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SRI LANKA ANTICORRUPTION PROGRAM

FINAL PROJECT COMPLETION REPORT



DECEMBER 2007

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DISCLAIMER

The author's views expressed in this publication do not necessarily reflect the views of the United States Agency for International Development or the United States Government.

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
ACCC	Anticorruption Coordinating Committee
ACILS	American Center for International Labor Solidarity
ACP	Anticorruption Program
ADRI	Alternative Dispute Resolution Institute
AED	Academy for Educational Development
AGD	Auditor General's Department
AMCHAM	American Chamber of Commerce
APS	Annual Program Statement
BASL	Bar Association of Sri Lanka
CADREF	Capacity Development for Recovery Programme
CCC	Ceylon Chamber of Commerce
CHA	Consortium of Humanitarian Agencies
CIABC	Commission to Investigate Allegations of Bribery and Corruption
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
CIMOGG	Citizen's Movement for Good Governance
CIR	Corruption Investigative Reporting
CO	Contracting Officer
COP	Chief of Party
COPSITU	Confederation of Public Service Independent Trade Unions
CPA	Centre for Policy Alternatives
CTO	Cognizant Technical Officer
DAI	Development Alternatives, Inc.
EU	European Union
FCE	Foundation for Co-existence
FCCISL	Federation of Chambers of Commerce & Industry of Sri Lanka
FMM	Free Media Movement
GAO	US Government Accountability Office
GME	Grant McCann-Erickson
GoSL	Government of Sri Lanka
ICASL	Institute of Chartered Accountants of Sri Lanka
ICT	Information and Communications Technologies
ICTAD	Institute for Construction Training and Development
IDLO	International Development Law Organization
IFJ	International Federation of Journalists
IMPA	Independent Medical Practitioners Association
INGAF	Institute of Government Accounts and Finance
InPACT	Initiative for Political and Conflict Transformation

INTOSAI	International Organization of Supreme Audit Institutions
IPS	Institute of Policy Studies
IT	Information Technology
JICA	Japanese International Cooperation Agency
LAC	Legal Aid Commission of Sri Lanka
LCCBOC	Low Country Community-Based Organization Consortium
LHRD	Lawyers for Human Rights and Development
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MWRAF	Muslim Women's Research and Action Forum
NAWF	National Anti-War Front
NDI	National Democratic Institute for International Affairs
NGO	Nongovernmental Organization
NPA	National Procurement Agency
NPC	National Peace Council
OPA	Organization of Professional Associations
OTI	Office of Transition Initiatives
PAFFREL	People's Action for Free & Fair Elections
PMP	Performance Monitoring Plan
RFA	Request for Assistance
SAFA	South Asia Federation of Accountants
SLAS	Sri Lankan Accounting Standards
SLEA	Sri Lanka Economic Association
SLIA	Sri Lanka Institute of Architects
SLIDA	Sri Lanka Institute of Development Administration
SLILG	Sri Lanka Institute of Local Governance
SLMMF	Sri Lanka Muslim Media Forum
SLPI	Sri Lanka Press Institute
SLWC	Sri Lanka Women's Conference
SLYP	Sri Lanka Youth Parliament
SPARC	Social Policy Analysis and Research Centre
TAF	The Asia Foundation
TDY	Temporary Duty
TISL	Transparency International – Sri Lanka
TOT	Training of Trainers
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WICPER	Weeramantry International Center for Peace Education and Research

I.0 SUMMARY OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND SHORTCOMINGS

The Sri Lanka Anticorruption Program (ACP) was designed to assist key agencies of the Government of Sri Lanka (GoSL) and selected Sri Lankan civil society organizations in strengthening measures to combat corruption and to monitor the disbursement of tsunami related development assistance.

Three key project objectives were formulated to guide the ACP:

1. Increase the efficiency and quality of work performed by the Auditor General's Department and the Bribery Commission, through targeted training and technical assistance.
2. Apply 'best practice' techniques for citizen and civil society monitoring of governmental activities and projects as a means to achieve greater participation, transparency, and accountability in local governance.
3. Increase public awareness, facilitate networking, build a coalition of interested parties (public sector, private sector, NGOs) to combat corruption and prepare an Anticorruption Action Plan.

Core government partners included the Auditor General's Department (AGD), the Commission to Investigate Allegations of Bribery or Corruption (CIABC, also known as the Bribery Commission), and various civil society organizations. Other key partners were involved through a Consultative Council. ARD's principal local partners were Transparency International – Sri Lanka (TISL), Centre for Policy Alternatives (CPA), and the Free Media Movement (FMM). A small grants program and targeted subcontracts provided a vehicle for active participation by a wider range of Sri Lankan groups and individuals.

Key deliverables specified in the ACP work plan are listed below, together with a summary of accomplishments and shortcomings.

I.1 SITUATIONAL ASSESSMENT REPORT

In November 2005, ARD, Inc. undertook a situational assessment of anticorruption activities in Sri Lanka, with the assistance of consultant Donald Bowser. In December 2005, ARD submitted a draft version of the Anticorruption Assessment Report to the Cognizant Technical Officer (CTO) for review and comment. Based on the CTO's comments, ARD submitted a revised draft report for review on January 16, 2006. A further revised Assessment Report was resubmitted to the CTO on February 23, 2006. The report provided recommendations for targeted interventions to be incorporated into the Sri Lanka Anticorruption Program. ARD's local partners TISL, CPA, and FMM participated in this assessment process.

I.2 STRATEGIC PLANNING REPORT

Following review and revision of the situational assessment report, ARD, in concert with USAID/Sri Lanka, launched a strategic planning exercise to refine those recommendations and embed them in an operational work plan for the duration of the project. The strategic planning exercise was initiated in late February and two strategic planning workshops were held on March 9 and March 15, 2006. The strategic planning process was facilitated during his March 6 to 17 TDY by short-term consultant Dr. Lewis Rasmussen, who prepared a Strategic Planning Report.

As a foundation for the strategic planning exercise and resulting work plan, ARD coordinated with a wide range of key participants in the anticorruption field, including Sri Lankan government representatives (AGD, CIABC, Ministry of Justice, among others); USAID and US Embassy personnel; key USAID implementing partners (Academy for Educational Development [AED], National Democratic Institute for International Affairs [NDI], Development Alternatives, Inc. [DAI], The Asia Foundation [TAF], American Center for International Labor Solidarity [ACILS], Nathan Associates); other key donors (Asian Development Bank [ADB], World Bank, United Nations Development Program [UNDP], other bilateral donors); professional organizations (chartered accountants, quantity surveyors, architects, engineers, Bar Association, Organization of Professional Associations [OPA], among others); private sector organizations (American Chamber of Commerce [AMCHAM], Ceylon Chamber of Commerce [CCC], Corporate Social Responsibility/Sri Lanka, among others); and numerous civil society organizations including the Anti War Front, National Peace Council (NPC), Foundation for Co-Existence (FCE), and Sarvodaya, among others.

ARD worked closely with the AGD and CIABC to conduct a needs assessment survey to identify staff training and institutional technical assistance needs for each organization. The needs assessment included an evaluation of complementary donor-funded programs in this area, and an inclusive and participatory strategic planning process to establish a conceptual framework and action plan to address technical assistance and training needs of the partner organizations. Participants in the strategic planning process included both public institutions and civil society partners, and sought consensus on a framework to establish a coordinating group to facilitate linkages between state partner institutions and nongovernmental organizations (NGOs).

One outcome of the strategic planning process was the creation of a broadly representative Consultative Council to work with USAID and ARD during the course of the ACP project.

I.3 SPECIAL REPORT ON TRAINING NEEDS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Short-term consultant Stephen Carpenter and resident staff member M.D.A. Harold prepared a training needs assessment and training delivery strategy during Mr. Carpenter's TDY (March 6 to 24, 2006). This work was closely coordinated with the intended beneficiaries, the AGD and the CIABC. The draft Training Plan was submitted for CTO review and approval on March 26, 2006, as an attachment to the draft Work Plan.

The training needs of both GoSL institutions was determined through the evaluation of existing training needs assessments, interviews with the Auditor General and Commissioner, focus group discussions with senior management of both organizations and an analysis of survey data. The ACP team has discussed and reached agreement with counterparts at the AGD and CIABC on the broad areas of high-priority training. These are:

At the AGD:

- Audit methodologies, including in performance audit, forensic audit, participatory audit, and audit standards of the International Organization of Supreme Audit Institutions (INTOSAI);
- Management skills for senior- and rising middle-managers;
- English language skills including report writing, interviewing techniques, and presentation skills; and
- Information technology (IT) skills including basic IT and specialized training on detection of IT-based fraud or financial crime.

At the CIABC:

- Techniques in combating corruption, such as training in international standards and best practices, procurement, tender procedures, assets and liabilities, income tax, and other specialized topics;
- Training for legal staff in court proceedings, prosecutions, international best practices, etc.;
- English language skills including report writing, investigations, and legal language; and
- IT skills including basic IT and specialized IT training for investigators.

ACP identified training providers within Sri Lanka who can design and deliver training programs in the requested technical areas. These organizations were invited to submit grant applications to conduct various training activities, and a number of successful applicants have assisted in delivery of training in accordance with the training plan (see below).

The ACP is not designed to deliver a comprehensive institutional development program for the AGD or CIABC. In order to focus our efforts and ensure meaningful results within the project budget, we have targeted our training efforts on the Colombo-based staff of the AGD and CIABC, as well as AGD staff working in the tsunami-affected regions of the Southern Province and Ampara District.

I.4 SPECIAL REPORT ON THE ACP PERFORMANCE MONITORING PLAN

Short-term consultant Katharine Wheatley prepared a draft Performance Monitoring Plan (PMP) for the ACP during her TDY (March 6 to 17). Gregory Fernando and other ACP resident staff were briefed on the methods and techniques of data collection, evaluation and impact assessment. The draft PMP was submitted for CTO review and approval on March 26, 2006, as an attachment to the draft Work Plan. This document was approved on May 23, 2006.

This document is the PMP for the Sri Lanka Anticorruption Program. It was developed during a two-week visit to Sri Lanka, during which a Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) meeting and training sessions were held with ACP staff, and results and indicators were fleshed out. Indicator development included definitions, relevance, sources, methods and frequency of collection, and methods of analysis and reporting. To assure that results and indicators are consistent with the project's design, the draft PMP was reviewed by USAID and revised by the ACP staff after the project Work Plan was approved.

Given the limited scope and short duration (two years, through September 30, 2007) of this project, this PMP is designed to address three concerns: (1) responding to USAID/Sri Lanka's information needs, as articulated by ACP's CTO, Mr. Mark Silva; (2) tracking project outputs; and (3) establishing baseline measures on which future Sri Lanka anticorruption projects may be based.

Mr. Silva requested three types of information from ACP:

1. Data on the indicator for the USAID/Washington intermediate result into which this project feeds. The indicator is "Number of Government Agencies that Received Technical Support" related to planning and undertaking tsunami relief and reconstruction. ACP provided technical support to at least two agencies: the Auditor General's Department and the Commission to Investigate Allegations of Bribery or Corruption.
2. Data to feed into USAID's "Common Indicators" under the category "Promote and Support Anticorruption Reforms." ACP has incorporated three of the common indicators into its PMP: changes in media coverage of corruption, government responsiveness to requests for information, and training in anticorruption.
3. Data on project outputs to feed into semiannual tsunami program audits conducted by the US Government Accountability Officer (GAO). These outputs are expected to be numerical in nature. The ACP PMP includes multiple numerical output indicators, such as number of people trained, number of media spots distributed, etc.

I.5 ACP WORK PLAN

Based on the strategic planning effort (see above), a draft Work Plan was prepared by the Chief of Party (COP). The draft Training Plan and the draft PMP (also see above) were attached to the Work Plan. The draft Work Plan was submitted for CTO review and approval on March 17, 2006. Following informal review by the CTO, a revised Work Plan and attachments were resubmitted for CTO approval on March 26, 2006. This document was approved on April 16, 2006.

ACP provided support for key governmental agencies and civil society organizations at the national level (such as the AGD and CIABC) through training, technical assistance, and coalition-building and awareness-raising activities. ACP also was active at the local level, where we worked with and supported local officials, citizens and civil society organizations. Cooperative programs were undertaken in selected tsunami-impacted communities along the southern and southeastern coast. This support was delivered directly, through training and technical assistance provided by the ACP staff, and indirectly, through targeted grants awarded to participants under the ACP grants program.

In cooperation with the AGD and CIABC, the ACP designed and implemented mechanisms to promote greater citizen participation in local governmental activities. Greater citizen involvement can bring about an increase in the identification and reporting of allegations of corruption from the tsunami-affected districts, build public accountability, and increase the relevance and profile of both the AGD and the CIABC. Sustainable, citizen-led performance auditing enhances transparency, reduces the likelihood of clientelism by opening up the operations of government to a broader public, and increases public scrutiny of government action.

ACP worked closely with other USAID partners, including the AED, NDI, ACILS, TAF, and DAI, who have already established effective partnerships with local governments and civil society organizations in the target regions.

Support for Prevention as well as for Prosecution: A dual strategy is essential to combat corruption and corrupt practices:

- Identification, prosecution and punishment of wrongdoers; and
- Prevention of corruption through the institution and observance of internal controls; timely financial auditing of projects and programs; performance evaluation of project and program effectiveness; greater public participation in project decision making, oversight and performance review; and creation of a transparent culture of honesty, integrity, and accountability in public administration.

Both strategies were followed by the ACP. By strengthening the capacity of the AGD and CIABC, the ACP enhanced the public credibility of both institutions by enabling them to increase the efficiency and quality of their audit, investigation and prosecution activities; improve their responsiveness to public complaints; and raise their level of professionalism.

Public Education and Awareness Campaign: As a key component in our strategy of corruption prevention, ACP undertook a national campaign to increase understanding of and support for anticorruption efforts. More than 100 local awareness workshops were conducted in tsunami-affected districts, either directly by the ACP, by ACP grantees, or by other partner organizations that utilized ACP staff as key resource persons. Workshop organizers invited participants from local civil society organizations, local government officials, and local representatives of national governmental agencies. The workshops were effective vehicles to disseminate information about anticorruption institutions and programs, identify contact persons and communication channels, and provide a forum for the articulation and discussion of corruption problems and issues.

A national workshop was convened in June 2007. Representatives from the regional workshops presented a summary of the discussions held in their individual workshops, activities they have implemented, and/or ideas they have for future programs. In addition to presentations made by delegates from the local workshops, the national workshop included participation by national-level figures from government, civil society, professional organizations, international donors, and the private sector. Participants also included the members of the ACP Consultative Council, the public service, and the international donor community. A primary output of the workshop was a detailed critique of the draft ***National Anticorruption Action Plan*** that identified key issues and problems to be addressed by future anticorruption projects and programs.

The draft ***Action Plan*** was finalized in the weeks following the June conference, and presented to the public as part of the series of events programmed in July at the “Integrity 2007” anticorruption public exposition.

I.6 CREATION OF A CONSULTATIVE COUNCIL

An advisory Consultative Council was convened on March 27, 2006. The Council included representatives from a broad array of civil society organizations, donor organizations, and GoSL counterparts—more than 60 organizations in all. The Council met monthly, and devised a program of activities in support of ACP activities through the workings of a series of subcommittees. ACP provided logistical and technical support to the Council. Membership of the Council is provided on the ACP Web site: www.ard-acp.com, and in the text box below. Transparency International Sri Lanka has agreed to assume responsibility for continuing the activities of the Council once ACP is completed.

CONSULTATIVE COUNCIL MEMBERS

1. Asian Development Bank (ADB)—Laurence Pochard, Munawar Alam
2. ACILS—Pete Castelli, T. Kalaimagal
3. AED (Peace Support Project)—Upali Amarasinghe
4. Alternate Dispute Resolution Institute—S.S. Wijeratne, Pushpika Weerakoon
5. American Chamber of Commerce—Gordon Glick
6. Appropriate Technology Group Sri Lanka—W.B.A. Jayasekera
7. Bank of Ceylon—Udayasri Kariyawasam
8. Bar Association of Sri Lanka—Ravi Algama
9. Business Standard—Sanjeevani Seneviratne
10. Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)—Calvin Piggott
11. Ceylon Chamber of Commerce (CCC)—Deva Rodrigo, Saumi De Almeida
12. Centre for Policy Alternatives (CPA)—Anushya Coomaraswamy, Cyrene Siriwardhena, Sriyanie Wijesundera
13. Citizen's Movement for Good Governance (CIMOOGG)—R.M.B. Senanayake
14. COPSITU—Adhikari Jayaratne
15. Council for Public Policy—Ina Breuer
16. Employers Federation of Ceylon—Gotabaya Dasanayaka
17. European Union—Peter Maher, Karolina Hedstrom
18. Federation of Chambers of Commerce & Industry of Sri Lanka (FCCISL)—Jagath Savanadasa
19. Foundation for Co-Existence (FCE)—Shevanthi Jayasuriya
20. Finance Commission—Asoka Gunawardana
21. Free Media Movement—Victor Ivan, Sunanda Deshapriya
22. Grant McCann-Erickson—Neela Marrikkar
23. Grassroots Foundation—Zarook Marrikkar
24. Habitat for Humanity Sri Lanka—Elmore Perera
25. Independent Medical Practitioners Association—Dr. Joel Fernando
26. InfoShare—Anuruddha Edirisinghe
27. Institute of Chartered Accountants of Sri Lanka (ICASL)—Preethi Jayawardana
28. ICTAD—Professor Lakshman Alwis, K.P.W. Rajasiri
29. Institute of Internal Auditors—M.D.W. Ariyasena
30. Institute of Policy Studies—Malathy Knight-John, Amrit Rajapakse
31. Institute of Quantity Surveyors Sri Lanka—Professor Chitra Weddikkara
32. The Institution of Engineers of Sri Lanka—Russel de Zylwa
33. Janawaboda Kendraya—Vincent Bulathsinhala, Roy Rodrigo,
34. Law Commission—Dr. Lakshman Marasinghe
35. Lawyers for Human Rights & Development—Kalyananda Tiranagama
36. Legal Aid Commission—Lilanthi de Silva
37. Ministry of Justice—Kamini Dissanayake
38. Muslim Media Forum—N.M. Ameen
39. Muslim Women's Research and Action Forum—Jezima Ismail
40. Nathan Associates (Competitiveness Program)—John Varley
41. National Anti-War Front—Fr. Anura Perera, M.F.M. Fallil
42. National Council on Elders—Jonathan Thambar
43. National Procurement Agency (NPA)—Daya Liyanage, Ivan Tissera
44. National Peace Council (NPC)—Naomi Berman
45. National Democratic Institute—Lalith Wijesiri, Thusitha Aluthpatabendige
46. Organization of Professional Associations (OPA)—D. L. Taldena, Hemal Pieris
47. Police, Special Unit Investigating Corruption—Asoka Wijethilake
48. Press Institute—Ranga Kalansooriya, Amantha Perera
49. RADA—Jayantha Samarasinghe
50. Religious Leaders—Justice C.V. Wigneswaran, Ven. Weligama Dhammissara Thero, Fr. Sarath Iddamalgodha
51. Sarvodaya—Lalitha Peiris, Saman Algoda, Dr. Vinya Ariyaratne
52. Sri Lanka Economic Association—Professor A.D.V. De S. Indraratne
53. Sri Lanka Institute of Architects—Rukshan Widyalandara
54. Social Policy Research & Analysis Centre—Professor S.T. (Siri) Hettige
55. Sri Lanka Women's Conference—Ranee Ratnayeke
56. The Asia Foundation—Ron Bergman, Jayantha Wickramanayake
57. Transparency International Sri Lanka—J.C. Weliamuna, Dhanushka Wijekoon
58. UNDP—Shane Sheils, Chamindry Saparamadu
59. University of Colombo, Law Faculty—Rohan Edrisinha
60. Youth Parliament—Lihini Fernando
61. World Bank—Jiwanka Wickramasinghe

I.7 PUBLICATION OF GRANTS PROGRAM RFA

Preparation of the ACP Grants Manual and request for assistance (RFA) was initiated by Chris Landry, ARD's home office Grants Specialist, and Mr. Jhank Nath Regmi, the initial Grants Manager of the ACP. A draft grants RFA package was submitted for CO and CTO review and approval on March 9, 2006. Following review and discussion with the CTO, the RFA was converted to an Annual Program Statement (APS). An

APS notice was published in the *Sunday Observer* on May 28, 2006, and the full text is available on the ACP Web site: www.ard-acp.com. In June, Mr. Regmi was replaced as Grants Manager by Gregory Fernando.

I.8 AWARD OF GRANTS

A total of 20 fixed obligation small grants were awarded during the course of the ACP. The first ACP grant was awarded on May 15, 2006 to the British Council for effective report writing and related training. Both the Auditor General's Department and the Commission to Investigate Allegations of Bribery or Corruption have been beneficiaries of this training. The first training event was held on May 17-20. During May, additional grants were awarded to InfoShare (to conduct an IT Assessment of the Auditor General's Department) and to Transparency International (to conduct a TOT for local community program facilitators). In June 2006, a grant was awarded to the Centre for Policy Alternatives (to conduct a TOT and conduct 24 Regional and one National Workshop Designed to Increase Public Awareness of Anticorruption.)

In September 2006, further grant awards were made to Transparency International (to conduct a series of local community workshops in People's Forum communities); to the Institute of Policy Studies (IPS, to prepare a 'white paper' on corruption and investment); to the Social Policy Analysis & Research Centre (SPARC, to prepare a 'white paper' on corruption and social values); to the Low Country CBO Consortium (to prepare a series of radio programs on corruption); to the Confederation of Public Service Independent Trade Unions (COPSITU, for preparation of a handbook on corruption for public servants); to Janawaboda Kendraya (to prepare dramatizations and other school-based programs on anticorruption); and to InfoShare, to conduct a series of IT trainings for AGD staff in both the Headquarters and the District Offices.



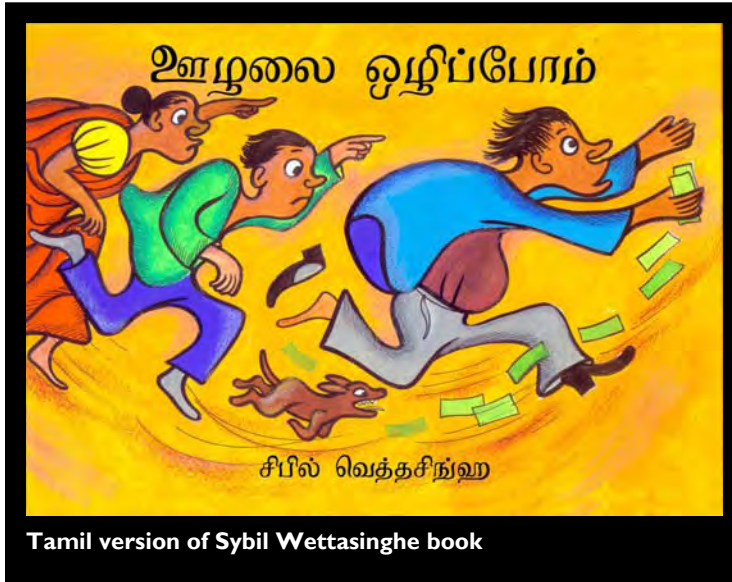
Janawaboda Kendraya dramatization

During the final quarter of 2006, grants were awarded to the Institute of Government Accounts and Finance (INGAF; to provide various trainings to the AGD); the Free Media Movement (FMM; to develop an umbrella media strategy and provide training to investigative reporters); The Weeramantry Institute (WICPER; to prepare a 'white paper' on legal and institutional obstacles to anticorruption activities); The Lawyers for Human Rights and Development (LHRD, to prepare a 'white paper' on complaints mechanisms and to conduct awareness training for local officials); the Sri Lanka Economic Association (SLEA; to prepare a 'white paper' on the impact of corruption on economic growth and development) and the Sri Lanka Women's Conference (SLWC; to conduct a series of awareness seminars.)

During this first quarter of 2007, three grants were approved by USAID: to the Consortium of Humanitarian Agencies (CHA; to prepare a 'white paper' to address the issue of NGO operations/management and accountability in Sri Lanka); to TechCERT (to prepare a 'white paper' on how IT can be used to abet corruption, as well as how IT can be used to reduce and detect corruption); and to the Social Indicator unit of the CPA (to conduct a household survey throughout Sri Lanka on perceptions of and experience with corruption).

Summaries of the 20 grants awarded by the ACP are available on the ACP Web site: www.ard-acp.com.

I.9 PERSONAL SERVICES PURCHASE ORDERS



Several personal services purchase order contracts were entered into for certain public awareness activities. The first was with the noted children's author, Ms. Sybil Wettasinghe, to write and illustrate a book on integrity and anticorruption for young (age 10-16) readers. The book, entitled *Let's Get Rid of Corruption*, was published on July 8th, 2007. With support from the USAID/OTI program, private donors, and ACP project funds, 200,000 copies of the book have been printed and distributed.

Hazon International produced a TV and several radio public service announcements (PSAs), based on the theme, *Let's Break the Chain of*

Corruption. These were broadcast *gratis*, or at substantially reduced commercial rates, on the Maharajah TV/Radio Network and the Sri Lanka Broadcasting Corporation.

Mr. Anton Fernando and Mr. RMB Senanayake prepared a resource/reference document, entitled *Synopsis of Anticorruption and Related Laws*, for distribution in three languages.

Justice Mark Fernando authored an article entitled *Defeating the Dragon: Weapons for Fighting Corruption*, under a personal services purchase order contract.

I.10 SERVICES PROVIDED GRATIS, OR AT A CONCESSIONARY RATE

A logo and other promotional materials for use by ACP was developed with the assistance of a local advertising company, Holmes, Pollard & Stott, at a concessionary rate that was limited to a design fee and reimbursement of production expenses. A media strategy centered on the June National Conference and the July "Integrity 2007" exposition was developed *gratis* by the local public relations firm, Bates/Rowland PR. Publication of the draft National Action Plan was done *gratis* by Virakesari (Tamil version), Lakkbima (Sinhala version), and at a concessionary rate by the Daily Mirror (English version). Media sponsorship of the June Conference and the July public exposition event was provided *gratis* by the Daily Mirror, Virakesari Newspapers, and Maharajah TV/Radio. Dankotuwa Porcelain provided coffee mugs with the ACP logo, at cost.

I.11 PREPARATION AND DELIVERY OF TRAINING AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

The first ACP training event was held on May 17, conducted by the British Council. On May 24, 2006, a formal inaugural ceremony and lecture was held at the Bandaranaike Memorial International Conference Hall, attended by USAID Mission Director Dr. Carol Becker, Justice Ameer Ismail, Chairman of the Commission to Investigate Allegations of Bribery or Corruption, and Mr. S.C. Mayadunne, Auditor General of Sri Lanka. The inaugural lecture was delivered by Mr. Ajith Ratanyake, Director General of Sri Lanka Accounting and Auditing Standards Monitoring Board. Other trainings are proceeding as outlined in the training plan (see above). Training Providers include: British Council; InfoShare; INGAF; FMM/IFJ; and various individual experts/lecturers.

In October, with funding provided in part by the USAID OTI program, the ACP undertook a series of physical improvements in headquarters office and in 18 tsunami-impacted field offices of the Auditor General's Department. One of the major projects entailed the physical upgrading and equipping of a suite of training rooms at the AGD headquarters. On December 11th, 2006, Mission Director Rebecca Cohn and Auditor General P.A. Pematilaka conducted a dedication ceremony, and the ACP launched a five-day training program for Management Skills for Rising Managers of the AGD.

During the first quarter of 2007, training activities continued, including basic and advanced IT training; an electronic malfeasance training seminar; the second round of Management Skills training; and the Strategic Planning workshop with the senior staff of the AGD. During the second quarter, Training of Trainers training; IT Training for Ampara and Kandy staff; Value for Money training; and Fraud Techniques training were undertaken for the AGD staff.

A series of Technical Assistance activities, conducted by local and expatriate TDY specialists, has been incorporated into the ACP training program. These activities include Management Skills Training and Strategic Planning for the AGD; Best Practices in dealing with corruption at the local government level; Media training; Case Management; National 'Action Plan' development; Performance/Participatory Auditing; and Forensic Audit/International Audit Standards. They were conducted sequentially, starting in November through July, 2007.

On December 2, 3 and 8, a series of "**Best Practices**" workshops were held in Hambantota, Matara and Colombo to present examples of ways to increase citizen participation in local government activities, as a means to increase transparency and accountability, and to reduce opportunities for corruption. The Best Practices workshops were organized and conducted by Ms. Dawn Traut of ARD/Burlington, assisted by Mr. Gary Forbes.

On December 11-15, a series of training workshops on "**Management Skills for Rising Managers**" was held for staff of the AGD. In addition, initial organizational assignments were made in preparation for the strategic planning workshop scheduled for March. These workshops were organized and presented by Mr. Gary Forbes, with support from Mr. Wellington Piyadasa from INGAF.

From 16 to 19 January, the Free Media Movement (FMM) and the International Federation of Journalists (IFJ) conducted a Training of Trainers (TOT) for 16 journalists, on the theme of integrity and anticorruption. The training was led by Ms. Emma Walters of the IFJ. A follow-up one-day seminar was held with 9 journalists at the ACP offices on the 20th of February. Four workshops on Investigative Journalism were conducted by these trainers for 78 journalists, mostly from Tsunami affected areas, on 31 March and another two workshops were conducted in Ampara for 30 Journalists during April 2007. Further activities were undertaken during the second quarter, including Two (one in Sinhala and one in Tamil) Training of Trainers session for CIR (**Corruption Investigative Reporting**); two five-day field reporting CIR exercises during the first two weeks of June; a 'refresher course' for the Trainers on June 23/24; and an editors guild briefing at in Dambulla on June 29-July 1. This final event included the preparation of a draft "Action Plan" for further training of reporters, and anticorruption awareness-raising among senior editors.

From January 29th to February 14th, Dr. Lynnette Wood conducted an analysis of "**Case Management System**" needs at the AGD and the CIABC. This work was done with the support of Mr. Sanjay Edirisinghe of InfoShare, and resulted in the preparation of a report with recommendations for each agency. In July, Dr Wood returned to Sri Lanka to assist in the development of IT policies and procedures for each organization.

From February 26 to March 14, Ms. Dawn Traut facilitated a series of working sessions to assist members of the Consultative Council and other invitees to develop an initial draft of a National Action Plan. The draft plan was circulated and reviewed by a broad range of participants, and presented and debated at the national Anticorruption Conference in June.

On March 14 and 15, Mr. Gary Forbes returned to Sri Lanka to conduct a two-day **Strategic Planning** session with 30 senior staff of the AGD.

Performance Audit training was given from June 18 to 30 by Mr. James Bonnell, and two pilot performance/participatory audits were launched.

These pilot audits were conducted over the summer, and Mr. Bonnell returned in August to review the results with the team members.



Dawn Traut facilitates a Consultative Council working session

Audit Investigative Techniques were the subject of a training provided by Mr. Tihomir Grbic from July 9 to 24.

In July, with financial assistance from the USAID/OTI program, work commenced on the physical improvement of the library and meeting room of the Commission to Investigate Allegations of Bribery or Corruption. This work will be completed in October, 2007

During August and September, Mr. Thiyagarajah Dharmarajah delivered a series of lectures to staff of the AGD on the subject of Sri Lankan Accounting Standards (SLAS), and their relation to International Accounting Standards.

INGAF organized a six-week lecture series, titled “Techniques for Combating Corruption,” for the investigative officers of the Commission to Investigate Allegations of Bribery or Corruption. These lectures were held in August and September, 2007.

I.12 SELECTION OF LOCAL PARTNERS AND SUPPORT OF LOCAL OVERSIGHT ACTIVITIES

On February 3, 2006, a concept proposal was submitted to the CTO regarding possible cooperation with USAID's People's Forums project, implemented by AED in cooperation with four national NGOs. A series of meetings was held during February and March with the four implementing NGOs. This cooperative effort provides ACP with access to 12 to 15 communities in the tsunami impact zone, where community and citizen awareness and related programs in anticorruption were implemented. A further planning meeting with the implementing NGOs was held on May 4, 2006. ACP local partners TI and ACILS have been awarded a grant to provide workshop facilitators and materials, and to provide continuing technical assistance support. A Training of Trainers was conducted from July 14-16. The 35 trainees included 20 Sinhalese speakers and 15 Tamil speakers. During the fall (October to December) workshops and related technical assistance activity were carried out in 15 local communities in 6 tsunami affected districts and 2 other districts.

As of 31 March 2007, 13 workshops have been completed, and 4 remain to be completed. TI initiated a second round of 'action planning' meetings with local civil society organizations, with a view towards the development of community anticorruption action plans.

On December 2, 3 and 8, 2006, a series of 'best practice' workshops was held in Hambantota, Matara and Colombo. Participants included a cross-section of community and NGO activities. The workshop explored a

number of techniques for increasing participation, transparency and accountability in local government activities. "Best practices" were drawn from Sri Lankan experience, and from other countries in Africa, South America and Asia. The workshops benefited from important input provided by the Asia Foundation and its Transparent Accountable Local Government project.

During the second quarter of 2007, a briefing was provided by ACP staff to senior officers of Caritas/Sri Lanka on the 25th of April; TISL completed the local 'action planning' exercises with the People's Forum communities; Janawaboda Kendraya completed nine events, including three awareness building workshops, and six school competition workshops in schools for drama, paintings and essays. The Sri Lanka Women's Conference (SLWC) held three awareness workshops, on June 2nd (Galle); June 9th (Kandy); and June 10th (Panadura).

I.13 LOCAL AWARENESS WORKSHOPS HELD

Centre for Policy Alternatives responsible for 24 local workshops, with support of ACP team. Additional local workshops organized by grantees Transparency International, Janawaboda Kendraya, Lawyers for Human Rights and Development, Sri Lanka Women's Conference, and the Low Country CBO Consortium. ACP staff also participated as Resource Persons at events organized by others, such as NDI, AED, Legal Aid Commission, InPACT, etc.

Discussions were initiated in May with ACP local partner CPA to organize a series of 24 local workshops, followed by a national workshop (see next item) in the late spring of 2007. In June, a grant was awarded to CPA to provide workshop facilitators and materials. A TOT was conducted in August, and the local workshops were held from September 2006, to January 2007. As of 31 March 2007, all 24 workshops were completed.

On November 1 and 24 and December 16, 2006 and February 16, 2007 ARD/ACP staff participated in the regional Steering Committee meetings organized by the USAID NDI Political Parties project in Hambantota, Galle and Matara, in order to increase awareness of political party representatives to the causes and consequences of corruption, particularly as it affects the political process and local governance activities. During the second quarter of 2007, additional anticorruption awareness meetings with the NDI political parties counterparts were held on May 12 and 13 in Hambantota and Matara.

In February and March, ARD/ACP staff participated in workshops organized by the LAC (Legal Aid Commission of Sri Lanka) to initiate the "Integrity Club" movement among school-age children. In April (20th, 24th, 27th and 28th), ACP staff assisted officers from the LAC in conducting public awareness seminars in Hambantota, Colombo and Matara (two sessions).

I.14 NATIONAL AWARENESS WORKSHOP

Upon completion of the local awareness workshops, a draft National Action Plan was developed and published for public review and comment. The Action Plan development process secured the input of a wide range of NGOs and civil society representatives. During March, 2007, Ms. Dawn Traut facilitated a series of working meetings to generate initial ideas and concepts for inclusion in the Action Plan. A draft was circulated to members of the Consultative Council at the end of March, and then in May to invitees (approximately 200 in number) to the National Conference.

In June, condensed versions of the Action Plan were published in national newspapers, in English, Sinhala and Tamil. An Action Plan Review Committee was formed to consider comments and suggestions received, and to finalize the Action Plan. ACP, with the assistance of CPA and other local partners, organized and conducted a National Conference on Anticorruption, on June 16-17, 2007. During this Conference, the draft National Action Plan was presented and discussed, Comments received as a result of these reviews were incorporated into the final Action Plan document, and presented to representatives of the Government and the Parliament on July 28th, 2007, as one event in the three-day ACP public exposition.

I.15 SPECIAL REPORT ON WORKSHOPS PROCEEDINGS, AND NATIONAL AGENDA FOR ACTION PUBLISHED

The National Anticorruption Action Plan was publicly released on July 28th, as one event in the three-day public exposition, entitled “**Integrity 2007.**” The **Anticorruption Action Plan** identifies priority actions that are realistic, practical and capable of making a real contribution in the fight against corruption in Sri Lanka. The Action Plan was drafted by the Consultative Council of the Sri Lanka Anticorruption Program (ACP). Important input was obtained from the broad range of individuals and organizations that have participated in the ACP’s activities and programs.

I.16 SECTOR ACHIEVEMENT REPORTS

Senior members of the ACP team have authored achievement reports outlining activities undertaken and results achieved in their respective sectors. These sector achievement reports are presented in Annexes 1-4.

I.17 ANTICORRUPTION COORDINATING COMMITTEE (ACCC)

In response to one of the key recommendations of the Action Plan, an Anticorruption Coordinating Committee (ACCC) was convened during the course of the final Consultative Council meeting, on September 19, 2007. This body will continue to monitor the progress of achievement of the individual components of the Action Plan, and issue periodic progress reports, and revise the Plan in the future, as warranted by progress made, or new issues identified. Membership on the ACCC is shown in the following text box. Funding for a Secretariat to support the Committee is expected to be provided by USAID.

Anticorruption Coordinating Committee (ACCC) Members

NGO Sector:

- Cyrene Siriwardhana, CPA
- M.D.A. Harold, TISL
- Kalyananda Tiranagama, LHRD
- Gerald Hidelaratchi, OPA

Private Sector:

- Chandra Jayaratne, former Chief Executive Officer, Eagle Assurance; former Chairman, Ceylon Chamber of Commerce
- Anushya Coomaraswamy, former Chief Financial Officer, John Keells & Co.
- Rienzie Wijetilleke, Chairman, Hatton National Bank
- Suresh Shah, Chief Executive Officer, Ceylon Breweries

2.0 SRI LANKAN INSTITUTIONS WITH WHOM ACP WORKED

The ACP worked with a broad range of institutions, organizations and individuals within the public and NGO sectors of Sri Lanka. The names of these institutions and organizations, as well as key contact persons in each, are listed below.

- **Alternative Dispute Resolution Institute (ADRI)** - Ms Binupa Subasinghe, Chief Executive Director
- **American Center for International Labor Solidarity (ACILS)** - Pete Castelli, Country Director
- **All Ceylon Hindu Congress** - Mr. Kandiah Neelakandan, General Secretary
- **American Chamber of Commerce (AMCHAM)** - Mr. Gordon Glick, Executive Director
- **Anglican Diocese of Colombo** - Rev. Bishop Duleep de Chikera
- **Appropriate Technology Group, Sri Lanka** - Mr. W.B.A. Jayasekera, President
- **ART Television Broadcasting Company (ART)** - Mr. M. Shihar Aneez, Reporter
- **Auditor-General Department, Sri Lanka (AGD)** - Mr. P.A.Pematilake, Auditor General; Mr. I.G. Abeyratne, Tsunami Task Force Leader; Mr. S.C. Mayadunne, Former Auditor General
- **Bates Asia/Rowland PR** - Mr. Nimal Gunewardena, Chief Executive Officer
- **Bar Association of Sri Lanka (BASL)** - Mr. Nihal Jayamanne, President
- **Berghof Foundation for Conflict Studies** - Dr. Mario Gomez, Program Associate
- **British Council Sri Lanka** - Mr. Duncan Wilson, Teaching Center Manager
- **Business Standard** - Ms. Sanjeevani Seneviratne, Senior Journalist
- **Capacity Development for Recovery Programme (CADREF)** - Mr. Chandrasena Maliyadde, Programme Manager
- **Ceylon Chamber of Commerce (CCC)** - Mr. Mahen Dayananda, Chairman; Mr. Deva Rodrigo, (former) Chairman; Mr. Chandra Jayaratne, (former) Chairman
- **Centre for Policy Alternatives (CPA)** - Dr. Paikiasothy Saravanamuttu, Executive Director; Ms. Cyrene Siriwardhana, Director; Ms. Sriyanie Wijesundera, Governance Program Manager
- **CPA/Social Indicator** - Mr. Pradeep Peiris, Unit Head
- **Citizens' Movement for Good Governance (CIMOOGG)** - Dr. A.C. Visvalingam, President; Mr. R.M.B. Senanayake, Director

- **Commission to Investigate Allegations of Bribery or Corruption (CIABC)** - Justice Ameer Ismail, Chairman; Mr. Piyasena Ranasinghe, Director General; Mr. Neville Guruge, Director of Investigations
- **Clean Hands** - K.A. Vimalenthirarajah, member
- **Confederation of Public Service Independent Trade Unions (COPSITU)** - Adhikari Jayaratne, General Secretary
- **Consortium of Humanitarian Agencies (CHA)** - Mr. Jeevan Thiagarajah, Executive Director
- **Dehiwala/Mt. Lavinia Municipal Council** - Mr. S.V.D. Kesarralal Gunasekara, Member
- **Express Newspapers Ltd.** - Mr. Kumar Nadesan, Managing Director
- **Federation of Chambers of Commerce & Industry of Sri Lanka (FCCISL)** - Mr. Nawaz Rajabdeen, President
- **Fernando, Anton** - Attorney-at-Law
- **Fernando, Justice Mark** (retired)
- **Finance Commission of Sri Lanka** - Mr. Asoka Gunawardena, Chairman
- **Foundation for Co-Existence (FCE)** - Ms. Shevanthi Jayasuriya, (former) Chief Operating Officer
- **Free Media Movement (FMM)** - Mr. Sunanda Deshapriya, Convenor
- **Grant McCann-Erickson (GME)** - Ms. Neela Marikkar, Managing Director
- **Habitat for Humanity Sri Lanka** - Mr. Elmore Perera, President
- **Hazon International** - Mr. King Ratnam, President
- **Holmes, Pollard & Stott** - Mr. Pradeep Amirthanayagam, Managing Director/ Chief Executive Officer
- **Independent Medical Practitioners Association (IMPA)** - Dr. Joel Fernando, Vice President
- **InfoShare** - Mr. Anuruddha Edirisinghe, Project Director
- **Initiative for Political and Conflict Transformation (InPACT)** - Mr. Indika Perera, Programme Director
- **Inspector General of Police** - Mr. Chandra Fernando, (former) IGP
- **Institute of Chartered Accountants of Sri Lanka (ICASL)** - Mr. Laksman Perera, Secretary/Chief Executive Officer
- **Institute for Construction Training & Development (ICTAD)** - Prof. Lakshman Alwis, Director
- **Institute of Government Accounts and Finance (INGAF)** - Mr. Tissa Marasinghe, Director
- **Institute of Policy Studies (IPS)** - Ms. Malathy Knight-John, Research Fellow
- **The Institution of Engineers of Sri Lanka** - Mr. Russel de Zilwa, Executive Secretary
- **International Bar Association** - Mr. Desmond Fernando, (former) President
- **Janawaboda Kendraya** - Mr. Vincent Bulathsinhala, Secretary

- **Lawyers for Human Rights & Development (LHRD)** - Mr. Kalayananda Tiranagama, Executive Director
- **Legal Aid Commission (LAC)** - Mr. S.S. Wijeratne, Chairman; Justice Hector Yapa, Director General; Ms. Nelum Gamage, Senior Consultant
- **Low Country CBO Consortium (LCCBOC)** - Mr. K.S. Lankathilaka, Chairman
- **Maharaja Organisation** - Mr. Mano Wickrmanayake, Group Director
- **Marga Institute** - Mr. Mangala Moonesinghe, Chairman; Mr. Godfrey Gunatilleke, (former) Chairman
- **Ministry of Education** - Mr. Ariyaratne Hewage, Secretary
- **Ministry of Public Administration & Home Affairs** - Hon. Karu Jayasuriya, Minister; Mr. D. Dissanayake, Secretary
- **Ministry of Science and Technology** - Prof. Tissa Vitarana, Minister
- **Muslim Women's Research and Action Forum (MWRAF)** - Deshabandu Jezima Ismail, Director
- **National Christian Council of Sri Lanka** - Dr. Jayasiri Peiris, General Secretary
- **National Procurement Agency (NPA)** - Mr. Daya Liyanage, Chairman/Chief Executive Officer
- **National Anti-War Front (NAWF)** - Fr. Anura Perera, Director
- **National Peace Council (NPC)** - Dr. Jehan Perera, Media Director
- **Organization of Professional Associations (OPA)** - Dr. Hilary Cooray, President; Mr. D. Lakdasa Taldena, (former) President; Mr. Elmore Perera, President-Elect
- **People's Action for Free & Fair Elections (PAFFREL)** - Mr. Kinglsey Rodrigo; Chairman
- **Press Complaints Commission of Sri Lanka** - Ms. Kshama Ranawana, Complaints Officer
- **Public Affairs Foundation** - Dr. Gopakumar K. Thampi, Executive Director
- **Sarvodaya** - Dr. Vinya Ariyaratne, Executive Director
- **Social Policy Analysis & Research Centre (SPARC)** - Prof. S.T. Hettige, Director
- **South Asia Federation of Accountants (SAFA)** - Mr. Indrajith Fernando, Vice President
- **Sri Lanka Economics Association (SLEA)** - Prof. A.D.V.DeS. Indraratne, Chairman
- **Sri Lanka Institute of Architects (SLIA)** - Mr. Rukshan Widyalkara, President
- **Sri Lanka Institute of Development Administration (SLIDA)** - Mr. W.A. Jayasundera, Senior Consultant
- **Sri Lanka Institute of Local Governance (SLILG)** - Dr. Jan-Michael Bach, Senior Resident Advisor
- **Sri Lanka Muslim Media Forum (SLMMF)** - Mr. Al-Haj N.M. Ameen, Managing Editor, Tamil Publications (Lake House)
- **Sri Lanka Press Institute (SLPI)** Mr. Ranga Kalansooriya, Director General

- **Sri Lanka Rupavahini (TV) Corporation;** Sanjaya Laknath, Marketing Executive
- **Sri Lanka Women's Conference (SLWC)** Ms. Ranee Ratnayake, Vice President
- **Sri Lanka Youth Parliament (SLYP)** - Ms. Lihini Fernando, (former) Assistant Programme Coordinator
- **Sunday Island** - Mr. Manik de Silva, Editor
- **TNL Radio Network;** Upul Perera, Manager Operations
- **Transparency International Sri Lanka (TISL)** - Mr. J.C. Weliamuna, Executive Director; T. Kalaimagal, Advocacy Program Officer; Mr. Dhanushka Wijekoon, Program Officer; Mr. Rukshana Nanayakkara, Program Officer
- **Voice of Youth** - Mr. Senaka Dambawinne, Programme Director
- **Weeramantry International Centre for Peace Education and Research (WICPER)** - Judge C.G. Weeramantry, Founder; Mr. Neshan Gunasekera, Senior Lawyer
- **Wettasinghe, Sybil** - Children's author
- **Wijeya Newspapers** - Mr. Ranjith Wijewardene, Chief Executive Officer
- **Young Asia TV (YATV)** - Mr. Hilmy Ahmed, Chief Executive Officer; Mr. Christopher David, Director, Project Development

3.0 INTERNATIONAL NGO, DONOR AND FINANCIAL INSTITUTION CONTACTS

The ACP worked with a broad range of institutions, organizations and individuals within the international NGO and donor sectors. The names of these institutions and organizations, as well as key contact persons in each, are listed below.

- **Asian Development Bank (ADB)** - Mr. Richard Vokes, Country Director; Ms. Laurence Pochard, Deputy Director; Mr. Munawar Alam, Senior Procurement Specialist
- **Academy for Educational Development (AED)** Peace Support Project - Mr. Kim DeRidder, Chief of Party
- **The Asia Foundation (TAF)** - Mr. Nilan Fernando, Country Representative
- **Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)** - Mr. Joe William, Senior Development Officer
- **CARE International Sri Lanka** - Dr. Susil Liyanarachchi, Director, Development Programmes
- **DAI (OTI/Sri Lanka Project)** - Mr. Ignacio Sainz Terrones, Chief of Party; Ms. Laurie Pierce, (former) Chief of Party
- **EU Commission Delegation to Sri Lanka** - Mr. Peter Maher, Head of Operations
- **Helvetas** - Ms. Rani Samuel, Programme Officer
- **International Development Law Organization (IDLO)** - Ms. Pushpika Weerakoon, Programme Manager
- **International Federation of Journalists (IFJ)** - Ms. Jacqueline Park, Director, Asia Pacific Region
- **InterNews Network** - Mr. Matt Abud, Director
- **Japanese International Cooperation Agency (JICA)** - Mr. Takumi Ueshima, Resident Representative
- **Mercy Corps** - Mr. Jim Jarvie, (former) Director Program Development
- **Nathan Associates (Competitiveness Program)** - Mr. John Varley, Chief of Party
- **National Democratic Institute (NDI)** - Mr. Jim Oliver, Chief of Party
- **Public International Law & Policy Group** - Ms. Elisabeth Dallas, Project Director
- **United Nations Development Program (UNDP)** - Mr. Shane Shiels, Democracy and Governance Program Coordinator
- **US Government Accountability Office (GAO)** - Mr. George Taylor, Jr.; Senior Analyst

- **World Bank** - Dr. Naoko Ishii, Country Director; Ms. Jiwanka Wickramasinghe, Financial Management Specialist; Ms. Miriam Witana, Procurement Specialist; Mr. Patrick Vandenbrauene, Development Partners Coordinator; Mr. Claus Astrup, Senior Economist
- **World Bank Institute** - Dr. Daniel (Dani) Kaufmann, Director, Global Programs

4.0 DESCRIPTION OF INSTITUTIONS AND ORGANIZATIONS SUPPORTED AND THEIR EXPECTED FUTURE ACTIVITIES

The Anticorruption Program's (ACP) Small Grants Program was designed to support the active participation of Sri Lankan civil society organizations (CSOs) in the field of anticorruption. As listed below, the Small Grants Program issued a total of 20 grants to 17 organizations. Additional information can be found in the ACP's Final Grant Program Report.

a. British Council (Grant # GRA-I-00-03-00142-00-01): Workshops on Effective Writing, Report Writing, Report Writing Advanced; Questioning Techniques, Basic Presentations, and Legal English.

The British Council organized a series of English language and report-writing courses for the staff of the Auditor General's Department (AGD). A total of 144 persons were trained during the course of seven training sessions. Language training and report writing were identified as a high priority by the AGD. The British Council is recognized internationally for its expertise in this field, and they stand ready to continue such training in the future.

b. InfoShare (Grant # GRA-I-00-03-00142-00-02): ICT Needs Assessment of Auditor General's Department, Sri Lanka. InfoShare is a not-for-profit Sri Lankan organization that specializes in services related to information technology (IT) and Web-based activities. This grant supported an analysis of the information and communication technology (ICT) needs of the AGD, and produced a series of recommendations that were forwarded to the World Bank for its institutional strengthening loan to the improvement of the AGD. InfoShare has actively supported a number of USAID projects in various fields, and is available and interested in future activity in support of governance and anticorruption programs.

c. Transparency International Sri Lanka (Grant # GRA-I-00-03-00142-00-03): Training-of-Trainers Workshops (Sinhala & Tamil) on Anticorruption Strategies. Transparency International Sri Lanka (TISL) is the leading nongovernmental organization (NGO) specializing in corruption matters in Sri Lanka. This grant supported the training of trainers (ToT) in anticorruption matters, as a first step in conducting a series of community-level anticorruption awareness and action-planning programs (see Grant # GRA-I-00-03-00142-00-10 below). A total of 37 persons were trained, 25 in Sinhalese and 12 in Tamil. TISL has developed a long-term anticorruption strategy to guide its activities in this field, and is prepared to undertake a wide range of anticorruption/pro-integrity activities in the future.

d. Centre for Policy Alternatives (Grant # GRA-I-00-03-00142-00-04), Training-of-Trainers, and Organization of 24 Regional Workshops and 1 National Workshop Designed to Increase Public Awareness on Anticorruption. The Centre for Policy Alternatives (CPA) is involved in a wide range of human rights, media, governance, and policy dialogue projects. This grant supported the ToT of 15 persons (7

in Sinhalese, 5 in Tamil, and 3 bilingual), as well as the conduct of 24 regional workshops and 1 national workshop. A total of 690 persons attended the regional workshops. The national workshop, which was held in two phases, included the presentation and discussion of a draft National Anti-Corruption Action Plan (in June 2007), and the presentation of the final version of the plan (in July 2007). Participants from the 24 regional workshops were among the 200 delegates to the June Conference. CPA has formed a governance and anticorruption directorate within the organization, and intends to continue to be active in the anticorruption field.

e. Low Country CBO Consortium (Grant # GRA-I-00-03-00142-00-05), A Project to Build Anticorruption Initiatives through Community Media in Tsunami-Affected Areas in the Southern Region of the Island. The Low Country CBO Consortium (LCCBOC), with headquarters in Deniyaya, Southern Province, is a regionally based NGO with considerable prior experience with USAID programs. This grant supported the development of a series of radio programs focused on anticorruption themes and the organization of a number of awareness workshops in the Southern Province. Forty-three programs were broadcast during the life of the project, and 20 persons were involved in the awareness workshops.

f. Janawaboda Kendraya (Grant # GRA-I-00-03-00142-00-06), Initiatives on Combating Bribery and Corruption through Aesthetic Media. Janawaboda Kendraya (JK), with headquarters in Negombo, Western Province, is a regionally based NGO with considerable prior experience in community organization, human rights issues, and tsunami relief. This grant supported the organization of a series of competitions in local schools, including drama, art, essay, and slogan competitions having an anticorruption theme. More than 900 students were involved in the competition program. JK also conducted a series of street theater performances in public schools and other public areas (transportation terminals, markets, etc.) that addressed corruption issues. JK reports a high level of interest among the people who participated or observed their activities, and has expressed the intention to continue to integrate anticorruption themes in their ongoing activities.

g. Confederation of Public Service Independent Trade Unions (Grant # GRA-I-00-03-00142-00-07), How to Take Action Against Corruption—Guidelines for Public Servants. The Confederation of Public Service Independent Trade Unions (COPSITU) represents public service employees in Sri Lanka. This grant was intended to produce a booklet outlining the rights and obligations of public service workers, particularly with respect to corruption related matters. Unfortunately, COPSITU was not able to develop a manual of acceptable scope, and the grant was terminated prior to completion. Nevertheless, the COPSITU leaders and membership remain interested in this issue, and will continue to work to raise awareness among the members.

h. Social Policy Analysis and Research Centre (Grant # GRA-I-00-03-00142-00-08), Social and Social-psychological Impact of Bribery and Corruption on Youth. The Social Policy Analysis and Research Centre (SPARC) is part of the Faculty of Arts, University of Colombo. Staff members developed a research plan and conducted a series of focus group discussions among youth. A total of 30 persons participated in the focus group exercises. On the basis of the data collected, SPARC prepared an assessment of the impact of corruption on the youth and young adults of Sri Lanka. SPARC is interested in conducting further research in this area, as an input both to academic research and to policy formulation in Sri Lanka.

i. Institute of Policy Studies (Grant # GRA-I-00-03-00142-00-09) The Impact of Corruption on Investment in Sri Lanka. The Institute of Policy Studies (IPS) surveyed business organizations in tsunami-impacted areas to determine whether corruption played a part in their decision to invest or rebuild following the tsunami disaster. Those persons surveyed indicated that corruption played little or no role in their decision, and that other issues (e.g., the ongoing conflict, the lack of adequate infrastructure facilities, lack of transparency in governmental operations, and inconsistent government policy) are more important deterrents to investment. Even though several of these factors are arguably correlated with corruption, and certainly aggravated by it, the respondents did not perceive any direct connection. Moreover, owing to the difficulty of identifying locating investors who choose *not* to invest, the results of the investigation were further skewed and inconclusive. Therefore, it was decided to not widely disseminate the results of the study, but rather to use it as a basis for designing a more effective research program in the future.

j. Transparency International Sri Lanka (Grant # GRA-I-00-03-00142-00-10), Roll-out Program of Community-Level Awareness Workshops and Action Plan Development. This grant is the roll-out phase of the ToT activity described above. TISL conducted awareness workshops in communities where the USAID People's Forums' project had previously formed an umbrella community organization dedicated to developing community responses to identified problems. As a result of the awareness sessions, nearly every community identified corruption as a problem warranting common action. Following the passage of some time, the TISL team returned to work with a smaller group of local citizens to develop community action plans for dealing with problems of corruption. This activity is extremely consistent with one of the key objectives of the TISL five-year strategic plan (i.e., to develop better links with local communities in the fight against corruption). It is likely that TISL will continue these activities in the future.

k. InfoShare (Grant # GRA-I-00-03-00142-00-11), IT Training and Capacity Building within the Auditor General's Department (and the CIABC).

l. Institute of Government Accounts and Finance (Grant # GRA-I-00-03-00142-00-12), Training and Capacity Building within the Auditor General's Department and the Commission to Investigate Allegations of Bribery or Corruption. Under this grant, the Institute of Government Accounts and Finance (INGAF) delivered a series of lectures designed to improve the management skills of AGD managers (21 men, 6 women). A series of six lectures were presented on the topic of combating corruption by INGAF staff to 30 male investigation officers (26 Sinhalese, 3 Tamil, and 1 Muslim national) of the Commission to Investigate Allegations of Bribery and Corruption (CIABC). The ToT program was cancelled owing to the change of priority with changeover of the Auditor General in the fall of 2006. It was difficult to release the officers for continuous training due to exigencies of the service.

m. Free Media Movement (Grant # GRA-I-00-03-00142-00-13), Enhance Media Capacity for Monitoring and Reporting Corruption. The lack of awareness of the importance of corruption issues, especially as they pertain to tsunami-affected areas in Sri Lanka, and the media's ability to investigate and report on corruption are weaknesses among Sri Lanka's journalists. To help address these weaknesses, the Free Media Movement (FMM) organized and conducted a number of awareness and corruption and investigative journalism (CIJ) training workshops and courses. Participating journalists from print, broadcast, and electronic media included men and women, Sinhalese, Tamil, and Muslim. Areas where participants lacked awareness of corruption-related issues and their real-world obstacles (e.g., fear of reprisal from corrupt officials) were discussed and shared among workshop attendees. The number of journalists trained in investigative and corruption reporting increase to 200 by expanding the focus area from tsunami-affected areas to other areas as well.

n. Weeramantry International Centre for Peace Education and Research (Grant # GRA-I-00-03-00142-00-14), Legal and Institutional Strategies for Reducing Corruption in Sri Lanka. The Weeramantry International Center for Peace Education and Research (WICPER) sought to increase awareness on anticorruption by researching, preparing, and presenting a white paper on legal and institutional strategies for reducing corruption in Sri Lanka. The interim report, *Bribery and Corruption in Sri Lanka: Strengthening the Institutional Framework*, was presented at a workshop at the Organization of Professional Associations Auditorium and Integrate.

o. Lawyers for Human Rights and Development (Grant # GRA-I-00-03-00142-00-15), Conducting Training Programs on Anticorruption, and Compilation and Analysis of Public Complain Mechanisms in Various Public Institutions in Sri Lanka. Eight awareness/training workshops were conducted during with the objective of training activists of village women's groups and CBOs/NGOs for combating bribery and corruption at the village/community level. A total of 257 participants were trained at these workshops: 79 men and 178 women. A study of public/internal complaints mechanisms was conducted on the basis of visits to a cross-section of 35 institutions. The publishes study examined the use of these mechanisms to combat abuse of power and authority and to obtain better services from public institutions.

p. Sri Lanka Economic Association (Grant # GRA-I-00-03-00142-00-16), The Impact of Corruption on Development and Poverty. The Sri Lanka Economic Association (SLEA) conducted a survey that centered on four areas of anticorruption: (1) improve public awareness of anticorruption, including tsunami-affected areas, and to stimulate a policy debate among local and national CSOs on the impact of corruption on the economy and on poverty alleviation; (2) assess and evaluate the impact of corruption on economic growth/development and on poverty alleviation; (3) assess the impact of corruption on development and poverty and to examine how corruption adversely affects growth; and (4) implement measures for eliminating/reducing corruption. The SLEA published its comprehensive findings in, *Impact of Corruption on Poverty and Economic Growth*, a guide for the general public, professionals, students, and researchers, as well as for policymakers examining ways to eliminate rural poverty.

q. Sri Lanka Women's Conference (Grant # GRA-I-00-03-00142-00-17), Organization of Anticorruption Forums. The Sri Lanka Women's Conference (SLWC) received a grant to conduct eight regional workshops designed to increase awareness about anticorruption—its seriousness and negative impact on women as an underprivileged sector of society—and promote greater involvement from women at the grassroots level, especially among underprivileged women. A total of 401 persons (387 women, 14 men; of which 320 were Sinhalese, 30 Tamil, and 31 Muslim) participated in the SLWC workshops, held in Galle, Marata, Hambantota, Kirinda (tsunami-affected areas), Btticaloe, Jaffna, Kandy, and Kurunagala, from 27 May to 21 July 2007.

r. TechCERT, a unit of L.K. Domain Registry (Grant # GRA-I-00-03-00142-00-18), IT and Corruption. To present and prepare a white paper on IT and corruption, TechCERT conducted research of how the current use of IT systems in government, NGOs, and commercial sector organizations can be an avenue to assist or encourage corruption in Sri Lanka and how IT can also be used to detect and reduce corruption and how the current systems can be reengineered to do this. Results of the survey, published in a draft report, identified areas of potential IT abuse such as lack of use and enforcement of IT use and IT security policies in the survey's targeted organizations, lack of IT knowledge of executives and staff, and lack of funds to deploy proper IT systems in research. The report also suggested requirements for business process reengineering to enable IT systems to mitigate the avenues of corruption, the controls that need to be introduced through IT systems, and the introduction of IT use and security policies to systematize the use of IT systems.

s. Social Indicator, a Unit of the Centre for Policy Alternatives (Grant # GRA-I-00-03-00142-00-19), Conducting a Household Survey to Measure Perception and Experience with Corruption in Sri Lanka. Social Indicator conducted two surveys. In the first survey, conducted to measure perception and experience with corruption in Sri Lanka, households were asked their opinion of the tsunami-affected communities with regard to corruption, particularly among NGOs. The survey included such issues as perceived causes and consequences of corruption, tolerance within Sri Lankan society for corruption, and citizens' remedies for corruption. Social Indicator presented its findings of the survey at the National Anticorruption Action Plan Conference, before a final presentation, in September 2007, of a comprehensive report, which included the results of six focus group discussions and case studies based on real experiences.

Social Indicator's second survey sought to gauge public awareness of the ARD-ACP's televised ad campaign on anticorruption, "Let's Break the Chain of Corruption." More than 2,300 people responded to the survey, which disaggregated the data by age, frequency of television viewing, and understanding of the intent of the ad's message. More than half of those who reported watching TV advertisements recalled the specific campaign, and most (almost 70%) of those recalled the ad were 18–20 year olds. Social Indicator produced a publication, "A Survey on Transactional Corruption in seven selected Public Institutions in Sri Lanka 2007," that reported all the data of the survey.

t. Consortium of Humanitarian Agencies (Grant # GRA-I-00-03-00142-00-20), NGOs and Corruption in Sri Lanka. The Consortium of Human Agencies (CHA) received a grant to prepare and present a white paper on corruption, accountability, and transparency concerns within the NGO community in Sri Lanka. The paper discussed ways to mitigate corruption and to increase public awareness of

anticorruption efforts in tsunami-affected areas. The CHA collected information from a number of sources (e.g., individuals, select agencies/government, case studies/papers, online information/studies). A public presentation of the draft report was made on 28 September 2007 at the Bandaranaike Memorial International Conference Hall, and it has since been translated into three languages; copies of the CD are available.

5.0 FINANCIAL REPORT

CONTRACT N°. DFD-I-00-03-00142-00, Task Order No. 01 Final Financial Report

Category	Original Contract Budget	Revised Contract Budget (Modification 5)	Total Cost Invoiced as of 11/30/07	Additional Accrued Expenses	Total Estimated Cost
Workdays Ordered	\$1,108,974.59	\$1,076,489.83	\$1,057,524.45	\$-	\$1,057,524.45
TCN/CCN Fringe Benefits	\$101,140.76	\$45,272.33	\$41,732.37	\$-	\$41,732.37
ODCs	\$1,024,093.30	\$1,121,625.14	\$1,091,787.06	\$35,000.00	\$1,126,787.06
Indirect Costs	\$77,070.59	\$87,891.93	\$83,888.03	\$4,003.23	\$87,891.26
Ceiling Price	\$2,311,279.25	\$2,331,279.23	\$2,274,931.91	\$56,347.32	\$2,313,935.14

ANNEXES

A-I. SECTOR ACHIEVEMENT REPORT: TRAINING AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

CAPACITY BUILDING OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE AUDITOR GENERAL (AGD) AND COMMISSION TO INVESTIGATE ALLEGATIONS OF BRIBERY OR CORRUPTION (CIABC)

by Mr. M.D.A. Harold

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I. INTRODUCTION

With a view to enhancing capacity of the Auditor General and the Commission to Investigate allegations of Bribery and Corruption training needs of both institutions were assessed after discussions with the Auditor General and the Chairman CIABC and the senior Management. Broad areas identified at this assessment were

AGD:

- Audit Methodologies including Performance Audit, Forensic Audit, Participatory Audit and Auditing Standards;
- Management skills for Senior and rising Middle Managers;
- English Language skills in the areas of Report writing, Interviewing and presentation skills; and

- IT skills including basic IT and specialized training on detection of IT based fraud or financial crimes.

CIABC:

- Techniques in combating corruption such as international standards, best practices, procurement, assets and liabilities, income tax and other specialized topics;
- Training for legal staff on court proceedings, prosecutions, etc.;
- English language skills including report writing, investigations and legal language; and
- IT skills including basic IT and specialized training for investigations.

2. INAUGURATION OF CAPACITY BUILDING ACTIVITIES

Inauguration of the capacity-building activities was held at BMICH on 24 May 2006. Officers of the AGD and CIABC attended. Auditor General and the Chairman CIABC and the Mission Director USAID addressed the gathering. Inauguration was followed by a Guest presentation by Mr Ajith Ratnayake – Director General of Sri Lanka Accounting and Auditing Standards Monitoring Board on ‘**Financial Frauds**’

3. CAPACITY BUILDING IN THE AUDITOR GENERALS DEPARTMENT

3.1 Enhancing Language Skills of Senior Management

To increase the quality of the Auditor General’s report, training was provided in the following areas.

- Effective writing,
- Report writing,
- Advanced report writing, and
- Questioning techniques and basic presentation.

One hundred thirty-four senior officers, including members of the middle and top management, participated in these training programs. Training was provided by the British Council, which is a leading institution in language training in the country. Six four-day workshops were held using training facilities at the Sri Lanka Foundation Institute. One program was held in Galle for officers in the AGD offices in the Southern Province.

OUTPUT

- Course material given by the British Council.

IMPACT

Programs were highly appreciated by the participants. It was mentioned that they could gather many modern techniques in report writing and is useful in their day to day work. This will no doubt will enhance the quality of the report of the Auditor General which being the final product of his work.

Auditor Generals reports are tabled in the Parliament in all the three languages. Most of the reports are first done in English and then translated into the other Languages. Enhancing the language skills in report writing will have a long term impact in this regard. Auditor General endorsed this while appreciating the assistance provided by the ACP in this regard.

3.2 Basic and Advanced IT Skills Training

This was intended for the officers who had no knowledge of IT, who work in the tsunami audit division and the tsunami-affected areas. Some of the support staff was also given the opportunity to participate in this.

Training was conducted by INFOSHARE. Out of six workshops, three were held in Galle and 40 officers attached for the southern division training workshops. The other three workshops were held in Colombo and 46 officers attended.

In addition to the above basic IT training, 10 officers attached to the head office of AGD were given advance training in IT. Another training workshop was proposed to be conducted in Kandy for officers of Ampara had to be cancelled due to heavy work schedules in the AGD where those officers were involved.

IMPACT

AGD received computers in addition to what they had as an assistance by OTI which provided some infrastructure facilities to AGD offices in Southern Province. The officers received training by ACP program in these offices will be able to use the computers and this will contribute to speedy release of reports. Using IT in AGD will help fast processing of reports.

3.3 Management Skills for Rising Managers

This program was intended to enhance the management skills of the rising Managers of AGD. The program was facilitated by Gary Forbes, a US Consultant with the assistance of a local consultant Wellington Piyadasa for five days. Twenty-seven middle management level officers participated in the program.

This was followed by another related program on 'Strategic Planning' conducted in March 2007 for five days by the same consultants.

OUTPUT

- A Strategic Plan was developed for AGD.
- A vision statement and a mission statement were prepared for AGD.
- A 100-day Action Plan was also prepared covering immediate needs of the Department.

IMPACT

This created a good forum to understand and discuss the insight of the AGD by the most senior managers. In this process they could evaluate their existing management procedures and the effectiveness of those. They were very concerned to implement the 100 day Action Plan. However implementation was not possible due to a major constraint of the peak period and the shortage of staff.

3.4 Performance/Participatory Audit

Audits presently conducted by AGD are financial audits covering compliance and regulatory aspects. As the AG is reporting to the public through Parliament, it is necessary for him to concentrate more on the performance audits.

This program, taught by Jim Bonnell from the US, provided training for 25 officers on performance auditing. It was taught at the new training room at the AGD. A sample audit was conducted with the participants, including field visits. The program began in June and the first phase was completed by the participants with the consultant in 10 days. The second phase of expanded field visits was done by the participants. In August, Mr. Bonnell visited AGD participants and assisted preparation of the final report. He also had a special session for AGD senior officers on Effective Report Writing during this period.

OUTPUT

- Course material to all the participants on 12 modules.
- Sinhala and English 50 CDD were given to AGD for future use.
- Pilot Audit Report is awaiting approval by AG to be released.

IMPACT

As a result of this Pilot Performance Audit, a separate team has been identified to continue with the Performance Audits by AGD. This team has already selected another area for a performance audit. CD given by ACP is intended to be distributed among senior officials who were lacking resource material on

Performance Audit. Giving this with a Sinhala translation will add value as even the officers who have no sufficient English knowledge will be benefited.

In addition to the Performance auditing subject the participants learnt about maintenance of Working Paper Files. Proper maintenance of Working Paper Files with reference to Audit observations in the Audit report is a basic requirement in audit. However AGD staff was not maintaining such files properly in their audits. In this Program participants were trained to how to maintain these files. Some of the participants subsequently said that this helped them to start the practice of proper maintenance of working paper Files even in the Financial Audits they carry out as a routine.

Another area the participants were benefited was the preparation of an Audit Questionnaire. They were trained to prepare a questionnaire targeting the exact audit information required for reporting. Properly drawn up questionnaire will help to save audit time. In view of the magnitude of the work load these officers have to handle this made a significant impact. Audit time saved by using systematic audit questionnaires could be used to expand the scope audit of audit .

Performance audit report identifies deficiencies and evaluate effect of those against the objectives and make recommendations in the areas needed. This takes us away from the traditional thinking about Public accountability by the public Institutions where Auditor General does a post audit and report to legislature and public after event. If AG could substantially increase the Performance Audits on current basis and keep on reporting to the audited institutions as well Public Accountability will be more meaningfully fulfilled as the proper utilization of Public resources will be ensured while they are being utilized.

It was not possible create a civil society team to work with the AGD team to make it participatory as the culture of civil society working with the public institutions has not adequately developed in Sri Lanka.

3.5 Audit Techniques with Emphasis on Fraud and Investigation

The objective of this program was to provide senior audit officers with an extensive knowledge on audit techniques with emphasis on fraud and corruption. The program was conducted by Tihomir Gribic, a US Consultant in July for eight days, and 26 senior officers of AGD participated in this program.

OUTPUT

- Course material.
- 50 CDs in English.

IMPACT

ASOSAI guideline six requires the AG to include fraud and corruption examination in the Audit Programs. Further than that the officers participated were unaware. Of the situations such as Enron and other international situations in Money Laundering etc The Program helped them to enhance their understanding about Fraud and corruption. In view of the increasing trend of corruption in the Public sector Institutions the training program will have an impact on discovery and reporting more on Frauds and Corruption by AG.

Officers participated are engaged in investigations where frauds suspected in audit. This program would have enhanced their knowledge in different techniques in investigations related to fraud.

3.6 Workshop on Accounting Standards

Objective of this workshop is to enhance the knowledge of the Superintendents of Audits who are engaged in Corporation Audits using Sri Lanka Accounting Standards. Thirty-three officers participated and training was held at the AGD new training room for three days. Mr. T. Dharmarajah, a fellow Member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Sri Lanka, facilitated the sessions.

OUTPUT

- Course material.
- Course material in CD for - 50 CDD.

IMPACT

There will be a definite impact, but a long-term one as officers who participated need to know more about the Accounting Standards as it greatly involves their day-to-day work. There was a request for replication of this program but we could not accommodate due to time constraints.

4. CAPACITY BUILDING OF THE CIABC

4.1 Language Skill Development

The objective of this program was to enhance the language proficiency to use it effectively in their day-to-day work. Three programs of two days each were conducted at the SLFI. Eleven legal officers participated in one program and 38 investigating officers participated in the other two programs. Programs were conducted by the British Council.

OUTPUT

Course material.

IMPACT

- This will enable them to use the language effectively as most of the documents and reporting is done in English. Success of Audit is felt with effective reporting.
- Participants mentioned that they could learn lot of new techniques in writing and presentations.

4.2 Enhancement of Legal Knowledge

Objective of this program was to enhance the knowledge of legal officers attached to CIABC in effective handling of court cases. Eight three-hour programs were conducted for legal officers - seven at BMICH and the last one at Hotel Cinnamon Grand as follows:

Date	Subject	Provider	No participated
15 Sep 06	Prosecution	Chairman CIABC	15
22 Sep	“	“	15
29 Sep	“	Commissioner CIABC	14
13 Oct	Case preparation	Hector Yapa	14
20 Oct	“	“	09
10 Nov	“	Chairman CIABAC	14
17 Nov	“	“	14
24 Nov	Procurement	Ivan Tisera NPA	34

IMPACT

These sessions included forums to share experiences of the participants which will have an impact on their day-to-day work.

4.3 Techniques in Combating Corruption

Objective of this program was to enhance knowledge of investigating officers in various areas to enable them to handle their investigations effectively.

Training was provided by INGAF to 30 investigating officers for six Saturdays on following subject areas:

- Procurement,
- VAT,
- Motor traffic regulations,
- Withholding tax and PAYE,
- Stamp duty and other taxes,
- Customs procedures,
- Banking, and
- Good governance.

OUTPUT

Course material.

IMPACT

- These officers need to have a general understanding on the above subjects as they have to conduct.
- Investigations are in different areas. This training will have a long-term impact in their work

4.4 Workshop on Electronic Malfeasance

A one-day workshop was organized to create awareness about the electronic frauds among the AGD/CIABC officers. The workshop was facilitated by INFOSHARE with the assistance of the Moratuwa University, and was attended by 16 officers. The workshop was held at SLFI.

OUTPUT

- Course material.

IMPACT

- Program created awareness about electronic malfeasance.

5. OTHER AREAS OF ACP ASSISTANCE

5.1 ACP funded participation of Assistant Auditor General Mr I G Abeyaratne in the Training workshop on How to go about establishing an audit trial at the national level held in November at Hague.

5.2 ACP funded participation of Director General Mr Piyasena Ranasinghr at the Transparency International Anticorruption Conference at Gautemala city in November 2006.

5.3 ACP assisted AGD in Infrastructure facilities for Tsunami affected offices in South with OTI.

5.4 ACP assisted NDI by providing a Resource person in their programs in regard to corruption aspects.

5.5 ACP assisted in obtaining infrastructure development of CIABAC from OTI/DAI.

5.6 Two training rooms were renovated for the AGD jointly with OTI.

A-2. SECTOR ACHIEVEMENT REPORT: CONSULTATIVE COUNCIL ACHIEVEMENT REPORT

by Ms. Minari Fernando

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I. OBJECTIVES

The Consultative Council of the Sri Lanka Anti-Corruption Program was established under pillar three of the ACP's main objectives with the aim of increasing public awareness on anti-corruption work in Sri Lanka. The main objectives of the Consultative Council were to:

- Build a coalition of Actors committed to curbing corruption in Sri Lanka and to increase the monitoring and participatory capacity of civil society, and
- Increase Public Awareness on corruption and anti-corruption.

2. ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN

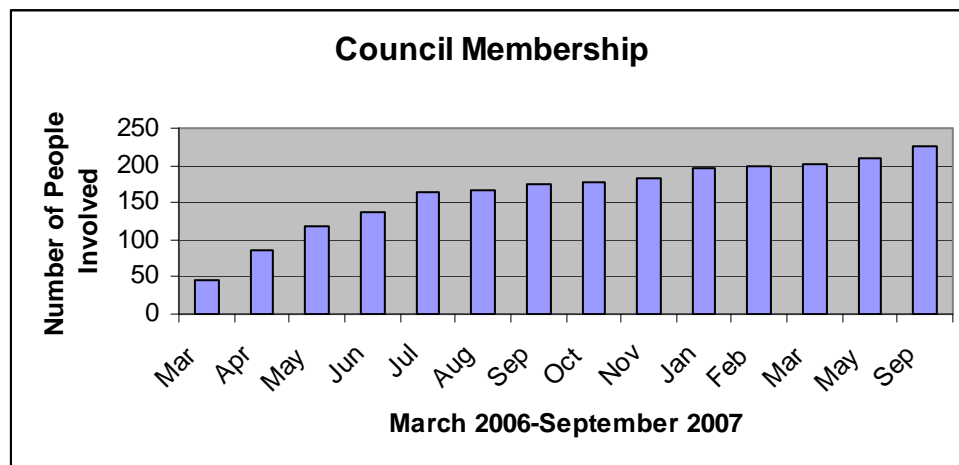
2.1 Consultative Council Meetings

Strategy: Meetings—which were a forum for sharing information, raising awareness and building a coalition of actors. The council will continue as a group after the close of the ACP under the guardianship of Transparency International Sri Lanka.

Consultative council meetings were held for a duration of two hours, on the last Monday of every calendar month commencing April 2006 until September 2007¹. Meetings were held at the Gregory Room of the Taj Samudra, Colombo. Membership of the council was made up of representatives from professional organizations, religious leaders, trade unions, private sector, chambers of commerce, civil society organizations both national and international, and public sector institutions. Each council meeting addressed a theme related to corruption. Some of the themes covered were:

1. Professional Ethics and Corruption
2. Role of the Auditor General in Combating Corruption
3. Role of the Finance Commission in Combating Corruption
4. Procurement and Corruption—The National Procurement Agency
5. Role of the Commission to Investigate Allegations of Bribery or Corruption
6. Corruption in the Health Sector
7. The Indian Right to Information Act
8. Media and Corruption
9. Health and Corruption
10. Preparation for the National Action Plan Review Conference
11. Gender and Corruption
12. The Role of Religion in Combating Corruption and Building Integrity

An attempt was made to reach a greater number of individuals and organizations every month through invitations to attend the monthly council meetings and also through direct mailings detailing the activities of each council meeting and the ACP activities conducted during the preceding month. The chart below details the growth in the membership of the consultative council between April 2006 and September 2007.



¹ There were no Council Meetings held in June 2007 and July 2007 because the National Conference and the National Exposition were held in its place. Please see section on National Conference and National Exposition for further details. The last Council meeting was held in September 2007 at which coordination of the Council was handed over to Transparency International Sri Lanka. Additionally there were no council meetings held in December 2006 or April 2007 due to local holidays.

Each council meeting addressed a theme related to corruption. Some of the themes covered were:

1. Professional Ethics and Corruption
2. Role of the Auditor General in Combating Corruption
3. Role of the Finance Commission in Combating Corruption
4. Procurement and Corruption—The National Procurement Agency
5. Role of the Commission to Investigate Allegations of Bribery or Corruption
6. Corruption in the Health Sector
7. The Indian Right to Information Act
8. Media and Corruption
9. Health and Corruption
10. Preparation for the National Action Plan Review Conference
11. Gender and Corruption
12. The Role of Religion in Combating Corruption and Building Integrity

In the spirit of inclusiveness and transferring ownership of the council meetings to the members of the council, each council meeting was chaired by eminent persons working in the various sectors related to anti-corruption work. Detailed notes of every meeting were also circulated to all those interested in the work of the ACP.

Although traditionally meetings of this nature are not popular and well attended this was an effective tool in maintaining the supported base for the ACP. Although some council members were not physically present at all the meetings they remained engaged with the work of the ACP. It also provided a space for members to discuss ideas and critique the work plan of the ACP. Many activities undertaken by the ACP came out of suggestions made at the Council Meetings. Pursuing enactment of a Freedom of Information Act for instance was championed by members of the Council, which led to the Freedom of Information seminar and also the creation a supporter base for the draft bill. The Council also provided significant input into the formulation of the National Anti-Corruption Action Plan.

2.2 Subcommittees

Strategy: meetings, fact finding missions and research.

In order to focus more closely on various sub-themes, council members formed 5 subcommittees dealing with the following topics:

1. Media, Public Awareness and Education
2. Procurement and Business Regulation
3. Corruption Prevention and Compliance
4. Intergovernmental and Donor Relationships
5. Sustainability of the Consultative Council

Each subcommittee was comprised of between 3 and 12 council members who had expertise or interest in the various themes. Each subcommittee met once a month and made reports on its activities to the Consultative Council.

One of the problems of this model was that all the suggestions of the sub committees could not be implemented due to a lack of ACP staff. Most of the suggestions involved large amounts of research, report writing, investigations etc. The subcommittees would have been very effective and produced various high impact outputs if they had the necessary financial and human resource support.

However, through the suggestions of the Intergovernmental and Donor Relationships the Sri Lanka Economic Association produced a white paper on the Impact of Corruption. The Procurement subcommittee conducted fact finding missions to 5 public sector institutions to investigate their procurement policies and practices. The Media Subcommittee suggested we develop a children's book which has proved to be very popular.

2.3 Let's Get Rid of Corruption—Children's book by Sybil Wettasinghe

Strategy: produced a book. This provided an opportunity to garner public and private sector support in the fight against corruption.

In an attempt to introduce the concept of anti-corruption to children, the ACP commissioned Sybil Wettasinghe a leading children's book author to design and author a children's book in 2006. The main aim of this book is to instill good values in children so that they can grow up to be ethical citizens.

The ACP worked closely with the Ministry of Education to receive government approval for the book. This government endorsement meant that the book could be distributed to all government schools, of which there are over 400 in the Colombo District alone.

Publication of this book was financed through contributions from donor funding, program funds and private sector contributions. The ACP approached 72 companies to raise funds for the publication of the book. However due to various reasons only fifteen responded positively. The private sector contributions alone totaled nearly Rs. 1 million.

The companies and organizations that donated money were DAI, Stassen Group, Amana Takaful Insurance, Associated Motorways, Browns Group, Central Finance, CIC Feeds, CML Edwards, Dialog Telekom, Durdans Hospital, E.B. Creasy, Watawala Plantations and three other donors who wished to remain anonymous.

The book was launched on July 8, 2007 at the Barefoot Café which provided the ACP the use of the space free of charge. About 200 children and adults attended the event; they came from government and private schools, special needs schools, the Interact Club of Colombo, and children's NGO's such as Save the Children and Escape.

Speakers at the event were:

- Mr. Ariyaratne Hewage—Secretary to the Ministry of Education
- Ms. Jezima Ismail—leadig educationist and teacher, and the head of the Muslim Women's Research and Action Forum
- Ms. Sybil Wettasinghe—Author
- Mr. David Smith, Chief of Party, Sri Lanka Anti-Corruption Program
- Ms. Rebecca Cohn, Mission Director, USAID.

Ms. Wettasinghe signed books at the event. In addition t-shirts, pens and notepads branded with the anti-corruption logo were distributed to all those present at the event.

Many children and adults were very interested in obtaining this book. This was an effective tool in educating youngsters, parents and teachers about corruption as it manifest itself in daily life. More tools such as this should be targeted at children in future programming because they are open to learning about these issues and their minds are not already molded in corrupt ways. In hindsight, a greater number of educationists should have been asked to make suggestions for improving the book. This book received high impact in

return on investment, however since sufficient funds were not allocated in the project budget significant amounts of time was spent fundraising to support the printing of this book.

2.4 Freedom of Information Act: From Proposal to Law

Strategy: Seminar. This seminar allowed for a regionally recognized figure to share their thoughts with those interested in pushing through the Freedom of Information Act and it also provided a forum for all those interested in the enactment of this act to network with each other. This seminar also allowed the ACP to cooperate with the leading media institution in the country the Sri Lanka Press Institute.

The Right to Information Act is revolutionizing the fight against corruption in India. Firstly at the state level but now at the Federal level the average citizen is acting against corruption and waste through the power of knowledge and information. In Sri Lanka although a Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) has been in the books for many years a law seems unlikely in the near future. The present draft has been approved by the Sri Lanka Law Commission and recommended to Parliament but a lack of political has stymied the passing of this Act into law. In order to create civil society demand for a Freedom of Information Act the ACP together with the Sri Lanka Press Institute organized a seminar titled “*Freedom of Information Act: From Proposal to Law*” on the existing draft bill. Ms. Mrinal Pande, Editor of the *Hindustan*, a key personality in the Indian Right to Information movement made the keynote address and a panel of eminent Sri Lankan personalities commented on the strengths and weaknesses of the existing FOIA. The panelists were Prof. Tissa Vitharana, the Minister of Science and Technology, Mr. Manik De Silva, Editor of the Sunday Times, Mr. Rohan Edrisinha, Director and Head of the Legal Unit of the Centre for Policy Alternatives and a leading expert on constitutional law, and Mr. M.D.A. Harold who is currently the Chairman of Transparency International Sri Lanka and was the Deputy Auditor General before his retirement. There was consensus reached that although the bill is not ideal, lacking various important aspects, it can still empower the Sri Lankan populace and help reduce corruption.

The FOIA seminar was held on January 30, 2007 from 6:30pm to 8:30pm at the Auditorium of the Institute of Chartered Accountants located at Malalasekera Mawatha in Colombo 7. Approximately 150 people attended the seminar.

A leaflet detailing what people could do to pressure government to pass this Act into law was also distributed to the participants. This list was then uploaded onto the ARD-ACP Web site. This event attracted moderate media interest and coverage. Minister Tissa Vitarana made a public statement about the importance of this bill which was an important achievement for those interested in promoting the enactment of this bill.

2.5 TV Public Service Announcement

Strategy: TV public service commercial to raise public awareness.

Together with Hazon International the ACP produced a TV public service announcement (PSA) titled “*Let’s Break the Chain of Corruption*”. The ACP leveraged funds and expertise to develop the PSA. This was another effective tool in raising awareness of the negative affects caused by corruption. The PSA, was given free (see private sector partnerships) publicity in the month of December 2006 on the MTV/MBC Network. Subsequently the PSA was aired at discounted rates on the same network. The PSA highlights the importance of providing ethical role models to children to prevent corruption in the future.



Scene from “Let’s Break the Chain of Corruption”

The Director of the Press Institute of Sri Lanka noted, “The commercial is well done and communicates the message in an effective and entertaining way”. The day after the first broadcast of the commercial, word had spread like wildfire. Local Sri Lankans were openly discussing the problem of corruption and their frustration with corruption in government. A local shopkeeper from Galle remarked, “ Did you see that commercial against corruption on television last night? It was great, but the problems of corruption are mainly in the government. The people do not know what to do about it and if they do, they are afraid to bring up the issues”. People need to know where to lodge complaints. The ACP developed a Web site (<http://www.ard-acp.com>) to help address this problem. The Web site lists contact information for several organizations where people can go to lodge anonymous complaints of bribery and other forms of unethical behavior.

The public service announcement was one of the key achievements of the ACP. This commercial has had wide appeal and has really touched the hearts and minds of Sri Lankans at all levels of society. Budgetary restraints did not allow the ACP to purchase sufficient airtime to air this commercial. We had to depend on gratis or reduced rates which we were only able to secure for 2 months. This campaign would ideally have needed at least 6 months of continuous airtime to target the greatest number of people.

2.6 ACP Web Site Development

Strategy: Web site development to inform the public about the work of the ACP and also to build an anti-corruption resource centre and public awareness tool.

The ACP developed a project Web site in order to document the work of the ACP and also to create a rich resource of corruption and anti-corruption information. The Web site was developed by Infoshare and was maintained by the Consultative Council Coordinator and Activities Coordinator.

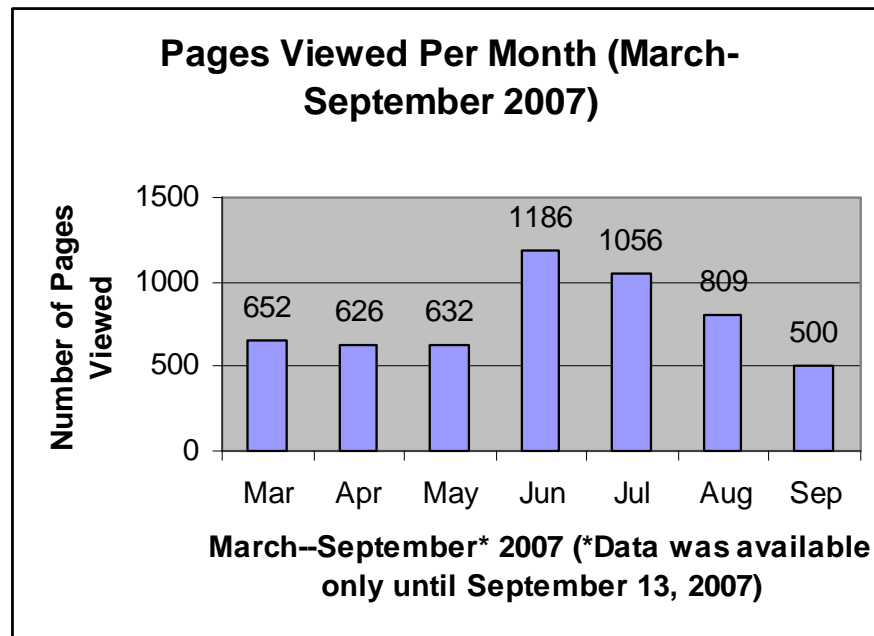
The Web site provided detailed information about the ACP, its program objectives, team, grants program,



and activities. In addition, the Web site has a section on frequently asked questions—both about corruption in general and about the program in particular. The news section of the Web site also provided an aggregated one-stop-shop for Sri Lankan and International corruption news. The “Resources” section of the Web site provides a treasure trove of information for anyone looking for research information on corruption as a concept and the incidence of corruption in Sri Lanka. This section has nearly one hundred articles,

papers, laws, reports, videos, sound clips, books and toolkits related to corruption and anti-corruption. There is also a “How to Get Involved” section that lists the various ways people can refrain from engaging in corrupt acts, how to report any acts of corruption they may witness to the various anti-corruption units and institutions in Sri Lanka, including those in Donor Agencies such as the ADB and the World Bank. All ACP sponsored activities and other activities where ACP staff acted as resource persons are listed under the “Activities” section.

Using an open-source (GPL) logfile analyser called “Analog” ACP was able to track the way the ACP Web site was being used. Since the Web site was launched there have been nearly 10,000 unique visitors to the site with an average of nearly 2000 visitors per month. Visitors to the site were international as well as local using a variety of referral sites to access the ACP Web site. Google and Yahoo are the search engines that referred the most number of visitors to the site. The referrers domain names show that people have searched out our site from several countries including, the U.K, the USA, India, Australia, Germany, Fiji, Spain, Denmark, Indonesia, Romania and Canada. Most of the other hits came through Kottu.org which aggregates blogs that have a Sri Lankan connection.

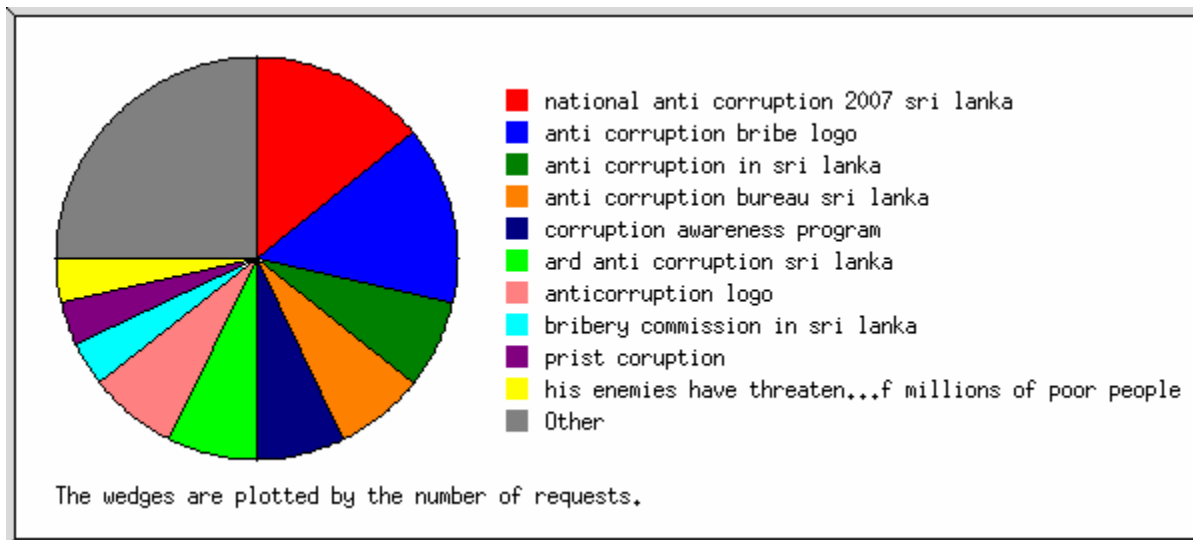


Upon analyzing the search queries that led visitors to the ACP Web site it is apparent that the June National Action Plan Review Conference and Integrity 2007: the National Anti-Corruption Public exposition created a greater interest in the work of the ACP. The chart below shows a marked increase in the number of pages viewed per month during the months of June and July. Additionally, the trend continued through August with visitors searching for related search terms.

The most frequently used search terms were:

- Sri Lanka USAID June 2007 corruption
- ARD Sri Lanka anti corruption action plan
- Anti corruption logo
- www.ard acp.com
- anti corruption blog
- usaid lanka corruption
- us anti corruption program in sri lanka
- sri lanka anti corruption program
- corruption watch
- usaid ard in sri lanka

The following chart taken on 9 August 2007 shows the frequency of the various search terms during the first week in August 2007.



2.7 Corruption Watch Web site

Strategy: Web site developed to serve a specific target audience—journalists being trained in investigative journalism.

“Corruption Watch” was developed to enhance media capacity in reporting and monitoring corruption particular attention given to tsunami rehabilitation and reconstruction. This was one output of the joint Free Media Movement (FMM)/International Federation of Journalists (IFJ) project conducted with funding from the ACP’s small grants program. The FMM/IFJ project provided training for journalists on investigative reporting and also conducted workshops to sensitize Editors on the importance of publishing articles on corruption. Corruption Watch will publish all articles, video clips, photographs and sound clips produced by the journalists and be a resource for investigative journalists.



Although this Web site was designed well with multimedia capacity etc, due to a lack of personnel to upload content on to the Web site, it remained dormant for a long time. The Free Media Movement team working with the ACP on the project did not anticipate the volume of work and time involved in building and maintaining a dynamic Web site.

2.8 Radio Spots

Strategy: radio spots for public awareness.

Following the success of the TV public service announcement the ACP commissioned Hazon International to produce 3 radio spots on corruption in English, Sinhala and Tamil. These radio spots were aired at greatly reduced rates on the MTV/MBC network and on the Sri Lanka Broadcasting Corporation (SLBC) stations.

Obtaining approval to air anti-corruption messages on state run radio stations and as a result reaching the audience served by these state run radio stations lent a certain level legitimacy to the ACP and its related activities. Considering the lack of state support for the ACP this was a significant victory for the project. Budgetary restraints once again did not allow for sufficient airing of the radio spots.

2.9 Private Sector Partnerships

Strategy: building a coalition of actors. The private sector through financial contributions and donation of merchandise and airtime were involved in the anti-corruption movement.

Private sector companies contributed nearly Rs. One million towards the printing and publishing of the Children’s book on Anti-Corruption designed and authored by Sybil Wettasinghe. Although only 15 companies—of the nearly one hundred approached for contributions towards printing this book—actually made contributions, it was significant that the ACP was able to raise nearly Rs. One million given the political and economic climate in the country. Also if sufficient budgetary allocations had been made to support printing of effective public awareness and educational tools such as this there would have been no necessity to spend inordinate amounts of time and effort fundraising. Although partnering with the private sector can be considered a victory and great achievement if not for the need for finances this partnership could have taken a different form. The private sector is one of the most difficult sectors to break into in terms of anti-corruption movement because most companies do not want to face the repercussions of seeming to work against the government. They are concerned about profits alone and some have even learned to work the corrupt system and don’t want to change the status quo. Working with the private sector needs to be designed very carefully in the future.

Additionally, in order to air the TV PSA the ACP was able to secure free air time on the most popular TV stations in the country that have the widest reach.

Holmes Pollard and Stott designed the logo and merchandise at no cost and produced the merchandise at greatly reduced rates.

Bates Asia and Rowland PR provided input into the logo development process and also provided public relations advice, created press kits for the national conference and advised on media relations free of charge.

2.10 Media Relations

Strategy: press releases—raising awareness and building public awareness.

While there was no overwhelming backing from the media for the ACP activities, we were able to garner support from several media organizations and personalities willing to provide technical assistance, coverage, or otherwise make contributions toward highlighting the topic in print and electronic media. Overall, ACP activities received fair media coverage in both print and electronic media. Given the role of media related activities, perhaps a media expert should have been added to the ACP staff.

The picture to the right was published in the Daily News—a state-run newspaper—publicizing the Trishaw sticker campaign conducted by the ACP (see section 3.14)



A three-wheel taxi driver pastes a sticker, with a hotline number to inform on bribery & corruption, during a gathering to educate taxi drivers to curb bribery, in Colombo, July 30. AP

2.11 Logo Development



Strategy: developing a brand identity for garnering support and building a coalition of actors around one common goal.

With the assistance of the Art Director and creative team at Holmes Pollard and Stott the ACP team developed a logo for the anti-corruption movement. This logo is not to be identified with an organization but can be used by any organization that is working towards the goal of curbing corruption in Sri Lanka.

Many symbols were combined to create the logo which includes the slogan “Stop Corruption” in English, Sinhala and Tamil. Many have commented that the logo is a powerful and eye catching symbol. In addition two boards (4’x4’ and 3’x3’) with this logo is being mounted on two outside walls of the Commission to Investigate Allegations of Bribery and Corruption—one of the key anti-corruption institutions in Sri Lanka.

To satisfy legal requirements the logo will be registered under the guardianship of the Centre for Policy Alternatives (CPA). However, any institution or body that is working to curb corruption in Sri Lanka will have the right to use this logo. CPA will monitor the use/misuse of this logo and ensure that it is used for purposes that advance the anti-corruption movement.

2.12 Merchandise Development

Strategy: merchandise development for raising public awareness.

With the aim of increasing public awareness the ACP developed branded merchandise. The ACP produced mugs, pens, notepads, stickers in two sizes, t-shirts and tote bags.



Dankotuwa Porcelaine Company provided the mugs at cost to the ACP and printed the “Stop Corruption Logo” at no extra charge. The other merchandise was produced at greatly reduced rates. Creating branded merchandise is an effective tool in raising public awareness.

2.13 National Conference

Strategy: National conference for garnering public support for a national anti-corruption Action Plan.

The ACP and the Centre for Policy Alternatives (CPA) hosted a National Conference on anti-corruption at the BMICH in Colombo on 16 and 17 June 2007. Over 200 citizen activists and community representatives from 17 districts attended the Conference.



Conference delegates stand behind the 'STOP CORRUPTION!' logo of the Sri Lanka Anticorruption Program

The principal purpose of the Conference was to discuss and revise a Draft Anti-Corruption Action Plan that had been prepared over a year through a participatory process. The Action Plan saw input from people from 17 districts been prepared by a citizens group working with the Anti-Corruption Program. The draft Plan was presented at the Conference by the Chairperson of the Action Plan Review Committee.

During the conference participants were divided into smaller working groups to discuss and suggest changes for the Action Plan. The various groups then presented their concluding observations to the plenary session on the final day. All the observations and suggestions were recorded for incorporation into the plan.

Over the course of the two-day Conference, delegates heard presentations by notable public figures, including COPE Chairman Wijeyadasa Rajapakse and former Auditor General Mayadunne, who discussed the role of Parliament in assuring public fiscal transparency. Chandra Jayaratne, Former Chairman, Ceylon Chamber of Commerce, and Lihini Fernando, representing the Youth Parliament, spoke on the role of private and non-governmental organizations in increasing transparency and accountability.

Recently launched anti-corruption initiatives in the public and private sectors were also described. Mr. Chandrasena Maliyadde, former Secretary of the Ministry of Plan Implementation, reviewed the planned anti-corruption activities of the “Clean Hands” society of public sector employees. Nelum Gamage, Consultant to the Legal Aid Commission, discussed the role of the Commission’s Bureau of Anti-Bribery & Corruption, and the Bureau’s working relationships at the regional LAC offices. J.C. Weliamuna, Executive Director of Transparency International Sri Lanka, described the newly-created “Coalition Against Corruption” that brings together representatives of various civil society, professional associations, and Parliamentary representatives. Piyasena Ranasinghe, Director General of the Bribery Commission, explained how the Commission’s activities can complement those of citizens’ groups.

Journalists Poddala Jayantha, Provincial Editor of Silumina Newspaper, and Uvindu Kurukulasooriya described the difficulties faced by investigative journalists who attempt to expose acts of corruption and waste.

Pradeep Peiris, Head of the Social Indicator, CPA, presented the results of a 3,500 household survey of perceptions and experience with corruption in Sri Lanka.

2.14 National Action Plan

Strategy: National-level document prescribing targeted action for various sectors.

The Centre for Policy Alternatives and Transparency International conducted over 50 workshops in 17 districts. These workshops raised awareness about corruption and anti-corruption measures. Through these workshops local communities identified changes that needed to be made at the local community level and national levels in order to achieve a reduction in corruption. All these suggestions along with those made by members of the Consultative Council developed a Draft National Action Plan.

In June 2007 this action plan was published in the print media asking for public input and comments on the draft. Later on June 16th and 17th a National Anti-Corruption Action Plan Review Conference was held in order to finalize the Action Plan. Delegates from 17 districts discussed, reviewed and revised the Action Plan.

For four weeks after the conference the Action Plan Review Committee together with ACP staff compiled all the suggestions and comments received to develop the Final Action Plan. On July 28, 2007 at a public gathering this Action Plan was to be handed over to members of Government, Parliament and the Judiciary. However all the special invitees did not attend the meeting. The Action Plan was presented to the Auditor General and the Chairman of the Commission to Investigate Bribery and Corruption as public officials. While this created a set back for the success of the ACP, we were able to distribute widely the Action Plan to various sectors.

2.15 Integrity 2007: An Anti-Corruption Public Exposition

Strategy: Public Exposition—first ever public exposition on anti-corruption in Sri Lanka.

The ACP organized a three-day public exposition on July 27, 28 and 29, 2007 at the BMICH in Colombo. This was the first ever public exposition on the theme of anti-corruption. Designed to be creative and interactive; the exposition showcased the work of 14 organizations from the state, civil society and media sectors. Each organization developed the content of their space around the themes “let’s break the chain of corruption” and “stop corruption!” The organizations that participated in the Integrity 2007 were:

- State
 - Auditor General’s Department
 - Commission to Investigate Allegations of Bribery or Corruption
 - Legal Aid Commission
 - Human Rights Commission
 - Public Administration and Home Affairs/Clean Hands
- Civil Society
 - Transparency International
 - Asia Foundation
 - Centre for Policy Alternatives
 - Consortium of Humanitarian Agencies
 - Lawyers for Human Rights and Development
 - Sri Lanka Women’s Conference
 - Low Country CBO Consortium
 - Janawaboda Kendraya
- Media
 - Hazon International
 - Young Asia Television

The exposition provided a unique opportunity for these organizations to make accessible to the general public their work. Ironically although most organizations are supposed to work closely with the public they

had trouble depicting their work in forms easily accessible to the public. For example, the Bribery Commission had not previously publicized their hotline number but at our suggestion did so at the Exposition.



The ACP worked closely with the students from the University of Moratuwa, Design Department to design the overall space for the exposition. In addition to this a student was assigned to each organization to help them design their individual booths. The students helped each organization to showcase their work as creatively and, whenever possible, as interactively as possible so it would appeal to a wider public. The ACP conducted an anti-corruption awareness program for the design students to ensure that they had a good grasp of the technical aspects of corruption which they then used in designing a space that was unique and aesthetically pleasing.

Among the many exhibits there were, organizational booths depicting the work of each organization; street theatre; face painting; video and audio presentations; a

children's art exhibition by the students who had been part of anti-corruption awareness programs conducted by ACP grantees; 20 sculptures produced by students of the Vibhavi Academy of Fine Arts; educational games for children; and talk shows for teenagers. Branded merchandise were given out as prizes to the winners of the games.

The exposition successfully showcased the anti-corruption work being carried out in Sri Lanka while appealing to a wide range of people. It particularly appealed to the youngest attendees who were particularly taken by the face painting and queued eagerly to get the ACP's logo painted on their face and arms. During this time they were able to have conversations with the ACP staff and asked several questions about definitions of corruption and how all this related to them. In addition the sculpture, art exhibitions and street theatre appealed to all that attended the exposition because it deconstructed corruption into easily digestible forms.

Trishaw Sticker Campaign

Strategy: Production of Stickers that increased public awareness and also mobilized a large section of society ordinarily powerless and marginalized and excluded from decision making.

In order to publicize the 1954 Corruption Hotline number it was suggested that the ACP target the transportation sector as the mode of disbursement. Fifty two thousand stickers were produced with details about the hotline number in Sinhala and Tamil. The ACP intended to paste these stickers in buses, trains and three-wheelers the main forms of public transportation in Sri Lanka. However due to government restrictions on messages posted in buses and trains the ACP decided to target the 300,000 strong three-wheeler community in Sri Lanka. Most three-wheeler drivers belong to associations that are geographically organized. The ACP invited the heads of these associations to co-organize this campaign. In addition to the stickers



the ACP also developed a leaflet that set out the rights and responsibilities of three-wheeler drivers along with best practices for dealing with the general public and law enforcement authorities.

We launched this campaign on August 9, 2007 at the Police Field Force Headquarters in Colombo. Senior officers in the Police force and from the Bribery Commission were present at the launch. The picture above shows the Director General of the Bribery Commission pasting a sticker inside a three-wheeler.

This was an important partnership between the police, corruption movement and three-wheeler drivers who are a marginalized group in Sri Lanka. Three-wheelers provide quick, easy and fast transportation for the average citizen. However due to their easy access and availability they are often involved in crime. Due to this three-wheeler drivers are often the target of harassment by law enforcement officials and do not receive much support from the general public. Additionally most three-wheeler drivers are from lower economic strata with limited educational achievement. All these factors lead to vulnerability and a sense of helplessness among the many drivers. The Associations offer a certain level of security but due to a lack of state enforced regulation these drivers remain vulnerable.

The sticker campaign was received very well by the associations and individual drivers who recognized the power of knowledge in fighting corruption. Most were not aware of the Corruption hotline before this campaign and welcomed an avenue for recourse.

2.17 Social Indicator Survey

In order to quantify corruption in Sri Lanka the ACP commissioned a national household survey on the perception and incidence of corruption which was undertaken by Social Indicator (SI). SI is an independent social research organization, which conducts polls on socio-economic and political issues. Operating under the Board of Directors of the Centre for Policy Alternatives (CPA).

Three thousand five hundred (3,500) households in 17 districts were surveyed on their interaction with various sectors. The survey measured how the experiences of the respondents compared with their perceptions of the levels of corruption within various sectors. This survey should be carried on an annual basis as it lends a greater understanding of groups vulnerable to corruption etc. Quantifying the experiences and effects of corruption are essential in designing effective mechanisms to curb corruption.

This study was first launched to the Secretaries of various ministries on July 3, 2007 and launched publicly on July 27, 2007. Greater budgetary allocations should be made in future anti-corruption programs in order to conduct more comprehensive research on the subject.

A-3. SECTOR ACHIEVEMENT REPORT: LOCAL ACTIVITIES ACHIEVEMENTS REPORT

Mr. A.K. Chandrakantha

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I.0 SECTOR - SUPPORT CITIZEN AND CIVIL SOCIETY MONITORING ACTIVITIES

This sector has been identified as **Pillar 2** in ACP Work Plan.

Counterparts: Between 8 to 12 local communities in tsunami affected areas, in which People’s Forum have been initiated under USAID’s Peace Support Project. The national coordinating NGOs for the Peace Support Project (i.e. the Anti War Front, the National Peace Council, Sarvodaya and the Foundation for Co-Existence) are also included.

Implementing Partners: Transparency International Sri Lanka (TISL) has been identified as the core partner in implementation while additional support provided by Free Media Movement (FMM).

Approach: Selected local communities in which People’s Forum has been initiated offered a ‘menu’ of potential training and technical support activities in order to select specific activities which best fit with the Action Plan of the respective Forum.

Activities Identified

- Training (including Training of Trainers) in how to address corruption.
- Technical assistance in community oversight and policing in respect of service delivery.
- Providing small grants to support complementary activities such as improved media coverage of anticorruption issues etc... and to support the operation of the People's Forum itself.

2.0 OBJECTIVES

- Achieve trained trainers (ToT) by conducting workshops (Sinhala & Tamil) on anticorruption strategies for Peace support NGO groups & other identified Group of Trainers.
- Develop a group of potential trainers for future activities.
- Activate grass root level initiatives against corruption.
- Sharing experiences of anti corruption strategies
- Create awareness of anticorruption activities and investing in a group of Trainers who could lead a sustainable program of training on anti corruption through a series of awareness workshops and 'self-diagnostic' exercises that will be carried out this fall by TI and ACILS, in 12 to 15 Peoples' Forum communities throughout the Western, Southern and Eastern Provinces.
- Take a systemic anticorruption awareness to the grass root activists including peace support NGO groups, who are concerned on issues of corruption.
- Inculcate positive thinking in fighting corruption at all levels and drawing strategies based on the experience of the people.
- Train a group of trainers on anti corruption activities and identify potential trainers for future activities by enabling the Trainees and their sponsoring organizations to undertake similar awareness programs and anti corruption activities in those People's Forum another communities that are not directly addressed by the ACP.
- Explore the possibility of identifying anti corruption strategies through participants jointly with the experts. This will be an attempt (in addition to the normal activities) to identify what long term strategies could be developed at a grassroots level with the experience of the participants and the experts who will be engaging in the programs/ToTs.

3.0 TECHNICAL APPROACH USED

1. Conducting Training of Trainees Workshops on Anticorruption Strategies.
2. Conducting Anticorruption Awareness Seminars/ Workshops by Trainees in their respective local jurisdictions.
3. Conducting workshops on 'Best Practice' in combating corruption.
4. Providing a 'Speaker' to address anticorruption in seminars or workshops organized by other Governmental/Non Governmental Organizations.

4.0 ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN

4.1 Conducting Training of Trainees Workshops on Anticorruption Strategies

4.1.1. Technical Approach Used

TISL conducted two separate three days TOT workshops in Sinhalese and Tamil simultaneously at Hotel Renuka in Colombo. Lead Trainers -Mr. Jayasundera and Mr. Wimalasurendaraja were drawn from **SLIDA** (Sri Lanka Instituted of Development or Administration) who trained the trainees on how to become a good trainer. Issues on corruption were dealt by Mr. J.C. Weliamuna Executive Director, TISL, and Mr.M.D.A. Harold (Retired Deputy Auditor General/Training Coordinator ACP) and Mr.A.K.Chandrakantha (Former Deputy Director General CIABC, who later joined ACP as Civil Society Coordinator).

Altogether 37 (28 men & 9 women) participated in this TOT. Out of them 25 were Sinhala speakers and 12 were that of Tamil.

Trainers were provided with field visits to AGD and CIABC. At AGD, Mr. S.C. Mayadunne then Auditor General himself briefed them the role of AGD and at CIABC same was done by Mr.N.Guruge Director Investigation.

ACP conducted another three day workshop on anticorruption strategies on the request of the Legal Aid Commission (LAC) of Sri Lanka.

Twenty-eight lawyers and mediators of LAC and Alternate Dispute Resolution Institute (ADRI) were participated in this workshop conducted from December 18 to 20 at Galle Face Hotel Colombo. Mr. A. K.Chandrakantha conducted the training with the help of Mr. M.D.A. Harold. Mr. J.C. Weliamuna Executive Director, TISL, Mrs.W.V.C. Thilini Superintend of Audit, AGD and Mrs. L Jayawicrama Deputy Director General CIABC and Mr.S.S. Wijeratna Chairman LAC/ADRI and Poddala Jayantha an Investigative Journalist attended as resource persons.

4.1.2. Impact Achieved

In these ToTs Learning by Doing technique was applied. Hence not only awareness and capability of participants but also their commitment to combat corruption were enhanced.

4.2 Conducting Anticorruption Awareness Seminars/ Workshops by Trainees in their respective local jurisdictions.

4.2.1. Trainers Trained by TISL

Trainers trained by TISL organized one day workshop in their respective geographical areas to members of People's Forum and other civil society activists. Originally TISL scheduled to have initial awareness workshops followed by a self diagnostic sessions with the participation of People's Forum Steering Committee. Following these activities each community to prepare an 'action plan' and then the ACP to support with technical and financial assistance.

However this was not conducted as scheduled in all localities. In --- localities it went according to the scheduled and in localities both awareness raising and action planning sessions had to be amalgamated due to time constrain.

Details of workshops held are as follows.

Date & Type	Location and District	People's Forum	Details of Participants					Total
			Male	Female	S	T	M	
28/10/06 Awareness	Kalutara Kalutara	NPC	14	22	35	--	01	36
04/11/06 Awareness	Hikkaduwa Galle	Sarvodaya	32	23	55	--	--	55
05/11/06 Awareness	Karadeniya Galle	NPC	30	21	49	--	02	51
11/11/06 Awareness	Matara Matara	Sarvodaya	19	31	48	--	02	50
12/11/06 Awareness	Dikwella Matara	NPC	28	36	62	--	02	64
19/11/06 Awareness	Deniyaya Matara	LCCBO	19	30	48	01	--	49
11/02/07 Awareness	Kurunegala Kurunegala		24	09	31	--	02	33
04/03/07 Action Plan	Karadeniya Galle	NPC						46*
11/03/07 Action Plan	Kurunegala Kurunegala	NPC						27*
22/03/07 Awareness & Action Plan	Katuwana Hambantota	AWF	21	32	53	--	--	53
23/03/07 Awareness & Action Plan	Tangalle Hambantota	AWF	51	32	81	--	02	83
24/03/07 Awareness & Action Plan	Ambalantota Hambantota	AWF	25	05	30	--	--	30
25/03/07 Awareness & Action Plan	Tissa Hambantota	AWF	31	44	75	--	--	75
30 /03/07 Action Plan	Kalutara Kalutara	NPC						20*
04/04/07 Action Plan	Matara Matara	Sarvodaya						46*
07/04/07 Action Plan	Deniyaya Matara	LCCBO						39*
08/03/07 Action Plan	Dikwella Matara	NPC						61*
09/03/07 Action Plan	Hikkaduwa Galle	Sarvodaya						34*
Total			294	285	567	01	11	579

Legend - S-Sinhalese, T-Tamil, M-Muslim.

* Not counted for total as they had once attended in awareness seminars.

4.2.2. Trainers Trained by LAC

LAC opted to invite Mr. Chandrakantha as the lead trainer in anticorruption awareness workshops conducted in tsunami affected areas. Most of the workshops were attended by Mr. Piyasena Ranasinghe, Director General, CIABC while. Mr. Poddala Jayantha (an investigative journalist) and Mr. Danuska Wijekoon (TISL)

too attended to certain workshops as the time permitted them. In the workshops conducted by LAC, ACP was able to reach different categories of people namely school children, public officials, elderly community, fisheries community and women activists. Details of workshops held are given in paragraph 4.4. below.

4.3 Conducting workshops on 'Best Practice' in combating corruption

Best Practice workshops conducted by Mr. Garry Forbes and Ms. Linnet in December 2006 in Hambantota, Matara and Colombo had received a significant value. All the participants were impressed with the content delivered. It has become a good investment in Sri Lanka as in most of the workshops attended by Mr. Chandrakantha as a resource person group work on Best Practice was included and highly appreciated by participants especially public officials and members of Local Government Authorities (i.e. Urban Councils and Pradesiya Saba).

4.4 Providing a 'Speaker' to address anticorruption in seminars or workshops organized by other Governmental/Nongovernmental Organizations.

ACP facilitated the racing of systematic anticorruption awareness among Sri Lankan of various discipline by providing its staff members as a trainer or a speaker to seminars conducted by other Governmental or Non-Governmental Organizations.

4.4.1. National Democratic Institution (NDI).

The Training Coordinator dealt with NDI in late 2006 and early 2007 by having discussion with and providing training to members of NDI Political Parties.

4.4.2. Legal Aid Commission

As mentioned earlier LAC opted to obtain direct support of Mr. Chandrakantha Civil Society Coordinator as the Lead Trainer in anticorruption awareness workshops conducted in tsunami affected areas. 32 workshops were conducted by him as assisted as mentioned in para 4.2.2. above in Colombo, Gampaha, Chillaw, Kalutara, Matara and Hambantoto districts. LAC had workshops for various kind of participants namely public officials, civil society activists, school children, tsunami affected people and elderly citizen.

4.4.2.1. Number of workshops conducted as per LAC Centre in District wise

LAC Centre	District	No:	Total
Colombo	Colombo	6	10
	Gampaha	3	
	Chillaw	1	
Balapitiya	Galle	2	2
Kalutara	Kalutara	2	2
Matara	Matara	8	8
Hambantota	Hambantota	10	10
	Total	32	32

4.4.2.2. Number of workshops conducted as per Category of Participants

Category of Participants	No of Workshop	No: Attended
Public Officials	9	725 (23.67%)
School Children	17	1922 (62.76%)
Civil Society activists	1	57 (1.86%)
Elderly Citizen	1	113 (3.69%)
Tsunami affected community	4	245 (8.0%)
Total	32	3062

4.4.2.3. Number of Participants as per gender

Category of Participants	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total
Public Officials	340 (46.89)	385 (53.1)	725
School Children	604 (32.42)	1318 (68.57)	1922
Civil Society activists	-- (00)	57 (100)	57
Elderly Citizen	48 (42.47)	65 (57.52)	113
Tsunami affected community	77 (31.42)	168 (68.57)	245
Total	1069 (34.91)	1993 (65.08)	3062

4.4.2.4. Number of Participants as per ethnicity

Sinhalese	2984 (97.45%)
Tamils	02 (0.06%)
Muslims	76 (2.48%)
Total	3062

4.4.3. Initiative for Political and Conflict Transformation (InPACT)

InPACT, a NGO deals with political parties in transforming political culture. In their training programs to politicians at local level they have chosen anticorruption as a subject. Mr. Chandrakantha Civil Society Coordinator when he was at CIABC as Deputy Director General used to conduct anticorruption Mr.Chandrakantha joined the ACP, his service was provided in 8 programs during January to June 2007 on the request of InPACT. During these sessions 'Best Practice' group session was highly appreciated by participants.

Three hundred and seventy-six members of Pradesiya Saba representing Kurunegala (123), Puttalam (27), Anuradhapura (105), Pollonnaruwa (36), Galle (40) and Matara (45) attended in these sessions. Out of them 372 were male and only four were female. Among them there were 350 Sinhalese and 26 Muslims and no Tamils.

4.4.4. Vehilihini Organization of Monaragala

Institute of Human Rights (IHR) invited Civil Society Coordinator of ACP to address Community Leaders of Vehilihini Organization – a CBO in Monaragala, on anticorruption in training program on civic rights. 32 community leaders from various parts of Monaragala district attended. There were 24 women and 8 men and all were Sinhalese. Session was held on 19/06/2007.

4.4.5. Caritas Sri Lanka

Caritas Sri Lanka having interested in mobilizing civil society in anticorruption drive invited ACP to conduct an awareness session. Civil Society Coordinator and Training Coordinator jointly conducted an initial awareness session for 19 staff members of Caritas. Out of them 9 were males and the balance 10 were females. There were 16 Sinhalese and 3 Tamils. Caritas is now in the process of incorporating anticorruption in its Action Plan.

4.4.6. Ministry of Water Supply and Drainage.

Ministry of Water Supply and Drainage invited Mr. Chandrakantha Civil Society Coordinator to facilitate in action planning session titled 'Let's Change. The session was conducted on 26/05/2007 at Kaltota in

Balangoda with the participation of 62 staff members of managerial grades including the Secretary and Additional Secretaries. Participants were comprised of fifty five Sinhalese, six Muslims and one Tamil. The theme was not anticorruption but how to improve the service delivery. Secretary wanted to change the attitude of the staff by this session which was well accomplished.

5.0 OUTPUTS

Peoples Forum members participated prepared an action plan for each Forum in which they have identified specific actions to conduct in the respective locality. Among these forming a group against corruption, establishing public oversight committees, dissemination anticorruption leaflets, designing posters, producing street dramas and forming youth groups are significant proposals. School children are of the similar view.

6.0 IMPACTS ACHIEVED

6.1. Definite – Workshops conducted were able to enhance knowledge of participants about corruption related issues and how to fight against corruption. They were made to realize that they have a role to play and if they are prepared to come forward the corruption menace can be tackled to a great extent. Their commitment too was enhanced as most of them wanted continuation of the program to which their utmost cooperation was promised.

6.2. Likely - This is the first time in Sri Lanka an anticorruption program has addressed the grass root level so that they very enthusiastic. With there commitments if proper technical assistance and a little bit of financial assistance be given people's force against corruption can easily be created.

6.3. Possible- Public outcries against corruption in the near future as people were made to understand that their silence is one of the major obstacles in fighting corruption.

A-4 SECTOR ACHIEVEMENT REPORT: GRANTS PROGRAM ACHIEVEMENT REPORT

by Mr. L.S.G. Fernando

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INTRODUCTION

The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) launched the Sri Lanka Anticorruption Program (ACP) to assist several organizations of the Government of Sri Lanka (GSL) and various Sri Lankan civil society organizations (CSOs) in strengthening measures to combat corruption, with a particular emphasis on monitoring the disbursement of tsunami-related rehabilitation assistance. Core government partners included the Auditor General's Department (AGD), the Commission to Investigate Allegations of Bribery or Corruption (CIABC), and various national-level and local civil society organizations (CSOs). ARD, Inc. was the implementing partner managing the ACP under contract to USAID.

Three clusters of activities were undertaken during the course of the ACP project:

1. Training and technical assistance to national oversight agencies (i.e., AGD and the Bribery Commission),
2. Training and technical assistance to CSOs and citizens in selected tsunami-affected communities, and
3. A public education and awareness campaign to increase public knowledge of and support for anticorruption organizations and programs.

The ACP Small Grants Program was based on the Annual Program Statement published by ARD in May 2006. The selected grantees helped to ensure achievement of the program objective: ***“supporting Sri Lankan initiatives for strengthening anticorruption institutions and contributing to a more transparent, accountable and effective government.”*** Grant proposals to help achieve program objectives in the above areas were received and considered for funding under the ARD-ACP grants program. Applicants were encouraged to use their knowledge of conditions in Sri Lanka to formulate innovative proposals that achieve the goals and objectives of the ACP project. The following grants were awarded to CSOs engaged in a variety of programs to curb corruption in Sri Lanka. The table below summarizes the grants covered under the ACP's Small Grants Program.

Grant No.	Grantee	Amount of Grant	Project Title
GRA-I-00-03-00142-00-01	British Council 49, Alfred House Gardens, Colombo 03	Rs. 1,663,200	Language skill development programs for Department of Auditor General and Commission to Investigate Allegation of Bribery or Corruption (CIABC)
GRA-I-00-03-00142-00-02	INFOSHARE (Guarantee) Ltd # 4/2 Adams Avenue Colombo 4	Rs. 308,765	ICT needs assessment of Auditor General's Department, Sri Lanka
GRA-I-00-03-00142-00-03	Transparency International Sri Lanka # 102/11 I/I Kithulwatta Road, Colombo-8.	Rs. 1,486,420 Expended: Rs. 1,451,395	Two training of trainers (ToT) workshops (Sinhalese & Tamil) on anticorruption strategies for peace support groups and identified group of trainers
GRA-I-00-03-00142-00-10	Transparency International Sri Lanka 102/11 I/I Kithulwatta Road, Colombo-8	Rs. 3,984,505	Roll out program of community-level awareness workshops and Action Plan development (15 workshops)
GRA-I-00-03-00142-00-04	Centre for Policy Alternatives, # 24/2, 28 th Lane, Off Flower Road, Colombo-7	Rs. 10,190,650	Training of trainers, and organization of 24 regional and 1 national workshop designed to increase public awareness on anticorruption

Grant No.	Grantee	Amount of Grant	Project Title
GRA-I-00-03-00142-00-05	Low Country CBO Consortium No. 52 , Main street, Deniyaya	Rs. 3,326,000 Expended: Rs. 948,925	A project to build anticorruption initiatives through community media (in tsunami-affected areas in the southern region of the island)
GRA-I-00-03-00142-00-06	Janawaboda Kendraya #: 64, Chilaw Road Negombo,	Rs. 6,008,524	Initiatives on combating bribery and corruption through aesthetic forms
GRA-I-00-03-00142-00-07	Metrology Department Staff Officers Association, (101, Park Road, Colombo 5) affiliated with the Confederation of Public Service Independent Trade Unions (COPSITU) opposite Maha Vidyalyaya Galmuruwa	Rs. 410,000	Action against corruption – guidelines for public servants
GRA-I-00-03-00142-00-08	Social Policy Analysis and Research Centre (SPARC), Faculty of Arts, University of Colombo, Kumarathunga Munidasa Mawatha, Colombo-7	Rs. 757,812	Research, preparation and presentation of a white paper on social and social-psychological impact of bribery and corruption on youth
GRA-I-00-03-00142-00-09	The Institute of Policy Studies of Sri Lanka 99, St Michael's Road Colombo 3	Rs. 1,145,645	Study, preparation and presentation of a white paper on the impact of corruption on investment in Sri Lanka
GRA-I-00-03-00142-00-11	INFOSHARE	Rs. 1,032,650	Capacity building of (1) staff in Auditor General's Department (AGD), including tsunami-affected areas, in basic and advanced IT skills, and (2) staff of the AGD, the CIABC, and other related institutions in specialized IT skills
GRA-I-00-03-00142-00-12	Institute of Government Accounts and Finance (INGAF)	Rs. 1,125,000	Four related anticorruption capacity-building activities using training and strategic planning
GRA-I-00-03-00142-00-13	Free Media Movement (FMM)	Rs. 9,000,000	Enhance media capacity for monitoring and reporting corruption (with special relevance to tsunami rehabilitation and reconstruction)
GRA-I-00-03-00142-00-14	Weeramantry International Center for Peace Education and Research (WICPER)	Rs. 1,200,000	A research study, preparation and presentation of a white paper on legal and institutional strategies for reducing corruption in Sri Lanka (drawing upon recent experiences in selected other countries)
GRA-I-00-03-00142-00-15	Lawyers for Human Rights and Development (Lawyers for Human Rights and Development (LHRD)	Rs. 1,616,100	Conduct training programs on anticorruption for paralegals, getting them involved in anticorruption initiatives; compilation of public complaint mechanisms in different public institutions (about 35 public institutions)
GRA-I-00-03-00142-00-16	Sri Lanka Economic Association (SLEA)	Rs. 860,000	Research, preparation and presentation of a white paper on the impact of corruption on development and poverty

Grant No.	Grantee	Amount of Grant	Project Title
GRA-I-00-03-00142-00-17	Sri Lanka Women's Conference (SLWC)	Rs. 416,000	Anticorruption forums
GRA-I-00-03-00142-00-18	TechCERT c/o Department of Computer Science and Engineering, University of Moratuwa	Rs. 416,000	Research, preparation and presentation of a white paper on IT corruption
GRA-I-00-03-00142-00-19	Social Indicator, a unit of the Center for Policy Alternatives (CPA)	Rs. 5,598,250	Conduct a household survey to measure "Perception and Experience with Corruption in Sri Lanka"
GRA-I-00-03-00142-00-20	Consortium of Humanitarian Agencies	Rs. 411,500	Research, preparation and presentation of a white paper on NGOs and corruption in Sri Lanka
	Grantees activity reporting		
	Project management paling		Indicator 4.1
	Project management paling		Indicator 4.2
	Project management paling		Indicator 4.3
	Subcontracts Completion Certificates Originals		Signed in September-October 2007
	Clean hand alliance of Public servants against corruption		
	Financial reporting Center for Policy Alternative—Volume 01		From Oct 06 to Jan 07
	Financial reporting Center for Policy Alternative —Volume 02		From Oct 06 to Jan 07
	Financial reporting Center for Policy Alternative—Volume 01		From Feb 07 to July 07
	Financial reporting Center for Policy Alternative—Volume 02		From Feb 07 to July 07
	Financial reporting Center for Policy Alternative—Volume 03		July national conference
	Capacity-building program AGD Papers Anton Fernando, R. M. B. Senanayake & Justice Mark Fernando		
	AAPD (Tsunami)SIDAR Manual of grants USAID's other contractor		
	APS and USAID policies		
	Email internal docs and programs		Regmi -Grant manager
	Grant-related applications without concept papers		
	ADMA grant checklist		
	Young Asia television, EML, & ACIL concept papers		Unsuccessful

1.0 THE BRITISH COUNCIL

Professional Training Centre
49, Alfred House Gardens,
Colombo 3, Sri Lanka
Website: www.britishcouncil.org/srilanka-learning-professional-training.htm



Grant No: GRA-I-00-03-00142-00-01
Date of agreement: 11 May 2006
Amount of grant: Rs. 1,663,200

The British Council, a premier institute in professional English education, was selected to conduct a series of English language training workshops for the Auditor General's Department (AGD) and Commission to Investigate Allegation of Bribery or Corruption (CIABC).

1.1 Objectives

To increase the efficiency and quality of the work performed by the AGD and the CIABC by increasing their English language proficiency, especially in relationship to their scope of work.

1.2 Description of Activities

The British Council conducted six four-day workshops and one three-day workshop for the staff of the AGD on effective writing, report writing, advanced report writing, and questioning techniques. Additionally, they conducted four two-day workshops on basic presentations, and legal English for the CIABC:

1. The *Effective Writing Skills* workshops provided participants with fundamental skills needed to improve their letter-writing and report-writing skills.
2. The *Report Writing* workshop provided participants with fundamental skills needed for planning, structuring, writing, and checking reports.
3. The *Advanced Report Writing* workshop dealt with advanced language aspects of reports.
4. The *Questioning Technique and Basic Presentations* workshop provided participants with an overview of how to prepare, structure, and deliver oral presentations. It also discussed questions and techniques used to elicit information.
5. The *Legal English* workshop focused on the use of modern English legal terminology. This was used as a means of building confidence and fluency in spoken English, making proposals and suggestions, negotiating and gathering information, and making oral presentations.

Seven workshops were conducted for AGD staff and three workshops were conducted for CIABC staff.

1.2.1 Training of AGD staff

Staff members of the AGD (101 men, 33 women) have undergone training on effective writing skills, report writing, advanced report writing, and questioning techniques and basic presentations.

One program was conducted in the southern town of Galle for the 20 officers permanently serving in the tsunami-affected areas of the Southern Province.

Another program was conducted in Colombo for 15 officers serving in the war-torn tsunami-affected areas of the Northern and Eastern provinces. This program was conducted in Colombo as the trainers were unable to travel to these areas.

A total of 134 people (109 Sinhalese, 19 Tamils, 6 Muslims) were trained under these programs.

1.2.2 Training of CIABC staff

Forty-nine staff members of the CIABC (37 men and 12 women) have undergone training in effective writing skills, report writing, advanced report writing, and questioning techniques and basic presentations.

A total of 49 people (44 Sinhalese, 5 Tamils) were trained under these programs.

1.3 Results

The staffs of the AGD and the CIABC have considerably improved their English language skills through these various language development training courses that the British Council conducted.

2.0 INFOSHARE

4/2 Adams Avenue
Colombo 4, Sri Lanka
Website: www.info-share.org



Grant No: GRA-I-00-03-00142-00-02
Date of agreement: 16 June 2006
Amount of grant: Rs. 308,765

And

Grant No: GRA-I-00-03-00142-00-11
Date of agreement: 27 September 2006
Amount of grant: Rs. 1,032,650

2.1 Objectives

- To conduct an in-depth study of information communication technology (ICT) requirements in the AGD.
- To help ARD enhance ICT capacity of the AGD.
- To help ARD evaluate human resources development in ICT in the AGD.
- To focus on enhancing the productivity of the AGD staff, especially those working in tsunami-affected areas, by laying a sound technical foundation and the development of information technology (IT) skills as essential steps in capacity-building programs for the AGD.
- To further strengthen the IT skills by providing advanced IT skills training to 10 staff members of the AGD on the basis of previous performances and operational needs.
- To develop IT skills of the AGD and CIABC staff in detecting electronic malfeasance with the aim to help curb fraudulent or corrupt practices relating to electronic transactions.

2.2 Description of Activities

InfoShare conducted an assessment of the ICT needs of the AGD and produced a report on their findings. InfoShare provided training and capacity building for selected members of the AGD staff (see Grant No. 11).

The ICT needs assessment was used to determine the capacity of the existing ICT systems to support the AGD's mission and the critical functions of the organization. In concert with senior staff from the AGD, InfoShare analyzed and defined possible additional enhancements to the existing systems that may increase productivity. InfoShare determined the human resource capacities needed to optimize the ICT system, and proposed strategies and recommendations on how best to proceed. Finally, they produced an *Information and*

Communications Technology Implementation Needs Assessment report on their findings, which is available on the ACP website: <http://www.ard-acp.com/resources/show/19>.

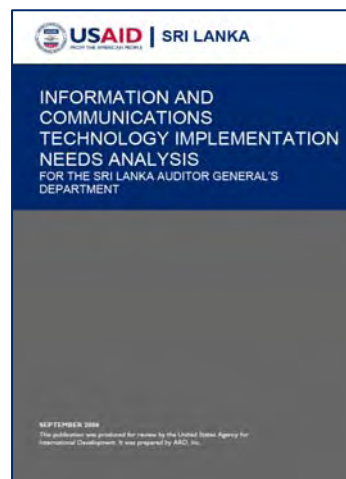
Conducted the participation-training workshop sessions with hands-on experiences in the following:

- Trained 46 members (12 men, 34 women) of the Tsunami Taskforce in Colombo on basic IT skills. One Tamil national participated.
- Trained 40 members of Sinhalese nationals (15 men, 25 women) in the AGD working at tsunami-affected Southern Province on basic IT skills.
- Trained 10 staff members of the AGD (8 men, 2 women; all Sinhalese nationals) in advanced IT skills based on previous performances and operational needs.
- Conducted a full-day training session in specialized IT skills required to detect electronic malfeasance for 16 participants (10 members of the AGD, including members of the Colombo-based Tsunami Taskforce, 6 participants from the Bribery Commission, under the guidance senior staff of Department of Computer Science and Engineering, University of Moratuwa, Moratuwa, Sri Lanka).

2.3 Results

This grant activity is complete. In September, the *Information and Communications Technology Implementation Needs Assessment* report was reviewed with representatives of the AGD and the World Bank, with a view toward possible financing of the identified hardware, software, and human resources requirements of the AGD. The report has also been used as a case example in the **Management Skills for Rising Managers** training course conducted by the ACP for 27 members of the AGD staff.

Following this, a report titled, *Information and Communication technology implementation needs analysis for the Sri Lanka Department of Auditor General—September 2006*, was compiled.



3.0 TRANSPARENCY INTERNATIONAL SRI LANKA (TISL)

28/1 Bullers Lane
Colombo 7 Sri Lanka
Website: www.trislanka.org



**TRANSPARENCY
INTERNATIONAL
Sri Lanka**

Grant No: GRA-I-00-03-00142-00-03
Date of Agreement: 16 June 2006
Amount of grant: Rs. 1,486,420
Amount expended: Rs. 1,451,395

3.1 Objectives

- To conduct training-of-trainers (ToT) workshops (in Sinhala and Tamil) on anticorruption strategies for peace-supporting NGO groups and other identified groups. Create awareness of anticorruption activities and invest in a group of trainers who could lead a sustainable program of anticorruption training through a series of awareness workshops and “self-diagnostic” exercises. These were carried out last fall (2006) by TI and ACILS, in 12–15 people’s forum communities throughout the Western, Southern, and Eastern Provinces.

- To develop a group of potential trainers for future activities. Train a group of trainers in anticorruption activities and identify potential trainers for future activities by enabling the trainees from the initial group, together with their sponsoring organizations, to undertake similar awareness programs and anticorruption activities in people's forums in other communities that are not directly reached by the ACP.
- To activate grassroots-level initiatives against corruption. Take a systemic anticorruption awareness campaign to grassroots activists, including peace-supporting NGO groups, who are concerned with issues of corruption.
- To share experiences of anticorruption strategies.
 - Inculcate positive thinking in the fight against corruption at all levels and draw strategies based on the experience of the people.
 - Explore the possibility of identifying anticorruption strategies with participants jointly with the experts. This effort will attempt (in addition to the normal activities) to identify what long-term strategies could be developed at a grassroots level with the experience of the participants and the experts who will engage in the programs/ToT.

3.2 Description of activities

Two separate residential ToT workshops in Sinhala and Tamil were conducted over the course of three days from 14 to 16 July 2006 at the Renuka Hotel in Colombo. The groups were merged for further training purposes and field visits done at the AGD and the CIABC.

Mr. W. Jayasundara, senior consultant, and Mr. Wilasurenadrarajaha, consultant, both from the Sri Lanka Institute of Development Administration, conducted the ToT program. Participants were given the opportunity to visit the CIABC and the AGD. In addition to the resource persons listed above, the program was further enriched by the expertise of the following: Mr. J. C. Weliamuna, (Executive Director TISL), Mr. M. D. A. Harold (Former Deputy Auditor General), and Mr. A. K. Chandrakaatha (former Deputy Director General CIABC).



Training of Trainers Sessions

3.3 Results

1. A total of 37 people (28 men, 9 women) were trained in these workshops. Of these, 25 were Sinhala speakers and 12 were Tamil speakers.
2. TISL created an awareness campaign on the subject for trainers, and built a full-fledged team of trainers with anticorruption tools and the necessary skills to train others with training methodology and anticorruption tools. This will build self-confidence to be committed to conduct further training programs.
3. Trainers gained the ability to conduct workshops to create awareness on the subject in their own areas.
4. These workshops led to the development of the present manual and anticorruption action plan for peace-supporting groups and other NGOs working in the tsunami-affected areas.

4.0 CENTRE FOR POLICY ALTERNATIVES (CPA)

24/2, 28th Lane, Off Flower Road
Colombo 7, Sri Lanka
Website: www.cpalanka.org



Grant No: GRA-I-00-03-00142-00-04
Date of agreement: 16 June 2006; modified 16 November 2006
Amount of grant: Rs. 10,190,650

4.1 Objectives

- To prepare and distribute a toolkit and training kit for trainers, as well as an informative anticorruption booklet.
- To prepare training module to be used in regional workshops.
- To conduct ToT to support workshops and awareness programs.
- To conduct 24 regional workshops on anticorruption awareness.
- To conduct a two-day national workshop on anticorruption awareness, in Colombo in June 2007, at which representatives from the local/regional workshops will present a summary of the results of their individual workshops and discuss points of similarity and variance.

4.2 Description of Activities

4.2.1 ToT workshop

A five-day ToT workshop was conducted by the CPA from 31 July to 5 August, in Sinhala and Tamil. The training program was divided into the following six topics.

1. Basic principles of adult education, including fine tuning a training course suitable for adult memory and capabilities.
2. Thematic overview of corruption.
3. Impacts and mechanisms against corruption.
4. Transparency and accountability in the disbursement of tsunami funds by the GSL and NGOs.
5. Corruption, human rights, and the media.
6. Corruption and the future.

Each session was followed by a panel discussion. The panels were composed of eminent scholars and experts in each field.

4.2.2 Training of people by project-trained trainers

One full-day session was conducted by a project-trained trainer. The general structure of program was as follows:

Session One:

- Introduction and clarification of the objectives of the workshop by the trainer
- Introduction to the CPA by Ms. Sriyanie Wijesundara, Coordinator, Anticorruption Project

Session Two:

- Identifying corruption
- Recognizing the different forms of corruption—trainer

Session Three:

- Negative impact of corruption on the economy
- Different views and opinions on corruption, from participants

Session Four:

- Anticorruption mechanisms currently available in Sri Lanka—resource person.

4.2.3 National Anticorruption Action Plan Review Conference

The CPA and the ACP hosted a National Anticorruption Action Plan Review Conference at the BMICH, in Colombo June 16–17. The conference was inaugurated by the Executive Director of the Centre for Policy Alternatives, Dr. Paikiasothy Saravanamuttu.

Review of the draft anticorruption action plan

The principal purpose of the conference was to discuss and revise the draft anticorruption action plan that has been prepared by a citizens group working with the ACP. The draft plan was presented at the conference by Attorney-at-Law Cyrene Siriwardhana, Chairperson of the National Anticorruption Action Plan Review Committee.

4.3 Results

4.3.1 ToT workshop

- A total of 11 men and 4 women were trained in the workshop: 7 Sinhala, 5 Tamil, and 3 bilingual participants.

A complete training module

A training module for organizing a one-day regional workshop was also developed and reviewed with the participants. A follow-up ToT workshop to increase awareness about anticorruption and to develop trainers' skills was conducted on 28 August 2006 at the Sri Lanka Foundation Institute.

4.3.2 People trained by project-trained trainers

The 24 regional workshops have been conducted in Colombo, Kalutara, Galle, Matara, Hambantota, Ampara (including Akkaraipattu), Vavunia, Trincomalee, Negombo, and Puttalam. The ARD-ACP and the CPA decided to exclude Jaffna and Batticaloa because of the instability in these two areas caused by the war. A total of 690 people, including those in the tsunami-affected region, were trained. In these training exercises, participants enhanced their awareness and shared knowledge and experience with others in anticorruption initiatives.

Out of the 690 people, total different gender participation was 52% (357) men and 48% (333) women. As for ethnicity, 15% (103) were Muslims, 16% (108) were Tamils, and 69% (479) were Sinhalese, who experienced and shared knowledge on anticorruption.

The ARD-ACP and the CPA decided to exclude Jaffna and Batticaloa as the security environment was not conducive to conducting field workshops, and agreed instead to have the four workshops in alternative districts.

The 24 regional workshops that were completed as of February 2007 are summarized below:

1. A one-day workshop was held in Colombo on 8 September 2006. Participants included teachers, community-based organization (CBO) leaders, Samurdhi officials, government officials, NGO leaders,

trade union leaders, and political party cluster organization leaders. A total of 30 participants (24 men, 6 women) attended.

2. A one-day workshop was held in the Galle District on 15 September 2006. Participants included journalists, teachers, photo journalists, CBO leaders, justices of the peace, Samurdhi officials, government officials, and clergy. A total of 30 participants (23 men, 7 women) attended.
3. A one-day workshop was held in Matara District on 16 September 2006. Participants included teachers, CBO leaders, and government officials. A total of 28 participants (16 men, 12 women) attended.
4. A one-day workshop was held in the Hambantota District on 17 September 2006. All the participants belonged to the Muslim community, and included youth leaders, CBO leaders, students, and clergy. A total of 21 participants (10 men, 11 women) attended.
5. A one-day workshop was held in the Kalutara District on 1 October 2006. Participants included teachers, CBO leaders, government officials, and a Pradeshiya Shaba (lowest-level administrative unit) chairman. A total of 31 participants attended (11 men, 20 women).
6. A one-day workshop was held in Panadura in the Kalutara District on 8 October 2006. Participants included teachers, CBO leaders, government officials, private sector representatives, and media. A total of 19 participants (13 men, 6 women) attended.
7. A one-day workshop was held in collaboration with JK at Negombo in Gampaha District on 14 October 2006. Participants included teachers, CSO leaders, and state officials. A total of 16 participants (5 men, 11 women) attended.



8. A one-day workshop was held in the Galle District on 22 October 2006. Participants included clergy, a police officer, Grama Niladary officials, health officials, voluntary group officials, farmers, and advanced-level students. A total of 29 participants (23 men, 6 women) attended.
9. A one-day workshop was held in the Matara District on 23 October 2006. Participants included teachers and school principals. A total of 33 participants (20 men, 13 women) attended.
10. A one-day workshop was held at Akkaraipattu and Ampara in the Digamadulla District on 27 October 2006. Participants included teachers, CBO leaders, government officials, youth, and clerical workers. A total of 25 participants (13 men, 12 women) attended.
11. A one-day workshop was held at Ampara in the Digamadulla District on 28 October 2006. Participants included CBO leaders, youth, and government officials. A total of 30 participants (8 men, 22 women) attended.
12. A one-day workshop was held in Vavunia on 11 November 2006. Participants included volunteers from the Sri Lanka Red Cross and the president, secretary, and field officers of Rural Development Foundation. A total of 25 participants (13 men, 12 women) attended.
13. A one-day workshop was held in Trincomalee on 18 November 2006. Participants included Samurdi officials, advanced-level and university students, and NGO representatives. A total of 22 participants (7 men, 15 women) attended.
14. A one-day workshop was held in Trincomalee on 19 November 2006. Participants included Samurdi officials, advanced-level and university students, and NGO representatives. A total of 23 participants (13 men, 10 women) attended.
15. A one-day workshop was held in Hambantota on 25 November 2006. Participants included Grama Niladary officials, health officials, voluntary group officials, farmers, women activists, media representatives, and advanced-level students. A total of 39 participants (10 men, 29 women) attended.
16. A one-day workshop was held in Hambantota the District on 26 November 2006. Participants included Grama Niladary officials, voluntary group officials, farmers, members of farmer organizations, religious school teachers, and Samurdi officials. A total of 25 participants (10 men, 15 women) attended.
17. A one-day workshop was held in Colombo on 5 December 2006. Participants included teachers, CBO leaders, Samurdhi officials, government officials, NGO representatives, and trade union leaders. A total of 37 participants (29 men, 8 women) attended.
18. A one-day workshop was held in Kalpitiya on 20 January 2007. Participants included teachers, CBO leaders, Samurdhi officials, government officials, NGO representatives, and trade union leaders. A total of 35 participants (19 men, 16 women) attended.
19. A one-day workshop was held in Norrocholai on 21 January 2007. Participants included teachers, CBO leaders, Samurdhi officials, government officials, NGO representatives, and trade union leaders. A total of 35 participants (19 men, 16 women) attended.
20. A one-day workshop was held in Beruwala on 27 January 2007. Participants included teachers, CBO leaders, Samurdhi officials, government officials, NGO representatives, and trade union leaders. A total of 30 participants (19 men, 11 women) attended.
21. A one-day workshop was held in Balapitiya on 1 February 2007. Participants included government officials, NGO representatives, and trade union leaders. A total of 31 participants (24 men, 7 women) attended.

22. A one-day workshop was held in Kirinda on 03 February 2007. Participants included teachers, CBO leaders, Samurdhi officials, government officials, NGO representatives, and trade union leaders. A total of 32 participants (12 men, 20 women) attended.
23. A one-day workshop was held in Tincomallee on 10 February 2007. Participants included teachers, CBO leaders, Samurdhi officials, government officials, NGO representatives, and trade union leaders. A total of 34 participants (15 men, 19 women) attended.
24. A one-day workshop was held in Kantale on 11 February 2007. Participants included teachers, CBO leaders, Samurdhi officials, government officials, NGO representatives, and trade union leaders. A total of 28 participants (17 men, 11 women) attended.
25. A booklet on corruption was developed in three languages.

In civil society workshops, important dialogues were held between community organizations and representatives of key government organizations opposed to corruption. The key organizations, in turn, were able to raise awareness about their work. Among the other results of these workshops was an increase in public complaints to the CIABC. The service of the Ombudsmen office has also received a considerable amount of publicity.

The experiences gained through the workshop series and the involvement of the public have provided the ACP with several lessons:

- Awareness raising in anticorruption should be addressed simultaneously at all layers in a coordinated and comprehensive manner.
- Curbing corruption requires political will, public confidence, adequate time, resources, dedication, and integrity.
- The lack of a system designed to detect abuse of procedural or substantive discretion in public officials' decision making.
- Inactive act of disclosure of assets and liabilities has given ample opportunities to politicians and government officials to exploit public money and property for private gain.
- Lack of networking among government institutions that stand against corruption and bribery.
- Continuous demand from the public to continue awareness for people and children on anticorruption and bribery.



4.3.3 National Anticorruption Action Plan Review Conference

Over 200 citizen activists and community representatives from 14 districts attended the conference to draft the action plan.

Other key participants included USAID Mission Director Rebecca Choin and COPE Chairman Wijeyadasa Rajapakse. Key conference participants included OPA President-Elect Elmore Perera; Past OPA Presidents W.B.A. Jayasekera, Gerald

Hidelaratchi, and Dr. Joel Fernando; Attorney-at-Law Kalyananda Tiranagama, Executive Director of Lawyers for Human Rights and Development; Manel Abeyssekera and Ranee Ratnayake of the Sri Lanka Women's Conference; Dr. Patricia Alailima, former Director General of the Department of National

Planning; Jonathan Thambar of the National Peace Council; journalist and CIMOGG representative R.M.B. Senanayake; Attorney-at-Law Anton Fernando; and Justice C.G. Weeramantry, Founder of the Weeramantry International Center for Peace Education and Research. The action plan identified significant six obstacles to curbing corruption in Sri Lanka, including:

- Weak political will
- Lack of information and awareness of the causes and consequences of corruption
- Passivity and apathy of citizens
- Ineffectiveness or disregard of existing laws and mechanisms
- Need for greater transparency and accountability in governance at all levels
- Lack of independent and effective media and civil society.

4.3.4 People's dialogue on follow-up action of COPE report

A public seminar regarding the people's actions to change government inaction for massive corruptions, as revealed by the report of Parliamentary Oversight Committee on Public Finance of Public Enterprises, was held at BMICH on September 20, 2007. A total of 122 persons participated: 83 men and 39 women, comprising 93 Sinhalese, 19 Tamil, and 10 Muslim nationals. The speakers were

- Dr. P. Saravanamuththu, Executive Director—CPA
- Mr. J. C. Weliamuna, Executive Director—TI
- Mrs. Sriyani Wijayawardena, Program Coordinator—CPA
- Mr. Udaya Gammanpila, Chairman, Central Environmental Authority, Representative of Hela Uruma (member party of in ruling coalition)
- Mr. Ameer Ismail, Chairman—Bribery Commission
- Hon. Mr. Wijedasa Rajapakse—Member of Parliament/Chairman, COPE
- Hon. Mr. Dilan Perera—Minister of Justice
- Hon. Mr. Ravi Karunanayake—CPA Member of Parliament.

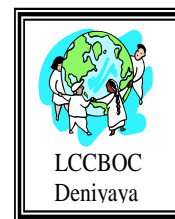
Mr. Wijedasa Rajapakse, Member of Parliament/Chairman. The COPE stated that financial control of government expenditure is the responsibility of Parliament. No money can be spent without Parliamentary approval. The COPE looks into the financial transactions of corporations, boards, and others under the government, and the Committee on Public Accounts oversees the financial dealings of government departments. Part I of the COPE report contains details of investigations into 26 institutions.

These investigations have revealed some startling information regarding various malpractices, irregularities, and acts of bribery and corruption. Some of the dealings are so subtle that it was very difficult to detect the irregularity or the corrupt nature of the transactions. But the extent of corruption that has been detected is shocking. The total loss to the state from these corrupt practices is over Rs. 40 billion!

5.0 LOW COUNTRY CBO CONSORTIUM (LCCBOC)

52, Main Street
Deniyaya, Sri Lanka

Grant No: GRA-1-00-03-00142-00-05
Date of agreement: 16 August 2006
Amount of grant: Rs. 3,326,000
Amount expended: Rs. 948,925



5.1 Objective

To conduct anticorruption initiatives in the tsunami-affected areas through community media. This objective was achieved in a number of different ways:

- Broadcast a 30-minute radio drama program, once a week.
- Broadcast a 5-minute radio program on weekdays at 6:55 AM titled, “Six Fifty Five,” through Ruhunu FM SLBC.
- Investigate and report on corruption and anticorruption activities.
- Conduct competitions for listeners and initiate dialogue on the topic of corruption and anticorruption.
- Conduct training programs for members of media groups.

5.2 Description of Activities

5.2.1 Dissemination of anticorruption initiatives through vehicle of broadcasting

1. A sub-office for media operators was opened at No. 37 Sambodi Mawatha in Matara. A signboard bearing the project’s name is displayed.
2. The weekly 30-minute program (every Sunday from 6:30 PM to 7:00 PM) titled, “Appeksha” (Expectation), has been broadcast over the Ruhunu FM service of the Sri Lanka Broadcasting Corporation since 8 October 2006. Forty-three programs have been broadcast for a total of 1,290 minutes of airtime up to the end of August 2007.
3. The 5-minute daily radio program, titled “Six Fifty Five,” has been broadcast at 6:55 AM since 2 October 2006 on the same Ruhunu FM service. A total of 224 such programs were broadcast for a total of 1,120 minutes of airtime up to the end of August 2007.
4. Fifty-five radio dramas were played, covering different stories related to the corrupt practices of state offices.
5. Interviews with resource persons and participants of the anticorruption awareness workshops were conducted in Deniyaya by TISL under the grants program of the ACP on 19 November 2006 and at Tangalle by the Centre for Policy Alternatives on 25 November 2006. These interviews were broadcast on 25 November and 3 December 2006, respectively, on the “Appeksha” program.
6. Street plays based on bribery and corruption were preformed by JK—Negombo on 27 November 2006 on the Galle Road in Rathgama, Galle District; these were also aired on 24 December 2006.
7. An interview was held with Mr. Nevil Guruge, Director of Investigations for the CIABC at Matara on 7 December 2006, and was aired on 31 December 2006 on the “Appeksha” program.

8. Awards for listeners on radio program competitions were presented. According to the response of the listeners, we found that several communities, even those in the Uva province, were interested in this program and most of the winners of this competition were women. Consolation prizes were also handed out to five others (who participated with the aim of promoting this program).
9. One thousand leaflets giving details of the radio program were printed and are being distributed at LCCBOC workshops by the LCCBOC media team.
10. Twenty-five thousand copies of the book, *Let's get rid of corruption*, by Mrs. Sibil Wettasingha, were distributed to school children in the Southern province, including tsunami-affected areas.

5.2.2 Public announcement during the Sinhala and Tamil New Year period

The LCCBOC was also able to buy airtime on the announcement service that was playing in Deniyaya Town during the New Year. They were able to air their “Six Fifty Five” program several times, reaching 15,000 listeners over a period of three days (10–12 April). There were good responses from listeners of the program as they were able to relate to many of the scenarios depicted in the plays. They were also able to gain a better understanding of the Bribery Commission.

Not all the responses were positive. Some of the plays were about the misuse of public property by a chairman of a Pradeshiya Sabaha (lowest level local administrative unit). Two listeners, convinced that this was a personal attack on a particular former chairman who had been convicted on similar charges, entered the announcing room to express their displeasure.

5.2.3 Training the village-level media people on anticorruption awareness

1. First set of two-day training programs

- a. A two-day training program for 20 members (salaried and volunteer) of the media group LCCBOC. The theme of the program was “Community Media for Anticorruption” and was conducted on July 2–3, 2007, at the Wedage Beach Hotel, Beach Road, Matara. The training was as follows:

Day 1 How to use media kits for recording and computer editing using the necessary editing software.

Day 2 How to report incidents of bribery and corruption and the role of community media in combating these vices

Resource persons included:

Day 1 Ms. Erandi Weerasooriya and Mr. Chameera Tharanga, Matara Media House.

Day 2 Mr. A. K. Chandrakantha, ARD-ACP, and Mr. Ananda Jayasekara, TISL.

Training included:

- Identified general examples of bribery and corruption in society
- Identified the causes of bribery and corruption
- Identified stories for the media to publicize
- Investigated possible cases of bribery and corruption
- Identified various definitions of bribery and corruption
- Identified bribery and corruption in Sri Lanka
- Discussed the threat posed to media persons who report cases of bribery and corruption

- Discussed the laws against the bribery and corruption in Sri Lanka
- Discussed the definition of investigative reporting
- Discussed methods of combating bribery and corruption through use of investigative reporting
- Discussed the use of MD kits in investigative reporting
- Discussed methods of editing a program
- Discussed methods of interviewing a victim
- Discussed media freedom

Trainees' views:

- Learned a lot on investigative reporting
- Received several hand outs
- More training needed: at least two more days on this subject
- Extra time needed to study hand-outs given—this is another reason for more trainings.

2. Second set of two-day training programs

The second training program was conducted from 28 August to 29 August 2007 at the Wedage Beach Hotel, Matara. This served as a refresher course for those who attended the first training. A total of 20 media members attended.

Resource Persons:

Day 1 Mr. Chandrakantha—ACP, Mr. Anada Jayasekara—TISL, Mr. Poddala Jayantha—Lake House
 Day 2 Mr. Chameera Fernando—Matara Media House, Mr. W. A. Nirodha Buddhapriya—Matara Media House.

Training provided:

- Discussed personal investigative reporting assignments that had been completed by the trainees
- Identified the shapes and steps of investigative reporting
- Identified the differences between general reporting and investigative reporting
- Discussed the role of the media in investigative reporting
- Conducted preliminary investigations into cases of bribery and corruption
- Discussed in depth the issues of bribery and corruption
- Highlighted examples of investigative reporting
- Discussed bribery and corruption in Sri Lanka



20 youths in APEKSHA Media team of LCCBOC – Deniyaya engaged in this two-day workshop held at Matara Wedage Beach Hotel on the 2nd & 3rd of July 2007.

- Further discussed the threat to media persons who report on cases of bribery and corruption
- Discussed the key role of investigative reporters in combating bribery and corruption
- Discussed methods of combating bribery and corruption using investigative reporting
- Discussed methods of using MD kits in investigative reporting
- Learned to edit a program
- Learned to interview a victim
- Discussed media freedom
- Set field visits for investigative reporting.

Trainee's views:

- Learned a great deal on investigative reporting
- Received several hand-outs on investigative reporting.

5.3 Results

1. A corrupt OIC of police caught through a trap set by a courageous villager Urubokka in a Southern village situated in a fairly rural area over 200 km away from Colombo. The villagers of Urubokka were not happy with the administration of law and order by the police officers in the area. The main reason for this negative feeling was an unchecked growth of the local illicit liquor business, to which the police turned a blind eye. These police officers would take bribes from the villagers. One villager contacted the Bribery Commission and reported the unethical behavior the OIC of the Urubokka police station. He was then taken into custody by the officers of the Bribery Commission for accepting cash as a bribe from the trader who was selling illicit liquor. It is possible that the “Appeksha” program played vital role in creating this sense of initiative in the villagers as well as creating awareness about the existing complaints mechanisms in Sri Lanka.
2. Public responses to the “Appeksha” program by competitions. According to responses of the listeners, many members of the community, even those in the Uva Province (30–40 km away), were interested in this program. The majority of the winners of this radio program were women. To further promote this program, consolation prizes were given out to those who came in fourth and fifth places in addition to the top three prizes.
3. Public responses to the “Appeksha” program by listeners views. Very interesting and encouraging letters were received from listeners from the following areas: Matara, Waralla, Urubokka, Galle, Dikwella, Hakmana Walasmulla Wakwakka, Middeniya, Apparakka, Akmmemana, Heanwalla, Ambalantoto, and Tangalle in Southern Province as well as Opanayake, Ambilipitiya, Kahaewatta, and Netolpitya in Ratnapura District. A letter from a student from Hillwalla was another interesting response.

6.0 JANAWABODA KENDRAYA

64, Chilaw Road
Negombo 7, Sri Lanka

Grant No. GRA-1-00-03-00142-00-06
Date of Agreement: Modified 19 October 2006
Amount of Grant: Rs. 6,008,524



6.1 Objective

To educate school children by street theater workshops; building awareness in higher education institutions; creating a public awareness program with street theatre and puppetry shows; and organizing competition of short plays, paintings, and essays among schoolchildren in 10 tsunami-affected areas. This objective was achieved in a number of different ways:

- Conduct public awareness activities to seek to increase public awareness and understanding of the seriousness of corruption and its negative impact on the quality and strength of the nation's economic, political, and social sectors through theater and other arts.
- Working mainly with school children through street theater-training workshops, short theater competitions, essay competitions, and art competitions on "Corrupt-Free Sri Lanka."
- Initiating public dialogue with the broader spectrum of common people by public performances of street theater and puppet shows and promoting awareness.
- Creating and promoting anticorruption drives among common people living in the Gampaha District by conducting awareness workshops coupled with street theater, lectures, and dialogues.

6.2 Description of Activities

6.2.1 Participatory discussions on planning, producing, and evaluating cultural activities and theater workshops for school children

1. JK has used a participatory process to plan many of its grant activities. The first such discussion was held at the Future in Our Hand (FOH) training center at Mihiyanganaya on 4 September 2006. Thirty-one people (15 men, 16 women) participated.
2. A discussion was held at Fisheries Society Headquarters at Negombo by the "Peoples Culture Congregation" on 17 November 2006. Sixteen members participated.
3. On 27 July 2007 a discussion was held at the Human Rights Commission office in Ampara District regarding holding street theater on the 4 May 2007 and to obtain permission from the police to present street theater to raise awareness among people.
4. On 26 May 2007 a workshop on producing and evaluating cultural and training of activists was held at Fisheries Cooperative hall Kudapaduwa, Negombo; 11 men and 5 women participated. Main topics discussed included the following: (1) launching a training program on socio-cultural history to help advance public performance with better knowledge; (2) having a lecture program by prominent persons in different fields (e.g., music, street theater, and cinema); and (3) getting participation-affiliated organizations in districts of Gampaha, Matale, Kurunagala, Kandy, Trincomalee, Badulla, NuwaraEliya, Monragala, Galle, Matara, Kaluthara, Anuradhapura, and Puttalam.
5. A discussion was held on 27 March 2007. Mr. Roy Rodrigo, Mr. Nalin Ranjan, Mr. Suresh, and Mr. Saman Jayakody met Mr. Nisanka at the Human Rights Commission office and discussed ways to obtain permission from the police to hold Tamil drama competition and street theater to raise awareness among people in the Eastern Province. Arrangements were made to present street theater on 4 May 2007.
6. Producing and evaluating cultural activities and training of activists was held in Fisheries Society Hall Kudapaduwa on 23 June 2007; 11 men and 6 women participated. Among other topics discussed, the most important item was the winning of hearts and minds of other ethnicities, especially Tamils. An open invitation to theater troupe members was made to have them learn Tamil so they could use it in the plays when performing in Tamil communities. Several good Tamil songs were selected with cultural values and attitudes opposing corrupt characters in society. Some members agreed to compose songs in Tamil with suitable lyrics to rouse Tamils' feelings to unite them in JK initiatives in anticorruption as well

as national harmony. Future activities in different districts were planned, and arrangements for theater, painting, and essay competitions and the ceremony for presenting prizes were discussed and planned.

7. From 20 to 21 July 2007 producing and evaluating cultural activities and training activists were held together at Fisheries Cooperative Hall, Negombo; 20 members participated (13 men, 7 women; 18 were Sinhalese, 2 were Tamils). A specific feature of the workshop was the speeches made by several eminent persons. Mr. Percy Fernando, a former deputy director of education, lectured on artists' responsibilities in different media, with a special emphasis on production of street theater. A former deputy director of museum and director of postgraduate institute for archeology spoke on Sri Lanka's ancient arts and modern arts and their comparative values. Mr. Sarath Darmasiri, film director and writer of telegram scripts, outlined some basic methods of film criticism. Another interesting feature was the screening of the war film, "Turtles Can Fly," and discussion of various aspects of the film. At various stages of the workshop, the in-depth evaluation of the cultural and aesthetic activities performed under the anticorruption program of USAID and its impacts was made. In addition, weaknesses, strengths, and possibilities of the JK cultural group were evaluated. The commitment and dedication of the members of JK and affiliated groups in achieving success of this multifaceted anticorruption program were also recognized.

6.2.2 Preparatory activities for workshops for street theater in schools (with a focus on corruption) and initiating the short theater competition

1. Two participatory discussions to prepare workshops to educate schoolchildren were conducted in Galle and Kalutara on 19 October 2006, and Hambantota and Matara on 30 October 2006. About 50 schools in the area were expected to take part in the theater workshops. Another round of discussions was held at Mordara-Colombo, Dehiwela, and Moratuwa on 10 November 2006. A total of 102 persons participated.
2. On 19 November 2006 another workshop was conducted at the Suchi Housing Complex in Hambantota. Twenty-six members of the Organization of Tsunami Displaced People participated.
3. On 25 November 2006 a discussion was held at Puttalam with 14 members of the Vanni Cultural Forum. The regional education office had granted permission for 10 schools to participate in the program, but as the G.C.E. (O/L) examination was to be held in December, followed by school vacation, the educational authorities did not grant permission to hold workshops in December.
4. On 27 March 2007 discussions were held with members of Dhurga Rural Women's Welfare Foundation at Kalmunai in the Eastern Province on the ways to hold theater-training programs for school children. A plan was made to launch the training program with the participation of 50 children on the 29 April after locating facilities.

6.2.3 Workshops for street theater in schools (with a focus on corruption)

1. The *first* all-day street theater workshop was held in JK on 26 October 2006. Fifty-eight students from 12 schools participated (33 women, 24 men—48 were Sinhalese, 10 were Tamil). In the afternoon session, participants created and produced five short plays focusing on corruption issues.
2. A *second* all-day street theater workshop was held in Kalutara District at Sunandaramaya Temple, Meewanapalana-Horana, on 7 December 2006. Ten schools were expected to participate, but only 2 did on account of floods and uncertainty created by restrictions the government put on NGO activities in the schools. In the afternoon session, participants produced five short plays focusing on corruption issues.
3. Owing to the low turnout of the above workshop, a *third* all-day street theater workshop was held on 15 December 2006 at Arakawila sadagiri vihara and Meewanapalana vihara. Twenty-two students from eight schools participated (9 boys, 13 girls).

4. A *fourth* all-day street theater workshop was held at Mandalarama Vihara at Thalalla in Matara on 6 January 2007. Eighty-four Sinhalese students participated (50 girls, 34 boys). The morning session was devoted for meditation and learning the art of street theater. In the afternoon session, students were divided into groups and asked to produce plays depicting incidents in a hospital, in a police station, in a school, and at an interview to obtain a certificate from Grama Seveka (the village-level public officer). The short plays produced by 8 groups out of 10 dealt with bribery and corrupt practices by government official for personal gain.

This activity reflected the efforts to expose young minds to the corruption that is all around them. The impact, nature, and different facets of bribery and corruption were discussed at end of the plays. Students were told about the importance of actively participating in anticorruption initiatives so as to keep their peer groups concerned about and discussing anticorruption.

5. A *fifth* all-day street theater workshop was held at Eastern United Women's Organization in Trincomalee, at Kantale, on 26 January 2007; 28 participated (23 girls, 5 boys—22 were Sinhalese, 6 were Tamil). It was announced that not as many participants took part as expected because of tension in some areas as a result of a shooting incident related to ethnic conflict.

The morning session was devoted to meditations and leaning the art of street theater using both languages (Sinhalese and Tamil). Participants in the afternoon session were grouped into fours and asked to produce plays depicting incidents in a hospital, in a divisional secretariat office, in a police station, and at an interview. All four plays produced were based on the corrupt practices and behaviors of public officers and how they use their office for personal gain rather than for servicing poor or tsunami victims.

6. A *sixth* all-day street theater workshop was held at the Andrew central college at Puttalam on 12 January 2007; 32 Sinhalese students (8 boys, 24 girls) from two schools participated. More teachers have agreed to come with the children but did not turn up. It was reported that this was due to extra responsibility of the principal as well as the government's new round of restricting permission to attend NGO-led activities and the inability to spend long hours after school owing to transportation problems.

The morning session was devoted to introduction of the theater-related activities and concepts of theater in simple language and sensitivity of the play's subject matter and the importance of a trained mind for drama students. Training was given on body movements and voice control. In the afternoon session, participants were divided into four groups and given four topics to create a short play. Results were good; students displayed what they had learned during the short session in a limited manner. Themes of the plays of three groups out of four focused on bribery and corruption-related behavior, even though no topics related to bribery and corruption were discussed during the sessions. One group produced a play relating to the land dispute and the way police avoid applying the law uniformly when resolving disputes.

At end of the session, there were discussions with students about the importance of having a just society, of cultivating as aesthetic feeling, and of resisting contemporary trends and trivial, superficial social values. They also discussed the need for working at anticorruption initiatives, spreading the feelings about anticorruption, and creating dialogue among their peers.

7. A *seventh* all-day street theater workshop was held at Rathnodaya Monastery Rathgama in Galle District on 3 March 2007; 44 persons (29 girls, 15 boys) participated.

At the beginning of the workshop, choreography and other aspects of theater were introduced, and the influence of theater was explained to the participants. Children meditated; thus they were able to concentrate, despite the distraction of surrounding noise. At the end of morning session, the participants were grouped into four and asked to produce plays based on the plots of incidents in a police station, a government office, a government hospital, and at an interview.

The plays illustrated the stories of corrupt practices in all places, even though no direction was given to the students. When they were asked why they produced the plays around corrupt behavior of officers in

these places, the students stated that these were common and frequent experiences in their young lives. This provided an opportunity to begin a valuable and fruitful discussion with students to initiate anticorruption feelings and encourage them to cultivate moral characters and behaviors.

8. The *eighth* all-day street theater workshop was held at Gandara Community in Matara District on 21 May 2007; 20 children (13 girls, 7 boys) participated. Although 50 children from the two children's societies were expected to attend, owing to the death of 1 child who belonged to one of the children's societies, the other member attended the funeral.

The morning session was devoted to the introduction of theater-related activities and concepts. In the afternoon session, the participants were grouped into threes and asked to produce plays about incidents at a hospital, at a police station, and at an interview. The plays produced were based on corruption and bribery. As in all the other instances of theater workshops in the schools, the plots of the plays were used to open discussions about initiating anticorruption feelings and mindsets among students.

9. The *ninth* all-day theater workshop was held at Kuda bolan Panggasheeha Maha Vidyalaya-Ambalantota in Hambantota District on 10 July 2007; 55 students (11 boys, 44 girls) participated. In the morning session, after a solo music piece was played to encourage a musical frame of mind among the students, a brief discussion was held to explain the various aspects of theater in the world and in Sri Lanka. Afterwards, students participated in exercises on acting and creativity. Before lunch, participants were divided into four groups and asked to produce plays dealing with their personal experiences. All the plays reflected the awful experience of corruption in society; as in all the other instances of the theater workshops, the plots of the plays were used to open discussions about initiating anticorruption feelings and mindsets among students.

6.2.4 Creation of anticorruption awareness through street theater and puppet shows

Using grant funds, JK has commissioned a new set of costumes and new puppets for their drama team.

1. The *first* set of public street theater and puppet shows was held at Ranna, Suchaii Tsunami Village, and Godawaya of Hambantota on 20 and 21 October 2006 to raise awareness of corruption and fraud. Twelve artists took part in the shows; the audience numbered over 500 people. Five stories were performed, and after each performance there was a discussion on corruption and its causes and consequences.



2. A *second* set of street theater and puppet shows was held on 18 November at Modra Colombo, Tsunami camp at Dehiwela, where the disadvantaged group of "Telungu" people are living, and at the Mission House of St Mary's Church, Moratuwa. The audience totaled around 500 people, including children. Four stories were performed. After each performance, there were discussions with the audience about their feelings regarding corruption and its consequences.
3. The *third* set of street theater and puppet shows was held on 29 and 30 November 2006 at Mawilmada, Wanduramba, Galle Town, and Dodanduwa in Galle District. The audience totaled over 600 people, including children. Four stories were performed, followed by a discussion of corruption and its consequences.
4. The *fourth* set of street theater and puppet shows was held on 16 December 2006 at five places in Negombo. The audience totaled over 600, including children. Four stories were performed, followed by a discussion of corruption and its consequences.

5. The *ffth* set of street theater and puppet shows was held on 1 February 2007, from 10:00 AM to 12:00 PM, at Mirrissa Central College in Matara District. The audience consisted of roughly 45 women and 15 men—all Sinhalese. In the discussion with the audience, a village's experience with corruption was revealed: they had to pay Rs. 25,000 to Grama seveka (lowest level of public office) in order to obtain a one tsunami relief subsidiary. But nobody wanted to complain as they have to go back to him for more assistance. The participants were the representatives from a regional women's society, and they asked that this awareness program be repeated.

Another show was played at Devinuwara with the children's society, from 12:30 to 2:00 PM, at Gandara; 45 persons (27 women, 18 men—all Sinhalese) participated. Another performance was held at 3:30 PM, and its audience comprised around 40 men and 110 women. At 5:00 PM the last performance was at the tsunami camp in Rassandeniya, attended by 40 men and 60 women. At the last set of discussions, they asked for a time to talk about the tsunami houses that were built on contract, with any poor standard of quality in the construction as a result of corrupt practices.

6. The *sixth* set of street theater and puppet shows was held in Kalutara District at the Sandagiri temple of Meevana Palana, from 9:00 to 10:30 AM, on 24 March 2007; a total of 110 persons (70 women and children, 40 men—all Sinhalese) participated. For the participants, the dilemma is how to stop corruption completely, although they knew that, realistically, it would be possible only to minimize corruption.

From 11:15 AM to 1:00 PM the plays "The Statue" and "The Cart" were performed at Arakawila temple to raise awareness of the audience of 20 men and 50 women and children. They compared the importance of the plays as a means of building awareness versus public speech.

The next performance was held at 3:00 to 4:30 PM at Handapangoda temple, 20 men and 40 women and children participated, including a number of grama sevakas, and agricultural research production assistants. "The Statue," "Heap of Garbage," and "The Cart" were played. After watching the plays, the grama sevakas admitted that they, too, get involved in petty corruption and promised to abstain from such practice in future. Agricultural production assistants stated that they would help minimize corruption by performing their duty properly and promised to take steps to raise awareness among people, as they always mix with people and work with them.

Final performance was held at Handapangoda Central College from 5:00 to 6:30 PM, with an audience of 150 men and 150 women, including 10 college staff and many school children. Plays performed were "The Cart" and "Heap of Garbage," and the teachers approached the effectiveness of street theater as means of communicating the anticorruption message among school children.

7. The *seventh* set of street theater and puppet shows was held in Puttlum district on 29 May 2007. The first performance of street theater was at Sri Sangabody Viddyalaya Katukenda Dankotuwa, in Puttlam District, from 9:15 to 11:30 AM; 180 boys and 220 girls attended. This was a co-ed school having over 1,500 students; students from senior class and their teachers were present to watch the street theater. To draw attention and to stimulate the audience, the program began with humorous chats with some sarcastic expressions relating to stories of current national heroes. Then two dramas were played:
 1. "The Statue" is a play whose plot revolves around a statue of a so-called "honorable leader" who has performed numerous services for people with their money and a thief in town. During his escape, the thief removed the statue and portrayed himself as the statue. However, the duty sentry at the statue could not distinguish between the honorable leader and thief posing as the statue. While disguised as the statue, the thief continued his mischief behavior (i.e., stealing from beggars who came to rest at the statue's base; drinking illegal liquor brought by drunks to finish drinking at the statue).
 2. "A Cart" is based on the theme of group of people who carry a cart in their journey of life and an adviser who observed these people's plight. He offered his services to save them from the situation. He gives them various suggestions as to how to have a comfortable journey. Owing to his corrupt

manipulation, and with the help of a group member, they face a worse position than before. In the end, they realize what has happened and banish the adviser and his companion.

At the end of the presentation, the slogan “For Sri Lanka without Corruption” was displayed.

After the performance of the play, there were discussions with students. The discussions reflected the students’ understanding about the underlying theme of the play—namely, bribery and corrupt practices of society and victimization of the people by dishonest elements of the society; however, people cannot be kept ignorant forever. Emphasis was made on how students can inculcate virtues into their lives. Students were urged to observe these values in their future while holding different social status and occupations.

In the end, the principal addressed the students, explaining the values of street theater, its relevance to the audience, and importance of the plays’ message to their life. He wanted to continue the impact of these activities by repeating these events.

6.2.5 Awareness-building workshops for civil society groups in Gampaha District

Ten awareness and training programs were conducted by the project-trained trainers, and lively discussions took place on the causes and consequences of corruption. Street theater was also performed at the workshops.

1. The *first* awareness workshop was held on 23 September 2006 at JK, in Negombo; 24 men and 34 women participated.
2. The *second* awareness workshop was held at the Janodaya Sageevanee Kendraya; 23 men and 15 women attended.
3. The *third* workshop was held for 25 Red Cross members on 22 November 2006 at the Fisheries Cooperative, in Negombo. This was a young group ranging in age from 17 to 23 years, 16 men and 6 women.
4. The *fourth* awareness workshop was held at JK, in Negombo, on 17 February 2007; 11 women and 14 men (21 Sinhalese, 4 Tamils) participated. They were members of Negombo United Peoples Organization, JK, and the Peoples’ Cultural Collective.
5. The *fifth* awareness workshop was held at Dadugama JaEla on 17 March 2007; 50 members of Je-Ela United People Organization attended (414 men, 36 women—all Sinhalese).
6. The *sixth* awareness workshop was held on 5 June 2007 at JK; 27 members from the Sadasarana Society of the persons deprived of their lands and St. Theresa’s Society participated (5 men, 25 women—all Sinhalese).
7. The *seventh* awareness workshop was held on 1 August 2007 at St. Mary College, Ja-Ela, for about 200 students (including 51 school prefects and class monitors) and 7 teachers—all Sinhalese. Around 150 men and 50 women participated.
8. The *eighth* awareness workshop was held on 18 August 2007 at Sri Vimukthi Women’s Hall for 60 members (58 women, 2 men—49 Sinhalese, 11 Tamils) of Sri Vimukthi Fisheries women’s affiliated organization of National Fisheries Solidarity.
9. The *ninth* awareness workshop was held at JK on 20 August 2007 for 40 action committee members (1 man, 39 women—24 Sinhalese, 15 Tamils), affiliated with JK and Negombo.
10. The *tenth* awareness workshop was held at JK on 28 August 2007 for 20 members (6 men, 14 women—all Sinhalese) of the Family Collective Movement.

6.2.6 Awareness-building workshops in higher education institutions and universities

A two-day workshop was held on 20–21 July 2007 at Matara Polhena Beach Inns Hotel; 38 students (28 men, 10 women) from Kelaniya, Colombo, Jayawardanapura, and Moratuwa universities attended.

On the first day, discussions were held to raise awareness about bribery, the hardships at tsunami camps, and related corruption. After preliminary discussions, the students were divided into four groups and visited tsunami camps in Nilwala, Rassandeniya, Gamunu, and Hiththatiya camps in Matara. At 7:00 PM, resource persons Mr. Herrman and Rev. Fr. Edmund Thilakarathne conducted the discussions with the students. Their experience at the tsunami camps and deliberations were

- The problems of the fishing community were yet to be solved, though they were given fishing gear.
- People are suffering a great deal, as they have no permanent shelters.
- People have had short-term relief but not sustainable relief.
- Attempts should be made to improve the mental state of the tsunami-affected people as a result of the economic and social suffering of the tsunami's impact.
- People were still weeping for their lost children.
- People did not have the capital to rebuild their former jobs.
- Corruption has allowed fishermen not affected by the tsunami to receive boats and fishing gear.
- People still living in camps face severe difficulties—even today—owing to the negligence of authorities and politicians. Those who deserve aid have not received it, but those who do not have received a lot. This disparity reflects another aspect of corruption.
- According to estimates by the European Union, \$2.5 million are needed to rehabilitate the tsunami victims. These funds have gone mainly to religious institutions, NGOs, and people.
- When the pathetic conditions and their causes were taken in consideration, it was obvious that there were clear social injustices. Bribery and corruption have exacerbated these problems.

In the second day of the program, an in-depth analysis of corruption and its course and impact was discussed, with the guidance of Mr. Chandra Kantha, civil society coordinator, ARD-ACP.

6.3 Results

6.3.1 Street theater

The street theater plays successfully communicated feelings about anticorruption to the students. The effectiveness of the art of street theater in this respect was good, as were the responses of the students, principal, and teachers. Whether this is only the beginning, or merely the end of this type of experience, time will tell. Although these interactions lasted for only a short time, the impact was impressive.

The second set of performances of street theater was at St. Reta's Junior School Thaldeka, Wennppuwa, in Puttlam District, from 12:00 to 1:45 PM. This is a junior school with over 500 students, of which about 180 are boys. Students from all classes and their teachers attended the street theater.

To get their attention and stimulate viewers, the program began with students relating amusing stories about current national heroes as depicted in print and electronic media. Then one play, "The Statue," was performed. At the end, the slogan "For Sri Lanka without Corruption" was displayed.

A short conversation was held at the end, and then the principal of the school addressed the students and explained the value to the students' lives of the message expressed in the play.

Impact

Feelings about anticorruption were communicated to students through the plays successfully. The effectiveness of the art of street theater in this respect was good, as were the responses of the students, principal, and teachers. There were a few parents also as it was the school's closing time.

- Even though the age levels of student were lower, it appeared that bribery and corruption have some ill effects on their life also. They expressed feelings with some degree of resentment toward bribery-related behavior.
- A long discussion was not held as students were late for lunch.
- The third performance of street theater was at St. Fareeda Children Park Vembamadu villages; 16 men and 47 women—Muslim nationals—participated.
- The fourth performance of street theater was at Ainapuram Palava at Purati Children Park; 11 men and 63 women—Muslim nationals—attended these venues. Palavi, in Puttlam District, was surrounded by the camps originally used for internally displaced Muslim people from Jaffna since 1990. Both performances were held from 3:30 to 6:30 PM.
- When visiting the place selected, there was no crowd just after prayers, as people had gone back to their daily activities. These people are poor and live in terrible conditions after they were chased from their original homes in Jaffna more than 15 years ago. Those who are living here are getting some help from UNICEF. The coordinator is a volunteer working with UNICEF and a former CPA coordinator. UNICEF has conducted some street theater dealing with child abuse.
- To announce to people that the street theater session was about to begin in the area, the drama troupe of JK went around singing songs and beating drums along the dusty roads. By 4:30 PM there was a small crowd of around 50, including children and women; most were not conversant with Sinhalese language. The coordinator explained the difference in the themes of street theater that was going to show from UNICEF street theater in Tamil. He explained about basic theme of anticorruption to the audience.
- Two plays were performed, “The Statue” and “The Cart,” at two different places in the internally displaced persons (IDP) camps.
- Two actors were Tamils; all Sinhalese dialogue was simultaneously translated into Tamil. This was not a problem for the performers or the audience.
- At the end of the plays, there was a discussion with the audience about their bitter experience relating corrupt behavior of some public offices with whom they were dealing in their poor life, mostly after being internally displaced. A number of women and men spoke emotionally but helplessly.

Impact

Stories of IDPs were translated to Sinhalese and spoke of how bribery and corruption affected everyone in society, including the poorest of poor. This type of street theater created strong feelings about corrupt practices and giving bribes, but without any organized support, these people cannot stand up to this social evil. Thus, people felt helpless in the face of corruption among those who are in comparatively better positions in society than the poor are in many ways. They have no genuine power to help them fight against these evils or enjoy their legitimate rights. The street theater for this sector of society just reflected their own problems and helplessness without providing any rays of hope.

- Eight sets of street plays and puppet shows were held in Trincomalee District on 31 May 2007. The first play was performed at the main bus stop at Kantale Town from 10:00 AM to 12:00 PM. Display of street theater was organized and coordinated by an officer from Pradasiya Saba Kantale at the open space between main bus stand and railway station Kantale. Before starting the show, verbal permission had to

be given by the security personnel on duty. The crowd at the bus stop was small on account of Poyaday (full moon holiday). There were a number of people from area shops and others who had come to shop. Drama troupe had to keep on beating drums and singing song for sometime until the sufficient crowd gathered.

- Two plays were shown, “The Statue” and “The Cart.” There was a young Buddhist monk watching eagerly and expected to contribute something at the end, but he had to leave early to take the bus. Likewise, most of the onlookers had to leave early when the buses began running so as to reach their destinations. As it was Poyaday, area transportation was poor. At the end, the slogan “Sri Lanka without Bribery and Corruption” was displayed. Though people appeared to get the messages of the plays, as at other places there was no effective discussion with the people who had watched them. The shopkeepers appreciated the displays and its stories, and offered free cool drinks at the end for the tired drama troupe.
- The second event of performances of street theater was at from 4:30 to 5:15 PM at Buhari Bussar, Keenniya Town; 250 men and 4 women—Muslim nationals—attended.
- These displays were organized by the chief clerk at Paradeaiya Saba Keenniya. He had made arrangements to announce by public address system at the Mosque and post notices.
- People were waiting to watch the plays; however, owing to the scorching heat, the drama troop was unable to act in the open area, and they had to wait a while. There was a fruitful discussion with the chief clerk of PS regarding the cultural diversity of the area and reasons for their using Tamil as a means of communication, social responses to corruption, and impact of media and mass communication. This gave a broad outlook for the JK cultural team to form their future strategies in working with diverse ethnic groups.
- People living in the area belong to a Muslim community that engages in trading, farming, and a little agriculture. Living standards are average. The town was highly congested and was affected severely by the tsunami: a school had been washed away with more than 40 children. Recently, the town was overrun by rebels groups pursued by the army a few weeks ago when the drama troupe was visiting.
- The plays “The Statue” and “The Heap of Garbage” began around 4:30 PM as the temperature in the open area was unbearable.

Muslim nationals eagerly watching the dramas

This was a new experience to the people of the area. All speeches were translated simultaneously into Tamil. Therefore, the dialogue, along with the episodes in the play, was not difficult for the spectators. The people gathered there enjoyed the stories and laughed at the characters portrayed in the plays. There was discussion with the audience at the end as usually.

Impact

Members of the drama troupe realized the limitation of conveying anticorruption messages to viewers and have meaningful discussions owing to a lack of fluency in Tamil. They felt strongly the need to learn Tamil as a way to communicate with diverse ethnic groups.

We could hear people repeating the hilarious words quoted from the street theater for some time in the town. The plays seem to have had some impact on people’s feelings.

The third performance of the street play, “The Statue,” was at sea beach Children Park at Kinniya, from 5:45 to 7:00 PM. This was a more relaxed place than that of the earlier performance in the middle of town, but the crowd was small. There were manual laborers, including Sinhalese who came after finishing their day’s work at tsunami work sites around the vicinity.

Impact

The viewers enjoyed this play, and the experience was new. They fully enjoyed the characters, who exposed deceitful behaviors of society's elites. But the effectiveness of conveying a social message that the JK drama troupe expected to communicate to the people can be judged only if these activities continue. This art of street theater is touching human emotions lightly.

The *ninth* set of street theater and puppet shows was held in Trincomalee District. The first performance was at Sri Madumai Ambaal Vidyalaya, in the Uppwveli area. The audience comprised 90 women and 80 men—most were Tamil nationals. This area has been heavily affected by the tsunami as well as by tension of ethnic conflicts. Added to all these problems were those of bribery and corruption. Most of these people are fishermen, yet are not allowed to go to sea for security reasons. The street drama troupe was welcomed by teachers, parents, and students. The speeches were translated simultaneously into Tamil so that the audience could better understand.

There was a discussion with the audience, and participants showed a keen interest in having peace and harmony in their lives as well as a corruption-free society. They were happy to watch this manner of theater and to be shown the need to contribute to any activities against bribery and corruption. But they need strong support against the impunity of those who are corrupt.

The *second* performance of street theater was at Kuttraini town in Kinniya; 300 persons (280 women, 20 men, mostly Muslims) attended.

The *third* performance of street theater was at Children Beach Park and was attended by around 200 persons (50 women, 150 men, mostly Muslim) in Kinniya, which has a mixed ethnic area heavily damaged by the tsunami. This area is densely populated. The play was organized with the help of the Kinniya town council a second time. Three dramas, "Gala," "Pilimya," and "Kunu," were performed in each venue.

In discussions with people it was revealed that almost all officers in government institutions take bribes and are completely corrupt. The hospital, police, government officers, and schools are affected by these practices of bribery and corruption.

Politicians, in their election campaigns, assured people a free and fair society. They pledged to eradicate bribery and corruption; yet as soon as they came into power, they began to embezzle public funds. Even a caretaker officer demands something, as they call it, "to help get a thing done." People in their ignorance do not know how to protest corruption. To enlighten them about the need to eliminate graft, the audience agreed that the plays gave effective messages and got people to thinking more deeply than had other means of communication. The message they got from the plays has enlightened them and given them courage to fight against bribery and corruption.

6.3.2 Competition of school theater, essays, and painting on the theme of "Sri Lanka Free of Bribery and Corruption" in Sinhalese and Tamil

The, nature, unexpectedly produced devastating shock against the man living on the earth by with tidal wave on 26.12.2004. It has destroyed over 40,000 lives, properties; belong to thousand and thousands of people. The victims those who were able to save their lives were left with tears in their eyes and sigh in their blossoms over the lost lives of their dearly beloveds. The sky was the only roof left for them seek t shelter of the very nature. Unscrupulous elements exploited their pathetic situation with many forms of corruptions. To dispel their mental agony, JK has launched many programs.

In extending these drives of anticorruption JK found another avenue and initiatives with the collaboration with A.R.D representatives Sri Lanka with financial assistance of US AID. JK has selected the aesthetic form of methodology also as a tool to communicate to future generation, Students, of Sri Lanka. Thus JK launched a, drama, essay and painting competition among the school children and Daham School (Religious schools) in tsunami affected ten districts: Hamanthota, Galle, Matara, Kalutara, Colombo, Gampaha, Puttalama, Amparie, Traincomalee, and Batticaloa.

1. Initiating short plays, paintings, and essay competitions in schools

Island-wide short plays, paintings, and essay competitions in schools were organized by JK planning have the awards ceremony in July 2007. First round of advertisements calling for application for the above competitions were published in Sinhalese dailies *Divaina* and *Lankadeepa* on 1 December 2006 and *Dinamina*, on 2 December 2006, and the Tamil daily *Veerakesari* and *Thinakaran* on 5 December 2006. After one month same advertisement s were published n Sinhalese dailies *Lankadeepa* and *Divaina* on 03 January 2007 and 04 January 2007 respectively and Tamil daily *Veerakesari* on 03 January 2007 as a second round.

The drama scripts, essays and pining were received from ten districts i.e. Gampaha, Puttalam, Colombo, Kaluthara, Galle, Matara, Hambnatota, Amparia, Batticolo, and Trincomalee.

But the responses of students and schools were not impressive as expected. Permission given to NGOs to conduct extra curricular activities in the government schools involving students has been restricted by the issue of circular. Due to this situation no much enthusiasm was shown by some principles.

On 27.03.2007 a discussion was held at the human rights commission office at Ampara district about ways of holding Tamil drama competition and getting to necessary permission from the police due to for security status of area in the eastern province.

a. Essay competition

As response to paper advertisements 148 Sinhala essays and 105 Tamil essays totaling 253 essays were received.

The judges were Mr. Somawardene Liyanarachchi of the editorial board of Vijaya news Paper for the Sinhala essays and J .A .Abeysingha, the senior lecturer of the Department of Languages, in the Open University of Sri Lanka for Tamil Essays.

b. Painting competition

One hundred and eighty-two paintings were submitted for competition in 108 from Sinhala students and 74 from Tamil students. The panel of judges included:

- Shelton Kalyarachchi - Author , Art Critique - Art instructor
- Koshala Piyunrkumara - Artist and a teacher
- Wijayapala Munasinghe - Artist – Member of the editor board of Wijaya News paper Ltd.

The geographical distribution of participation of students is illustrated as follows:

District	Drama		Essay		Paintings		Total
	S	T	S	T	S	T	
Colombo	3		16		16		35
Gampaha	3		11	11	16	4	45
Kalutara	3		17		8		28
Galle			15		7		22
Matara	3		13		26		42
Hambantotoa	1		21		18		40
Ampara	2	6	41	36	14	37	136
Trincomalee			2	31		20	53
Batticloa				25		12	37

District	Drama		Essay		Paintings		Total
	S	T	S	T	S	T	
Puttalam	2		7	1	3	1	14
Total	17	6	143	104	108	74	452

c. Theater competition

The number of play scripts received was 21 as the response to this was advertised. Five were in Tamil and 16 were in Sinhala from six districts: Puttalam, Gampaha, Colombo, Kaluthara, Matara and Amparic. The geographical distribution of participants of drama scripts is shown below.

District	Sinhalese	Tamil	Total
Colombo	3		3
Ampara	2	6	8
Kalutara	3		3
Matara	4		4
Gampaha	3		3
Puttalam	1		1
Total	16	6	22

Description of play scripts received is shown below.

Sinhalese scripts				
	Title of the drama	Name of the school and address	No of cast	Script writer
01	Yamaloka Paraliya	Am/ D.S. Senanayake National School, Amparai		D.M Thakshila Rukanthi
02	Panthi kamara	Dham Pasala Nell Valla Dekvalla		M.M. Sunath Kumar
03	Amawakin pasu	Pu/Anam/ Paliyagama Shriputhra Maha Vidyala Puttlama		Ariyadasa Herath
04	Allas ka	Lalithathulath mudaly Vidiyalaya Mt.Laviniya		Devinda Vikramasingha
05	Maru rase eka	Lalithathulath mudaly Vidiyalaya Mt.Laviniya	8+ 2	Umanga Nirmal karunathilaka
06	Allasa Ha Nethiya	Mat/Asoka Vidyala Matara	12 + 5	Chanika krisanth Edirivira
07	Allasa ha dushnaya	D.D. Athulathmudali Mixed Vidyala, Colombo		J.A.D Rosika Maduvanathi
08	Minisune	We/Go/ Mapatugale Maha Vidyala, Kaluthara	22 + 6	M.P.M. Perera
09	Desaya bida vatei	Sri Sunanada Dham School Kaluthara		Sendanayakega Senat
10	Allasa ha dushanaya	Amp/ Kavantissa maha vidayala Amparai		Principal
11	Allasa ha dushanaya pitudakimu	Sri Vijayarathna Ramaya Abimanpura kandagodalla Gandara , Matara	13 + 4	B.H. Nadesha Jeevani

Sinhalese scripts				
	Title of the drama	Name of the school and address	No of cast	Script writer
12	Savoma avanka Vemu	Sri Dharmasoka dharma Vidyalaya, Purana Viharaya Hunupitiya Wattala		Gunarathna Donanvala
13	Hirueliyaei heta davase	Mat/ Mahamaya Balika Vidyalaya Devinuwara Matara	15 + 5	K.D.roshine Nilushika
14	Saluna thatu	Sri dharmaloka Vidyalaya Kelaniya		Pasidu hansapathi samaravera
15	Siri pura vasiyo	Sri Dharma Loka Vidyalaya Kelaniya		Pasidu hansapathi samaravera
16	Bavaya	Sri Vavissara dham school Mevan Palana, Gurugoda, Kaluthara	28 + 8	Nisantha Puspakumara

Names of the panel of judges and their experience:

Mr. Premathilaka Perukandna—Member of the judges' board of national state drama competition .He is a critique and a writer

Mr. Rajasingha Loluwigoda—Popular Tele dramatist, Street dramatist and film actor in shaving experience of more 15 years

Mr. Asoka Gunathilaka—Diploma holder in Soviet cultural center and judge of the various drama competitions.

At the first round of competition 6 Sinhala scripts were selected for the final round by the judges according their merits. No second round of competitions was held as originally planed to have at district level due to poor responses from the students.

Final round of Sinhala theater competition

Final round of theater competition on the theme of "Sri-Lanka free of Bribery and Corruptions" was held at Rukmani Devi Hall, Negombo on the May 04, 2007 at 9.30 P.M. Out of 15 Drama scripts, 6 were selected for the final round. Dramas were staged before a panel of judges, i.e., Mr. Premathilake Perukanda, Mr.Rajasinghe and Mr.Ashoka Gunathilake Loluwigoda.

The themes and plots of the six selected plays are briefly given as follows:

- The first play was “Maru Race Eka” (A fantastic Race) performed by “Lalith Athulathmudali Collage” Colombo. The plot of the drama was written on Cycle Race among wild animals living in a thick jingle Drama have attempted to expose, how animals use and practice bribery and corruption to reach their goal of wining the race. Further it reflects the level of bribery and corruption, that reign life in the country.
- The second play Pubuduwaalamu Nawa Lowak (Let bloom to new World) was presented by “Maha Maya” Balika Vidyalaya at Matara. It portrayed how bribery and corruption have crept in to education field education that meant to bring up a good citizen in the country and its alarming impact to the discipline of student generation.
- The third play was “Bhavaya” (Life cycle) was resented by Siri Vachissara Daham Pasala, Horana. It illustrated how country has precipitated into an abyss of dismal, due to undue influence of politicians and thugs who even twist the rule low of law with impunity to press and to achieve their personal aims that benefit them.

- The fourth play "Panthi kamara" (classroom) was presented by Sri Gunanada Daham Pasala Horana. The play was plotted on a story of theft of money and offering a part of it to another pleading him not to divulge the secret, focusing on declining and its impact to future society. The script writer has attempted to give the message, that school is the most appropriate place to inculcate the future generation to abstain from mal practices.
- The fifth play was "Allasa Ha Nethiya (Bribe & Law)" presented by Ashoka Vidyalaya, Matara. It plotted around the prevention of poor patients getting medicine by his opponent bribing the dispenser. As a result of this he lost his life. This shows the inhumanity and injustice inflicted to society by bribery and corruption.
- The sixth play "Minisune". (Thee men) was presented by Mapitigala Rathmalgoda Maha Vidyalaya Horana in a form of a ballad. Various aspects of Bribery and corruptions were shown including corruption in school admission and its spoiling effect to future life the student a future citizen.

After the staging of the plays the panel of judges presented their comments on dramas. The plots, presentation of drama, and the message in those were highly appreciated by the judges. They explained the effectiveness and strength of the messages of drama that can convey a message to society over and above of any other communication system. They appealed the students who are the future generation to actively practice and propagate the message through out the country, and help prevent and eradicate bribery and corruption.

Participants to event of competition were as follows:

Total	Number of		Number of		
	Men	Women	Sinhalese	Tamil	Muslim
189	73	116	189		

Final round of Tamil theater competition—08-06-2007

Description of play scripts received is shown below.

Tamil dramas				
	Title of the drama	Name of the school and address	No of cast	Script writer
1	"Pudiyader Damagam	Ak/ Pothuvi Central College Pothuvil		
2	Vedivarai Enthe Kodugal	Al/ Munira Girls High School Attalachhenai		
3	Laujom Matara Illakkai Nokki	Al Munira Vidyalaya Samandurai		
4	Karai Padenthe Karayangal	Sa/ Al Asrok Maha Vidyalaya Erakamam 3		
5	Nenjagal Mara Wandum	Wesley High School Kalmunai		

The Tamil competition was held at Alayadivembu Cultural Centre, Akkareipaththu in Amparia district on 08 June 2007.

Competition was held in front of a judge panel, comprised of Mr. Ramarajh Alayurajah, Mr. Karruppan Miranagan, and Mr. Kadiravel Balssshvaran.

- The first play "Pudiyader Damagam" was presented by the Central College of Pathuvil. It was "The theme of play was around the unemployed educated youth searching for a suitable employment. A public servant offers his a job in the exchange of sexual bribe of his mother. Angered youth killed the

man, escaped from the gallows but sentenced to rigorous imprisonment due to act of sudden provocation by immoral demand of the man.

- The second play "Laujom Matara Illakkai Nokki" was presented by, Al Mulif college Sammanthurei. "The plot was around a street sweeper, demanding bribes to clean a part of street, allowing it to heap up. This further reflects the cross section and life status of different strata of employees, and the reasons they ask for gratuities, though it should not.
- The third play "Vidivei Nokki" presented was presented by Weslly high school Kalmunei. A group of tsunami victims waiting for relief, was not given due attention, and were deprived of their right to receive aid, because they would not bend to give bribes. Their united stand against corruption becomes successful at proving "unity is strength of victimized."
- The fourth play "Karei Padinda Tharangal" was presented by R.K.M Vidyalaya of Akkaripaththu. It was the play that depicted corruption that veiled the education field, depriving poor children from getting their basic right of education in good schools. Many flowers and blooms in thick jungles, but they withered away due to the cruelty of human society propagated by corruption.
- The fifth play "Kai Nittade" was presented by the students of Sri Ramakrishna college in Akkareipaththu. The plot centered on a job interview. Bribes and corruption paved way undeserved while more eligible left behind without selecting the dram raised the question of due for productivity society need? In turn the public suffer due to poor quality.
- The sixth play "Karai Padinada Karangal" was presented by the students of Al. Asraff Maha Vidyalaya, of Ieakamam, the plot of play depicted around the behavior of corrupt legal officers while Judiciary is meant to protect the citizens. It should work "Pro Bono Publico". how law abiding people should activate even in presence of corrupted legal officers.
- Mr. Roy Rodrigo of JK observed that every presentation has its own identity and character in spite of few weaknesses. In fact all artists in the plays understood the message intended for the public, Sri Lanka free from Bribery and Corruption. . He invited to participants to "Come let us get together and struggle against bribery and corruption and make this country a place for all of us to live in peace and harmony" while valuing their dedication and commitment.

All these stories of play reflect the bad and immoral aspect of the bribery and corruption and its impact open the society as whole and how some scrupulous officers use their position for gain person benefits meant to serve the public. A panelist, Mr. Alagurajah, also pointed out weaknesses found in plays and enlightens how to avoid such setbacks. The audience included:

Total	Number of		Number of		
	Men	Women	Sinhalese	Tamil	Muslim
185	105	80	-	120	65

d. **Award ceremony for the winners of theater, essay, and painting competition**

The ceremony was held at Colombo Town Hall on 14th July 2007 at 10.00 A.M. More than 900 persons were participated to these events. The gender and ethnic composition were as follows:

Total	Men	Women	Sinhalese	Tamil	Muslims
615	390	225	615		
75	45	30		75	
215	139	85			215
905	565	340	615	75	215

Proceedings of award ceremony

The culmination of play, painting and essays completion was the elegant prize giving ceremony. This was held at Colombo Town Hall on 14th June 2007 from 10.00 A.M. to 5.00 p.m. with the participations of more than 900 children, their parents and teachers from 10 districts including tsunami affected areas representing all three communities and all religions and invited guests and the representatives of A.R.D.

The ceremony commenced with the lighting of oil lamps by the distinguished guests and students representing cross section of all communities and districts.

The dancing troupe of the cultural section of JK has presented an elegant traditional dance that performs in auspicious occasions.

Mr. Vincent Bulathsinghala – Attorney at Law the secretary of JK delivered the welcome address. In his address he motioned about the activities implemented by JK through out the year in creating awareness and initiating anticorruption drives though tsunami infected area including war torn east at the grass root level. . Further he described impact, participation and response against the Corruption revealed by the common man who flocked to buy their basic necessities at the buzzers or at the bus stand where they have played street theater.

Mr. J.C. Weliamuna Executive director, Transparency International Sri Lanka addressing the gathering explained the level of bribery and corruption that thriving in the land and its negative impacts the civilian life. Further he appealed to the audience to be sensitive to dispel such evils away from the country.

Mr. David Smith Chief of the Party of anticorruption program and ARD., said that work done by JK in support of anticorruption program was highly appreciable despite the delays and other difficulties experienced in gaining access to the schools due to ministerial restrictions. for him the awards program and presentation ceremony was particularly effective with participation of all communities with one voice of harmony

Mr. Sirinimal Lakdain, former director of the museum praised the program addressed the gathering and stated even though the country involving an ethnic on conflict, bringing the disparity among communities to its climax drive of JK to gather participants from various ethnic communities here is a great event. He explained the value this type programs has helping raise peace and unity among various ethnic groups and creating common effort against the corruption

Adding further glamour to the occasion, the dancing troupe of JK Presented law country ritual dance to invoke blessings to the country and its people, belongs to the law country dancing style. A song composed on the values of peace and harmony was sung to by Lama JK member, rousing the emotional feeling of the gathering to its height. Anton Wevaldeniya member of the cultural collective sang a song to in Tamil fashioning with same height of emotion inviting every one to live in the country as one nation, dispelling all the differences.



The street play "PILIMAYA" "The Statue" was also staged to entertain the participants.

All the paintings were exhibited.

Awards ceremony

Sinhala play competition

First place "Maru Race Eka" (A fantastic Race)
Lalith Athulathmudali Vidyalaya Ratmalana

Second place Panthi kamara" (classroom) Siri Vachissara Daham Pasala - Horana

Third place "Minisune". (Thee men)
Maputugala Rathmalgoda Viduhala Horana

Tamil play competition

First place Nenjagal mara wandum
Wesly High school - Kalmunai

Second place "Karei Padinda Tharangal"
R,K,M Vidyalaya – Akkaripaththu

Third place Laujom Matara Illakkai Nokki -
Al.Mukthil Vidyalaya – Sammanthurei

The essay competition the winners

Tamil medium

First place - M.R.M Faiz Anvarul, Uloom Arabic college, Makola Muslim Orhanage Makola

Second place Puneswaran Pawithran, St, Michale's National School Batticoloa

Third Place Fathima Waseem, KM/AL Ashraq National School Nintavur

Singhala Medium

First place: Malsha Iroshini Munasighe. Sri Sumangala Maha Vidyalaya

Second place: Nalina Eranga patirage, Ananda College - Colombo

Third place: H.G. Dilini prabodha Bhanuka, Sujatha Girls School - Matara



Painting competition the winners

First place: D.L.Dhanushka Ariyaratne, Sri Medankara M.V Horana

Second place: P. Dilhan Anushka Rodrigo, Ka/Sri Sumangala Boys' M.V.

Third place: H. Tinari Dineshka Jayasinghe, Ch/Carmale B.M.M.V

The booklet "**Sri Lanka Free from Corruption and Bribe**" published by JK, including the essays and paintings of the winners as **souvenir** of the occasion

6.3.3 Participation of exhibition on anticorruption

JK took part in the exhibition, by exhibiting cartoons drawn under theme on anticorruption. This was held on 22-09-2007 at Young Men's Buddhist Centre Hall, Kurunegala organized by Transparency International alone with people's forum. The people's cultural group, collaborated with JK performed street theater, to initiate anticorruption feeling participants exposing the ill effects of bribery and corruptions.

The District secretary of Kuraunagala and the divisional secretaries of the district present for the people's forum JK exhibited 50 cartoon pictures depicting the adversities of bribery and corruption.

6.3.4 Anticorruption slogan competition

In cooperation with Transparency International, JK helped organize a national competition for the best anticorruption slogans. Six prizes were awarded, three in the adult category and three in the school category. In addition, 30 certificates were awarded for honorable mentions. JK worked in close cooperation with Transparency International Sri Lanka in the completion of this activity. The competition was completed and awards were made at the UN International Anticorruption Day ceremonies on 9 December 2006, at the BMICH in Colombo. Three eminent persons were appointed as judges and US Ambassador Robert O. Blake was present to make the awards to the six top winners (see photo).



6.3.5 Unmeasurable impact achieved

JK worked with large spectrum of people ranging from students, unknown people all around the tsunami affected area and organized mass in the Gampha district.

The street theater workshops conducted with school children aroused very strong enthusiastic desire to built artistic talent mixed with social reformation drives. The exiting network of JK with school and teachers has been further strengthening with this serious of workshops and dialogues. It paved way to create new dimension of anticorruption with unending horizon of expectation of social reforms for better future for them, younger generation. Further this serious of program surfaced the bitter experience deposited in the heart of the student in their tender age and the creative ability in condemning the corruptive behavior of elder generation in very effective manner. This demonstrated potentiality of tapping younger blood for any future social reform drives before they also become victims of the evil social forces.

The painting, essay and short play completion embraced the larger number of student participation in ten tsunami affected districts drawing all three communities even though the participation was lesser than expected due to restriction imposed on NGO activities in schools by education authorities.

The final awards ceremony was every praiseworthy and exemplary event drawn all three communities together to Town hall Colombo from ten tsunami affected areas including eastern province. This was very good ground for national harmony. This event demonstrated the ability to express own feelings together and desire to rise against the common enemy of the nation - Corruption. "Artistic feelings don't have barriers" was the one voice and one theme here in the town hall in that day.

The street theater was demonstrated in front of all communities irrespective of ethnicity, cast, creed and religion. The audiences were informal and unorganized common people perhaps passer by. But this is the lot who are suffering relatively at highest scale. These people are in receiving end of all this corruptive practices. They are representing the most powerful force. That is why they were addressed in so called anticorruption forces in the every recent past elections in Sri Lanka. This very same people watched the street plays performed by the drama troupe of the JK. Every where, every community warmly received the message expressed in the street plays. This was naval experience and message transmitted from street theater to common man. Once they were misidentified with anti government political force. But the common man understood the real theme behind these series of drams. But not the political stooges blinded with self vested political impunity to do any corruption. The messages with the anticorruption initiatives were effectively communicated to the common man in the street. They will remember the certain effective peaces of the street play with related dialogues. But repetition is needed for sustainability.

The 10 series of workshops conducted in the Gampaha district was another useful attempt in anticorruption drive. The audience addressed in these workshops was very common people who organized against the numerous social injustice including corruption and misuse of power by so called elite of the society. This sector of the society are genuine in their struggles without any personal agendas hence workshops on anticorruption initiatives without legal jargons and brain storming sessions were able to create last long impact on the participants and built strong human base with lager number of people for future struggles against corruption. Thus the project trained trainers were able to use their training to train more people who have closely link together with common objective of anticorruption.

The salient impact of this grant activity was ability of addressing and approaching larger number of audience in anticorruption drive comparatively lesser cost. In cost benefit analysis of the activities under this program generated more out put comparative to other program

6.3.6 Problems encountered

1. **Conducting workshops in schools.** Due to enhanced sensitivity on the part of the Ministry of Education, there has recently been a ban on NGO activities in the schools unless expressly approved in advance by the Ministry. ARD/ACP is seeking support for the JK program in the schools, but has not yet been able to secure a letter of introduction for the drama team. It is hoped that this problem will be solved in early 2007.
2. **Security.** Due to unsettled conditions in the eastern province, no program activities were undertaken in Ampara or Batticaloa.
3. **Political opposition to conducting street play.** At Hambantota, there was an objection from the supporters of the ruling party, based on the mistaken assumption that the street play was an act of connivance with Janataha Vimukthi Peramuna (Sinhalese Marxist Party) to defame the President of Sri Lanka.

7.0 METEOROLOGY DEPARTMENT STAFF OFFICERS ASSOCIATION [ON BEHALF OF CONFEDERATION OF PUBLIC SERVICE INDEPENDENT TRADE UNIONS (COPSITU)]

101, Park Road
Colombo 5, Sri Lanka

Grant No: GRA-1-00-03-00142-00-07
Date of agreement: 16 August 2006
Amount of grant: Rs. 410,000

7.1 Objectives

- To attempt to build awareness activity to seek to increase public awareness and understanding of the seriousness of corruption, and its negative impact on the quality and strength of the nation's economic, political, and social sectors
- To increase public awareness relating to basic rules and guidelines of proper behavior in performing the duties as public servant and the consequence of the improper conduct.
- To build anticorruption capacity in public sector by compelling of manual to used by public sectors titled "**ACTION AGAINST CORRUPTION—GUIDELINES FOR PUBLIC SERVANTS**"

7.2 Description of activities

Conducted desk research and literature reviews in relations to public sector ethics and the best practices in eradicating corruption in public sector with the aim to compiling of manuscript.

Compiled case studies to educate the public sector employees get them involving an in-depth, longitudinal examination of a single instance or event, to provide a systematic way of looking at events, collecting [data](#), analyzing [information](#), and reporting the results and use them as guideline in their public sector service.

7.3 Outputs or deliverables

A manual titled, "Action Against Bribery and Corruption and Book for Public Servants," was produced on these topics:

1. Institutional framework for fighting corruption
2. The evolution of public service in Sri Lanka
3. Role of the public service
4. How public servants become corrupt
5. Some case studies on corrupt practices
6. General conditions applicable for public servants
7. Conclusion and recommendations

With annexes:

- I. Superannuation schemes for public servants
- II. Code of conduct for discipline in the public servants
- III. Synopsis of the Bribery Act

IV. Terminology used in identifying corrupt practices

V. Public institutions

The manual produced did not meet the project object to improve public awareness and policy debate. Further it not properly articulate the authors message in creating awareness of risk of losing the privileges as public servant in dismissing from the due to corrupt behavior.

The grant was terminated by reimbursing the reasonable cost of activities accomplished.

This can be very useful for creating awareness among the public servants especially for new entrants. As COPSITU conducts several workshops for members of affiliated trade unions, this manual will be a great resource document where lot of information not valuable for such new entrants.

8.0 SOCIAL POLICY ANALYSIS AND RESEARCH CENTER (SPARC)

Faculty of Arts, University of Colombo,
Kumarathunga Munidasa Mawatha,
Colombo 7, Sri Lanka
Website: www.cmb.ac.lk/sparc



Grant No: GRA-1-00-03-00142-00-08
Date of agreement: 16 August 2006
Amount of grant: Rs. 757,812

8.1 Objectives

- To conduct research, prepare and present a white paper on "Social and Social-psychological Impact of Bribery and Corruption on Youth."
- To create public awareness and dialogue on anticorruption including the tsunami-affected areas of Sri Lanka by conducting research on the subject of the social and social-psychological impact of bribery and corruption on youth.
- To further initiate action against corruption and contribute to sustained action against corruption in Sri Lankan society.

8.2 Description of Activities

Field research was conducted and discussion groups held in representative communities throughout the country. Distribution of the sample covered 30 youth in urban, rural and the estate sectors.

At end of the project, the paper was presented and discussed at a public seminar, and published together with white papers prepared by other grantees, as part of a consolidated booklet of corruption-related research papers.

8.2.1 Formation of field discussion groups and preparations of focus group guidelines

The questionnaire was prepared to collect basic data relating to participants. A brainstorming session was conducted with the participation of 18 experts with multidisciplinary backgrounds to enhance the quality and scope of the questionnaire.

A guideline was framed for focus group discussion in order to reach a better understanding of the social and cultural dynamics relating to corruption in Sri Lankan society, such as individual perceptions, experience, values, attitudes, and responses.

- a. Conduct of field surveys and collection of data.

Field research was conducted and discussion groups held in representative communities throughout the country. Distribution of the sample covered 30 youth in urban, rural and estate sectors.

- b. Compiling of research report.

After analysis of the qualitative data derived from focus group discussions about how respondents defined bribery, their perceptions about bribery and corruption, and their attitudes relating thereto, a white paper was compiled.

- c. Public presentation.

The public presentation and discussion of the white paper was held at 2:30 pm on 30 March 2007 at the Organization of Professional Associations Auditorium with the participation of commentators, Sudatta Ranasinaha, Professor of Management and Dean, Faculty of Humanities and Social Science, Open University of Sri Lanka; Mr. Senaka Dambavinne, Program Director, Voice of Youth; and Mr. Ralf Starkloh, Social Scientist. It was presented to over 20 invitees.

8.3 Results

A white paper, "Social and Social-psychological Impact of Bribery and Corruption on Youth," was published.

9.0 THE INSTITUTE OF POLICY STUDIES OF SRI LANKA (IPS)

99, St Michael's Road
Colombo 3, Sri Lanka
Website: www.ips.lk



Grant No: GRA-1-00-03-00142-00-09
Date of agreement: 16 August 2006; modified 18 December 2006
Amount of grant: Rs. 1,145,645

9.1 Objectives

- To conduct research, prepare and present a white paper on the "Impact of Corruption on Investment in Sri Lanka."
- To create public awareness and dialogue on anticorruption including the tsunami-affected areas of Sri Lanka by conducting research on the subject of the impact of corruption on investment in Sri Lanka.
- To identify the ways and means that investment has been influenced by corruption in other countries, based on available international literature.
- To attempt to explore the nature and scope of the link between corruption and investment in Sri Lanka, with a particular focus on investment in the restoration of economic activities in the tsunami-affected areas. Given the prevalence of corruption as well as the importance of investment in Sri Lanka generally, this study fills a gap in the present literature by linking the international literature on corruption and investment with the Sri Lanka case, and the particular case of the tsunami reconstruction process. It would focus on product markets, infrastructure and service sectors.
- To help to better inform the actions of key stakeholders such as government officials, civil society, private enterprises and nongovernmental organisations in the policymaking arena.

- To attempt to relate the impact of corruption on investment in the reconstruction process in the tsunami-affected areas.
- To develop tentative policy recommendations for debate and discussion and disseminate research and workshop findings (see below) to government leaders.
- To initiate action against corruption and to contribute to sustained action against corruption in Sri Lankan society.

9.2 Description of Activities

1. Conducted desk research and literature reviews on the relationship between corruption and investment generally. For instance, analyzed the debates surrounding this area, international empirical studies and the legal background.
2. Conducted face-to-face interviews with 50 respondents, using a semi-structured questionnaire.
3. Carried out a perception survey of 100 respondents, utilizing a questionnaire. The questionnaire contained a fact sheet of key events in the past two years (January 2005 – January 2007), to refresh the respondents' memory.
4. Provided case studies of the following sectors:
 - Tourism sector (Negombo and Galle Districts),
 - Fisheries sector (Negombo and Hambantota Districts),
 - Industrial sector (Kalutara and Matara Districts),
 - Education sector,
 - The tax system,
 - United Nations Convention against Corruption,
 - Sri Lanka's membership of the Asia-Pacific Corruption Initiative, and
 - Tsunami-affected districts.
5. The white paper was drafted, as appropriate, based on the feedback received from the case studies undertaken in tsunami-affected districts on the tourism, fisheries and industrial sectors of Sri Lanka. This feedback reinforced the resulting comments for the focus group discussions. The interim paper was presented at an expert consultative forum (an audience of governmental, business, professional and interested civil society representatives) in a closed door session held at the Galdary Hotel on 20 May 2007. Peer reviewers and seminar speakers were identified from government, the private sector and from academic circles, to broaden the exposure and increase the credibility of the product.
6. Printed and published final white paper on ARD-ACP Web site.

9.3 Results

Due to the strong contradictory comments made by the commentators at the public presentation on 20 May 2007, it was decided not to print the report, but to publish it on the ARD –ACP Web site as “Impact of Corruption on Investment in Sri Lanka.”

- The greatest part of the discussion was published under the heading: "**Business - be truthful on corruption!**" in the *Sunday Times* on 3 June 2007. Stating that

During a critique of the survey results [it was] stated that the findings are very dangerous...an open invitation to whitewash the high level of corruption...justifies continuance and a boon to those in governance to openly quote in their defense. He [IPS] cites examples of publicly acknowledged instances of corruption associated with the privatisation of high profile institutions and the sale of licenses at high prices after the original licenses have been assigned to network partners at low costs.

Another former business leader stated that the findings are totally out of line with factual case studies and incidents reported by the private sector to Chamber leaders, commonly discussed instances of corruption, much publicised abandoned investment projects of leading domestic and FDI investors, reported media 'exposes', living standards and accumulation of wealth of key players not supported by known sources of income, evidence of a significant black economy, the level of CDs in circulation, the escalating prices of property, perceived extents of currency conversions, etc. He believed the 'definition' of corruption and the acceptable level of 'grease the wheel' payments in the minds of the interviewed persons have clouded the findings.

- It was suggested that a long-term and much more in-depth study should be undertaken to enlighten the public on the real impact of the corruption on the investment.

10.0 INSTITUTE OF GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE (INGAF)

355-3/1 Olcott Mawatha.
Colombo 10, Sri Lanka

Grant No: GRA-1-00-03-00142-00-12
Date of agreement: 10 October 2006
Amount of grant: Rs. 1,125,000

10.1 Objective

1. To conduct training activities in anticorruption capacity-building activities as a first step in the creation of a state-of-the-art training center at the AGD, as well as to develop 35 mid- to senior-level staff at the AGD and the Colombo-based tsunami division.
2. To create sustainable impact to the AGD by training 25 staff members to be trainers on accounting, finance and other techniques and skills developed under the ACP capacity development program.
3. To develop senior- and mid-level management skills in the AGD to meet new challenges by organizing and delivering a series of lectures.
4. To strengthen the AGD operational capacity by conducting of a strategic planning exercise together with the Auditor General and his senior staff to formulate a strategic plan for AGD.
5. To enhance the anticorruption capabilities of Commission to Investigate Allegations of Bribery and Corruption (CIABC) by organizing and delivering a series of six lectures on the topic "Combating Corruption" for selected investigation officers.

10.2 Description of Activities

1. The INGAF specialist, Dr. Wellington Piyadasa, supported Gary Forbes, an ARD senior consultant, during his lecture program for 27 AGD staff, including 21 male and 6 female participants on "Management Skills for Rising Managers" from 11 to 15 December 2006.
2. A one-day session on "Corporate Planning" was conducted by Dr. Piyadasa of INGAF:
3. INGAF organized and delivered a series of six lectures on "Combating Corruption" to 30 male CIABC investigation officers on 18 and 25 August and 1, 8, 15 and 22 September 2007. Of the 30 officers, 26

were Sinhalese, 3 were Tamil, and 1 a Muslim national. The subjects included “Combating Corruption” and a free-form lecture program was conducted (agenda provided):

18 August 2007—Procurement procedure (principles and regulations) and value-added tax

25 August 2007—Motor traffic (registration and transfers) and tender opening, awards and annual verifications.

1 September 2007—Custom procedures (duty and import procedure) and banking (bank facilities and letter of credits)

8 September 2007—Emigration/immigration procedures, (visa, citizenship, passport) and withholding tax, PAYE

15 September 2007—Stamp duty debit tax ESC and import control

22 September 2007—Custom procedure II and good governance

10.3 Results

The training was delivered and lecture notes provided.

10.3.1 Problems encountered with regard to training of trainers

The ToT program was cancelled due to changes of priority with the changeover of the Auditor General in the fall of 2006. It was found difficult to release the officers for continuous training due to exigencies of the service.

11.0 FREE MEDIA MOVEMENT (FMM)

237/22 Vijaya Kumaranathunga Mawatha
Colombo 5, Sri Lanka
Website: www.freemediasrilanka.org



Grant No: GRA-1-00-03-00142-00-13
Grant Period October 01 2006 to August 31 2007
Amount of grant: Rs. 9,000,000

11.1 Objective

- To enhance media capacity in reporting and monitoring corruption issues with particular attention given to tsunami rehabilitation and reconstruction. Create effective anticorruption initiatives through effective culture of investigative journalism in Sri Lanka by:
 - Creating a pool of trainers to deliver specially designed investigative journalism and corruption monitoring training packages;
 - Producing two investigative journalism/corruption monitoring training modules to be delivered in succession to a group of 80–100 specially selected journalists;
 - Investigating and reporting on live issues in tsunami-affected regions using experienced investigative reporters from Sri Lanka;
 - Preparing materials into media-friendly documents and posting on the ARD-ACP Web site by desk research on resources for investigative journalists;
 - Having discussions with editors on media’s role in promoting transparency in governance by conducting a residential meeting of editors to focus on corruption and transparency in Sri Lanka,

bringing together local agencies and experts involved in fighting corruption as well as international experts in a weekend; and

— Printing a report of the project in a handbook format in all three languages.

- To create a pool of trainers through a four-day training skills course led by a professional journalist from the International Federation of Journalists (IFJ). The course is designed to equip participants with investigative journalism and corruption-monitoring skills.
- To conduct follow-up refresher sessions for the attendees where they can discuss and evaluate the training as well as plan future training sessions.
- To produce two investigative journalism/corruption monitoring training modules. These modules are to be presented in two separate five-day sessions to a group of 80–100 specially selected journalists.
- To organize two focused field-reporting exercises using experienced investigative reporters from Sri Lanka to investigate and report on live issues in the tsunami-affected regions in Sri Lanka.
- To conduct desk research on resources for investigative journalists and preparation of materials into media-friendly documents and posted on the ARD-ACP Web site.
- To conduct a residential meeting of editors to focus on corruption and transparency in Sri Lanka, bringing together local agencies and experts involved in fighting corruption as well as international experts in a weekend discussion with editors on media’s role in promoting transparency in governance
- To prepare and print a report of the project in a handbook format in all three languages.

11.2 Description of Activities

A research on attitudes and experiences of reporting corruption and investigative journalism (CIJ) among Sri Lankan journalists was conducted during December 2006 and January 2007:

- 106 journalists and editors were interviewed face to face on a questionnaire
- Sample distribution of journalists who answered the questionnaire as follows:
 - Medium: print, 85; radio, 11; TV, 10
 - Journalists, 96; editors, 10
 - National level, 78; provincial levels, 28
- Survey questioner covered:
 - Journalists’ experience with reporting the issue
 - Media’s role in the issue
 - Media’s approach to the issue
 - Transforming the media’s role

Some of the interesting findings

Rating of information supplied (multiple answers)

	Limited	Bias	Fair	Good	Very Good	Excellent
Government departments	47	23	11	3	0	0
Bribery commission	35	0	15	18	4	0
Police	31	25	18	8	1	2
NGOs	35	10	25	7	7	0

- When asked whether the credibility of sources they used 95 (89) responded negatively, only 11 of them said they are credible.
- 70 (66%) journalists said that media in Sri Lanka generally not interested in investigative corruption coverage.
- 77 (72 %) journalists said that their newsroom does not include journalists doing specific beats of investigative journalism.

Full report annexed

Residential training program for training of trainer (14 participants)

Residential ToT Workshop Program was conducted on 16–19 January 2007 at Brown Beach Hotel.

Objective of Workshop

The prime objective of the workshop done for 13 journalists is to make them as trainers to train the journalists working in the field in corruption and investigative journalism. This is to make them understand their role in reporting issues of corruption in society and to equip them to investigate and report on this problem. The workshop has initially familiarized the trainers with the topic of elemental investigative reporting techniques that have realistic application in their workplace.

Thirteen journalists (11 men, 2 women—11 Sinhalese, 1 Tamil, and 1 Muslim) have been trained as trainers by guidance and instruction the expert from the IFJ, Ms. Emma Walters, and Sunnada Desapriya, convener of Free Media Movement (FMM).

Participants

As most of the participants had already followed TOT programs at least once before, this gave them an in-depth understanding of training techniques with special focus on adult learning.

Areas of training covered in first two days

- Basic principles of learning with the special focus on How Adults Learn;
- Familiarizing with active learning techniques such as Icebreakers, Brainstorming, Small Groups, Working with Groups;
- Preparing and using visual aids as they play an important role in adults learning;
- Time management, managing the resources, work with a training package;
- The methods of TOTs were introduced to the participants, and every section program and training program on CIJ using the training module.

Impact of the training

As mentioned earlier, the participants were more equipped with training techniques, with special reference to adults learning, as most of them were following a TOT at least second time in their carrier. As all the participants were journalists, they also understood the topic, what CIJ is, and learned how to train the journalists on the topic. Participants were a little confused with the system of listing carried out by TI to list the countries through corruption points. An interesting discussion arose during the training, and a representative from ARD also participated in the discussion and cleared some doubts. It was agreed to have a special half-day session on the system of listing at the ARD office, which was done later.

First two-day investigative journalist/corruption monitoring courses (3–4 March 2007 at Galle)

Even though only Trinco and Puttalam were affected by tsunami, we included Vavunia journalists as well to cover the number of participants.

Journalists trained by the project trained trainers on investigative journalism on corruption								
	Place	Date (all in March 2007)	T	M	W	S	T	M
First	Galle	3-4	14	12	2	14		
Second	Ampare	7-8	15	14	1		2	13
Third	Tangalle	10-11	17	17		17		
Fourth	Habarana on	24-25	20	20		20		
Fifth	Trincomalee	24-25	25	25			8	17
	Total		91	88	3	51	10	30

1. First set of two-day corruption and investigative reporting (CIR) workshop for FMM-trained trainers held at Ahangama Club Lanka Hotel, in Galle District on 3-4 March 2007, with the participation of 14 Sinhalese journalists (12 men, 2 women) under the guidance of trainers Athula Withanage, Poddala Jayantha, and Ravindra Chandralal.

The workshop was conducted on the basis of the training module prepared by the IFJ. In the training sessions the topics discussed were the following:

Sessions 2 and 3—Introducing what corruption is and the role of the media on corruption issues

Session 5—How does Sri Lanka rate in terms of corruption?

Session 6—Exploring the ways means of combating corruption

Session 7—The duty of the journalists regarding corruption issues

Sessions 10-13—In-depth study on investigative journalism, the practice is important in reporting corruption issues covering the areas of qualities of and investigative journalist, tools, and resources of the investigative journalist

Final session—The corruption and tsunami was subjected to elaborate studies with practical example studies to motivate participants to report on tsunami-related corruption issues.

Background of participating journalists

1. The participants never had formal education or training on the CIR except mere knowledge about corruption.
2. They did not have any sense of responsibility regarding necessity of reporting corruption issues as journalist or did not consider it a responsibility of a journalist, but knew the need of reporting corruption issues as news item.
3. Though they have just learned that corruption index and its lowest status with regard to the Sri Lanka compared with other Asian countries, they did not possess any knowledge about the index.
4. The participants did not have any idea of how to establish a corruption issue through investigative journalism.
5. Journalists frightened to report and practice investigative journalism owing to repercussions.

Impact of the training

1. This enhanced the participants' untrained knowledge on corruption issues, which cannot be effectively grasped without formal education and training on the investigative journalism.
 2. This cultivated senses of responsibility of reporting corruption issues as a fundamental task of a journalist by changing their attitude that gives mere need of reporting corruption issues as news item.
 3. The participants were given proper training how to establish a corruption issue through investigative journalism and reporting.
 4. This training session highlighted the challenges produced by the fear of journalist over their interest in reporting CIJ and repercussion of the reporting corruption of the strong men living with purported impunity.
 5. The strong attempts were made to teach the trainers about ability of safeguarding them from being attacked or condemned by using the professional journalism practice.
 6. *Special Note:* 13 Journalists out of 27 formally confirmed via telephone that they preferred to attend IT training course conducted at Ruhunu University than the CIR course.
2. Second set of two-day CIR workshop was held by FMM-trained trainers at Mondy Rest in Ampara 7–8 March 2007; 15 journalists (1 woman, 14 men; 2 Tamil and 13 Muslim) participated, with trainers Athula Withanage, Sanath Balasooriya, and Darmasiri Lankapeli.

Background of participant journalists

1. Most of these minority journalists assumed that they were more vulnerable to attacks from armed forces or armed groups. Thus, personal security had high concern amongst the Tamil and Muslim journalists compared with the Sinhalese journalists.
2. The concern of CIR was lesser among these journalists as conflict and war were the burring issues for them and their community. Thus, conflict and war-related issues were focal points of most of the journalists in reporting than were corruption-related issues.
3. Earning for survival became biggest priory of these journalists rather than engaging in journalism practice, particularly CIR.

Impact of the training

1. Little knowledge of CIR, as this was the first time they heard and learned about adult training.
 2. Theses trainers felt they needed field training to have a better understanding of CIR.
 3. Another need identified was continuous training to keep updated.
3. A third two-day CIR workshop was held in Tangalle Bay Hotel in Hambantotte district on 10–11 March 2007. Seventeen male Singhalese journalists participated under guidance of trainers Uvindu Kurukulasooriya, Poddala Jayantha, and Manjula Wediwardane.

Background of participating journalists

1. The participants have never received any training by their respective organizations on CIR.
2. No encouragement given to the journalists to report on corruption-related issues.

3. Most of these regional journalists do not know journalism principles, and feel pressured by the politicians in their respective areas; this status has been aggravated by their poor economic condition.
4. The participants did not know the laws related to the corruption issues.

Impact of the training

1. The subjects covered under the headings of CIJ had special appeal, and the training helped advance the journalists' knowledge.
 2. A guided reporting exercise was required to help them understand effectively investigative journalism in practice.
 3. The session covering the ethics related to investigation had strongest bearing on the participants.
4. A fourth set of two-day CIR workshops for the participants from Districts of Trincomalee, Polonnaruwa, Anuradhapura, and Puttalam was held at the Acme Transit Hotel at Habarana on 24–25 March 2007. Twenty male Sinhalese journalists participated under the guidance of trainers C. Dodawatte, Poddala Jayantha, and Sanath Balasooriya.

Background of participating journalists

1. The participants had limited experience reporting on corruption-related issues that have political connection owing to fear of repercussions.
2. The prime source of the information on corruption issues is police, but this information is one-sided and the journalists are unable to get the other side of the issue.
3. Most of the journalists were aware of many corruption issues in their respective region, but did not think about the importance of reporting them.
4. The journalist never participated in the CIR program owing to lack of opportunities.

Impact of training

1. This was their first chance to get trained in CIJ.
 2. They understood the importance of laws and regulations related to the corruption issues and the techniques of investigative journalism to carry out their duty as journalists.
 3. The journalists understood the importance of the documents for news reporting or story writing.
 4. They learned the importance of avoiding being corrupted and its importance to a journalist.
 5. They understood the importance of CIR and the importance of learning CIJ.
5. A fifth set of two-day CIR workshops was held for the Trincomalee and Vavunia districts at Silver Star Hotel in Trincomalee on 24–25 March 2007; 25 male journalists (8 Tamils, 17 Muslims) participated under the guidance of trainers K. Rushangan and Athula Withange with the help of Nayanaganeshan (translator).

Background of participating journalists

1. The journalists were not committed to their respective field, though the participation was high compared with other workshops. Almost all the journalists are part timers working in the government sector.

2. Most of the journalists were aware of many corruption issues in their respective region, but did not understand the importance of reporting them as journalists.
3. Prevailing ethnic conflict and the war situation are mostly affecting the journalists' ability to carry out their jobs. They focused on issues related to conflict and neglected other important issues such as CIR.

Impact of training

1. The first time the journalists received this much material in Tamil compared with other training they followed in journalism.
 2. Some journalists grew concerned about the corruption of respective institutions where they work, irrespective of space available for their reporting.
6. First one-day CIR refresher workshop conducted in Ampara at Ocean View on 17 June 2007; 14 Sinhalese male journalists participated.

This refresher workshop was conducted for the journalists who already followed the two-day CIR workshop to help them strengthen what they had already learned. These refresher courses has been separately designed by the IFJ experts on the basis of the trainer's reports and the participants responses given on the two-day CIRs. Trainers were specially trained for these refresher courses, again to make this refresher course a success.

This workshop was conducted by trainers Athula Withanage and Uvindu Kurukulasooriya, with the guidance of IFJ Expert Mr. Sugumar.

The session began with an introduction of the program, review of the two-day CIR, and consequence of the first two-day CIR workshop. Special focus was given on identifying whether the participants were able to differentiate corruption issues and the normal day-to-day reporting.

Participants were able to reveal many corruption issues in tsunami reconstruction programs after they gained knowledge in the two-day CIR workshop. They stated that they could see the different perspectives of the corruption issues after having followed the workshop. *They also pointed out that after they started investigative reporting on tsunami issues with the knowledge they gained in CIR workshop, they could see a significant decline of corruption within the tsunami reconstruction as well as other day-to-day activities of government and NGO sectors.*

The second session of the refresher course was dedicated to revision of definitions, theories, and practices of investigative reporting from what they had learned in the two-day CIR. Participants wanted to more time to discuss the role of the media for curbing corruption.

Third session focused on corruption in media.

Session four was titled, "Introduction to the Canadian Ethics and Guideline for Investigative Reporting." Participants attempted to prepare a Sri Lankan guideline on the basis of what they had learned in the two-day CIR and the Canadian guideline.

In session 5, participants worked on specific material required for investigative journalism and improved their products.

7. A second one-day CIR refresher workshop was held at Ocean View hotel in Trincomalee, July 15 2007. Sixteen male journalists (5 Tamil, 11 Muslims) participated under the guidance of trainers Poddala Jayantha and Ravi Chandralal with the help of S. Kanesh (translator). Sessions were conducted along the same lines as the previous workshop.

Participants presented a number of corruption issues they found in the tsunami reconstruction process after being trained at the two-day CIR. According to their findings, some of these cases are serious corruption issues. They are mostly related with tsunami housing construction, distribution of houses, and providing fishing boats and other equipment related to fishing.

Note:

1. Security situation prevented some participants who followed the two-day CIR from attending the refresher course.
 2. It was revealed that some active Tamil journalists who participated in the two-day CIR had left the country owing to the security situation.
 3. Owing to the security situation, the Tamil trainers also were unable to attend the refresher course; it was conducted with the help of Sinhalese journalists with simultaneous translation.
8. A third CIR refresher workshop was conducted at Tangalle Bay in Tangalle in Hambanthotta District on 6 July 2007. Thirteen male Sinhalese journalists participated under trainers Sunanda Deshapriya and Poddala Jayantha and guidance by IFJ Expert Jaqueline Park.

In the first session, participants revealed many corruption-related issues in regard to the tsunami reconstruction process in H^hthotta, but only a few had written news reports and feature articles on these issues. Others had passive response about reporting issues that they found, apparent threats, and several obstacles in reporting corruption occurred in the area. Even some media institutes were not allowed to publish them.

Participants were trained on investigation approaches, information collection, analysis, reporting, and follow-up activities. But an identical weakness seen was their reports were in conventional style. There were no signs of using unconventional news sources, like trishaw drivers. Trainees were taught about the importance of using unconventional sources from the guidelines given by trainers.

Some of the suggestions received from the participants were:

- a. From media institutions: increasing salaries and payments as encouragement.
 - b. From journalists: security, job assurance, and avoidance of corruption and bias reporting; continuous investigative reporting.
9. A fourth CIR refresher workshop was conducted in Galle on 7 July 2007 to the same journalists who participated in the two-day CIR. This refresher also conducted in the same way.
10. A fifth CIR refresher workshop was conducted in Galle District: Koggala for Galle and Matara journalists at ala Beach Hotel on 8 July 2007; 19 male Sinhalese journalists participated.
11. A sixth two-day CIR training workshop was conducted at Palm Village Hotel, Uswattekeiyawa on 11–12 August 2007; 24 Sinhalese journalists participated.

Focused (5 day) field reporting exercise in tsunami-affected area

FMM	Print & electronic media editors	20	17	3	17	2	1
	Field reporting exercise (5 days) journalists	22	18	4	18	2	2

12. First – a focused (5 day) field reporting exercise was carried out in Ampara from 1 – 5 June 2007 with the participation of 11 journalists (9 from Colombo and 2 from Ampara) representing one electronic and 10 print media organizations. Two of the journalists were female and 9 male, one was Tamil. All journalists

were under the guidance of three trainers: Poddala Jayantha, Manjula Wediwardene and Prassanna Fonseka.

A rapid training session was provided to the journalists who participated in the field reporting exercise at the Sri Lanka Press Institute (SLPI) on June 1, covering the basics of corruption and investigative reporting, prior to leave to the fields.

The groups visited to the areas of Eastern province covering Kumana to Pandiruppu. Each field reporting exercise was carried on for 5 days. Extensive study of tsunami rehabilitation projects and reconstruction works carried on in these areas was done by the journalists. Many representatives from government and nongovernmental organizations that work with people who have been affected by tsunami were interviewed. Investigative stories were written on the basis of the participating journalists' findings.

The Areas Visited

Group 1

1. GS divisions covered Karavari, Kaluolai and Selvapuram, in the Pottuvil Divisional Secretariat—2 June 2007
2. GS divisions covered Thamarikulam, Mandaya and Kudinilam, in Thirukkivil Divisional Secretariat—3 June 2007

Group 2

1. Panama, Kumana villages. Abesinghepura, Ampitiya, Kurulupokuna and Shasthravela in Lahugala Divisional Secretariat—2 June 2007
2. Sainthamaruthu, Kalmunai, Kalmunaikudi, Islamabath Villages, Maruthamunai and Iraivelikandal of Kalmunai DS Division—3 June 2007

Group 3

1. Pothuvil, Arugmbay, Ullai, Singhapura and Samudrapura in Pottuvil DS Division—2 June 2007
2. Akaraipattu, Saagama Road, Beach Road, Addalaichenai and Theegavavi in Akkaraipattu DS Division—3 June 2007

People whom the journalists met

1. Ampara District Secretariat, Mr. Sunil Kannangara.
2. Government authorities: GA, DS, GS and Samurthi officers who have been involved in tsunami reconstruction works.
3. Officers of local and international NGOs and members of civil society organizations such as CARE, UN organizations, and World Vision.
4. Representative clergies from all religions.
5. Tsunami victims.
6. Victims who benefited by the tsunami reconstruction projects as well as those who have not yet benefited. Some victims remained in temporary transitional welfare centers.
7. Grama Seveka officers in the area visited.
8. Chairpersons of local government institutions.
9. Villagers.

10. Members and leaders of the small groups founded in welfare centers.
11. Office bearers of business community organization – area business societies of Pottuvil, Akkaraipattu and Panama.
12. Organization of Three Wheel Drivers.
13. Political leader of Karuna group, Mr. Iniyabarathi.

The Issues Covered

1. Whether the construction works were carried out according to the specifications released by the government.
2. Quality and standard of the construction works carried out by government and nongovernment sectors were examined by the journalists.
3. Whether the victims have been benefited according to the government statistics and the quality of the benefits they have been provided.
4. Whether there are any people who left that haven't received benefits, even though they were affected by tsunami.
5. Where these people have been settled.
6. If there any corruption has taken place and where and how it happened.
7. The effects of the tsunami on the tourism and fisheries.

The journalists who investigated the issues have met the Divisional Secretariat and other authorities who have been involved in tsunami reconstruction projects.

On 4 June 2007, all the journalists gathered and exchanged their experiences and wrote the stories what they have investigated and considered worth. Some of the stories written by the journalists were published in newspapers. The plan is to publish a separate booklet after careful editing these stories.

Special Issue

In Panama, 105 houses have been built with tsunami reconstruction funds, but only two houses were completely destroyed by tsunami, and neither of the affected families received a new house. This was the most important issue revealed by the team, and an article was written giving special focus to this issue.

13. A second focused (5 day) field reporting exercises was conducted on June 8 -12, 2007 in Hambanthotta district with the participation of 11 journalists (8 from Colombo and 3 from Hambanthotta) including 2 female and 9 males under the guidance of 3 Trainers: Poddala Jayantha, Manjula Wediwardene and Prassanna Fonseka.

A rapid training session was provided to the journalists who participated in the field reporting exercise at the Sri Lanka Press Institute (SLPI) on June 8, covering the basics of corruption and investigative reporting, prior to leave to the fields.

The Areas Visited

Group 1

1. GS divisions, Uhapitigoda, Galmulla and Kalametiya, in Ambalanthotta Divisional Secretariat division on 9 June 2007

2. Hangama(north), Suchigama, Rathupasgodella, newly established tsunami villages in Hambathotta Divisional Secretariat division on 10 June 2007

Group 2

1. Kudawella, Gayawatta, Hummanaya, Malgampura, Oskepura in Divinuwara Secretariat division on 9 June 2007
2. Hangama (South), Sajith Premadasa Housing Scheme, Samadhigama, Siribopura, Solid Housing Scheme and Tsunamigamain in, Hambanthotta Divisional Secretariat division on 10 June 2007

Group 3

1. Bundala, Yahala, Kirinda, Andarayaya, Kirindagama, in Tissa Divisional Secretariat division on 9 June 2007
2. Siribopura, Hangama, Sajith Premadasa Housing Scheme, Samadhigama and Solid Housing Scheme (Some places have been revisited because the inhibit ants promised to arrange meetings with some key persons and provide documentary evidences on the following day) on 10 June 2007

People whom the journalists met

Journalist met similar officials in the public and private sectors.

On 11 June 2007, the field reporting team met the District Secretary of Hambanthotta, Hon. Nihal Galapathi; JVP parliamentary leaders; fisheries organization representatives of the Hambanthotta fisheries harbor; and officers of the Hambanthotta Chamber of Commerce. As a result of the issues raised, arrangements were made by the Chamber of Commerce to meet some government-registered contractors who hold ICTA recognition, in Hambanthotta.

In addition, the journalists visited a tsunami-affected village run by a lawyer, and observed and interviewed the person who is in charge of the village as an issue of special interest.

Articles were written after gathering the information and having after a group discussion among the journalists on 11 June 2007. The complete set of stories will be published as a separate booklet after editing was completed.

Special Issue

In Hambanthotta, there is a village built after the tsunami in 50 acres of crown land, called Tsunami Village. One of the prominent lawyers of Hambanthotta has authoritarian control over that village and its occupants, as he was sole person who strived to build that village. More than 150 families were settled without proper basic facilities and infrastructure. No outsider was permitted to enter the village without prior permission from the lawyer. The investigation team found many human rights violations in that village.

Using the materials, tsunami-related corruption revealed during the second focus group's program at Hambanthotta in the southern province was telecast on "**For Public Service**" by Television Station "Swaranavahi" for over 2-and-one-half hours on 7, 10 and 26 August 2007. The trainers and trainees assisted the production of the video clips with the Swaravahine production group. Special contributions were made by trainers Poddala Jayantha and Manjula Wediwardene, and trainees Wathsla and Assantha in this program.

1. Editors residential roundtable conference.

A **two-day** round table of editors focusing on corruption and transparency in Sri Lanka brought together local agencies and experts involved in fighting corruption as well as international experts on the media's role in promoting transparency in governance. It was held from 30 June to 1 July 2007 at

Hotel Kandalama in Dam Bulla. Participants included 20 media heads and 16 program coordinators with 2 local resource and 2 foreign resource persons from the IFJ (Ms. Emma Walters and Chris Warren, Federal Secretary, Media Alliance, Australia; Former President IFJ [1998-2007]). Two of the 23 participants were women.

The first day morning session commenced with an introduction of the program objectives and what was accomplished under the ARD-ACP project. The research paper produced under the program was presented by Jacqui explaining about the research, methodology used and findings.

A training module prepared for TOT also was presented and explained in detail by Jacqui.

A presentation was made on the CIR course and field reporting exercises by Poddala Jayantha (lead trainer CIR course; provincial news editor, Silumina) and field reporting exercises carried out under the program were explained. In his presentation, Mr. Jayantha discusses the two exercises at Ampara and Hambantota. In these exercises, a number of issues of corruption, previously not disclosed by any media with regard to the tsunami reconstruction process, were found by the participant journalists. He presented some examples published after the field reporting. He further revealed the reluctance of media institutions to nominate journalists for programs of this kind. This presentation created effective and productive discussion among the participants of the roundtable discussion.

Chris Warren spoke on the international media experience of dealing with corruption, the global situation of corruption, and investigative journalism revelations of some prominent scandals and how journalists, using a wide spectrum of information, unearthed the scandals. He used several examples in his presentation.

In the first afternoon session, presentations were made by Mr. Piyasena Ransingha, Director General, Bribery Commission and Mr. S.C. Mayadunne, former Auditor General, on combating corruption and the media's role.

Piyasena Ranasinghe explained the legal and constitutional background of the Commission, its objectives and functions, and the powers vested to it. During the discussion, the need of experts in different areas was highlighted as a weakness.

Mr. Mayadunne explained the importance of the state audit for a country's well being, on parliamentary procedures on state finance management process and its accountability, and he emphasized the need for media's keen eye on government's financial processes.

In the second day morning session, obstacles and opportunities for investigative journalism in Sri Lanka, was presented for editors and discussion, by Amantha Perera, (News and Features editor *Sunday Leader*). He explained the reluctance of our media institutions to adequately investigate corruption issues and the unenthusiastic attitude of journalists as a result of its impact. Further, he pointed out the practice of journalist who wrote their stories by referring to reports and documents provided by various sources without leaving the office.

Mr. Perera stressed that journalist need to find facts themselves, which is the true base of journalism. In regard to the tsunami reporting, he said that the media had not discharged their professional obligation to the nation.

Importance and possible impact

As 10 CIR training sessions for more than 120 journalists at the provincial level (especially the tsunami-affected areas like Hambantotta, Galle, Trinco, Batticaloa and Ampara) had been conducted, the next step was a program to inform/educate editors of national media organizations regarding CIR training. Most of the journalists who participated in CIR training pointed out that this type of training should be given to the editors and sub-editors who work at media head offices to let them understand the importance of the corruption reporting.

Even if provincial journalists investigate and report on corruption-related issues through painstaking efforts, the stories will not appear in mainstream media unless the senior-level media heads understand the importance of CIR. Furthermore, support should be given to provincial journalists from media organizations to ensure journalists' security and safety. As some of the cases related to corruption issues are mostly controversial and the people who are involved in them are highly influential, journalists who investigate those issues are facing problems in revealing those stories in the media. So support from the media organizations is very important in making the journalists carry out their duty without fear of repercussion.

The editor's roundtable has given editors and editorial staff who work at the media organizations an opportunity to get firsthand knowledge of CIR and the importance of it. The roundtable conference also educated the editorial staff on the problems and on-the-ground realities of provincial journalists, particularly regarding CIR.

11.3 Results

A team of 13 journalist trainers on anticorruption reporting (CIR) trained a number of provincial journalists on anticorruption reporting:

1. Ninety-one journalists were trained on investigative journalism on corruption and will increase the practice of investigative and corruption reporting.
2. By expanding the focus area from tsunami-affected areas to other areas, the ability to increase the number of journalist trained in investigative and corruption reporting jumped to 200.
3. A Web site, "Corruption Watch" was used to upload reports related to corruption in all three languages. It has the potential to be a full-fledged Web site on corruption reporting in Sri Lanka.



4. Trainers note the IFJ's two-day Corruption and Investigative Reporting Workshop is available in all three languages.
5. A Journalist's Handbook on CIR was published in all three languages in the form of report for journalists who are interested in learning more about this special area.
6. A guide for media professionals, "**Words to Action**", on investigative reporting on corruption was published in all three languages.
7. Three videos of the programs of tsunami-related corruption in Hambanthota were telecast on 7, 10 and 26 August 2007 by "Swranavahi under "**For Public Service.**"
8. The workshop experience has highlighted areas where the one-day CIR refresher course could be improved, e.g., by:
 - Including more focused guides on practicing investigative journalism;

- Providing more examples, success stories, and international experiences;
- Including details of prevailing Sri Lankan laws related to corruption reporting and investigative journalism;
- Explaining about defamation cases and guiding them to confront it;
- Showing how to motivate the journalists toward the practice of investigative journalism, especially in a country like Sri Lanka where several other issues related to war and conflict easily attract journalists;
- Indicating ideas for how we can make the project a long-term success;
- Successfully developing a network of investigative journalists and have constant touch with them.
- continuously training and enhancing their knowledge and updating their knowledge in investigative journalism
- Familiarizing them with latest international development in investigative journalism by sharing the experiences and successful stories.

12.0 WEERAMANTRY INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR PEACE EDUCATION AND RESEARCH (WICPER)

5/1, Roland Tower
 Dharmaraja Mawatha,
 Colombo 3, Sri Lanka
 Website: www.wicper.org

Grant No: GRA-1-00-03-00142-00-14
Date of agreement: 5 October 2006
Amount of grant: Rs. 1,200,000



12.1 Objectives

- To increase awareness on anticorruption by conducting research, preparing, and presenting a white paper on *legal and institutional strategies for reducing corruption in Sri Lanka* (drawing on recent experiences in selected other countries).
- To assess anticorruption initiatives undertaken (both successful and unsuccessful) in other countries.
- To address problems of corruption and to identify current deficiencies in the legal/institutional regime in Sri Lanka.
- To attempt to build awareness activities to increase (1) public awareness on legal and institutional strategies for reducing corruption in Sri Lanka and (2) understanding of the seriousness of corruption and its negative impact on political, economic, and social sectors.
- To increase public awareness to identify current deficiencies in the legal/institutional framework in discharges of legal administration.
- To create public dialogue to support adoption and implementation of a stronger legal framework to mitigate corrupt practices.

12.2 Description of Activities

Study the rules and regulation in Sri Lanka with special attention to:

- Whistleblower protection
- Declaration of assets and liabilities
- Freedom of Information Act
- Examination of the need for an independent Anticorruption Commission responsible for public education and monitoring and with independent financial support
- Auditor General's independence.

12.3 Results

1. Interacted with TI regarding findings.
2. Formulated a preliminary statement of deficiencies based on the questionnaire circulated nationally and internationally and review and comments of foreign experts.
3. Presented the interim report, "Bribery and Corruption in Sri Lanka: Strengthening the Institutional Framework" at the workshop at the Organization of Professional Associations Auditorium on 5 May 2007. Incorporated into the report the facts revealed in the workshop, and made final additions and changes.
4. Printed final report for publication.

13.0 LAWYERS FOR HUMAN RIGHTS AND DEVELOPMENT (LHRD)

233/1, Cotta Road,
Colombo 8, Sri Lanka

Grant No: GRA-1-00-03-00142-00-15

Date of agreement: 27 October 2006

Amount of grant: Rs. 1,616,100



**LAWYERS FOR HUMAN
RIGHTS AND
DEVELOPMENT
No. 233/1, COTTA
ROAD"**

13.1 Objectives

- To train 520 social activists, CBO and NGO workers working at the grassroots level, to get these workers involved in anticorruption initiatives by conducting full day program.
- To provide training in anticorruption measures to rural communities.
- To sustain the training capability by maintain links with trained paralegals to strengthen communities' skills to combat bribery and corruption at the provincial level.
- To retain a coordinator to maintain links with paralegals in order to see how the training has aided their work.
- To compile a book on **Public Complaints Mechanism in about 35 public institutions.**
- To attain the ultimate effect of a properly functioning system of public complaints mechanisms to reducing bribery and corruption in the society by studying and compiling complain mechanism about 35 different public institutions and to assess their efficiency and effectiveness as well as looking at their

constraints and limitations in order to put together a proposal for a more effective and accessible complaints mechanism..

- To train Public servants, Social activists, CBO and NGO workers working at the grassroots level, in how to address anticorruption problems and develop appropriate responses at the local level to get these workers involved in anticorruption initiatives at their villages.
- To attempt to build awareness on complaint mechanisms in the state and understand the seriousness of corruption, and its negative impact on the political, economic and social sectors if the complaint mechanism is not properly adopted.
- To increase public awareness to identify current deficiencies public complaint mechanism in about 35 public institutions
- To create public dialogue to support in adoption and implementation the stronger legal framework to mitigate corrupt practices.

13.2 Description of Activities

a. Training of trainers in anticorruption initiatives

Eight awareness/training workshops were conducted during November 06 and March 0227r with the objective of training activists of village women's groups and CBOs/NGOs for combating bribery and corruption at the village/community level.

The anticorruption training module is funded by ACP, in conjunction with an ongoing paralegal training program organized by LHRD.

1. A one-day workshop was held at SEDEC in Colombo on 24 November 2006, with 54 participants (all were female).
2. A one-day workshop was held at Sumithrayo in Colombo on 28 November 2006, with 8 participants (all were female).
3. A one-day workshop was held at SEDEC in Colombo on 12 December 2006, with 56 participants (37 males and 19 females).
4. A one-day workshop was held at SEDEC in Colombo on 17 January 2007, with 31 participants (18 male and 13 were female).
5. A one-day workshop was held at SEDEC in Colombo on 23 January 2007, with 33 participants (all were female).
6. A one-day workshop was held at SEDEC in Colombo on 30 January 2007, with 43 participants (24 males and 19 females)
7. A one-day workshop was held at SEDEC in Colombo on 6 February 2007, with 16 participants (all were female).
8. A one-day workshop was held at SEDEC in Colombo on 3 March 2007, with 16 participants all were female)

A total of 257 participants were trained at these workshops, including 79 men and 178 women.

Action plans for future roll out activities at different levels personal, local and national: No specific action plan was developed. It will be done in future programs from the Districts of Ampara (43), Badulla (19), Colombo (6), Hambantotoa (30), Matale (1), Polonnaruwa (4), and Ratnapura (15).

b. Compilation of public complain mechanism in different public institutions (about 35)

- a. Visit 35 state institute and compile of all procedures in force and evaluating of strengths and weakness.
- b. Translate the write-up into Sinhalese and Tamil
- c. Publish a book, *Public Complaints Mechanisms in Sri Lanka* (in Sinhalese, Tamil, and English). A study on public/internal complaints mechanisms operating in different institutions in Sri Lanka and the use of these mechanisms to combat abuse of power and authority and to obtain better services from public institutions on 22 August 2007 held at Sri Lanka Foundation Institute.

13.3 Results

- Published a book, *Public Complaints Mechanisms in Sri Lanka*, which covers 35 state institutions.
- This study of public/internal complaints mechanisms covered operations in 35 different institutions in Sri Lanka.
- These institutions belong to several different categories, among them are the following:
 - Those handling public complaints and grievances in general against all state institutions and all state officials (e.g., the Supreme Court, National Human Rights Commission and the Ombudsman)
 - Those handling public complaints as well as issues relating to certain specific categories of public servants (e.g., the National Police Commission and the Public Service Commission)
 - Those handling public complaints relating to certain specific issues (e.g., the CIABC and the Official Languages Commission)
 - Those regulating public utilities industries/services and addressing public complaints relating to these services (e.g., the Consumer Affairs Authority and the Public Utilities Commission)
 - Those regulating certain activities, services, and facilities having an impact on the life of the people and the economic and social development of the country and addressing public complaints relating to them (e.g., the Urban Development Authority and Central Environmental Authority)
 - Those public complaints mechanisms created by the private/corporate sector (e.g., the Financial Ombudsman, Insurance Ombudsman).



Impacts achieved

- Built strong grassroots-level activities throughout the different geographical and social levels.
- Made available a useful book titled, *Public Complaints Mechanisms in Sri Lanka*, in all three languages. The book is designed for the general public, professionals, students, and researchers to study, apply the course of action, and suggest improvements relating to these mechanisms and how to use them to combat abuse of power and authority and to obtain better services from public institutions.

14.0 SRI LANKA ECONOMIC ASSOCIATION (SLEA)

Vidya Mandiraya
120/10 Vidya Mawatha
Colombo 7, Sri Lanka.
Website: www.slea.lkdg.lk



Grant No: GRA-1-00-03-00142-00-16
Date of agreement: 1 November 2006
Amount of grant: Rs. 860,000

14.1 Objectives

- To improve public awareness on anticorruption, including tsunami-affected areas, and to stimulate a policy debate among local and national CSOs on the impact of corruption on the economy and on poverty alleviation.
- To assess and evaluate the impact of corruption on economic growth/development and on poverty alleviation. Implementation of the recommendations of the study will help to mitigate corruption.
- To conduct research to assess the impact of corruption on development and poverty and to examine how corruption adversely affects growth, how directly corruption affects the poor, and to what extent existing poverty results from corruption.
- To establish mechanisms to implement measures for eliminating/reducing corruption. In turn, to assess whether reduction of corruption would help to enhance resources available for investment and increase the facilities available for poor for their empowerment.

14.2 Description of Activities

- a. Conduct preliminary survey work (collect documents, formulate questionnaires for the survey, conduct interviews).
- b. Gather, compile, and analyze data and information collected in field visits to the villages.
- c. Present draft report, *Impact of Corruption on Poverty and Economic Growth*, on 4 June 2007 at the Organization of Professional Associations Auditorium.
- d. Present final paper after integrating the facts discussed in the work shop by the end of July 2007.

14.3 Results

Published *Impact of Corruption on Poverty and Economic Growth*.

Impacts achieved

- Made available a useful book titled, *Impact of Corruption on Poverty and Economic Growth*, to the general public, professionals, students, and researchers for further studies.
- Used recommendations to combat corruption as guideline for policy makers in eliminating rural poverty.

15.0 SRI LANKA WOMEN'S CONFERENCE (SLWC)

179 Sir James Peiris Mawatha,
Colombo 7, Sri Lanka

Grant No: GRA-1-00-03-00142-00-17
Date of agreement: 27 November 2006
Amount of grant: Rs. 416,000



15.1 Objectives

- To mobilize the anticorruption initiatives with the assistance of 160 member organizations and 32 members affiliated with the SLWC under the campaign project “Women as Propagators for a Corrupt-Free Sri Lanka.”
- To take a systemic approach to anticorruption awareness and promote greater involvement from women at the grassroots level, especially among underprivileged women.
- To attempt to increase public awareness about anticorruption and its seriousness and negative impact on women as an underprivileged sector of society.

15.2 Description of Activities

- Awareness of anticorruption activities were initiated by conducting inaugural workshop, conference, and seminar proceedings with a press conference in Colombo on 13 November, to coincide with UN anticorruption week.
- Regional workshops at Galle, Marata, Hambantota, Kirinda (tsunami-affected areas), Btticaloe, Jaffna, Kandy, and Kurunagala were held under the slogan “Women Working toward a Corruption-Free Society.”
 - i. First workshop was held on 27 May 2007, with participation at Kurunagala.
 - ii. Second workshop was held on 2 June 2007, with participation at Galle.
 - iii. Third workshop was held on 9 June 2007, with participation of Y WCA Kandy at Kandy. More than 45 women from member organization of SLWC participated in the workshop.

Speakers and topics were:

1. Ms. Visaka Darmadasa, Director of War-Affected Women on War and Corruption
No person has a right to take the life of another, as it resulted destroys resources under any circumstances and creates losses to society. Men fight the war, and



women are the most affected group in society. War devalues human qualities and paves the way to large-scale corruption. Women fighting against the war means a fight against corruption.

2. Ms. Samantha Rajapaksha, Secretary to SLWC Kandy on Corruption and Women in Prison.

Although her topic is public sector corruption and women, she selected corruption and women in prison. She has observed that women in prison are forgotten by the rest of the world. The real culprits are those who created the root cause for which these women became victims and who lived a free life while these women suffered forever. Drug trafficking, prostitution, selling of illicit liquor, and money laundering are the main offences among these women. These all generate corrupt practices of society. The law itself or punishment is not the solution for these women. Not only are these women victims, but also their families must pay for the consequences of this corrupt situation in society.

3. Ms. Lecture, Faculty of Law University of Colombo on Women, Anticorruption, and Law.

She explained the “doctrine of public trust,” which holds elected and appointed officials responsible to the electorate. She explained about the Bribery Commission Act of 1994, its mechanism in curbing corruption, new additions compared to the Act of 1954, and the need for a Freedom of Information law. She emphasized the necessity of speaking out as one voice.

After the speeches, the participants were grouped into four and given four rolls to play:

1. Admission of a child to popular school.
2. Getting arrears in salary after new circular.
3. Getting ready for admission to government hospital for childbirth.
4. A beautiful woman seeking a job after completing secondary education successfully.

Four group leaders were selected by each group to present the roles. They discussed each setting’s corrupt manipulations by various elements in the society.

They suggested how their role models should behave in opposing corrupt practices and achieve the ultimate objective of a corrupt-free society.

iv. Fourth workshop was held on June 10 2007, with participation at Panadura

v. Fifth workshop was held on 10 July 2007, with participation at Ratnapura

vi. Sixth workshop was held on 14 July 2007, with participation at Dankotuwa

vii. Seventh workshop was held on 14 July 2007, with participation at Kuliyaipitiya

viii. Eighth workshop was held on 21 July 2007, with participation at Uva Education holiday resort Badualla

15.3 Results

When considering the number of participants and interactions among the participants, discussion on anticorruption initiatives was impressive. Though most participants were not young or held prominent positions in society, they were all opinion leaders.

These initiatives on anticorruption are new. Further, they decided to activate other member groups of the SLWC for future activities. A basic limitation is funding their future activities.

A total of 401 persons (387 women, 14 men; of which 320 were Sinhalese, 30 Tamil, and 31 Muslim) participated.

16.0 TECHCERT

L. K. Domain Registry
C/o Department of Computer Science and Engineering,
University of Moratuwa, Moratuwa, Sri Lanka
Website: www.techcert.lk

Grant No: GRA-1-00-03-00142-00-18
Amount of grant: Rs. 530,000



16.1 Objectives

- To present and prepare a white paper on IT and corruption.
- To conduct research in the following areas:
 1. How the current use of IT systems in government, NGOs, and commercial sector organizations can be an avenue to assist or encourage corruption in Sri Lanka.
 2. How IT can also be used to detect and reduce corruption and how the current systems can be reengineered to do this.

Ancillary objectives

- To conduct research and investigate how IT has been used and could be used to abet corruption in Sri Lanka.
- To conduct research work on how IT can be used to reduce and detect corruption.
- To provide recommendations on how electronic transactions and commercial applications can be used as public key infrastructure and incorporate other information to avoid corruptive practices.
- To improve public awareness on anticorruption, including tsunami-affected areas, regarding IT-related corruption.
- To recommend how electronic transactions and commercial applications should use public key infrastructure and incorporate other information protection mechanisms to mitigate corruption.
- To provide recommendations on how existing IT systems of some of the organizations considered in the first objective can be improved to make it difficult for IT corruption.

16.2 Description of Activities

Prepare a draft report on IT corruption after completing surveys and compiling data.

Technical approach

Methodology: Use TechCERT's own experts, knowledge base, and surveys in following manner:

- Use expertise in IT field to identify cases on corruption where IT has been the main focus.
- Use results of the several investigations conducted by TechCERT on such incidents while preserving the confidentiality of the affected parties.

- Identify inherent weaknesses found in the incidents of such uses of IT by IT experts for fraud, use of loopholes and lack of proper controls in IT systems by operational staff, and use of security lapses in IT systems by external parties for financial or non-financial advantage.
- Provide insight by TechCERT on possible avenues of corruption owing to the existing deployment or use of IT systems in governmental, NGOs, and commercial sector organizations.
- Carry out surveys and use relationships with responsible personnel in this regard.
- Investigate other aspects that catalyze IT corruption, such as lack of use and enforcement of IT use and IT security policies in the above organizations, lack of IT knowledge of the executives and staff, and lack of funds to deploy proper IT systems in the research.
- Focus research to provide recommendations on how IT systems may be deployed as a preventive measure for corruption.
- Look into the requirement for business process reengineering to enable IT systems to mitigate the avenues of corruption, the controls that need to be introduced through IT systems, and the introduction of IT use and security policies to systematize the use of IT systems.

17.0 SOCIAL INDICATOR

24/2, 28th Lane, Off Flower Road
Colombo 7, Sri Lanka
Website: www.cpalanka.org/polling.htm

Grant No: GRA-1-00-03-00142-00-19
Amount of grant: Rs. 5,598,250

17.1 Objectives

- To measure *perception and experience with corruption in Sri Lanka* by conducting a household survey. Specific objectives are as follows:
 1. To study public perception of corrupt sectors in Sri Lanka.
 2. To assess the general public's experiences with corruption within the past year in the selected sectors.
 3. To assess the perceived causes and consequences of corruption.
 4. To understand the remedies for corruption that citizens suggest and the perceived challenges in the "war on corruption."
 5. To examine tolerance within Sri Lankan society for corruption.
 6. To estimate the average amount given in the form of a bribe within the past year in the selected sectors.
- To conduct a separate survey on public response to the public announcement, "Break the Chains of Corruption," produced for the ARD-ACP, with main survey needed to gauge public awareness of this campaign.

17.2 Description of activities

Conduct surveys on (1) measuring *perception and experience with corruption in Sri Lanka* and (2) gauging public awareness of the public announcement ad campaign on anticorruption, “Let’s Break the Chain of Corruption.”

Technical approach used

Households survey to measure perception and experience with corruption in Sri Lanka

The survey was conducted through the following stages of a public announcement ad campaign on anticorruption—“Let’s Break the Chain of Corruption”

- a. Prepare survey instrument and training enumerators

SI developed the draft of the questionnaire through six stages, sharing the questionnaire with ARD and testing in the field by conducting a few interviews accordingly. The final questionnaire was translated into Sinhalese and Tamil languages before being sent to the field.

- b. Prepare sampling plan

The selected sample size was 3,500, which was distributed among 17 districts, excluding North and East. The sample was allocated based on the population proportion sampling technique for each district. When distributing the sample within a district, the urban rural ratio and the ethnic ratio were taken into consideration. However, the Tamil and the Muslim communities were over-sampled to capture the diversity in the study. The smaller sample unit is the Grama Niladari division (smallest public administrative unite).

- c. Conduct survey

SI conducted the field briefing for the project on 21 March 2007, explaining corruption theories such as ways in which corruption occurs in Sri Lanka, different forms of corruption, and the ways in which the corruption affects the average person and with discussion of questionnaire. Three debriefing sessions were conducted in Kandy, Colombo, and Galle.

- d. Conduct supplemental focus groups

Six focus group discussions (FGDs) were conducted, including Anuradhapura covering rural men, women, and children and up-country Tamil community in Hatton.

On the 12th of July 2007, two FGDs were conducted in Kirinda and Galle district to capture the opinion of the tsunami affected communities with regard to corruption. SI particularly focused on corruption in NGOs from the perspective of tsunami affected communities. The participants in these two FGDs were mostly fishermen.

- e. Conduct survey

The fieldwork that began on 22^{March} was completed on 9 May 2007. A total of 56 enumerators were sent to the field to collect data. To further improve the quality of the data being collected, out of the 56 enumerators, 9 were selected as supervisors. Each supervisor was given a team of enumerators and was asked to assist them whenever it was necessary. Further, the supervisors paid visits with their team and later back-checked the completed questionnaires.

Once the completed questionnaires started coming in, SI started the coding process. The coding process was done from 16 April to 11 May 2007. The data-entry process was done from 26 April to 10 May 2007. On 11 May, the data-cleaning process was also completed.

Finally, on the 12th of July 2007, two FGDs were conducted in Kirinda and Galle district to capture the opinion of the tsunami affected communities with regard to corruption. SI particularly focused on corruption in NGOs from the perspective of tsunami affected communities. The participants in these two FGDs were mostly fishermen.

SI also did three case studies; one with a tsunami affected person in Ambalangoda, another with a person who had an interaction with the education sector in Galle and the final one with a person in the eastern province who had interactions with the police and Judiciary, to highlight the nuances of corruption.

f. Draft report and make presentation

SI developed the first draft of the top line report, and shared it with ARD for their comments and suggestions. SI developed the second draft of the report after incorporating ARD's suggestions. Once the second draft was shared with ARD, SI printed 100 copies of the report for a presentation on 3 July 2007. Copies of the Sinhalese and the Tamil translations of the executive summary were also printed. Later, another 300 copies of the top line report was printed to be disseminated at the press briefing.

SI presented the top line findings of the survey to the National Anticorruption Action Plan Conference on 17 June 2007.

g. Prepare final report and make presentation

After the findings of the survey were presented at the National Anticorruption Action Plan Conference, SI further reviewed the presentation based on the discussions with ARD on 28 June 2007.

SI presented the findings of the survey to the government secretaries and the press. The presentation for the government secretaries was held on 3 July 2007 at the Taj Samudra Hotel in Colombo.

The press briefing was held at the BMICH on 27 July 2007. The top line report of the study was circulated amongst the participants at both events.

SI submitted the final comprehensive report to ARD on 3 September 2007. The final report includes the results of the FGDs, case studies based on real experiences, and the reworked executive summary.

B. Short survey on public announcement ad campaign on anticorruption “Let’s Break the Chain of Corruption”

In February 2007, the ARD-ACP launched an ad campaign with the slogan “Let’s Break the Chain of Corruption.” One aspect of the campaign was a televised advertisement warning the public of the domino effect of corruption.

- a. Adding a few questions to survey on corruption. Out of the total sample of 3,261, only 2,369 responded were selected to ask the questions.
- b. The first step into this inquiry was to assess how frequently the particular respondent watched television.
- c. The respondents were then asked to describe what kind of TV advertisements came immediately to their mind.

- d. The third question asked was whether they remember seeing an advertisement regarding corruption.
- e. Finally, respondents were asked about their understanding of the advertisement’s intention.

17.3 Results

- Publication of "A Survey on Transactional Corruption in seven selected Public Institutions in Sri Lanka 2007."
- Survey findings of the public feedback on the ad campaign:
 - a. Of those who watched television, over 60% answered that they watched some TV programs on a daily basis.
 - b. Describing the kind of TV advertisements came immediately to their mind. The majority mostly recalled general commercials on TV, advertising various products such as shampoo, toothpaste, tea, and so on. There was also a small set of people who remember seeing advertisements that promote national security measures and the recruitment of armed forces.
 - c. Remembering seeing an advertisement regarding corruption, to which only 33.3% say that they have ever come across such an advertisement. Over 65% said that they have not. Of the 33.3%, 51.1% said that they have seen the ARD advertisement “Let’s break the chain of corruption,” while 48.9% said that they have not. Of those who have seen the ad, younger people seem to have noticed it more than old people (see Table 17.1 below).

Table 17.1 Frequency of noticing the ad by age (years)

	18–20	26–35	36–45	46–55	56–65
Yes	68.9%	55.8%	42%	45.5%	39.3%
No	31.1%	44.2%	58%	54.5%	60.7%
Base	132	197	181	121	84

d. Understanding of advertisement

Respondents seem to have had mixed understanding of the intentions of the advertisement. A majority (59.2%) thought that the ad conveys the message that bribery is an incorrect practice. However, 21.7% of the respondents thought that the ad was about protecting children from getting involved in corruption. Some felt that it conveyed the message that giving bribes in front of children is a wrong thing to do;

others felt that the ad was meant to underline the fact that parents should not encourage their children to give or take bribes. Finally, 19.1% of respondents gave other readings of the advertisement. For instance, some people thought it was an ad about a place where one could make a complaint about corruption (see

Fig 2. What was the message you got out of the commercial ?

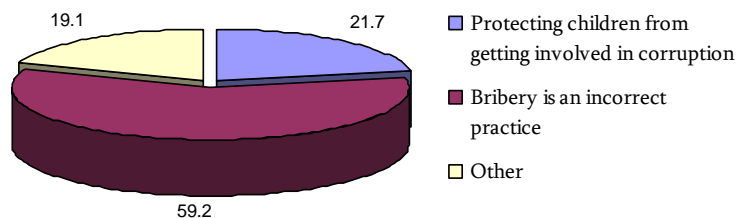


figure). Of those who said that the ad was about protecting children from getting involved in corruption, more young people seem to have noticed it than old people (see Table 17.2).

Table 17.2 Message of the ad “Let’s break the chain of corruption” by age (years)

	18–20	26–35	36–45	46–55	56–65
Protecting children from getting involved in corruption	26.7%	26.3%	18.5%	18.9%	4.5%
Bribery is an incorrect practice	60%	51.3%	63%	54.1%	81.8%
Other	13.3%	22.4%	18.5%	27%	13.6%
Base	75	76	54	37	22

18.0 CONSORTIUM OF HUMANITARIAN AGENCIES (CHA)

86, Rosmead Place
Colombo 7, Sri Lanka
Website: www.humanitarian-srilanka.org

Grant No: GRA-1-00-03-00142-00-20

Amount of grant: Rs. 411,500

18.1 Objective

- To present and prepare a white paper on NGOs and corruption in Sri Lanka.
- To conduct research the following areas:
 - a. Addressing current accountability and transparency concerns within the NGO community in Sri Lanka.
 - b. Stimulating a policy debate among local and national CSOs on the relationship between corruption and transparency and accountability in the NGO sector.
 - c. Recommending ways to mitigate corruption.
 - d. Improving public awareness on anticorruption, including tsunami-affected areas.

18.2 Description of Activities

- Prepare a draft report on NGOs and corruption in Sri Lanka after completing surveys and compiling data.
- Present the draft report at the public seminar.
- Finalize the report on the proceeding of the public presentation.

Technical approach used

Collect the information from

- a. Select agencies/government
- b. Individuals
- c. Case studies/papers

d. Online information/studies

18.3 Results

- Public presentation of draft report was made on 28 September 2007 at BMICH.
- The report has been translated into three languages; copies of the CD are available.
- A base has been established for future reference for further studies about the controversial NGO sector's accountability, transparency, and corruption.

A-5. SRI LANKA ANTICORRUPTION PROGRAM (ACP) IMPACT ASSESSMENT— CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

I. INTRODUCTION

The USAID Sri Lanka Anticorruption Program (ACP) was of limited duration and resources due to funding and mandate restrictions associated with the tsunami assistance. Consequently, outcome and impact expectations were appropriately different than what would normally be expected of a full anticorruption program.

This notwithstanding, as the ACP was able to successfully undertake considerably more activities than originally anticipated, it was decided toward the end of the project that a modest impact assessment should be undertaken. However, it was also decided that the assessment should neither be overly ambitious or rigorous. Instead it should concentrate on better understanding the perceptions of various actors and stakeholders as to what worked well, what did not, what areas of need still exist, and what reasonable recommendations regarding additional support for anticorruption could be developed for consideration by USAID.

The methodology is straightforward. A series of short questionnaires were developed in collaboration with ACP staff to cover a representative array of program activities: training support to the AGD and CIABC; the role of the Consultative Council, Integrity 2007, and the anticorruption book for youth by Sybil Wettasinghe. In addition, several interviews with key informants and stakeholders were scheduled, as were a series of focus group discussions with representatives of the Consultative Council, youth, AGD and CIABC training participants.

One major challenge confronted the assessment—the project was rapidly drawing to a close while the assessment was underway. Consequently, a lack of response impetus on the part of many local partners, stakeholders, and beneficiaries may well be attributed to the finality of the project. For example, two local partner groups were unable to coordinate and facilitate stakeholder focus groups; one local partner, Janawaboda Kendraya, did organize several such sessions. It was difficult to coordinate schedules of Consultative Council representatives within a somewhat narrow window; consequently, the focus group discussion was cancelled, though many council members did fill out an impact questionnaire. The CIABC did meet the request for a focus group session; however, it had to be rescheduled several times as the Commission is severely understaffed and personnel could not get away at proposed times. Though no questionnaires were ever returned, a small discussion group did eventually come together, though it consisted of four people who had familiarity with three of the various training programs, and a supervisor or manager.

The latter's presence seemed to influence the degree and source of commentary, as well as the nature—to the extent that the session held very little utility.

2. QUESTIONNAIRE RESPONSES

2.1 Department of the Auditor General

Building technical and managerial skills was one of the ACP's objectives. Five seminars were offered for different personnel levels and areas of responsibility: English language report writing, basic IT, management skills, audit techniques emphasizing fraud and corruption, and performance auditing.

The Department was requested to organize a focus group of approximately 20 people, covering all five seminars. Additionally, they were requested to widely distribute and ensure completion of an impact questionnaire consisting of the nine questions found below. Questions 1 – 6 asked respondents to assign a score ranging from **1 (strongly disagree)** to **10 (strongly agree)** and to provide descriptive statements or examples supporting their rating. Questions 7 – 9 requested open-ended responses.

Unfortunately, a misunderstanding of intent was never overcome as only those participating in the focused discussion filled out the questionnaires, despite several attempts to ensure wider response. Consequently, there were five responses for the English language report writing, three for the basic IT course, two responses for the management skills seminar, three for the training on audit techniques emphasizing fraud and corruption, and four responses for performance auditing. Average ratings and select comments are presented below, by topic. Ranges were included as there were several outlying ratings; interestingly enough not by the same respondent. The mean is not presented as the sample size was so low. One interesting result is that the belief more training should be offered was consistently and considerably higher than perceived utility as reflected in other questions; however, responses to questions 8 and 9 reflect a strong belief that an internal training unit should be established and that training-of-trainer courses should be provided for the Department.

Question 1. This training has made a positive impact overall in the Department.

Average Responses:

- English Report Writing 7.5 (Range 5 – 10)
- Basic IT 4.3 (Range 2 – 6)
- Management Skills 6.0 (Range 6)
- Fraud and Corruption 6.3 (Range 6 – 7)
- Performance Auditing 6.8 (Range 3* – 10)

* The respondent indicated that the score of 3 was simply due to the fact that not enough people had been given the training for a Department-wide impact to have resulted

Question 2. I am using the concepts and practices that were taught.

Average Responses:

- English Report Writing 7.0 (Range 5 – 8)
- Basic IT 4.7 (Range 2 – 6)
- Management Skills 6.5 (Range 5 – 8)
- Fraud and Corruption 7.0 (Range 6 – 8)
- Performance Auditing 8.0 (Range 7 – 9)

Question 3. The training has helped me do my job more effectively.

Average Responses:

- English Report Writing 7 (Range 6 – 8)
- Basic IT 4.3 (Range 2 – 6)
- Management Skills 7.5 (Range 7 – 8)
- Fraud and Corruption 7.0 (Range 6 – 8)
- Performance Auditing 8.0 (Range 7 – 9)

Question 4. Based on my observations or discussion with my colleagues, I believe the training has helped them be more productive.

Average Responses:

- English Report Writing 6.6 (Range 4 – 6, with one non-response)
- Basic IT 5.0 (Range 4 – 8)
- Management Skills 7.0 (Range 7)
- Fraud and Corruption 6.7 (Range 5 – 8)
- Performance Auditing 7.5 (Range 5 – 9)

Question 5. I believe my supervisor recognizes my increased capacity and improved performance.

Average Responses:

- English Report Writing 6.4 (Range 5 – 8)
- Basic IT 5.0 (Range 5 with two non-response)
- Management Skills 7.0 (Range 6 – 8)
- Fraud and Corruption 6.0 (Range 5 – 7)
- Performance Auditing 7.8 (Range 6 – 9)

Question 6. Based on the existing needs of the Department, this training should be offered to others.

Average Responses:

- English Report Writing 8.8 (Range 6 – 10)
- Basic IT 7.5 (Range 7 – 8 with one non-response)
- Management Skills 8.5 (Range 8 – 9)
- Fraud and Corruption 8.8 (Range 7 – 9)
- Performance Auditing 8.3 (Range 8 – 10)

Question 7. How would you improve the training if the course were to be offered again?

Responses:

Most responses indicate a desire for more time to be allotted for each training, and for more practical exercise to be included. Several additional comments bemoaned the general lack of computers within the Department.

Question 8. Should an in-house training unit be established? If so, please discuss how it should be set up and managed. If not, please explain how you propose to extend or otherwise continue training for the AGD in the future.

Responses:

The consensus across all respondents is that such a unit should be established.

Question 9. What additional training topics do you believe are needed?

Responses:

In addition to a nearly uniform belief that training-of-trainers programs are needed, risk-based audits and environmental audits were frequent responses. Likewise, many respondents perceived a need for technical sector-specific seminars such as construction, procurement, health, petroleum, engineering, etc. Several suggestions were made for computerized audit skill building, along with tax audits and for overarching public administration and management skills.

Select specific comments and discussion group observations:

English language report writing: It was noted several times that improving the basic language capability is essential, whether ranging from verbal communication to correspondence, to internal memos and reports, and for external or public reporting. The lack of competency in English has already, and will continue to prevent technically competent personnel from participating in training abroad on international standards.

Basic IT: Many offices and branches lack even a single computer, whereas in others there are simply insufficient numbers. Consequently, applying skills, let alone internalizing them, is quite difficult.

Management skills: This seminar helped provide the rationale and skills for setting and keeping timelines, objectives and broader planning concepts. Additional skills in basic communication, teambuilding and leadership were begun, but more are needed, as are negotiation skills which can be applied internally to the Department, but more so when interaction with other GoSL entities. As a result, each of the two managers present noted they were better able to prioritize and plan—including having had the audit team use the planning and prioritization process skills, which in turn resulted in improved teambuilding and team effectiveness.

Audit techniques emphasizing fraud and corruption: Respondents and discussants valued greatly the fact that this was a highly practical seminar developed on comparative lessons and practice. The insight into international techniques and standards for combating fraud and corruption were quite helpful. More time was needed for this seminar, and advanced levels should be offered, as should training-of-trainer sessions (which held for the performance auditing as well).

Performance auditing: The exposure to value for money/performance auditing training was significant as the AG's office had not previously undertaken such audits. Similarly, adopting the concepts of Working Paper Files and Audit Surveys were major practice innovations. In any audit assignment it is a requirement to have Working Paper files maintained systematically and be well referenced in order to develop audit evidence necessary to support observations and findings made in an audit report, and to prepare audit surveys in advance of developing audit objectives. Systematic use of working paper files and surveys were not practiced in the AGD. After having applied the methods in training and in a pilot performance audit, discussion group participants estimated a four-fold increase in efficiency and assumed a significant corresponding increase in effectiveness would result.

Several comments reflected the opinion that this was the best audit training they had ever received - highly practical and much needed across the Department.

2.2 Consultative Council

Fifteen questionnaires were sent out; 10 were returned. Four questions sought responses on the utility of various aspects of ACP activities; the fourth question inquired as to perceptions of success associated with seven specific smaller ACP projects. The questions used a **5 point Likert scale** with **1** representing no increased utility and **5** reflecting greatly increased utility; a **0** was used to denote areas where the respondent had no or insufficient knowledge to warrant an opinion. Though respondents were requested to provide an explanation in addition to their numerical rating, only some did.

The general consensus is that the USAID ACP was particularly useful in enhancing public awareness and education, while generating limited impact on the two primary target government institutions—largely because of the lack of political will to take the legislative and financial steps necessary to truly strengthen and empower the AGD and CIABC. Overall, public awareness and education, the National Action Plan and the Consultative Council were favorably perceived. Questionnaire results follow below.

Question 1. To what degree has the ACP increased public awareness on corruption and anticorruption?

Average Response: 3.6

Illustrative Comments:

- The publicity campaign was reasonably effective, especially the TV spot. Unfortunately this was not sustained.
- The workshops held around the country have helped to create increased awareness.
- It appears that the public still does not give sufficient priority to fighting corruption. Otherwise they should not be tolerating the impunity...politicians indulge in corrupt practices. An effective education program is needed.
- With the other partners and government institutions ACP was able to promote public awareness on corruption and anti-corruption. During last 2 years we could see a raising of discourse on this topic via different media.

Question 2. In your opinion, to what degree has the ACP increased the effectiveness or otherwise strengthened the Auditor General's Department?

Average Response: 3.1 (Three respondents indicated that they did not know and were not averaged)

Illustrative Comments:

- Unless there is a new Audit Act which would be implemented the Auditor General's Department will not be effective.
- The Auditor General's Department is still understaffed and ill-equipped to fight corruption. There is a World Bank loan available for capacity building here, but it has not yet been effected.
- This programme has helped to get more attention of the public on this topic. Consequently AG and COPE was motivated to reveal corruption in public institutions.
- Through the many research projects and other initiatives of the ACP many suggestions and ideas on how to strengthen the AG Department has been made. These will be made effective only when the legislature takes the necessary initiatives which are based on some of the ideas that have been derived through the ACP.

Question 3. In your opinion, to what degree has the ACP increased the effectiveness or otherwise strengthened the CIABC? Please explain your response.

Average Response: 2.0

Illustrative Comments:

- Allegations received are investigated, but very few of these result in legal action. Of the many procurement related allegations, only three have been gone to courts, and they are still there.
- There is a need for a Bribery Law with more financial autonomy for the Commission. The new law should provide for reference of minor cases of bribery and corruption to committee in the first instance. Also, the Commission should have investigating units in the provinces.
- (references lack of political will)...the insistence of the head of COPE might also contribute towards this.
- The CIABC appears to have become more conscious of its mandate and the importance of its responsibilities. Increasing its effectiveness depends on much more, including will, human and financial resources, a mechanism for independent investigations and time-bound management of caseload.

- Through raising public awareness people came to know much about CIABC, resulting in the increase of number of complains received. To cater this demand CIABC was trying to get more capacity.
- While there appears to be greater willingness on the part of CIABC to act on complaints, results are minimal as the independence of the CIABC has been compromised due to their appointment not being made under the 17th Amendment. They are also starved of recourses.

Question 4. To what extent do you think the following events/initiatives were effective or worthwhile? Please rate each on a scale of 1 (ineffective) to 5 (highly effective), taking into consideration the audience and purpose of each activity.

Responses:

- | | |
|---|-----|
| • TV public service announcements | 3.2 |
| • Radio public service announcements | 3.1 |
| • Action Plan Review Conference (June 2007) | 3.2 |
| • Integrity 2007: Public exposition (July 2007) | 3.3 |
| • Freedom of Information Seminar | 2.9 |
| • National Action Plan | 3.8 |
| • Trishaw sticker campaign | 3.1 |
| • Children’s book by Sybil Wettasinghe | 2.0 |
| • Sub committee meetings | 3.1 |
| • Consultative Council | 3.4 |

Question 4a. Which of these had the greatest impact or were most successful? Please explain.

Illustrative Comments:

- The National Action Plan was well drafted. The Review Conference and Public Exposition were reasonably effective. The Consultative Council meeting were well represented by civil society groups, well attended, were useful and worthwhile.
- The public service announcements which were made over the TV as well as the radio were effective. Further, the children’s book will be taken to many parts of the island in the three different languages and this is one [of] the key methods of fighting corruption from the grassroot levels.
- Action Plan review — It drew a wide participation from the civil society organizations that will have to take the Action Plan forward.
- My assessment is subjective as I am unaware of the public response. However, I believe the reporting by the media on the AP Review Conference helped to create some awareness.
- TV public service announcements was most successful, the message conveyed was creative and most effective to show how the corruption starts from home. Freedom of Information seminar also had created...awareness among stakeholders. As a result of the workshop stakeholders realized that sharing information...[gives them] empowerment.

Question 5. Assuming you believe the Consultative Council was worthwhile, please describe what made it valuable. If you do not believe it made a positive contribution, please explain.

All Comments:

- It was worthwhile in that it helped to create awareness in all possible areas in combating corruption.
- I think it was useful to make the persons who participate aware of the difficulties and shortcomings in implementing anti-corruption measures.
- The Consultative Council was useful in placing issues on the table. However, I feel it was unfortunate that many representatives of professional and business organizations did not continue to attend and/or contribute towards making a more rounded discussion.

- I feel that the holding of workshops around the country would have assisted towards creating an awareness of what corruption entails and how even the public can unknowingly contribute towards it.
- The Consultative Council created a space to interact once a month with the know[n] network and also expanded new contacts [with] such members in OPA, government agencies and new NGOs and CBOs.
- The Consultative Council was of value as there was...input and discussion by representative groups.
- There was good representation by committed people from civil society groups and the discussions were useful. It did make a positive contribution.
- Those events helped to bring this message to wider range o[f] people. There was a good discussion on selected important topics. Intellectuals...participated to discuss...topics and we could see a good contribution from them and the audience.
- Focus was made on all institutions that worked in the arena.
- The convergence of ideas and thoughts by persons drawn from various backgrounds to discuss a theme which has been a common problem for all and which needs immediate attention. The sharing of ideas by like-minded people is a *sine quo non* for any productive outcome.
- It provided a platform [sic] for a cross-sector (civil society, government, etc.) dialogue on different aspects of corruption. Some valuable issues were raised and significant shortcomings in the anti-corruption apparatus exposed. There now needs to be follow-up action on each of these, if the CC is to be seen as something more than a space for discussion and as a means for change.

Question 6. In your opinion, which of the ACP project initiatives do you think has made the biggest impact or was most effective?

Responses:

The responses varied widely, with respondents noting the effectiveness of media (especially electronic), the community/village-level workshops and meetings, the overarching networking impact, and the National Action Plan. Public awareness activities and the National Action Plan were considered most effective.

Question 7. Were you able to improve existing or develop new professional relationships as a result of participating in the Consultative Council? Please explain.

Responses:

All respondents indicated that the interaction and networking among a range of like-minded people, committed to fighting corruption, from different disciplines was useful. One respondent noted that too often “our civic organizations work in isolation.” Another commented that the real benefit came from “interacting with persons who had an insight into or expertise in the different aspects and areas of corruption.” Yet another opinion captures well the overall tone of the responses: “By forming links with others working on anti-corruption issues [sic] we were able to achieve a more united and articulate voice against corruption.”

Question 8. Should the Council be continued? If so, will you participate? If you do not believe it should be continued, please explain.

Responses:

Five respondents indicated simply that it should continue and that they would participate. Additional comments are included below.

Illustrative Comments:

- A difficult question. The continuity of the Council depends on the ability to have a group of person who were genuinely interested in doing something and not purely for the purpose of exchanging views. If this can be done, I will be happy to participate.
- Yes. I will participate. There should be more case file[s] in court re: fundamental rights cases, public interest and writs matters. The impact will be felt only if the cases are successfully completed. There is a need for a strong NGO with adequate funding to undertake this type of litigation.

- Yes. I traveled by bus a distance of 50 miles to attend this forum. If more convenient times are selected some interested personnel would have given their contributions.
- Yes. The council should continue with a view to engaging many more from the public. Further, the council should also look at involving youth representatives in order to ensure that the work done so far will be carried into the future.
- It really depends on what the CC will do from now on. It needs to decide on what its role in anti-corruption work will be and have a sharp focus in its future work.

3. INTEGRITY 2007 – A PUBLIC EXHIBITION

As described elsewhere in the report, the Sri Lanka ACP staged an interactive multimedia exposition tagged Integrity 2007, at the Bandaranayake Memorial International Conference Hall (BMICH) on July 27–28. The purpose was to mark the presentation of the National Anticorruption Action Plan to representatives of the Government of Sri Lanka on July 28, and to increase public awareness of anticorruption initiatives in the country, thereby mobilizing public support to further this work. Open to the public, 14 organizations from the state, civil society, and media sectors were able to showcase their work. As part of the impact assessment, we sent questionnaires to the exhibitors, six of whom replied. Likewise, questionnaires were sent to a small number of public participants whom we were able to contact; six replies were received from 16 requests (it is important to note that no evaluation was done during or at the conclusion of the exhibition—rather, we had to track down a small number of participants in order to receive feedback).

Questionnaire responses from the exhibitors and public participants follow respectively.

3.1 Exhibitors

Exhibitors were asked seven questions, two of which had follow-on questions. Three questions used a 5 point Likert scale with a score of 5 reflecting the most positive response, and an open-ended explanation was also requested. The remaining questions involved simply **Yes** or **No** options, and a request for an open-ended explanation.

Question 1. To what degree do you think participating in Integrity 2007 helped people to better understand your organization, and its role in anticorruption? Please explain.

Average Response: 4.25

Illustrative Comments:

- As a regional NGO, this is the first time we participated...[in] a national-level function. It gave us [a] good opportunity to show our colors at [the] national level.
- The TVC was much appreciated. And many wanted to know why and how we did it. This gave us the opportunity to talk about the TVC and other anti-corruption material we presented at the exhibition.
- People who...participate[d] in Integrity 2007 got [a] better understand[ing] of [the] Auditor General's Department and its functions, scope, mission, vision and roles in anti-corruption by using [the] Department booklet, posters and [by] conducting interviews.

Question 2. Did people visit your booth who were unaware of your organization, and/or its anticorruption work, prior to Integrity 2007?

Responses and Illustrative Comments:

All exhibitors had visitors who were previously unaware of the respective organization or its anticorruption work. However, the responses ranged from “not many” (this from TAF who has been in-country for five decades and is well known) to “There were many such people. Since this was our first ever public exhibition experience, many had not heard or known about our work” and “Most of people who participate to the exhibition, did not have sound knowledge regard with Government Sector Auditing in Sri Lanka.”

Question 3. Did Integrity 2007 enhance your understanding of anticorruption and your potential role in anticorruption work?

Responses:

All respondents indicated that they did come away with a better understanding of anticorruption issues and measures, in addition to being able to educate visitors about their own organization.

Illustrative Comments:

- The Auditor General Department and Commissioner of Bribery and Corruption promoted an in-depth knowledge on procedures and relevant legislatures, which was very useful for a governance and rights based organization as ours. It gave us an opportunity to explore potentials in combining local governance and human rights work with anti-corruption.
- It created a space for us to understand corruption better and to think of many more ways to stop corruption. Hazon was able to feel a collective effort, a common goal among the participants.
- The information dissemination through relevant stalls (leaflets and booklets and also the TV presentations did enhance the understanding of anti-corruption.
- Yes. We could enhanced [sic] our understanding of anti-corruption and role in anti-corruption worked by [a] discuss[ion] with other official parties and attend...some meetings during the...exhibition.

Question 4. As a result of Integrity 2007 were you able to learn more about the anticorruption work conducted by other organizations?

Responses and Illustrative Comments:

All respondents answered affirmatively. Specific comments include: “Especially the State sector and the USAID Anti-Corruption Programs”; “We think the exhibition gave the opportunity to understand the strengths and weaknesses of each organization. That meant that a combination of each of these organizations will be much more effective”; and “It was rather surprising to know that so much anticorruption work was going on in the country.”

Question 4a. (a follow-on question was asked) Are you inclined to develop better relationships with these organizations?

Responses and Illustrative Comments:

Response were also positive, ranging from a selective some organizations, to “we need to co-operate with them in this section because this is a serious issue (bribery and corruption) affected to the Nation and it can not be defeated in the isolated way” and “Before Integrity 2007 we had links with many organizations who participated. e.g., legal aid commission, Asia foundation, CHA etc. But only after Integrity 2007 we were able to understand there participation in anti-corruption.”

Question 5. What type of feedback or comments did you receive from those who visited your exhibit? Please explain.

Illustrative Comments:

- Some felt that Hazon had bigger potential in educating people about corruption through visual communication.
- We have received good feed back from those who visited our exhibit. They requested Department hot[line]...numbers [and email addresses] to join anti-corruption work effectively. Large number[s] of positive e-mails have been received after the exhibition.
- Some visitors felt that the exhibition and its exhibits needed more publicity – [Others] requested that they be contacted and used in future such anti-corruption programs.
- Positive comments on the performance of the drama as bringing about an effective message.
- People bought our publications with much interest. Some even visited our office later.

Question 6. On a scale of 1-5 was Integrity 2007 useful?

Average Score: 4.7

Illustrative Comments:

- It is very useful to show our youth talents...[at] a national level.
- Looking from the general public perspective to the exposition was useful to raise awareness on the issue related to eradicating corruption and provide contact information of important players, state as well as non-state, in this area.
- Was able to gather sufficient information and make necessary contacts to have follow up programs with an identified target group, namely tsunami victims to enhance their awareness on the subject. It was also an enriching experience...for the Fun Kids Drama Club children, most of whom were tsunami victims, to come to the BMICH for a public performance, perhaps their first visit to the BMICH.
- People could get [a] good idea about [the] organizations...doing anti-corruption work. Organisation could build up sound relationship among them to anti-corruption works.

Question 7. On a scale of 1-5, how likely are you to participate in Integrity 2008, should it be held?

Responses and Illustrative Comments:

All respondents indicated they were very likely to attend should another event be held; though one also noted that their participation “will depend on issues like our funds, coordinators etc.”

Question 7a. Do you think this should be a regular event?

Responses and Illustrative Comments:

All six answered yes; one comment reads as follows: “This should be a regular event and the publicity for the function should be developed more further.”

3.2 Public Participants

Public participants were asked 10 questions, several of which had a follow-on question. Only one question used a five-point Likert scale with a score of **5** reflecting the most positive response to the question of whether they would be likely to attend should an Integrity 2008 be held; the remaining questions involved simple **Yes** or **No** options, and a request for an open-ended explanation.

Question 1. Were you aware of the CIABC’s (Commission to Investigate Allegations of Bribery or Corruption) existence before Integrity 2007?

Responses and Illustrative Comments:

All six respondents were aware of the Commission’s existence. When asked in a follow-on question whether their awareness or understanding of the CIABC’s role or function changed, one person said, yes, “but not emphatically” and another replied, “sort of.” Others echoed one person’s sentiment, namely that they were able “to get a deep and more advanced idea of the functioning of CIABC.” However, one respondent offered the following explanation, “First, it has highlighted bribery and corruption as a serious issue needed to be dealt [with] by Sri Lankans. Also it encouraged the public that change was in our hands and that changed was possible through the different mechanisms that Integrity 2007 highlighted.”

Question 2. Were you aware of the AGD’s (Auditor General’s Department) existence before Integrity 2007?

Responses and Illustrative Comments:

Only one respondent was aware of the AGD prior to attending Integrity 2007; the remaining five had not heard of the office. Unfortunately, only a single person indicated that they learned anything about the AGD when asked the follow-on question (After having attended Integrity 2007 has your awareness or understanding of the AGD’s role or function changed?). The lone individual indicated that he “had a chat

with one of the gentleman and did understand the role. But I need to interact more to learn.” The others seemed to share the sentiment that they “are still not sure what it is.”

Question 3. Were you aware of PUBAD’s (Ministry of Public Administration and Home Affairs) existence before Integrity 2007?

Responses and Illustrative Comments:

Five of six respondents were aware of the ministry; only one was not. Not surprisingly, only one person of the six answered the follow-on question (After having attended Integrity 2007 has your awareness or understanding of PUBAD’s role or function changed?) indicating their understanding was changed; no explanation was offered by any response however.

Question 4. Did you learn anything about any of the other organizations represented at Integrity 2007? Please explain.

Responses and Illustrative Comments:

Although all responses were affirmative, explanations were rather limited. Speaking of the governmental exhibitors, a respondent indicated they were “aware that these existed and also was aware that they were politicized so that they could not function effectively.” Another noted that they learned a great deal “about Transparency International Sri Lanka, who will take over this projects” whereas yet another pointed to “USAID – since they had organized an activity with questions and answers for children.” Finally, one person wrote: “I met the US representative...and she told one thing which I totally accept the Sri Lankan’s are emotionally not motivated, but we accept any thing and do not want to raise voices in public about these corruptions. Whereas in India and other countr[ies], they are quite vigilant in these types of activity.”

Question 5. Can you name one or more complaint mechanisms that you learned about at Integrity 2007 that you were not previously aware of? If so, which one(s)?

Responses:

Responses were mixed. One response was negative, two people did not answer, one said yes, and two offered comments, which follow below.

Illustrative Comments:

- I just got the info of Bribery Commission details and they ask to write to Director/General or call them with details. They will treat it confidentially.
- Corruption and bribery that occurs within the schools examination and entry system. The students art exhibit did an excellent job of portraying these complaints. It also highlighted how socially conscious and active the youth are in combating this problem. I suggest every student needs to be aware of the options they have in fighting this.

Question 6. Did attending Integrity 2007 affect your opinion on citizen participate in the fight against corruption? Please explain.

Responses and Comments:

All respondents indicated that the event did affect their opinion. Although one reply said yes, but did not offer an explanation, the remaining comments follow:

- I was pleased to note that important officers of important department[s] attended which was a relieving factor. I never thought that they would attend openly a program of this nature.
- Yes - I strongly believe, as the day by day corruption is increasing.
- Yes. Though this it was clear most of the citizen[s] stand against corruption and also they haven’t got a chance for it. But this program was such a chance for them to stand up.
- Yes – That citizens should stand together and voice it out with the help of organizations fighting against corruption.

- It raised my awareness of how this is a problem that the masses of society need to face and challenge [corruption]. As I suggested before it also highlighted how this is an issue that much of the youth have to deal with from a young age. I'm not sure though if the participation factor was achieved. Awareness – yes, participation – no. A short program like this cannot achieve the latter.

Question 7. Have you done anything differently after attending Integrity 2007? (e.g., talk about corruption more often, get angry when confronted with corruption, or talk specifically about stopping corruption) Please explain.

Illustrative Comments:

- I have been always against corruption. There is no change after attending.
- Yes! I had spoken many times with my office colleagues and among friends. I had pasted the sticker just in front of my desk to see every day and rem[ind] me no offering at any given time.
- As I got a clear picture of what really corruption is, I was able to be more strong and theoretical of what I speak against it. Now I am not afraid to stand up against corruption.
- Took a stand to avoid giving bribes to get things done.
- Wor[e] my t-shirt around town to remind people that it's a problem. Again awareness- a step in the right direction.

Question 8. Did the exposition increase your awareness of anticorruption organizations and/or or possible mechanisms to fight corruption?

Responses and Illustrative Comments:

Two respondents said, No - not much, while three said Yes; one comment indicated that “it was encouraging to know that there are many organizations involved in fighting against bribery and corruption.”

Question 9. On a scale of 1-5, how likely are you to attend Integrity 2008, should it be held?

Responses and Illustrative Comments:

All respondents said they were very likely to attend (5). Likewise, in response to a follow-on question, all indicated that this should be a regular event, suggesting that the country needs to “move from awareness to participation” and “So that more people will be aware of its existence and thereby bring fear in those involved in such activities, and bring a stop to corruption.” Finally, all respondents said yes, when asked if they would recommend attendance to a friend; one suggested “Especially the children since they are the future of this nation.”

Question 10. If Integrity 2008 were to be held, do you have any recommendations?

Illustrative Comments:

- I thought that the exposure in the private sector was not enough. There should have been more awareness in the urban areas as well.
- Would recommend having more coverage and publicity.
- Must promote among young generation, they will really take it seriously.
- As for encouraging students, I suggest the CIABC print the number to call to tag corruption on the back of textbooks and school books. This would empower the students while keeping the teachers in check.
- It should be a more high profile event, with the participation of GOVERNMENTAL AND PRIVATE ORGANIZATIONS.

4. WETTASINGHE'S BOOK "LET'S GET RID OF CORRUPTION"

In an effort to gain basic insight on how the book was received, Janawaboda Kendraya, an ACP grantee, organized two focus group discussions with youth from several communities who had received the book as part of Janawaboda Kendraya's outreach, awareness, and education efforts. Overall, 67 students (30 male, 36 female, and 1 undeclared ranging from nine to nineteen years old) were collectively drawn from the Negombo and Matara areas. The students answered the following eight questions as well as one question on recommendations for improving the book; illustrative or representative comments for several questions are included below the results table.

Question	Yes	No	No Response
1) Have you read the book?	67		
2) Did you talk about corruption before reading the book?	51	16	
3) Before reading the book did you have a good understanding of what corruption is?	39	27	1
4) Has reading the book changed the way you think about corruption?	47	19	1
5) After having read the book, have you done anything differently than you might not have done before having read the book?	30	27	5 *
6) Have you spoken to your friends/family/teachers about the topic of corruption after reading this book?	50	16	1
7) After reading the book, do you think that you have gained a better understanding of what corruption is and what impact it has?	62	5	
8) Would you recommend this book to someone else?	67		

* Five other students provided responses which clearly indicated they did not understand the question.

Illustrative Comments:

Question 1. Have you read the book? If yes, please explain what have you learned by reading the book.

- This book gave us good ideals. This book helped us to learn how to eliminate the four letters of corruption. (*the Sinhalese word for corruption has four letters). – Female, 14 years old
- I could learn by this book, more about corruptions that we encounter in our lives. This book gave us a good knowledge about the background of the society, which is driven after money, and it was like a mother showing her child the correct way. – Female, 17 years old
- Not to be a person pretending to be useful to the society; but to do things useful for the country. To become a person useful for the country and the village, living in a affair way. Work honestly for the society, by eliminating bribery and corruption. – Male, 14 years old
- That the benefit obtained through a fraud is for a short time only, but the benefits of reasonable behavior are long term. – Female, 18 years old
- This book gives the children like us, a good understanding about corruptions and frauds in the society. By reading this book we receives the knowledge about corruptions and the way that we should live in the society. – Female, 15 years old

Question 2. Did you talk about corruption before reading this book? If yes, how often (daily/once or twice a week/every month/rarely) and with whom?

- (rarely) with my mother. – Female, 18 years old
- About two, three times a week. With the friends of our school. – Female, 15 years old
- Once a week. With the class teacher. – Female, 10 years old

Question 4. Has reading the book, changed the way you think about corruption?

- No change took place. Because this book mentioned what I already knew. – Male, 15 years old
- Yes. Prior to this, we thought that bribery and corruption were the same thing. We did not know that there are various kinds of corruption. But we learned about various types of corruption by this book. – Female, 17 years old
- Yes. What I had understood was the only the places of corruption. But, I understood by this, that the origin of this is in the family itself. The reason is the things like giving sweets to a child in order to get something done by him. – Male, 17 years old
- After reading the book about bribery and corruption, a suspicion emerged in our minds. We could learn many things about bribery and corruption. – Female, 15 years old

Question 5. After having read the book, have you done anything differently than you might not have done before having read the book?

- Now I reject the things that I approved earlier, not knowing that they were bribes. (The things such as Principals taking money when children are admitted to schools) I came to know that though it was said that the money would be used for the development of the school, that was not the truth. – Female, 19 years old
- I gave the book to Ranga for learn corruption. I think he got the idea about corruption. He is student who collect money from his friends. (* these scripts were made by the student in English) – Male, 17 years old
- I thought of performing a street drama and give publicity to this book, in order to stop bribery. – Female, 13 years old

Question 6. Have you spoken to your friends/family/teachers about the topic of corruption after reading this book?

Most responses indicated the students were talking more with friends and family, than with teachers.

Question 7. After reading the book, do you think that you have gained a better understanding of what corruption is and what impact it has?

- Yes, in the culture existing in our country, the corruption often causes injustice to the people. The corruption makes the correct man wrong; and the wrong man correct. As I thing, this corruption cause a big damage to our country. – Male, 15 years old
- Yes, The deterioration of human values prevailing in our culture. The corruption has caused a huge damage to social justice, and fairness. This country has become defamed. – Male, 18 years old
- Yes. Those who take bribes should be caught and handed to those who follow the law. – Female, 12 years old
- Yes. By taking bribes the country gets destroyed. By stopping bribes, we can make a better country. – Male, 13 years old
- Yes. I could get a lot of knowledge that the level of knowledge I had early. I could know about the bad affects of taking bribes and committing corruption, on this country and the society. – Female, 17 years old

6. RESPONSE REACTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Despite the success of the ACP in increasing capacity, encouraging participation and raising awareness, the program resulted in a small critical beginning toward achieving a significant reduction in corruption in Sri Lanka. Dealing effectively with corruption demands a multidimensional strategy and a multi-year approach, and the biggest impact the ACP had was in establishing a sense of momentum underpinning the task. Specifically, the program has had a huge effect on the public discourse on corruption, with considerable increase in press coverage of events, investigative stories, letters to the editor, and radio and TV public service announcements. Though based on subjective observation and anecdotal conclusions, along with some survey results, it appears that public awareness at the time the ACP concluded was perhaps at an all time high. More important however, was an apparent shift in tolerance, as the frequency, level and nature of public discourse had markedly increased suggesting both a tolerance for brining the issue out of the shadows in general, and a correspondingly transparent intolerance of corruption itself. In other words, the surrounding demand ethos has become more ripe, more conducive for further action.

Consequently, short of continuing a dedicated anticorruption program itself, USAID should strongly encourage other donors to undertake anticorruption activities in their assistance programs. Moreover, though, USAID should consider integrating anticorruption, pro-integrity activities into all of its ongoing and future programs—particularly in the economic growth and the governance sectors. In this regard, USAID should encourage the development of a cross-programmatic anticorruption strategy in cooperation with the Consultative Council and Coordinating Committee to ensure consistency and repetition of targeted anticorruption messages, as well as the mutual leveraging and economizing of resources in respect to supporting a variety of anticorruption programming.

In this respect, suggested program areas and specific activities include:

- Supporting further capacity building (training, technical assistance and other institutional strengthening support) within the key corruption watchdog agencies, namely the Auditor General’s Department, Commission to Investigate Allegations of Bribery or Corruption, National Procurement Agency, and Legal Aid Commission (this may also include provision of basic computer equipment);
- Strengthening the internal audit and financial management functions within all government agencies and public enterprise corporations;
- Strengthening methods and techniques for more effective citizen participation in local, district, and provincial governance;
- Supporting greater transparency and accountability of political parties, and within the election process;
- Encouraging increased NGO and private sector involvement in anticorruption activities;
- Enhancing public litigation capacity in one or more NGOs;
- Supporting public education and social marketing programs, particularly those targeted at youth and the poor and other disadvantaged groups that bear a disproportionate share of the negative effects of corruption; if possible USAID should develop a strategic communication strategy to enhance awareness, education and demand;
- Supporting additional applied comparative and country-specific research on corruption and anticorruption;
- Creating or otherwise supporting a network of provincial and local mechanisms/fora to both help create and fill space for anticorruption dialogue, activities and reform—such as replicating the Consultative Council at provincial and regional levels, as well as a coordinated series of local town hall meetings;
- Continuing support for the Coordination Committee and the Consultative Council mechanisms—including funding a Secretariat function;
- Preparing a curricular unit to accompany Sybil Wettasinghe’s book *Let’s Get Rid of Corruption*; and
- Developing an additional book and teaching module for use at the Sri Lankan College level.

A-6. POWER POINT PRESENTATION: SRI LANKA ANTICORRUPTION PROGRAM (ACP)

Sri Lanka Anti-Corruption Program

ACTION PLAN

ARD, Inc.



Transparency International Sri Lanka (TISL)
Centre for Policy Alternatives (CPA)
Free Media Movement (FMM)



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

ARD, Inc.
USAID Contractor



Purpose and Scope

- The Anti-Corruption Action Plan provides a framework for combating corruption and promoting integrity in Sri Lanka
- It seeks to provide a mechanism for bringing together government, civil society, and business
- It does not seek to include every possible action that might be taken to combat corruption
- Instead, it seeks to identify **priority** actions, particularly those that are **realistically achievable** in the time specified, and thus will have a **significant impact** or benefit
- Some actions, equally important to those included in the Plan, will have to wait until such time as their priority and achievability are more clearly apparent

What do we mean by ‘corruption’?

Corruption is the use or abuse of entrusted power with the intent to obtain private gain or gratification, either for one’s self or for a friend or relative.

This may include a failure or refusal to act when such action is necessary or appropriate, or inducing another party to take improper action.

Corruption is not limited to bribery or other exchanges of value: breaches of trust such as nepotism and other acts of favouritism, sexual harassment in the workplace, mistreatment of students by teachers, improper use or release of confidential information, and misuse of public property are other common forms of corruption. The initiator is not the only guilty party: anyone who knowingly and willingly participates in a corrupt act is guilty of corruption. Corruption is not limited to the public sector: officers and employees of private companies, NGOs, and other organizations can also abuse their positions of trust and thereby engage in corruption.

Anti-Corruption Action Plan

Process of formulating the Action Plan:

- Interactive planning workshops
- Compilation and analysis of findings of 24 regional workshops
- Preliminary draft of action plan (end March 2007)
- Review of preliminary draft by Review Committee, other Consultative Council members and participants (end May 2007)
- Publication of condensed version in newspapers (early June); written comments requested from govt., parliament, civil society and donors
- Comments received and incorporated (early July)
- Public release and presentation (28 July)
- Convening the Anti-Corruption Coordinating Committee (September)

Delegates to National Anti-Corruption Conference, 16/17 June 2007



Strategic Considerations

- Obtain clear political commitment from government to address corruption
- Promote integrity and culture of transparency and accountability
- Better implement existing laws
- Improve operation of existing institutions
- Allocate adequate human and financial resources to support existing mechanisms
- Create greater public awareness on causes and consequences of corruption
- Foster ethical and moral values particularly of young people through formal and informal teaching; pro-integrity, not only anti-corruption
- Actively engage the public to work with government – civil society, religious leaders, community representatives, private sector, donors

Key Areas for Intervention

- 1) Demonstrate Political Will
- 2) Strengthen Existing Institutions
- 3) Increase Transparency and Accountability
- 4) Increase Independence of the Public Service

Key Areas for Intervention

1) Demonstrate Political Will:

- Explicit commitment by government, and leadership by President and Cabinet, in support of aggressive anti-corruption program
- Prompt action on COPE and PAC reports; appoint Independent Special Prosecutors answerable to Parliament in politically sensitive cases?
- Training, technical, and financial assistance from government and donors for anti-corruption programs
- International donors to support methods for addressing corruption – active monitoring of grants and loans

Key Areas for Intervention

2) Strengthen Existing Institutions:

- Auditor General's Department: undertake comprehensive capacity strengthening plan to enhance human and material resources, at both the Headquarters and at the District level; enhance the independence of AGD through legislative and Constitutional change
- Commission to Investigate Allegations of Bribery or Corruption (CIABC)
 - a) Financial autonomy
 - b) Increased funding for activities
 - c) Independent investigating officers
 - d) Improved qualifications and training for staff
 - e) Regional presence
 - f) More focus on prevention
 - g) Review its achievements/shortfalls in the above context
- National Procurement Agency (2004) – review of achievements; assess procurement processes at various levels of government; report on strategic redirection of Agency's priorities

Key Areas for Intervention

3) Increase Transparency and Accountability:

- Access to information law
- Declaration of Assets and Liabilities Law
- Improve planning and budgeting capabilities of govt. bodies
- Improve internal audit capabilities of public agencies and enterprises
- NGO sector
- Private sector
- Political parties
- Media

Key Areas for Intervention

4) Increase Independence of the Public Service:

- 17th Amendment: broad consensus that 17th Amendment is a major cornerstone of good governance, and support for restoring it to full effect
- Public Service Reform Commission to study and recommend ways to address factors contributing to corruption
 - a) Salary structures
 - b) Lack of attractive career ladders
 - c) Imprecise job descriptions and reporting structures
 - d) Lack of performance evaluation systems
 - e) Lack of accountability systems
- Recognition and rewards program for performing staff

Next Steps

- Convene the Anti-Corruption Coordinating Committee (September)
- The Committee will be jointly convened and broadly inclusive, representing government, civil society and the private sector
- The Committee will monitor progress towards achieving the objectives set forth in the Action Plan, and will conduct public hearings throughout the island to present, debate and as necessary, modify the Action Plan in response to the articulated needs of the people

To be accomplished, post ACP

- Support and strengthen the nascent anti-corruption coalition of civil society organizations and public service officers: *civil society must take the lead; leaders will follow*
- Disseminate lessons learned and roll-out best practices at local level: *grassroots movements will provide a base for achieving national progress*
- Work with Ministry of Education to expand awareness of corruption: *youth must become principal advocates and vehicle for change*
- Strengthen and deepen media coverage of corruption issues: *access to accurate and timely information is critical*
- Enable local groups (such as Transparency International) to lead the fight against corruption: *indigenous civil society expertise and leadership skills are essential to success*
- Prepare an annual Anti-Corruption Report and periodically update the Anti-Corruption Action Plan: *a clear pathway to the future must be articulated to the public and to the political leadership*
- Support the work of the Anti-Corruption Coordinating Committee: *designed to monitor and redirect the Action Plan effort. Donors should provide support for this initiative*

Stop Corruption!



Description & Contact Information

- Funded by USAID; Contract # DFD-I-00-03-00142-00
- Duration: 25 months (to 31 October 2007)
- USAID CTO: Mr. Mark Silva
 - Telephone: 249-8000, ext. 8011
- ARD Project Office Location:
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 - Fax: 268-2406
 - Email: office@ard-acp.com
 - Website: www.ard-acp.com
- ARD Chief of Party: Mr. David B Smith
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Sri Lanka's Ranking in the TI Corruption Perceptions Index: A Picture of Decline

<u>Year</u>	<u>Raw Score*</u>	<u>Country Ranking**</u>
■ 2002	3.7	52
■ 2003	3.4	66
■ 2004	3.5	67
■ 2005	3.2	78
■ 2006	3.1	84

* higher score is better

** lower score is better

Sri Lanka was not ranked prior to 2002.

Weak Institutional Framework

- Civil Society: poorly organized, weak and easily intimidated; unwilling to confront the system; lacking protected “space”
- Public Service: human & technical resource deficiencies; no effective internal controls; poor salaries and career ladders
- Private Sector: avoids ‘rocking the boat’
- Legislative base: significant Constitutional and legislative changes needed: FOIA; Whistleblower Protection, Audit act
- COPE & COPA: Parliamentary Review Committees only recently active; powers limited
- Judiciary: subject to political pressure; not always trusted
- Auditor General’s Department: new legislation sidelined; poorly funded; can’t compete with private sector for staff
- Bribery Commission: limited mandate and geographic reach; poorly funded; lacking own staff
- Donors: fail to exercise adequate oversight responsibilities

Objectives of the ACP

- A. Increase the efficiency and quality of work performed by the Auditor General's Department and the Bribery Commission, through targeted training and technical assistance
- B. Apply 'best practice' techniques for citizen and civil society monitoring of governmental activities and projects as a means to achieve greater participation, transparency and accountability in local governance
- C. Increase public awareness, facilitate networking, prepare an Action Plan, and build a coalition of interested parties (public sector, private sector and NGOs) to combat corruption

Accomplishments

- Transparency International completed anti-corruption training and programs in 19 communities in 8 districts
- Centre for Policy Alternatives conducted 24 awareness workshops in 12 tsunami impacted districts
- Other partners have conducted an additional 50+ awareness workshops and seminars
- Media ‘umbrella strategy’ being implemented; anti-corruption logo and communications materials designed; TV & radio PSAs broadcast; training programs for radio, TV and print journalists and editors conducted (with Free Media Movement and International Foundation of Journalists)
- Educational ‘umbrella strategy’ being developed; procurement guidelines; integrity clubs; book on values and integrity; etc.
- ‘Best Practices’ workshops completed on techniques for improving citizen participation in local governance in order to enhance transparency and accountability
- National Anti-Corruption Conference (16/17 June), followed by the ‘Integrity 2007’ anti-corruption exposition (27/29 July 2007)

More accomplishments

- Progressive auditing and investigation methods introduced to the AGD and CIABC; training materials produced for future programs
- “Coalition against Corruption” mobilized within civil society by TI to demand better governance & an end to corruption, 8 February
- “Clean Hands” inaugurated within Public Service by MPUBAD and others, to oppose corruption and waste, 20 March 2007
- Eight ‘White Papers’ in preparation, exploring different aspects of the problem of corruption in Sri Lanka
- Household survey of 3500 households carried out to develop baseline statistics on corruption perception and experience
- Workshops held with Consultative Council members to develop draft Anti-Corruption Action Plan; National Conference held to review draft Plan, 16/17 June
- Children’s book launch, 8 July
- “Integrity 2007” Anti-Corruption Public Exposition held 27-29 July
- Trishaw sticker campaign launched, 30 July 2007

'Best Practices' Workshops, Matara, Hambantota & Colombo



Anti-Corruption Street Drama, Sri Sangabodhi, Puttalam District



“Break the Chain of Corruption,” TV Public Service Announcement



Sri Lanka Anti-Corruption Program (ACP)

“Let’s Get Rid of Corruption”

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Trishaw Sticker Campaign



Sri Lanka Anti-Corruption Program (ACP)

ACP Web Site

The screenshot shows a Mozilla Firefox browser window displaying the Sri Lanka Anti-Corruption Program (ACP) website. The browser's address bar shows the URL <http://www.ard-acp.com/>. The website's header includes navigation links for Home, Blog, Contact, FAQ, Links, Sitemap, and Login. The main content area features the USAID logo with the tagline "FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE" and the ARD logo with the tagline "APPLYING GLOBAL EXPERIENCE FOR PEOPLE-ORIENTED RESULTS". A navigation menu includes Overview, Team, Grants, Get Involved, News, Resources, and Activities. The "About the Anti-Corruption Program" section provides a detailed overview of the program's mission and activities. A "Get Involved!" box encourages users to learn more about working against corruption. The "News" section lists several recent articles with dates and titles. The footer contains contact information for the ACP, including a phone number, fax, email, and website links for a disclaimer, privacy policy, and valid XHTML.

Sri Lanka Anti-Corruption Program - Mozilla Firefox

File Edit View Go Bookmarks Tools Help

http://www.ard-acp.com/

Getting Started Latest Headlines

Home Blog Contact FAQ Links Sitemap Login

Sri Lanka Anti-Corruption Program

 **USAID**
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

APPLYING GLOBAL EXPERIENCE
FOR PEOPLE-ORIENTED RESULTS 

Overview Team Grants Get Involved News Resources Activities

About the Anti-Corruption Program

The Sri Lanka Anti-Corruption Program, or ACP, was initiated by USAID to help strengthen measures to combat corruption and to monitor the disbursement of tsunami related development assistance. This is a daunting task, and will require the cooperation and support of private citizens, civil society and business organizations, as well as elected and appointed public officials. The project began in January 2006, and runs until September 2007.

The ACP will provide training and technical assistance support to Sri Lankan partners and sentinel organizations to ensure accountability and transparency of post-tsunami relief and reconstruction programming. The ACP program will strengthen the capacity of key oversight institutions (such as the Auditor General's Department and the Commission to Investigate Allegations of Bribery or Corruption), increase citizen participation in monitoring and reporting on tsunami reconstruction programs, and implement an awareness raising campaign regarding the causes and consequences corruption.

In addition to supporting the AGD and the Bribery Commission, the ACP will provide awareness training and grant assistance to twelve local communities and conduct a series of public awareness workshops in the tsunami impact zone. A small-grants program involving local and national civil society organizations will support innovative approaches to combating corruption. An Action Plan will be produced to help guide future anti-corruption programs.

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[Valid XHTML 1.1 508](#) | Developed by [InfoShare](#)

Get Involved!

Learn more about how you can work against corruption in Sri Lanka.

News

Nov 24, 2006
[FROM THE SIDELINES](#)

Nov 24, 2006
[Corruption biggest barrier to investment: UK minister](#)

Nov 24, 2006
[Lame duck leader sinks in mire of corruption](#)

Nov 24, 2006
[Siemens CEO to crack down on irregularities amid wid...](#)

Nov 23, 2006
[Corruption biggest barrier to FDI here](#)

Done

start Sri Lanka Anti-Corrupt... Microsoft PowerPoint 10:20 AM

Corruption News Archive

The screenshot shows a Mozilla Firefox browser window displaying the Sri Lanka Anti-Corruption Program website. The address bar shows the URL <http://www.ard-acp.com/news?page=3>. The page content is organized into several sections:

- News**: A decorative header for the news section.
- Sri Lankan Corruption News**: A sub-section containing several news items:
 - Bribe-taking field officer nabbed (Dec 01 2006)**: A field officer of Ratnapura land development branch who demanded a gratification to execute the grant of a crown land was taken into custody by the officials of the Bribery and Corruption Investigation Commission on Wednesday.
 - Geologist in bribery net (Nov 30 2006)**: A Geologist attached to the Water Resources Board was taken into custody by the Commission to Investigate Allegations of Bribery or Corruption yesterday for allegedly soliciting a sum of Rs.50,000.
 - Alleged brutal attack on Photojournalist (Nov 30 2006)**: Photojournalists' Association of Sri Lanka yesterday condemned the alleged attack by Maharagama Police on Sunday Leader newspaper, photojournalist Ashoka Fernando.
- International Corruption News**: A sub-section containing several international news items:
 - Namibia: Scourge of Corruption Must Be Tackled Head On (Dec 01 2006)**: Deputy Speaker of the National Assembly, Doreen Sioka, urged African legislators to be exemplary and to continuously strive to eliminate the scourge of corruption that heavily strips livelihood from the poor, the women and the vulnerable children.
 - Swazi 'Aids cure' scam uncovered (Dec 01 2006)**: The actor, Richard E Grant, has helped Newsnight blow the whistle on a \$100 million (£51 million) scheme to sell goat serum as a "cure for Aids".
 - Eradication of corruption possible: Ghani (Dec 01 2006)**: Balochistan Governor Owais Ahmed Ghani has said that eradication of corruption from the society is not an impossible task, but it needs sincerity, devotion and determination.
 - Taiwan's ruling party to suspend first lady over corruption charges (Nov 30 2006)**: Taiwan's ruling party on Thursday decided to suspend President Chen Shui-bian's wife, weeks after prosecutors indicted her on charges of embezzling money from a presidential fund.
 - Chávez's corruption, unfulfilled promises (Nov 30 2006)**: As Sunday's presidential election draws near, Venezuelans and their neighbors would do well to compare Hugo Chávez's record to his rhetoric.
 - Namibia: Corruption Should Be Viewed in a Wide Context (Nov 30 2006)**: African lawmakers are equally as guilty of corruption if they fail to pass anti-corruption laws in their countries that would aid in the fight against this "cancer".
- Get Involved!**: A call-to-action box with the text: "Learn more about how you can work against corruption in Sri Lanka."
- News**: A second decorative header for a list of news items:
 - Dec 05, 2006**: [Corruption buck stops at AWB, says National Farmers...](#)
 - Dec 05, 2006**: [Former Paragavan president sentenced to 8 years for...](#)
 - Dec 05, 2006**: [Politicising the war against corruption \(2\)](#)
 - Dec 04, 2006**: [Source: More cops to be charged with corruption today](#)
 - Dec 04, 2006**: [New office in Poland targets corruption](#)

The browser's taskbar at the bottom shows the Start button, open applications (Sri Lanka Anti-Corruption Program and Microsoft PowerPoint), and the system tray with the time 9:22 PM.

Some Conclusions

- The culture of corruption in Sri Lanka is endemic and deeply entrenched; the anti-corruption struggle will require persistent, long-term effort
- The political establishment and the private sector often benefit from corrupt practices, and are slow to demand change
- The ongoing conflict supports corruption, and diverts attention from the means and methods for addressing it
- Corruption must be addressed as a national issue, on a par with human rights and economic development
- Success will not come quickly, but early demonstration of success with anti-corruption measures can help accelerate the pace of change
- Donors should insist on implementation of key governance improvements and anti-corruption initiatives as a ‘performance-based’ conditionality to aid

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