUR PILLARS OF SOCIAL ACCOUNTABILITY

■ **Organized and capable citizen groups**

■ **Responsive government**

■ **Context and cultural appropriateness**

■ **Access to information**

The level of organization and capacity of citizen groups, civil society organizations, communities and other development stakeholders—the breadth and scope of their membership, their technical and quality of their conduct and actions including their internal accountability practices—are all central to the success of social accountability action. This capacity has technical and substantive as well as procedural requirements so that the efficient and effective initiatives on the form of agenda, platforms, projects and programs bring forth the desired outcomes and changes.

The responsiveness of government to citizens' participation is embodied in the laws, rules, practices and cultural mores that circumscribe the actual space for citizens to hold government officials accountable. Since space for citizen participation is opened up by reform champions within government, finding and nurturing these reform champions from the ranks of bureaucrats, government officials, and public servants is an important part of social accountability action.

To succeed, social accountability action must respond effectively to the economic, political and cultural context of a sector, nation, or region. To ignore context and culture is to risk alienating local stakeholders. When context and culture are deemed inhospitable to social accountability action, social accountability must be pursued strategically, with foreknowledge of the environment, the barriers, and the risks.

Essential to social accountability practice is the availability of reliable public data and its correct analysis and interpretation by competent citizen groups. Access to information includes both physical access to source documents and their availability in a format understandable to users. It also requires access to those who either have the information or know where the information is lodged. All these underscore the need for an unambiguous law guaranteeing freedom of information.

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THE SOCIAL ACCOUNTABILITY FORMULA

$$SAc = (CM \times CE)^a$$

The ANSA-EAP (2010) formula for social accountability captures the relationship between its two elements: **constructive engagement (CE)** compounds the outcomes of citizen monitoring, as in cases where monitoring initiatives are successfully institutionalized as long-term partnerships between citizen groups and government outfits. Conversely, **citizen monitoring (CM)** opens more arenas for constructive engagement—whether through the expansion of these monitoring initiatives to other government processes (e.g. in the PFM cycle, procurement AND budget monitoring), or to other agencies and sectors.

At the same time, both **CE** and **CM** are fundamental to the practice of SAc. Social Accountability will not exist if either or both are absent (if CE or CM = 0).

Constructive engagement is further broken down into sustained dialogue & creative problem-solving while continuing to assert needed changes and reform.

CE = D x Ps

Citizen monitoring is marked by elements of data gathering and data use, which underscores the importance of evidence-baed engagements.

CM = dG x dU

PRODUCTS

Learning-in-Action Programs

The Social Accountability Learning in Action Program is an integrated capability building activity that aims to build understanding and competencies of targeted learners in adapting and undertaking social accountability approaches toward good governance.

ANSA EAP abides by learning-in-action as an operative principle in its capacity building interventions. It is a highly interactive process between learners and their environment. The framework takes off from the learner's context and SAc experience; programs are customized to fit the needs of the learners.

The targeted outcome of Learning-in-Action programs is the improvement in the competencies and overall capabilities of the participants in instituting citizen-driven change in the structure, systems, actions and relations of key stakeholders toward the transformation and reform of governance practices in organizations, communities and other institutions where the learners are located.

Learning-in-Action Programs offer a "blended approach" to learning, utilizing any combination of the following activities:

- *face-to-face training* and *online learning*, where learners are urged to draw lessons from their experiences in a structured learning environment, and proposals for a social accountability initiative are developed by participants;

- *piloting of SAc initiatives*, where a fast turn around and small but dedicated fund supports the implementation of selected SAc activities to help partners start or build on existing efforts;

- *coaching/mentoring*, during which contracted SAc experts work closely with the learners—and now, project proponents—over the implementation period, providing them technical input and guidance;

- *networking*, where the trainees are urged and guided to continuously exchange insights and lessons on their practice of SAc or undertake joint monitoring projects through a practitioner network (formal or informal) and where continuing exchange among the trainees as peers is facilitated.

Check My School

Check My School, or CMS, is a participatory monitoring program that combines the use of digital technology and community mobilization to provide easy access to information, provide a platform for sending feedback through online and offline means, and help resolve education issues.

Since its launch in January 2011, Checkmyschool.org was able to establish a partnership with the Department of Education for its community mobilization and monitoring of public school services using ICT. From then on, CMS was able to mobilize infomediaries (or information intermediaries), and more than 1053 volunteers covering 243 schools in 15 areas nationwide.

Online Platform

The Checkmyschool.org website is an interactive map of basic public education information on the condition of the services and facilities being provided to public schools.

The available information in the site include the school's budget, enrollment, teaching and non-teaching personnel, furniture, textbooks, classrooms, toilet, achievement test rating, among others. The site allows users to provide information about their schools, send feedback,share comments, and post photos and videos.

Checkmyschool.org also uses social media such as Facebook and Twitter.

http://www.facebook.com/checkmyschool
http://twitter.com/onlinecms

Offline: Community Mobilization

Checkmyschool.org's community mobilization approach involves working with parents, teachers, students and other community members, who act as volunteers in monitoring, updating and responding to school issues.

It also links different civil society groups/non-government organizations, education institutions, private companies and other government agencies in addressing community-identified school issues.

Signed agreements with different groups that have a stake in public education has helped strengthen the demand for improved service delivery and facilitate resolution of school issues.

ANSA-EAP is also being looked upon as a resource facility for other countries (e.g., Indonesia, where a CMS replication project is being set up) and regions (e.g., Africa).

Plutopia

Plutopia is a set of Flash-based mini-games that aims to introduce social accountability to young learners. It emphasizes concepts like constructive engagement (through partnerships with government), and citizen monitoring and the value of active citizenship.
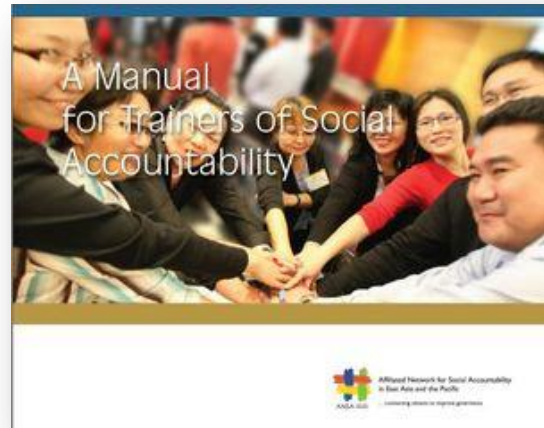

Plutopia can be accessed online through Facebook (*https://apps.facebook.com/plutopia/*) and offline through downloadable mini-games (*http://www.ansa-eap.net/resources/social-accountability-games/*).

Resources

ANSA-EAP has developed an extensive resource list, which include country scoping and mapping studies, videos, toolkits, and learning/training resources.

- *A Manual for Trainers of Social Accountability*

This manual supports ANSA-EAP's goal of building a community of competent and empowered social accountability practitioners, advocates, and champions in the region. This is an introductory learning material aimed at promoting appreciation and understanding of social accountability for those who will encounter it for the first time. They are future training organizers, resource persons, and training facilitators from citizen groups and government agencies who are interested to learn about the scope, basic concepts, and applications of social accountability to promote good governance. The training manual adheres to the following principles that define ANSA-EAP's Social Accountability School: learner-centered, learning-in-action, and localizing the learning process.

- ANSA-EAP Infosheets
- ANSA EAP Monitoring and Evaluation Framework
- ANSA EAP Strategy Paper
- ANSA-EAP Learning Brief No. 1 (May 2010) A Better Way of Looking at Governance
- ANSA-EAP Learning Brief No. 2 The Social Accountability Learning-in-Action Cycle

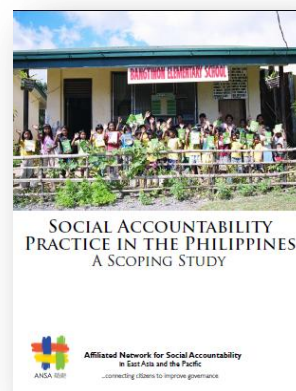- *ANSA-EAP Learning Brief No. 3 (October 2011) Learning is Just a Click Away*

This learning brief introduces ANSA-EAP's online learning program, one of the modalities being developed and used by ANSA EAP to build partner's capacities on social accountability. It will explain how the modality is put into practice, what programs have been realized and what lessons were taken from the process.

- ANSA-EAP Stocktaking Report
- Cambodia Scoping Study
- Diaspora Giving on Local Development
- Folio: Customized Learning Modules for Social Accountability and Good Governance
- Four Pillars of Social Accountability
- Improving the Quality of Public Education Management: A Case Study on Social Accountability and Information Communication Technology in the Education System
- Introduction to Social Accountability Tools (draft)
- Laymanized Manual on Monitoring Infrastructure Projects by a Practitioner – CCAGG
- Mainstreaming Social Accountability in the Oil, Gas, and Mining Industries of Selected East Asia-Pacific Countries - A Research Framework
- Mainstreaming Social Accountability into KALAHI-CIDSS: An Issue Paper
- Mentoring Coaching and Exposure Visit Program Documentation Report
- Monograph on Good Governance
- Monograph on Social Accountability, Good Governance and Decentralization
- Network Profiles
- Open Doors 2009 Documentation
- Participatory Planning: Scoping Studies in 4 Countries

- *Philippine Scoping Study*

This study builds on a number of earlier research on social accountability mechanisms in the Philippines and in the region. The study does a more in-depth analysis of these research and explores the following: (1) a social accountability framework containing a set of principles and indicators of performance; (2) environmental factors that enable civil society to play the role of informing and engaging citizens in exacting accountability from government; (3) approaches, tools and techniques used to ensure significant outcomes from SA interventions; (4) significant outcomes of SAc mechanisms in governance, sustainable development and citizen empowerment; and (5) challenges facing civil society and strategies to address these challenges.

- *Procurement Monitoring Tool Compendium*

This compendium aims to enumerate various procurement monitoring activites of Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) including tools such as scorecards, checklists, and sector - specific programs.

In order to achieve its objective, this report focuses on data that can be derived from the tools as well as the processes involved in obtaining them.

- Reader-Learner reference list on Social Accountability and Procurement Monitoring
- SAc Competency and Capability Building Framework
- SAc Issue Paper on Public Financial Management
- SAc Policy Review in the Philippines
- Social Accountability and Anti-Corruption: Making the Connection
- Social Accountability and the Youth in the East Asia and Pacific Region: An Issue Paper
- Social Accountability Stocktaking: Scanning, Scoping, Mapping and Profiling
- The Bantay Lansangan (Roadwatch) Experience: Improving the Philippine Road Sector Through Vigilant Monitoring and Volunteerism
- The Evolving Meaning of Social Accountability in Cambodia
- The GWatch Guide: Your Partner in Monitoring Government Programs
- The Psychology of Social Accountability
- The Tools of Social Accountability Stocktaking
- Towards a Sustainable Government and Private Sector Partnership: The Roles of Business and Human Development
- Youth Scoping Studies

Videos

All ANSA-EAP videos can be viewed at *http://www.ansa-eap.net/movies/*

- 4 Pillars
- Bantay Lansangan
- Global Youth Anti-Corruption Network
- Mentoring, Coaching and Exposure Visit
- Ning Site
- OpenDoors 2009
- Plutopia
- Scouts Quest SAc
- Social Accountability
- SAc and Anti-Corruption - Word Wars
- SAc and Anti-Corruption - Sunshine Principle
- We Account
- The CheckMySchool Initiative
- Tales, Tools and Techniques of Social Accountability
- Cambodia SAc Intro
- The Social Accountability Network in Cambodia
- Youth Participation in Governance
- Social Accountability at the Commune Level
- Social Accountability and the Media

Public Finance Management videos
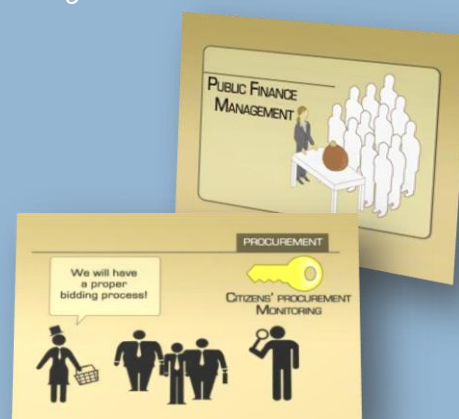
Part 1: *Getting to Know the Basics*
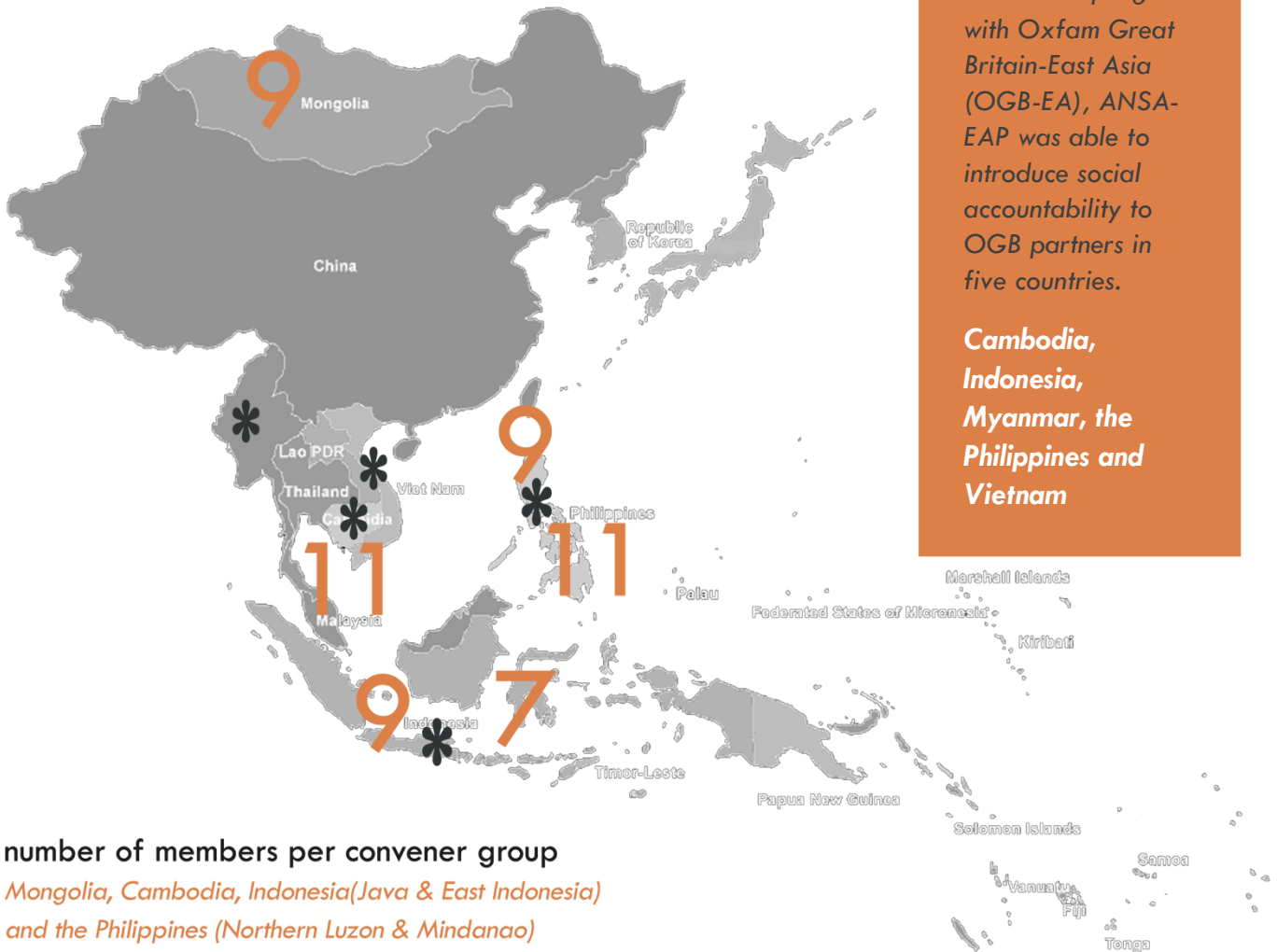
Part 2: *Planning Stage*

Part 3: *Budgeting*

Part 4: *Expenditure Management*

Part 5: *Procurement Stage*

Part 6: *Performance Assessment Stage*

3| The Geographic Network

number of members per convener group

*Mongolia, Cambodia, Indonesia(Java & East Indonesia)
and the Philippines (Northern Luzon & Mindanao)*

A full map with the list of networks can be found at *http://ansa-eap.net/networking/geographic-focus/*

* *Under a program with Oxfam Great Britain-East Asia (OGB-EA), ANSA-EAP was able to introduce social accountability to OGB partners in five countries.*

Cambodia, Indonesia, Myanmar, the Philippines and Vietnam

In line with its goal to organize, monitor and document the country and sub-country network, ANSA-EAP organized and formalized six country and sub-country conveners groups in Cambodia, Mongolia, Java Indonesia, East Indonesia, Northern Luzon Philippines, and Mindanao Philippines. All six networks have their own coordinating organization and network fellows who serve as bridges and secretariat for ANSA-EAP.

ANSA-EAP has four priority countries: ***Cambodia, Indonesia, Mongolia,*** *and* ***the Philippines***

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Cambodia

Operations in Cambodia were carried out through the partnership of ANSA-EAP and Star Kampuchea—a non-profit and non-partisan organization dedicated to building democracy by strengthening civil society participation. Star Kampuchea served as the coordinating organization of ANSA-EAP in the country.

Other members of the Cambodia conveners group (the Civic Alliance for Social Accountability or CASA) include the Buddhism and Social Development Association (BSDA); the Cambodian Center for Independent Media (CCIM); the Coalition for Integrity and Social Accountability (CISA)-ANSA-EAP's procurement network in Cambodia that consists of 29 member organizations engaged in anti-corruption advocacy; the Demand for Good Governance (DFGG), a project that began in June 2009 that supports initiatives on governance reforms from both state institutions and non-state actors; the Khmer Institute for National Development (KIND); the Youth Committee for Unity and Development (YCUD) is a coalition of prominent youth organizations in Cambodia that aims to provide avenues for the youth in social accountability initiatives.

One of the key points that stemmed from the convener's group's social accountability work is their contribution in the passage of the draft procurement law in the country. ANSA-EAP played an important role in helping them come up with an appreciation of the good governance agenda that goes beyond anti-corruption.

The introduction of the social accountability concept and how it can be used in demanding better social services is one of the important contributions of ANSA-EAP's networking activities in Cambodia.

ANSA-EAP supported various social accountability initiatives launched by its Cambodian partners. This includes providing support to CAS that worked as a network to monitor vehicle taxes in 2011.

A learning-in-action approach to capacity building was applied in Cambodia because of the need to establish social accountability initiatives that can be institutionalized to suit the country's political and social conditions. Between 2007 and 2010, ANSA-EAP has helped conduct three social accountability schools that deal with natural resource management, democratic decentralization and good governance, and social accountability in the context of democratic decentralization. Assistance in Cambodia toward the institutionalization of social accountability started with the Program to Enhance Capacity in Social Accountability (PECSA) project in 2007, in which ANSA-EAP was tapped as a learning provider.

The three rounds of social accountability schools, two rounds of mentoring and coaching exposure visits, including one in 2011, when ANSA-EAP hosted the exposure visit of Cambodian government officials, and other workshops served to introduce to Cambodian social accountability practitioners concrete ways wherein social accountability can be assessed, practiced, and be cultivated into good use.

In the case of BSDA, ANSA-EAP provided a $20,000-grant in 2009 and a $16,000-grant in 2010 to deliver the goals of BSDA entitled Improving the Social Accountability Initiative (ISAI). The overall objective of the project is to improve social accountability toward the achievement of national and developmental goals and fight corruption in Cambodia. The project started in March 19, 2010 and finished on October 18, 2010. In its Annual Narrative Report for 2010, BSDA elaborated on the projects that fall under ISAI. Some of the projects include the formation of Network of Affiliated Monks for Social Accountability (NAMSA)—a network of monk-led NGOs that aim to address issues surrounding the communes, capacity enhancement trainings, study visits in other places intended to share experiences with other countries in the region, and the use of various social accountability tools.

ANSA-EAP provided support to a training program conducted by CCIM entitled "Reporting of Social Accountability Issues: Empowering the Journalists and Citizens to Report Social Accountability Issues through the Broadcast Radio." The objective of the project was to empower Cambodian journalists and citizens to report on pressing issues and concerns, as well as raise awareness on the public's role toward accountability of their government leaders and NGOs and private entities. A similar training entitled "The Role of Media in Promoting Social Accountability" was also funded by ANSA-EAP. This training was attended by around 20 Cambodian print and broadcast journalists.

CCIM also introduced a radio program that focuses on social accountability in 2009. This radio program was started in March 2009. Theradio program, *Good Service, Good Society,* broadcasts via Radio Sarika FM. 106.5 Mhz, and airs once a week for 30 minutes. Seven individuals who have attended the trainings of CCIM on the role of journalists in SAc volunteered to come up with reports on social accountability issues.

http://ansa-eap.net/networking/geographic-focus/civic-alliance-for-social-accountability-cambodia/

Indonesia

ANSA-EAP's networking activities in Indonesia is part of its mandate toward the mainstreaming of social accountability, in the context of the diversity of socio-political and cultural conditions in East Asia and the Pacific. Indonesia, largest Muslim population in the world, is made up of 17,508 islands. Indonesia also has a diverse body of language that consists of 300 regional languages and dialects. Indonesia is the largest archipelago in the world. In order to maximize coverage without losing focus, ANSA-EAP opted to have subnational networks for the country.

ANSA-EAP helped set up two conveners group in Indonesia: the East Indonesia Conveners Group and the Java Conveners Group. ANSA-EAP also connects to Indonesian partners under its Social Accountability in the Extractive Industries program.

In 2010, ANSA-EAP provided support to Komunitas Indonesia untukDemokrasi (KID) for the development of modules that integrate social accountability into democracy education. KID, through its Democracy Schools, provides training to public officials and individuals from civil society on democratic reform.

More recently in 2012, ANSA-EAP was tapped by the Indonesian government to provide technical assistance in the replication of Check My School in Indonesia. *CekSekolahKuh*, like the original Check My School initiative, will monitor public education services in Indonesia.

East Indonesia

The coordinating organization for the East Indonesia Conveners Group (EICG) is JaringanUntukHutan (JAUH Sultra). JAUH Sultra is a network of NGOs and local media in Southeast Sulawesi that has accomplished various undertakings in community capacity-building and environmental conservation advocacies.

ANSA-EAP, together with Yayasan Cinta Alam (Yascita) and the Eastern Indonesia Forum (EI Forum), conducted a round-table discussion entitled "Roundtable discussion on civil society engagement for good governance in East Indonesia" in 2009. The general aim of the discussion was to provide participants insights and ideas on how social accountability tools and approaches can help civil society groups in East Indonesia improve governance and development outcomes in the region.

Social accountability initiatives of the East Indonesia Conveners group (EICG) focus on natural resource management, and press activism as journalists in Indonesia struggle with right to information and press freedom in their communities.

ANSA-EAP heavily invested in mentoring activities with EICG media groups to support the development and execution of SAc media programs. Among the outcomes of ANSA-EAP's interventions in East Indonesia is a pool of good governance and SAc advocates among media practitioners.

A four-day workshop was held in 2010 as part of ANSA-EAP's social accountability learning program in Indonesia. This workshop was attended by representatives from citizen groups, local governments, youth groups, and media groups. As well, ANSA-EAP also conducted a workshop for the development of a social accountability media program. Media practitioners from Kendari TV, Radio Swara Alam, and local representatives from the Alliance of Independent Journalists attended the workshop for the media program.

ANSA-EAP extended a grant to Kendari TV/Swara Alam Radio for the development of a media program. The TV show aimed to accelerate the promotion of Social Accountability through the use of media.

http://ansa-eap.net/networking/geographic-focus/east-indonesia-conveners-group-indonesia

Java, Indonesia

The focus of social accountability initiatives of the Java Conveners Group is budget transparency. Budget transparency affects a wide range of social services on health, education and environment, to mention a few.

At the infancy of the Java Conveners Group, the Pusat Telaah Dan Informasi Regional (PATTIRO) was assigned to lead the Java Conveners Group (JCG). Eight organizations came together to form the Java Conveners Group: Pusat Telaah Dan Informasi Regional (PATTIRO), Bandung Institute of Governance Studies (BIGS), Bandung Trust Advisory Group (B Trust), Technology Esthetics and Science Foundation, Indonesia Corruption Watch (ICW), Indonesia Parliamentary Center (IPC), Seknas Fitra Jakarta Indonesia, and Lembaga Kaijan dan Pengembangan Sumber daya Manusia (LAKPESDAM). In 2010, IPC was nominated as the coordinating organization for JCG.

The Java Conveners Group, in its midyear report for 2010, reported improved knowledge and understanding on social accountability (e.g., they are able to relate it to the Indonesian context and Islamic values), improved SAc awareness of members of the Java Conveners Group, improved

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network among other CSOs at both local and national levels on social accountability issue, among other things.

As with other convener groups, ANSA-EAP provided small grants to help sustain SAc initiatives in the country. ANSA-EAP provided a grant to PATTIRO to fund a social accountability policy review and mapping study in Western Indonesia.

A grant was likewise given to the Java Conveners Group, through the Indonesian Parliamentary Center to support the project entitled "Enhancing Public Participation on Implementation of Law No. 14/2008, Public Information Disclosure". The project aims to take part in the setting up of the Standard Operating Procedure for the said law through meeting, discussion, and workshop between policy makers and the public.

http://ansa-eap.net/networking/geographic-focus/java-conveners-group-indonesia

Mongolia

The present members of the Mongolia convenors' group include the Democracy Education Center (DEMO), Center for Citizens' Alliance (CCA), Chingeltei District Health Unit (CDHU), Center for Social Responsibility (CSR), Infratest Research and Training Center (Infratest), Independent Research Institute of Mongolia (IRIM), Mercy Corps Mongolia (MCM), Responsible Mining Initiative for Sustainable Development (DMI), and Transparency Foundation.

Collectively, the Mongolia convenors' group is known as the Partnership for Social Accountability (PfSAN). DEMO serves as ANSA-EAP's coordinating organization in Mongolia. DEMO's director, Ms. Undral Gombodorj, serves as the network fellow for Mongolia.

ANSA-EAP has extended grants for research, for learning, and for procurement to support the activities of the PfSAN in Mongolia since its involvement in Mongolia in 2009.

Some of the main activities of PfSAN include the first Conveners' Group meeting in 2009; participation in Open Doors 2009 meeting in Hong Kong, organized by ANSA-EAP in November 9-11, 2009; a video-conference learning session between Ulaanbaatar and Manila through the collaboration of ANSA-EAP and WB Mongolia in 2010; Civil Society-Government Forum on "State policy to support the sustainable development of civil society in Mongolia" in 2010; mapping of social accountability in Mongolia 2010; consultation seminar on public financial management organized by World Bank Mongolia in; procurement workshop for Mongolian CSOs in; and consultation and planning meeting with young Mongolian leaders.

ANSA-EAP assisted the monitoring of construction repair works of Maternity Hospitals 1 and 2 of the Ulaanbaatar city, Mongolia. The said monitoring project was a project of the Procurement Monitoring Subnetwork. The objective of the project was to monitor the whole procurement cycle of the works performed at the maternity hospitals 1 and 2 of Ulaanbaatar city.

ANSA-EAP implemented a two-year Social Accountability Learning-in-Action (SAcLAP) program for its network partners and government officials in Mongolia. The program is a three-way partnership between ANSA-EAP, World Bank Mongolia, and the Partnership for Social Accountability Network (PfSAN). SAcLAP aimed to develop the knowledge and skills of citizen groups and government officials in Mongolia on various social accountability approaches, as well as on tools and techniques for good governance.

The Social Accountability Learning in Action Program is an integrated capability building activity that aims to build understanding and competencies of targeted Mongolian citizen groups and a few counterpart government officials in adapting and undertaking social accountability approaches toward good governance. The end goal is to integrate constructive engagement between citizens and government in monitoring the use of public resources into the governance reform initiatives in Mongolian society.

Under SAcLAP, ANSA-EAP trained and engaged nine members of the PfSAn to be mentors of the learning program participants. Mentoring is an integral part of ANSA-EAP's approach to facilitating learning-in –action initiatives and SAcLAP-Mongolia's (Social Accountability Learning in Action Program) learning strategy. With mentoring, the learning process goes beyond structured learning sessions to field-based problem-solving skills in project implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

Through SAcLAP, ANSA-EAP—and PfSAN, as well—has expanded its partners base in Mongolia to an additional 12 civil society groups.

The Procurement Monitoring Subnetwork was also involved in the drafting of the Public Procurement Law of Mongolia, and are planning to participate in its implementation by undertaking procurement monitoring activities.

In addition, the PfSAN also received a grant in September 2010 to support Mainstreaming the Social Accountability in Mongolia through the Learning in Action Program and the development and pilot of a scorecard to assess the performance of pilot government agencies. In 2011, the PfSAN also developed a scorecard for the health sector.The scorecard examines the availability of health insurance at the district health level.

http://ansa-eap.net/networking/geographic-focus/partnership-for-social-accountability-mongolia

Philippines

The Philippines, where the ANSA-EAP Secretariat is located, is considered to be relatively advanced in terms of calls for good governance, transparency, and accountability.The space for citizen participation has expanded as aresult of the 1986 revolution that ended Ferdinand Marcos' more than 20 years of authoritarian rule. The reclaiming of citizen participation is due partly to civic initiative and vigilance, as well as sensitization of the government to popular demand and pressure.

Due to its vibrant CSO scene, ANSA-EAP has an extensive portfolio of social accountability initiatives in the Philippines. These initiatives are usually conceptualized to respond to requests for assistance from different stakeholder groups, including government partners. These include:

- Philippine Desk, which was conceived to respond to the many requests for technical assistance and SAc work in the Philippines. The Philippine Desk was born in the context of the current Aquino administration's thrust to pursue good governance. Its current work, under an AusAID-funded initiative, is focused on building the capacity of procurement monitors in Regions 5, 6, and 10.

- Procurement Scorecard. As part of ANSA-EAP procurement monitoring-related activities in the Philippines, a Philippine Procurement Scorecard was developed and piloted with CSO and government stakeholders. The main objective of the Philippine Procurement Scorecard is to strengthen citizen voice and empowerment through their participation in the community scorecard tool development and pilot run. Through the scorecard, gaps and issues in the procurement system were identified, and through the interface process, an environment for constructive dialogue was fostered.

- Support to the Philippine Procurement Network. P2N is a nationwide network of procurement monitor individuals and groups which banded together during Open Doors 2009, ANSA-EAP's regional forum on procurement monitoring.

PHILIPPINE DESK

ANSA-EAP seeks to bridge communication and technical gaps in order for government and CSOs to collaborate and work in synergy. To this end, ANSA-EAP received funding from the Australian Agency for International Development to implement a project that would strengthen the capacity of CSOs to observe public procurement processes and conduct independent local monitoring activities of government programs and projects.

Specific objectives of the program are to: (a) increase level of knowledge and awareness among civil society and government of CSOs and their current experience and capacity in carrying out monitoring and observer functions relating to national and local government programs; (b) further develop the capacity of CSOs and partner organizations including professional bodies involved in observing and assessing the conduct of public procurement processes; (c) support the institutionalization of various independent local monitoring approaches in the basic education sector; and (d) assess different institutional options for providing funds to support the implementation and capacity development of CSOs interested in performing monitoring and observer functions.
The project focuses on Philippine geographic regions 5, 6, and 10.

To achieve the objectives, the project is implementing four major components from June 2011 to 2012. These are:

• Component 1 – Mapping the functional capacity of civil society organizations.
• Component 2 – Citizen monitoring of public procurement processes.
• Component 3 – Independent local monitoring partnerships for basic education
• Component 4 – Options on funding CSOs for monitoring and observing government programs.
• Component 5 – School-Based Monitoring

- Check My School, a social accountability initiative for monitoring public education services.
- Participatory Audit Program, which is funded by the Australian Agency for International Development's Public Finance Management Program. This program aims to pilot participatory audit models through partnerships between the Philippines' Commission on Audit and several CSOs.
- Provision of technical advice and support to partner government agencies. ANSA-EAP is often tapped as a resource person and partner by the agencies including the Department of Budget and Management (DBM), Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), National Anti-Poverty Commission (NAPC), and the Office of the Presidential Advisor on the Peace Process (OPAPP), to name a few.

Due to its archipelagic nature and its advanced and diverse environment for civil society participation, ANSA-EAP espoused a subnational approach to organizing CSO networks for SAc. ANSA-EAP provided support to the formation of the Northern Luzon Coalition for Good Governance (NCLGG) and the Young Moro Network (YMN), the two subnational CGs in the Philippines.

Northern Luzon

The Northern Luzon Coalition for Good Governance (NLCGG) is a coalition of various organizations from the religious, academic, indigenous and non-sectarian sectors of society that aim to promote social justice, accountability, and transparency in public governance.

NLCGG was formed in 2006 through the efforts of 22 civil society organizations based in the Ilocos, Cagayan Valley, and Cordillera regions. As early as 2006, most of the member organizations of the NLCGG were active in their respective projects that aim to promote social accountability. Prior to the partnership with ANSA-EAP, activities of NLCGG (as a network) slowed down because of lack of funds.

The first coordinating organization of the NLCGG was the Concerned Citizens of Abra for Good Government (CCAGG). CCAGG started as an election-monitoring group during the 1986 election, but it has involved itself in initiatives that aim to track and monitor procurement, budget monitoring, and delivery of basic services. The selection of CCAGG as the first coordinating organization of the NLCGG lies in the national and international credibility impression it has gained in asserting

NLCGG focuses on the capacity building of citizen groups to monitor local government units, undertake budget monitoring. Their thematic focus areas include indigenous peoples' rights election-related issues, and the environment.

With support from ANSA-EAP, NLCGG implemented election-related activities that enabled member organizations to mobilize committed volunteers, educate voters, monitor election activities and results, work with other groups in ensuring clean and honest elections, and promote social accountability among target groups. The activities conducted enhanced the SAc awareness of member organizations and their target groups.

accountability and good governance practices from its humble beginnings more than two decades earlier. At present, the coordinating organization for NLCGG is Community Volunteers Missioners, Inc. (CVM). CVM members include faith-motivated professionals and community leaders. CVM mobilizes individuals in securing their right to ancestral domains, ancestral lands, and their right to governance and culture.

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Member organizations of NLCGG include CCAGG, Responsible Citizens, Empowered Communities and Solidarity towards Social Change (RECITE, Inc.), Divine Word College of Bangued-Abra, Social Action Center-Diocese of Ilagan, Social Action and Development Center Monitoring Team Vicariate of Bontoc-Lagawe, and KalingaApayao Religious Sector Association.

ANSA-EAP provided technical and financial support to NLCGG from February to June 2010 to continue the latter's social accountability advocacies. The partnership was renewed in June 2010. The second partnership between NLCGG and ANSA-EAP focused on establishing formal partnerships with barangay councils toward greater participation of citizens in barangay governance. Planned workshops and training activities that aim to strengthen the capacity of individuals to monitor how the affairs of the barangay were identified in the NLCGG general assembly and strategic planning in July 2010.

These activities include a forum on the Results of the May 2010 Elections with the Social Weather Station and COMELEC (August 16, 2010); Trainers Training on the Local Government Code and Voters Education on August 17, 2010; Community-Based Voters Education (August to September 2010); Cleansing of Voters List (July to August 2010) Election Monitoring (October 2010); and establishment of linkages with COMELEC and other government bodies. The NLCGG also had Round Table Discussions with COA (November 2010) on participatory audit and on Environmental Justice (December 2010).

Other activities conducted by NLCGG with ANSA-EAP as partner focused on enabling members organizations and local partners to conduct social accountability initiatives, based on the provisions of the Local Government Code (LGC) at the barangay level, and on the establishment of formal partnerships with at least 24 barangay councils toward citizen participation in barangay governance. NLCGG also had in its slate the monitoring of the 2010 Barangay election and took the opportunity to establish potential linkages with newly elected barangay leaders that can participate in projects toward good governance. The projects for the second round of partnership generally aimed to strengthen the knowledge, skills, and members on the LCG, and establish formal relationships with local government units (LGU).

For 2011, NLCGG member CCAGG received a grant from ANSA-EAP to support the former's project entitled *Participatory Local Governance in Northern Luzon*. This project aimed "to strengthen citizen participation in the public finance management cycle at the barangay level in Northern Luzon " (Participatory Local Governance in Northern Luzon (PLG-NL) Project). The project included programs in selected communities focused on the capacity-building of citizens to analyze the dynamics of their funds and governance conditions. The project also involved monitoring of government projects, policy advocacy, and partnership building with Barangay Councils and pertinent government offices.

http://ansa-eap.net/networking/geographic-focus/northern-luzon-coalition-for-good-governance-philippines

Mindanao

The Young Moro Network for Social Accountability (YMN) is a Mindanao-based network made up of youth organizations working for social development and progress in Mindanao, where reports of conflict and violence abound. YMN has linked with various organizations and local government units in Mindanao to promote peace efforts. Their activities include research work on peace and its impact on governance and delivery of services in the areas of human rights protection and welfare promotion.

YMN was initially convened during the Youth Muslim Conference on Social Accountability held in Davao City from March 4 to 5, 2010. An interim core group was selected to lay the foundations for the development of a sub-country operation in Mindanao. This conference involved the orientation of young Muslim leaders in Mindanao and Jakarta with the basic principles of social accountability, as well as mapping and identifying potential young Muslim partners. Opening the space for Muslims in the participation to the social accountability project served as a mechanism that recognized the capacity of everyone to participate in a common agenda amidst religious and cultural differences.

The Young Moro Professional Network (YMPN), together with GroupAid, a Muslim youth organization, was tapped to conduct a profiling and assessment of selected Muslim youth organizations that can help in the identification of prospective partners. After four weeks of data mining, 28 organizations from central, Northern, and Western Mindanao have been profiled. Most of these organizations are civil society groups.

ANSA-EAP provided fund and technical support to YMN, through GroupAid, for the development of the Peace Map project. The Peace Map aims to provide a comprehensive and systematic presentation of both conflict and development situations in Mindanao. The key objective of the said project is to create an online platform that can be used by local partners of YMN to update progress on the protection of human rights and welfare.

CheckMyPeace as a Flagship Project of the Young Moro Network

Various actors such as the Philippine state, civil society organizations, ordinary citizens, foreign institutions like the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and the European Union (EU) have been exerted efforts to attain peace in Mindanao. Struggles among the Moro and indigenous non-Muslim peoples for greater socio-economic development, equal recognition and support for their cultural and religious identities, and social justice have been regarded as the bedrock of the peace problem in Mindanao. All actors that have recognized that peace in Mindanao can only be attained if there is social and economic justice.

The peace situation in Mindanao was unanimously regarded, during a CG meeting, as an important area wherein ANSA-EAP and the YMN can channel their efforts. The initiative was named CheckMyPeace. The CheckMyPeace initiative is an attempt to bring the social accountability lens into efforts to address the peace and order situation in Mindanao. The CheckMyPeace initiative aims to ensure the transparency of the allocation of government funds and support from both local and international donors in the implementation of projects geared

4| Social Accountability Initiatives

ANSA-EAP have provided strategic fund support (small grants) to a total of 25 organizations over four years. This fund support program is meant to help citizen groups on the ground gain concrete experience on SAc and strengthen their appreciation for SAc tools and approaches. A full list is available online at *http://ansa-eap.net/govmgt/our-strategic-initiatives-portfolio*

Cambodia

Strengthening Responsive Governance at the Commune Level

The Buddhism and Society Development Association (BSDA) trained the Commune Council in engaging with the citizens, installed information boards for better access to information, and installed feedback boxes around the commune to get the people to be more involved in community planning and development. BSDA continues to promote SAc in communes and monk communities.

The Cambodia Centre for Independent Media (CCIM) trained journalists and community activists on new approaches on media reporting using the social accountability lens. This resulted in a group of citizen journalists willing and able to report on governance issues at the commune level. CCIM also produced radio programs that specialized on SAc issues.

Citizen Journalists for Social Accountability

Philippines

Youth Monitoring Election Process

The Center for Youth Advocacy and Networking (CYAN) developed and piloted a Youth Report Card (YRC) in the 2010 Presidential elections. The YRC measured the youth's satisfaction with the accomplishments and platforms of the different presidential candidates.

The Transparency and Accountability Network (TAN) created the Citizens Governance Report Card (CGRC) after a number of meetings/consultations with stakeholders. The CGRC is a sound basis for the communities, people's organizations, and non-government organizations to engage in dialogue with their respective local governments. Citizens can also use the results of the CGRC as a tool to assess candidates in political contests. Training on the use of the CGRC and data-gathering techniques were held. The CGRC was pilot-tested in two local government units.

Report Cards for Evidence-based Engagement

SAc and the Muslim Youth

The Sustainable Integrated Area Development-Initiatives in Mindanao Convergence for Asset Reform and Regional Development (SIMCARRD) held a young Muslim conference on Social Accountability. Aside from linking young Muslims, the conference studied the cultural appropriateness of SAc in the Islamic views to learn how to better mainstream SAc in Islamic communities.

Java, Indonesia

The Indonesian Community for Democracy (Komunitas Indoensia untuk Demokrasi-KID) introduced a learning program on Social Accountability and Democracy integrates the principles, practices, and tools of SAc into Democracy Schools in Indonesia. KID developed a module and learning materials on social accountability and democratic values. KID covers 8 provinces in Indonesia (i.e. Aceh, Banten, Jawa Timur, Kalimantan Barat, Nusa Tenggara Timur, Papua, Sulawesi Selatan, and Sumatera Selatan).

SAc in Democracy Schools' Curriculum

East Indonesia

Social Accountability in Local Media Programs

The partnership between Yayasan Cinta Alam (Association for the Love of Nature, Yascita) and ANSA-EAP highlights the common interest in promoting social accountability particularly in environment and natural resource management. The engagement provided an opportunity for the partner media organizations (Kendari TV and Swara Alam Radio) to be oriented on social accountability concepts and tools.

Mongolia

Assessment for Government Agencies

The Democracy Education Center, Mongolia (DEMO) introduced SAc to partners in the city using the scorecard approach and conducted a scoring of government agencies. The project also aimed to strengthen the capacity of Network members in using the SAc tools customized for different sectors (environment, extractive industries, education, health, infrastructure, social welfare).

CONVENER GROUP MEMBERS

http://www.ansa-eap.net/about-us/our-partners/

Cambodia

Civic Alliance for Social Accountability

1. Star Kampuchea *http://www.starkampuchea.org.kh/*
2. Buddhism and Society Development Association (BSDA) *http://www.bsda-cambodia.org/*
3. Cambodia Center for Independent Media (CCIM) *http://www.ccimcambodia.org/*
4. Demand for Good Governance Project, Ministry of Interior *http://www.interior.gov.kh/*
5. Khmer Institute for National Development (KIND)
6. MEDiCAM *http://www.medicam-cambodia.org/*
7. People Center for Development and Peace (PCDP)
8. Social Accountability School Alumni (SASA)
9. SILAKA *http://www.silaka.org/*
10. Youth Committee for Unity and Development (YCUD) *http://www.kya-cambodia.org/*

Indonesia

East Indonesia Conveners Group

1. Jaringan Untuk Hutan (JAUH)
2. Komnasdesa-Sultra
3. Perkumpulan Medikra
4. Perkumpulan Telapak *http://www.telapak.org/*
5. Perkumpulan Yascita *http://www.yascita.or.id/*
6. Yayasan Pengembangan Study Hukum & Kebijakan (YPSHK)
7. Aliansi Jurnalis Independen (AJI)
8. KPI Sultra

Java Conveners Group

1. Indonesia Parliamentary Center (IPC)
2. Bandung Trust Advisory Group (B_Trust) Bandung Institute of Governance Studies (BIGS) *http://www.bigs.or.id/*
3. Indonesia Corruption Watch *http://www.antikorupsi.org/*
4. LAKPESDAM NU JATIM (Institute for Study and Human Resource Development of NU East Java) *http://www.lakpesdam.or.id/*
5. Sains Estetika dan Teknologi (SET) *http://www.set-film.com/*
6. SEKNAS FITRA (Indonesia Transparency Budget Forum) *http://www.seknasfitra.org/*
7. Transparency International Indonesia (TI Indonesia) *http://www.ti.or.id/*
8. PATTIRO (Pusat Telaah & Informasi Regional) *http://www.pattiro.org/*

Mongolia

Partnership for Social Accountability Network

1. Democracy Education Center (DEMO) *http://www.demo.org.mn/*
2. Center for Citizen's Alliance (CCA) *http://www.cca.mn/*
3. Chingeltei District Health Unit (CDHU)
4. Center for Social Responsibility (CSR)
5. Infratest
6. Independent Research Institute of Mongolia (IRIM) *http://www.irim.mn/*
7. Mercy Corps Mongolia *http://www.mercycorps.org.mn/*
8. Responsible Mining Initiative for Sustainable Development (RMI) *http://www.responsiblemining.mn/*
9. Transparency Foundation *http://www.iltod.mn/*

Philippines

Northern Luzon Coalition for Good Governance

1. Concerned Citizens of Abra for Good Government *http://www.ccagg.com/*
2. Community Volunteer Missioners, Inc. (CVM)
3. Diocesan Social Action Commission – Bayombong
4. Kalinga Apayao Religious Sector Association (KARSA)
5. Responsible Citizens, Empowered Communities and Solidarity towards Social Change (RECITE, Inc.)
6. Social Action and Development Center Monitoring Team Vicariate of Bontoc-Lagawe
7. Social Action Center of the Diocese of Ilagan (SAC – Ilagan)
8. Zenaida-Brigida Hamada Pawid

Young Moro Network for Social Accountability

1. Mindanao Sustainable Economic Development Foundation (MinSED)
2. Young Moro Professionals Network, Inc. (YMPN)
3. GroupAID Support Systems
4. Inspired Young Optimists Guild (IYOG)
5. Congressional Internship Program for Young Mindanao Leaders – Western Mindanao (CIPYML)

5| The Thematic Network

ANSA-EAP's thematic strategy intersects with its priority countries. This strategy supports mainly local SAc efforts dealing with service delivery (education, health, local infrastructure), procurement monitoring, extractive industries, and the youth.

The Procurement Network

Regional

ANSA-EAP took on **procurement monitoring** as an agenda in pursuit of contributing to public procurement reform in the East Asia and the Pacific region. This is a response to improved service delivery and the call for transparent and accountable transactions in government procurement. The SAc approaches and tools ANSA-EAP adopts hew closely to the public finance management cycle.

Cambodia

The Coalition for Integrity and Social Accountability (CISA) convenes the procurement monitoring sub-network in Cambodia. CISA provided training on the role of procurement monitoring towards strengthening government accountability.

The network conducted research on the transparency and effectiveness of procurement practices in the Cambodian health and public works sector. The results paved the way for the Ministry of Health and Ministry of Public Works to establish benchmarks for procurement process.

In January 3, 2012, the country's first law on public procurement was passed; CISA participated in lobbying for its passage

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Indonesia

The sub-network in Indonesia, comprised of seven civil society organizations and a government unit, have worked on pushing for the approval of the public procurement act.

The Public Procurement Law in Mongolia was amended in July of 2011 in which it provides a big avenue for citizens' participation

Mongolia

The establishment of the country's procurement sub-network in 2010 brought together sixteen citizen groups to promote procurement monitoring among CSOs. The Mongolia Procurement Network worked on increasing civil society & citizen participation in the procurement stages. The network also worked with government agencies like the Ministry of Finance in organizing a public procurement forum to share experiences in procurement advocacy.

Philippines

The Philippine Procurement Network (P2N) arose directly from the regional procurement monitoring forum. As part of the network's action plan, a mapping of procurement monitoring efforts was conducted along with several focus group discussions(FGDs) held in different regions of the country. The purpose of the mapping activity was to bring together procurement observers within the locality and to gather their inputs, techniques and sentiments about the procurement reform. The result of this activity validated the need for the network to establish provincial sub-networks to facilitate coordination and communication.

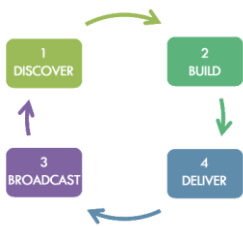P2N convened all partners coming from different regions in country to address issues and concerns about procurement monitoring and how the network can assist the partners on the ground. Among the P2N capacity building activities conducted were training sessions on the Procurement Law, the provision of CSO tools and techniques for network partners to adapt, and the harmonization of procurement monitoring manuals.

Extractive Industry

Social accountability in the **extractive industries** (EI) is particularly relevant to Cambodia, Indonesia, Mongolia, and the Philippines. It is a fragile area in governance since it is among the high-revenue generating industries in which efforts to track revenues have begun but citizen monitoring has not yet taken root. There is a clear need for corporations, citizens, and government to work together to integrate SAc into the EI value chain.

SAc in EI brings together 3 stakeholder groups in the constructive engagement –communities, government, and EI companies—for a more effective governance of natural resources.

The Program Framework used in this capability building project is a 4-component project cycle composed of the Discover, Build, Deliver and Broadcast blocks. The program aims to look at how SAc (at the community level) can be mainstreamed in the extractive industries value chain.

Social Accountability in Extractive Industry *is raising awareness of EI communities to demand accountability from government and EI companies towards protecting community rights and promoting community welfare during the entire life cycle of the extractive project.*

6| Insights

- In running the ANSA-EAP network, several opposing factors had to be balanced:

  a. Scale vs. pilot, or whether to invest in new initiatives or help existing initiatives scale up their practice.

  b. Depth vs. breadth, which is apparent in the decision to choose four priority countries for ANSA-EAP's startup phase while being open to responding to emerging opportunities to initiate social accountability mainstreaming work in other countries in the region and beyond.

  c. Language versions vs. cost efficiency, which goes beyond investing in translated printed and online materials. Even in face-to-face interactions, language is often a barrier. Especially in regional gatherings, the decision to make simultaneous translations available undercuts the cost-efficiency of activities.

  d. Responsive vs. strategic, when it comes to taking on the expressed needs of a diverse network. In a network that holds participation as a standard, there might be an expectation that every interest has room in the regional program. A balance must be struck between focus and listening to and making room for interests articulated by network stakeholders.

  e. Regional vs. country funding. In expanding its portfolio and in its efforts to propel SAc in the region, ANSA-EAP had to take on country programs. While country-focused work is and should not be the primary work of a regional program, there are instances when this was a requirement in lending further assistance to specific countries.

- Consistent with participatory development principles, there was a conscious effort for ANSA-EAP not to be a secretariat-driven network. However, it must be recognized that the capacity of the secretariat to facilitate and lead the network is a major factor in network development. A mix of the soft skills of facilitation and hard technical skills gives rise to the right environment for constructive engagement among network members—secretariat included. In guiding and sustaining network growth, the secretariat was guided by the principles of "full" participation, mutual understanding through a shared framework, inclusive solutions rooted in context, and ownership manifested by a sense of shared responsibility.

- ANSA-EAP had to craft the conceptual framework and distill strategies for SAc, demonstrate proof of concept on the ground, and build partner capacities—all within a project timeframe. In a regional network-building initiative like ANSA-EAP, programming has to take into account the various stages necessary to form a sustainable, capable, and effective network.

- Immersing in concrete practice, which is rooted in listening and dialoguing with individuals and groups that have a comprehensive appreciation for the context, often leads to grounded theory-building that is practicable, resonant, and easily communicated.

- From a systems approach to learning in action, capacity building is not merely a series of activities. There should be an underlying rhyme and reason that arises from concrete learning needs.

- The value of a flat or matrix approach to networking allows team members and network partners to work in a collegial system of checks and balances. Teamwork is highlighted in how individuals in the operations team and network are able to pull together individual competencies towards common goals.

- Sensitivity to culture and context is imperative, especially in running a regional network. What works in one country—or even in one institution—might not always work in another. Hence, customization of tools and approaches is integral.

7| Annexes

A.   GRANTEES

Cambodia

1. Khmer Institute for National Development
    a. Development and Implementation of Monitoring Module for Cambodian Scouts
    b. Youth's Monitoring on Local Public Service
2. Buddhism and Society Development Associaiton
    a. Strengthening SAc Initiatives to improve National and Communal Level Development
    b. Improving the Social Accountability Initiative through the Network of Affiliated Monks for Social Accountability
3. Cambodia Centre for Independent media
    a. Empowering Journalists and Citizens to Report Social Accountability Issues through Broadcast Radio
    b. Bringing Up Community Issues through the Broadcast Media to Urge Government to Address Such Issues
4. Coalition for Integrity and Social Accountability
    a. Improved Accountability Through Procurement Monitoring
5. STAR Kampuchea
    a. Network Assistance Program to Enhance Social Accountability Capacities of Local Organizations
6. Youth Committee for Unity and Development
    a. Tapping the Education Ministry's Support for the National Youth Policy for Effective Youth Engagement in Social Accountability
    b. Effective Youth Engagement in Social Accountability

Indonesia

1. Yayasan Pusat Telaah dan Informasi Regional
    a. Youth for Social Accountability
    b. Support to Development of the Java, Indonesia Convenor Group
2. Komunitas Indonesia untuk Demokrasi
    a. Mainstreaming Social Accountability in the Curriculum of the Komunitas Indonesia untuk Demokrasi Democracy School
3. Jaringan Untuk Hutan
    a. Mainstreaming Social Accountability in 5 Development and Good Governance in Practice in East Indonesia
    b. Attaining of Equal and Participative Allocated Budget for Natural Resource Management and Public Services in the Regency of South Konawe-Southeast Sulawesi and East Indonesia

Mongolia

1. Democracy Education Center
   a. Support to Development of the Monoglian Convenor Group
   b. Mainstreaming Social Accountability in Mongolia by the Scoring the Performance of Government Agencies and Building the Capacity of PfSAN Members
2. Independent Research Institute of Mongolia
   a. Mapping Study of SAc in Mongolia

Philippines

1. Action for Economic Reforms
   a. Resisting Impunity Asserting Freedom of Information, and Fostering Good Governance
2. Association of Schools of Public Administration in the Philippines
   a. Mainstreaming Social Accountability in Public Administration Education towards Stronger Good Governance
3. Bantay Eskwela-Sulong Mindanao, Inc.
   a. Procurement Monitoring and Capacity Building: Strengthening Social Accountability by Increasing Citizens' Engagement with Government
4. Center for Popular Empowerment
   a. Sac Artshop-An Artist Journey on Social Accountability
5. Center for Youth Advocacy and Networking
   a. First Time Voters Network Youth Leaders Assemblies for Social Accountability
6. International Center for Innovation, Transformation and Excellence in Governance
   a. Bagong Administrasyon: Ano ang Dapat Malaman at Ano ang Maaring Gawin? (In New Administration: What Should We Know and What Can We Do?)
7. Marinduque Council for Environment Concerns
   a. SAc in Extractive Industries Experts Group Meeting and Learning Session
8. Northern Luzon Coalition for Good Governance
   a. Active and Concerned Citizens Engaged in Social Accountability Initiatives in Northern Luzon-Phase 1
9. Sustainable Integrated Area Development – Initiatives in Mindanao Convergence for Asset Reform and Regional Development
   a. Young Muslim Conference on Social Accountability
10. Transparency and Accountability Network
    a. Assessing and Improving Service Delivery and Governance of Local Government Through the Use of Citizens Report Cards and Setting the Citizen's Agenda
    b. Strengthening the Capacity of Bantay Lansangan (Road Watch) Monitors in Constructive Engagement for Social Accountability

Region-wide

1. Maximo T. Kalaw Institute for Sustainable Development
   a. The Access Initiative Coalition in Asia – Regional Workshop on Social Accountability Advocacy Tools
2. Asian Partnership for the Development of Human Resources in Rural Asia
   a. Strengthening Social Accountability Mechanisms for Food Security and Agricultural Development
3. Procurement Watch, Inc.
   a. Procurement Monitoring: A Social Accountability Tool Advancing Citizens' Engagement with Government
4. Ten Outstanding Boy Scouts of the Philippines Association and the Boy Scouts of the Philippines
   a. Pilot-Testing of the Scouting-Based Orienteering Module on Social Accountability (Scouts' Quest for Social Accountability—Module 5 of the 26th Asia Pacific Regional Jamboree)

B. LEARNING EVENTS

Regional

1. Mentoring, Coaching and Exposure Visit	October 10 – 15, 2008
2. Open Doors 2009 - Regional Forum on Procurement Monitoring as a SAc Tool Advancing Citizen's Engagement with Government	November 9 – 11, 2009
3. Introductory Online Course on Good Governance and SAc	October 19 - November 13, 2009
4. Enhancing citizen engagement for accountable and effective governments: A regional learning program on social accountability	December 9 – 11, 2009
5. Visioning Asia: Reclaiming People's Access to Resources	September 9 – 10, 2009
6. RWI-ANSA EAP Roundtable Discussion on Promoting Governance for Extractive Industries in Southeast Asia and Pacific	September 14 – 15, 2009
7. Mainstreaming Social Accountability in OGB's Change Strategies in East Asia	May 19 – 21, 2010
8. Online Mentoring on Integrating SAc Approaches in Country Programmes	March – May 2010
9. Learning to Mainstream Social Accountability in OGB's Change Strategies in East Asia	July 6 – 8, 2010
10. Annual Network Fellows Meeting and Learning Event 2010	February 20, 2010
11. ANSA EAP First Grantees' Workshop	February 21, 2010
12. Workshop for Social Accountability Learning Facilitators	December 7 – 9, 2010
13. Annual Network Fellows Meeting and Learning Event 2011	February 16 – 18, 2010
14. Regional Learning Event on Community Scorecard and Citizen Report Card	August 3 – 7, 2011
15. Open Doors 2012 - A Regional Conference for Procurement Practitioners in East-Asia Pacific	January 16 – 18, 2012

16. ANSA-EAP Network Assessment 2012	January 12 – 14, 2012

Cambodia

1. Social Accountability School (SAS) 1	March 24 – April 9, 2008
2. Social Accountability School (SAS) 2	November 17 – 28, 2008
3. Social Accountability School (SAS) 3 – Local Budgeting and Expenditure Tracking	June 3 – 5, 2009
4. Social Accountability School (SAS) 3 – Engaging Media for Social Accountability	May 25 – 29, 2009
5. On-site Mentoring and Coaching on Gender Responsive Budgeting (GRB) for Cambodian CSOs	January 26 – 30, 2009
6. Cambodia CG Strategic Planning	April 27 – 28, 2010
7. Social Accountability Orientation with Forum Syd	October 4, 2011
8. Training Workshop on Social Accountability Tools for Cambodians for Resource Revenue Transparency	February 8 – 9, 2012

Indonesia

1. East Indonesia Conveners Group Strategic Planning	March 19 – 20, 2010
2. Java Conveners Group Strategic Planning	March 26 – 25, 2010
3. EICG Core Learning Program (CLP) on accountability and good governance	September 21 – 24, 2010

Mongolia

1. **Mongolia Conveners Group Strategic Planning**	June 23 – 24, 2010
2. **Social Accountability Learning-in-Action Program (SAcLAP) for Mongolia: Pilot Workshop**	October 8 – 25, 2010
3. **Social Accountability Learning-in-Action Program (SAcLAP) for Mongolia: On-site face-to-face workshop**	November 15 – 19, 2010
4. **Video Conference Learning Session on SAc with Monoglian Citizen Groups**	January 2010
5. **Workshop on Mentoring and Coaching for Social Accountability**	April 11 – 13, 2011

Philippines

1. **Enhancing Local Planning-Budgeting Link through Social Accountability**	April 14 – 16, 2009
2. **Mainstreaming Social Accountability towards Enhancing Interventions for Food Security and Rural Development**	April 21 – 23, 2009
3. **Youth Muslim Network Conveners Group Strategic Planning Workshop**	July 20 – 21, 2010
4. **Experts' Meeting: Towards Mainstreaming Social Accountability in EI Governance**	May 4 – 7, 2010
5. **Promoting social accountability for good governance and improved public services in the police sector**	April 20, 2010
6. **Good Governance and Effective Public Procurement Practice Through SAc and Professionalization**	June 26, 2010
7. **SAc 101 for Plutopia and NSTP Module Developers from Holy Angel University**	June 29 – July 1, 2010
8. **BantayLansangan and ANSA EAP's Constructive Engagement Workshop Cebu Run**	August 26 – 27, 2010
9. **BantayLansangan and ANSA EAP's Constructive Engagement Workshop Davao Run**	September 9 – 10, 2010

10. WBI-ANSA EAP Workshop on Coalition Building for Governance Reform	February 17 – 19, 2010
11. Workshop on designing and integrating SAc learning modules into the NSTP course for college students	November 6, 2010
12. Mainstreaming Good Governance and SAc in Public Administration Education: SAc Forum and ASPAP Partners' Meeting	May 28, 2010
13. Western Mindanao State University: Seminar on Social Accountability	September 25, 2010
14. Workshop on Mainstreaming of Social Accountability into Governance and Public Administration Education in the Philippines	November 12 – 13, 2010
15. ASPAP workshop on Good Governance: Social Accountability and the Environment	November 5, 2010
16. BantayLansangan and ANSA EAP's Constructive Engagement Workshop Baguio Run	March 21 – 23, 2011
17. Constructive Engagement Workshop 18. Government Watch Module 3	April 4 – 5, 2011
19. Orientation on the Government Procurement Reform Act (RA 9184)	March 10 – 11, 2011
20. Building the Case for SAc Towards Improving Governance of EI	October 26 – 27, 2011

Resources and other materials for these activities are available at ansa-eap.net or by request (email info@ansa-eap.net).

C.MOBILIZED RESOURCES

In addition to the DGF funds, ANSA-EAP was able to mobilize some resources for other priority areas, themes, and activities.

Funder	Project	Duration	Description
Cambodia Ministry of Interior through the DFGG Program	WB Partnership for Enhanced Capacity for Social Accountability (PECSA)	March 2008 - March 2010	Learning in Action Program on SAc for Cambodia
World Bank - Mongolia	WB Social Accountability Learning-in-action Program (SAcLAP)	August 2010 - Dec 2011	Social Accountability Learning in Action Program for Mongolia
ANSA Global	One.ANSA Event (ANSA-EAP Foundation)	May - July 2011	Launching of the GLOBAL ANSA Network, a sharing of Knowledge and experience of all ANSAs
ANSA Global	Community Report Card-Community Scorecard Training (ANSA-EAP Foundation)	Oct - Dec 2011	A TA for a Regional training for ANSA - EAP partners
World Bank Philippines	Budget Transparency Fund (ANSA-EAP Foundation)	August 2011 - Feb 2012	A TA for Budget Monitoring in the Philippines
Oxfam	Oxfam regional learning	Oct 2009 - Nov 2010	A regional learning program on social accountability funded by OXFAM
FOSI	Check My School pilot	Jan - Dec 2011	Monitoring of education services in the Philippines

Revenue Watch Institute	Social Accountability in Extractive Industries (SAc in EI)	Sept 2010 - Aug 2012	Mainstreaming SAc in the Governance of Extractive Industry
AusAID	Philippine Desk	July 2011 - June 2012	Strengthening Civil Society Engagement in Public Procurement Processes and Local Monitoring of Government Programs

The amount of mobilized resources totaled to $865,357.00

D.PROCUREMENT PARTNERS

Cambodia

Coordinating Organization: Coalition for Integrity and Social Accountability

1. Demand for Good Governance Project, Ministry of Interior
2. Khmer Institute for National Development
3. People's Center for Democracy and Peace
4. Silaka
5. Star Kampuchea
6. World Bank Cambodia

Indonesia

1. Center for Regional Information Studies
2. Indonesia Corruption Watch
3. Indonesia Procurement Watch
4. Indonesian Women Coalition
5. National Public Procurement Agency
6. Society for Democracy Education
7. Tifa Foundation
8. Transparency International-Indonesia
9. World Bank Indonesia
10. Yayasan Cinta Alam
11. Bandung Institute of Governance Studies
12. Bandung Trust Advisory Group

Mongolia

1. Orkhon 21st Century NGO
2. Branch of Women for Social Progress
3. Bertsetseg NGO
4. Budget Network
5. Center for Citizen's Alliance
6. Civil Society Council
7. Democracy Education Center
8. Infratest NGO
9. Mercy Corps Mongolia
10. Procurement Development Center
11. Transparency International-Mongolia
12. Union for Future Progress
13. Voter Education Center
14. Network of CSOs Mongolia

E. EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRY PARTNERS

Cambodia

1. Cambodians for Resource Revenue Transparency
2. International Advocacy and Foreign Affairs
3. NGO Forum of Cambodia
4. Youth Resource Development Program – Youth Initiative on EI Revenue Transparency

Indonesia

1. Asian Muslim Action Network
2. Bandung Institute of Governance Studies
3. Bojo Negoro Institute
4. Fitra
5. Indonesia Parliamentary Center
6. Institute for Essential Services Reform
7. PATTIRO
8. Publish What You Pay Indonesia
9. Tifa Foundation

Mongolia

1. Open Society Forum
2. Responsible Mining Initiative for Sustainable Development

Philippines

1. Alyansa Tigil Mina
2. Bantay Kita
3. Catholic Bishops Conference of the Philippines – National Secretariat for Social Action-Justice and Peace
4. Community Volunteer Missioners
5. Marinduque Council for Environmental Concerns

Timor Leste

1. Luta Hamutuk Institute