

Public Audits in Nepal



Katrin Rosenberg
Advisor on Local Governance

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BA Preparatory Event
SDC

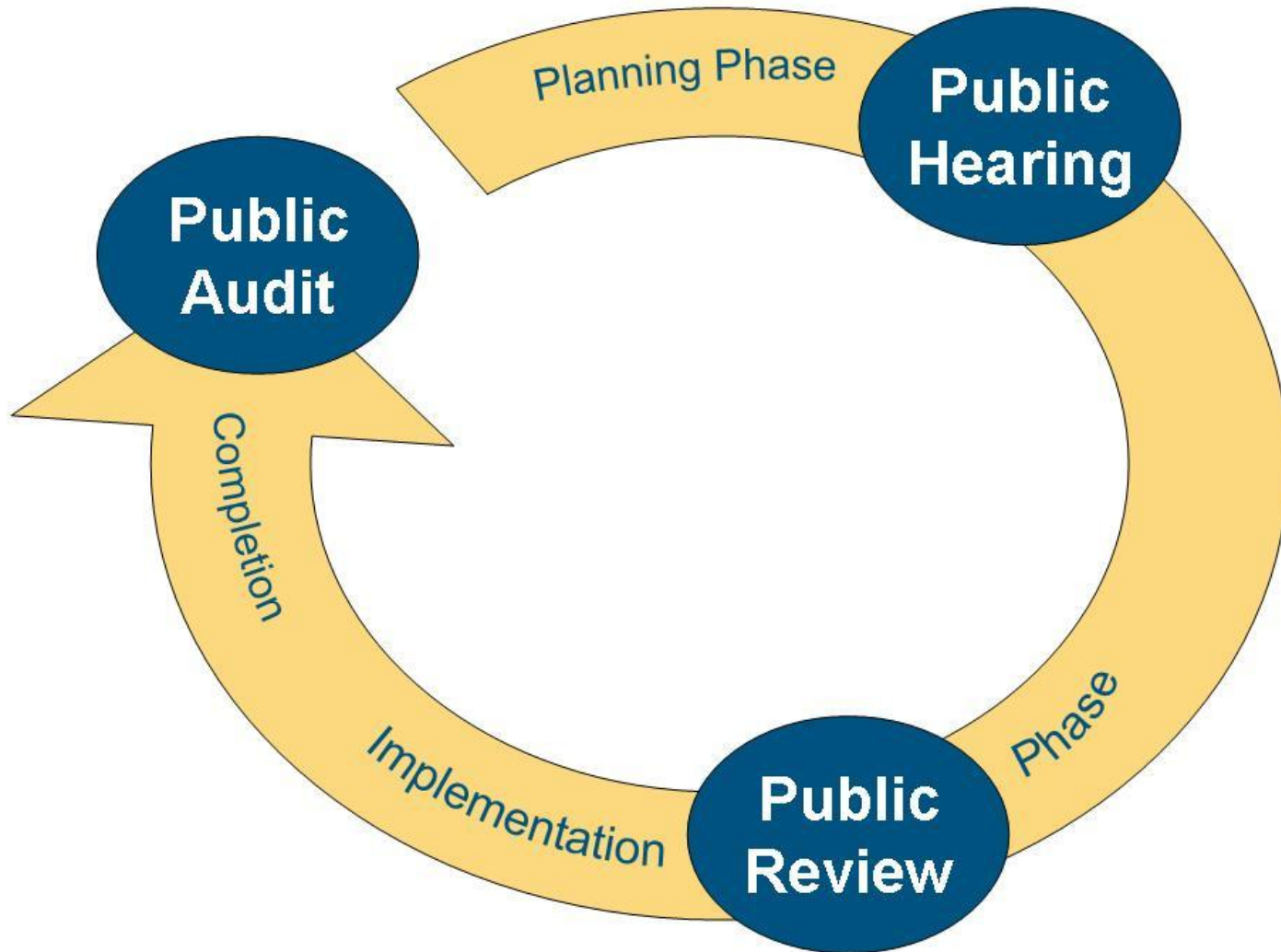
What is PAP?



- Public Audit Practice
- Project implementation during the peak of the conflict in Nepal required high transparency and accountability towards the main actors
- Developed and implemented jointly with SDC in infrastructure projects of HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation in Nepal

- Aim of the PAP
 - Transparency
 - Downward accountability
 - Participation

The PAP cycle



Social Inclusion

	Discriminated caste & ethnicity		Non-discriminated caste & ethnicity	
	Men	Women	Women	Men
Non poor >6 m Food Security or >1.25 US \$ income a day per capita				
Poor < 6 m Food Security or < 1.25 US \$ income a day per capita				

Participation and power issues



- ❖ Claimed space for people to express their view
- ❖ Main motivation: reduction of corruption
- ❖ Empowerment and capacity building of the DAGs and UC
- ❖ Level of participation depends on the qualities of the facilitator
- ❖ Facilitator has to be aware of local power issues and politics
- ❖ Increased ownership through inclusion in decision-making

Responsiveness



- Assessment based on the implementation and construction work plan which was presented in the Public Hearing
- Main points summarised on public signboard
- Feedback mechanisms are established, e.g. through suggestion boxes
- Complaints from the community are investigated and it is communicated on how they are taken into account



Added value of PAP & Challenges



❖ Added Value

- Downward accountability and transparency
- Increased ownership
- Empowerment citizens/ DAGs
- Fostering a culture of deliberation and discussion
- Limited costs:
approx. 50 CHF/ event



❖ Challenges

- Limited capacity to ensure meaningful participation
- Formality for project implementation

Thank you for your attention!

