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Urban Corruption Survey in Brahmapur City of Orissa, India

Project Completion Report

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Executive Summary

The “Urban Corruption Survey in Berhampur” project is a research and advocacy project implemented by “Youth for Social Development” (YSD) and ARUNA funded by the Partnership for Transparency Fund, (PTF) Washington DC. This project is implemented in coordination with the civil society organizations, the public officials of the selected public service agencies, the media, academicians and the citizens of Berhampur city of Orissa, India. The ultimate goal of the project is to find out the magnitude of corruption in various public service agencies and make the people aware to raise voice against such fraudulent practices and to foster effective public service delivery by the service agencies.

The study designed following the Transparency International methodology of computing bribery index. The programme initiated with the consultation made by using Focused Group Discussions with public officials, academicians, the community and the citizens. The study designed to capture citizen’s perception, their view point against corruption, the reason and actors of corruption in basic public service delivery. 2003 household interviews were conducted through a structured bilingual questionnaire from the non-slum and slum areas of Brahmapur city. Six major services selected (four basic and two need based) those are drinking water, municipal services, public health care, public distribution system, BDA services and land record and administration services. The household information covered the interaction with public officials, purpose of visiting to the service agencies, law enforcement and regulatory, business purposes and others like bribery incidence, bribery transaction etc.

The Urban Corruption Survey resulted in mapping the magnitude of retail/petty corruption in basic public service delivery in Berhampur city based on the views of the households. The major findings of the survey includes that most of the citizens (82%) were require a bribe to obtain basic public services. BDA (Berhampur Development Authority) and Land Record and Administration (Tehsil and Sub-registrar) services rated the most corrupted institutions in Berhampur city with 51.44 and 40.65 bribery index respectively. This followed by Public Distribution System and Drinking Water with 35.37 and 33.70 bribery index respectively while the overall bribery index remains at 36.52 out of a maximum score of 100. The bribe size remains rupees 2843 and rupees 1655 in case of BDA service and land record & administration service respectively as the highest bribe size while the cost of the bribe was rupees 622 in case of BDA services and rupees 608 in case of land record & administrative service imposing highest burden on the households. It is estimated that the common citizens pay a bribe of Rupees 57.73 million while availing basic public services. All most all the service agencies are poor in delivering procedural information to access different services except Public Health Care. Fear of harassment and delay in service delivery remains two important reasons for paying bribe. Among the other reasons unavailability of procedural information and the difficult application procedure

compels the citizens to pay bribe. The overall citizen satisfaction with the service agencies remains poor in all most all services.

During the project period public awareness created against bribery/corruption. The campaign against corruption includes signature campaign and distribution of IEC materials and creating public consciousness regarding the use of Right to Information to fight against petty corruption. The public awareness campaign got an enormous public support, good response and support from the general public towards the advocacy strategy of YSD to fight against petty corruption/bribery.

It is one of the important process started during the implementation of the project is that the interest of the public officials with regard to anti-corruption and their perspective against such practices. This process started with their participation in the focused group discussion, interview of the public officials and their involvement in the workshop organized to share the result of the “Urban Corruption Survey” and their interface between the civil society (e.g. NGOs and media). It is important that the YSD in partnership with the Revenue Divisional Commissioner (South) and District Administration Ganjam organized the dissemination seminar where all the senior public officials were present. Their receptivity, response and interest to the anti-corruption initiative were creditable. Finally their reaction to take some steps against corruption is remarkable which can be shown with their involvement and wish to have transformation measures within their institutions.

Dissemination of the findings of the “Urban Corruption Survey” at various levels like academicians, media, resident’s welfare associations, community based organizations, youth & women clubs and the business community done with their active participation and serious involvement to such an initiative. Collection of views and suggestions to fight against the malady is another achievement. The civil society started rethinking on this critical issue and they are organized to advocate for transparent governance and improved service delivery.

Structuring of the civil society organizations and local NGOs to fight against corruption is also a significant step towards strengthening civil society voice against corruption and improve service delivery. The Coalition Against Corruption (CAC) which is a forum of civil society organizations against petty corruption formed during the project period. Provisions have been made to regular interaction with the group members to discuss the issues like petty corruption, use of right to information and also to improve service delivery. One of the important functions of the CAC is to interface between the public officials and the civil society on issues of petty corruption and fight against it.

Setup of “Anti-corruption Helpline” to help citizens to report against petty corruption is another success of this project. Citizens who were not able to report against corruption will be helped

through the helpline those who are willing to fight against corruption they can simply register the cases of corruption with the citizen friendly helpline. CAC through the helpline addresses corruption cases in public departments and service providers by bringing social and moral pressure on the impugned agencies and corrupt officials through the established citizen-friendly process. Pressure will be built while the active and alert citizen's report to such fraudulent practices accordingly the public agencies will take measures to reduce corruption.

Finally this anti-corruption initiative starting from finding out the magnitude of corruption, dissemination of the same in various forums and formation of CAC to address petty corruption issues and to interface between the public officials with their involvement and helping citizens through the citizen friendly 'helpline' to fight against petty corruption has performed well in terms of its targets and expectations. And it has a strong replicability in any local government setting whether in rural and urban in domestic and international sphere. Overall the achievements are commendable and hope this anti-corruption initiative will be helpful in fight against corruption though it cannot achieve in a short run. The civil society and the citizen's forum have to continue their interface with public officials to reduce corruption in basic public service delivery. At the end YSD has built up itself as a vigilant in monitoring the corruption in public agencies with the involvement of citizens and civil society. The vigilantism skill proved one of the important achievements of the project.

1. Introduction

The Youth for Social Development and the Partnership for Transparency Fund has agreed to start an anti-corruption programme and signed an agreement on February 2008. The Partnership for Transparency Fund has provided a grant of 15000 US\$ to implement the “Urban Corruption Survey” in Berhampur city of Orissa India to the Youth for Social Development together with ARUNA. This project resulted in benchmarking the level of petty corruption in Berahmpur city of Orissa, India, created public awareness to fight against corruption, Coalition Against Corruption an alliance of civil society organizations to fight against corruption formed and the attention of the public officials/agencies dragged on issues of petty corruption and their acceptance of the UCS report and an anti-corruption helpline setup to help the citizens report against petty corruption. This report presents the activities done during the 15 months period achievements of the project, lessons learned and point out possible directions for future.

2. Project Background

“Petty” or “Retail” corruption is mostly associated with the public services such as drinking water, health care and a wide range of civic services that impacts on a large number of people and can have highly adverse allocation and distributive consequences. A vast majority of population is spread the harassment and costs of retail corruption. Due to involvement of corruption in the provision of such services it is the ordinary people who are worst effected since they cannot pay bribes in order to obtain the benefits to which they are legitimately entitled.

This is an attempt to find out the magnitude of corruption in an urban setting through household interview. Based on the views of the Berhampurians in which they have an opportunity to share their daily encounters with bribe/corruption- whom they bribe?, how much?, and for what? This study is an anti-corruption effort through which it benchmarked petty corruption can able to fight against it, advocate for transparent and better service delivery with constructive engagement and citizen and civil society participation.

3. Project Objectives

Wider Objective

The overall objective of the Project is to find out the level of corruption at the local government level and aware people to raise voices against corruption to foster effective public service delivery by the local government.

Specific Objectives

- To find out the organizations, institutions or sections within institutions, where corruption is prevalent
- To compute the costs of corruption to the average citizen
- To increase public interest in the issues surrounding corruption, and
- To provide a basis for actions to be taken in the light of the findings of the survey and communicate such information widely to policymakers and the general public

4. Project Activities

The following list of activities has done successfully in phased manner developed and implemented by YSD research team.

- ***Focused Group Discussions***

Before initiation of the study the team arranged 4 numbers of focused group discussions with involvement of various stakeholders' e.g. senior public officials, media, academia, local NGO's, RWA's and the community. The results brought a clear structure of the study, helped in selection of services and most importantly it created an environment of receptivity of the findings and act upon those. Intellectual discourses during the FGD's helped the team in architecting the advocacy agenda and fight against corruption.

- ***Design of Research***

The team finally prepared a well research plan and designed a good advocacy strategy for the whole project period. This includes the selection of dimensions, services, preparation of questionnaire, sampling design etc.

- ***Filed work***

With an experienced and trained field team of four 'field investigators' and two supervisors with the researchers the team successfully finished the field work. The team interviewed 2003 sample households and tracked many case studies during the field work. To maintain the quality of the field work and the data the research team did 10% of spot checks and back checks. The field work also benefitted the team to learn the experiences and use it during the advocacy work including the weakness of the public agencies and the corruption perpetrators.

- ***Data Analysis and Report Preparation***

Two data entry operators trained with the technicalities and familiar with the questionnaire entered the data in to excel spreadsheet designed by the team of researchers. This enabled the team in data analysis. The quality of the work maintained due to the job done in house. The research team after the completion of data entry prepared many tables and graphs as per the data.

And finally the team prepared the comprehensive report based on the perception of the households.

- ***Disseminations of UCS report at various level***

The most important part of the project was to disseminate the report at various stakeholders including the public officials, local NGO's, media, academia, business community, youth and women's club and also to the citizens done well in a phased manner. At the same time to get their feedback on the results and their support for the advocacy and fight against corruption was also very important. The team ably did the dissemination job and manage their suggestion to use during the advocacy. The enormous support to the findings by the stakeholders rated one of the successes of the survey.

- ***Anti-corruption Campaign***

Campaign against corruption and collecting public support was another success of the project. The team ably reached the public on the issues of bribe/ petty corruption through the initiatives like signature campaign, distribution of IEC materials and messages against corruption. Many phone calls received asking help to fight against corruption and offering support to the advocacy agenda of YSD. This support from the public face encouraged the team to fight against corruption.

- ***Formations of Coalition Against Corruption***

Formation of city level coalition against corruption (CAC) is another important activity during the project period. The city level NGOs, intellectuals formed to fight against corruption with the regular dialogue and interface with the public officials on issues of corruption. The CAC met for three times and it is continuing its discussion and strategy on issues of corruption.

- ***Printing of Newsletter***

A quarterly newsletter "Transparency and Development" has published containing the articles on issues of corruption and distributed among the public officials, NGO's, media and eminent persons of the city. The purpose was to sensitize and draw attention to issue of corruption and public service delivery on the local context.

- ***Printing of UCS report***

The report of the "Urban Corruption Survey" published and distributed among the stakeholders to disseminate the findings of the study.

- ***Printing of hand book on anti-corruption***

A hand book on anti-corruption containing some critical and complex information on basic service delivery and the process of getting services public bilingually (both in English and Oriya) published during the project period. The purpose is to inform the public on certain key

information on basic services and the weaknesses where bribe/corruption can be checked, how to report corruption, how to get information and use of Right to Information and the contact details of public information officers and senior officials of various public agencies including the vigilance department.

- ***Media release of the report***

The Urban Corruption Survey was released before all the electronic and print media. The media coverage was commendable and put a good public pressure on the public agencies. The media has taken the issue seriously and they prepared to highlight instigative reports and cases of corruption.

- ***Dissemination of the report to wider stakeholders and community***

The urban corruption survey report disseminated at different forum at the community level to create awareness and sensitize citizens against corruption/bribery. These forums include the academicians, residents' welfare associations, youth and women clubs and the business community. The dissemination of the findings resulted awareness and sensitization among the community regarding the corrupted institutions and actors. They community and community led organizations offered their support to fight against corruption.

- ***Public officials workshop***

The dissemination workshop of public officials one of important episode of the whole process organized in collaboration with the Revenue Divisional Commissioner and the District Administration. All most the senior public officials of the selected service agencies were present in this occasion. It is very interesting there was fear psychosis of being corrupted institute in the city that made them serious about the report. The workshop resulted creating benchmark and made the senior officials concern about corruption occurrence in their respective agencies. Made them serious in thinking and created competitiveness to become the least corrupted and improve the service delivery process with transparent and accountable manner. The senior officials agreed to take various reform measures inside their departments by simplifying the procedure and more information dissemination. Another important result, that the officials agreed to engage and meet with the civil society and citizens (CAC) at a regular interval to discuss reform issues starting from now.

- ***Starting of Anti-corruption helpline***

All the technical procedures to start the citizen friendly anti-corruption helpline have already done. The telephone service provider is assessing the application and we assume that it will take one-two months more to start the helpline. The step towards citizen friendly anti-corruption helpline has praised by all the stakeholders and the community welcomed such type of step which will become helpful for the citizens to report against corruption.

5. Performance of the Project

- ***Benchmarking the level of Petty Corruption in an Urban setting (Objective 1 and 2)***

Though the study has very limited to a small geographical region and have resulted the level of petty corruption in basic service delivery in Brahmapur city. It has benchmarked the level of petty corruption in public service delivery. Based on the magnitude of corruption, the amount involved and reasons & actors of corruption the civil society, community and citizens are able to prepare their strategy to fight against corruption in the local setting and to advocate for transparent local governance. This is also helpful for the public agencies to have reform measures to have transparent and improved service delivery. This also creates competitiveness among different service delivery agencies to be transparent and service delivery.

- ***Created Public Awareness against Corruption (Objective 3 and 4)***

Citizen's consciousness regarding petty corruption, demand for better services and entitlements are one of the good achievements of the project. Interest of the general public against various types of fraudulent practices and their involvement in the advocacy strategy to fight against it shows the spread of public awareness against corruption. The awareness campaign at the community level strengthened the voice of the common man which appraised by looking their active participation during the community level workshops and their offer to the advocacy strategy of YSD and the CAC. The UCS report also triggered the citizens and civil society to raise voice against the practice.

- ***Formation of Coalition Against Corruption (Objective 4)***

Structuring the civil society organizations on the issues of corruption and strengthening the civil society actors like local NGOs, community based organizations and resident's welfare associations, youth and women's clubs and the media. The Coalition Against Corruption was formed during the project period. This is a forum of NGOs and civil society to fight against corruption. Provisions has been made among the coalition members to have regular dialogue with the involvement of community and eminent citizens and also interface meetings with the public officials with regard to petty corruption and effective service delivery.

- ***Sensitization of CSOs, CBOs and RWAs to fight against corruption (Objective 4)***

The civil society including academia, local NGO's, community based organizations and the resident's welfare organizations were sensitized on petty corruption issues those impediments in the process of service delivery. They were aware to fight against corruption and offered their support in the way of achieving transparency and community led action against corruption that is one of the results of the programme.

- **Acceptance of the UCS report by the senior officials of selected Public Agencies**
(Objective 4)

Acceptance the benchmark report of corruption in various public agencies and agreed to act upon the findings by the senior public officials and also their agreement to follow up actions in their respective department to reduce corruption and improve service delivery process is commendable and shows their interest against corruption and adopt reform measures with the support of civil society and citizens.

- ***Achievements/Performance***

The programme tracked the level of corruption by benchmarking corruption within various departments. This also able to sensitize the public officials and bring a fear psychosis (civil society corruption monitoring) this later compelled them to take steps (reform measures) against corruption within their respective departments. YSD also able to bring various stakeholders to fight against corruption by disseminating the findings and interface between the public officials on the corruption issues. The anti-corruption initiative taken by YSD with the support of the civil society has started the fight against corruption through it has not involved direct monitoring of service delivery by the citizens or civil society.

- ***Sustainability and Replicability***

Changes cannot be achieved in the short run due to involvement of a wide range of stakeholders and requires mindset change of the citizens and public officials against corruption. The reduction in corruption depends on the behavioral change of the citizens and public officials at the same time the anti-corruption efforts of the civil society as a vigilant. The sustainability of the project is strongly depending upon the civil society anti-corruption coalition (CAC). The CAC will take the issues seriously and will function regularly to fight against corruption. YSD has built itself as an anti-corruption organization will take the issues to reduce corruption and make its efforts sustainable with more engagement.

Potential replicability of this survey/ project in an urban setting is high. And it has a strong replicability in any local government setting whether in rural and urban in domestic and international sphere. Following the completion of the project the lessons and good practices can be replicated in any other city of Orissa, cities throughout India, or any developing country.

6. Experienced Gained and Utilization

This was for the first time YSD has worked with PTF on anti-corruption issues and proved extremely productive and enriching experiences. PTF sighted that the success of the project results should be at least in part. This is due to enormous support and understanding between the PTF and YSD on advising and assisting in implementing the technicalities to handle anti-corruption issues. YSD has able to achieve the results in creating an environment to raise the

voices and intellectual dialogue of citizens, civil society and public officials on bribe/corruption issues.

The Project has made statistically sound and gathered evidences on prevalence of petty corruption (corrupted institutions and its magnitude) in public service delivery. The results helped the team to effectively mobilize the civil society and the citizens to tackle the bribe/corruption issues that are very important in basic service delivery in an urban setting. Public awareness was one of the important aspects in creating 'demand for transparency' among the citizens and civil society. Another important lesson learned during the project period is constructive engagement with the public officials on corruption issues and how to reduce bribe with the involvement of public agencies. This project resulted that the role of civil society and citizen's demand for transparency, reduced bribe and improved service delivery was important and done well. The acceptance of the trend of corruption as the result shows are the general trend as citizens feel and face in their day to day business with the public agencies. This was accepted by the public agencies and the civil society which created intellectual debate among the senior citizens, media and also among the public agency officials.

The firsthand experience gained during the project period by the team was remarkable and helpful to work as an anti-corruption team though anti-corruption initiatives are risky business. The major lessons learned and will be used in fighting corruption in future and can be replicable elsewhere to improve transparency and service delivery.

- Methodology in finding prevalence of corruption, corrupted institutions, magnitude of corruption and rank those institutions on the basis of citizen satisfaction
- Creating public awareness on demanding transparency with in a local government setting
- Mobilizing civil society, citizens and organizing their role in fighting corruption and 'demand good governance'
- Working with the public officials both in cooperation and confrontation to reduce bribe/petty corruption

How the experiences will be utilized?

The experiences gained during the project period will be utilized during the subsequent projects related to fight corruption and improve governance.

- The analytical ability on issues related to corruption be mostly used to create evidence based advocacy to improve transparency
- The mobilization of citizens, civil society actors to fight against corruption skill will extensively used to empower the community and citizens to use various anti-corruption tools and citizen monitoring tools

- The linkage with the public officials are expensive assets to use for collective action and benefit of the common man and the mass
- The substantiation of corruption, corrupted institutions, perpetrators and the reasons of corruption can ably be highlighted to work issues related and surrounded corruption
- The network of civil society organization and their role to advocate in demanding transparency and improving service delivery as change maker will be used to strengthen the voice of the common man

Lessons Learned

To move from 'Urban Corruption Survey' to fight against corruption to have reforms in public service delivery YSD has recommended many long term and short term suggestions to carry out based on its experience.

- Identify widespread bribe/corruption and their actors in public service delivery, citizen dissatisfaction and critical areas of corruption & service delivery and highlight those that affect mostly the common man.
- Wider spread dissemination of findings to the service providers and elected representatives at the policy making level.
- Meaningful constructive and continuous engagement with commitment of the public officials, civil society and the citizens to fight corruption and make effective service delivery.
- Identify local champions (within and outside the governance system) to encourage and support the survey findings and to act upon the report to reduce corruption.
- Close cooperation with NGOs and establishment credible and formal CSO coalition with sustainable mechanism to carry out corruption issues in cooperation and confrontation manner as and when necessary.
- Involve the community and community led organizations (CBOs, RWAs, youth and women clubs) and ensure their participation in 'demand transparency and good governance' with public education and technical support for advocacy
- Empower the citizens and community, for community led monitoring of service delivery and critical areas where chances of corruption are more.

7. Outcome and Sustainability of the Projects

Basically corruption awareness and prevention program through constructive engagement has many "soft" components with regard to project results and impact, i.e. enhanced awareness, change in attitudes, good governance etc. These are mostly psychological and political processes and thus very difficult to measure in the short run. Such processes are also subject to a variety of influences, so that it is almost impossible to come up with a reliable circumstance that can be

visible and tangible. This does not necessarily tell that this anti-corruption initiative has no impact and cannot be measured. The acceptance/receptivity of the report by the public officials, influenced by the civil society and citizens and the fear factor against corruption/corrupt officials and also the citizen interface is a "hard" component that can be assessed.

Though the study has not designed more technically like TIs study but it is able to find out the magnitude and the level of petty corruption/bribe, amount of bribe transacted and its root causes in a small geographical location. The advantage is the national/ state level studies have less important for the small geographical locations to take steps/to act upon to reduce petty corruption. This type of local studies has enormous importance in building reform measures by the local public agencies e.g. Municipality, Public Health and Engineering Department, City Hospitals etc. to reduce corruption. It has also benchmarks the level of corruption based on this the local civil society groups, NGOs and the community e.g. RWAs, CBOs, youth clubs and the local business community are able to do evidence based advocacy and try to put pressure on issues of bribe/petty corruption on the public agencies and to take some reform measures to act in an transparent and accountable manner. Same case happens with this project as we are able to create an environment to question the public agencies

- ***Evidence of Corruption in Basic Public Service Delivery***

The statistical data emerged by the 'Urban Corruption Survey' evidences the prevalence of bribery practices in basic public service delivery, found corrupted institutions, magnitude of corruption, costs involved and reasons and actors of corruption. It also highlighted the weaknesses in the system and suggestions to reduce corruption at the local level. The results helped the public institutions & officials, civil society including media, academia, local NGOs and various citizen groups and also to the general public on issues of petty corruption in public institutions. This benchmarked the level of corruption and started intellectual discourse among the civil society groups and public agencies which result all the stakeholders to think appropriate measures to fight against corruption and advocate for transparent and accountable governance.

- ***Active Participation of Citizens and Civil Society in combating corruption***

Active participation of the civil society, citizen groups and citizens is another important outcome of the anti-corruption initiative. The dissemination of the findings resulted in creating cognizant among the civil society and the citizens and their active participation in fight against corruption. This will help the citizens and civil society to advocate for anti-corruption initiatives in the city.

- ***Engagement of Public officials in fighting corruption and reform measures***

This benchmark study created a consensus among the civil society and the public officials that there is prevalence of corruption and it is high time to take reform measures against corruption based on the report with the involvement of the citizens and civil society created potential engagement between the public institutions and the common citizens. This starts with the

acceptance of the report by the public agencies and agreed to act upon the findings by taking reform initiatives within their respective departments.

8. Recommendations

The following are the recommendations to make the programme sustainable to reduce corruption in public service delivery.

- Design a set of citizen monitoring of public service delivery with the involvement of community and civil society.
- Public education should be created to act as vigilant to the public institutions and their activities at the same time public officials should be trained to change the behavior including honesty, integrity and accountability.
- Continuation of activities in the engagement of public officials to reduce corruption and improve service delivery
- Corruption reporting mechanism should be strengthened by the vigilance department to enable people to report against corruption
- Creation of citizen monitoring committee at the community level to fight against corruption and interface them to public officials.
- Public agencies should be pressurized to promote citizens charter and adopt business process reengineering

9. Concluding Remark

To conclude the activities under this project completed in a phased manner though it is a research project the main objective is to create awareness through dissemination of the findings and to organize the civil society and the community (citizen groups) to act upon these findings of the UCS report (i.e. fight against corruption). And also to advocate for reducing corruption with the involvement of the public agencies is a very important intention of the initiative.

The result of the project has performed as per the expectations though it has not able to finish within the time period. Dissemination of findings of Urban Corruption Survey among the public officials, community, and civil society has pressured tremendously on the public officials to have some reforms within their respective departments to check the level of petty corruption. At the same time the dissemination generated more consciousness among the civil society and the community to actively participate in fighting petty corruption and put pressure on the public agencies as vigilant to reduce corruption and improve service delivery. Most importantly the cost of the project i.e. 15000 USD is able to locate 57.73 million INR (1282890 USD) i.e. 13 million USD amount of bribe/corruption in basic public service delivery in selected six service agencies and ably created public and civil society consciousness to fight against this corruption. This

establishes the cost effectiveness of the project and investment. The Coalition Against Corruption formed to fight against corruption is one of the important steps to involve the cutting edges in fight against corruption. Overall the initiative started an environment to act as vigilant to public institutions. This can be sustainable with the active participation of the civil society and the public officials regularly and follow up activities will make the anti-corruption effort sustainable and reduce corruption.

Annexure-I

Project Synopsis

Project Title	Urban Corruption Survey Project in Brahmapur City
Location of the project	Brahmapur city, Ganjam district of Orissa, India
Project Goal	To find out the level of corruption at the local government level and aware people to raise voices against corruption and to foster effective public service delivery by the local government.
Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Find out the organizations, institutions or sections within institutions, where corruption is prevalent• Compute the costs of corruption to the average citizen• Increase public interest in the issues surrounding corruption• Providing a basis for actions to be taken in the light of the findings of the survey and communicate such information widely to policymakers and the general public
Output and Deliverables	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• A Comprehensive Study Report• A City level Alliance Against Corruption• An Anti-corruption Helpline• A Report of the Seminar on Anti-Corruption• Hand book on Corruption
Beneficiaries	Common man of the city especially the urban poor
Duration of the Project	One Year i.e. March 2008 to February 2009
Budget figure	15000 US\$
Project Partners	YSD_ARUNA_PTF

Annexure-II

Activities Plan versus Actual, Outputs (deliverables) and Results

Planned Activities	Actual Activities DONE	Output (deliverables)	Results
1. Collection of Materials and documents	Collected various materials and documents on corruption	Gained knowledge in designing the survey and anti corruption advocacy (output)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Urban Corruption Survey design and implementation Capacity increased of YSD to fight against corruption
2. Exposure visit to TI India and CMS	One of our researcher visited TI India and CMS New Delhi	Gained knowledge in designing the survey and anti corruption advocacy (output)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased capacity in conducting the corruption survey
3. Focused Group Discussion (academicians, public officials, NGO's and community)	Conducted three Focused Group Discussions (academicians, public officials, NGO's)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collected multi stakeholder perception on corruption survey and advocacy (output) Questionnaire of the Focused Group Discussion and Reports of the Focused Group Discussion (deliverables) 	Collected multi stakeholder perception on corruption survey and advocacy, gathered views on designing the survey and constructive citizen engagement on fighting corruption
4. Design of Questionnaire and Sampling	Designed Questionnaire (household survey and survey of public officials) and sampling (selection of households in wards)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Designed a comprehensive questionnaire for household survey and selected sample (output) Questionnaire and Sampling design report (deliverables) 	Collected Citizens perspective on corruption through the designed questionnaire
5. Field work (household interview, semi structured interview with public officials)	Conducted Field work (interviewed 2003 households and 18 public officials)	Conducted Field work (output) Field work strategy report (deliverables)	Gathered citizens feedback and public officials views on corruption
6. Data Entry, Analysis and	Data Entry, Analysis and Report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data entry and analysis (excel 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Found the level of

Planned Activities	Actual Activities DONE	Output (deliverables)	Results
Report writing	writing	sheets/SPSS data, tables and graphs) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Report of the Urban Corruption Survey (deliverables) 	corruption in various public institutions in Brahmapur <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comprehensive report of magnitude, causes and actors of corruption
7. Anti-corruption Public Awareness Campaign	Signature Campaign on Vigilance week (2 places)	Report of Signature Campaign (deliverables)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Generated public awareness against corruption • Gathered public support for anti-corruption advocacy
8. Design, Publication and Distribution of Campaign Materials	Campaign materials published and distributed during anti-corruption campaign	Copy of the anti-corruption Campaign Materials (deliverables)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Generated public awareness against corruption • Public Support fight against corruption
9. Dissemination Seminar (Academics, NGO's, youth and women clubs, public officials and community)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dissemination seminar held at Brahmapur University (academicians) • Dissemination Seminar Held at Rotary Club of Brahmapur (community) • Dissemination Seminar held at Y'mens club Brahmapur (community) • Dissemination Seminar held at ARUNA (NGO's) • Media Release of the report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Report of the Dissemination seminar held at Brahmapur University (deliverables) • Report of the Dissemination seminar held at Rotary club (deliverables) • Report of the Dissemination seminar held at Y'mens club (deliverables) • Report of the Dissemination seminar held at ARUNA (NGO's) (deliverables) • Report of media outreach and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentation of the corruption report at different levels • Generated stakeholders consciousness on prevalence and magnitude, causes and actors of corruption • Collected views to curb corruption in different public institutions

Planned Activities	Actual Activities DONE	Output (deliverables)	Results
		coverage (deliverables)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formed Coalition Against Corruption Media coverage to spread the findings and pressure on public institutions
10. Workshop of Public Officials (dissemination of findings, constructive engagement and reform measures)	Conducted dissemination workshop of public officials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Report of the Public Officials held at district collect orate (deliverables) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Generated public officials consciousness on prevalence and magnitude, causes and actors of corruption Assured reform measures against corruption and improved service delivery
11. Networking with NGO's formation of Coalition against Corruption	Meeting held with NGO leaders on anti corruption issue and fight against corruption with public officials interface	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formation of Coalition against Corruption (output) Report of the CAC formation and follow up meetings (deliverables) Design, objectives and modality of its functioning (deliverables) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coalition Against Corruption, a network of civil society organizations Advocacy to curb corruption in different public institutions Interface with public officials to reduce corruption
12. Publication of Urban Corruption Survey Report (500 copies)	Published "Brahmapur Bribery Index, 2009" and distributed copies to different stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 500 copies of the "Brahmapur Bribery Index, 2009" (deliverables) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disseminated the findings of the report
13. Publication of Newsletter (each quarter)	Published quarterly newsletter "Transparency and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 300 copies each quarterly newsletter "Transparency and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Generated stakeholders

Planned Activities	Actual Activities DONE	Output (deliverables)	Results
	Development" and distributed copies to different stakeholders	Development" (deliverables)	awareness against corruption <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Addressed related issues of corruption
14. Publication of Handbook on Anti-corruption (500 copies)	Published "Handbook on Anti-corruption" and distributed copies among citizens and community level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 500 copies of the "Handbook on Anti-corruption" (deliverables) 	People able to use the information in the 'handbook' and will avoid pay bribe to get services
15. Set up of anti-corruption helpline	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Applied for the toll free telephone connection • It will take time due to delay in telephone service providers end 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Looking for the set up of Toll free helpline connection 	-

Annexure-III

Budget Estimate Vs Actual Expenditure

Sl. #	Budget Item	Quantity	Estimated Cost (INR)	Actual Expenditure (INR)	Variance
A	Salary and Professional Fees				
1	Two Researcher	7000*2*12	168,000	2,10,000	-42,000
2	Two Data entry Operator	4000*2*4	32,000	32,000	0
3	Three field investigator	4000*3*4	48,000	48,000	0
4	External Expert	Overall	30,000	30,000	0
B	Training and Exposure visit	Overall	20,000	7,504	12,496
C	Project Cost				
1	Collection of materials and documents	Overall	5,000	3,805	1,195
2	Publication of report (local language)	500 copies	30,000	30,000	0
3	Printing of Hand book on corruption	500 copies	30,000	29,800	200
4	Campaign materials	Overall	20,000	20,000	0
5	News letter publication (each quarter)	300copies*4	24,000	23,850	150
6	Conducting a multi stake holder consultation CAC	Overall	15,000	13,594	1,406
7	Printing of Questionnaire		20,000	20,000	0
8	Seminar expenses	Overall	20,000	18,484	1,516
9	Workshop of govt. official	Overall	15,000	12,685	2,315
10	Anti-Corruption Helpline	Overall	50,000	35,000	15,000
11	Networking NGO and Media	Overall	10,000	9,580	420
12	Traveling cost	Overall	10,000	9,034	966
	Total Project Direct Cost		547,000		
D	Operating Cost				
1	Printing and Stationary	Overall	10,000	9,910	90

Project Completion Report

Sl. #	Budget Item	Quantity	Estimated Cost (INR)	Actual Expenditure (INR)	Variance
2	Telephone and Postage	Overall	7,000	6,995	5
3	Computer Maintenance	Overall	5,000	4,690	310
4	Accounts and Audit	Overall	5,000	6,000	-1000
5	Contingency	Overall	20,000	19,607	393
6	Bank Charges			325	325
	Total Project Support Cost		47,000		
	Grand Total		5,94,000	6,00,863	-6863