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Transparency International Bangladesh



TRANSPARENCY
INTERNATIONAL
BANGLADESH
Social movement against corruption

Annual Report 2009

Transparency International Bangladesh

House 141, Road 12, Block E

Banani, Dhaka 1213

Phone : +88 02 9887884, 8826036

Fax : +88 02 9884811

e-mail : info@ti-bangladesh.org

www.ti-bangladesh.org



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www.ti-bangladesh.org



Annual Report

2009



Foreword

It is with great pleasure and humility that we present this Annual Report 2009 which is but a snapshot of yet another eventful year for Transparency International Bangladesh (TIB). It was a period of success as well as challenge for us. We started the year with a deep sense of satisfaction and expectation as controlling corruption and creating institutional and policy context to that effect was one of the key priorities of the newly elected Government. The reporting period was to be strategically more significant than usual for TIB because in this period we had a transition from the Making Waves to the *Paribartan*-Driving Change phase (April 2009-March 2014).

Adapting ourselves to the abiding context, we devoted our capacity and efforts to further strengthen the anti-corruption demand. We take satisfaction that the issue of corruption has occupied a key position in public discourse, as reflected inter alia in the electoral pledge of all the major political parties, especially those in the ruling alliance. We also take it as a challenge to sustain and strengthen it further to the extent that the lofty commitments translate into reality and corruption is effectively controlled in Bangladesh. Therefore, our efforts to raise citizens' voice for transparency and accountability through research, communication, outreach and civic engagement activities nationally and locally continued unabated and with greater energy. We strengthened our institutional capacity. We forged greater partnerships and joint initiatives both nationally and locally to further expand the anti-corruption constituency.

Our research and campaign were targeted for institutional and policy change. On the other hand our civic participation in demand creation through the Committees of Concerned Citizens (CCC) and Youth Engagement and Support (YES) continued with greater enthusiasm and dynamism. Parallel with initiatives for awareness and demand creation at local levels, the CCCs and YES groups successfully pursued campaigns to catalyze positive change by using tools and processes of social accountability in key institutions of service delivery, especially education, health and local government. For the first time, in selected institutions "Integrity Pledge" was achieved aiming at sustaining such change.

Our work continues to be challenging. There is a growing expectation of TIB, often to an extent that is beyond our capacity and mandate which we have to manage. On the other hand it is also our challenge to more successfully communicate that our work, if anything, is primarily to strengthen the hands of the Government in terms of fighting corruption, and promoting good governance, transparency and accountability. The reporting period was no different.

We have made significant progress, but we have a long way to go. Our confidence and inspiration rest in the credibility and integrity of what we do and more importantly in the growing support and expectation of the people at large, for whom it is our solemn responsibility to catalyze change.

As we move on, we would sincerely welcome your ideas, critiques and suggestions that could strengthen our efforts. Your continued support will continue to drive us in our journey ahead.

Executive Director



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I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The year 2009 was a highly eventful and in many ways a successful period for Transparency International Bangladesh (TIB). The period witnessed successful transition from the Making Waves phase (January 2003-March 2009) to the new five-year *Paribartan*-Driving Change phase designed to deepen and widen the social movement against corruption and with a particular thrust on creating demand for accountable governance nationally and locally. It also marked the transition between the two mentioned phases which was both a challenge and an opportunity. This report provides a snapshot of activities implemented by TIB during January to December 2009 under both the projects.

The Making Waves project, supported by DFID, DANIDA, the Royal Norwegian Government and SIDA, began in January 2003 with the twin objectives of creating demands for ensuring accountability, transparency and efficient functioning of the public and private bodies and to generate greater people's awareness and participation in anti-corruption activities as a social movement. Thanks to the successful implementation of the Making Waves project, TIB has been able to place anti-corruption as a key theme of public discourse and central to the public policy agenda. TIB was also successful in catalyzing a number of institutional and policy reforms at the national level. At the local level working through 36 Committees of Concerned Citizens and Youth Engagement and Support groups, TIB has been able to steer a social movement driven by volunteers who challenge the notion that corruption could be a way of life. Thanks to many different initiatives by CCC-YES, in selected institutions of public service delivery in education, health and local government sectors the content and quality of services have shown significant progress.

TIB's continued efforts for strengthening voice and demand for improved policies and practices towards transparency, accountability and good governance gained further momentum in April 2009 with the launching of *Paribartan* - Driving Change (PDC) project, supported by DFID (UK Aid), Embassy of Denmark, Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA) and Swiss Development Cooperation (SDC). Being implemented with the approval of the Government of Bangladesh, the goal of the project is to achieve positive changes in policies and practices conducive to accountable and transparent governance in Bangladesh. The specific objectives include strengthening the National Integrity System, reducing costs of corruption and improving citizens' access to entitlements through a strengthened and sustained social movement against corruption. Working through an



Mothers raising voices for accountability

intensified national level advocacy and an upscaled local level citizens' engagement the project will strive to achieve better enforcement of policies, laws and rules at both national and local level.

The first nine months of PDC witnessed significant progress toward meeting the project objectives. TIB's contribution towards institutionalization of accountable democratic governance continued unabated by bringing to public attention the issues and challenges of improving the effectiveness of the Parliament through the release of Parliament Watch Report. During the reporting period TIB also continued its campaign with the Government, the Anti-corruption Commission and other interested parties in promoting the independence and effectiveness of the important watchdog body - the Anti-corruption Commission. Other specific issue areas of campaign during the period included enforcement of the Right to Information Act towards which TIB contributed to building capacity on the demand and supply side. TIB's flagship activity in this regard – the Satellite Advice and Information Desks – intensified throughout the year by which the information on rights and entitlements of citizens were taken to their doorsteps in the 36 CCC-YES areas where TIB operates. At the national level TIB also partnered with the Right to Information Forum in a major international conference on implementation of the RTI in which the key-note presentation was made by TIB. TIB provided input to the draft National Health Policy, draft National Education Policy, national budget and public procurement rules. In the context of the challenges of Bangladesh in terms of global climate change, TIB also proposed to the highest level of the Government a comprehensive Code of Integrity, Transparency and Accountability (CITA) for Climate Change Adaptation & Mitigation.

In a unique partnership with other key actors in the NGO sector TIB worked with the NGO Affairs Bureau of the Government for promoting transparency and accountability in

NGO governance as well as for building capacity in the public sector institutions including the Bureau and local administration for promoting transparency and accountability in the regulatory and monitoring process of NGOs.

The period also observed the due completion of the baseline survey of PDC by the in-house capacity of the TIB staff with the active support of the CCC-YES. In an effort to rejuvenate the CCC-YES forums and impart newer vibrancy and dynamism needed for drilling down and scaling up anti-corruption activities at the local level all CCC-YES groups were reformed during the reporting period. The number of enlisted activists reached to 4,743 compared to 3,463 during the Making Waves phase, of which 28 percent are women. Learning from the experiences of the CCC-based YES programme, for the first time, sixteen YES (Youth Engagement & Support) groups, anchored in educational institutions, were formed in Dhaka during the reporting period.

In order to promote higher levels of accountability at the service delivery end in selected institutions of education, health and local government, TIB has been applying micro-level social accountability tools involving all stakeholders, especially service providers and service recipients from the perspective of the latter as a stakeholder rather than only beneficiary. The Integrity Pledge (IP), the key micro-level social accountability tool, is an innovation by TIB for voluntary engagement of the local level public representatives, officials and service providers with the service recipients and other citizens to promote transparency



Students taking oath against corruption



Anti-corruption rally to mark the IACD

and accountability at the delivery of services in vital sectors such as education, health and local government. Eleven Integrity Pledges involving local government institutions and primary schools were signed during the period. The IP is a legally non-binding social contract to catalyze change under the project, that contributes within given capacities and resources, to promote accountability and transparency through a process that involves democratic participation of all stakeholders pledging together on a voluntary basis to ensure application and enforcement.

TIB has also continued to work throughout the year at the local level in strengthening the demand side of people's right to information through its Advice and Information Desk services conducted by the CCC-YES to empower the citizens by taking the information and advice about their rights and entitlements to their doorsteps. Issue and event-based partnerships were intensified nationally and locally with a number of other non-governmental organizations joining hands with TIB in areas such as health, education, land rights, right to information, human rights, and women rights.

The mobilization and institutional capacity building have run parallel with significant pick-up of activities, as planned. While the overall political context was conducive, the period has not also been free from challenges including unwarranted adverse reactions which were successfully managed thanks to highest standard of integrity, confidence and credibility which continue to be the hallmarks of TIB's work. The ever-increasing depth and breadth of public engagement and support coupled with the capacity to work through champions continued to inspire TIB's march ahead.

II. BUILDING EFFECTIVE INSTITUTIONS AND POLICY STRUCTURE

Towards a Stronger Institutional and Policy Structure

TIB continued to catalyze significant policy and institutional reforms leading to strengthening of the anti-corruption infrastructure. A number of research reports was released in 2009, following which significant policy initiatives were undertaken. Some resulted in positive changes immediately, while in some other cases the concerned authority committed to do so. The primary thrust of research in 2009 was democratic institutionalization as the key to transparency and accountability. The reports on the Parliament Watch, Tracking of the Electoral Process, and Political Financing are such examples. Other reports released during this year include the diagnostic study on corruption in the road transport sector and fact finding studies on Burimari Land Port and Sunamganj Water Development Board.

Parliament Watch

The Parliament Watch, one of the TIB's regular research items, was released through a roundtable discussion on 4 July 2009. This was a study to assess and evaluate the function and proceedings of the first session of the Ninth Parliament. It may be mentioned here that TIB has monitored all the 23 sessions of the 8th Parliament (2001-6), and published six reports at different stages. In the same manner, TIB started research for the Parliament Watch for the 9th Parliament from the very first working day of its first session.



Key findings and observations on the first session of the 9th Parliament compared to that of the 8th:

Indicator	Eighth Parliament	Ninth Parliament
Party Representation	72% ruling party and 28% opposition members.	88% ruling party and 12% opposition members.
Working time	19 work days, 58 hours 12 minutes. Average duration per working day was 3 hours 4 minutes.	39 working days; 145 hours 22 minutes. Average duration per working day 3 hours 43 minutes.
Prime Minister's Question-Answer Session	Only one day; 40 minutes. Only the ruling party members posed questions to the Prime Minister (The main opposition party boycotted the Parliament).	The Prime Minister answered to direct questions on 7 days. Questions were put to the table another day. In total 4 hours 48 minutes were spent for the purpose. The opposition asked 5 questions.
Question-Answer of Ministers	48 questions were put to the ministers of relevant ministries, all by ruling party members. Other opposition members got the opportunity to ask supplementary questions.	237 questions were put to the ministers. The shares of ruling party and opposition members were 218 and 19 respectively.
Accepted Notices on Issues of Public Importance	Of the accepted notices, the shares of ruling party and opposition members were 84.4% and 15.6% respectively.	The shares of ruling party and opposition members in accepted notices were 88.9% and 11.1% respectively.
Passage of Bills	5 bills were passed	32 bills were passed
Formation of Parliamentary Committees	5 committees were formed; but standing committees on the ministries as well as on public accounts were not formed.	A total of 48 committees were formed including the standing committees on ministries and public accounts.
Election of Committee Chairman	No opposition member was appointed chairperson of the standing committees.	Opposition members were appointed Chairperson of 3 standing committees.
Boycotts and Walk-outs	The main opposition party did not participate. The 8th Parliament commenced with their boycott. Other opposition parties did not walk out.	The main opposition party boycotted the session for 17 work days centring on seating arrangement. They staged walkouts 6 times.
Non-Supplementary Questions	20 questions were considered as non-supplementary.	25 questions were considered as non-supplementary.

Indicator	Eighth Parliament	Ninth Parliament
Unscheduled and irrelevant debates	4.8% of total time was spent on unscheduled discussion and/or points of order. Undue eulogy of leaders were uttered 137 times, undue criticisms 51 times and irrelevant topics 81 times.	3.7% of total time was spent on unscheduled discussion and/or points of order. Undue eulogy of leaders was uttered 251 times, criticisms 342 times and irrelevant subjects 503 times.
Election of Women Members to Reserved Seats	The female members were not elected to reserved seats in the first session.	All 45 female members were elected to reserved seats.
Timely commencement of sessions	Of the 19 work days during the first session, the proceedings started on time only on one day. 31 minutes were wasted per day on an average due to quorum crisis.	The sessions started late on all working days. Average time wasted per day due to lack of quorum was 40 minutes.
Election of Speaker	The Speaker and the Deputy Speaker were elected from the ruling party.	The Speaker and the Deputy Speaker were elected from the ruling party. Although the ruling party had pledged to elect Deputy Speaker from the opposition, they did not implement it.
Role of the Speaker	Shares of the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker in running the sessions were 84.3% and 15.7% respectively. The Speaker prompted the members to conclude their speech 188 times, the shares of ruling party and opposition members being 152 (80.9%) and 36 (19.1%). He intervened to put off the microphone 26 times, the shares of ruling party and opposition members being 19 times (73.1%) and 7 times (26.9%).	Shares of the Speaker, Deputy Speaker and panel of chairmen in running the session were 66.5%, 31.5% and 2% respectively. The Speaker prompted the members to conclude their speech 733 times, the shares of ruling party and opposition members being 642 (87.6%) and 91 (12.4%). He put off the microphone 46 times, the shares of ruling party and opposition members being 32 times (69.6%) and 14 times (30.4%) respectively.
Flow of Information	Other than the government-controlled radio and television channels, no private radio or television channels were given permission to broadcast the session. Access of people to the deliberations of parliamentary committees was absent. The parliamentary website was not updated with information on parliamentary proceedings. Collection of information from the parliament secretariat was difficult.	Other than the government-controlled radio and television channels, no private radio or television channels could broadcast the session. People had no access to the deliberations of parliamentary committees. The parliamentary website was not updated with information on parliamentary proceedings. It was also not easy to gather information from the parliament secretariat.

The study found that compared to the 8th Parliament, the first session of the 9th Parliament started off with much greater possibilities of effective functioning backed by specific indicators. To mention a few, all Parliamentary Standing Committees were formed in the very first session many of which started functioning relatively actively; Chairmen of some of the Committees were elected from the opposition; the Prime Minister's question-answer sessions were regularly held; the Speaker's role represented higher levels of neutrality than before; election to the reserved seats for women was completed; and a good number of laws was enacted including the Right to Information Act.

While the study concluded that the first session of the ninth Parliament performed much better than the same in the eighth, it also highlighted areas that needed to be improved such as boycott of the parliament by the members of the opposition and failure of both the ruling and opposition parties to address non-issues like seat allocation.

A key finding was that due to quorum crisis, the Parliament wasted on an average 40 minutes a day, to highlight the importance of which TIB assessed a money value of the time lost. In a country where parliament sessions are relatively short such loss was considered unacceptable as reflected in public reaction and media commentaries that followed the release of the TIB report. This invited sharp negative response from the House. Initially, the Chief Whip and later the Leader of the House spent nearly 23 minutes together in an effort to ridicule TIB's findings. TIB defended its findings firmly and conveyed the same to the highest level through champions.

Release of this study generated an extraordinary media and public attention. The Deputy Speaker attended at the roundtable as the Chief Guest along with a good number of MPs from both the ruling and opposition parties. The report and its recommendations were highly appreciated and welcomed by all of them and they also promised to follow-up the recommendations put forward by TIB.

The credibility of TIB as an influential civil society voice was once again reaffirmed through the release of the Parliament Watch report. In the subsequent sessions of the Parliament, for instance, the Speaker gave repeated reminders to the members about the importance of attending the session on time.

Tracking the 2008 Election Process

As a part of its efforts to advocate for a cleaner politics free from the influence of corruption and black money, TIB undertook an initiative to track the process of election to the ninth parliament held on December 29, 2008, with a particular emphasis on the election campaign expenses and disclosure pattern by the candidates. The first preliminary report from this survey was released on 24 December 2008, showing the analysis for the period upto 11 December 2008, the last day of withdrawal of nomination. The second and final report was released through a press conference in Dhaka on 6 April 2009.

The study revealed very low propensity to uphold the electoral law, particularly from the point of view of election expenses. It showed that candidates spent on an average over Tk 4.4 million, which is more than 3 times higher than the expenditure limit of Tk 1.3 million for each candidate set by the Election Commission (EC). This is significant because only visible and measurable expenses were taken into consideration whereas transactions and expenses that may have taken place invisibly could not be considered or estimated. The study also found discrepancies between the actual expenditure and that submitted to the EC.

The report made several recommendations, including monitoring of election expenditures by the Election Commission and measures for wider dissemination of election rules and expenditure limits among various stakeholders, especially voters. Thanks to this report the EC decided to appoint chartered accountants to audit the statements of election expenditures submitted by the candidates as well as the parties. The EC further declared that it would thoroughly scrutinize the returns on election expenses to track irregularities and warned that "legal action" would be taken against the candidates who did not submit the statements to the Commission. The EC also decided that submission of false statement would warrant disqualification of candidacy even if elected.

Transparency in Political Financing

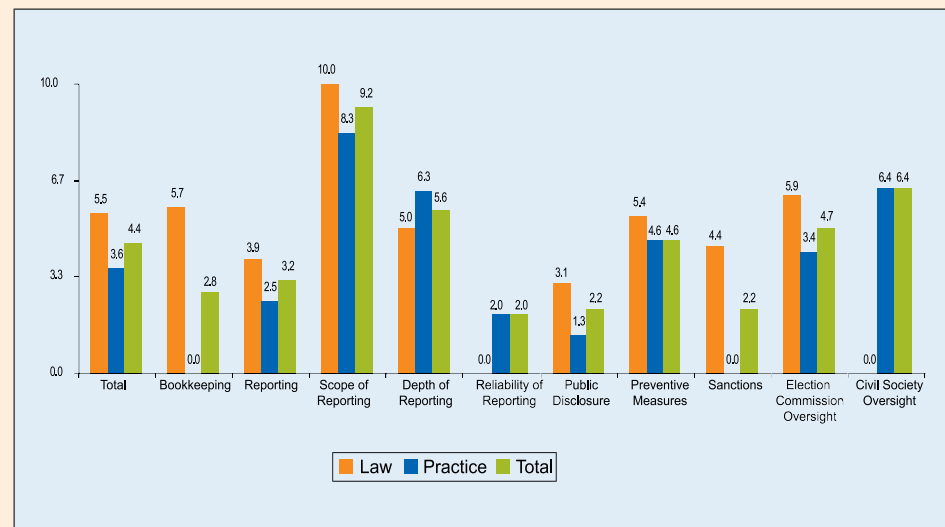
The report on Transparency in Political Financing in Bangladesh was released on 25 October through a roundtable discussion, where the Chief Election Commissioner (CEC) was present as the Chief Guest. The event was attended by politicians, legislators, academics, civil society activists and media personnel. A key focus of the discussion was the TIB's proposal on state funding of election expenses, even though partial and on experimental basis, and on enacting specific law on the appointment of the Election Commissioners, and effective enforcement of the relevant legal provisions and rules.

Political finance is a very sensitive issue in Bangladesh, hardly discussed in public domain. None of the parties disclose financial information even within the party. Party fund is usually generated by members, central leaders and MPs, and also collected directly from leading businessmen and industrialists. Such funds are often donated out of vested interest in anticipation of favors in return, and are often collected in the form of extortion. Large amounts of money are believed to be raised from the candidates seeking nomination in elections.

Transparency in Political Finance: Bangladesh

The income and expenditure record is not maintained transparently. None of the parties do external auditing. However, as a precondition of political party registration according to the amended laws (RPO 2008 and Political Party Registration Rules 2008), all the registered parties have to do yearly audit. This has created an opportunity to make political finance more transparent.

Reporting on electoral financing is a new phenomenon in the political culture. For the first time the EC included the provision of disclosure of electoral financing of the candidates and parties through its website. After the 2008 election, most of the candidates and parties submitted their electoral accounting reports, though for a long time the EC did not disclose the reports through its website or any other means.



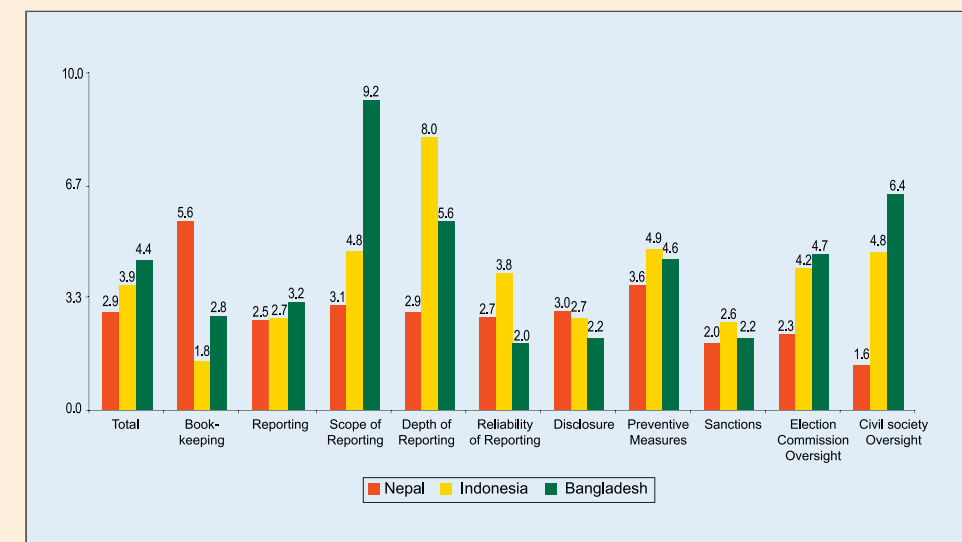
* Score 0 to 3.3 = insufficient; 3.4 to 6.7 = regular; and 6.8 to 10 = satisfactory

Although the EC has set the upper limit of electoral expenses by any candidate within Tk 1.5 million, the EC did not establish any monitoring and auditing mechanism for tracking the expenditures during the election. As a result almost all the candidates spent a much higher amount but submitted the accounting report showing expenses within the prescribed limit.

The EC or the government does not have specific information about the sources of the parties' funds. Political finance has been one of the factors for political corruption. Party funds are raised for running non-electoral political activities (such as rallies and meetings in support of the government or against it), maintaining party offices and regular activities (maintaining party members and activists), and meeting election expenditure.

Comparative Country Index

In comparison to other countries under this study, we found that Bangladesh has the mean highest score (4.4), while Indonesia scored 3.9, and Nepal scored 2.9 (Figure 2). In case of a few dimensions such as bookkeeping, reporting, depth of reporting and reliability, the other two countries scored better. In all the three countries the state of public disclosure and reliability of reporting is insufficient. However, in sum, all these countries have a lot to develop in terms of monitoring political finance and transparency.



* Score 0 to 3.3 = insufficient; 3.4 to 6.7 = regular; and 6.8 to 10 = satisfactory

It was for the first time in Bangladesh that the issue of political party funding, and the need and demand for transparency and accountability were brought up in public discourse on the basis of a systematic study. The study presented a comparative picture of Bangladesh with Nepal and Indonesia. The findings for Bangladesh was relatively better than the other two. Political commentators and analysts commended the study, and called for specific measures to promote internal democracy within the parties in general, and transparent and accountable system of fund-raising and fund use by the political parties.

Following a discussion held during the release of the report, the Election Commission (EC) took a few steps like taking action against lawmakers who had not included tax records in their candidacy applications for the 2008 election. The EC also decided to send a list of these law makers to the National Board of Revenue for verification.

Intensifying demand for an effective Anti-Corruption Commission

As a key stakeholder in promoting the independence and effectiveness of the Anti-Corruption Commission of Bangladesh, TIB continued its campaign in this regard with the Government, the Commission and other interested parties. In an advocacy seminar organized to mark the International Anti-Corruption Day, participated inter alia by the Chairman of the Commission, TIB put forward a set of recommendations focusing on its operational and financial independence; accountability, efficiency and transparency; strategies and priorities; risks of overload of expectations and the importance of political will.



The office of the Anti-Corruption Commission

Recommendations of TIB were:

a) Operational & financial independence of the Anti-Corruption Commission

1. Corruption in all sectors - political, administrative, corporate, NGOs, and individual - should be treated on equal footing and must be within the jurisdiction of the ACC. Exclusion of any particular sector, especially the public service will be discriminatory and counter-productive to the objective of making corruption a punishable offence. We therefore urge upon the Government to ensure that corruption in the public service remains within the jurisdiction of the ACC with no need for prior permission. Offences committed in good faith, if any, should be determined in the Court of Law, not through any blanket waiver;
2. The ACC must be granted the status of true independence, for which Article 30 of the Anti-Corruption Act 2004 must be reviewed. The Commission must have the power to determine its own organizational structure; it must be able to hire its own staff at all levels; and determine its budget which shall come from the Government. The Act should be amended to provide it the constitutional status and for ACC budget to be provided as Charged Expenditure;
3. Section 25 of the ACC Act 2004 must be reviewed to provide full authority to the Commission to be able to use its budget independently without interference from the government. The ACC's financial accountability should be ensured through statutory audit;
4. The Secretary of the Commission must be appointed by the Commission, not by the Government, and the status of the Secretary must not be upgraded, nor can the Secretary be given the status of Chief Accounts Officer. Instead, apart from the statutory audit, a strong internal audit unit should be created in the ACC with qualified professionals directly reportable to the Chairman;
5. Article 36 of the ACC Act 2004 should be amended to prevent possible omnibus intervention by the Government in the affairs of the Commission;
6. The jurisdiction of the ACC must be expanded to include crimes under Money Laundering Act 2002, and other crimes in the banking and financial sector, foreign companies, and those involving foreign exchange;
7. The proposed committee and/or any further initiative to analyze international experiences for review of the ACC Act must include relevant experts from outside the Government;

b) Accountability, Efficiency, Credibility

8. The proposal to make the Commission accountable to the President would not meet the objective of accountability. The ACC should rather remain accountable to a Judicial Committee of the Supreme Court. Additionally and/or alternately, the ACC could be reportable to a Parliamentary Committee composed of one member each of all parties represented in the Parliament, provided that such members are known for highest levels of credibility, integrity and honesty;
9. A Citizens Advisory Committee composed of non-partisan prominent citizens of high integrity, honesty and credibility can be provided for in the law to advise and evaluate the work of the ACC. Citizens' Subcommittees can be created to advise ACC on specific areas of work in the field of prevention like education, awareness and civic engagement;
10. All employees of the ACC must proactively disclose and regularly update their assets and liabilities statements through website and other means of communication;
11. Most of the staff of the ACC being from the days of the Bureau of Anti-corruption, provision must be made to review the credibility of the staff of the ACC at all levels through independent scrutiny. Specific trainings for capacity building and professional excellence of the ACC staff must be provided for, to be conducted on the basis of needs assessment;
12. Salary and benefits of the ACC staff must be commensurate with the cost of living as well as with the risks involved. Positive incentives must be matched with strong negative incentives to enforce zero tolerance against corruption;
13. The ACC must adopt its own Code of Ethics for its staff and a Governance Manual to ensure efficient management, internal self-regulation and checks and balances;

c) Strategies & Priorities

14. ACC should develop its own anti-corruption strategy setting out prioritization of jobs at hand as provided by the law, particularly to develop a strategic balance between functions of investigation, prosecution and prevention;
15. ACC needs to develop a policy to be able to deploy its resources and capacity for effectively handling the huge number of pending cases against new ones;

d) Strengthen the national integrity system

16. ACC is one of the many institutions of the national integrity system (NIS) that collectively builds capacities for effective control of corruption. ACC cannot deliver effective corruption control all by itself. The higher is the level of integrity, efficiency and professionalism of institutions like the judiciary, police and other law-enforcement institutions, public service, private sector, public procurement system and the media, the better will be the effectiveness of the ACC.

e) Political will

17. The political will must be sustained and enforced, without any fear or favour; and
18. Political support and backing must be across the partisan political divide.

On the basis of a policy brief which contained the above recommendations, TIB engaged with the highest level of the Government including concerned ministries, the ACC, media and other stakeholders including the development partners, to strengthen the authority and independence of the Commission. TIB also urged upon the government to maintain transparency in handling matters of any amendment to the Act and engage the stakeholders in a participatory process, especially the civil society.





NGO Governance Initiative

More than six hundred mid-to-senior-level government officials and other stakeholders were sensitized and engaged in a series of divisional workshops on challenges of governance in the non-governmental sector. It was in the form of a unique partnership for policy campaign with the NGO Affairs Bureau of the Government for promoting transparency in NGO governance in Bangladesh. This was the result of persistent efforts with the Bureau following upon TIB's research on NGO governance. At the request of the Bureau three other leading NGOs, namely BRAC, Manusher Jonno Foundation and Oxfam GB joined TIB in a partnership for conducting six divisional workshops and a national seminar in Dhaka to engage stakeholders in the process, designed to catalyze policy change for promoting transparent and accountable NGO governance in Bangladesh. As a follow-up, TIB worked with the Bureau to develop a set of proposals for consideration of the Government which were also intended to build the capacity of public institutions like the NGOAB in promoting efficiency, transparency and accountability in the facilitating and monitoring role played by them. In a parallel effort, TIB worked with the Ministry of Social Welfare to assist in their efforts to improve governance of the wider NGO sector.

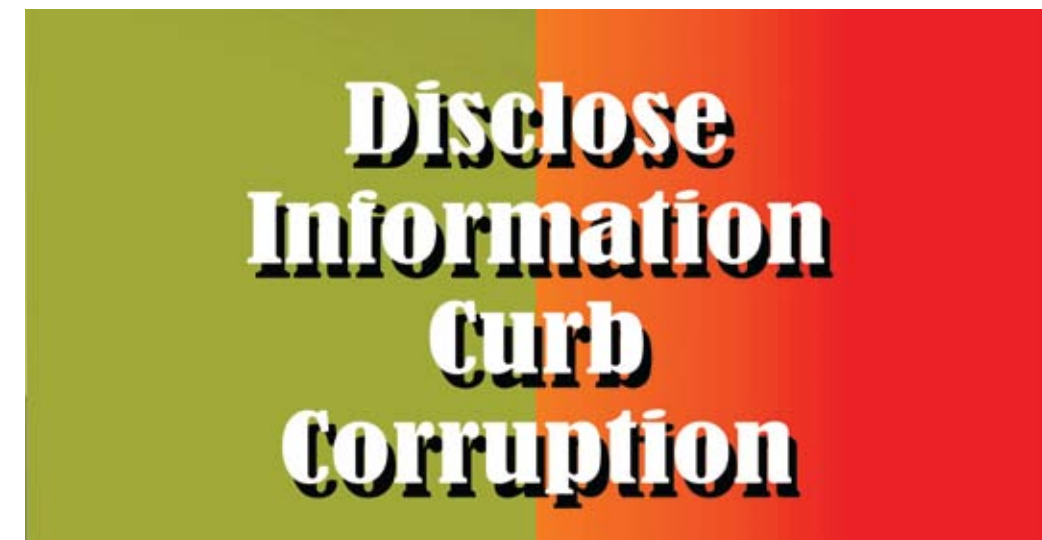
Code of Conduct of Members of the Parliament

As a policy priority for strengthening the institutional capacity for promoting good governance and controlling corruption, TIB has been devoting significant efforts to contribute towards making the Parliament effective. Recognising the importance of upholding the highest ethical and parliamentary standards by the Members of the Parliament, TIB, working in collaboration with a Member of the Parliament, drafted a bill on Code of Conduct of Members of the Parliament, which was subsequently placed in the House as a Private Member's bill. Several recent studies including an in-depth research by TIB showed that there is a huge public demand and expectation of such a code of conduct and its enforcement to prevent abuse of power and to promote transparent and accountable governance. Such

codes of conduct have also been found to have made extremely important contributions in strengthening democracy and the national integrity system in many other countries of the world. TIB also recommended specific measures to enforce and monitor the observance of the proposed Code through self-regulation, to be overseen by an Ethics Committee composed of all parties represented in the Parliament.

Right to Information

Another major breakthrough was achieved when the Right to Information Act 2009 was adopted in Parliament bringing into fruition a long process of campaign and advocacy of TIB in partnership with a number of other civil society organizations including MJ Foundation. TIB also catalyzed the formation of the RTI Forum bringing together dozens of organizations in which it played the leading role. Implementation of the RTI Act remains a priority of TIB's agenda nationally and locally. It played a prominent role in a high-profile International Conference on RTI Implementation organized by the RTI Forum, in which the key-note paper was presented by TIB. TIB has offered technical assistance to the newly formed Information Commission of Bangladesh in order to make it effective. In addition to these national efforts, at the local level TIB has mainstreamed enforcement of the Right to Information Act aiming at building capacity on the demand side. A key TIB activity at the local level in this regard – the Satellite Advice and Information Desks – has intensified throughout the year by which the information on rights and entitlements of citizens have been taken to their doorsteps in the 36 CCC-YES areas where TIB operates.



Six key challenges in implementing RTI

Bangladesh faces at least six key challenges in implementing RTI. Overcoming these challenges require a paradigm shift including a major transformation of the mindset and attitudes to be able to share power and to own and internalize the culture of disclosure. The six key challenges are:

1. Developing a Strategy

Right to information needs to be placed in a strategic framework and a plan of action with specific time frame. In developing the strategy all stakeholders, especially the civil society, NGO leaders, media and others must be involved in a participatory process. An inter-ministerial committee should coordinate and monitor the implementation of the action plan by the various government ministries and departments. NGOs and other institutions covered by the law should develop their own time-bound implementation and monitoring plan.

2. Capacity of the Information Commission

A key element of the strategy and action plan of the Information Commission will be its capacity, independence, vibrancy and effectiveness. The Commission must be headed by Commissioners, who have the highest degree of credibility, public trust, professional excellence and capacity, leadership quality and dynamism. It must be sufficiently resourced – financial, human, technical. It should be independent and proactive.

3. Breaking the culture of secrecy

The most formidable challenge facing democratic and accountable governance is secrecy which leads to concentration of power and widening of discretion. It is crucial therefore, to work towards achieving a qualitative change of mindset breaking away from a culture of secrecy to culture of openness. While all officials have to be oriented towards the mindset change, it is particularly important in case of information officers with provisions for their training and capacity building.

4. RTI-friendly Information System

One of the most formidable challenges of implementing RTI is the lack of capacity of the information holders – institutions as well as individuals. There is no alternative to developing a modern digital system of information management that would facilitate easy, dependable and secure archiving and retrieval with clear tracking indicators.

Without this even with the best commitment and capacity of the information system will remain insensitive to the letter and spirit of RTI.

5. RTI-friendly legal regime

Success in ensuring RTI depends very significantly on supportive legislation. The RTI Act itself should be constantly reviewed and analyzed to ensure that it actually facilitates and not restricts the people's access to information. Instruments like the Official Secrets Act 1923, Evidence Act 1872 (123-124), Rules of Business 1996 (Rule 28-1), Government Services Conduct Act 1979 (Rule 19) or the secrecy provision under the Oath (affirmation) of Appointment to public office may turn out to be among worst predicaments against breaking away from the culture of secrecy. The implementation process should include harmonizing all existing laws and regulations with the RTI Act so as to remove any inconsistencies and contradictions that could impede the prospect of implementation.

6. The Civil Society and the Media

The civil society has a two-way stake in the implementation of the RTI in Bangladesh – as providers of information and as campaigners for implementation on both demand and supply side. Provisions of the Act applicable to the Government institutions in terms of providing information are equally applicable for non-governmental organizations. Apart from creating demand for citizen's right to information in general, NGOs may play a very important role in developing and communicating various categories of materials containing information depending on areas of interest of members of the public, with special emphasis on what it is that should concern them and how they could demand and use those effectively in achieving their rights and entitlements.

Like any other sector, media is not also free from challenges. There can be conflict of interest between its function of informing the public and imperative to make profit. Increasing concentration of media in business houses with political links can pose a challenge to the true spirit of RTI by influencing the opinion through purposive use of information. A strong and principled self-regulatory system within the media can be helpful.

www.ti-bangladesh.org/banner_right/RTI-pap-210604-2.pdf

Implementation of UN Convention against Corruption (UNCAC)

The third conference of States Parties to the UN Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) was held in Doha, in November, with the objective of adopting a review mechanism to verify if the governments were fulfilling the commitments they made internationally by signing the Convention. TIB joined as one of the representatives of the UNCAC Civil Society Coalition of over 350 nongovernmental organizations from 95 countries.



TIB worked with the delegation of the Bangladesh Government for promoting measures for full disclosure and publication of country reports on implementation, meaningful participation of civil society organizations, and for in-country review. Together with the UNCAC Civil Society Coalition TIB urged upon the conference to adopt measures that would facilitate all stakeholders, particularly citizens at large in efforts to translate into reality the commitments made under the Convention which are also fully consistent with the principles of democracy and transparent and accountable governance.

Although the Doha conference ended without an effective review mechanism as a handful of countries stood against the much-needed provisions of disclosure and inclusiveness

and showed unwillingness to publish full reports and to engage civil society in the review process, it opened opportunities for working with States Parties for further progress towards implementation of the UNCAC. It also reinforced the importance of the role of civil society organizations like TIB to continue to function as civil society watchdogs.

It may be mentioned here that the UNCAC came into force in December 2005, and thanks to TIB's advocacy efforts Bangladesh became a State Party with effect from 27 February 2007.

Corruption in the road transport sector

TIB released the findings of the diagnostic study on Bangladesh Road Transport Authority (BRTA) through a roundtable discussion engaging the various stakeholders. The Minister for Communication, a member of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on the Ministry of Transport and the Secretary of the Ministry of Communication were present. The Minister, Standing Committee member as well as the Secretary to the Ministry endorsed the TIB report and promised to implement the recommendations put forward. As a follow-up, the Government formed three high-powered committees with the mandate to: a) reform rules and regulations for promoting transparency in BRTA and road and transport system; b) improve road safety situation; and c) improve client services in the sector. To continue advocacy with the Government, TIB submitted a draft Integrity Pledge for the Communication sector, particularly applicable for promoting integrity in procurement and infrastructure development projects.

Baseline Survey

The Baseline Survey for the *Paribartan*- Driving Change project was duly completed as planned. TIB attached high priority to this particular task and conducted the huge survey by in-house capacity with active participation of the CCC-YES.

Others

Other specific issue areas of campaign by TIB during the period included policy input to the draft National Health Policy, draft National Education Policy, national budget and public procurement rules. In the context of the challenges of Bangladesh in terms of global climate change, TIB also proposed to the highest level of the Government a comprehensive Code of Integrity, Transparency and Accountability in the use of funds for Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation.

Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI)

The CPI - Corruption Perceptions Index - 2009 was released by Transparency International (TI) on November 17. It provided international ranking of countries in terms of perceived degree of prevalence of political and administrative corruption. The index showed that Bangladesh was among nine out of the 180 countries included in this survey of surveys that have achieved “notable improvements”. In a scale of 0-10 Bangladesh scored 2.4, compared to 2.1 in 2008. In terms of ranking Bangladesh became 13th from below which was 139th among 180 whereas in 2008 it was 10th from below or 147th among 180.

Other countries that were in the category of notable gainers like Bangladesh were Belarus, Guatemala, Lithuania, Moldova, Montenegro, Poland, Syria and Tonga. On the other hand, significant decliners were Bahrain, Greece, Iran, Malaysia, Malta and Slovakia. Somalia, having scored 1.1, remained at the bottom as they did in 2007 and 2008 implying that corruption in that country was perceived to be the highest, followed by Afghanistan and Myanmar in the 2nd and 3rd, and Sudan jointly with Iraq in the 4th position from below. New Zealand, Denmark and Singapore were highest scorers with 9.4, 9.3 and 9.2 respectively meaning that corruption was perceived to be lowest in these countries, closely followed by Sweden and Switzerland with 9.2 and 9.0 respectively.

Bangladesh's gain was notable as all its South Asian peers except India received lower scores than previous year. India remained steady with 3.4; Afghanistan declined from 1.5 in 2008 to 1.3; Bhutan from 5.2 to 5.0; Maldives from 2.8 to 2.5; Nepal from 2.7 to 2.3; Pakistan from 2.5 to 2.4; and Sri Lanka from 3.2 to 3.1. However, except Afghanistan, Nepal and Pakistan all other South Asian countries remained in higher positions than Bangladesh.



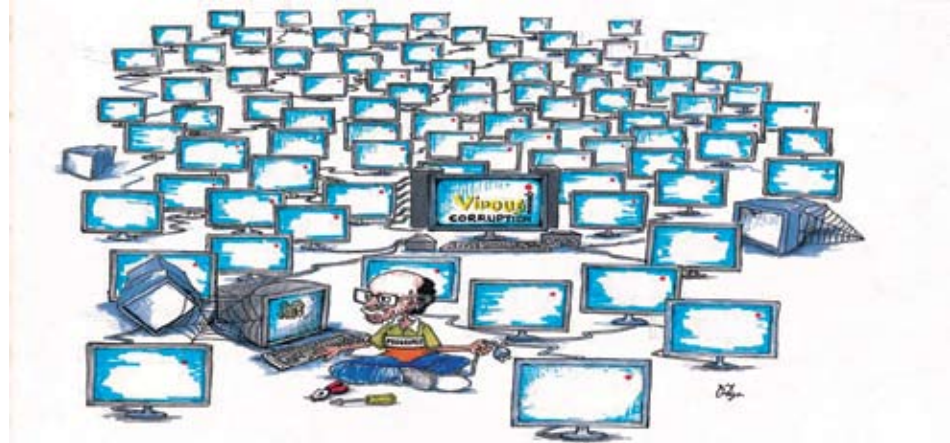
Comparative CPI scores of South Asian Countries

Rank	Country/Territory	CPI 2009 Score	CPI 2008 Score
49	Bhutan	5.0	5.2
84	India	3.4	3.4
97	Sri Lanka	3.1	3.2
130	Maldives	2.5	2.8
139	Bangladesh	2.4	2.1
139	Pakistan	2.4	2.5
143	Nepal	2.3	2.7
179	Afghanistan	1.3	1.5

Bangladesh was earlier placed at the very bottom of the list for five successive year from 2001-2005. In 2006 Bangladesh was ranked in no 3, in 2007 in no 7 and in 2008 no 10. This year's performance was a good news. However, with the score remaining below 3, according to the index, Bangladesh continued to be among countries where corruption is pervasive with deep and wide impacts.

Bangladesh's performance reflected a perception of progress as a result of the then government's nationwide crackdown on corruption during 2007-08, which was also accompanied by some institutional and legal reforms to strengthen the capacity to fight corruption. It may also be a reflection of a perceived positive assessment of the fact that many of those reforms were carried forward, or so promised, by the government elected to power in December 2008 to a great extent from an anti-corruption platform.

A key contributing factor to the index is the political and institutional capacity to prevent and control corruption. Therefore, while releasing the report, TIB commented that whether or not the improvement achieved by Bangladesh would be sustainable and whether further progress would be achieved, will depend on the government's will and capacity to deliver, especially in ensuring integrity, independence, impartiality and effectiveness of key institutions like the Parliament, the Anti-corruption Commission, Election Commission, Information Commission, Judiciary, law enforcement agencies, the public service and the Human Rights Commission.



Corruption and the Private Sector

The Global Corruption Report (GCR) released on 23 September by Transparency International (TI) found that massive scale of global corruption in private sector resulting from bribery, price-fixing cartels and undue influence on public policy is costing billions and obstructing the path towards sustainable economic growth. The global report highlighted prevalence of corporate corruption in Bangladesh too.

The GCR mentioned that Bangladesh's private sector is fast becoming a key source of economic growth and employment generation. But the sector is also increasingly affected by corruption with asset stripping as the most dominant form of private sector corruption, followed by fraud.

The private sector has continued to engage in malpractices in the procurement process. Leading cases of corruption in procurement included the purchase, maintenance and leasing of aircraft by the state-owned airlines; and the awarding of contracts to explore and develop three gas fields to a questionable Canadian company in a controversial deal that involved huge loss to the economy. The report quotes the Planning Commission's Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation Division, to highlight that 85 contractors/companies/bidders faced punitive exclusion from the bidding process due to fraudulent practices and collusive activities.

In one case, a container handling job was obtained by a company for container depots in Dhaka and Chittagong through a collusion with politically powerful individuals, although the company lacked the necessary experience and expertise. The allegations included violation of tender conditions through the misuse of power. In another such case, the Barapukuria coal mine operation contract was obtained by a Chinese company that allegedly engaged in collusive bidding in connivance with politically powerful individuals resulting in a huge financial loss to the public exchequer. (see for more: Transparency International, Global Corruption Report 2009, www.transparency.org)

III. STRENGTHENING CIVIC ENGAGEMENT

In an effort to rejuvenate the Committees of Concerned Citizens (CCC) and Youth Engagement and Support (YES) forums and impart newer vibrancy and dynamism needed for drilling down and scaling up anti-corruption activities at the local level all CCC-YES groups were reformed during the reporting period. The reforms included change of Convenership of the CCCs, sub-committees and YES leaderships. As a result of this reform process all CCCs have a woman joint-Convener. In most CCCs the number of enlisted core CCC-YES members as well as Swajan (Shochchotar Jonno Nagorik - Citizens for Transparency) and YES Friends has gone up to over 3,939 of whom 28 percent were women.

Integrity Pledge

In order to promote higher levels of accountability at the service delivery end TIB has introduced Integrity Pledge (IP) as a key micro-level social accountability tool to catalyze positive change. This is a process for voluntary engagement of the local level public representatives, officials and service providers with the service recipients and other citizens to promote transparency and accountability at the delivery of services in vital sectors such as education, health and local government.



Signing the Integrity Pledge in Fulgacha Govt. Primary School, Lalmonirhat

The integrity pledge is a voluntary tripartite legally non-binding written commitment where service providers, representatives of the service recipients and CCCs make pledges to promote disclosure, transparency and accountability in the agreed jurisdictions under the pledge. Eleven institutions, representing education and local government signed the IP in the reporting period. The IP involves a process in which a number of mutually reinforcing social accountability tools such as citizens' report cards, advice and information desks, participatory budget, and face-the-public are applied, which gradually create a conducive climate for signing pledge. All parties to the IP make a pledge to work together and help each other to:

- prevent and control abuse of power for private gain;
- eliminate all forms of unauthorized payments, including bribery for services rendered;
- ensure and promote participation of service recipients in decisions that affect the content and quality of services provided;
- ensure transparency in public contracts and in implementing work under such contracts; and
- promote disclosure and transparency to ensure accountability in all related actions.

The IP is built on the premise that ensuring people's participation in planning, design, budgeting, implementation and monitoring process of service delivery can significantly improve integrity, transparency and accountability, and thereby reduce corruption. It involves empowerment of people through raising voice, asking questions and raising demand – all leading to accountability in a non-conventional way. It contains built-in provisions for implementing and monitoring by the signatory parties. Some indicators of results of the tool are:

Local Government

- Unauthorized payments for services controlled
- Improved quality of services
- Fair, transparent and unbiased distribution of safety nets - VGD/VGF, humanitarian relief, senior-citizens allowance, widows' allowance, birth/death registration, fertilizer delivery, trade license issue and renewal, drinking water supply and Shalish

- Corruption in procurement, construction reduced
- Standing Committees activated
- Accountable use of budget
- People are empowered & demand change
- Public representatives and officials commit to engage, stakeholders to develop their ownership

Primary Schools

- Unauthorized payments stopped
- Scholarship distribution fair and transparent
- Fair and transparent text book distribution
- SMCs reformed and activated
- Improved rights awareness, especially mothers
- Authorities more aware of anomalies, and committed to act
- Teachers' performance improved - time-keeping, discipline
- Drop-out reduced, enrolment increased
- Improved results in examinations
- Private tuition reduced
- Teachers, SMCs, officials and guardians engaged

Parties to the IP believe that its successful implementation will generate further interest, ownership and thereby more effective enforcement with the scope of further replication and up-scaling. On the other hand failure in proper implementation and monitoring leading to lower than expected level of results will jeopardize the whole process. Like any other social accountability tool, the key to success of IP is the continued commitment and ownership of all stakeholders, supported by favourable political will and administrative assistance.



YES members providing information to the service recipients of a hospital

Mobilizing Citizens against Corruption

In 2009 TIB further strengthened the local citizens watchdog forums (CCCs - Committees of Concerned Citizens and YES - Youth Engagement and Support) through which people at the local level outside the capital channeled their voices and demand against corruption.

People become victims of corruption often because they are not aware of their rights and entitlements. One of the regular activities undertaken by the CCC-YES is the Advice & Information service, which in its mobile version called the Satellite AI-Desk informs the members of the public about their basic rights and entitlements in public service delivery institutions. 195 such satellite AI-Desk campaigns particularly on health, local government and education were organized in 2009 reaching out to more than 25 thousand people, of which about 30% were women. During the same period 34 Face the Public (FtP) programmes took place with the Local Government representatives at Union Parishad, Upzila Parishad, Municipality and City Corporation. More than five thousand people including about two thousand women were engaged through these programmes.

Another complementary process in the local level campaigns is the street theatre and other cultural tools. The primary objective is to equip the service recipients with the information that helps challenge the notion that corruption could be taken as a way of life. During the reporting period more than one thousand activists participated in 43 production-based theatre workshops, while more than one hundred anti-corruption drama shows were organized reaching out to more than 50 thousand people of which around 33% were women.

Anti-Corruption Campaign by CCC and YES initiatives

As a part of campaign to reach out to the younger generation with anti-corruption messages CCC-YES organized a series of special events to recognize the students who secured the highest Grade Points Average (GPA 5) in the secondary and higher secondary school examinations. Through these initiatives TIB awarded 7,546 meritorious students of which 3232 were females. To observe several national and international days all 36 CCCs organized 249 anti-corruption programmes such as roundtable discussion, workshop, seminar, opinion sharing meeting, human chain, oath taking, essay and debate competition, quiz and cartoon competition, rally/bicycle rally/human chain, cartoon exhibition, and anti-corruption signature campaign. Through these campaigns more than 130 thousand people were reached, of whom one third were women.

During the reporting period, the CCC-YES activists organized various events for multi-stakeholder engagement to campaign for transparency and accountability in the education sector that reached 22,678 people of which 13260 were female. Similar events on health issues in 2009 engaged around 10, 000 people of which more than three thousand were women. On the other hand, in local government, 11 thousand people were reached by various campaigns of which over two thousand were women.



Street theatre: an effective tool against corruption



Anti-corruption Oath-taking at the CCC-YES Convention

CCC-YES Convention

More than two thousand delegates participated in a day-long annual convention of the Committee of the Concerned Citizens (CCC) and Youth Engagement and Support (YES) held on October 10, 2009. Representing 36 CCC areas out of Dhaka and 52 YES groups, including 16 YES groups from Dhaka, the twin forums of anti-corruption activists adopted a Declaration reiterating the commitment of the CCC-YES movement to intensify their corruption prevention campaign.

Calling upon the Government of Bangladesh to work with full commitment towards meeting their election pledge to make the parliament effective, the participants demanded making the Anti-Corruption Commission truly independent. The CCC-YES activists demanded ensuring independence and integrity of vital institutions such as the judiciary, public service and law enforcement agencies, particularly the police, failing which the prospect of democracy, good governance and anti-corruption will be a pipe-dream. They also thanked the Government for enacting the Right to Information Act.

In a video message, Dr. Huguette Labelle, Chair, Transparency International noted that the young people are already making a difference in Bangladesh and commended TIB for spearheading a social movement against corruption in manner that inspire other chapters and the TI Secretariat. She said, "This annual convention will undertake a review of not only what you have accomplished in the past, but also look at your work agenda for this next period of time. And the innovation of this forum is exceptional; it's unique in our movement. And I want to congratulate TI Bangladesh for having started this movement."

As a part of regular capacity building initiative a total of 360 YES members successfully completed the training on data collection as baseline team members. A total of 224 CCC and YES members received orientation of which 64 were female. A total of 50 Swajan & YES friends received orientation on the project.

The Integrity Pledge Rekindles Hopes of Local Community

A micro social accountability tool called Integrity Pledge has opened opportunities to ensure transparency and accountability of Mogholhat Union Parishad of Lalmonirhat district. An otherwise poorly-performing local institute has transformed itself into a pro-people service delivery organisation when TIB-inspired Committee of Concerned Citizens persuaded the authorities to a collective effort in 2009 to improve accountability and transparency of the Union Parishad.

This led to the formation of Union Nagorik Committee (UNC) a platform of 15 honest and committed local citizens, of which three are women. The UNC, CCC and the UP authorities then entered into a tripartite non-binding social contract called Integrity Pledge to improve the services standard for the local community.

As a result of this integrity pledge, the local people are now getting hassle-free VGD/VGF services; local justice system has considerably improved; social crime such as early child marriage, dowry and smuggling are being prevented, while people are being motivated to pay local taxes more for the benefit of the community.

The climate of such changes was made possible by CCC's hard work in previous years when programmes such as face the public, participatory open budget, people's theatre, and the use of information board empowered the community to raise their voices for better public services deliveries from the UP.

Thanks to the IP, the local authorities are now getting voluntary assistance of UNC, ably supported by CCC and this 'cooperation triangle' has rekindled the hopes of the local community that the days of unaccountable and non-transparent mal-governance may be really over.



Elected representative facing the public



Building the future

Local-level collaboration improves school's image

Thanks to intervention of CCC-YES, Alokdia Government Primary School in Madhupur upazila of Tangail district successfully transformed its image by securing top A-grade position from bottom C-grade from the education authorities.

CCC-YES initiatives such as regular mothers' gathering, activation of the School Management Committee, and formation of a Parents' Committee largely helped the school authorities to implement infrastructure and other educational development programmes. As a result of local-level collaboration, unauthorized fee payment has stopped, quality of education improved, school attendance and pass rate increased, while mothers are constantly monitoring the performance of school authorities. The authorities have appointed two additional teachers to help the school maintain its newly-acquired status.

It has now become a model primary school, the process being replicated in 10 more school in the upazila.

United we stand

In Jhalakathi district, the YES members, after receiving complaints organized a meeting with Upazila education authorities to resolve incidences of unauthorized fee collection for admission from primary students. After a public hearing it became clear that several schools were engaged in malpractices and were charging unnecessary fees for admission from the students. The authorities then directed the school heads not to charge extra fee for school admission as the government has been offering free admission facilities to primary students.

In March 2009, YES of Chapainawabganj intervened when unscrupulous staff of the Bangladesh Railway were charging extra money from job seekers for filing application. The matter was brought to the notice of the authorities who immediately stopped this malpractice.

IV. EXPANDING THE OUTREACH AND COMMUNICATION

YES in Dhaka

Learning from the experiences of the CCC-based YES programme, for the first time, sixteen YES groups were formed in Dhaka during the reporting period. Anchored in educational institutions, the Dhaka YES groups went through a rigorous process of orientation in Koitta, Manikganj in May 2009 during which they also drew up their plan of work amidst high enthusiasm and vibrancy.

In 2009 Dhaka YES groups reached around 100 thousand people by undertaking various awareness campaigns which included satellite AI-Desk activity at the Dhaka



The Dhaka YES orientation



AI-Desk in Dhaka Medical College Hospital

Medical College Hospital; traffic awareness campaign; exhibition of anti-corruption cartoons, photography & film shows on governance and liberation war; theatre shows; cultural programs; art, quiz & recitation competitions; distribution of relief materials; publication of wall magazines; taking anti-corruption oath; rally and human chain; organizing seminars on corruption and governance etc. At the same time a Dhaka YES Theatre group was formed through a production-oriented drama workshop.

The YES Groups of Dhaka observed the International Youth Day through various programmes on 12 August. Held with the slogan **'Invincible Youths Shall Surely Resist Corruption'**, the programmes included formal launching of the Dhaka YES, anti-corruption rally, cartoon exhibition, debate contest and youth gathering. Channel-I, ABC Radio, Metro-net and BD Jobs were the media partners while it was also webcast live.

TIB also observed the International Anti-corruption Day on 9 December through a series of anti-corruption voice raising and demand creation activities with the slogan: *Jago Manush Dumity Protirodhe Jago* (wake-up people, resist corruption).



Stop Corruption... now: International Youth Day rally

On this occasion, Dhaka YES Groups set up Advice and Information Desk at DMCH. A meeting of Anti-Corruption Cartoonists was organized to explore new ideas for building a cartoonists forum. The first ever Anti-Corruption Human Chain in Dhaka was also held. Radio jingle and radio talk shows were aired in four FM radio stations. Besides, a web-based opinion poll was organized at TIB website in partnership with metro.net.bd and bdjobs.com. An advocacy seminar titled 'Effective Anti-corruption Commission: Why & How?' was held on 10 December 2010 in Dhaka where Chairman of Anti-corruption Commission attended as Chief Guest.

Partnerships

Together with its partners working on land rights, which include ALRD, Nijera Kori, Ain-o-Shalish Kendra and BLAST, TIB stood by the indigenous community of Porsha whose land rights were being violated by a group of powerful individuals. TIB collaborated with a network of 53 organizations working in the health sector to put forward a set of recommendations on the proposed National Health Policy. TIB joined the Right to Information Forum to organize the International Seminar on implementation of the RTI Act in which TIB presented the key-note paper.

In another example of partnership during the reporting period, TIB, in collaboration with the SIDA and GTZ and the Ministry of Health of the Government, organized nine mobile health rights cartoon and photo exhibitions reaching out to about 50,000 people in five areas of Chittagong Division. The exhibitions were complemented by art competitions on health rights for school children.



Mobile exhibition on health rights



Exchange Fellows Dina (L) from Nepal and Dhanu (R) from Sri Lanka

Exchange Fellows

For the first time an Exchange Fellows initiative has been introduced for the benefit of the members of the staff of the South Asian chapters of TI, with TIB playing the leading role. Under the programme TIB hosted one representative each from Nepal and Sri Lanka Chapter for 10 months as Exchange Fellows for an exposure to the work of TIB, learn research methodology, communication and outreach strategy, institutional capacity including fund-raising. On the other hand one member of the TIB staff was sent as an Exchange Fellow in TI India for exposure on the work of the Chapter on Integrity Pacts.

The Annual Members' Meeting

TIB members met for their Annual Meeting on 25 July 2009 and called upon the Government to fulfill their election pledges with regard to fighting corruption, with special emphasis on ensuring the independence and effectiveness of the Anti-Corruption Commission (ACC), establishment of the rule of law, enforcement of the Right to Information Act, elimination of the extra-judicial killings, and trial of the war criminals. The meeting reviewed the programmes executed during the previous one year and held detailed discussions on future strategies of the ongoing '*Paribartan Driving Change*' (2009-2014) project. TIB membership forum includes an expanding group of professionals and general citizens including students and youths who are interested in joining the social movement against corruption.



Board Members at the AMM



Visitors at the Cartoon Exhibition

Cartoon against Corruption

As part of its efforts to encouraging creativity among the young artists as well as using the powerful communication medium of cartoon in its movement, TIB has been organising annual competition of cartoon against corruption and holding exhibitions during the past four years with the participation of contestants belonging to the age-groups of 13-18 and 19-35 years.

This year, the 1st, 2nd and 3rd positions in group-A went to Asim Chandra Ray, Syed Nafis Sadiq (Nabil) and Khan Abdullah Tayum respectively. In group-B, Mehedi Haque, ASM Shahidullah Faruq and Nasrin Sultana Mitu stood 1st, 2nd and 3rd respectively. Besides, a total of 54 cartoons was given special nominations from the two groups. The 'Anti-Corruption Cartoon Exhibition 2009' was held on 10-16 December to mark the International Anti-Corruption Day. It may be mentioned that the exhibition was arranged with 60 cartoons drawn by the winners and special nominees in the two groups. The cartoons conveyed some insurmountable truths in society in such a way that a large number of audiences could not help laughing. The cartoon exhibition was also put on TIB website for global audience.

Investigative Journalism Awards 2009

TIB's investigative journalism awards 2009 for reporting on corruption went to: chief news editor of The Daily Star Syed Ashfaul Haque and senior reporter of the same daily Julfikar Ali Manik, Khulna bureau chief of the Daily Drishtipat published from Satkhira Muhammad



The Information Minister with the IU Awards winners



The partnership between University of Dhaka and TIB

Nuruzzaman and the staff reporter of the TV channel ETV Dipu Sarwar. During discussions held on the occasion, the speakers urged the mass media to uphold transparency and accountability. Each prize was worth Taka 60 thousand. The Minister for Information and Cultural Affairs distributed prizes. It may be mentioned that TIB has been awarding this prize since 1999 for promotion of professional excellence in investigative journalism on corruption in Bangladesh.

Investigative Journalism Training

TIB and the Mass Communication and Journalism Department University of Dhaka joined hands to impart training on investigative reporting to local journalists and signed a memorandum of understanding on 13 December. This is the first time that TIB got the opportunity to work with the premier public university of the country. The training will benefit journalists from field levels from the 7 divisions who will receive residential training on building skills and capacities of investigative reporting on corruption.

Publications

A number of publications came out during the reporting period. These included the regular issues of the quarterly Waves and Nagorik Prottay, Pronodon (a book on street theatre as an anti-corruption communication tool), and Charter of Citizens' Expectations on the Role of the Parliamentarians (in Bangla and English). These materials were distributed to members of parliament, leaders of political parties, civil society, development organizations and citizens at large at the local level. Besides, more than fifty thousand copies of IEC materials such as souvenirs, brochures, festoons, children's magazine, cards, stickers, flyers, policy brief, TIB note book etc were published during the period.



V. INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY

Consistent with the basic thrust of deepening and widening TIB's social movement, TIB moved further ahead in expanding its institutional capacity including mobilization of the necessary human resources and related aspects of capacity building. 70 new staff members, including 13 women were recruited during the reporting period. With this the total number of the TIB staff reached 224, of whom 110 were stationed at the field level, the remaining at the head office in Dhaka. All new staff members went through a well-designed process of orientation conducted by the senior staff and led by the Executive Director. The orientation included a series of study circles organized to comprehend and internalize the new strategic thrust of the *Paribartan – Driving Change* project.

A series of capacity-building and skill development trainings was organized for the staff as well as for CCC-YES on the basis of a well-designed needs-based training calendar. Other management support units were strengthened including the Monitoring and Evaluation Unit, the Gender Unit, Human Resources Unit, Management Information System Unit and the Information Technology Unit.



Staff Capacity Building

VI. BOARD OF TRUSTEES

The Board of Trustees of TIB is the highest policy making body of Transparency International Bangladesh. The Board defines the vision and mission of TIB, and periodically reviews and updates the same. It provides the leadership and guidance to the work of the organization. The Trustees are:



Chairman
Mr. M. Hafizuddin Khan
Former Adviser
Caretaker Government
and Former Comptroller &
Auditor General



Member
Prof. Khan Sarwar Murshid
Former Vice Chancellor
University of Rajshahi



Secretary General
Prof. Abdullah Abu Sayeed
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Treasurer
Advocate Sultana Kamal
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Ain-O-Salish Kendra and
Former Adviser
Caretaker Government



Member
Mr. Mahfuz Anam
Editor & Publisher
The Daily Star and
Publisher, The Daily Prothom Alo



Member
Mr. Tawfique Nawaz
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Bangladesh Supreme Court



Member
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Institute of Business Administration
University of Dhaka



Member
Ms. Selina Hossen
Writer & Litterateur
Executive Director
Faria Lara Foundation

Executive Director: **Iftekhharuzzaman**

VII. FINANCIAL REPORT



AZIZ HALIM KHAIR CHOUDHURY
Chartered Accountants

AUDITORS' REPORT

We have audited the accompanying Balance Sheet of Transparency International Bangladesh Chapter (TIB) as of 31 December 2009 and related Income and Expenditure Statement and Receipts & Payments Statement for the year then ended. The preparation of these financial statements is the responsibility of the organization's management. Our responsibility is to express an independent opinion based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with Bangladesh Standards on Auditing (BSA). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements, prepared in accordance with Bangladesh Accounting Standards (BAS), give a true and fair view of the state of the Organization's affairs as of 31 December 2009 and of the results of its operations for the year then ended and comply with the applicable laws and regulations.

We also report that:

- we have obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit and made due verification thereof;
- in our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the organization so far as it appeared from our examination of those books;
- the balance sheet and income and expenditure statement of the organization dealt with by the report are in agreement with the books of account.

15 April 2010
Dhaka

Aziz Halim Khair Choudhury
Chartered Accountants

CORPORATE OFFICE
"Baitul Mesbah"
Building # 02 (3rd & 4th Floor), House # 79
Road # 12A, Dhanmondi, Dhaka-1209
Tel: +88-02-9137092, 9145017, 9125638
8110206, 9121816, 044-73652177
Fax: +88-02-9137097
E-mail: mahalim@bdcom.net

BARIDHARA OFFICE
House # 01 (3rd floor), Road # 07
Baridhara, Dhaka-1212
Tel: +88-02-8859169
Fax: +88-02-8859162
E-mail: alamkhair@yahoo.com
mahalim@bdcom.net

CHITTAGONG OFFICE
538, Chandgaon R/A
Block-B, Road # 8A
P.O+PS: Chandgaon
Chittagong-4000
Tel: +880-31-2510964
Mobile: 01724-014431
E-mail: mahalim@bdcom.net

LONDON OFFICE
Nawana House
37/A, Chamberlayne Road
Kensal Green, London Nw10 3NB, London, UK,
Tel: 44 20 8960 9676
Fax: 44 20 8960 9677
E-mail: Globepart@aol.com, mahalim@bdcom.net

TRANSPARENCY INTERNATIONAL BANGLADESH CHAPTER (TIB)

BALANCE SHEET

As of 31st December 2009

Amount in Taka			
Particulars	Notes	2009	2008
PROPERTY & ASSETS:			
Current Assets:		91,109,372	38,663,565
Cash in Hand	6	961,785	287,922
Cash at Bank	7	83,209,340	38,275,643
Advance	8	6,938,247	100,000
Total:		91,109,372	38,663,565
FUND & LIABILITIES:			
Current Liabilities	9	25,345,607	24,535,430
Fund Accounts:		65,763,765	14,128,135
Balance as on 01-01-2009		14,128,135	15,000,587
Less: Balance of CCPPR fund refunded to UNDP		275,507	-
		13,852,628	15,000,587
Excess/(shortage) of fund		51,911,137	(872,452)
Total:		91,109,372	38,663,565

Annexed notes form an integral part of this Balance Sheet.



Treasurer



Executive Director



Chairman

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



Aziz Halim Khair Choudhury
Chartered Accountants

April 15, 2010
Dhaka

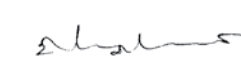
TRANSPARENCY INTERNATIONAL BANGLADESH CHAPTER (TIB)

INCOME & EXPENDITURE STATEMENT

For the period from 01 January to 31 December 2009

Amount in Taka			
Particulars	Notes	2009	2008
Income:			
Grant	10	241,342,061	129,651,955
Membership Subscription	11	25,100	71,300
Other Income	12	914,898	822,825
A.Total Income:		242,282,059	130,546,080
B. Expenditure:			
		190,370,922	131,418,532
Making Waves (NIP Phase-II) Project	13	27,270,572	120,162,617
Paribartan - Driving Change Project	14	156,231,430	-
General Fund	15	204,762	28,675
Investigative Journalism Awards	16	100,000	-
TI-WIN Workshop	17	-	2,100
TI-CRINIS Project	18	840,340	181,723
CCPPR Project	19	-	5,236,981
EPT & CRC Project	20	2,506,683	1,440,099
Jago Manush Project	21	-	2,612,459
FK Norway Exchange Programme	22	1,283,628	-
NGO Governance Programme	23	979,680	-
International Travel	24	456,976	886,257
Other Expenses	25	496,851	867,621
C. Excess/(Shortage) of fund (A-B)		51,911,137	(872,452)
D. Total:		242,282,059	130,546,080

Annexed notes form an integral part of this Income & Expenditure statement.



Treasurer



Executive Director



Chairman

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



Aziz Halim Khair Choudhury
Chartered Accountants

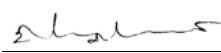
April 15, 2010
Dhaka


TRANSPARENCY INTERNATIONAL BANGLADESH CHAPTER (TIB)

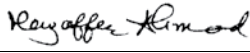
Receipts and Payments Statement

For the period from 01 January to 31 December 2009

Particulars	Amount in Taka	
	2009	2008
Inflow of funds:		
Opening Balance:	38,563,565	30,801,228
Cash at Bank	38,275,643	30,467,052
Cash in Hand	287,922	334,176
Receipts:	244,994,318	153,908,370
Grant	241,342,061	129,651,955
MW fund transferred to PDC Project	2,712,259	23,361,169
Membership Subscription	25,100	71,300
Received from GF	-	1,120
Other receipts	914,898	822,825
Total:	283,557,883	184,709,598
Outflow of funds:		
Project Expenditure:		
Making Waves (NIP Phase-II)	50,703,424	111,812,209
Paribartan - Driving Change Project	138,826,648	-
General Fund	204,762	28,675
Investigative Journalism Awards	100,000	-
TI-WIN Workshop	-	2,100
CRINIS Project	840,340	181,723
CCPPR Project	-	4,834,198
ETP & CRC Project	2,506,683	1,440,099
Jago Manush Project	-	2,612,459
FK Norway Exchange Programme	1,283,628	-
NGO Governance Programme	979,680	-
International Travel	456,976	886,257
Other Expenses	496,851	867,621
Payment to APO	-	18,403
Payment to MW	-	1,120
Balance of CCPPR fund refunded to UNDP	275,507	-
MW Fund Transferred to PDC Peoject	2,712,259	-
EOCB & EL Paid to GF	-	23,361,169
Advance Payment from Staff Fund	-	100,000
Total Expenditure:	199,386,758	146,146,033
CLOSING BALANCE:	84,171,125	38,563,565
Cash at Bank	83,209,340	38,275,643
Cash in hand	961,785	287,922
Total:	283,557,883	184,709,598


Treasurer


Executive Director


Chairman

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


Aziz Halim Khair Choudhury
Chartered Accountants

April 15, 2010
Dhaka

TRANSPARENCY INTERNATIONAL BANGLADESH CHAPTER (TIB)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the period from 01 January to 31 December 2009

1.00 Background:

Transparency International Bangladesh Chapter (TIB) was established on 10 January 1996 as a Trust. It has a Board of Trustees. It will be the endeavor of TIB to set the anti-corruption agenda for Bangladesh. TIB would be a willing partner in seeing through the political and administrative reforms undertaken by the Government. TIB can be a catalyst in that process to transparency.

2.00 Affiliation and Registration:

TIB is a non-profit, non-governmental organization with the aim to counter corruption both in international business transactions and through its national chapters at national levels. The National Chapters of TI are developing their own agenda in ways, which reflect the core value of TI. At present there are ninety-five National chapters. TIB was launched in 1996 and then started its activities in 1997 as a recognized chapter. It is currently registered with the NGO Affairs Bureau (No. 1301) dated 22.10.1998, renewed on 14.12.2004 and 20.08.2008.

3.00 TIB's projects:

The key objective of TIB's "Paribartan- Driving Change" Project is to advocate and promote greater transparency and accountability in public institutions and transactions to reduce costs of corruption for benefit of the poor. TIB has received Project approval and fund clearance from the NGO Affairs Bureau on November 06, 2008 (ref: ABBU/PRO-1/TIB/24-12/08-06, ref: ABBU/PRO-1/TIB/24-12/08-07) for the audited period. A Memorandum of Understanding was signed on June 25, 2008 with four donors, the UK Department for International Development (DFID), the Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA), The Swiss Agency for Development Cooperation and The Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida). The total budget for the project is Taka 1,372,848,000.00 for a five-year period (April 2009 to March 2014).

4.00 Foreign Donation:

Name of the Donor	Date of Receive	Bank name & Branch	Account type & No.	Amount (Taka)	Projects
Sida	07.04.09	Standard Chartered, Banani Booth	Current Account 01-6271472-01	21,219,500.00	PDC Project
Sida	17.12.09	Standard Chartered, Banani Booth	Current Account 01-6271472-01	24,077,270.56	PDC Project
Total Sida				45,296,770.56	
SDC	02.04.09	Standard Chartered, Banani Booth	Current Account 01-6271472-01	29,000,000.00	PDC Project
SDC	10.11.09	Standard Chartered, Banani Booth	Current Account 01-6271472-01	14,500,000.00	PDC Project
SDC	14.12.09	Standard Chartered, Banani Booth	Current Account 01-6271472-01	14,500,000.00	PDC Project
Total SDC				58,000,000.00	
DFID	13.10.09	Standard Chartered, Banani Booth	Current Account 01-6271472-01	34,598,168.50	PDC Project
DFID	17.12.09	Standard Chartered, Banani Booth	Current Account 01-6271472-01	30,837,413.80	PDC Project
DFID	17.02.09	Standard Chartered, Banani Booth	Current Account 01-6271472-01	21,757,883.00	MW Project
Total DFID				87,193,465.30	
DANIDA	29.04.09	Standard Chartered, Banani Booth	Current Account 01-6271472-01	46,084,000.00	PDC Project
Total DANIDA				46,084,000.00	
FK NORWAY	06.12.09	Standard Chartered, Banani Booth	Current Account 01-6271472-01	837,412.50	Exchange Programme
FK NORWAY	20.07.09	Standard Chartered, Banani Booth	Current Account 01-6271472-01	836,801.25	Exchange Programme
Total F.K NORWAY				1,674,213.75	
UNDP	22.12.09	Standard Chartered, Banani Booth	Current Account 01-6271472-01	896,696.00	EICVD Project
Total UNDP				896,696.00	

5.00 Significant Accounting Policies:

- In view of non-profit nature of the organization, Receipts and Payments Statement representing Grants for the stated object of TIB is shown as receipts and all expenditure including capital expenditure is shown as expenses.
- The financial statements have been prepared on cash basis except the Outstanding Bills, Payable to staff against EL, Payable to staff against EOCB, Payable to staff against Provident fund and Payable to staff against Gratuity.
- Fixed assets are treated as expenditure and accordingly no depreciation charged on the project's assets.
- Figures have been throughout rounded off to the nearest Taka.
- Previous years' figures have been rearranged whenever it necessary to conform current years presentation.

Amount in Taka	
2009	2008

6.00 Cash in Hand

General fund
Making Waves (NIP Phase-II)
*Paribartan - Driving Change Project
Cash at CCC offices (Annexure-1)

84,422	76,976
-	151,345
747,167	-
130,196	59,601
961,785	287,922

* On December 31, 2009 actual Cash in hand of Paribartan-Driving Change Project was taka 250,167. A Cash Cheque of Taka 497,000 was kept for withdrawal to purchase Train Ticket for staff convention, which was withdrawn from bank on January 06, 2010.

7.00 Cash at Bank

Standard Chartered Bank
MW Project/Paribartan - Driving Change

A/C # 01-6271472-01
A/C # 01-6271472-02
A/C # 01-6271472-03
A/C # 02-6271472-01
A/C # 02-6271472-02
A/C # 02-6271472-04
Sonali Bank A/C No.33003921
Cash at Bank -CCC's offices (Annexure-1)

915,675	55,762
8,603,195	1,201,259
260,927	232,764
20,837,414	5,000,000
-	-
24,156,341	-
9,466,696	1,486,274
2,116,441	535,327
General fund	
A/C # 01-6271472-04	369,447
A/C # 02-1825232-01	3,587,442
A/C # 01-1098829-01	197,564
A/C # 18-1825232-01	177,230
A/C # 18-1825232-02	12,497,063
Cash at Bank -CCC's offices	23,905
83,209,340	38,275,643

8.00 Advances

- A. Opening balance of office rent advance
Add: Paid for this period
Less: Adjusted during this period
Closing balance of office rent advance
B. Advance Against Travel
C. Advance to staff from Staff Welfare fund
Closing Balance (A+B+C)

-	410,420
8,681,000	1,383,000
1,981,453	1,793,420
6,699,547	-
213,700	-
25,000	100,000
6,938,247	100,000

9.00 Current Liabilities

General fund
Outstanding Bills
Payable to staff against EL
Payable to Staff Against EOCB
Payable to staff against Gratuity
Payable to staff against PF
Making Waves (NIP Phase-II)
Outstanding Bills
Paribartan - Driving Change Project
Outstanding Bills
Payable to staff against EL
Payable to staff against Gratuity
Payable to staff against PF
Total Current Liabilities

1,092,074	402,783
3,759,294	6,791,641
-	16,569,528
2,566,522	-
6,136,566	-
-	771,478
11,664,392	-
31,248	-
21,735	-
73,776	-
25,345,607	24,535,430

	Amount in Taka	
	2009	2008
10.00 Grant		
Paribartan - Driving Change Project		
The UK Department for International Development (DFID)	65,435,582	-
The Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC)	58,000,000	-
The Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida)	45,296,771	-
The Embassy of Denmark(EoD)	46,084,000	-
Making Waves (NIP Phase-II)		
The UK Department for International Development (DFID)	21,757,883	79,509,964
The Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida)	-	13,007,270
The Danish International Development Assistance (DANIDA)	-	-
The Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD)	-	21,537,075
General fund		
Square Pharmaceuticals Ltd. -IJ Award	100,000	100,000
Other Projects		
TI-WIN Workshop	-	582,008
TI-CRINIS	248,332	861,707
TI-GCR	34,618	39,280
TI-Plain Language	21,636	23,725
TI-UNCAC	-	49,912
TI-Humanitarian	54,654	-
UNDP-CCPPR	-	5,512,488
UNDP-Jago Manush	-	2,724,800
UNDP-EPT & CRC	-	4,791,500
FK Norway Exchange Programme	1,674,214	-
Manusher Jonno (Seminar on Citizen Charter)	29,000	-
TI-NIS South Asia	103,661	-
NGO Governance Programme (BRAC, MJ, Oxfam)	1,100,000	-
TI-Gender Audit	308,920	-
UNDP-EICVD	896,696	-
Travel Reimbursement	196,094	912,226
Total Fund received	241,342,061	129,651,955
11.00 Membership subscription		
Individual members	20,100	16,300
Life Members	5,000	55,000
	25,100	71,300
12.00 Other Income		
Bank Interest	274,624	384,757
Paribartan - Driving Change Project		
Mother A/C	21,088	-
Sida	87,856	-
DANIDA	7,681	-
CCC bank interest	1,552	-
Making Waves (NIP Phase-II)		
Mother A/C	-	132,402
Expenditure A/C-MW	-	-
Sida	-	32,514
DFID-MW	54,872	-
NORAD	-	27,563
CCC bank interest-MW	1,572	17,643
General fund		
Staff Benefit Account	-	123,910
General Fund	100,003	50,725

	Amount in Taka	
	2009	2008
Paribartan - Driving Change Project		
Received from CCC for publication	7,000	-
Sale of old Newspaper	17,249	-
Received against Photocopy	204	-
Received against Telephone	854	-
Received against Vehicle usages	18,788	-
Making Waves (NIP Phase-II)		
Received against Insurance Premium	115,387	-
Received against expenditure	56,476	-
MW-Others	92,093	6,900
General fund		
GF-Others	43,533	-
Sale of Publication	-	17,240
Compensation Received against damage of Computer	2,041	-
Received from Members against ID Card	2,900	-
Received against Vehicle usages	2,115	-
Sale of Old Newspaper	16,881	36,378
Sale of unused material	2,400	9,823
Tyre Sale	-	3,900
Member Contribution for Aila Victim	6,555	-
Staff Contribution for Aila Victim	190,569	81,551
Staff Contribution for Sidr victim	-	8,079
Staff Contribution for publication	-	83,040
Received for Organizing Event in CCC	-	10,000
Received against personal use of vehicle/telephone	-	17,151
Received against expenditure	65,229	28,000
Received against event participation	-	15,230
Received from GF Against Bank Interest	-	111,519
Received against Insurance Premium	-	9,257
Total:	914,898	822,825
13.00 Making Waves : NIP Phase-II Project		
i) Committees of Concerned Citizens (CCCs) (13.1)	10,246,165	45,790,619
ii) Advice and Information Centers (AICs) (13.2)	1,036,550	5,363,540
iii) Research and Documentation Centre (RDC) (13.3)	3,475,456	12,504,572
iv) Advocacy and Campaigning (AC) (13.4)	3,235,858	19,281,998
v) Dhaka Cost Centre (DCC) (13.5)	9,276,543	37,221,888
	27,270,572	120,162,617
13.1 Committees of Concerned Citizens (CCCs)		
a) Personnel		
Director Programme	-	-
Senior Programme Officers	508,187	2,001,863
Programme Officers	1,130,188	4,385,516
Assistant Programme Officers	2,445,172	9,857,518
Support staff	828,970	3,269,073
Overtime	176,990	566,334
Group Insurance & Annual Leave	512,981	1,090,188
End of contract benefit	1,125,320	2,250,328
Recruitment cost	-	13,416
Total Personnel	6,727,808	23,434,236

Amount in Taka		
	2009	2008
b) Travel (transport, food, subsistence etc.)	436,024	2,841,090
c) Operating Cost		
Rent	522,100	1,826,914
Utilities	60,382	199,301
Telephone/Fax	142,462	645,977
Postage	39,870	109,333
Stationery/Supplies	134,245	657,934
Internet Charge	187,408	684,280
Fuel & Maintenance	-	8,977
Books and periodicals	85,354	473,111
Conveyance (local)	63,209	295,825
Repairs & Maintenance	141,343	462,912
Bank Charges	3,993	9,086
Total Operating Costs	1,380,366	5,373,650
d) Equipment		
Computers, UPS, Printers	-	7,200
Furniture	2,200	28,027
Insurance for Equipment	-	44,686
Total Equipment	2,200	79,913
e) CCC members' capacity building		
Workshops/seminars	1,112,052	4,494,423
Overseas exposure visit for CCC members	-	900,481
Conventions	-	4,393,576
Volunteer & Members meeting	241,275	1,180,472
Local Training for CCC Members	3,570	847,764
Total CCC members capacity building	1,356,897	11,816,716
f) Staff Training		325,221
g) Technical Support/Consultancy		
Printing & Publication	333,640	728,744
Internship Programme	-	25,000
Temporary field workers fees/Report card survey	9,230	1,166,049
Total Technical support/consultancy	342,870	1,919,793
Total Committees of Concerned Citizens (a+b+c+d+e+f+g)	10,246,165	45,790,619
13.2 Advice and Information Centre (AIC)		
a) Personnel		
Programme Officers	115,351	586,621
Assistant Programme Officers	379,619	1,480,327
Group Insurance & Annual Leave	49,283	173,583
End of contract benefit	92,822	173,649
Total Personnel	637,075	2,414,180
b) Travel (transport, food, subsistence etc.)	77,780	310,941

Amount in Taka		
	2009	2008
c) Operating Cost		
Rent	127,800	398,995
Telephone/Fax	66,798	230,908
ISP fees	20,823	82,178
Postage	4,307	13,025
Stationery/Supplies	25,118	126,391
Books and periodicals	16,886	114,061
Meeting expenses	120	11,810
Conveyance (local)	7,908	40,371
Total Operating Cost	269,760	1,017,739
d) Equipment		
Furniture	3,000	54,926
Books	-	4,591
Total Equipment	3,000	59,517
e) Staff Training		8,768
f) Technical Support/Consultancy		
Campaign/Publicity	34,552	342,366
Honorarium for guest advisor	-	208,614
Fact sheet preparation	1,300	95,596
Information Communication (Youth)	-	822,252
Printing	-	54,804
Satellite AI-Desk	13,083	28,763
Total technical support/consultancy	48,935	1,552,395
Total Advice and Information Centre (a+b+c+d+e+f)	1,036,550	5,363,540
13.3 Research and Documentation Centre (RDC)		
a) Personnel		
Senior Research Officers	323,138	1,272,934
Research Officers	943,815	3,415,367
Assistant Research Officers	613,053	3,169,522
Assistant Library Officer	-	269,711
Research Assistants	62,727	229,612
Group Insurance & Annual Leave	140,446	494,229
End of contract benefit	618,518	1,121,057
Recruitment cost	32,940	30,038
Total Personnel	2,734,637	10,002,470
b) Travel (transport, food, subsistence etc.)	72,137	971,509
c) Publication and Presentation		
Indices, reports and monographs print cost	-	3,511
Report Printing	73,150	-
Presentation (seminars, Web site, etc.)	246,299	305,859
Total Publication and Presentation	319,449	309,370
d) Staff Training		47,220

		Amount in Taka	
		2009	2008
e)	Attending Regional & International Conferences	-	-
f)	Technical Support/Consultancy		
	Diagnostic and analytical research	148,719	928,232
	Other Research	88,514	14,377
	University Fellowship	112,000	112,000
	Nationwide survey	-	114,394
	Internship programme	-	5,000
	Total technical support/consultancy	349,233	1,174,003
	Total Research Cost (a+b+c+d+e+f)	3,475,456	12,504,572
13.4	Advocacy and Campaigning (AC)		
a)	Personnel		
	Senior Programme/Advocacy Officers	309,170	777,000
	Programme/Advocacy Officers	845,534	3,769,940
	Assistant Programme/ Advocacy Officers	309,261	1,662,462
	Advocacy Assistant/ Programme Organizer	88,579	543,258
	Group Insurance & Annual Leave	106,107	341,085
	End of contract benefit	420,532	837,539
	Recruitment Cost	32,940	
	Total Personnel	2,112,123	7,931,284
b)	Travel (transport, food, subsistence etc.)	17,949	870,191
c)	Publication	472,143	1,559,716
d)	Advocacy & Campaigning		
	Mobile theatre	50,512	1,175,893
	Poster	-	138,800
	Billboard	-	1,792,868
	TV Spots	-	287,500
	TV spots demonstration	25,514	2,841,927
	TV programme production	-	45,530
	Concert/Musical Event	276,755	-
	Total Advocacy & Campaigning	352,781	6,282,518
e)	Advertisement & Award		
	Newspaper Advertisement	-	69,200
	Journalism Award	-	260,820
	Debate	-	515,807
	Cartoon	368	603,574
	Total Advertisement & Award	368	1,449,401
f)	Staff Training	-	470,882
g)	Seminar/workshops/FGD/meetings		
	Local Seminars/Workshops	191,410	478,294
	Cultural Alliance	-	67,420
	Day Observance	82,456	-
	Events for Youth	6,628	-
	National Seminar/Workshops	-	172,292
	Total Seminar/workshops/FGD/meetings	280,494	718,006
	Total Advocacy Costs (a+b+c+d+e+f+g)	3,235,858	19,281,998

		Amount in Taka	
		2009	2008
13.5 Dhaka Cost Centre			
a) Personnel			
Executive Director	576,428	2,266,214	
Director - Administration & Finance	352,897	1,430,563	
Senior Managers	1,023,097	3,547,335	
Managers	1,379,335	4,605,286	
Assistant Manager	661,800	2,699,025	
Executive Assistant	-	142,393	
Assistants	109,938	808,492	
Drivers	209,285	825,995	
Office Hands	319,198	1,438,169	
Security Service	21,144	86,134	
Overtime	189,807	679,580	
Group Insurance & Annual Leave	381,286	1,067,709	
End of contract benefit	1,097,177	2,326,878	
Recruitment cost	-	54,841	
Total Personnel	6,321,392	21,978,614	
b) Travel (transport, food, subsistence etc.)			
	138,595	1,405,554	
c) Operating Costs			
Office Rent	659,500	3,301,835	
Utilities	477,871	2,139,987	
Telephone/Fax	179,939	752,601	
Broadband/Internet service	91,313	334,810	
Postage	49,154	32,254	
Printing	213,712	1,050,391	
Stationery/Supplies	201,253	675,184	
Books and periodicals	41,507	144,683	
Vehicle hire	6,536	63,094	
Fuel & Maintenance	289,957	1,079,459	
Conveyance (local)	8,585	48,046	
Repairs & Maintenance (Equipment & Furniture)	64,133	168,947	
Repairs & Maintenance (Information Technology)	151,955	221,868	
Audit Fees	215,050	71,125	
Tax on Bank Interest	-	19,247	
Tax Imposed on Project Fund	-	152,174	
Currency Exchange Loss	1,277	-	
Bank Charges	57,980	184,832	
Total Operating Costs	2,709,722	10,440,538	
d) Equipment			
Office Furnishing & Furniture	4,300	36,136	
Network Installed cost	-	58,300	
Software	-	212,944	
Computers	-	29,872	
Multimedia Projector	-	69,000	
CD Writer	-	6,200	
Audio Equipment Set	9,000	-	
Mobile telephone with set	-	27,269	
Fire fighting & Security Service equipment	1,324	23,232	
Fax Machine	283	12,292	
PABX set & system	-	41,125	
Insurance for equipment	1,927	170,552	
Total Equipment	16,834	686,922	

Amount in Taka		
2009	2008	
e) Staff Training	-	638,581
f) Attending TI AGM, International Conference by Trustees, CCC members, Staff members	-	77,625
Total TI International conference exp.	-	77,625
g) Technical Support & Consultancy		
Advisor's/ Consultant's Honorarium	90,000	183,500
Staff Convention	-	1,810,554
Total Technical Support & Consultancy	90,000	1,994,054
Total Dhaka Cost Centre (a+b+c+d+e+f+g)	9,276,543	37,221,888
14.00 Paribartan:Driving Change Project		
i) Local Level Research and Campaigning (LLRC) (14.1)	71,030,029	-
ii) National Level Research and Policy (NLRP) (14.2)	21,273,019	-
iii) National Level Communication and Outreach (NLCO) (14.3)	25,922,369	-
iv) Institutional Strengthening and Programme Support (ISPS) (14.4)	38,006,013	-
	156,231,430	-
14.1 Local Level Research and Campaigning (LLRC)		
a) Personnel		
Director Programme	-	-
Senior Programme Managers	2,122,052	-
Programme Managers	6,639,395	-
Area Managers	12,934,628	-
Assistant Programme Officers	369,511	-
Associates	4,072,658	-
Drivers	528,180	-
Office Assistants	3,724,536	-
Overtime	483,243	-
Recruitment cost	283,575	-
Total Personnel	31,157,778	-
b) Travel (transport, food, subsistence etc.)	2,597,608	-
c) Operating Cost		
Operating Cost for CCC offices		
Office Rent	2,076,410	-
Utilities	144,140	-
Telephone/Fax	206,514	-
Postage	36,855	-
Photocopy	144,095	-
Stationery/Supplies	623,536	-
Fuel & Maintenance	53,325	-
Books and Periodicals	266,032	-
Cleaning Service	823,687	-
Conveyance (local)	205,367	-
Repairs & Maintenance (F&E)	264,972	-
Bank Charges	643	-
Operating Cost for Dhaka offices		
Office Rent	1,031,804	-

Amount in Taka		
2009	2008	
Printing	383,037	-
Utilities	409,209	-
Telephone/Fax	472,206	-
Postage	65,605	-
Stationery/Supplies	168,549	-
Internet Service	705,705	-
Fuel & Maintenance	284,586	-
Vehicle Hire	2,921	-
Books and periodicals	15,893	-
Canteen Service	11,594	-
Cleaning Service	16,399	-
Conveyance (local)	8,491	-
Repairs & Maintenance (F&E)	47,960	-
Repairs & Maintenance (IT)	199,288	-
Security Service	19,285	-
Total Operating Costs	8,688,108	-
d) Equipment		
Furniture & Equipment for CCCs		
Motorcycles	1,180,000	-
Furniture & Fixture	1,140,312	-
Digital Recorder	171,000	-
IT Hardwares	797,026	-
Software	1,230,898	-
Telephone Line & Set	123,338	-
Bicycle	4,800	-
Generator/IPS	1,139,100	-
Digital Still Camera	748,800	-
Furniture & Equipment for Dhaka Office		
Office Furnishing & Furniture	2,465,336	-
Fire Fighting & Security Service Equipment	215,248	-
Air Conditioners	881,750	-
IT Hardwares	2,400,440	-
Generator/IPS	193,572	-
Video Camera	15,580	-
Network Installation	902,569	-
Insurance for Equipment	32,984	-
Total Equipment	13,642,753	-
e) Capacity Building of CCC, YES & Partners		
Convention	6,859,109	-
Total CCC members capacity building	6,859,109	-
f) Staff Training	888,373	-
g) Activity Cost		
Issue Based Activity Cost		
AI Desk & YES	3,410,139	-
Baseline Survey	1,572,595	-
Education	530,000	-
Health	74,627	-
Local Government	238,917	-

Amount in Taka		
	2009	2008
Other Activity Cost	313,707	-
Regular Activity Cost	1,056,315	-
Total Activity Cost	7,196,300	-
Total LLRC Cost (a+b+c+d+e+f+g)	71,030,029	-
14.2 National Level Research & Policy		
a) Personnel		
Senior Fellows	1,641,523	-
Fellows	5,092,537	-
Assistant Fellows	5,616,089	-
Office Assistants	407,447	-
Overtime	85,796	-
Recruitment cost	59,795	-
Total Personnel	12,903,187	-
b) Travel (transport, food, subsistence etc.)	813,145	-
c) Furniture & Equipment		
Motorcycles		
Office Furniture & Furnishing	2,655,515	-
Fire Fighting & Security Service Equipments	394,890	-
Digital Still Camera	46,066	-
IT Hardwares	596,786	-
Software	572,091	-
Video Camera	15,580	-
Network Installation	250,653	-
Insurance for Equipment	16,108	-
Total Equipment	4,547,689	-
d) Operating Cost		
Office Rent	1,070,020	-
Printing	110,372	-
Utilities	431,415	-
Telephone/Fax	225,009	-
Postage	51,902	-
Stationery/Supplies	149,344	-
Internet Service	74,631	-
Fuel & Maintenance	217,115	-
Vehicle Hire	1,399	-
Books and Periodicals	25,924	-
Cleaning & Canteen Service	44,460	-
Conveyance (local)	7,000	-
Repairs & Maintenance (F&E)	63,455	-
Repairs & Maintenance (IT)	50,470	-
Security Service	19,264	-
Total Operating Cost	2,541,780	-
f) Staff Training	185,105	-
i) Activity Cost		
Diagnostic Study	138,253	-
NIS-Corruption Database	3,800	-

Amount in Taka		
	2009	2008
NIS-Court Watch	1,210	-
NIS-Parliament	113,250	-
NIS-Cross Country Research	2,150	-
NIS-Fact Finding	23,450	-
Total Activity Cost	282,113	-
Total NLRP Cost (a+b+c+d+e+f)	21,273,019	-
14.3 National Level Communication & Outreach		
a) Personnel		
Director(O&C)	1,087,063	-
Senior Programme Managers	1,605,829	-
Programme Managers	2,643,964	-
Assistant Managers	2,184,696	-
Associate(O&C)	134,738	-
Office Assistant	486,458	-
Overtime	106,617	-
Recruitment Cost	34,336	-
Total Personnel	8,283,701	-
b) Travel (transport, food, subsistence etc.)	365,571	-
c) Furniture & Equipment		
Motorcycles		
Office Furniture & Furnishing	1,991,636	-
Fire Fighting & Security Service Equipments	205,247	-
Air Conditioner	2,010,390	-
Digital Still Camera	46,067	-
IT Hardwares	651,161	-
Software	362,707	-
Video Camera	31,160	-
Network Installation	235,933	-
Insurance for Equipment	12,273	-
Total Equipment	5,546,574	-
d) Operating Cost		
Office Rent	840,738	-
Printing	183,060	-
Utilities	334,696	-
Telephone/Fax	158,124	-
Postage	63,118	-
Stationery/Supplies	137,189	-
Internet Service	98,755	-
Fuel & Maintenance	214,687	-
Vehicle Hire	1,462	-
Books and Periodicals	26,043	-
Cleaning & Canteen Service	46,106	-
Conveyance (local)	13,037	-
Repairs & Maintenance (F&E)	47,944	-
Repairs & Maintenance (IT)	42,022	-
Security Service	19,275	-
Total Operating Cost	2,226,256	-

Amount in Taka		
	2009	2008
e) Staff Training	196,520	-
f) Activity Cost		
YES Friends&AI Desk	437,118	-
Day Observance	15,115	-
Health	255	-
Investigative Journalism	213,208	-
Media Campaign	4,533,431	-
Membership	85,980	-
Outreach Events	2,683,148	-
Press Conference	42,996	-
Publication	1,287,284	-
RTI	5,212	-
Total Activity Cost	9,303,747	-
Total NLCO Costs (a+b+c+d+e+f)	25,922,369	-
14.4 Institutional Strengthening & Programme Support		
a) Personnel		
Executive Director	2,390,468	-
Director - Finance & Administration	1,588,880	-
Senior Managers(A&F, SMIT,SMT,SMG,SMHR)	5,058,271	-
Managers	7,777,023	-
Assistant Managers (A & F)	3,790,479	-
Associates (Front desk,Admin,IT)	1,808,652	-
Drivers	673,115	-
Office Assistants	498,696	-
Overtime	337,428	-
Recruitment cost	106,154	-
Total Personnel	24,029,166	-
b) Travel (transport, food, subsistence etc.)	748,248	-
c) Operating Costs		
Office Rent	892,019	-
Utilities	350,098	-
Telephone/Fax	282,531	-
Broadband/Internet service	133,092	-
Postage	66,023	-
Printing	172,661	-
Stationery/Supplies	192,153	-
Books and periodicals	13,387	-
Vehicle hire	306	-
Cleaning & Canteen Service	46,107	-
Fuel & Maintenance	366,244	-
Conveyance (local)	48,162	-
Repairs & Maintenance (Equipment & Furniture)	57,782	-
Repairs & Maintenance (Information Technology)	65,067	-
Security Service	19,274	-
Tax on Bank Interest	11,662	-

Amount in Taka		
	2009	2008
Tax on Project Fund	88,483	-
Bank Charges	188,040	-
Total Operating Costs	2,993,091	-
d) Equipment		
Office Furnishing & Furniture	2,445,996	-
IT Hardwares	1,819,129	-
Network Installed cost	625,425	-
Software	784,129	-
Vehicles	2,270,157	-
Multimedia Projector	171,500	-
Digital Still Camera	46,067	-
Video Camera	15,580	-
Air conditioners	634,860	-
Mobile telephone with set	30,650	-
Fire fighting & Security Service equipment	264,865	-
PABX set & system	303,075	-
Insurance for equipment	15,341	-
Total Equipment	9,426,774	-
e) Staff Training	592,884	-
f) Technical Support & Consultancy		
Advisor's/Consultant's Honorarium	215,850	-
HR/Administrative Manuals	-	-
Staff Convention	-	-
Total Technical Support & Consultancy	215,850	-
Total ISPS (a+b+c+d+e+f)	38,006,013	-
15.00 General Fund		
Tax on Interest	15,487	17,464
Tax Imposed on Project Fund	169,302	-
meeting Expense	-	3,271
Local Conveyance	-	135
Member ID Card Expenses	2,550	-
Postage	1,998	593
Incidental Cost	-	5,000
Bank charges	12,617	2,212
Other expenses	2,808	-
Total:	204,762	28,675
16.00 Investigative Journalism Award (Funded by Square Pharmaceuticals Ltd.)		
Awards	100,000	-
Total:	100,000	-
17.00 TI-WIN Workshop		
Meals & Accommodation of Resonal Participants	-	2,100
Per diem & Meals for National Participants	-	-
Total:	-	2,100
18.00 TI-CRINIS Project		
Country Strategy Management	226,519	180,073
National Chapter Management	50,183	1,650
Research & Field Work	563,638	-
Total:	840,340	181,723

Amount in Taka		
	2009	2008
19.00 CCPPR Project-UNDP		
Equipment	-	287,600
Focus Group Discussion	-	224,399
Field Survey	-	1,440,709
Key Informants Interview (KII)	-	6,175
National Seminar	-	453,956
Others	-	1,092,438
Overhead	-	729,589
Roundtable	-	1,002,115
Total:	-	5,236,981
20.00 EPT & CRC Project-UNDP		
Personnel	567,834	157,000
Programme Cost	1,403,022	1,228,245
Operating Cost	431,478	9,368
Travel	104,349	45,486
Total:	2,506,683	1,440,099
21.00 Jago Manush Project		
Capacity Development for civic engagement event	-	681,240
Capacity Development for formulating communication material	-	1,931,219
Total:	-	2,612,459
22.00 FK Norway Exchange Programme		
Admin Host Partner	59,361	-
Admin Sending Partner	35,298	-
Allowance (Home Country)	366,158	-
Allowance (Host Country)	250,613	-
Audit	20,000	-
Departure Grant	7,026	-
Equipments	75,000	-
Housing	213,283	-
Insurance	12,232	-
Language Tuition Course	27,380	-
Set up Grant	105,731	-
Travel (Home/host Country)	37,306	-
Travel to/from work	30,524	-
Travel to Pre Course	43,716	-
	1,283,628	-
23.00 NGO Governance Programme		
NGO Governance seminars	979,680	-
	979,680	-
24.00 International Travel		
PATC-Bangalore	-	50,080
FK-Norway Nepal	8,765	-
FK-Norway Thailand	127,459	-
Colombo-UNDP	-	95,915
Bali-TI	-	55,223
Australia-TI	-	116,446
Finland-TI	-	9,765
Malaysia-TI	52,342	79,646

Amount in Taka		
	2009	2008
Manila-TI	-	152,690
Stockholm-TI	-	131,847
Greece-TI	-	98,871
Greece-WB	-	10,757
Rumania-TI	56,477	92,312
Korea-TI	-	109,151
Germany-TI	39,815	-
Nepal-FK/TIN	17,184	-
Vietnam-TI	19,287	-
TI-Staff Dhaka visit	19,201	-
Total:	456,976	886,257
25.00 Other Expenses		
Expenses against Relief for SIDR Victims	-	46,108
Expenses against Relief for Aila Victims	156,555	-
Expenses against Contribution of Staff fund	37,960	635,433
Registration Renewal Fee	-	10,000
Paid to MW project against Bank Interest	-	111,519
Other Expenses	45,939	-
Other Projects		
Gender Audit	116,640	-
GTZ-Cartoon Exhibition	49,185	-
Manusher Jonno-seminar of Citizen Charter	29,000	-
TI-Plain Language Guide	26,954	-
TI-GCR	34,618	19,640
TI-UNCAC	-	44,921
	496,851	867,621

26.00 Budget:

Project wise detail budget and variance statements are available in the individual audited reports of those projects.

ANNEXURE 1

PARIBARTAN-DRIVING CHANGE PROJECT
SCHEDULE OF CLOSING BALANCE OF CCC OFFICE

Sl#	Name of CCC	Cash in Hand	Cash at Bank	Total	Remarks
1	Bagerhat	4,886	55,162	60,048	
2	Barisal	29,698	27,433	57,131	
3	Brahmanbaria	2,455	60,024	62,479	
4	Chakaria	1,397	57,050	58,447	
5	Chandpur	290	72,545	72,835	
6	Chapai Nawabganj	8,395	69,100	77,495	
7	Chittagong	232	34,424	34,656	
8	Comilla	2,522	70,758	73,280	
9	Faridpur	809	197,745	198,554	
10	Gazipur	2,056	24,298	26,354	
11	Jamalpur	1,477	73,369	74,846	
12	Jessore	7,249	18,342	25,591	
13	Jhalakati	2,889	25,833	28,722	
14	Jhenaidah	3,858	11,691	15,549	
15	Khulna	949	30,280	31,229	
16	Kishoreganj	1,759	22,120	23,879	
17	Kurigram	2,682	82,754	85,436	
18	Kushtia	1,900	85,634	87,534	
19	Lalmonirhat	3,988	46,916	50,904	
20	Madaripur	1,747	101,283	103,030	
21	Madhupur	2,914	16,054	18,968	
22	Muktagachha	322	70,979	71,301	
23	Munshiganj	3,354	81,182	84,536	
24	Mymensingh	1,900	73,356	75,256	
25	Nalitabari	3,540	77,910	81,450	
26	Natore	589	51,383	51,972	
27	Patiya	933	69,432	70,365	
28	Pirojpur	122	66,220	66,342	
29	Rajbari	2,610	108,795	111,405	
30	Rajshahi	587	51,500	52,087	
31	Rangpur	1,084	101,065	102,149	
32	Satkhira	2,940	42,909	45,849	
33	Savar	2,413	31,663	34,076	
34	Sreemangal	274	55,216	55,490	
35	Sunamganj	4,220	9,498	13,718	
36	Sylhet	21,156	42,518	63,674	
	Total	130,196	2,116,441	2,246,637	

ANNEXURE 1.1

GENERAL FUND
SCHEDULE OF CLOSING BALANCE OF CCC OFFICE

Sl#	Name of CCC	Cash in Hand	Cash at Bank	Total	Remarks
1	Bagerhat	-	500	500	
2	Barisal	-	500	500	
3	Brahmanbaria	-	500	500	
4	Chakaria	-	1,778	1,778	
5	Chandpur	-	500	500	
6	Chapai Nawabganj	-	500	500	
7	Chittagong	-	1,170	1,170	
8	Comilla	-	500	500	
9	Faridpur	-	500	500	
10	Gazipur	-	500	500	
11	Jamalpur	-	500	500	
12	Jessore	-	500	500	
13	Jhalakati	-	500	500	
14	Jhenaidah	-	500	500	
15	Khulna	-	500	500	
16	Kishoreganj	-	500	500	
17	Kurigram	-	500	500	
18	Kushtia	-	690	690	
19	Lalmonirhat	-	500	500	
20	Madaripur	-	1,000	1,000	
21	Madhupur	-	500	500	
22	Muktagachha	-	500	500	
23	Munshiganj	-	500	500	
24	Mymensingh	-	1,000	1,000	
25	Nalitabari	-	1,000	1,000	
26	Natore	-	500	500	
27	Patiya	-	1,767	1,767	
28	Pirojpur	-	500	500	
29	Rajbari	-	1,000	1,000	
30	Rajshahi	-	500	500	
31	Rangpur	-	500	500	
32	Satkhira	-	500	500	
33	Savar	-	500	500	
34	Sreemangal	-	1,000	1,000	
35	Sunamganj	-	500	500	
36	Sylhet	-	500	500	
	Total	-	23,905	23,905	

