

COMPONENT 2 – CONDUCT OF STAKEHOLDERS SUMMIT

This component aimed to obtain the commitment of the stakeholders from different sectors- government, civil society organizations, and business- to the NACPA.

Preparation for the Summit

The necessary preparations for the conduct of the Summit were undertaken as planned.

There was close coordination with the participants of the Validation Workshop/Expanded Working Group to ensure the attendance of the heads of offices, completion of the agency plan, and provision of materials for the planned exhibit area.

The invitations to stakeholders were sent out. This was addressed to the agency/organization head and signed by the Tanodbayan, who was previously the Anti-Corruption Czar.

The prepared draft program is composed of the opening program, a perspective setting, messages from CSC, COA, PAGC, and Chief Adviser of EC-OMB Corruption Prevention Project, the NACPA presentation, responses and commitments from the different sector representatives including the donor community, and the challenge of the Tanodbayan. The culminating activity of the summit would be the signing of a covenant of commitments.

There are two key presentation materials for the Summit. The first is on perspective setting – a presentation of on-going anti-corruption initiatives. The title of this presentation is Anti-Corruption Convergence Summit: A Convergence of Convergences. It presents the Philippines circa 2005 issues and concerns. There is a listing of convergence milestones and events and diagrams of convergences in individual sectors. It also identifies convergence of anti-corruption tools, strategies and goals.

The other presentation is the National Anti-Corruption Program of Action (NACPA). It states that fighting corruption is part of the larger good governance agenda. The material provides the background for the NACPA, which mentions the PDF and the agreements arrived at in the various PDF meetings. There is a discussion of the six tracks, the list of convergence process partners and the anti-corruption convergence process objectives. It shows the diagram of the unified NACPA process and the suggested next steps.

The draft covenant expresses commitment to support the process of NACPA, agree to do specific actions, and commit to pursue the aims of the covenant.

Some agencies have also agreed to provide materials for exhibit such as posters, books, brochures, etc. to showcase their various anti-corruption efforts.

Most of these preparatory activities were done from November to December 2005.

Summit Proper

The Anti-Corruption Convergence Summit, which was originally scheduled on December 16, 2005, was actually held on March 17, 2006 at the Crowne Plaza Galleria Manila, Ortigas Center from 8:00 am to 5:00 pm.

The Summit was designed to enable the participants to:

1. Agree on convergence as a strategy to fight corruption;
2. Adopt the National Anti-Corruption Program of Action (NACPA) as framework in the country's fight against corruption;
3. Surface key issues attendant to the drive against corruption; and
4. Determine priority areas/programs for implementation.

Overall, the participants totaled 242 including the Guest Speakers, organizers and the Gallery attendants. The participants were from the government agencies, constitutional bodies, legislative branch, judiciary, non-government organizations (NGO), academe, and the business sector. There were 41 participants from 20 departments, 47 participants from 23 attached agencies, 26 participants from the five constitutional bodies, 12 participants from the Judiciary and Legislative branches, 35 participants from the NGOs/academe and business sector, 8 from donor agencies, and 15 from the Media. The attendees included Secretaries, Undersecretaries, Assistant Secretaries, Directors, Executive Directors/Heads of Organizations, and Media Reporters. The List of Participants may be found in *Component II Attachment A*.

The program had eight main activities consisting of an Opening Program, Perspective Setting, Messages, Presentation of the National Anti-Corruption Program of Action (NACPA), A Challenge, Responses and Declaration of Commitments, the Signing of the Covenant of Commitments, and a Workshop of Issues and Priorities. The documentation of these program activities can be found in *Component II – Attachment B*.

The Summit was formally opened by the singing of "**The Prayer**" followed by the **National Anthem**. **Assistant Ombudsman Cyril Ramos welcomed the participants**. AO Ramos emphasized that the Summit would cap the different anti-corruption activities that have been going on in the last two years. A recount of some of these activities included the EU-OMB anti-corruption project, the SOLANA workshops, and UNDP assisted conference.

The opening message was delivered by **Hon. Nileema K. Noble**, the Resident Representative of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). Ms. Noble expressed UNDP's renewal of support and commitment to fighting corruption. She congratulated the stakeholders present for participating in this plan of action against corruption. The major impact of corruption according to her is on poverty; by how it hinders economic development, reduces social services, and fosters an anti-democratic environment. She recounted the evolving efforts of the UNDP in the areas of good governance and corruption prevention. Towards the end of her speech, she called on the participants to support the ratification of the UN Convention Against Corruption.

To set the proper perspective of the Summit, **Hon. Mary Ann Fernandez-Mendoza**, Executive Director of CESB made a presentation entitled: "**Towards Convergence of Anti-Corruption Efforts**". The presentation dwelt on anti-corruption milestones (among these are the: National

Conference on Anti-Corruption, SEAPAC meeting, and Philippine Development Forum), the GOP-UNDP Fostering Democratic Governance Program, the individual initiatives of government agencies, the legislative agenda, the efforts of the judiciary, the convergence of oversight agencies, the initiatives of the Civil Society Organizations, academe, business sector, and donors. She also highlighted the anti-corruption tools and strategies that have been used to date. She cited the need for convergence of government and non-government stakeholders. The NACPA, she said is envisioned to be the working document for integrating anti-corruption interventions and initiatives. The presentation materials of Hon. Mendoza is under *Component II – Attachment C*.

During the part of the program entitled **Messages: Sharing of Experiences in Implementing Anti-Corruption Programs** the convergence key stakeholders: COA, CSC, and PAGC gave the following statements:

- **Commissioner Reynaldo A. Villar** representing Chairman Guillermo Carague of COA recalled their participation in the Solana Covenant, the COA commitments to it, as well as the various anti-corruption initiatives they have undertaken. He said that one of their commitments is the issuance of memoranda on unliquidated cash advances. He also cited the efforts of the Commission such as the training of COA lawyers on field investigation, participation in Integrity Development Review (IDR), and exercise of disciplinary authority. He highlighted the initiative, which only COA has the authority on the review and drafting of the policy on irregular, unnecessary, excessive, extravagant and unconscionable expenditure (IUEE). A draft resolution declaring certain expenditures of government as IUEE is presently under the review and consideration of senior officials of the Commission according to Commissioner Villar. He reiterated COA's unrelenting commitment and support to the Solana Covenant.
- In the beginning of her message, **Civil Service Commission (CSC) Chair Karina Constantino-David**, said that every initiative that the government enters into is a promise. A promise creates expectations and when said expectations are not met, the result is cynicism. She talked about the anti-corruption efforts of the CSC and its results. For one, she emphasized assessment for integrity as a critical dimension in recruitment. She expressed her belief that majority of the people in government are clean, dedicated, and committed. She said she hopes this gathering would be more than a promise and turn this promise into action.
- **Chairman Constancia T. de Guzman of the Presidential Anti Graft Commission (PAGC)** presented the mandate of the Commission and the different activities they have undertaken to realize this. She made mention of the assistance provided by the OMB, Office of the President (OP), USAID, and other select agencies that enabled them to pursue anti-corruption efforts. She said the agencies under the executive branch were united under the Integrity Development Action Plan (IDAP). Chairman de Guzman elaborated the 22 doables under the IDAP and the strategies used to sustain them. She also cited the Commission's linkages with the other agencies especially in the conduct of lifestyle check. She said PAGC's involvement in the Lifestyle Check Coalition with 15 agencies and membership in the Inter-Agency Anti-Graft Coordinating Council paved the way for an enhanced investigative techniques and processes on this area. They also tapped the assistance of the Coalition Against Corruption

through the Transparency and Accountability Network and the Volunteer Against Crime and Corruption for the effective conduct of lifestyle check.

Chairman de Guzman observed that there is indeed a need to reach out to others, to all sectors of the society, in pursuing a concerted effort to address the problem of graft and corruption. She also said that the time is now since never before in our history had we seen such a high level of political will from the highest official of the land and a rising tide of public and private sector initiatives to fight corruption. Thus, she urged everybody to seize this opportunity to make convergence happen.

The next activity was the **Presentation of the National Anti-Corruption Program of Action (NACPA) by Assistant Ombudsman Mark Jalandoni.**

AO Jalandoni described the beginnings of NACPA, the process it underwent, and its policy frameworks. The convergence partners were identified and recognized. He stressed what NACPA would be able to do and its priority areas. The immediate tasks according to AO Jalandoni are the organization of a NACPA Secretariat in the Ombudsman, identification of priority initiatives based on NACPA key results areas, designing performance indicators and monitoring mechanisms, installation of social marketing mechanisms, and activating partnerships. For the presentation materials of AO Jalandoni see *Component II – Attachment C.*

The **Challenge: A Call to Unified Action issued by Tanodbayan Ma. Merceditas N. Gutierrez.** In her statement, Tanodbayan Gutierrez emphasized that unity is the singular element that makes a people achieve great ends but that it requires trust. She said unity is achieved when, despite our diversity of circumstances, we all look at the same direction. She said there is a need to examine one's heart and find out one's role in the current condition of the country and find a reason for a change of heart. Furthermore, she noted that our common goal is the liberation of our people from the debilitating clutches of corruption, which over the years has consigned this beautiful country into third world status. The Tanodbayan quoted the Nobel Laureate for Economics Amartya Sen's definition of development as expanding the real freedoms that a country's citizens enjoy. According to her, Mr. Sen has argued that freedom's opposite what he terms "unfreedom" has many manifestations among them, poverty, poor economic opportunities, social deprivation and neglect of public facilities. The Tanodbayan cited the effects of corruption in our country and the need to stem it. In this gathering, she believes that everyone present is driven by the same resolve that we must banish corruption from our midst. She said our people have the talents for wholesale advance and that we just need a clean, open and encouraging environment to do just that.

The NACPA, according to the Tanodbayan is the concrete translation of the convergence strategy. She exhorted everyone to support this united effort called NACPA with actual, honest-to-goodness effort, including the kind, which hurts in the beginning.

The challenge of the Tanodbayan generated **Responses and Declaration of Commitments** from the following personalities:

- **Senate President Franklin Drilon** for the Legislative Branch,
- **Executive Secretary Eduardo Ermita** for the Executive Branch,
- **Atty. Demaree Raval** for Senator Edgardo Angara-Legislative Branch,
- **Deputy Secretary-General and Chief Counsel Leonardo Palicte III** for House Speaker De Venecia-Legislative Branch,
- **Justice Teresita Leonardo-De Castro** for Sandiganbayan,
- **ULAP representative Monina Camacho** for Local Government Units,
- **Mr. Vincent Lazatin of TAN** for the Civil Society, and
- **Mr. Guillermo Luz of Makati Business Club** for the business sector.

All the respondents recognized the ills of corruption and the need to address this problem in the Philippines. They acknowledged the need for convergence to combat corruption and agreed to support the National Anti-Corruption Program of Action.

Senate President Drilon stated that poverty impedes development and an impeded development worsens the poverty of the Filipino people. He mentioned that in a recently conducted survey of the Singapore-based Political and Economic Risk Consultancy our country was ranked as the third most corrupt country in Asia, next to Indonesia and Vietnam. He also shared the findings of a survey entitled "Resisting Corruption in the Public Sector." It discusses the cultures of corruption and enumerates a number of simple measures in reducing corruption.

Congress, he said, has been at the forefront of active laws and programs to strengthen anti-corruption policies- the latest and the most significant is the enactment of the Government Procurement Act sponsored in the Senate by no less than Senator Edgardo J. Angara. He said that last year the only agency that got the highest increase was the Office of the Ombudsman – Php 600 Million. And this year, 2006, he is committing to the Office of Ombudsman Gutierrez that the Senate will support the increase of Php 300 Million in its budget.

Senate President Drilon gave assurance that he will take up on Monday with the Chair of Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, Senator Miriam Defensor-Santiago, to give top priority to the ratification of the Convention Against Corruption. Likewise, he made mention of the investigations being conducted in the Senate like the supposed Fertilizer scam and other big corruption cases.

He said that this *Anti-Corruption Convergence Summit* and the *National Anti-Corruption Program of Action* deserve the support of every sector of our society and to let him commit to the OMB that the Senate is ready to align its anti-corruption initiatives with those of the other sectors and government offices, and that they shall closely look at the program presented by the Office of the Ombudsman and see which of our existing laws and policies need to be realigned in accordance with the Programme of Action as presented by the Office of the Ombudsman.

Executive Secretary Eduardo Ermita congratulated the Office of the Ombudsman for spearheading the conduct of the Anti-Corruption Convergence Summit and commended the Development Academy of the Philippines for providing the technical support.

Corruption, according to Secretary Ermita is a disease that slowly eats away at the fabric of society, going against every grain of that which we hold as morally upright and true, creates a negative impact on the quality of goods and services delivered to the public, diverts resources from potential productive investments and stunts the country's economic and political maturity.

He observed that this Summit seeks to define where we want to go in our fight against corruption and strives to ensure that we are on the right course. He said that the National Anti-Corruption Program of Action will map out the best anti-corruption efforts as practiced in three major sectors of our society – the government, civil society, and the business community resulting in a multi-sectoral convergent action against corruption.

For this reason he said he is declaring, on behalf of all agencies and bodies under the Executive Department, to fully commit to the implementation of the NACPA once it is enforced. He will also fully subscribe to the 7 Ps that broadly classify the Anti-Corruption efforts into Policy Agenda, Prosecution, Prevention, Promotion of Integrity, Partnership, Performance Management, and Perception Management.

The Secretary suggested two tracks for guide to the workshop: First is to realize that the fight against corruption may be tough and second, to make sure that the NACPA embodies the essence of public service.

However, he emphasized the urgency of action on the matter because we cannot wait a minute longer to weed out corruption. He also observed that the fight against corruption is a fight that upholds public service and patriotism for the betterment of our country. And that it is not confined to soldiers alone but must hold true for everyone to make a difference.

Atty. Demaree Raval speaking for Senator Edgardo Angara, introduced the South East Asia Parliamentarians Against Corruption (SEAPAC) as fully committed to support the anti-corruption efforts of the OMB in this Anti-Corruption Convergence Process.

He recalled that the then Anti-Corruption Czarina of the Executive Branch, Ombudsman Gutierrez, sat down with the leadership of SEAPAC and discussed the possibility of aligning all the Anti-Corruption Initiatives undertaken by Government, Civil Society, the Business Sector and the Donor Community under one comprehensive strategic framework.

Atty. Raval assured the Tanodbayan that SEAPAC, with its members throughout the region of ASEAN, will be OMB's partner in pursuing the anti-corruption initiatives under the National Anti-Corruption Program of Action.

Deputy Secretary-General and Chief Counsel Leonardo Palicte III speaking for House Speaker De Venecia declared that corruption is the most common *degenerative* disease of governments, which is *endemic—not just* among the new countries—but all over the world.

He ventured that to curb corruption, the state must limit intervention in the economy, reform the electoral system, and build state capacity to achieve good governance.

As to what has been done, he said there have been *administrative* and *legislative* measures taken to *enhance* transparency and accountability in the public sector. In recent years, he recounted that Congress has raised—sharply—the legal sanctions against corrupt behavior—by enacting a law against ‘*plunder*.’ There is now the electronic procurement system, he said, and the legislative body has also increased the OMB budget to enable it to do its job effectively.

Nonetheless, he observed that the fight against political corruption is bound to be an *endless*, twilight struggle—not only in the new nations but everywhere in the world.

Justice Teresita Leonardo-De Castro of the Sandiganbayan explained that the Sandiganbayan is vested with jurisdiction over cases involving public officers, particularly over offenses committed by public officers in violation of the Anti-Graft and Corrupt Practices Act, the violations of the Code of Ethical Conduct for Public Officers, and the violations of certain provisions of our general laws, like the Revised Penal Code involving crimes committed by Public Officers in the performance of their official duties. In particular, she said, only high-ranking Government officials are under the jurisdiction of the Sandiganbayan, and private persons committing this crime, in conspiracy with these high-ranking government officials.

According to Justice De Castro, there are about 2,700 cases pending with the Sandiganbayan and that it has undertaken reforms in order to ensure that these cases pending with the Sandigannayan are decided with dispatch. Such reform, she said is the newly inaugurated automated Case Management and Information System (CAMIS), which will make the Sandiganbayan the first fully computerized court in the Philippines. With the CAMIS the Justices will be able to consider cases even if they are not sitting together in one room, monitor, and track cases. The system will also remind Justices about deadlines, or the reglimentary periods provided by the rules of court and the speedy trial act thereby enabling them to decide and resolve cases within the period provided for law and the rules.

Justice De Castro closed her response with the pledge of unity with and support to the Government Agencies and Non-Government Agencies fighting graft and corruption. She also pledged to ensure the credibility and integrity of our judicial process and court decisions.

ULAP Representative Monina Camacho, speaking for Governor Aumentado, introduced the Union of Local Authorities in the Philippines (ULAP) as the umbrella organization of 11 regular member leagues – among them League of Provinces, League of Vice Governors and League of Councilors and eight associate member leagues – the Midwife Association, the Nurses Association, and so forth.

She said Gov. Aumentado instructed her to relay to this body that the ULAP is adopting as one of its advocacies, the deployment of one resident Ombudsman in every province, in every urban city and every municipality, where we have to cluster municipalities considering the number of

municipalities. The ULAP will only be waiting for some guidelines, and on the aspect of honoraria or salaries, this can be entered into with a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) between the Ombudsman and the Union of Local Authorities in the Philippines.

Mr. Vincent Lazatin of TAN speaking for the Civil Society declared that they are very encouraged by the efforts being undertaken by the office of Ombudsman, under the leadership of Tanodbayan Merceditas Gutierrez, to bring together the key players in the anti-corruption campaign.

He said corruption is a problem that affects all sectors of society and that it is not “their” problem, it is all of ours therefore, it is up to all of us to work towards minimizing, if not eliminating it. He agrees with Civil Service Chair Karina David about the dangers of unfulfilled promises. He said we are here to put promises into action.

Mr. Lazatin introduced the Transparency and Accountability Network (TAN) as the largest civil society anti-corruption network in the country and stated that it stands ready to partner with reform minded, anti-corruption champions inside and out of government, as they have been for the last five years, to constructively work towards minimizing opportunities for corruption and strengthening institutions and processes.

He said the danger with grand launches such as this one, is that after the dust has settled, we return to our lives falling into the same routine, forgetting what it was that brought us together in the first place. We should never get comfortable where we are, he warned.

Nevertheless, even as they stand ready to partner with government anti-corruption champions, he said they will maintain an outsider’s point of view, because there is danger in becoming an “insider”. Furthermore, he considers it their job to keep asking the hard questions and demanding more from our public officials.

He also issued a challenge to those present such as the Legislature to pass key anti-corruption legislation, the Executive to clean up the bureaucracy, the Judiciary to purge its ranks of corrupt judges and to continue with the Action Program for Judicial Reform with a missionary zeal, the business community not to tango with corruption and give in to its temptation. He said for his colleagues in civil society, the challenge is to continue to fight for reforms and have hope. He said they must also continue to engage reformers and not criticize without proposing thoughtful and constructive solutions because criticism without solutions or alternatives is just noise. He challenged the Office of the Ombudsman to continue to build upon the reforms undertaken over the last few years and to continue to engage civil society and the donor community to maximize the resources and effectiveness of this under funded institution.

He concluded that at the Transparency and Accountability Network, they are ready to do the hard work and commit to convergence. They will also continue to constructively engage reformers and anti-corruption champions to work towards a Philippines where government works efficiently and effectively and where institutions are strong. At the same time, he said, TAN will continue to be a pebble in the shoe of government as a constant reminder that all is not yet quite right.

Mr. Guillermo Luz of Makati Business Club represents the business sector. He gave his greetings to the body on behalf of the Coalition Against Corruption (CAC). Mr. Luz said he agrees with the statement of Civil Service Commission Chairman Karina David that majority of the people we work with in government are good, solid professionals. He said they (CAC) are proud to work with many of them on anti-corruption programs, particularly in the area of procurement reform.

However, there are two trends that worry them- as CSC Chairman David stated, one challenge is how to expect lower level officials to perform and behave professionally when high officials do not always set the right example. The second concern is the signal that is being sent to professional civil servants when officials are dismissed when they refuse to obey patently illegal orders. How do we expect our civil servants – the majority of whom are honest professionals – to interpret such signals?

He said there is growing awareness of the importance of good governance principles of transparency and accountability in public office, we are seeing the public becoming more critical and vocal in demanding answers to funds unaccounted for and untransparent acts by some officials. It is for this reason he said that CAC find the Office of the Ombudsman to be relevant more than ever today.

He noted that recent events urge us all to watch with vigilance political processes, landmark cases being tried and key appointments to major institutions. CAC views the Office of the Ombudsman to be at the center of all these, to assume the role of a keen observer and our leading advocate against corruption. He said people are expecting transparency and accountability to begin and end with the Ombudsman. Thus, they are eager to learn more about the fate of the current celebrated cases of corruption.

Mr. Luz addressed the following statement to the Tanodbayan, “ We count on your office to be responsive and welcome efforts to compel officials who refuse to cooperate with inquiries to act in a more transparent manner and to bring closure to questionable deals. Since the Office of the Ombudsman has the mandate and the capacity to conduct investigations, we look forward for this mandate to be used to its fullest extent. We realize the Office of the Ombudsman is an independent institution. It is precisely this independence that we are counting on and pinning our hopes to in the fight against corruption. We look forward to this promise being kept.”

Signing the Covenant of Commitments is seventh activity of the Summit. To further demonstrate their commitment to the National Anti-Corruption Program of Action (NACPA) the guest speakers signed their names on the Covenant to Support the National Anti-Corruption Program of Action.

The Covenant states that corruption remains a key problem of the Philippines, identifies its adverse effects on government and the public, and raises the need for synergy to defeat this. The commitments asked of the signatories are:

- Support to an anti-corruption convergence process that will a) promote wide, continuing and effective participatory consultations among anti-corruption forces in the country and abroad and b) align all the anti-

corruption initiatives undertaken by the government, civil society, business sector, and the donor community under one comprehensive strategic framework

- The furtherance of the following objectives: 1) vigorously pursue anti-corruption initiatives and 2) consolidate sector plans and contribute to the documentation and mapping of all the relevant initiatives for the purpose of maximizing coordination and cooperation reducing redundancies and inconsistencies with the NACPA as the working document
- Pursue the aims of this Covenant using democratic consultative approaches consistent with the mandates and missions of the individual agencies and organizations.

The identified signatories of the Covenant are representatives from the Executive, Legislature, Judiciary, Constitutional Bodies, Local Government, Civil Society, Business, Academe, and Mass Media.

The picture of the signed Covenant is found in *Component II-Attachment D*.

The last activity of the Summit was the **Workshop on the Identification of Issues and Priorities**. The participants were grouped into three (multi-sectoral), given lists of identified anti-corruption programs/initiatives and had their own facilitator and documenter. The objective of the workshop was to identify issues under specific anti-corruption pillars, find ways to address said issues/hindering factors and prioritize these anti-corruption initiatives.

Group 1, called the Green Group was assigned to discuss Promotion and Perception Management. The group facilitator was Ms. Surie Alip and the documenter was Ms. Kara Santos. This group had 24 participants. The priority initiatives identified were: Integrated Communications Plan, Identification of audience, and the messages to be used. Some of the hindering factors identified were limited resources, fear, corruption-tolerant society, lack of continuity/management support. The possible ways to address these the group said are: Pool resources (do inventories, interfaces, linkages, networking), use of creativity and resourcefulness through partnership with tri-media, education of the public to allay fears and to win their trust, protection for the whistleblowers, amend existing laws on corruption, and having more aggressive effort in making agency head responsible for the corruption. The group also identified strategies such as: popularization and education on laws and issues on corruption, tri-media campaign, legislation and reforms, monitoring mechanisms, and enhanced government-CSO partnership.

Group 2 was identified as the Yellow Group and was assigned to discuss Prevention and Performance Management. The group facilitator was Sheila Villaluz and the documenter was Joanne Nuque. The group was composed of 28 members. The priority initiatives identified under prevention were: strengthen procurement system, streamline business processes, expansion of civil society role in procurement, establish/strengthen Internal Audit Office and Systems, create Investigation Unit, Strengthen & Enforce Compliance with Code of Ethics & Conduct, Optimize use of ICT (FMIS & e-NGAS), Enhance HR Systems in Government (Recruitment, Selection, Compensation, Performance Management & Evaluation). Some of the issues/hindering factors identified were: Lack of political will, absence of consequence for non-compliance, duplication of efforts/Lack of coordination

among government agencies, growing people's tolerance for corruption, lack of funds to implement projects, limited definition of procurement in GPRA & its IRR, and connectivity for far-flung areas. The ways to address these according to the group are: institutionalize efforts/initiatives, harmonization of all government anti-corruption initiatives, regular for a/meetings/coordination among oversight agencies having related areas of responsibility, reforms in the electoral process, and strengthen coordination among stakeholders to create synergy and efficiency.

Under performance management, the following were identified as priorities: set up performance indicators, computerize performance information system, create competition among government agencies to bring down corruption, formulate standards to manage public perception, and institutionalize improvement on tracking system. The issues/hindering factors identified were: lack/unavailability of records, data to measure agency's performance, lack of initiator (one who would develop the set of standards), lack of information sharing between/among agencies and the public, and lack of political will. To address these they have suggested the following: systematic document management using ICT; improve record keeping/documentation system, enactment of a right to information law, setting up of an on-line monitoring and evaluation system, identification of a lead agency that would initiate the development of standardized rating scale, and conduct strategic planning & implement plan afterwards.

Group 3 was named the Violet Group and was assigned to discuss Prosecution and Policy. The group had 16 participants. The facilitator was Ms. Mary Geraldine Naraja and the documenter was Ms. Bebot Esusan. The priorities identified by the group are: autonomy for Internal Affairs Service, fast resolution of cases at OMB/Sandiganbayan/PAGC/CESB, prosecuting "Big Fish" – continue the identified 22 Doables (strategic to highlight that corruption is a high-risk activity), Integrity Development Committee (IDC) to be formed in other agencies (NGO participation in fact-finding), strict enforcement of the law, strict implementation of career system, and institutionalization of the Ethics-based test of CSC (Integrity).

The issues identified were: difficult to prosecute fellow employees, difficulty in convincing management of the value of having an Internal Affairs Unit, no protection for informants/whistleblowers, no "Big Fish" reported to the public, resistance of some agencies for NGO participation, and too many political appointees occupying sensitive posts. According to the participants these may be addressed as follows: Policy for creation of Internal Affairs Unit – piggy back in EO366, separate funding for Internal Affairs Unit, standardize functions, process, systems in the Internal Affairs Unit, Express Lanes in ten (10) agencies, CSO participation in lifestyle checks and in prosecution cases, strengthening the Resident Ombudsman to address cases at agency level, Whistleblowing Act, Case Management and Information System, institutionalization of IDCs, and accommodate only "career people" in government.

The Workshop Outputs may be found under *Component II – Attachment D: Summit Outputs*.

The Summit featured a Gallery of Exhibits that prominently displayed the current anti-corruption programs of 12 government agencies and 3 Non-Government Organizations (NGO). The List of Exhibitors is under *Component II – Attachment E*.

The Support to NACPA Project has generated two major outputs that could effectively deter and lower the incidence of corruption in the country.

Individual Agency/Organization Source Book

Drafting of the agency/organization source book that provides substantial information above each anti-corruption program or initiative being undertaken by the agency/organization. Said information could help others do the same project or lend their support to the implementers. This documentation will also show how much efforts and resources are spent on these programs/initiatives and whether these have impact on the fight against corruption. Some streamlining, partnering, and focusing could happen to intensify the anti-corruption campaign. A regular review of the source book would make anti-corruption work alive and current.

Covenant to Support the National Anti-Corruption Program of Action

A signed covenant which depicts the multi-sectoral support to the NACPA. The NACPA should be immediately implemented and the participation of the multi-sectoral stakeholders should be continuously sought for consultation and support. This multi-sectoral understanding and cooperation could ensure alignment of anti-corruption activities and promotion of more effective anti-corruption programs and initiatives. The workshop outputs during the Anti-Corruption Convergence Summit could be a starting point or a reference for anti-corruption project implementation.