PARTNERSHIP FOR TRANSPARENCY

PTF Summer 2025 Newsletter

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Introduction

Dear Friends, Supporters, and all who share PTF's "Mission":

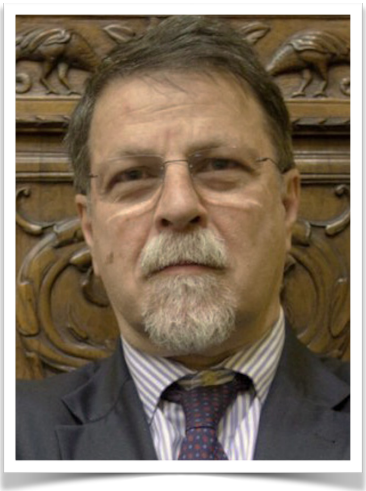
This is a time of extraordinary challenges, as basic freedoms are increasingly constrained in many countries, while foreign aid funding for humanitarian, pro-democracy and anticorruption organizations is being sharply reduced. This Summer 2025 PTF Newsletter leads with statements by PTF's Board Co-Chairs and its President.

Then review the latest updates on PTF-supported projects in India, Moldova, Zambia, and in Ukraine. You will then find a short summary of a special feature article on securing progress on child vaccinations in 18 West African countries. Finally, do read about PTF's campaign to secure greater inclusion by the World Bank of citizen engagement.

A Pivot in Changing Times

By Hasan Tuluy and Jean-Louis Sarbib, Co-Chairs of the PTF Board of Directors

The landscape in which PTF operates has shifted drastically, creating new challenges. Focus on international development has been reduced and aid budgets have been severely cut. Civic space has shrunk around the world. Bonds of trust between citizens and their governments have deteriorated with governments increasingly resistant to engage with civil society organizations (CSOs) to promote greater accountability, transparency, good governance and to fight corruption. These shifts challenge our core PTF priorities and require us to pivot and adapt, drawing on the strengths and lessons we've built over the last 25 years.



PTF's strong position

Fortunately, PTF is in a stronger position now, both structurally and operationally. We have a CEO in place, and we have established clearer internal policies, procedures, systems, and controls.

Our immediate priorities remain funding, communications, and long-term sustainability.

On funding, a systematic review of funding opportunities in the geographies where we work is under way to identify goals and requirements of potential funders. Early indications are positive. Fortunately, our size and low overhead make us competitive for relatively smaller grants for which larger organizations cannot afford to compete.

On communications, our critical challenge is to better articulate and communicate our value added. PTF can make a meaningful, if modest, contribution in rebuilding the fraying trust between citizens and governments. But we need to document that our support to CSOs' ability to promote greater accountability and transparency has an impact – it is a case we must communicate more effectively.

To bolster our impact and long-term sustainability, we need to strengthen local partnerships, complementing the local presence and knowledge of our partners with our technical skills and experience. And we need to emphasize knowledge sharing and network building, ensuring we learn from others and amplify our reach.

Strengthening partnerships

Success will require an all-hands-on-deck approach. Every team member, partner, and supporter must contribute to reshaping PTF's strategies and operations. Let's keep this collaborative spirit at the forefront—because only by working together can we navigate these challenges and emerge stronger.

For PTF and our Partners: A Shift in the Playbook

By Wayne Nissly, PTF President

As development finance contracts across the globe, many traditional donor governments have slashed foreign assistance budgets—none more abruptly than the United States. Fortunately, as a smaller, volunteer-driven organization, PTF has found itself unusually well-positioned. Our nimble structure, supported by growing operational discipline, allows us to adapt quickly and remain competitive during this global reshaping of how foreign assistance is delivered.

Disruption is uncomfortable! But it affords PTF a valuable opportunity to adapt and forge new partnerships, building upon a rich 25-year legacy as a champion of transparency and accountability across the globe.

So what action is PTF taking to help define our next chapter? PTF has convened six regional working groups (RWGs), inviting our extensive network of advisors to help form country-level strategies, prioritizing funding diversification, reimagining partnership opportunities, and addressing the visibility gap—getting our vital work in the radar of non-traditional funders.

Why Regional Working Groups? PTF Advisors convene to complete competitive scans, think through complexity together, challenge each other's assumptions, and emerge with a prioritized development plan for each country, which we invite key CSO partners to help us finalize.

The results: a clear direction and strategy for PTF, shared decisions on priorities, and close coordination with our local partners.

We can't predict the future perfectly, but we are positioning PTF for greater agility, better coordination and collaboration with our affiliates and partners, and becoming more competitive in winning new projects from diversified funding sources.

How can I get involved? A key value of PTF is the collective experience and expertise of its volunteer advisers. I personally invite you to join in one of the RWGs listed below and bring your country/regional knowledge, experience, and contacts. We will also be convening a Multilateral Development Bank (MDB) Working Group in the month ahead...stay tuned! Please reach out with your interest to the WG facilitators listed below.

Please reach out with your interest to the Working Group facilitators listed below:

- **Europe**: Lars Jeurling (ljeurling@ptfund.org)
- **Asia**: Dondon Parafina (donsquare@gmail.com)
- **Latin America & Caribbean**: Dan Ritchie (dritchie@ptfund.org)
- **West Africa**: Jeff Thindwa (jeff.thindwa18@gmail.com)
- **Southern Africa**: Richard Stern (rstern@ptfund.org)
- **East Africa**: Wayne Nissly (wnissly@ptfund.org)
- **Multilateral Development Banks**: Debbie Wetzel (deborahlwetzel@gmail.com)

Preventing and Reducing Gender-Based Violence in Kishangarh Block, Ajmer District, Rajasthan (India)

Confronting the challenges of sexual corruption and, more broadly, gender-based violence, has long been an area of PTF concern.

Despite India's current focus on women-led development and attempts by successive governments to tackle the issue through legislation, programs and enforcement, gender-based violence (GBV) remains a major, and sensitive, problem. PTF's intervention in 10 village councils ("gram panchayats") in Rajasthan's Ajmer district was a bold attempt to address this governance challenge using PTF's tried and tested method of partnering with local actors to increase community ownership and improve the effectiveness of Government's GBV initiatives.

The effort is proving successful and what was conceived as a pilot project is now viewed as a template for replication in the rest of Rajasthan.

The project was co-financed by the India Development and Relief Fund (IDRF) and PTF and implemented by the Centre for Advocacy and Research (CfAR). An initial diagnostic study revealed that (i) GBV was a problem in public spaces including markets and transport, and (ii) Government efforts to address it were ineffective due to bureaucratic apathy on one hand, and lack of awareness of these efforts by the public (including women) on the other.

To bring about change, the project employed innovative approaches including:

- establishing a Women's Forum (there is strength in numbers);
- training 10 women champions to educate the community, especially the Women's Forum, to advocate for better safety services from local government, and secure better access to existing facilities for countering GBV ("last mile" coverage");
- sensitizing village officials and local government through relentless interactions and instituting a monthly Village Violence Response Day, that serves to put a spotlight on GBV on that day;
- setting up a GBV help-line, promoting a Government hotline app, and strengthening the existing redressal system; and
- improving street-lighting and installing CCTVs at key public places.

Evaluation of the project will be completed soon, but its success—and crucially, its sustainability—can already be seen in the:

(i) increased awareness of GBV in the community (among both men and women);

(ii) absorption of the 10 women champions in the village administration;

(iii) initiation of a cadre of women champions in neighboring village councils;

(iv) establishment of Women's Forums in 23 other village councils

(v) recognition of the project's achievements by the State Government, the National Council on Women, and national media; and

(vi) CfAR's ability to raise additional funding from an Indian philanthropic foundation.

By year-end, quantitative metrics of success such as an increase in filing of GBV complaints and reduction of GBV incidences should be available.

CfAR now hopes to expand this pilot intervention by promoting the model and its training modules to other parts of Rajasthan and India, and to the Central Government, if adequate support is forthcoming from donors.

Increasing the Integrity of Public Procurement in the Republic of Moldova

Over the past five years, PTF and its local partner IDIS Viitorul have successfully implemented the Increasing the Integrity of Public Procurement project in the Republic of Moldova. The project has empowered civil society to play a role in monitoring public procurement at all stages of the procurement cycle by equipping CSOs with knowledge, tools and mentoring, and by providing CSOs and investigative journalists with competitively awarded grants to undertake specific procurement monitoring.

The results speak for themselves: 23 incidents of irregularities in public procurement identified and submitted with a request for corrective action; 196 recommendations submitted to relevant agencies and the Ministry of Finance (MoF). 21 of these have already been acted upon, and another 53 accepted for action and another.

Establishing a national platform

As well as enhancing civil society capacity to conduct responsible and informed monitoring, the project was instrumental in establishing the National Platform for Public Procurement (NPPP), a multi-stakeholder mechanism that brings together public and private sector stakeholders to consider legal, regulatory and procedural reforms to improve public procurement transparency and effectiveness. Recommendations from civil society monitors and issues raised by members of the platform are an important input into the NPPP's agenda, and MOF's explicitly stated support and its commitment to receiving and responding to recommendations from the NPPP are key elements in its success.

Other important project achievements include direct advice and expertise provided at the invitation of the MoF, most notably input into formulation of the draft new law on procurement. A research paper on "Risks in Public Procurement", was also produced as one of the deliverables under the implementation plan of the National Program to Reform Public Procurement, 2023-2026.

In summary, the project has created a climate of constructive dialogue and institutionalized an "ecosystem" of multi-stakeholder dialogue that has generated momentum, including through strong recommendations from a unified voice of civil society demanding reform.

The project, which is now ending, was supported by the US State Department in the amount of US $1.7 million over a period of five years.

Strengthening Schools in Zambia

The end of June 2025 saw the completion of the Zambia Voice and Accountability (V&A) Project, financed through a US$2.75 million grant from the Japan Social Development Fund (JSDF) and administered by the World Bank. Commencing in March 2022, it was implemented by the Civil Society for Poverty Reduction (CSPR), with technical support from PTF. Project activities were executed in 45 communities, in nine remote districts in Zambia's Eastern and Western Provinces.

The project development objective was to strengthen community awareness of their rights; and then to increase the community's participation with school management and local authorities to make the delivery of primary and secondary education services more accountable.

In each of the 45 schools, the community monitored five activities: absenteeism by students and teachers, textbook delivery, school budget, safe schools, and construction.

Key Goals & Evaluation

The project targeted approximately 86,000 rural citizens, of whom an estimated 51,000 were women, through a coordinated series of trainings, community scorecards, public- interface meetings, and grievance redress platforms aimed to enhance citizen voice and government responsiveness in the education sector.

According to an independent evaluation at the end of the project:

The Voice and Accountability (V&A) Project has made a meaningful and lasting contribution to transforming the relationship between communities and education service providers in Zambia. ... [T]he project's design, grounded in principles of inclusion, transparency, and participatory governance, enabled communities particularly those historically excluded from decision-making spaces to become active and empowered stakeholders in education service delivery.

Through strategic capacity-building initiatives, community sensitization, and interface meetings, the project helped to dismantle the traditional barriers between service users (parents, guardians, learners) and service providers (teachers, headteachers, local government officials), fostering mutual respect and shared responsibility for educational outcomes.

The V&A project introduced several tools and platforms that have the potential to be embedded within existing government systems, such as the scorecard methodology, public-interface meeting model, and grievance redress mechanisms. Efforts are underway to sustain these tools in the selected districts and to replicate them in other districts and sectors. Interest in and commitment to such progress has been noted in such government ministries as education, local government and planning.

Ukraine: PTF Supports Two Pioneering Projects

Local Efforts Towards Better Integrity and Compliance

Over the last few months, despite heavy bombardments and destruction across Ukraine and chill winds blowing in Kyiv against the anti-corruption agenda, PTF Europe, together with its Ukrainian partner, the Odesa branch of the Committee of Voters of Ukraine (CVU Odesa), and the Balkan Investigative Reporting Network (BIRN), have been working to improve accountability and integrity at the grassroots level through two concurrent projects.

The first, **Integrity and Compliance in Humanitarian Assistance**, aims to bolster integrity and compliance standards among local humanitarian aid organizations across Ukraine's regions.

The second, **Setting Standards for Reconstruction in Ukraine**, coaches and assesses municipalities in best practice transparent planning for reconstruction of war damage and monitors discrete local reconstruction projects.

In a country with both endemic corruption and a vibrant civil society, where the central government is currently backtracking on reform progress, PTF Europe and its partners are committed to remaining engaged in this area. The projects have been developed since mid- 2022, a few months after the war started.

The objective of the **Integrity and Compliance in Humanitarian Assistance** project is to reinforce integrity and compliance standards among local humanitarian organizations across Ukraine's regions.

The project focuses on training and mentoring local humanitarian organizations to meet international donor standards, by building up their compliance and integrity standards. The latest cycle of training was rolled out from May to July in southern and northern Ukraine (Odesa and Chernihiv). Some sessions had to be conducted in basement shelters amid air alerts.

All were fully subscribed and trainers were impressed that the seriousness and competence of the trainees had risen since the early years of the war.

The approach is unique:

- CVU Odesa offers the only training program explicitly focused on integrity and compliance.
- It treats anti-corruption as essential, helping CSOs professionalize and improve access to funding and aid delivery.
- The program includes more than training - it provides tailored organizational assessments, mentoring, and grant support for organizational development.

- This systemic approach to anticorruption can be applied to CSOs across humanitarian aid, recovery, reconstruction, and development sectors.

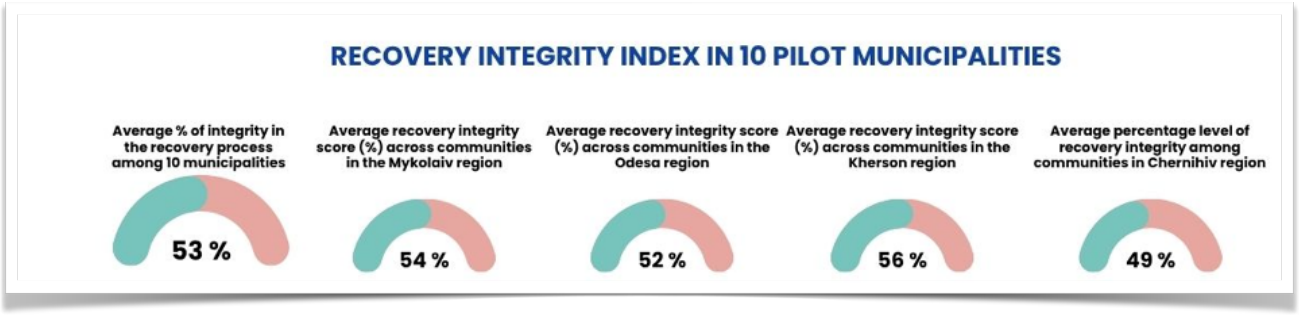
The project, funded by the Czech Ministry of Foreign Affairs for 200,000 Euros, has been implemented since November 2024 and will end in December 2025. We look forward to expanding the project's reach to new regions if the funding is renewed.

The objective of the second project, **Setting Standards for Reconstruction in Ukraine**, is to provide guidance on standards for reconstruction. It guides municipalities through what is still a disjointed regulatory framework for reconstruction and rates their performance against benchmarks.

The desire to improve their assessment ratings has already stimulated greater transparency in several of the 10 participating municipalities, and detected irregularities in four of 10 reconstruction projects were referred to state auditors.

- The methodology used to both assess municipal performance in meeting reconstruction standards and monitor the procurement cycle is innovative:
- The assessment is based on a clear outline of the whole reconstruction process, helping hromadas navigate a complex, sometimes not fully coordinated, system.
- The approach is comprehensive, combining a baseline assessment, tailored roadmap, mentoring, and end-line assessment.
- The assessment allows comparison of local conditions with set standards.
- The assessment can be iterative, supporting long-term reconstruction by allowing hromadas to track and improve their performance over time.

- The monitoring approach is simple and easy-to-understand.
- It focuses on tracking reconstruction projects directly on the ground and from the perspective of municipalities.
- The results of the monitoring are shared with participating hromadas and relevant investigative bodies, enabling improvements and, if necessary, further investigation.



The project, funded by 111,000 Euros from the German Ministry for Economic Development and Cooperation and the Czech Ministry of Foreign Affairs, was implemented from March 2024-April 2025. Renewed funding from the donors has been requested to expand the scope of the project this fall.

Both projects generate scripts and normative pressure for anti-corruption at the local level from volunteer aid organizations, local civil society, and decentralized municipalities to contribute to greater integrity in Ukraine's governance.

The World Bank Needs to Match Actions with Promises for Expanding Partnerships with Civil Society

By Vinay Bhargava and Frank Vogl, Partnership for Transparency

PTF, and Civil society organizations (CSOs) from around the world have been advocating over the last two years that the World Bank expand civil society and citizen engagement (CSE) in the government's development programs it finances, as well as in its country partnership strategies for country engagement, corporate business policies, and business procedures. Although work has begun, a year has passed without any concrete actions. It is time to expedite it and match actions with the promises made.

The Bank's recent promises

During the worldwide consultations conducted by the World Bank with civil society organizations (CSOs) around the world last year, PTF and CSOs requested that the World Bank renew and expand its civil society engagement in the government programs it finances, as well as in its country engagement and partnership activities. In response, the World Bank and IDA21 committed to a deepening of partnership with civil society and made the following specific promises:

1. The ten-year-old Civic and Citizen Engagement (CCE) framework would be renewed.

2. A Civic and Citizen Engagement Indicator with disaggregated information would be published in the Corporate Scorecard.
3. A new CSO funding facility (CIVIC) would succeed the Global Partnership for Social Accountability and provide grants to CSOs to support civil society participation in development operations.
4. Stakeholder Engagement Plans (SEP) for investment project financing would allow for roles and budgets for CSOs, and the Bank will pay greater attention to effectiveness of implementation by the project implementing authorities.
5. Progress in CCE implementation would be reported at the IDA21 Mid-Term Review.
6. The new country engagement approach would support in-country multi-stakeholder platforms and action plans for CSO engagement in country partnership activities.

If designed and executed the right way, these initiatives would expand meaningful and monitorable citizens' and civic engagement. However, the Bank's record of retreating from robust civic engagement and lack of swift action on recent promises does not inspire confidence that meaningful actions will match the promises. Without empowerment at the level of the Executive Board and the President, as well as concrete timelines, budget allocations, and binding guidance for staff and clients, the promise risks becoming another well-intentioned but ineffective initiative.

Five Actions the World Bank Should Prioritize and Urgently Implement Now

To turn promises into transformative progress, PTF, together with several other CSOs, is calling upon the World Bank to prioritize and urgently take the following five actions:

1. Finalize and institutionalize, by October 2025, a Board-endorsed CCE Framework and Scorecard Indicator. We understand that a draft of the renewed framework, applicable to the World Bank Group, including the indicator, has been pending management review since early June 2025. We ask that, after 10 years of experience with the current CE framework (endorsed by the Board and the President but not adopted as an operational policy) and the promises in IDA 21 and Evolution reports to deepen partnerships with civil society, it be institutionalized by seeking Board approval, issuing an operational directive, and providing guidance to staff and clients.

2. Systematically monitor and publish progress in implementing stakeholder engagement plans (SEPs) prepared by the governments, per the World Bank requirements for investment projects financed by it. Currently, no systems for this are in place, and there have been no comprehensive reviews since 2018 when the SEP requirements came into effect. We recommend that Section 2 of the publicly disclosed sections of the World Bank Implementation and Results Summary Report (ISR) include a rating for progress in implementing the SEP and CCE, as included in the project design, and that staff are provided with appropriate guidance on the rating criteria.

3. Integrate the CCE into Country Partnership Frameworks (CPF). Strengthening systems for civic and citizen engagement must be treated as a core outcome in the Bank's new country engagement model, not as an optional add-on. We recommend that CPF policy and staff guidance include a discussion of strategy and actions for CCE in the CPF, the establishment of

a Bank-CSO advisory committee/MSP, and the inclusion of the CCE Indicator in the CPF results template to mirror the corporate Dashboard.

4. Consult Civil Society on the IDA21 Mid-Term Review Report. The planned progress report on CCE must be co-created with civil society, including input into the scope, methodology, and review of findings. We ask that civil society be consulted early, preferably before the end of 2025, on the scope and methodology of this background paper. This will help to avoid a repeat of the tokenistic one-paragraph retrospectives in CSO engagement in IDA19-20.

5. Operationalize the CIVIC CSO Financing Facility. The civil society was excited when Mr. Banga, World Bank President, announced in October 2024 that work had started on a new CSO funding facility (CIVIC). It will soon be a year since the announcement, but the Bank has not put any money in the CIVIC, and nobody else has put any significant money in it either. Meanwhile, the need for civic financing has become increasingly urgent due to cuts in CSO funding and declining development financing. The World Bank can play a pivotal leadership role by committing to contribute, as called for by CSOs last year, at least USD 20 million per year ($60 million for the three-year IDA21 period) and encourage other funders to match this contribution toward a target minimum investment of USD 100 million (about 0.1% of a $100 billion+ IDA21 Replenishment target.

The urgency of acting fast has increased because increased financing by the Bank happening now should be accompanied by robust CSE to ensure that the Bank delivers results that people want and serves communities with transparency and accountability. Urgency has also increased due to the retreat in global development financing, especially from major donors, which has left local CSOs struggling to survive. This is precisely when their participation is most urgently needed to ensure the effective implementation of SEPs and promote transparency, accountability, and involvement for better results and good governance.

Closing the Credibility Gap

The civil society engagement in the operations the World Bank finances is at a critical juncture. The Bank has acknowledged the centrality of civil society to its vision of inclusive and effective development. But unless its leadership, management, and country teams act swiftly and decisively, that vision will remain aspirational. The credibility of its commitments—and the effectiveness of its operations—hangs in the balance.

Actions to deepen partnerships with civil society appear to be slow-walked compared to the swift actions being taken to disburse the money quickly. The risks and consequences are severe. A lack of fast and meaningful actions would undermine three essential objectives: people's focus, development effectiveness, and accountability.

If the World Bank is serious about its promises, it must move beyond declarations. Civil society is watching—and ready to help—if the Bank truly opens the door.

It takes more than a village: OAFRESS Champions prepare to face increasing funding challenges

A Special Feature Article by PTF Advisor Pietronella van den Oever

In the middle of 2021, PTF started to collaborate with the OAFRESS (**O**rganisation de l'**A**frique **F**rancophone pour le **RE**nforcement des **S**ervices de **S**anté), a collective grouping of health professionals working on CSO health projects in 18 OAFRESS member states, on a mentoring program. The program focused on OAFRESS Champions, whose number had just increased to 21.

The Champions had the specific assignment to conduct an advocacy program for childhood vaccination. This was challenging given that they were usually assigned to hard-to-reach regions in their respective countries, subject to transportation and connectivity difficulties, and faced with local populations who held anti-vaccination sentiments. Several articles on the OAFRESS-PTF mentoring program were published on the PTF website. The end of the mentoring program coincided with the production of the first edition of the Journal of OAFRESS Champions, in July 2024.

Initially, the OAFRESS Champions' program was funded by the Geneva-based GAVI Secretariat's CSO program. This facilitated coordination of the work of all 21 Champions by a two-person secretariat in Dakar, Senegal. Over a 2.5 year period, OAFRESS and PTF organized three series of monthly mentoring sessions for the Champions, via Zoom. These sessions covered i. Monitoring and Evaluation, ii. Communication, and iii. Stakeholder Engagement. PTF also provided funding for a communications specialist to disseminate the Champions' work throughout OAFRESS countries and to (potential) donors. However, when GAVI funding of the OAFRESS' Secretariat ended and PTF funding for the communications specialist ran out, it proved difficult to keep the program going at the same speed. Nonetheless, the Champions have continued to work unabatedly and implement lessons from the mentoring program, while also sharing information and experiences through a regular a WhatsApp Chat Group.

GAVI funding for childhood vaccination is scheduled to decline in the coming years and to be phased out altogether by 2030, which will be very challenging, and may be the end of the Champions' program, unless other solutions are found. But instead of being discouraged, the Champions are seeking other means of continuing their activities in the longer term. As Augustin Kola, a Champion from Togo, stated on the WhatsApp Chat site: "I will have no rest until each and every child in every corner of Togo will be vaccinated." Augustin's work was highlighted by Nephteli Messanh Ledy in the February 19, 2025, issue of the GAVI journal Vaccines Work. This magazine has made the Champions' work widely known throughout the vaccination community.

Emerging adaptive strategies to funding challenges

The international funding crisis, with potentially devastating consequences for childhood vaccination in Africa, has generated a wake-up call for increasing financial self-reliance throughout the African continent. 9 West African countries signed the Abidjan Declaration of May 20, 2025, that called for increased and sustained funding for vaccination by the countries themselves to substitute the GAVI funds by the time they run out.

A recent meeting in Gabon of Ministers of Health and policymakers from Mali, Niger and Gabon also called for increased financial self-reliance and recognized the OAFRESS Champions' program as a success. The meeting decided to expand the OAFRESS Champions' agenda from mainly advocating for childhood vaccination to also embracing community health care and public health. This integrated approach of combining the comparative advantages of both civil society organizations and public health services aims to increase efficiency and reduce waste in health care delivery.

Although the OAFRESS Secretariat in Dakar no longer exists, there are other positive developments. CSOs in which the Champions are working are now all officially included in OAFRESS national platforms and the overall OAFRESS program, and the results of formalizing the Champions' program at national and regional levels are already visible. The program has brought new dynamism to the OAFRESS regional platform that has been in existence for14 years, contributing up-to-date knowledge and skills and a "can-do" attitude. Upcoming issues of the PTF journal will report specific country examples, such as the PRECISE project in Guinea with Champion Fanta Sylla, and the Cote d'Ivoire project led by Champion Luc Zikehoula. In the meantime, funds have been identified and a communications specialist has been hired to boost the outreach and visibility of the Champions' work in Guinea and throughout the OAFRESS network. Last but not least, it should be mentioned that the OAFRESS Champions' program's survival and sustainability owes a lot to committed volunteer leaders such as Dr Clarisse Loumou, and Claire Sambou, who for years have given liberally of their time and talents, and to Champions such as Augustin Kola and Eugene Bakouan, who have never given up, and exercised informal leadership of the Champions' program through challenging times.

What Next?

OAFRESS and PTF are in conversation to launch a second phase of the mentoring program, based on three lessons for the immediate future:

1. The program has proven to fill a gap and is very much in demand, therefore it should continue and be scaled up.
2. The fastest and most effective way of scaling up will be to finalize the draft learning packages of the first phase, and to further consolidate and strengthen the Champions' knowledge and skills in the three core subjects: Monitoring and Evaluation, Communication, and Stakeholder Engagement.
3. Equip all Champions with the pedagogical knowledge needed to become trainers of trainers, to multiply their know-how throughout francophone countries in Sub-Saharan Africa.

PTF remains committed to supporting OAFRESS in this important work.

Learn More

For more information please visit our website at: **www.ptfund.org**