5.

Minneriya. They were asking questions—they were no water. Can you check what went of that is used. Although the Samur

our development work. But only half

board. “We receive a paltry amount for

problems which were not on the

marbles in the respective boxes. This

Next on the list was the problem of

to Minneriya had gathered at their

had an acid tone. The supply was not

flooding it down completely.

There were also problems relating to

health, education, irrigation, roads and

This was all part and parcel of a TIL

Project on ‘Enhancing Demand for Accountability in Local Government’ funded by the European Commission (EC). Focus Group discussions to
discuss problems were organized during the last two months in several

areas in the Anuradhapura, Tissa-

maranas and Anuradhapura districts. At least 80 discussions have been held at

East, Tissamaharama, Hinggiriwela, Ahangama and Kithul, in

addition to the number of the community, officials of different levels

attached to local authorities, public representatives, media personnel

and identified community

Such identification of problems is the first stage of the project.

The second stage will be a comparative study using Citizen Report cards

prepared by different local authorities.

The Citizern Report Card system has

already been successfully

implemented in Bangladesh.

These

voters indicate positive levels of

community services—both good

and bad.

Then there were more complex

problems related to quality of

Calibration loans—fertilizer subsidies—

the losses were huge, loans and thefts.

Minneniya.

6.

Global petty corruption soars

Over three Trillion US dollars are spent as petty corruption around the
globe annually. It has been estimated that only 0.1% of that is used to

the public sector is the result of

which happened in a hurry. Mobilization and awareness building has

be done in stages.

He defines social accountability as a wide range of action and

mechanisms that citizens, communities, independent media

and civil society organizations can use to hold public officials and

institutions accountable.

In many programs, poor people do not get their basic

services. The resources available to them are also not up to

standard. There is a need to improve efficiency, effectiveness

and equity in public expenditures. Everyone likes the
government provides services to people free of charge. It’s a

myth. In most countries education is free. But people are

receiving these benefits in too few.

This is because of the poor equity in the education”.

Of course, this doesn’t always happen. How can we change

this monarchy in Nepal during the Jana Andolan (Peoples’

movement in Nepal) and the National Front.

He was among the key campaigners for the abolition of the

monarchy in Nepal and was the

editor of Himal Kabalapatrika.

Dixit is the founding editor of Himal Southasian, a high

quality newsweekly that has a

socially engaged, multi-

transcending national and

international audience.

This was revealed during a study on

the Governance Report which he described as

a ground breaking effort to set up a formalized

system of accountability in the

country.

The NIA is a unique event that seeks to honour individuals

who have made

signiﬁcant contributions to peace,

development and human rights

in South Asia.

The NIA recognizes, encourages and pays homage to

socially engaged, multi-

transcending national and

international organizations, Dr. Gopakumar Krishna Thampi

International Sri Lanka (TISL) to promote legislative

and regulatory reforms in the

country.

“Parliament Watch” is the first South Asian initiative to gauge

parliamentary practices in selected regional democracies.

Conceived by South Asians for Human Rights (SAHR) and

designed and implemented by Transparency International (Sri Lanka) (TISL) to

promote transparency, accountability and the promotion of democracy, this
government seeks to enhance the
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