



TRANSPARENCY
INTERNATIONAL
BANGLADESH

Social movement against corruption



ANNUAL REPORT
2013



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দুর্নীতিকে 'না' বলো, সৎ পথে এগিয়ে চলো...

দুর্নীতি বিরোধী

আয়োজক : সচেতন নাগরিক

ANNUAL REPORT 2013



A young visitor at the anti-corruption cartoon exhibition held in Dhaka

FOREWORD

It is with great pleasure and humility that we present this Annual Report 2013 of Transparency International Bangladesh (TIB) to highlight our efforts during the year to strengthen the social movement against corruption in Bangladesh. It was as eventful a year for us as challenging. We have continued to intensify demand for promoting accountable governance, and we have sustained our efforts to bring voice against corruption to the core of public discourse.

We cannot claim to have succeeded in controlling corruption as such, which is neither in our mandate nor in our capacity. But consistent with our mandate and responsibility we have catalysed the demand to control corruption on the basis of information, research and knowledge that we generate and campaign with. We have done this at the national level through policy campaign and advocacy for transparency and accountability in institutions and thematic issue-areas in our jurisdiction. We stood up against policies, laws and actions to weaken the anti-corruption infrastructure. We succeeded in engaging greater number of people at local level in 45 different areas out of Dhaka that TIB operates to raise voice against corruption in general and to promote transparency and accountability in selected institutions. We did so by building bridges between service providers and recipients applying various social accountability tools in education, health and local government.

TIB continued to symbolize the voice of citizens for transparency and accountability in Bangladesh thanks to our robust research, communication, outreach and civic engagement programmes both nationally and locally. We also further strengthened our institutional capacity and catalysed expansion of the anti-corruption constituency through partnership and joint initiatives. Like previous years, we made all possible efforts to strengthen the hands of the Government to fight corruption and promote transparency and accountability.

While our research and campaign helped institutional and policy changes, our emphasis on civic participation through the Committees of Concerned Citizens (CCCs) and Youth Engagement and Support (YES) as well as their affiliates like *Shochhotar Jonno Nagorik* (Citizens for Transparency - Shojon) and YES Friends continued with greater dynamism and dedication. In addition to various programmes of public awareness at local levels, the CCCs, YES, Shojon and YES Friends groups pursued numerous successful initiatives using non-conventional tools and processes of accountability to bring about specific results in key institutions of service delivery, especially education, health and local government.

The reporting period was also replete with evidences that there are risks and challenges in the anti-corruption movement. It however showed that despite all odds, out of such risks and challenges, opportunities for positive change can also be created to work with various stakeholders in governance and accountability within the Government and beyond.

We have made good progress in 2013. Our key source of strength was our integrity and the soundness of our work. Fighting corruption in Bangladesh has always been, and will always be, a daunting task. Expanding public support and engagement remain a key source of our inspiration and strength. We welcome your ideas, criticism and guidance that will stimulate innovations in our work ahead, as always.

Iftekharuzzaman
Executive Director

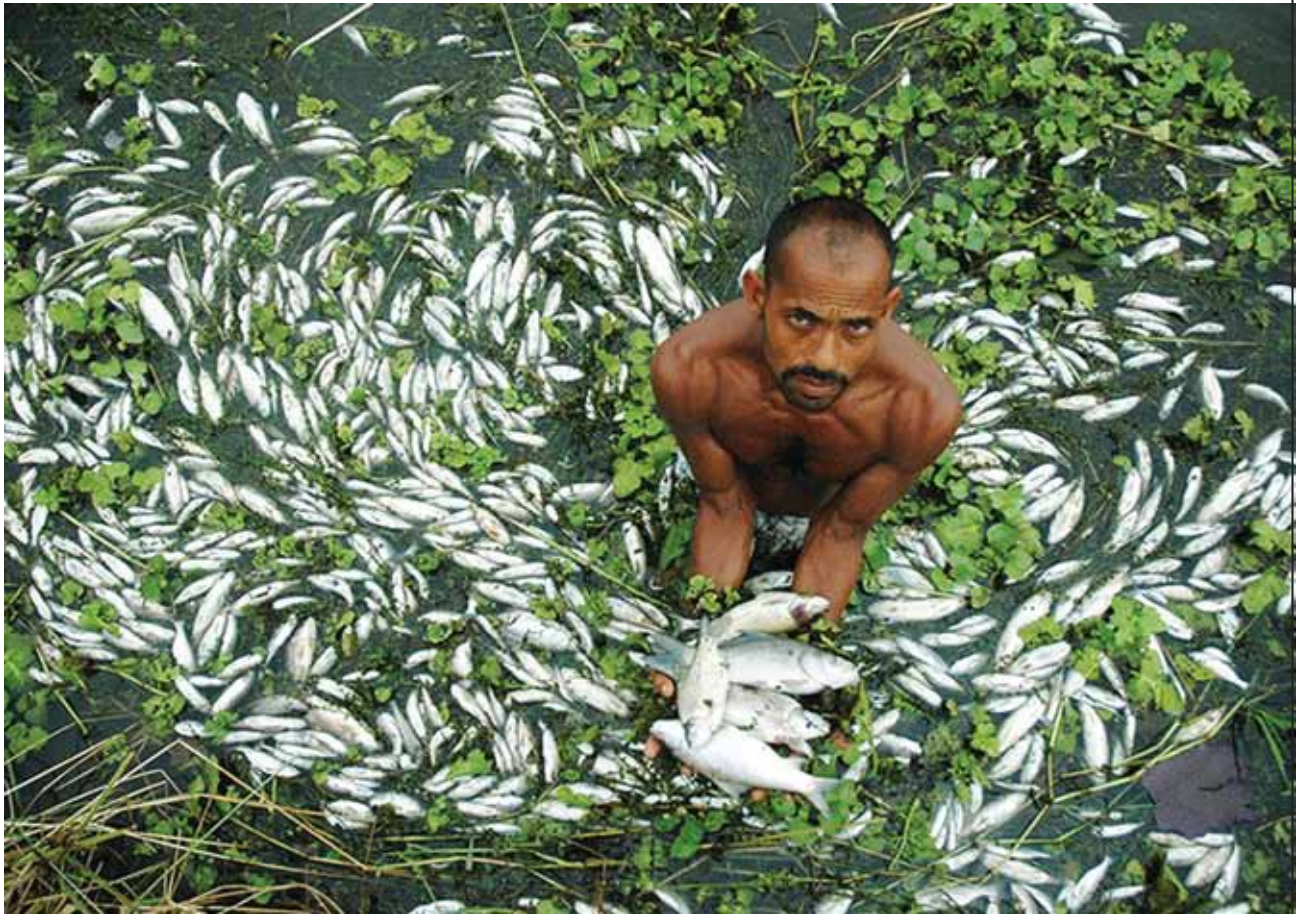


Photo courtesy: Sony Ramany, the 1st prize winner of Transparency International's 20th Anniversary Youth Photo and Writing Competition

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Momi-Tu-Ur Rahman, 1st Position, Group-A, Anti-corruption Cartoon Competition 2013

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report highlights the progresses made by Transparency International Bangladesh (TIB) between January–December 2013 to strengthen the social movement against corruption in Bangladesh. During this period, TIB continued to create and strengthen the demand and catalyse positive changes in policies and practices that could accelerate effective control of corruption and promote good governance in the country. The reporting period marked the fifth year of the *Paribartan* – Driving Change (PDC) project which began in April 2009, with support from UKaid (Department for International Development - DFID) of the UK, DANIDA (Danish International Development Agency) of Denmark, SDC (Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation) of Switzerland and SIDA (Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency) of Sweden. The report also includes activities under the Climate Finance Governance (CFG) project implemented with the support of the German Federal Ministry of Environment and in collaboration with the Transparency International Secretariat.

The year 2013 was a period of remarkable achievements for the *Paribartan* - Driving Change project which had been successful in creating increased demand for transparency and accountability in governance. TIB's network of 45 Committees of Concerned Citizens (CCCs), Youth Engagement and Support (YES), Shojon and YES Friends Groups, spread all over Bangladesh, continued to raise greater awareness about corruption and its adverse effects, leading to visible positive changes in institutional practice and the quality of service delivery in selected institutions in the health, education and local government sectors. At the national level, constant advocacy and networking with policy makers created scope for bridging the local-national gaps in terms of governance and accountability opportunities.

Corruption must be fought comprehensively and strategically. Political will and commitment of the government are indispensable in any anti-corruption strategy, supported by effective functioning of key institutions of democracy and the National Integrity System (NIS). In 2013, TIB's research programme continued with special emphasis on NIS monitoring and diagnostic studies on key institutions of NIS and those of public interest.

An effective parliament is a key to holding the government accountable and thereby improving good governance. TIB released the Parliament Watch Report (9th Parliament: 8th - 15th session) in June 2013 which highlighted, among others, the alarming trend of the Opposition to boycott Parliament sessions. It recommended that the practice of parliamentary boycott should be banned by law. A report on the Election Commission released in September identified some limitations of this constitutional body. TIB also conducted a research on alternative forms of election-time government. Based on intensive reviews of secondary literature and also drawing upon intensive interviews of key experts in the relevant fields, TIB proposed a set of alternative options that could be helpful for stakeholders to work out an election-time government system acceptable to all parties within the Constitutional and legal framework.

A diagnostic study on the Local Government and Engineering Department (LGED) released in July identified various types of corruption and irregularities and the challenges of good governance in this institution. Following the release of this study, at the initiative of the development partners of LGED, TIB was called upon on behalf of the Local Government Division of the Government of Bangladesh to provide expert service to develop a "Road to Good Governance in LGED".

In a groundbreaking study, the role of a section of the Bangladesh armed forces during the period of the Caretaker Government was analysed by TIB and the report was released in February. Based on data collected for the period 2007-8, when the armed forces had been engaged in aid of civil administration, this report highlighted the need for openness and accountability in this vital institution of national interest. It stressed that due to weak accountability mechanism, a section of the armed forces engaged in aid to civil administration indulged in corrupt practices. TIB also took part in a global report carried out by TI UK on the parliamentary oversight over defence expenditure published in September. The report found Bangladesh to be at high risk of corruption with 20 more countries because of an absence of parliamentary oversight.

After the collapse of Rana Plaza, the largest industrial tragedy in the history of Bangladesh, a study was conducted by TIB on governance challenges in the readymade garments sector in Bangladesh. The study identified how corruption and deficit of governance and accountability mechanisms affected workers' rights including right to life, work environment and safety. The study analysed RMG-related laws and policies, roles of public institutions, Bangladesh Garments Manufacturers and Exporters Association (BGMEA), labour organisations and buyers, and recommended strict implementation of laws and establishment of a separate ministry for the RMG sector. A set of 25-point recommendations to overcome various limitations and challenges to establish good governance was made based on findings of the study.

The findings of The Global Corruption Barometer (GCB) 2012, which is a world-wide public opinion survey on corruption initiated by Transparency International (TI), was released on 9th July and generated huge public interest. The survey which found political parties and police to be the most corrupt institutions in Bangladesh, followed by the judiciary, the parliament and the government administration, was met with criticism from a sector of the concerned authorities, but was hugely appreciated by the general people, as several online polls carried out by various dailies indicated.

Two more research reports - a follow-up diagnostic study on Dhaka Medical College Hospital (DMCH) and another on a national level programme for employment generation of the youth (National Service Programme), were released in October and November respectively. The former identified various difficulties, challenges and bottlenecks as faced by DMCH, the largest tertiary-level health service provider in the country. Corrupt and irregular practices in particular, as well as governance challenges in general, were identified and a set of recommendations aimed at improving the governance situation was made. TIB has been working at DMCH through engagement of its young volunteers (YES) since 2006 to increase awareness among service recipients and support the authority to improve quality of services in various ways. The study also identified various positive changes at DMCH during this period. The other study revealed various irregularities and corruption that bedeviled National Service Programme (NSP) in three districts of the country. NSP was undertaken in accordance with the election pledge (National Parliament election 2008), made by the major party of the ruling alliance government formed in 2009. Analyzing the irregular practices and corruption in the pilot phase, the study recommended a set of policy recommendations for consideration of the Government in the post-pilot stage of this important initiative.

TIB's role as a civil society watchdog was further strengthened while it remained vocal about many issues of governance, accountability, human rights, justice and the rule of law. During the reporting period, TIB took public stance on various issues and occasions ranging from demanding justice in due process in connection with the war crimes tribunal and the Padma bridge scandal to campaign against amendment of the Anti-Corruption Commission Act that could curtail its independence and authority, construction of a coal-powered power plant near the Sundarbans and provision of legalizing black money in the budget.

TIB's efforts to ensure rights and entitlements of the service recipients in various institutions at the local level continued during the reporting period with a new advocacy initiative. For the first time two national level consultation meetings were organised on health and education sectors where TIB was able to communicate the challenges of governance at the local level to the policy makers of the relevant ministries. Officials and duty bearers of the concerned institutions working at the field level along with the members of the Committee of Concerned Citizens were able to place their recommendations to the national level authority about ways to establish good governance and accountability in these two particular sectors.

TIB's social movement has continued to grow and become more diverse with over 7,000 activists directly engaged on voluntary basis in anti-corruption activities both at the local and national levels. Parallel with the Committees of Concerned Citizens (CCCs), Youth Engagement and Support (YES), YES Friends and Shojon (*Shocchotar Jonno Nagorik* - Citizens for Transparency) members continued to spearheading the anti-corruption movement at local level. Women's participation has also grown consistently during this period.

CCC-YES undertook various campaigns and outreach activities like AI Desk, Street Theatre, Mothers' Gathering, Face the Public, Choose the Right Candidate, Right to Information Fairs, rallies, human chains, workshops, exhibitions, signature campaigns, anti-corruption oath, various competitive activities engaging the youth and a series of local level campaigns. In addition to regular awareness campaigns, CCC and YES members together with Shojon and YES Friends have continued their advocacy for improving the level of transparency and accountability in various service delivery institutions of health, education and local government by applying a range of social accountability tools. Significant improvements took place in primary schools where CCCs worked with the School Management Committees throughout the year. Efforts to intensify and mainstream right to information in TIB's work continued while CCCs organised RTI Fairs throughout Bangladesh to strengthen the demand side capacity.

TIB has succeeded in partnering with other NGOs at both national and sub-national levels in promoting shared objectives. On a series of issues related to governance and corruption prevention, TIB partnered with the Information Commission of Bangladesh, Right to Information Forum, Association for Legal Reform and Development, Children's Film Society and Bangladesh Cartoonist Association. These helped spread anti-corruption messages to a wider audience.

TIB's outreach continued to spread with anti-corruption messages to a greater number of people during the reporting period. An anti-corruption text message from TIB was sent on the eve of the International Anti-Corruption Day to some 100 million mobile subscribers of the country. At the national level various youth activities and competitions generated awareness among the youth, while a national level youth seminar of the YES members drew considerable media attention.

Under the media development programme, the investigative journalism awards were distributed for the 15th successive year. The awards have become a highly commended catalyst to strengthen the media capacity on investigative reporting on corruption. With the same objective of building professional capacity to report corruption, for the first time, a media fellowship was introduced and two journalists were awarded grants to produce research-based reports.

Under the Climate Finance Governance Project, the following studies were conducted: An Assessment of Climate Finance Governance in Bangladesh, Climate Finance in Bangladesh: Governance Challenges and Way Out and Mapping of Climate Finance Governance in Bangladesh, with the active participation and contribution of GO, NGO, CSO and relevant stakeholders. Through TIB's ongoing advocacy and campaign on governance of climate finance, the stakeholders including the government have been sensitized to promote transparency and accountability with particular reference to the two main funds - Bangladesh Climate Finance Trust Fund created by the Government and the Bangladesh Climate Finance Resilience Fund created with the contribution of the developed countries in lieu of their responsibility for climate change.

The year 2013 was as eventful for TIB as challenging. It was also a year that showed that out of challenges, as formidable as these may be, opportunities for positive change can emerge.

RESEARCH AND POLICY

Role of a section of the Bangladesh armed forces during the Caretaker Government of 2007-8: A review

The study was published on 27 February 2013. Based on data collected for the period 2007-8 when the armed forces had been engaged in aid of civil administration, this report highlighted the need for openness and accountability in this vital institution of national interest. It stressed that due to weak accountability mechanism, a section of the armed forces engaged in aid to civil administration indulged in corrupt practices. Fighting corruption has been the main avowed pledge in almost all cases of direct or indirect involvement of the armed forces in civil administration and running the affairs of the state. This study showed for the first time how a section of the armed forces themselves got involved in corruption in the name of controlling corruption inviting reputational risk for this vital institution. Lack of accountability was the main reason.

Recommendations made by the study include:

Ensure an acceptable election: For maintaining a stable democratic climate and also to prevent the possibility of any form of military intervention in the political process of the country, the politicians should avoid political confrontations at any cost and ensure an election credible and acceptable to all.

Disclose information on punitive measures: Information on punitive actions taken against army personnel involved in the anti-corruption drives during the military-backed caretaker government for allegation of irregularities and corruption should be disclosed to the public.

Limit scope and jurisdiction of DGFI: The scope and areas of functions of all military intelligence agencies must be made specific and transparent in order for limiting its intervention in civic matters.

Limit engagement of armed forces: Deployment of armed forces in the civil affairs/tasks in aid of civil administration should be limited.

Prohibition of indemnity: Indemnity provided to civil security apparatus and military should be stopped through legal means.

Election Time Government in Bangladesh: Proposition for structure and process

The Tenth Parliamentary Election was shrouded with political uncertainties created by the disagreement among the major political parties on the mode of government during general election. Against this backdrop, TIB realized that initiatives should be taken to ensure a free, fair, credible and inclusive general election that are among important preconditions for an inclusive as well as effective Parliament - a major NIS pillar on which TIB works round the year. To this connection, as part of their regular research and advocacy on institutionalisation of democracy, TIB proposed a structure and process for an Election Time Government (ETG) through a working paper 'Election Time Government in Bangladesh: Proposition for structure and process'. The report was released at a press conference on April 12, 2013. The paper has drawn on historical analysis of parliamentary elections, experience of other parliamentary democratic countries on election time government, types of election time governments in different countries, their effectiveness in the context of Bangladesh, rationales of major political parties' stance on election time government and the challenges of election time government in line with the Constitution of Bangladesh. Finally, it proposed a formula for election time government. After the release, according to an opinion poll

conducted by a vernacular daily the Prothom Alo, 84.93% pool participants opined that political parties should consider TIB's proposal. Moreover, some leading figures of major political parties and civil society members praised this initiative and commented on the proposal.

Parliament Watch: 9th Parliament (8th - 15th session)

The Parliament Watch is one of the flagship research items of TIB. The objective of this study is to monitor functioning of the parliament to make the government accountable and institutionalize democracy and good governance. TIB released the Parliament Watch study covering eight sessions of the Ninth Parliament between January 2011 and December 2012 on June 2, 2013. According to the study, parliament boycott by the opposition had increased alarmingly as the opposition absented from 153 of 163 sittings during this period. In other words they delivered only 7 percent of the privileges and status enjoyed by them including more than Tk. 4 crore drawn as salary and benefits. TIB recommended enacting a law incorporating provisions for banning the culture of Parliament boycott by political parties or political alliances. The other recommendations include introducing the provision of a referendum on taking important decisions on national issues, giving final approval on the Code of Conduct for Lawmakers Bill 2010, reducing the time limit of absence from Parliament from 90 days to 30 days, restraining lawmakers from using un-parliamentary words in the House and making parliamentary standing committees more effective, etc.

Progress of Bangladesh in implementing UNCAC

After six years of accession to the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC), Bangladesh has made significant progress for proper implementation of the convention but still has a long way to go. A research report on the Progress of Bangladesh in implementing UNCAC was presented at a round table discussion held on 9 June 2013 in Dhaka. The Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs Minister, the Chief of the Anti-Corruption Commission, the Chief of the Information Commission, media representatives and relevant stakeholders were engaged. The paper recommended 27 measures for effective implementation of UNCAC which included making Anti-Corruption Commission (ACC) a statutory institution to ensure independence and effective empowerment of ACC. It also recommended that political party finance should be more transparent. Bangladesh has been facing a lot of challenges in proper implementation of UNCAC. The Bangladesh action plan for compliance has fallen short of making major achievements. Although a number of laws and strategies (Right to Information Act, Whistleblower Protection Act, Mutual Legal Assistance Act, National Integrity Strategy, etc.) have been enacted, their effective enforcement remains to be improved. Calling upon stakeholders to ensure enforcement of these important laws and strategy, TIB recommended enactment of Witness Protection Act and de-politicisation of institutions that affect public administration, law enforcement and justice. Other recommendations included raising of awareness on UNCAC among the people and public officials and ensuring inter and intra-ministerial coordination and proper monitoring and evaluation of implementing the Convention.

Challenges and way out of establishing good governance in LGED

Established in 1992 under the Local Government Division of the Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Co-operatives, the Local Government Engineering Department (LGED) plays an important role in developing and maintaining infrastructure at the local level and creating employment

opportunities. A significant part of ADP's (Annual Development Programme) allocation for infrastructural development is spent through LGED. In recognition of the importance of the institution TIB conducted a research to identify governance challenges within LGED and suggest ways forward. The research findings were shared through a roundtable on 21 July 2013, where representatives of LGED, eminent experts on local government, and other stakeholders were present. It was revealed that although LGED has made significant contribution to the development of rural infrastructure, because of irregularities, corruption and institutional limitations performance of the Department has been significantly undermined. The research identified two factors behind LGED's irregularities and limitations - the first external factors, which are beyond the control of LGED, such as political and ministry's influence, limitations of related institutions, while the second are internal factors such as irregularities in human resource management, lack of effective monitoring, violation of policies and deficits of transparency and accountability. Corruption has been to some extent institutionalized in the Department.

Following the release of this study, LGED and TIB engaged in consultations on exploring ways of implementing recommendations put forward by TIB. As a result at the initiative of the development partners of LGED, TIB was called upon on behalf of the Local Government Division of the Government of Bangladesh to provide expert service to develop a "Road to Good Governance in LGED".

Towards an Effective Election Commission: Challenges and the way out

TIB released a study on the Election Commission in 2006, where the limitations of this constitutional body were identified. After the formation of the last caretaker government in 2007, the then EC was reformed and a number of recommendations offered in the study were implemented. As a follow up, another study on the EC was initiated with the aim to evaluate the reforms undertaken and to identify the present governance status. This study was released on 29 September 2013. The study found that despite various positive changes there have been a number of limitations that continues to exist within the EC affecting institutionalization of democratic election process and making Parliament more effective. For example, no law with regard to the appointment procedure of the Chief Election Commissioner and other Election Commissioners has been enacted. Electoral campaigns before the declaration of election schedule are not explicitly prohibited in the electoral laws. There are inconsistencies between the RPO and Electoral Code of Conduct with regard to punitive measures in case of violating the electoral code of conduct. There is no legal provision for scrutinizing the return of electoral expenses of a candidate and no provision for the EC to disclose financial statements of political parties. Moreover, once elected, the EC has no authority to cancel the membership of an MP even if found disqualified under the eligibility criteria. Last but not the least, in the context of the 15th Amendment of the Constitution, there is no mention in the RPO and Electoral Code of Conduct about expected roles of ministers and MPs during election, which are likely to jeopardize the level playing field. Although RPO says that relevant ministries will remain under the EC, the tenure and name of ministries that may legally operate under the EC during the general election is not clearly delineated. In addition, some of the reforms mentioned above that were undertaken by Presidential Order during 2007-2008 to ensure an election free from influence of power, muscle, and money, were changed or dropped during their passage in the 9th Parliament in the form of a bill. For example, the recommendation of grassroots committees that was made mandatory for nomination of a candidate in Parliamentary elections was dropped.



Photo courtesy: Sumon Yusuf, the 3rd prize winner of Transparency International's 20th Anniversary Youth Photo and Writing Competition

Readymade garments sector

In the wake of the Rana Plaza tragedy, the greatest ever industrial killing in Bangladesh, TIB undertook a study titled "Readymade garments sector: Governance challenges and the way forward" to identify and analyse governance challenges, corruption, irregularities and legal and institutional constraints and loopholes pervading the sector that account for repeated tragedies like Tazreen fire and Rana Plaza collapse. The results of the study were released on 31 October.

The study analysed RMG related laws and policies; roles of public institutions, Bangladesh Garment Manufacturers and Exporters Association (BGMEA), labour organisations and buyers and identified several mal-practices including fake audit reports and salary sheets, non-compliance with building and fire safety codes, non-existence of formal appointment and pay slips. Other mal-practices included: placement of work orders by buyers to non-compliant factories in exchange of money, delayed payment by buyers on various grounds mainly to get discount or commission, bribery amounting to TK 7 - 20 lacs to obtain clearance certificates and receive services from 17 public institutions, role of trade union leaders in favour of owners, political interference backed by the BGMEA, etc. The study also revealed that around 10% of the parliamentarians had direct business interest in the RMG sector, which often lead to policy decisions reflecting conflict of interest favouring the owners. Even the relevant Parliamentary Standing Committee is affected by such conflict of interest. The study recommended strict implementation of laws and establishment of a separate ministry to address the governance challenges in the RMG sector to ensure workplace safety and labour welfare. It also recommended introducing an integrated code of conduct, separate code of conduct on gender, amendment of labour law to facilitate filing of criminal cases against owners in case of accident, increased compensation for dead and injured workers, introduction of trade unions in each garment factory within a specific time, speedy trial in labour courts, raising a central worker's welfare fund with contribution from each garment item ranging from 1 to 1.5 cents to be borne by buyers and owners in 75:25 ratio, introduction of an accountability framework for buyers, transparency in registration of trade unions, etc.

Dhaka Medical College Hospital

The study on “Dhaka Medical College Hospital (DMCH): Progress of governance, challenges and the way forward” released on 7 October stressed the need for qualitative changes in the overall management of DMCH, including human resource and infrastructural development to improve the quality of health services. It showed the absence of long-term plan, lack of transparency and accountability, lack of proper monitoring and evaluation, absence of regular transfer of hospital staff and absence of Designated Information Officer as major hindrances to good governance at DMCH. Other challenges include negligence of doctors in maintaining duty roster, unregulated presence of medical representatives, forcing patients to conduct medical tests from chosen diagnostic centers and clinics, bribery to get services, collusive corruption in procurement and deficit of accountability of a section of doctors, nurses and other staff.

TIB proposed a set of recommendations that included appointment of additional doctors, nurses and other support staff proportionate with the number of patients; establishment and enforcement of complaints redress committee and process; setting up of close circuit cameras in the hospital premises; allowing the hospital authorities to spend up to 25% of hospital’s income and adoption of a long-term development plan for the next 30 years.

National Service Programme

This fact-finding study on piloting of the National Service Programme (NSP) released on 2 November showed a number of anomalies in the piloting stage of the programme which include lack of proper planning and political influence and incidences of corruption in the implementation process. The study revealed that the NSP led to many positive results at the social, economic and family levels such as encouraging women to move out and engage in income generating activities; improving financial condition and bringing positive changes in the lifestyle of beneficiaries and increase of savings and financial transactions in the project area; encouraging beneficiaries to invest savings through cooperatives and creating self-employment opportunities; and increased scope for training for skills development.

Despite these positive results, NSP suffered many constraints and irregularities in programme planning and implementation, such as selection of project location violating basic criterion, illegal transactions in selection of beneficiaries and training programmes. Other irregularities were in the form of employment of students defying the rule, employment of more than one member per family and members of economically solvent families, employment in two jobs at a time; forgery in application by producing fake certificates and collection of advance payment ranging from Tk 10– 20,000 to secure a job.

The study recommended 13 policy recommendations for post-pilot phase to increase the effectiveness of the NSP. These included adoption of an extension policy including a long term plan about the beneficiaries, employment of skilled and competent personnel against vacant posts, regular payment of monthly allowance, adoption of a training policy and inclusion of beneficiaries and citizen’s representatives in the coordination committee.

Climate finance in Bangladesh: Governance challenges and the way out

A research report titled “Climate finance in Bangladesh: Governance challenges and the way out” was published on 3 October 2013. This study examined the progress of climate finance in Bangladesh; identified governance challenges/risks in approval and implementation processes of projects undertaken by the Government of Bangladesh agencies from both BCCTF and BCCRF funds; unearthed the governance challenges in the selection of NGOs, think tanks as well as approval of their projects under BCCTF and implementation of selected projects.

Recommendations made by the study included:

- Ensuring the engagement of significant number of civil society individuals, affected along with the participation of local community at all stages of project preparation, approval and ensure their participation by reforming existing climate finance law;
- Ensuring transparency and accountability in all levels of climate finance mechanisms including project selection;
- Disclosing all climate finance related ToRs, agreements, manuals/procedures and project related information;
- Ensuring the Grievance Management System (GMS) and quick redress of the allegation lodged;
- Appointing Climate Ombudsmen or a national platform to ensure efficient management of climate finance;
- Ensuring the participation of experienced expert’s not having conflict in the process of project selection and approval process of BCCTF, BCCRF and PKSf as well;
- Ensuring the exemplary punishment to the corrupt individuals.
- Preparing long term human resource management plan for both BCCRF secretariat and CCU;

COLLABORATIVE AND CROSS-COUNTRY STUDIES

Global Corruption Barometer Survey 2012

The Global Corruption Barometer is a world-wide public opinion survey on corruption. Transparency International (TI) has been conducting this survey globally since 2003. The objective of this survey is to shed light on popular perception, experience and opinion on corruption in surveyed countries. Specific objectives include identifying levels of corruption perception in different sectors/institutions, amount of illegal payment needed in such sectors/institutions, public opinion on anti-corruption movement and their willingness to engage in the fight against corruption. In 2013, this survey was conducted in 107 countries covering more than 114,000 people world-wide. The Bangladesh part of the survey was carried out by TIB using the survey method and tools developed by TI.

According to the survey, an overwhelming majority of the respondents (93%) identified the political parties and police as the most corrupt institutions in Bangladesh followed by the judiciary (89%), parliament (88%) and the government administration (84%). About 60% of the respondents opined that overall corruption had increased in Bangladesh during the two-year reference period (2011-2012) and about 76% considered corruption in the public sector of the country as a matter of grave concern. About

32% of the respondents thought that the anti-corruption measures of the government were not effective, and another 42% thought those were neither effective nor ineffective. 92% of the respondents of Bangladesh compared to global 67% thought that people could play an important role in the anti-corruption movement while 91% expressed the desire to sign up to a signature campaign to demand strengthening of anti-corruption efforts by the Government. And all the respondents expressed their willingness to take part in such activities.

Government Defence Anti-Corruption Index 2013

Two-thirds of parliament and legislatures fail to exercise sufficient control over their Ministry of Defence and the armed forces, according to a report published on September 17 by Transparency International UK's Defence and Security Programme (TI-DSP). Amongst those, 70 per cent of the largest arms importers in 2012 leave the door open to corruption.

The study - a spin-off from the Government Defence Anti-Corruption Index 2013 which analysed what 82 countries do to reduce corruption risks in the sector - places countries in corruption risk bands according to detailed assessments across seven areas in which parliaments play a vital anti-corruption role. It also shows, through detailed case studies, how parliaments and legislatures can improve oversight of defence.

According to the report, Bangladesh was among 21 countries placed at the bottom of the banding exhibiting very high risk of corruption. China, Malaysia, Singapore, Pakistan, Afghanistan and Bahrain exhibit the same level of corruption risk as Bangladesh. Fourteen countries were placed at the bottom of the banding, exhibiting critical risk of corruption due to lack of legislative defence oversight: Algeria, Angola, Cameroon, Cote D'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo, Egypt, Eritrea, Iran, Libya, Qatar, Sri Lanka, Saudi Arabia, Syria, and Yemen. Only four nations - Australia, Germany, Norway, and the United Kingdom - were amongst the top performers, with very low levels of corruption risk, followed by twelve countries which are at low risk due to better performance by their parliaments.

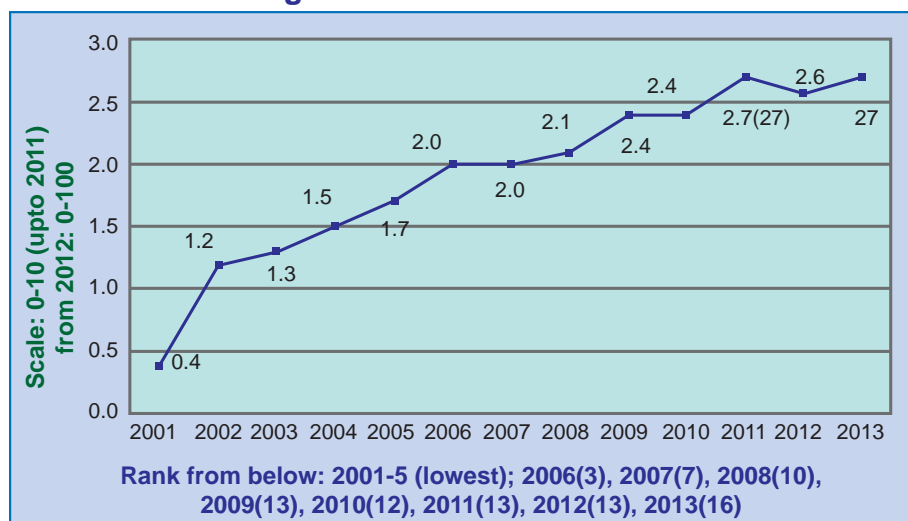
TIB called for making the defence and security sector accountable to the Parliament. The Parliament and the people were kept completely in the dark regarding the huge defence purchase. The report questioned how could transparency and accountability in defence spending be ensured if the Parliament, particularly the concerned standing committee, failed to do so.

The study recommended 15 measures for different stakeholder groups like the parliament, the executive branch, the audit office, the civil society and the media to ensure transparency and accountability in this sector. TI called on parliamentarians to establish cross-party committees and groups of external experts to empower their scrutiny and inform their debate of defence matters. The full report is available at <http://government.defenceindex.org/parliaments>

Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI) 2013

According to the Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI) 2013, Bangladesh scored 27, just one point higher than 2012 and the same as in 2011. However, in terms of ranking Bangladesh was placed 16th from the bottom in 2013, 3 steps higher than that in 2011 and 2012. Counted from the top, Bangladesh has ascended by 8 positions to 136th among 177 countries, compared to 144th in 2012 among 176 countries. But Bangladesh's score remained well below global average of 43, and was ranked as the second worst

Bangladesh: CPI Scores 2001-2013



performer in South Asia, better than only Afghanistan which ranked at the bottom of the global list, having scored 8 points together with North Korea and Somalia. Bangladesh was earlier placed at the bottom of the list for five successive years from 2001-2005. In 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009 and 2010 Bangladesh was ranked at no 3, 7, 10, 13, and 12 respectively while in 2011 and 2012 it occupied the 13th position.

Assessment of climate finance governance in Bangladesh

To identify key challenges in climate finance governance in Bangladesh Transparency International-Secretariat (TI-S) published a report titled "An assessment of climate finance governance in Bangladesh" in November 2013 under Climate Finance Governance Project (CFGP). This report was produced based on another completed study titled "Mapping of climate finance governance in Bangladesh" carried out under CFGP. The report focused on identification of key actors of climate finance in Bangladesh, specification of existing governance challenges in fund flow from Bangladesh Climate Change Trust Fund (BCCTF) and Bangladesh Climate Resilience Fund (BCCRF), and fund utilization along with oversight and monitoring role. TI-S launched the report along with other five chapter countries' reports on CFG.

CIVIC ENGAGEMENT

TIB continued its initiatives and interventions to strengthen voice and demand by engaging citizens at the local level and catalyzing more transparent and accountable service delivery during the reporting period. TIB's social accountability tools have been positively impacting quality of services. Due to successes of CCC-led interventions in three service sectors of health, education and local government, demand for replication of these initiatives have increased within the community and the government authorities at local level.

Transparency and accountability in selected institutions of education, health and local government sectors have increased as a result of persistent engagement with service recipients and respective authorities. Consultation meeting/workshop, face the public programme, mothers gathering, advocacy meeting, information disclosure, promotional and motivational initiatives were the main tools of engagement for these achievements. During the reporting period, 678 new volunteers were engaged as core agents under 31 groups of Swajan, YES Friends and Young Professionals against Corruption (YPAC) which are associated with CCCs. A total of 511 activities had been undertaken directly reaching out to 77,600 people including public officials, local government representatives, professionals, civil society, media, business community, citizens and service recipients and other relevant stakeholders.

As a result of regular interventions by CCC-YES, authorities at the selected local hospitals have become more responsive to the requirements of the patients. In many hospitals, where earlier reports showed various anomalies and mal-practices by the authority, physicians, nurses and staff, significant improvement of services was reported following TIB's interventions. Most of these hospitals now have information boards which help patients to avail the services informed about rates of payment where

YES members stop overcharging of fees at a hospital

Despite a government decision to decrease the fee for digital x-ray from 250 to 200 taka, the in-charge of the x-ray department at the Chittagong Medical College Hospital – one of the largest healthcare facilities of the country, was charging the patients at the previous rate. When the YES members of the Chittagong CCC came to know about it they inquired with the in-charge who in reply couldn't show any reason and argued that since he didn't get any circular on this he was charging the previous fees. However, when the YES members contacted the Chief Accountant of the Medical College he showed them a circular which clearly mentioned about the new fee but couldn't explain the reason why the previous fee had been charged from patients. The YES members reported about this anomaly to the Director of the Medical College Hospital who immediately conducted an inquiry and found out the allegations to be true. Expressing his gratitude to TIB and CCC for bringing the matter to his notice, he committed to correct the error and also said he would initiate measures to see if it would be possible to refund the money to those who had been overcharged. YES group continuously followed-up and found that the service recipients are now getting X-ray service at the cost of 200 taka.

applicable, without harassment and without unauthorized payments. Doctors and staff remain present on a regular basis and authorities are keen to hear the requirements of the patients. Distribution of leaflets and delivery of information through satellite AI-Desks also made people aware about their rights and entitlements at the hospitals. Being inspired by such positive results, Sylhet MAG Osmani Medical College Hospital authority, for instance, prepared and distributed similar types of leaflets and decided to publish a 'Year Book' including relevant information of the hospital each year.

As a result of CCC-YES initiatives in the primary education sector, the mothers gathering and other social accountability initiatives resulted in improvement of standard in many schools of CCC areas. The School Management Committees (SMCs) are now more active and responsive, thanks to persistent advocacy by the CCCs. The successes at these schools led to local education authorities seeking TIB's interventions in other schools with similar programmes.

In the local government (LG), important changes have taken place in selected institutions as a result of engagement of CCC-YES with stakeholders. Qualities of services of these institutions have improved while incidences of extra payment to avail services have reduced.

People have become more motivated to raise their voices and participate in the activities of LG, particularly in the implementation of development projects. Standing committees have been formed and activated as per guideline of the Government. Female participation in the decision making process and also their number in receiving services has increased.

National level consultation on health

For the first time, along with local level initiatives a consultation meeting was held on health issues which paved the way for building an effective partnership of all stakeholders both at local and national levels. It also created scope for authorities/officials at the grassroots to talk about their problems and constraints in front of the policy makers and national media. The meeting, which was participated by the Minister for Health and Family Welfare and Director General of Health Services along with representatives from health complexes, hospitals and medical colleges of 45 CCC areas, stressed the need of joint efforts among healthcare stakeholders and coordination among national and local level efforts. Representatives from CCCs, upazila health complexes, zilla sadar hospitals and medical college hospitals attended the daylong workshop to identify the loopholes in the healthcare sector and recommend policy intervention to improve governance quality and integrity in the sector.

Students get free text books at Batna Primary School in Barisal

When the CCC in Barisal conducted a baseline survey at the local Batna Govt. Primary School, it was revealed that 63.2% students of the school had to make unauthorized payments to get text books which were supposed to be distributed for free. Through persistent efforts CCC motivated the authorities to stop taking any undue payment from the students. As a result, all the students of the school got their text books for free of cost in 2013 as per the official manual. The decision enabled poor students of the school to continue their studies without paying extra money. Local Upazila Education Officer requested CCC to replicate this good practice in neighboring schools.

CCC's efforts help Kushtia General Hospital in getting National Award

Kushtia General Hospital was in a dilapidated condition back in 2008 when the CCC had started its interventions there. The hospital lacked proper healthcare facilities and patients were not satisfied with the services. However, this scenario continued to change and the services improved remarkably over the years after the local CCC started its campaign. In 2013, the hospital was declared the 2nd best hospital nationally and the best in Khulna Division under District Sadar Hospital category. The basic criteria of this award were display board & patient friendly guidance, cleanliness, attendance register, coordination meeting, institutional delivery service, submission of district health information system etc. The hospital authority recognized that the continued support of Kushtia CCC motivated them to provide better services to the patients which resulted in receiving the award. The harassments of patients at the hospital have significantly reduced as hospital authority is more vigilant these days. The additional charges and illegal money transactions have stopped. Doctors and nurses are more careful about patients' welfare and are available on time. The overall standard of cleanliness has improved and the authority is more transparent.



Mothers gathering creates an opportunity to ensure transparency and accountability of SMCs

Collective efforts are a must to tackle primary education governance challenges

TIB's national consultation on primary education titled 'Challenges of governance at primary education and the way forward' on 4 September 2013 brought together 130 participants including representatives from 45 CCCs, district and upazila education officers, teachers and representatives of the School Management Committees (SMC) on a single platform. They all worked daylong in groups to place a set of policy recommendations before Primary and Mass Education Minister. The minister placed emphasis on collective efforts to tackle governance challenges in primary education, in spite of the fact that only 0.91% of the GDP was allocated for primary education. The minister assured that he would look into TIB's recommendations which included increasing the ratio of teachers against students; eliminating the influence of political and elite groups on the recruitment and placement of teachers; bringing the corrupt to justice, adoption and strict enforcement of code of conduct, developing a promotion policy; immediate recruitment against vacant positions, ensuring quality education materials as per needs; and introducing primary education cadre service.



Students at a school in Chittagong taking anti-corruption oath

Kurigram municipality starts receiving service fees through bank

Overcharging the citizens for various services was a very common practice at the Kurigram Municipality. The locals always alleged that the fees they paid to the Municipality were not received through proper receipts which resulted in some corrupt staff earning illegal income out of these transactions. The issue did not receive much attention until the local CCC brought it to the attention of the Mayor. The CCC was able to persuade the Mayor that if the transactions could be done through bank accounts then it could significantly reduce corruption. Following an instruction from the Mayor, the Municipality introduced a new transaction system where all fees were received through its bank account. This initiative was met by resistance for some staff and they continued to collect cash payments side by side with the bank transaction. The issue was again brought by CCC to the notice of the Mayor and he took a strong stance and prohibited acceptance of any cash by his staff. As a result the citizens can now pay all the municipality taxes and service fees without being victims of corruption.



A rally in Kurigram to mark IACD 2013

YES in action

Parallel to CCCs are the youth volunteers and cultural groups under Youth Engagement and Support (YES) programme which has become the prime movers of TIB's social movement against corruption. YES members and people's theatre groups continued to spearhead TIB's awareness campaign in 45 CCC areas of Bangladesh with various programmes. Besides, YES was also vocal against issues of human rights violation and attacks on minority communities in this period. On one such occasion, YES members from all over the country including Dhaka held a candlelight vigil to protest the series of attacks on the Buddhist community in Ramu, Cox's Bazar. TIB along with other rights-based organizations also took part in a citizen's investigation team following these attacks.



YES members helping patients through AI Desk in Dhaka Medical College Hospital

People's Theatre

TIB continued to use people's theater and cultural programmes as tools to communicate anti-corruption messages and create awareness. Popular folk tools like Gono Sangeet, Palagaan and Gombhira were also used extensively. Alliances on cultural issues were made with other local organizations which enhanced the anti-corruption campaign at grassroots level.

TIB's programmes to create awareness about RTI reached a new height with CCCs organizing yearlong campaigns to promote the issue. CCCs facilitated office-based AI-Desks, Satellite AI-Desks and various actions to build capacity of the ordinary citizens about the process of filing RTI applications. As a part of the celebration of Right to Know Day, 34 information fairs were organised in collaboration with the local administration where 520 stalls were put up by the government offices and 347 stalls by the NGOs. For the first time, many of these Fairs were co-organised by CCCs in collaboration with the relevant government offices at the district and upazila levels.



YES members performing folk show 'Gambhira' in Chapai Nawabganj

Prioritizing issues of indigenous interest

Two separate workshops were held at Rangpur and Madhupur as special initiatives to prioritize issues of specific interest of indigenous communities from governance and anti-corruption perspectives. These workshops were held on the basis of the findings of a previously held national workshop. The workshops identified land management, socio-political-cultural discriminations, governance deficit in education and health as potential priority areas of intervention with the support of CCCs.

OUTREACH AND COMMUNICATION

The outreach and communication programmes continued to expand TIB's constituency through increased citizens' participation in anti-corruption movement. The research outputs of TIB were widely disseminated resulting in demands for change both at the policy level and locally. TIB's interventions at the policy level were more visible during the reporting period with persistent engagement with the government, lawmakers and officials directly and indirectly for policy reform and institutional change. The media campaign had reached greater heights with TIB being more vocal in media about issues related to corruption, accountable governance, human rights and National Integrity System.

Dhaka YES Conference

With the slogan 'Invincible Youth Shall Surely Resist Corruption' TIB organised the Dhaka YES Conference from August 21-22. The objective of the conference was to orient YES members on innovative anti-corruption tools and techniques. The two-day conference covered five broad areas: 1. Youth, Integrity and Leadership; 2. Social Movement and Innovations; 3. Media, ICT and Anti-Corruption Movement; 4. Women, Integrity and Society; and 5. Democracy, Governance and Youth. The 14 YES groups from Dhaka also made presentations on their achievements in the previous years and challenges of anti-corruption movement in Bangladesh. YES representatives from 45 CCCs also took part in the conference.

The Conference created an opportunity for the youth activists of TIB to critically analyse the movement and redefine their roles and responsibilities. It also contributed in team building among all the YES groups who now can regularly share their successes and thoughts with YES members across the country.



Participants of Dhaka YES Conference 2013

National campaigns

The International Right to Know Day 2013 was observed with elaborate programmes. At the national level, TIB participated in a rally and seminar organised by the Information Commission on 28 September. Besides, TIB in collaboration with Right to Information Forum arranged a discussion on 'Increase demand of implementation of RTI Act: Challenges and the way out' on 30 September where Information Minister participated. The event created an opportunity for TIB to share its activities and IEC materials on RTI which were displayed at the event venue.

A nationwide campaign for an 'independent, neutral and effective Anti-Corruption Commission' was carried out through a series of activities both at the local and national levels on the eve of the International Anti-Corruption Day (IACD) 2013. Highlights at the national level were a human chain in the capital and the opening of an exhibition of cartoons about corruption.

Committees of Concerned Citizens in 45 regions across Bangladesh and YES members organised rallies, seminars and roundtables, information fairs, human chains, cartoon exhibitions, street theatres, anti-corruption oath-taking and various other outreach activities which were attended by tens of thousands of people, including public officials and representatives, professionals, civil society, media, business and the other people. The large majority of the participants were the young generation including students of schools, colleges and universities.

A TIB-sponsored anti-corruption message was disseminated on the eve of the IACD to 100 million mobile phone subscribers of the country.

Other outreach campaigns

During the reporting period, TIB undertook various days' observance programmes such as International Mother Language Day, International Women's Day, International Youth Day and International Literacy Day. Observance of these days helped to spread anti-corruption messages linking it with relevant themes.

To reach out to the indigenous people of the Chittagong Hill Districts of Bandarban, TIB participated in a weeklong indigenous cultural festival, organised to commensurate with the advent of their New Year. This partnership event which has now become a regular programme of TIB has resulted in creating mass awareness about the anti-corruption movement in the hill district. TIB also organised anti-corruption oath-taking programmes in some schools of the locality thus sensitizing the youth about their roles and responsibilities in building a corruption free society.

National level debate competition

TIB supported and co-organised the 4th Sher-e-Bangla Debate Competition was held from 10-12 May at the Sher-e-Bangla Agriculture University (SAU), Dhaka. Minister for Education inaugurated the competition while Minister for Food and Disaster Management joined the closing session. The Debate

Competition had worked as a channel for the information dissemination against corruption. The participants got an opportunity to learn about various forms of corruption existing in the society and also shared their views and opinions how these could be stopped.



Winners with the guests during the debate competition at Sher-e-Bangla Agricultural University

TIB Membership

As always, Membership continued to play an important role in supporting TIB's anti-corruption social movement in Bangladesh. Throughout the reporting period, TIB Members continued to take part in many of TIB's events and also provided valuable suggestions and feedbacks on ways to strengthen the movement. The total number of TIB members now stands at 341. The regular quarterly Members' Day and the Annual Meeting of Members in June were opportunities to exchange ideas about the progress, achievements and challenges of TIB's work.

Cartoon competition and exhibition

The annual cartoon competition, followed by an exhibition, was held at the Zainul Gallery, Faculty of Fine Art, University of Dhaka, to inspire people to take a stand against corruption, as well as to mark International Anti-Corruption Day. This year 129 cartoonists took part in the competition with 313 entries. A total of 59 cartoons were selected for display, of which six in two different age categories (three from each) were selected by the judges for the awards.



Winners of the cartoon competition

Investigative Journalism Awards

TIB's awards for Investigative Journalism 2013 went to Zulfikar Ali Manik of the daily Dhaka Tribune (ex-Chief Reporter of the Daily Star) under the national level category and to HM Alauddin of the daily Purbanchal of Khulna under local level. Apurba Alauddin of Independent Television (currently working with Jamuna TV) received the award in the electronic media category, while Mohsin Mukul from Independent Television was awarded for his role as cameraperson for the same TV report.



Winners of the IJ Awards 2013

Manik's report was on the spate of violence and arson attacks on Buddhist community in Ramu while Alauddin's TV report was on the corruption and irregularities in the blood banks of the country. Veteran journalist ABM Musa spoke on the occasion, underscoring the importance of investigative reporting to fight corruption and other irregularities of the society. During the discussion a panel of media personalities urged journalists to publish more investigative reports on irregularities of different sectors to mobilise strong public opinion against corruption.

Partnerships

A partnership with the Children's Film Society during the 6th International Children's Film Festival was marked by an enthusiastic participation of children who received anti-corruption messages through cartoon exhibition held at the venue of the Festival. Audio-visual awareness materials produced by TIB were also screened at different festival venues.

An Investigative Journalism Training programme was held for student correspondents of Rajshahi University under a partnership agreement with the Journalist Association of Rajshahi University. TIB and the Association jointly organised a three-day event which also included seminars and a rally. The Training programme was aimed at building capacities of the University Correspondents so that they can investigate into incidences of corruption and write report on it for their respective newspapers.

A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed with Reporters Against Corruption (RAC) under which both the organizations agreed to work together to raise awareness against corruption and make the Anti-Corruption Commission effective and independent and also to increase professionalism in investigative journalism.

Policy Stance

Referring to Article 20(2) of the Bangladesh's Constitution, in a statement on 8 June, TIB termed the budgetary provision of whitening black money as unconstitutional. It said that such a provision was immoral, discriminatory and contradictory to the government's election pledges and above all an act of institutionalization of corruption. TIB noted that such an act would make the real estate sector corruption prone and also would send a message to the society that the government was the protector of corruption and illegal acts.

In a joint statement, the Bangladesh, Cambodia and Indonesia chapters of Transparency International (TI) urged global clothing companies to work with governments and local groups to improve factory safety and working conditions. The call was made following media reports that some companies were turning away from Bangladesh as there were growing concerns over safety and working conditions at their local supply chain factories. TI Chapters noted that such a move was contradictory to their commitment to ensure workers' right and fight corruption as well. They also noted that turning away from Bangladesh in the wake of Rana Plaza tragedy would only punish the victims of corruption and urged clothing companies to lobby with the government to bring policy and legal reforms to ensure workers' rights.

They also urged the clothing companies to do responsible business combined with integrity and allocate more resources to support the government to establish an effective factory inspection mechanism to ensure workers' safety. In another move, TIB demanded judicial probe to dig out the causes and culprits behind the Rana Plaza incident. Terming the worst industrial tragedy of the country as an example of how corruption kills people, TIB asked the government and concerned stakeholders to initiate measures so that corruption in this sector could be effectively prevented in future.

TIB protested against the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) Chairman's alleged lobbying on behalf of Rapid Action Battalion (RAB) in the sensational Limon Case in which the Commission reportedly asked the victim's mother to withdraw charges of human rights violation against Rapid Action Battalion (RAB).



A statement was issued about the war crimes tribunal saying that war crimes including genocide, murder, mass murder, rape and gang-rape that took place in 1971 during the War of Liberation of Bangladesh were gross violations of human rights and crimes against humanity. These were also among the worst forms of abuse of power in the name of protecting religion perpetrated on innocent and unarmed people, it said. For four long decades, the perpetrators enjoyed impunity while victims and others campaigned ceaselessly for this impunity to be challenged effectively so that such crimes could never be repeated anywhere in the world.

TIB demanded that impunity must be challenged effectively and justice must be done and all trials must be held in accordance with the due judicial process. The statement also said that TIB always campaigns for promotion of good governance at the core of which are justice, rule of law, fairness and democratic accountability. There cannot be any discrimination in the court of law and the law must be applicable equally for all, the statement reaffirmed.

TIB was very vocal about the allegations of corruption in the construction of Padma Bridge and always demanded that the government must ensure maximum level of transparency and accountability in the project. The demand came in the wake of the government decision to construct the bridge with own financing. Since the bridge would be constructed with public fund, it was all the more crucial that even the slightest chance of corruption or waste of taxpayers' money must be prevented and the project should be implemented ensuring highest standard of transparency and accountability.



A candle light vigil at the Central Shahid Minar in Dhaka to protest country-wide women repression

INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY

TIB continued its efforts towards strengthening institutional capacity. During the reporting period, the accounting system ACCPAC and MIS software were in full operation. ACCPAC was upgraded to upper version and Accounts Payable Module was added.

Human Resource and Operations and Management Manuals have been revised with a view to ensuring higher levels of efficiency and effectiveness in conformity with programmatic needs as well as accountability and transparency. A state of the art Human Resources Information System software has been operational for maintaining all staff related information.

Effectiveness of trainings provided to staff members during PDC project was evaluated as a part of the on-going process for developing a new training strategy for staff members and stakeholders while gender mainstreaming in institutional practices and programming has been reinforced.

Information Technology Infrastructure has been upgraded for sustainability of the automation of management system. The internal control system has been strengthened. Expert service was received to develop the knowledge management and communication system.

Transparency International Cambodia visited TIB to gain experiences on financial, logistics and HR management system and also learnt about internal control, budget management, reporting and donor relationship management.



Arafat Karim, 1st Position, Group-B, Anti-corruption Cartoon Competition 2013

DESIGNATED INFORMATION OFFICERS AND APPELLATE AUTHORITY

As a stakeholder in people's right to information and in accordance with the RTI Act 2009 TIB's designated information request channels are: info@ti-bangladesh.org, or by phone or letter to: Manager, Resource & Information.

Appellate Authority (Head Office and the CCCs)

Iftekharuzzaman

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The following list provides contact details of Designated Information Officers and Alternate Designated Information Officers of TIB both at national and in CCC areas:

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*Alphabet wise CCC areas are listed below.

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14	Gazipur	Siam Bhaban (2nd floor), 97/3- J adjacent to Royal Furniture BIDC Road, Joydebpur Bus stand, Gazipur. E-mail: ccc.gazipur@ti- bangladesh.org	Mohammad Nazmul Hasan Assistant Manager Finance & Admin E-mail: nazmul@ti- bangladesh.org Mobile: 01730095909 Land phone: 02-9263798	Md. Rashiduzzaman (Liton) Area Manager Civic Engagement E-mail: liton@ti- bangladesh.org Mobile: 01714072107 Land phone: 02-9263798
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16	Jessore	"Usha Kiron" 2/Ka, Jogen Babu Road Lal Dighir Par, Sonali Bank Road Jessore-7400. E-mail: ccc.jessore@ti- bangladesh.org	Biplab Kumar Debnath Assistant Manager Finance & Admin E-mail: biplab@ti- bangladesh.org Mobile: 01730095921 Land phone: 0421-51370	Md. Firoz Uddin Area Manager Civic Engagement E-mail: firoz@ti- bangladesh.org Mobile: 01714092825 Land phone: 0421-51370

SL	Area*	Address	Responsible Information Officer	Responsible Alternative Information Officer
17	Jhalakati	Al Marjan (2nd Floor) 30 Kumar Patti, Jhalokati E-mail: ccc.jhalokati@ti- bangladesh.org	Kamalendu Guha Assistant Manager Finance & Admin E-mail: kamalendu@ti- bangladesh.org Mobile: 01730095930 Land phone: 0498-63336	Md. Humayun Kabir Area Manager Civic Engagement E-mail: humayun@ti- bangladesh.org Mobile: 01714092847 Land phone: 0498-63336
18	Jhenaidah	H.S.S. Road (Beside Azad Rest House) Jhenaidah-7300 E-mail: ccc.jhenaidah@ti- bangladesh.org	Bakul Chandra Barman Assistant Manager Finance & Admin E-mail: bakul@ti- bangladesh.org Mobile: 01730095920 Land phone: 0451-62691	Md. Mozibor Rahman Area Manager Civic Engagement E-mail: mozibor@ti- bangladesh.org Mobile: 01714092820 Land phone: 0451-62691
19	Kishoreganj	Building No-1, Flat-5 (2nd Floor) 1093, Banitun Nilufar Complex Khorom Patti, Kishoreganj E-mail: ccc.kishoregonj@ti- bangladesh.org	Md. Rafiqul Islam Assistant Manager Finance & Admin E-mail: rafiqul@ti- bangladesh.org Mobile: 017130095903 Land phone: 0941-62127	Bindu Ritchil Area Manager Civic Engagement E-mail: bindu@ti- bangladesh.org Mobile: 01714092833 Land phone: 0941-62127
20	Khagrachari	Sui Ching Chowdhury House Pankhaiyapara Road, Slwiss Gate Kallayanpur, Sadar, Khagrachari- 4400. E-mail: ccc.khagrachhari@ti- bangladesh.org	Jewel Rana Assistant Manager Finance & Admin E-mail: jewel.rana@ti- bangladesh.org Mobile: 01552104713	A.G.M. Jahangir Alam Area Manager Civic Engagement E-mail: jahangir@ti- bangladesh.org Mobile: 01552110658
21	Khulna	30/1, (2nd Floor) Khanjahan Ali Road Khulna. E-mail: ccc.khulna@ti- bangladesh.org	Md. Tariqul Islam Assistant Manager Finance & Admin E-mail: tariqul@ti- bangladesh.org Mobile: 01730095924 Land phone: 041-2831695	Shaikh Bashir Ahmed Area Manager Civic Engagement E-mail: bashir@ti- bangladesh.org Mobile: 01714092824 Land phone: 041-2831695

SL	Area*	Address	Responsible Information Officer	Responsible Alternative Information Officer
22	Kurigram	R K Road, Shantinagar Kurigram- 5600. E-mail: ccc.kurigram@ti-bangladesh.org	Md. Mahbulul Alam Assistant Manager Finance & Admin E-mail: m.alam@ti-bangladesh.org Mobile: 01730095932 Land phone: 0581-62553	Abdul Hannan Azad Area Manager Civic Engagement E-mail: hannan@ti-bangladesh.org Mobile: 01714092838 Land phone: 0581-62553
23	Kushtia	66/1, R A Khan Chowdhury Road, Thanapara Kushtia-7000. E-mail: ccc.kushtia@ti-bangladesh.org	Asim Singha Assistant Manager Finance & Admin E-mail: asimsingha@ti-bangladesh.org Mobile: 01730095919 Land phone: 071-71734	Md. Mahmud Ali Area Manager Civic Engagement E-mail: mahmud@ti-bangladesh.org Mobile: 01714092844 Land phone: 071-71734
24	Lakshmipur	Ali Bhaban (2nd floor) South Temuhoni Ramgati Road, Sadar Lakshmipur E-mail: ccc.lakshmipur@ti-bangladesh.org	Rwitwik Roy Chowdhury Assistant Manager Finance & Admin E-mail: rwitwik@ti-bangladesh.org Mobile: 01730726740 Land phone: 0381-55567	Md. Aminul Islam Area Manager Civic Engagement E-mail: aminul@ti-bangladesh.org Mobile: 01730726735 Land phone: 0381-55567
25	Lalmonirhat	Bandhan, House - 69, Road - 5 Pathagar-Stadium Road, Lalmonirhat E-mail: ccc.lalmonirhat@ti-bangladesh.org	A. S. M Shamsujjoha Assistant Manager Finance & Admin E-mail: shamsujjoha@ti-bangladesh.org Mobile: 01730095933 Land phone: 0591-62142	Kamol Krisno Saha Area Manager Civic Engagement E-mail: kamol@ti-bangladesh.org Mobile: 01714092835 Land phone: 0591-62142
26	Madaripur	Tuni Mannan Bhaban (2nd floor) College Road, Notun Shohor, Madaripur-7900. E-mail: ccc.madaripur@ti-bangladesh.org	Mir Masudur Rahman Assistant Manager Finance & Admin E-mail: masud@ti-bangladesh.org Mobile: 01730095912 Land phone: 0661-62912	Md. Abu Taher Area Manager Civic Engagement E-mail: taher@ti-bangladesh.org Mobile: 01730726730 Land phone: 0661-62912

SL	Area*	Address	Responsible Information Officer	Responsible Alternative Information Officer
27	Madhupur	Sonar Bangla Bhaban (2nd floor), Notun Bazar, Mymensingh Road (Southern side of Madhupur College) Madhupur, Tangail. E-mail: ccc.madhupur@ti-bangladesh.org	Muhammad Jashim Uddin Assistant Manager Finance & Admin E-mail: jashim.uddin@ti-bangladesh.org Mobile: 01730095906	Muhammad Habibur Rahman Area Manager Civic Engagement E-mail: noman@ti-bangladesh.org Mobile: 01714092830
28	Muktagachha	"Beekkhon" Shoshikanto Road, Atani Bazar Muktagachha, Mymensingh E-mail: ccc.muktagacha@ti-bangladesh.org	Muhammad Abdur Rob Assistant Manager Finance & Admin E-mail: rupon@ti-bangladesh.org Mobile: 01730095902 Land phone: 09028-75361	Chitta Ranjan Roy Area Manager Civic Engagement E-mail: chitta@ti-bangladesh.org Mobile: 01714092834 Land phone: 09028-75361
29	Munshiganj	Shah Al Bhaban 14/1, East Dewvogh (Beside the District Women Affairs Officer's office) Munshiganj 1500 E-mail: ccc.munshiganj@ti-bangladesh.org	Mohammad Shah Alam Assistant Manager Finance & Admin E-mail: s.alam@ti-bangladesh.org Mobile: 01730095908 Land phone: 0691-62887	Sayed Sobnom Mostary Area Manager Civic Engagement E-mail: sobnom@ti-bangladesh.org Mobile: 01714072106 Land phone: 0691-62887
30	Mymensingh	Janata Bank building (1st floor, right side) 6, Shyamacharan Roy Road, Natun Bazar, Mymensingh-2200 E-mail: ccc.mymensingh@ti-bangladesh.org	Md. Shafiqul Islam Assistant Manager Finance & Admin E-mail: shafiq@ti-bangladesh.org Mobile: 01730095901 Land phone: 091-65270	Md. Habibur Rahman Chowdhury Area Manager Civic Engagement E-mail: habib@tibangladesh.org Mobile: 01714092831 Land phone: 091-65270
31	Nalitabari	Habib Complex (2nd Floor) Taragonj Uttarbazar, Nalitabari, Sherpur. E-mail: ccc.nalitabari@ti-bangladesh.org	Md. Masud Pervej Assistant Manager Finance & Admin E-mail: pervej@ti-bangladesh.org Mobile: 01730095905 Land phone: 09324-73345	Md. Alungir Kobir Area Manager Civic Engagement E-mail: alungir@ti-bangladesh.org Mobile: 01714 092832 Land phone: 09324-73345

SL	Area*	Address	Responsible Information Officer	Responsible Alternative Information Officer
32	Natore	Nicha Bazar (Adjacent to the Masque) Hospital Road Natore- 6400. E-mail: ccc.natore@ti-bangladesh.org	Md. Mokhlesur Rahman Assistant Manager Finance & Admin E-mail: mokhlesur@ti-bangladesh.org Mobile: 01730095935 Land phone: 0771-61457	Md. Masud Rana Area Manager Civic Engagement E-mail: mrana@ti-bangladesh.org Mobile: 01714092836 Land phone: 0771-61457
33	Nilphamari	Dimla Cottage (1st Floor), House - 9, Shantinagar, Hospital Road, Nilphamari- 5300. E-mail: ccc.nilphamari@ti-bangladesh.org	Noor Samiul Islam Assistant Manager Finance & Admin E-mail: samiul@ti-bangladesh.org Mobile: 01730726743	Md. Ashraf Mahamood Sarkar Area Manager Civic Engagement E-mail: ashraf@ti-bangladesh.org Mobile: 01730726731
34	Patiya	Kader Market (2nd Floor), Ex-Sonali Bank office building Munsef Bazar, Arakan Road, Patiya, Chittagong E-mail: ccc.patiya@ti-bangladesh.org	Durlov Chowdhury Assistant Manager Finance & Admin E-mail: dchy@ti-bangladesh.org Mobile: 01730095914 Land phone: 03035-56114	
35	Patuakhali	123 Eidgah Gate College Road, Patuakhali- 8600 E-mail: ccc.patuakhali@ti-bangladesh.org	Md. Waliul Islam Assistant Manager Finance & Admin E-mail: wali@ti-bangladesh.org Mobile: 01730726741 Land phone: 0441-64507	Kazi Md. Enamul Huq Area Manager Civic Engagement E-mail: enamul@ti-bangladesh.org Mobile: 01730726734 Land phone: 0441-64507
36	Pirojpur	House # 240/1 Pacific House, Matri Sadan Road Pirojpur-8500 E-mail: ccc.pirojpur@ti-bangladesh.org	Area Manager is In-Charge	Md. Kamruzzaman Area Manager Civic Engagement E-mail: kamruzzaman@ti-bangladesh.org Mobile: 01714092849 Land phone: 0461-62245

SL	Area*	Address	Responsible Information Officer	Responsible Alternative Information Officer
37	Rangpur	House # 250, Road # 01 JNC Road East Guptapara, Rangpur. E-mail: ccc.rangpur@ti- bangladesh.org	Md. Ziaur Rahman Assistant Manager Finance & Admin E-mail: ziaur@ti- bangladesh.org Mobile: 01730095931 Land phone: 0521-54009	Dewan Mahfuz-e-Maula Area Manager Civic Engagement E-mail: maula@ti- bangladesh.org Mobile: 01714092839 Land phone: 0521-54009
38	Rangamati	'Advocate Pratim Roy House' 1st Floor (Opposite of Rani Doyamoyee School) Rajbari Area Rangamati – 4500. E-mail: ccc.rangamati@ti- bangladesh.org	Wachimur Rahaman Shaem Chowdhury Assistant Manager Finance & Admin E-mail: shaem@ti- bangladesh.org Mobile: 01730726742 Land phone: 0351-61752	Pulak Ranjan Palit Area Manager Civic Engagement E-mail: pulak@ti- bangladesh.org Mobile: 01730726729 Land phone: 0351-61752
39	Rajbari	Kazi Bhaban (2nd floor), Khalifa Potti Rajbari Sadar, Rajbari. E-mail: ccc.rajbari@ti- bangladesh.org	Md. Abu Sayed Miah Assistant Manager Finance & Admin E-mail: sayed.miah@ti- bangladesh.org Mobile: 01730095911 Land phone: 0641-66046	Md. Shofiqul Islam Area Manager Civic Engagement E-mail: shofiqul@ti- bangladesh.org Mobile: 01714092858 Land phone: 0641-66046
40	Rajshahi	Abeed Monzil 68 Mia Para, Ghoramara Boalia Rajshahi- 6100. E-mail: ccc.rajshahi@ti- bangladesh.org	Md. Ashraful Habib Assistant Manager Finance & Admin E-mail: ahabib@ti- bangladesh.org Mobile: 01730095936 Land phone: 0721-776126	Md. Monirul Haque Area Manager Civic Engagement E-mail: monir@ti- bangladesh.org Mobile: 01714092840 Land phone: 0721-776126
41	Savar	House # D- 18/2 Khanbari (Ground Floor), Talbagh, Savar, Dhaka - 1340 E-mail: ccc.savar@ti- bangladesh.org	Abu Hasnat Miraj Assistant Manager Finance & Admin E-mail: ahmiraj@ti- bangladesh.org Mobile: 01730095907 Land phone: 7742877	Mohammad Abdul Mannan Akond Area Manager Civic Engagement E-mail: mannan@ti- bangladesh.org Mobile: 01714072092 Land phone: 7742877

SL	Area*	Address	Responsible Information Officer	Responsible Alternative Information Officer
42	Satkhira	Shahid Rimu Saroni, College Road (Adjacent to the T&T Office) Munjitpur, Satkhira E-mail: ccc.satkhira@ti-bangladesh.org	Narayan Chandra Das Assistant Manager Finance & Admin E-mail: narayan@ti-bangladesh.org Mobile: 01730095922 Land phone: 0471-64673	Md. Ashik Billah Area Manager Civic Engagement E-mail: ashik@ti-bangladesh.org Mobile: 01714092850 Land phone: 0471-64673
43	Sreemangal	Khan Tower (2nd Floor), Maulavibazar Road 1 no pool Sreemangal, Maulavibazar E-mail: ccc.sreemangal@ti-bangladesh.org	Mohammad Mahbub Alam Assistant Manager Finance & Admin E-mail: mahbub@ti-bangladesh.org Mobile: 01730095926 Land phone: 0862-672325	Md. Abdul Wohab Khandoker Area Manager Civic Engagement E-mail: wohab@ti-bangladesh.org Mobile: 01714092845 Land phone: 0862-672325
44	Sunamganj	15 Surma R/A (1st Floor), Kazir Point Shologhar, Sunamganj E-mail: ccc.sunamganj@ti-bangladesh.org	Julhaz Biswas Assistant Manager Finance & Admin E-mail: julhaz@ti-bangladesh.org Mobile: 01730095927 Land phone: 0871-61898	Mohammad Shafi Ullah Area Manager Civic Engagement E-mail: shafi@ti-bangladesh.org Mobile: 01714092846 Land phone: 0871-61898
45	Sylhet	91 Azadi (1st Floor) Mirboxtula, Sylhet- 3000. E-mail: ccc.sylhet@ti-bangladesh.org	Md. Ashfaqun Noor Assistant Manager Finance & Admin E-mail: ashfaqun@ti-bangladesh.org Mobile: 01730095925 Land phone: 0821-2833663	Nazma Khanom Nazu Area Manager Civic Engagement E-mail: nazma@ti-bangladesh.org Mobile: 01714092855 Land phone: 0821-2833663

AUDITED FINANCIAL REPORT

TRANSPARENCY INTERNATIONAL BANGLADESH (TIB)

Auditor's Report and Financial Statements
for the year ended 31 December 2013

April 2014



S. F. AHMED & CO.
Chartered Accountants

Bangladesh Representative of ERNST & YOUNG Global since 1993

House # 51 (2nd Floor), Road # 09, Block-F, Banani, Dhaka-1213, Bangladesh.

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To

The Board of Trustees of Transparency International Bangladesh (TIB)

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Transparency International Bangladesh (TIB), which comprise the Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2013, the Statement of Comprehensive Income, and the Statement of Receipts & Payments for the year then the ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with Bangladesh Financial Reporting Standards and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Bangladesh Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provided a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Transparency International Bangladesh (TIB), as at 31 December 2013, and (of) its financial performance and its Receipts & Payments for the year then ended in accordance with Bangladesh Financial Reporting Standards and comply with applicable laws and regulations.



Dated, Dhaka;
21 April 2014

S. F. Ahmed & Co.
S. F. Ahmed & Co.
Chartered Accountants

TRANSPARENCY INTERNATIONAL BANGLADESH (TIB)

Statement of Financial Position

as at 31 December 2013

	Notes	Amount in Taka	
		2013	2012 Restated
Assets			
<i>Non-current assets</i>			
Property, plant and equipment	3	15,583,946	16,715,485
Intangible assets	4	1,320,584	95,118
		16,904,530	16,810,603
<i>Current assets</i>			
Advances, deposits & prepayments	5	3,254,638	4,840,320
Cash & cash equivalents	6	135,721,855	75,685,347
		138,976,493	80,525,667
Total assets		155,881,023	97,336,270
Capital fund and liabilities			
<i>Capital fund</i>			
Advance donor contribution	7	112,078,016	56,549,860
		112,078,016	56,549,860
<i>Non-current liabilities</i>			
Deferred income-investment in NCA	8	16,904,530	16,810,603
		16,904,530	16,810,603
<i>Current liabilities</i>			
Accounts payable	9	26,898,477	23,975,807
		26,898,477	23,975,807
Total capital fund and liabilities:		155,881,023	97,336,270

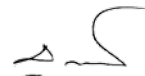
The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements and are to be read in conjunction therewith.



Treasurer



Executive Director



Chairperson



Signed in terms of our separate report of even date annexed.

Dated, Dhaka;
21 April 2014

S. F. Ahmed & Co.
Chartered Accountants

TRANSPARENCY INTERNATIONAL BANGLADESH (TIB)

Statement of Comprehensive Income

For the period ended 31 December 2013

	Notes	Amount in Taka	
		2013	2012 Restated
Income:			
Grants income	10	314,608,584	320,017,494
Travel reimbursement		1,553,238	434,586
Local Contribution	11	12,200	356,912
Membership subscription	12	39,700	66,400
Bank interest	13	921,816	421,786
Other income	14	277,973	1,261,489
Total income		317,413,511	322,558,667
Expenditure:			
Paribartan - Driving Charge Project	15	302,261,372	306,487,394
General fund	16	1,663,604	632,231
NICSA	17	2,764,112	795,237
Citizen's charter-UNDP	18	-	1,262,577
FK Norway Exchange Programme	19	2,249,239	2,344,867
Climate Finance Governance Project	20	8,165,296	10,531,238
Bangladesh Water Integrity Network (BAWIN)	21	309,887	505,123
Total expenditure		317,413,511	322,558,667

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements and are to be read in conjunction therewith.



Treasurer



Executive Director



Chairperson

Signed in terms of our separate report of even date annexed.



Dated, Dhaka;
21 April 2014

S. F. Ahmed & Co.

S. F. Ahmed & Co.
Chartered Accountants

TRANSPARENCY INTERNATIONAL BANGLADESH (TIB)

Statement of Receipts and Payments

For the year ended 31 December 2013

	Notes	Amount in Taka	
		2013	2012 Restated
Opening balance			
Cash in hand		327,514	226,792
Cash at bank		75,357,833	84,680,455
		75,685,347	84,907,247
Receipts			
Foreign grants	22	369,943,731	302,600,850
Travel reimbursement	23	1,008,942	434,856
Local contribution		12,200	356,912
Membership subscription		39,700	66,400
Bank interest		921,816	421,786
Other income		277,923	1,261,489
Other receipts	24	14,352,558	-
Total receipts		386,556,920	305,142,023
Total		462,242,267	390,049,270
Payments			
Paribartan - Driving Change Project		311,083,086	298,386,009
General fund		1,964,392	2,261,841
NICSA		2,764,112	795,237
Citizen's charter-UNDP		-	799,217
FK Norway Exchange Programme		2,435,679	2,183,779
Climate Finance Governance Project		7,447,677	9,433,206
Bangladesh Water Integrity Network (BAWIN)		825,466	504,544
Total payments		326,520,412	314,363,923
Closing balance:			
Cash in hand		275,551	327,514
Cash at bank		135,446,304	75,357,833
		135,721,855	75,685,347
Total		462,242,267	390,049,270

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements and are to be read in conjunction therewith.


Treasurer



Executive Director


Chairperson



Signed in terms of our separate report of even date annexed.

Dated, Dhaka;
21 April 2014


S. F. Ahmed & Co.
Chartered Accountants

ANTI-CORRUPTION OATH

Inspired by and a commitment to uphold the spirit of
the glorious War of Liberation

I hereby solemnly pledge that I shall have the highest
regard for the independence, sovereignty, culture and values
of my beloved motherland.

I shall try my utmost to discharge my responsibilities and
duties towards my country.

I abhor corruption.

I am determined to refrain from all kinds corruption.

I shall refrain from adopting any dishonest means in all
aspects of academic and professional life and shall discharge
my responsibilities with integrity and accountability.

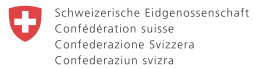
I shall be respectful to law and human rights.

I shall strive to resist discrimination and exploitation
against people.

I shall always try to actively participate in all initiatives
aimed at mobilizing anti-corruption social movements in
Bangladesh.

I hereby willingly and sincerely take this pledge.

With the support of:



Swiss Agency for Development
and Cooperation SDC



TRANSPARENCY INTERNATIONAL BANGLADESH

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Website: www.ti-bangladesh.org

Facebook: www.facebook.com/TIBangladesh