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Annual Progress Report

UNDP Timor-Leste

Project ID: Anti-Corruption Project 00100646

Project Manager: Bernardino da Costa Pereira

Date of Report: 8 July 2019



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About the Project	Geographic coverage of the project
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project Title: Strengthening anti-corruption, transparency and accountability for sustainable development in Timor-Leste Award ID: 00096725 Web link: http://www.tl.undp.org/content/timor_leste/en/home/all-projects/enhancing-public-sector-accountability.html 	<p>National level coverage (Yes/No): Yes</p> <p>Number of districts covered: N/A</p> <p>Number of villages (suku) covered: N/A</p>
Strategic Results	Implementing/Responsible partner(s)
<p>UNDP Strategic Plan Outcome: ADVANCE POVERTY ERADICATION IN ALL ITS FORMS AND DIMENSIONS (SP OUTCOME 1)</p> <p>UNDP Strategic Plan Output: Institutions and systems enabled to address awareness, prevention and enforcement of anti-corruption measures to maximize availability of resources for poverty eradication (SP Output 1.2.3)</p>	<p>UNDP and Commission of Anti-Corruption Timor-Leste (CAC)</p>
<p>UNDAF Outcome: State institutions are more responsive, inclusive, accountable and decentralized for improved service delivery and realization of rights, particularly of the most excluded groups (UNDAF Outcome 4).</p>	<p>UNDP and CAC</p>
<p>UNDAF/CPAP Output: Public sector oversight, accountability and transparency institutions, mechanisms and processes strengthened (UNDAF Sub-Outcome 4.2 & CPD Output 3.2)</p>	<p>UNDP and CAC</p>
Project Budget (US\$)	Project Duration
<p>UNDP Contribution: N/A</p>	<p>Start Date (day/month/year): 9 July 2018 (Project Document Signed)</p>
<p>Government Contribution: N/A</p>	<p>End Date (day/month/year): 31 December 2019</p>
<p>Other Contributions: N/A</p>	Implementation Modality

Donor Contributions: Donor KOICA: \$350, 355.52	DIM
Unfunded: N/A	
Total project budget: \$350, 355.52	
Total approved budget for 2018: \$199,431.00 (2018 Annual Work Plan)	

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Commissioner
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Acronyms

CAC	Commission of Anti-Corruption
CPD	UNDP Country Programme Document (2015-2020)
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
DIM	Direct Implementation Modality
KOICA	Korea International Cooperation Agency
MLRPA	Ministry of Legislative Reform and Parliamentarian Affairs
PDHJ	Ombudsman for Human Rights and Justice
PMB	Project Management Board
PMO	Prime Minister's Office
SERVE	Service for Registration and verification of Entrepreneurs
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SDP	Strategic Development Plan of Timor-Leste (2011-2030)
SP	UNDP Strategic Plan 2018-2021
UNDAF	United National Development Assistance Framework of Timor-Leste (2015-2020)
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNODC	United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime

1. Executive Summary

The Constitution of the Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste stipulates that *sovereignty rests with the people* (Article 1, Section 2). Civil servants and governments are to serve the people so that the people shall live in prosperity and peace. The people should also make themselves literate with public affairs and hold their governments or public servants accountable in case of the mismanagement of public resources.

UNDP's new phase of the Anti-Corruption project (2018-2019) centers on the prevention of corruption through institutional strengthening and people's empowerment. The project assists the Commission of Anti-Corruption of Timor-Leste (CAC) in fulfilling its mandate on education and prevention. The project specifically targets civil servants on the national and municipal levels who work in risk areas such as procurement and business licensing procedures, as well as youth and the general public. The initiative directly contributes to the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 16: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions, and indirectly to the rest of the SDGs as transparency an intrinsic condition and cross-cutting issue for all development agenda.

The project launched at a time when the Government was in transition. This unstable political circumstance was followed by the absence of leadership in the CAC in the latter half of the year. All have significantly delayed the project implementation throughout the year. Against these challenges, the anti-corruption project has made efforts to build a partnership with key stakeholders and started coordinating planned activities wherever possible. The following shows the main achievements of the project during the reporting period:

- Strengthened cooperation and initiated technical coordination with the CAC prevention team, as well as key line ministries in relation to the public awareness activities to prevent corruption
- Broadcast one media campaign on a TV programme for citizen's awareness-raising on combatting corruption
- Strengthened the partnership with government counterparts and other non-governmental stakeholders such as the United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and Civil Society Organizations (CSO)

The VIII Constitutional Government has shown a commitment to preventing and combating corruption. The Ministry of Legislative Reform and Parliamentary Affairs, for example, initiated in November the national consultation process for Anti-Corruption Law that has been pending in the Parliament for several years. As of December, there have been some positive indications on the passage of both the state budget and the appointment of the CAC Commissioner in the Parliament. As the political situation stabilizes and the Government takes the lead on the cause, the project will bear more tangible results in 2019.

2. Background and Context

For the last sixteen years since the Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste has enacted the Constitution as an independent sovereign state, it has made great strides in promoting a governance that is transparent and accountable. The Government of Timor-Leste has established oversight institutions over the years, including the Office of the Inspector General, the Chamber of Auditors, a specialized criminal investigation agency, and the CAC. The CAC, a national institution with financial and administrative autonomy, was established in 2009 with the mandate to undertake preventive action and criminal investigations against corruption (Law No. 8/2009).

The state-building is an ongoing process for this young country. According to the Corruption Perceptions Index by Transparency International, Timor-Leste ranks 105 out of 180 countries in 2018, indicating a downgrade from the country's former rank of 91 in 2017. On the Open Budget Index, Timor-Leste was placed to a lower category from 'Limited Information Available (score 41/100)' in 2015 to 'Minimal Information Available (40/100)' in 2017. On the Resource Governance Index, Timor-Leste's scores have dropped from 70.5/100 in 2010 and 68/100 in 2013, to 49/100 in 2017. The Human Development Index shows that in 2016, 30.3 per cent of the population in Timor-Leste are living below the international poverty line.

The economy of the country is extensively dependent on the oil sector. Expanding the oil sector, without prospects of enhanced employment rates in a diversified economy landscape, would not eliminate poverty. A monolithic economy is highly likely to feed on the concentration of economic power, prone to wealth disparity, and vulnerable to becoming the source of corruption. The limited revenue base in addition to weak tax administration diminishes the government's ability to provide public goods and services for the poor.

Against this backdrop, the UNDP officially launched the anti-corruption project in July 2018 with the CAC as the primary counterpart. The project period covers two years (2018-2019), and the collaboration is centred on the preventive aspect of the CAC's mandate, such as strengthening the policy framework and tools, training, and media campaign. The objectives of the project are to enhance the transparency and accountability of government institutions at the national and municipal levels and raise awareness among citizens in Timor-Leste about the detrimental impact of corruption on development (See below the Section 3 for more information).

Since mid-2017, the political situation has not been favorable to the project implementation due to the Government's budget freeze, resulting from the minority status of the VII Constitutional Government. The Government was paralyzed for over a year without the state budget and plans. A snap general election was finally held in May 2018, with the new VIII Constitutional Government inaugurated in June as the majority coalition, where it submitted the Government Programmes and Budget to the Parliament in the following months. As of December 2018, the 2019 budget had not yet been approved.

Furthermore, the change of the government coincided with the leadership change of the CAC. The four-year tenure of the former Commissioner of the CAC expired in July 2018 and the new Commissioner was to be elected by the majority affirmative votes in the national parliament. As of December 2018, however, none of the candidates have won the majority, which resulted in the leadership absence for the last five to six months. The lack of the budget and decision-making authority of the national counterpart significantly affected the projects implementation.

3. Project summary and objectives

The goal of this project is to enable Timor-Leste to achieve sustainable peace and prosperity through strong institutions that deliver services in a more efficient, transparent, and inclusive manner to the people of Timor-Leste. The objective of this project is to enhance political will against corruption, mobilize citizens' commitment

against corruption, increase institutional capacities to address corruption and mismanagement, and improve transparency and accountability in the quality of service delivery of the public sector.

These goals and objectives are specified in the long-term outcome and short-term outputs of the project, including:

- A culture of transparency and rejection to corruption embedded in state institutions and citizens (Outcome)
- Anti-corruption policy developed and mechanisms established at the national and local levels to mitigate corruption in risk areas, such as procurement and investment licensing procedure (Output 1)
- Capacities of oversight institutions increased to promote corruption prevention and public-sector integrity (Output 2)
- National awareness and dialogue initiatives conducted to decrease the level of public tolerance for corruption as well as promote good governance and sustainable development (Output 3)

First, the project will support the development of an overall anti-corruption policy/strategy, coupled with capacity development initiatives for the national and municipal civil servants in the areas of procurement and taxation. Second, preventative mechanisms for enhancing public sector integrity will be developed in cooperation with public and private sector stakeholders. Third, greater civic engagement will be promoted through increased access to information and youth training initiatives.

The project is in line with the Timor-Leste Strategic Development Plan (2011-2030) as well as the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for 2015-2020. The former emphasizes building trust in government through delivering quality public service and promoting civil service values, while the latter focuses on the institutional strengthening in the oversight mechanism. The relevant outcomes and outputs of the UNDAF/Country Programme Document (CPD) include the following:

- State institutions are more responsive, inclusive, accountable and decentralized for improved service delivery and realization of rights, particularly of the most excluded groups (UNDAF Outcome 4)
- Public sector oversight, accountability and transparency institutions, mechanisms and processes strengthened (UNDAF Sub-Outcome 4.2 & CPD Output 3.2)

The mandate of the CAC includes both the preventive and responsive aspects of corruption, and therefore, through the partnership with them, the project can encompass both the public and private sectors as well as citizens. With this comprehensive and multi-stakeholder approach, the project envisions, in the longer-term, robust, transparent, and accountable government institutions and empowered citizens who can hold them accountable.

4. Narrative on Key Results Achieved in 2018

4.1 Progress towards the UNDAF/CPAP Outcome

Below are the UNDAF Outcome and CPAP Output Indicator related to the Anti-Corruption Project:

- % of people aware of accountability and oversight institutions and consider them effective (UNDAF Indicator 4.2.3 and CPAP Indicator 3.2.1)

To date, the CAC has published two corruption perception surveys in 2011 and 2015, the former of which was used as the baseline of the above indicator. The results of the survey are as shown below:

2011	2015
Of 1,040 respondents in all 13 municipalities,	Of 1,240 respondents in all 13 municipalities,

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 23.2 per cent are aware of the CAC and 74.3 per cent of them per cent consider it effective; • 26.3 per cent are aware of Ombudsman for Human Rights and Justice (PDHJ) and 61.7 per cent of them consider it effective; • 27.5 per cent are aware of the Prosecutor and 53.1 per cent of them consider it effective. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 61 per cent are aware of the CAC and 51.3 per cent of them consider it effective; • 49.1 per cent are aware of Ombudsman for Human Rights and Justice (PDHJ) and 34.5 per cent of them consider it effective; • 44 per cent are aware of the Prosecutor and 31 per cent of them consider it effective.
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The 2015 results show that public awareness of the oversight institutions has significantly improved. Particularly, after six years since its establishment, a little less than two third of the total population in the country is aware of the CAC, increased by nearly forty per cent as compared to 2011. The perception of these institutions' effectiveness has, however, notably decreased. No analysis as to this specific issue is found in the survey report.

Considering the results of other questions in the survey, the increase of the institutional awareness seems to have had an impact on the citizens' participation. According to the 2011 survey, only 2.6 per cent of the respondents had a household member who had reported a corrupt act of a public official within the past 12 months, and 37 per cent of them reported to their community leaders and only 7 per cent to the CAC. In 2015, however, 16 per cent of the respondents had a household member who had reported a corrupt act of a public official within the past 12 months, 54 per cent of which submitted their complaints to the CAC, followed by 52 per cent to community leaders. Presumably, the increase of these hands-on experiences with the oversight institutions might have affected the citizens' perception of their effectiveness.

4.2 Progress on Outputs

Below are the Project Output Indicators:

- National Anti-Corruption Strategy finalized and approved (Indicator 1.1)
- Municipality civil servants' awareness on ethics & integrity and regulations on procurement increased (Indicator 1.2)
- % of civil servants who deal with tax collection and licensing of foreign investment companies increased their knowledge on the prevention of corruption (Indicator 1.3)
- Manuals to promote integrity and inspectoral system in public sector developed and distributed to civil servants (Indicator 2.1)
- Integrity Pact for Procurement agreed by all stakeholders and its implementation in place (Indicator 2.2)
- Citizens' awareness of combatting corruption improved through outreach campaigns (Indicator 3.2)
- % of the participants whose knowledge on the prevention of corruption increased (Indicator 3.2)

The Development of the National Anti-Corruption Strategy

Despite the absence of the commissioner, the CAC cabinet office advocated for the formation of a working group comprising of line ministries and technical experts to develop the National Anti-Corruption Strategy with the Prime Minister's Office (PMO) and Ministry of Legislative Reform and Parliamentary Affairs (MLRPA) of the new government. As a result, the MLRPA has taken the lead on prioritizing legislation related to anti-corruption, enhanced cooperation with international agencies, and proposed a new commissioner to be elected as early as possible.

Hence, the new government has explicitly endorsed the development and enactment of the National Anti-Corruption Strategy and Anti-Corruption Law. Last November, the CAC and MRLAP organized a two-day national consultation workshop on the law, which has been pending in the parliament for several years. The workshop was facilitated by the UNODC and UNDP, the former of which has been a long-term partner with the CAC on developing Anti-Corruption Law and the investigative aspect of combatting corruption. The UNDP's partnership with CAC complements the one of the UNODC as the UNDP focuses on the preventive aspect.

Ethics and Integrity Training in Procurement for Municipal Civil Servants

The implementation of the activity was postponed to next year due to the absence of the commissioner. Without a commissioner, the CAC could not officially approve the activities in municipalities. In the meantime, however, the concept note for this initiative was developed, and technical coordination with municipal line ministries was initiated. The plan is to implement the activity soon after the appointment of a new commissioner.

Anti-Corruption Training for Civil Servants Dealing with Tax Collection and Licensing of Foreign Investment

The activity had to be also postponed as according to the CAC, it is recommended the commissioner to be part of the panel of speakers in such seminars involving other government agencies. The seminar will be coordinated with relevant ministries/departments working on taxation in Timor-Leste. The project and the CAC have informally communicated and shared information of the seminar initiative with the director of SERVE, Service for Registration and Verification of Entrepreneurs responsible for licensing and tax collection of foreign investment companies.

The Development of Manuals for Civil Servants on Values & Integrity and Inspectoral System

In the fourth quarter of 2018, the project had developed the TOR with the CAC and proceeded with the recruitment process for an international consultant to no avail. The applicants were unqualified, or the financial proposals were far beyond the budget. The project is consulting with the CAC and UNODC to access a pool of suitable candidates, delving into a possibility to consult with the anti-corruption agencies of other countries in the region. The recruitment process will recommence in 2019.

Drawing Consensus on the "Integrity Pact for Procurement"

The project was faced with challenges in forming a working group with relevant ministries due to the political situation and the absence of the CAC commissioner. The success of the implementation requires robust consultation and consensus building exercises to reach an agreement among the public and private sector agencies and stakeholders on transparency and accountability, as well as the quality of the public infrastructure tendering processes.

Media Outreach

A public advertisement to raise citizens' awareness of combatting corruption was broadcast on TVTL on 9 December 2018, celebrating the International Anti-Corruption Day. The media campaign delivered a message

particularly on allocating public subsidies. The texts were displayed during the morning and evening national news sessions, reaching Timorese citizens who have access to National TV broadcast.

The CAC also coordinated with TVTL and was fully prepared with two talk shows in December as all guest speakers had confirmed their participation. However, one of the programmes was cancelled at the last minute as two of the guests became abruptly unavailable. The other show was broadcast with the civil society member and CAC staff, primarily presenting the perspectives of the civil society.

Youth Training on Anti-Corruption

The CAC prevention team could not proceed with organizing the youth camp as the final approval authority in the CAC was absent. The plan is to invite youth representatives from several municipalities to the training course on various topics such as combatting corruption and how youth can engage in and contribute to preventing corruption. The project is planning to host the event in the first half of next year as soon as a new Commissioner is on board.

5. Cross Cutting Issues

5.1 Gender Equality, Women's Empowerment, and Social Inclusion

Gender inequality is deeply entrenched in the patriarchal society of Timor-Leste. Most women are poor and economically reliant on their male partners. Accountability and transparency in the public fund management and the provision of public services for the poor are significantly relevant to women's lives in this context. Although the project does not have such activities specifically targeting only women, it will ensure gender mainstreaming and women's participation in all activities, including the training courses planned for civil servants and youth.

5.2 Capacity Development and Sustainability

5.2.1 Capacity Development

The project components include the manual development and training on ethics, values and combatting corruption targeting civil servants, youth, and the public. In terms of the capacity development of the CAC, the project was designed by the CAC, and thereby the project is aptly embedded in the institution. The UNDP is assisting its implementation by bringing international standards and expertise where required.

5.2.2 Sustainability Strategy

As mentioned above, the agenda of the project is demand-driven as the CAC themselves programmed it as per their vision and needs. The project endeavors to utilize local expertise and retain the knowledge within the institutional memory of the CAC. The project will also strategically pursue the cost-sharing with the CAC for the implementation of concrete activities to avoid dependency.

5.3 South-South Cooperation

The CAC has already forged a strong partnership and exchange programmes with the counterparts in the region, such as Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Hong Kong, and South Korea. Regarding the development of

the manuals on value, integrity, and inspection and monitoring for civil servants, the CAC and UNDP will delve into the international expertise from these countries as well as through the UNODC and UNDP Regional Bureau.

6. Partnerships

The project team conducted the regular bi-weekly meeting with the CAC to manage the timelines of the project implementation and financial implication, and to obtain regular updates on the political situation. These regular meet-ups were critical to increasing the understanding and agreement on the project details. The UNDP also frequently communicates with anti-corruption experts in the UNDP Regional Bureau and United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime (UNODC). The project has also forged a strong partnership with CEPAD, one of the most active CSOs in the area.

Amidst the political instability, the project has remained relevant to the high-level government counterparts and major stakeholders in the area. The Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Legislative Reform and Parliamentary Affairs, the Ministry of Finance, and the National Procurement Commission have attended in the signing ceremony of the Project Document between the CAC, KOICA, and UNDP in July 2018. Concurrently, the UNDP and CAC's cooperation unit continued to build the partnership with the specific government partners relevant to the project implementation, including the MLRPA, SERVE, and the National Procurement Commission.

7. Lessons Learned/Implementation Issues and Challenges

The project was faced with severe challenges that were out of the hands of the project throughout the year. As the project is entirely embedded in the CAC, one and a half years of the political impasse since July 2017 made any risk management impractical. In addition, the delay in the appointment, and thus the absence, of the commissioner during the latter half of the year was very inopportune as it happened soon after the signing of the Project Document. Without the approval authority, the CAC was nearly paralyzed for any project implementation.

As of December 2018, however, the majority coalition government have had the Government Programme approved and is currently pursuing active budget discussions in the parliament. The debates around two candidates of the CAC Commissioner are ongoing with the prospect of another round of voting in the parliament. The partnership the project has forged with the new government and key stakeholders this year will help accelerate the project implementation in 2019.

Another challenge the project experienced was the limited pool of national experts in the area. As long as the local expertise and capacity exist, the UNDP sees various advantages in nationalizing the project implementation. It often helps the project have a better understanding of the local context and improve the sense of ownership, and therefore affects the sustainability of the project. The capacity for the nation-building is more likely to be built through the national staff being part of the process.

However, the number of national experts in the anti-corruption area is very limited in Timor-Leste, which makes the recruitment process harder for any activity implementation. With the tight budget the project is on, it is also challenging to hire international experts. To tackle the problem, the project has been and will continue to engage with the UNODC and UNDP Regional Bureau as well as the neighboring countries with good practices for assistance.

8. A Specific Story

N/A

9. Programmatic Revisions

Given the circumstances detailed above, the extension of the project period appears inevitable. The project will request a no-cost extension and budget revision, if need be, to the Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA) early next year.

10. Future Work Plan or Priorities for 2019

In 2019, the project will intensify its activities with the CAC, especially with its Departments of Prevention and International Cooperation. First, the project will facilitate the development process of the national anti-corruption strategy by bringing government actors from various line ministries and CSOs together to develop a strategy to combat corruption in Timor-Leste. Secondly, a series of workshops on the prevention of corruption will be organized with the target audiences including civil servants, private sector stakeholders, and the youth from three municipalities, Aileu, Ainaro and Suai. In addition to these, a workshop for the SERVE staff in Dili will be held on tax collection and licensing enterprises in April 2019. Thirdly, media plays an important role in raising awareness to prevent and fight against corruption. Four shows are planned to be hosted by the CAC and UNDP together with CSOs and broadcast on the Radio Television Timor-Leste, GMN TV and Education TV, so that the message can reach wider audiences, especially those living in rural areas. Finally, the project will provide technical assistance to the CAC through two international consultants. One will be responsible for the development of a training manual on integrity for public and education sectors and the other on the inspection and monitoring of public infrastructure. All of these plans and budgets will be shared at the Project Management Board Meeting as soon as a new CAC commissioner is on board.

11. Risk and Issue Logs

11.1 Risk Log Matrix

#	Description	Category (financial, political, operational, organizational, environmental, regulatory, security, strategic, other)	Likelihood of risk (scale of 1 to 5 with 5 being the most likely) A	Impact (scale of 1 to 5 with 5 being the highest impact) B	Risk factor (A x B)	Mitigation measures if risk occurs	Date risk is Identified	Last Updated	Status
1	Political unwillingness or intervention	political	3	3	9	The project was designed to focus on the preventive aspect to minimize the probability of political intervention.	innate	December 2018	As of December 2018, the new government shows its support to the cause.
2	Uncertainty of reaching an approval/consensus on the National Anti-Corruption Strategy and Integrity Pact	political	3	5	15	Engaging the relevant stakeholders at the earliest stage possible; selecting competent experts for the leading role of the process.	innate	December 2018	The process is only starting, and objections have not been raised. However, the risk is present given the past experiences of the CAC.
3	A limited number of national experts in the area	strategic	3	4	12	With the minimum budget the project is on, the project team is exploring the possibility to cooperate with the UNDP regional office, UNODC, or anti-corruption institutions of the countries in the region.	Q3 2018	December 2018	The discussion with UNODC is in deliberation.

11.2 Issue Log Matrix

#	Type	Date Identified	Description and Comments	Resolution measures recommended	Status of the issue	Status Change Date
1	Political instability and impasse	Beginning of 2018	The VII Constitutional Government was minority-led, which could not have the 2018 programme and budget passed in the parliament. The early election that was held in May 2018, resulted in the majority coalition.	The project continued to touch base and coordinate the planned activities with the relevant government and civil society stakeholders.	The leadership positions of the government have almost been filled, 2019 programme was approved, and budget is under discussion as of December 2018.	Ongoing
2	Absence of the CAC Commissioner	July 2018	The four-year tenure of the commissioner ended in July, and the position was left unfilled for the latter half of the year.	The project manager has been coordinating bi-weekly meetings with the CAC's Director Generals and Head of Departments to prepare for the project implementation.	The parliament is planning to run the votes second time to elect the commissioner in early 2019.	Ongoing

12. Progress against annual targets

Indicator	Baseline	Target	Data as of 2017	2018 Target	2018 Actual Data	Remarks
<p><i>CPD and IRRF Outcome indicator</i></p> <p><i>UNDAF and CPD Outcome/Output</i></p> <p>4.2 – Public Sector oversight, accountability and transparency institution, mechanisms and processes strengthened</p> <p>4.2.3 - % of people aware of accountability and oversight institutions and consider them effective</p>	<p>23.2% aware of ACC and 74.3% of them consider it effective;</p> <p>26.3% aware of PDHJ and 61.7% of them consider it effective; 27.5% aware of the Prosecutor and 53.1% of them consider it effective (Corruption Perception Survey 2011, Anti-Corruption Commission).</p>	<p>20% increase in awareness of institutions and 10% increase in their perceived effectiveness.</p>	-	-	<p>61% are aware of the CAC and 51.3% of them consider it effective;</p> <p>49.1% are aware of Ombudsman for Human Rights and Justice (PDHJ) and 34.5% of them consider it effective;</p> <p>44% are aware of the Prosecutor and 31% of them consider it effective (Corruption Perception Survey 2015, Anti-Corruption Commission).</p>	<p>The most recent perception survey conducted by CAC is in 2015.</p>



<p>Output indicators</p> <p><i>SP(IRRF) Output</i></p> <p>1.2.3- Institutions and systems enabled to address awareness, prevention and enforcement of anti-corruption measures to maximize availability of resources for poverty eradication</p> <p>1.2.3.1- Country has effective measures adopted to mitigate and remedy corruption risks A- at national level B- at sub-national level C- at sector level</p>	<p>Year:</p> <p>A- Yes (CAC and the Offices of the Inspector General) B – No C – No (2017)</p>	<p>Year:</p> <p>A- Yes B – Yes (in project pilot municipalities) C – No (2019)</p>	<p>Year:</p> <p>A- Yes B – No C – No (2017)</p>	<p>Year:</p> <p>A- Yes B – Yes (in project pilot municipalities) C – No (2018)</p>	<p>Year:</p> <p>A- Yes B – No C – No (2018)</p>	<p>The implementation is postponed.</p>
<p><i>Project Output Indicators</i></p> <p>Output 1 - Anti-corruption policy developed and mechanisms established at the national and local levels to mitigate corruption in risk areas, such as procurement and investment licensing procedure</p>			<p>Year:</p>	<p>Year:</p>		

1.1 National Anti-Corruption Strategy finalized and approved	0 (2017)	The National Anti-Corruption Strategy finalized and socialized (2019)	0 (2017)	National/international specialist recruited to draft CAC National Anti-Corruption Strategy (2018)	-	The implementation is postponed.
1.2 Municipality civil servants' awareness on ethics & integrity and regulations on procurement increased	64.2% of respondents believes corruption exists in procurement services (proxy baseline) (2015)	80% of participants knowledge and awareness increased in 4 Municipalities (2019)	-	80% of participants knowledge and awareness increased in 2 Municipalities (2018)	-	The implementation is postponed.
1.3 % of civil servants who deal with tax collection and licensing of foreign investment companies increased their knowledge on the prevention of corruption	N/A	80% of civil servant in the SERVE increase their knowledge on the prevention of corruption (2018)	-	80% of civil servant in the SERVE increase their knowledge on prevention of corruption (2018)	-	The implementation is postponed.
<u>Output 2</u> - Capacities of oversight institutions increased to promote corruption prevention						

and public-sector integrity						
2.1 Manuals to promote integrity and inspectoral system in public sector developed and distributed to civil servants	0 (2017)	Preventing corruption through inspection & monitored by civil engineer (2019)	0 (2017)	Two manuals developed and distributed in the government (2018)	-	The recruitment process will be reinitiated in 2019.
2.2 Integrity Pact for Procurement agreed by all stakeholders and its implementation in place (2019 Q1)	0 (2017)	Integrity Pact for Procurement implemented by all stakeholder (2019)	0 (2017)	Integrity Pact for Procurement agreed by all stakeholders (2018)	-	The implementation is postponed.
<u>Output 3</u> - National awareness and dialogue initiatives conducted to decrease the level of public tolerance for corruption as well as promote good governance						
3.1 Citizens' awareness of combatting corruption improved through outreach campaign	25% (% of people who do not know what corruption is) (2015)	15% (2019)	-	15% (2018)	-	The CAC's perception survey is expected to be published in 2019-2020.

3.2 % of the participants whose knowledge on the prevention of corruption increased	N/A	85% of the participants increased their knowledge on the prevention of corruption in the Youth Workshop (2018)	-	85% of the participants increased their knowledge on the prevention of corruption in the Youth Workshop (2018)	-	The implementation is postponed.
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13. Financial Information Summary Reporting Period: 1 January 2018 to 31 December 2018

Outcome/Output	Activities	Source of Funding (code)	Activity Budget (USD) (2018)	Expenditure of the current reporting period (USD)	Accumulated Expenditure by the current reporting period (USD)	% of delivery of the total activity budget
Outcome: A culture of transparency and rejection to corruption embedded in state institution and citizens						
Output 1: Key ministries' and Municipality civil servants' internal control mechanisms strengthened, and transparency and accountability mechanisms adopted at the national and local levels	1.1: Finalize the National Anti-Corruption Strategy	KOICA Fund (10712)	41,900	16,764	16,764	40%
	1.2: Conduct Awareness-raising seminars on ethics & integrity and regulations on procurement at all Municipalities					
	1.3: Conduct a seminar for civil servants (SERVE) on preventing corruption in the tax collection and licensing of foreign investment companies					
Output 2: Capacities of oversight institutions to promote corruption prevention and public sector integrity increased	2.1: Develop Manuals on value & integrity and inspection & monitoring for civil servants	KOICA Fund (10712)	82,600	3,749	3,749	5%
	2.2: Draw a consensus on the Integrity Pact for Procurement among stakeholders					
Output 3: Public commitment to address corruption and promote good governance and sustainable development strengthened through national awareness and dialogue initiatives	3.1 Broadcast TV/Radio talk shows on the prevention of corruption	KOICA Fund (10712)	24,400	11,856	11,856	49%
	3.2 Conduct a youth workshop on the prevention of corruption					

Project Management Unit	Staff Support, Admin, and Logistics	KOICA Fund (10712)	17,198	29,691	29,691	173%
	CO and HQs overhead	KOICA Fund (10712)	33,333	8,300	8,300	25%
Total			199,431	70,360	70,360	35%