

Public Accountability on AIDS

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In this presentation

Concept of public accountability

Proper accountability

Public accountability on AIDS

In the history

King William I of England in 1085 required all property owners in his realm to render a complete list of their land possession, which then *assessed* and *listed* the value. The Domesday Books ("book of judgement day") were required to swear oaths of fealty to the King.

Evolved into a highly centralized administrative kingship through centralized

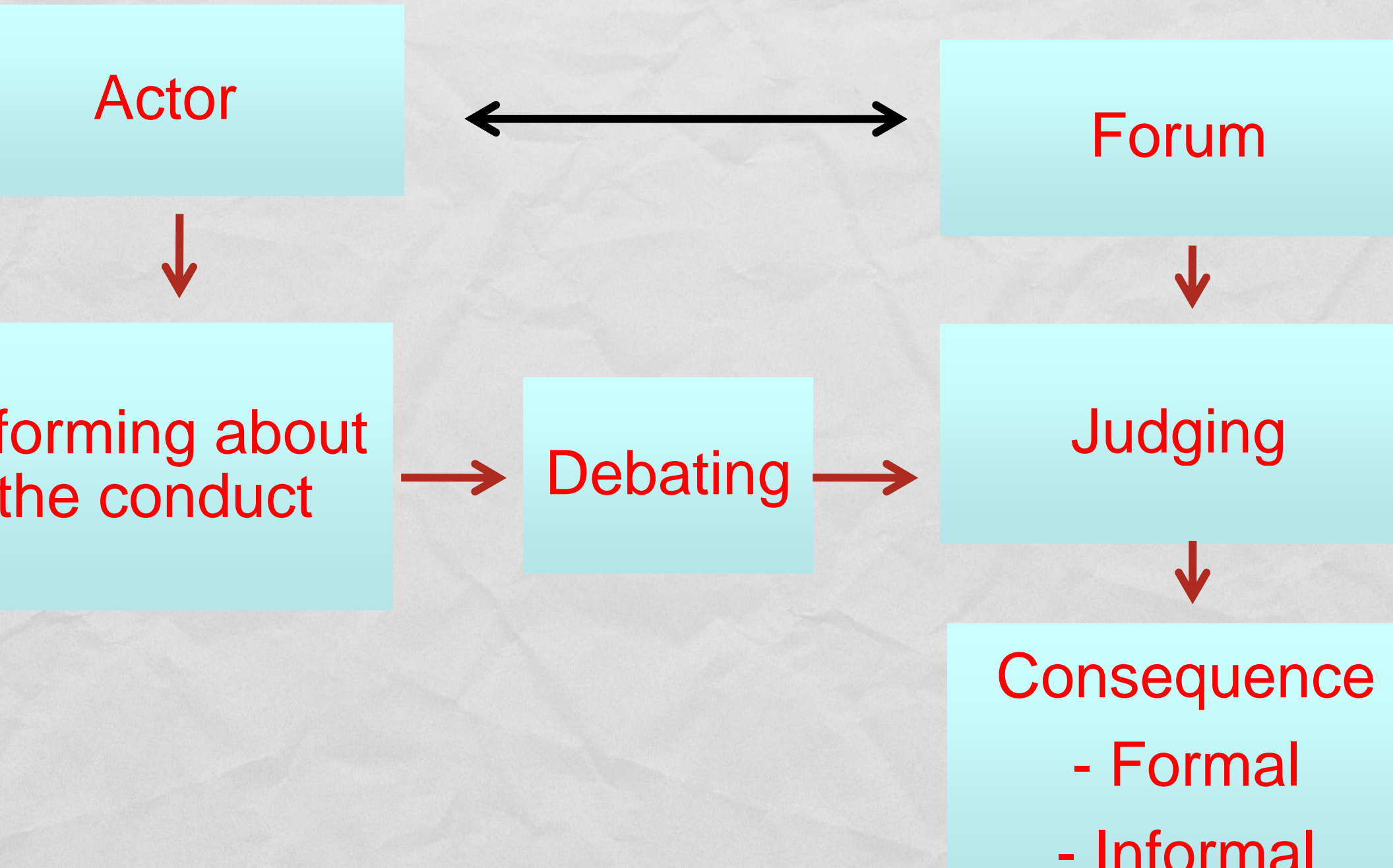
Evolution of the concept

Political landscape has changed –
countries are now “owned” by their
citizens.

Relationship in “accountability” has been
reversed - the authorities are held
accountable by their own citizens.

Scope not only limited to financial
administration but broaden to governance

Accountability



giving

The actor informs the forum about his conducts before and after the fact

The forum questions the actor about adequacy of information and legitimacy of conducts

Forum passes judgement on the conduct - approve or condemn or request

“Public” elements

Process: “Public” = openness

freely accessible to the public information
out:

actor’s conduct,

hearings and debates between the two,

forum’s judgement

Object: “Public” = matters in the public domain.

Applied to public organizations and any bodies
that exercise public privilege and use public
fund (*Scott 2000*).

Actor

- Individual or and organization, that:
 - spend public funding,
 - exercise public authorities, or
 - manage public institutions.
- Example:
 - GOs and NGOs receive public funding
 - National AIDS Council
 - Head of National AIDS Council

Types of accountability vs. forums

Political	Voters, elected representative, political party, media
Legal	Court
Administrative	Auditor, inspector
Professional	Professional peers, supervisory bodies
Social	Interest groups, charities NOC, clients

Proper accountability

Proper provision of information

Proper debate

Proper judgement procedure

Proper provision of information

Timely

Reliable

Sufficient

Proper debate

Sufficient opportunity to pose questions

Both sides are heard

Actor has sufficient opportunity to explain his conduct

Proper judgement process

The forum is independent

The forum is unbiased

The standard is clear

The judgement is warranted by facts

The consequence is proportionate

The importance of public accountability

Direct:

- Democratic control
- Checks and balances
- Improvement/learning

Indirect:

- Legitimacy

AIDS?

AIDS kills and makes suffering

HIV/AIDS is preventable and treatable

The people who suffer the most are often the marginalized, whose existence is often invisible or undesirable, whose voice are often not heard

Many governments fail to address HIV-related needs of the population

We are all accountable

What is needed is a world opinion which will make governments answer for their omissions that have led to suffering and death for millions of people". Lars Kalling

*heads of State
and Government
and
representatives of
States and
Governments...
recalling and
reaffirming our
previous
commitments...*

Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS

Global crisis — Global action

*“The Global Fund is a **global** fund. It is your global fund, my global fund, our global fund”.* Michele Kazatchine

Dan biet – Dan ban – Dan lam –
Dan kiem tra

*People are informed – People discuss –
People implement – People monitor*

Vietnam Communist Party

Civil society - no exception

- In many cases – spend public funding – from one country or another
- Act on public interest
- In many cases – represent community in public forum

Increase accountability

Promote human rights – every life matters

Promote transparency: early “diagnosis”

Increase participation and partnership

Be evidence-based

Insist in “consequences”

Improve dialogue, communication, advocacy

Capacity building and empowerment

Be patient but persistent

Acknowledgement

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Key references:

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