SECTORAL RISK ASSESSMENT IN SRI LANKA
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www.tisrilanka.org

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Every effort has been made to verify the accuracy of the information contained in this report. All information was believed to be correct as of January 2019. Nevertheless, Transparency International Sri Lanka cannot accept responsibility for the consequences of its use for other purposes or in other contexts.

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INTRODUCTION

The 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDG), were adopted by all United Nation Member States in 2015, comprises of 169 targets designed to address key development and socio political issues faced by the world in an effort to ensure holistic and inclusive development that is beneficial to all. The progress made under each goal is measured using 244 official SDG indicators that countries voluntarily report on at the High Level Political Forum held every year at the United Nations in New York.

While governments are expected take the lead in monitoring and reporting on progress, the participation of civil society and other non-state actors are particularly important given three key limitations in the official SDG monitoring mechanisms: the inadequacy of the officially-selected indicators to account for the multi-dimensional nature of SDG targets, the unavailability of data for official indicators, and questions around the credibility of data generated by government agencies. Moreover, CSO engagement is all the more pressing on politically sensitive SDG targets, such as corruption, where governments may not be willing or able to monitor progress, not least as particular forms of corruption are likely to serve the interests of powerful groups and actors in and around state structures. This is true not only with regard to corruption related targets under Goal 16 but also with regard to other Goals and how corruption may impede the achievement of relevant targets.

Despite an initial energetic start by the Sri Lankan Government (GoSL) with the creation of a number of bodies dealing with the SDGs, such as the Ministry of Sustainable Development and wildlife and the Sustainable Development Council to name a few, there has been little progress in terms of implementation, or of streamlining action across relevant ministries and public authorities. This lack of coordinated action becomes clear when considering that out of the 244 official SDG indicators, information is only available and being gathered for 46 indicators which mostly provides a quantitative perspective and lacks a qualitative insight into progress made. Furthermore, the indicators do not take into account the role of corruption when achieving targets. This is particularly problematic in a country which has remained stagnant in the Corruption Perception Index with a score below 50 which indicates higher levels of corruption in governance processes.

The lack of overall indicators and ones focusing on corruption is not unique to Sri Lanka. In an effort to bridge this gap the Transparency International Secretariat developed a civil society reporting guideline which outlines alternative indicators and data sources relevant to 4 corruption related targets under Goal 16, namely 16.4, 16.5, 16.6 and 16.10. Taking this a step further Transparency International Sri Lanka (TISL) initiated an assessment of corruption risk factors in 4 specific SDGs, Goal 4 – Health, Goal 5 – Education, Goal 6 – Gender and Goal 13 – Climate Action, to identify forms of corruption that may affect its fullest achievement in order to develop indicators to ensure that this threat is mitigated. These sectors were selected based on the data presented in the 2016 Global Corruption Barometer where the sectors of education and health continue to be perceived as corrupt by the public and based on the complaints processed by TISL’s Shelter for Integrity which are canters that provide free legal advice to victims of corruption and facilitates right to information requests. These indicators can feed into the overall SDG monitoring framework of Sri Lanka and can be used by non-state actors when advocating for change and progress relevant to each of the sectors.
METHODOLOGY

Four Sustainable Development Goals - Health, Education, Gender and Climate Change were assessed through the lens of corruption to identify and provide an overview of risk that may hinder the achievement of these goals in Sri Lanka.

Each Goal were viewed from three dimensions:
- Mapping of the different stakeholders in the particular sector
- Identifying the types of corruption and the most prevalent practices of corruption in the sector.
- Identifying gaps in the legal framework

The methodology employed in this assessment comprised of the following steps:

- A literature survey – this involved a review of published journals, articles, research papers, electronic media and websites.

- Preliminary Stakeholder Discussions
  - Discussions with specific sector stakeholders discussing and sharing their experience and views on the topics mentioned below.
    - How does corruption happen in their respective sector?
    - What are the most prevalent practices of Corruption?
    - What are the risk hot-spots/most prevalent area which corruption occurs in the sector?
    - What are the gaps in the legal framework?

- Interviews with experts in the selected sectors – this involved four extended interviews with an expert in each sector.
  - Education Sector – General Secretary of a prominent Trade Union of the education sector.
  - Health Sector – President of a prominent health sector association.
  - Gender – Gender Advisor of a prominent civil society organisation.
  - Climate Change Sector – Deputy Director of a state environmental institution.

Preliminary Stakeholder Discussions were conducted in the two events organized by Transparency International Sri Lanka. Stakeholders from each sector were invited in order to discuss the aforementioned topics to gather relevant data.

The data which was gathered through the steps explained above was reviewed by the Transparency International Secretariat (TIS) and comments and suggestions were provided on the findings.
CORRUPTION IN HEALTH SECTOR

Corruption take place in a subtle but systematic way on a daily basis in the health sector. The most prevalent forms of corruption include informal payments by patients to service providers; absenteeism (workers who are legitimately on a payroll but are chronically absent without approval); ghost workers (non-existent individuals receiving salaries through the payroll system); reimbursement fraud (requesting insurance payments for services not rendered); dual practice (clinicians with salaries in the public sector who also maintain a private practice to divert patients or resources for their own financial gain); and improper marketing (promoting a drug for a clinical indication that is not approved for use; misleading marketing claims).

Moreover, types of corruption in the health sector can also occur across multiple dimensions. According to Transparency International’s findings there are eight key areas of susceptibility: (i) health-systems governance; (ii) health-systems regulation; (iii) research and development; (iv) marketing; (v) procurement; (vi) product distribution and storage; (vii) financial and workforce management; and (viii) delivery of health-care services (Petkov and Cohen, 2016). Findings from the stakeholder discussions conducted by TISL on 16th November 2018 and the literature survey revealed the below findings.

The table below shows specific health sector corruption with examples of how corruption could take place in practice. However, having highlighted the corruption risks identified indicators could be used to tackle the same.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Corruption Category</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Potential Health System Actors</th>
<th>Specific Examples</th>
<th>Contextual Indicators</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Health-system governance</td>
<td>Corruption that undermines the governance process of policy and legislation setting in the health system for private gain</td>
<td>• Lobbying firms</td>
<td>• Lobbying activities aimed at influencing government health-care decisions and policy without integrity or transparency</td>
<td>• Number of health care related policies adopted since 2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Manufacturers</td>
<td>• Undue influence over the political process to impact health policy, regulation or law</td>
<td>• Availability of information related to health care</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Trade associations</td>
<td>• Conflicts of interests associated with health-care suppliers or service providers</td>
<td>• Information on procurement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Insurance providers</td>
<td></td>
<td>• Cabinet papers passed on health care</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Politicians and law-makers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health-system regulation</td>
<td>Corruption that undermines regulatory processes aimed at ensuring patient safety and appropriate use of health products</td>
<td>• Regulators</td>
<td>• Inappropriate regulatory approval of health products</td>
<td>• Code of conduct for regulators</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Manufacturers</td>
<td>• Inappropriate inspection, accreditation, certification and product selection of health services, facilities and products</td>
<td>• Number of complaints against regulators</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Trade</td>
<td>• Regulatory capture (when entire sections of health-care regulation are captured by select groups)</td>
<td>• Number of times accreditation and certification has been revoked</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corruption Category</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Potential Health System Actors</td>
<td>Specific Examples</td>
<td>Contextual Indicators</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Marketing                    | Corruption and fraud in marketing practices to increase profits or unduly influence prescribing or purchasing | • Manufacturers  
• Medical communication companies  
• Health-care providers  
• Patient and professional organizations | • Gifts and other financial inducements to health-care providers  
• False and misleading marketing claims  
• Off-label promotion (where illegal), by marketing a drug for an indication which has not been approved  
• Kickbacks (payments to induce or reward patient referrals or the generation of business involving health-care)  
• Improper continuing medical education funding that involves conflict-of-interest in content or acts as a form of improper inducement | • Code of conduct for manufacturers  
• Code of ethics for healthcare advertising  
• Procurement guidelines  
• Number of complaints lodged at CIABOC related to health sector corruption |
| Research and development     | Corruption and fraud in research and development activities for biomedical innovation | • Researchers  
• Academic institutions  
• Manufacturers  
• Clinical research organizations | • Fraudulent research and clinical trial data  
• Conflicts of interests between researchers and companies or sponsors  
• Ghost-writing (when an author receives assistance with a scientific article and it is not acknowledged)  
• Unethical practices in biomedical research  
• Misleading research and clinical trial findings that are then disseminated or used to impact healthcare services | • Biomedical research guidelines  
• Ethical Principals/code of ethics |
| Procurement                  | Corruption and collusion in procurement of health products, supplies, equipment and related services | • Manufacturers  
• Distributors and wholesalers  
• Procurement officials | • Bid-rigging (when parties agree in advance to which company will win a bid)  
• Collusion between bidders for contracts  
• Influencing drug formulary decisions  
• Unfulfilled delivery of contracts | • Procurement guidelines  
• Number of complaints lodged at CIABOC related to health sector corruption |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Corruption Category</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Potential Health system Actors</th>
<th>Specific Examples</th>
<th>Contextual Indicators</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Product distribution and storage | Corruption as it relates to the distribution, transport, and storage of medicines and other health commodities | • Distributors and wholesalers  
• Pharmacies and other dispensers  
• Regulators  
• Unauthorized manufacturers | • Theft and diversion of products  
• Expiration, spoilage and adulteration of products  
• Falsified and substandard medicines  
• Corruption that leads to medicine stock-outs | • List of registered manufacturers, distributors and exporters – Registry  
• Storage Guidelines  
• List of registered products (Registry) |
| Financial and workforce management | Corruption that impacts financing and workforce management and that limits health-care services | • Health administrators  
• Health-care providers  
• Donors  
• Politicians and public servants | • Theft, embezzlement and misallocation of health-care funds  
• Unjustified absenteeism (workers who are legitimately on a payroll, but are chronically absent without approval)  
• Dual practice (when clinicians who have salaries in the public sector also maintain a private practice to divert patients or resources for their own financial gain)  
• Improper billing or payments, up-coding (when a provider bills for a service that is more expensive than the one performed), and false claims  
• Self-referral (when a health-care provider refers a patient to an entity they have a financial relationship with)  
• Ghost workers (non-existent individuals receiving salaries through the payroll system)  
• Inappropriate selection for jobs, promotions and training  
• Transfers, Promotions, Benefits (Transportation, Medical, over-time etc) | • Code of conduct  
• Number of complaints lodged at CIABOC related to health sector corruption.  
• Reporting mechanism within the health sector to report corrupt/mal practices. |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Corruption Category</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Potential Health system Actors</th>
<th>Specific Examples</th>
<th>Contextual Indicators</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Delivery of health-care services | Any type of corruption that directly impacts the quality and level of care offered to patients from health-care providers | • Health-care providers  
• Health-care administrators  
• Patients | • Medically unnecessary referrals and treatment  
• Informal payments to health-care providers  
• Dual practice  
• Medical malpractice  
• Favouritism or nepotism (favouring someone in health-care decision-making or resource allocation)  
• Overcharging for services  
• Manipulation of data (deliberate falsification or manipulation of data concerning biomedical research or clinical trials) | • Code of conduct  
• Manual/ Guidelines on health care services  
• Number of medical malpractice cases filed annually  
• Number of medical malpractice convictions |

Reference:
- https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC6154071/#R24
- https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC6154071/table/T1/?report=objectonly
- https://www.researchgate.net/publication/314066324_Areas_of_Corruption_in_the_Health_Sector_in_Jordan_as_Perceived_by_Local_Community_Representatives
CORRUPTION IN EDUCATION SECTOR

This section focuses on corruption practices that take place in the education sector in Sri Lanka. Corruption occurs among many stakeholders ranging from policy makers at the State level to providers of education at the school level, such as teachers and principals. Corrupt practices in the educational sphere can include bribes, illegal fees for admissions and examinations, examination fraud, preferential promotions and placements for teachers and charging students for ‘tutoring services’ to cover the curriculum needed to pass mandatory examinations which should have been taught in the classroom. Illegal practices in textbook procurement and infrastructure contracting are examples of other malpractices.

Findings from the stakeholder discussions on 16th November 2018 and the literature survey revealed the below findings.

<table>
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<th>Table 2: Prevalent Corruption in Education Sector</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Corruption Category</strong></td>
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<tr>
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</tbody>
</table>
| Budget and Finance      | Corruption that affects budget, finance and financial management. | • Ministry of education  
• Ministry of Higher Education  
• Ministry of Finance  
• University Grant Commission  
• University Senates  
• National Institute of Education  
• National Education Commission  
• Department of Education  
• Department of Examinations  
• Zonal Education Offices  
• Schools  
• Educational Publications Department | • Violation of regulations and procedures.  
• Fraudulently increased prices and costs in invoices and receipts  
• Embezzlement  
• Delayed disbursements  
• No clear criteria for budget allocations | • Number of complaints lodged at CIABOC related to education sector  
• Percentage (%) from the national budget allocated to education  
• Percentage (%) of the national budget spent on the education sector |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Corruption Category</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Potential Education system actors</th>
<th>Specific Examples</th>
<th>Contextual Indicators</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Allocation of All</strong></td>
<td>Misuse of allocated funds</td>
<td>• Ministry of Education&lt;br&gt;• Ministry of Higher Education&lt;br&gt;• Universities&lt;br&gt;• University Grant Commission&lt;br&gt;• University Senate&lt;br&gt;• Schools&lt;br&gt;• Department of Education&lt;br&gt;• Zonal Education Offices</td>
<td>• Procurement of unnecessary educational equipment&lt;br&gt;• Distribution of educational equipment and devices that exceeds requirements.&lt;br&gt;• Manipulated Figures&lt;br&gt;• Collusion with suppliers&lt;br&gt;• Uniforms</td>
<td>• Reporting mechanism within the educational system to lodge complaints in the education sector&lt;br&gt;• Educational Scholarships or Grants guidelines/criteria.&lt;br&gt;• Number of scholarships and grants awarded annually&lt;br&gt;• Number of questions raised by the Auditor General regarding procurement in the education sector</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Construction, maintenance &amp; repair of schools</strong> (regarding construction plan)</td>
<td>Corruption that take place in construction and maintenance work</td>
<td>• Schools – Principals/Teachers&lt;br&gt;• University Senate&lt;br&gt;• Zonal Education Offices</td>
<td>• Fraud and biased treatment in bidding&lt;br&gt;• Collusion with suppliers&lt;br&gt;• Embezzlement&lt;br&gt;• Falsified Information (regarding construction plan)&lt;br&gt;• Non-transparent information (regarding construction plan)</td>
<td>• Number of complaints lodged with law enforcement authorities regarding construction related fraud in the education sector&lt;br&gt;• List of authorized suppliers and contractors for schools</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Distribution of educational equipment and devices</strong> (e.g. for transportation of pupils, textbooks)</td>
<td>Corruption taking place in distributing educational equipment, laptops, tabs, textbooks, bus-season Tickets (Travel pass), sports equipment/gear.</td>
<td>• Schools&lt;br&gt;• Zonal Education Offices&lt;br&gt;• Educational Publications Department&lt;br&gt;• Ministry of Education&lt;br&gt;• Ministry of sports</td>
<td>• Fraud in distribution&lt;br&gt;• Collusion with suppliers&lt;br&gt;• Procurement of unnecessary educational equipment and devices&lt;br&gt;• Manipulated figures&lt;br&gt;• Distribution of educational equipment and devices that exceed requirements</td>
<td>• The criteria for the distribution of equipment to Schools&lt;br&gt;• Procurement guidelines for educational equipment&lt;br&gt;• Amount spent on educational equipment annually</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corruption Category</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Potential Education system actors</td>
<td>Specific Examples</td>
<td>Contextual Indicators</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
| Appointment, selection & recruitment of teachers (transfer & rotation of teachers), payment of salaries, training, promotions, Benefits | Corruption that occurs in the Human Resource Management – Selection and recruitment, reward systems, training and development. | • Ministry of Education  
• Schools – Principals and Teachers  
• University Senates  
• Zonal Education Offices | • Fraud in selecting, recruiting and appointing teachers – (connections with politicians or high level officials of the sector.)  
• Forgery or fraud in school achievements; forged degrees  
• Discriminatory treatment of certain teachers (Transfers or demotions as punishments, trainings delivered only to selected teachers, delayed promotions)  
• Bribery (Monetary, gifts and sexual bribery) | • Number of complaints made to the Public Service Commission regarding teacher appointments, transfers and dismissals  
• Number of RTI applications made on teacher appointments, transfers and dismissals  
• Number of complaints lodged at CIABOC regarding school admission bribery. |

| Schools | Corruption that take place in the school system that involves the principals and the teachers. | • Principals and Teachers  
• Zonal Education Office  
• Department of Examinations | • Collecting illegal fees (school admission, exams, performance appraisal, extra teaching)  
• Accepting bribes to provide preferential treatment to students  
• Fraud in exams and prior distribution of exam papers  
• Fraud in competitions  
• Absenteeism (without a valid reason)  
• Sexual Harassment  
• Accepting bribes to arbitrarily increase or modify marks of the pupils. | • Number of complaints lodged at CIABOC against principals  
• Number of complaints made with the policy regarding sexual harassment by schools teachers and principals |

Reference:
- https://www.researchgate.net/publication/264275109_Corruption_in_Education_A_Review_of_the_Literature
- https://www.researchgate.net/publication/233435508_Education_policy_reform_in_Sri_Lanka_The_double-edged_sword_of_political_will
CORRUPTION AND GENDER

According to research studies, evidence shows that women perceive and experience corruption differently than men, and that women suffer corruption to a greater extent due to the unequal power relations between men and women (Transparency International, 2014). Corruption exacerbates this power dynamics, limiting women’s access to public resources, information and decision-making, thus reinforcing social, cultural, and political discrimination - low level of political representation and wage gaps in Sri Lanka could be considered as examples.

There are forms of corruption such as sexual extortion and petty corruption which constitute a heavy burden for women more than for men.

Sexual bribery – one of the appalling gendered forms of corruption – can be described as obtaining sexual favours by those in positions of authority or power in order to provide services.

This phenomenon is faced mostly by women and girls throughout Sri Lanka, especially those who are heads of households, widows and who have financial issues whilst men also could be victims of corruption of this nature. Sexual bribery is not explicitly defined in the Bribery Act of Sri Lanka and rarely included in the definitions of corruption, despite the fact that it has been documented that women and girls are often forced to provide sexual favors rather than money to access public services.

Sextortion – this refers to the abuse of power to obtain a sexual benefit or advantage. The term ‘sextortion’ was coined by the International Association of Women Judges. It is a problem all over the world, with far-reaching costs in terms of physical and mental health and human dignity.

Sextortion exacerbates gender inequality and hampers a woman’s development. It violates a woman’s right to protection against sexual harassment, degradation and discrimination.

Below are the findings from the stakeholder discussions which was held on the 5th November 2018 and the literature survey revealed the below findings.

Table 3: Prevalent Corruption in Gender Sector

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Corruption Category</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Potential Gender Sector Actors</th>
<th>Specific Examples</th>
<th>Contextual Indicators</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Accessing Services</td>
<td>Corruption that take place while accessing public services.</td>
<td>• Hospitals</td>
<td>• Accessing healthcare services – for children and elders</td>
<td>• Number of complaints lodged at CIABOC on asking for bribes in order to access public service/s by men and women (example: health, education, water etc)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Registrar General’s Department</td>
<td>• During reproductive years – before, during and after pregnancy</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Ministry of Health</td>
<td>• Documentation – (birth certificates, death certificates, license, residence papers)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Ministry of Education</td>
<td>• Law enforcement</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Grama Niladhari</td>
<td>• Education (Forged documents, bribes to process the documentation process)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Sri Lanka Bureau of Foreign Employment</td>
<td>• Access to resources</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Migration (Forged documents, bribes to process the documentation process)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Corruption Category</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Potential Gender Sector Actors</td>
<td>Specific Examples</td>
<td>Contextual Indicators</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Decision making power | • Limit decision making power  
• Recruitment & Selection  
• Limited opportunities to get promoted  
• Benefits and other perks/incentives. | | • Number of complains of being denied of promotions, job offers, and benefits by men and women  
• Number of women in elected bodies  
• Number of women nominated for the Parliamentary elections  
• Number of men nominated for Parliamentary elections | |
| Rule of Law/ Human Rights | Corruption that occurs due to violation of law or human rights. | • Police  
• Land Registry Office  
• District Secretariats  
• GNs  
• Policy makers.  
• Schools (Principals and Teachers)  
• Law enforcement organisations | • Marriage and divorce  
• Allegations of adultery and rape  
• Child custody  
• Human trafficking  
• Inheritance  
• Property rights  
• Financial independence  
• Sexual Harassment at workplace and schools (students) | • Number of incidents reported on human trafficking.  
• Number of complaints lodged at CIABOC on sexual bribery.  
• Number of complaints lodged at police or Human Resource Management departments on sexual harassment.  
• Policy on child custody - (single mothers) |

Reference:
- [https://forccast.hypotheses.org/files/2017/06/PSIA-2016-Gender_and_Corruption.pdf](https://forccast.hypotheses.org/files/2017/06/PSIA-2016-Gender_and_Corruption.pdf)
Climate change and corruption can be named as two of the most significant challenges faced by humanity today. Moreover, they are inextricably linked. Corruption is a threat to the mitigation of climate change. The ways in which we tackle these two issues now will have deep consequences for us and future generations.

Both are major challenges that weakens progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals. Corruption destroys public trust, undermines human rights and the rule of law, exacerbates conflicts and weakens gender inequality. Adverse effects of climate change, such as breakdown of agricultural systems, malnutrition, water shortages, and more frequent and violent natural disasters, present major obstacles to sustained development and could reverse the progress we have made to date.

Already corruption has significant impacts on the responses to climate change. For example, turning a blind eye to illegal deforestation and forest degradation results in increased greenhouse gas emissions; competition for scarce resources due to more severe droughts forces some to access these resources through corrupt means.

However, below are the findings from the stakeholder discussions which took place on the 16th November 2018 and literature survey.

Table 4: Prevalent Corruption in Climate Change Sector

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Corruption Category</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Potential Climate Change Sector Actors</th>
<th>Specific Examples</th>
<th>Contextual Indicators</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Environment         | Corruption that occurs in below mentioned areas; Land, Water, Wildlife, Agriculture, Forestry, Air | • Ministry of Mahaweli Development and Environment  
• Forest Department  
• Central Environmental Authority  
• Climate Change Secretariat  
• Department of Wildlife Conservation  
• Gem and Jewelry Research and Training Institute  
• Geological Survey and Mines Bureau (GSMB),  
• Marine Environment Protection Authority,  
• National Gem and Jewelry Authority  
• State Timber Cooperation  
• Industrial Technology Institute (ITI) | • Costal Degradation (Sand Mining, Coral Mining/ Mangrove Destruction)  
• Soil Degradation  
• Illegal Landfill (land and water)  
• Encroachment (Forged documents, permits, deeds)  
• Deforestation  
• Agriculture (pesticides, land permits/deeds)  
• Coral reef degradation  
• Fishing – Illegal methods of fishing  
• Dispatching factory waste  
• Sand mining  
• Mangrove destruction  
• Poachers  
• Indigenous species – trafficking  
• Indigenous Plants – trafficking | • Number of complaints lodged at CEA related to environmental sector  
• Number of complaints lodged at Department of Forest Conservation  
• National Climate Change Policy  
• Progress on implementation of commitments/ pledges undertaken at international conventions. |
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Corruptio n Category</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Potential Climate Change Sector Actors</th>
<th>Specific Examples</th>
<th>Contextual Indicators</th>
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</table>
| Disaster Management  | Corruption that take place in the sphere of disaster management. | • Ministry of Disaster Management  
• District Secretariat  
• Municipal/Urban Councils | • Resettlement  
• Aid Services (Fresh Water, Food, Sanitation, Health)  
• Economic Infrastructure | • Disaster Management Guidelines  
• Number of early warning systems in operation  
• Number of measures taken to ensure transparency in aid distribution  
• Number of complaints lodged at CIABOC regarding corruption in aid distribution |
| Waste Management     | Corruption that occurs in the areas of industrial waste management and household waste management. | • Municipal/Urban/Local Council  
• Divisional Secretariat  
• Ministry of Local Government  
• Ministry of Mahaweli Development and Environment  
• Ministry of Megapolis and Western Province Development  
• Central Environmental Authority  
• Urban Development Authority  
• National Solid Waste Management Support Centre  
• Western Province Waste Management Authority  
• Local Authorities. | • Renewable Energy Plants  
• Factories – Dumping of waste illegally  
• Environment friendly tests and certifications  
• Forging of documents  
• Waste collectors | • Guidelines on Waste Management  
• Guidelines on renewable energy.  
• Guidelines on environmental friendly tests/permits |
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</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Procurement         | Corruption and collusion in procurement of climate change monitoring tools/equipment, supplies and related services | • Ministry of Mahaweli Development and Environment  
• Forest Department  
• Central Environmental Authority  
• Climate Change Secretariat  
• State Timber Cooperation  
• Ceylon Electricity Board | • Solar power panels  
• Waste Management  
• Recycling plants/centers  
• Equipment  
• Tender bidding | • Number of complaints lodged at CIABOC on corruption that happens in equipment distribution, recycling plants. |

Reference:
- http://www.unep.org/explore-topics/climate-change
- https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/climatechange
- https://yougov.co.uk/topics/politics/articles-reports/2018/10/08/how-should-we-combat-climate-change
- https://www.unenvironment.org/explore-topics/climate-change
CONCLUSION

Corruption in health, education, gender and climate change sector is a major challenge to achieving sustainable development. Efforts to curb corruption need to begin locally, recognizing the unique and destructive consequences of corruption. We argue that combating corruption should be a core value of the SDGs, due to its links to human rights, equity, and economic development. Combating corruption in these sectors are critical to ensure the sustainability of human development in 2030 and beyond.

WAY FORWARD

TISL will be presenting the findings and identified indicators to the relevant stakeholders in each sector including the Government Institutions and Civil Society Organisations and advocate to integrate the indicators to capture progress against corruption and achieve policy improvements in the relevant sectors.