



An Annotated Bibliography on Poverty and Conflict in Sri Lanka

Bhawani Loganathan

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POVERTY AND CONFLICT
IN SRI LANKA**

Compiled by

Bhawani Loganathan

March 2008

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IN MEMORY
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INTRODUCTION

This bibliography brings together resources aiming to guide those interested in the interrelationship between various forms of social conflict and poverty around the subject. It highlights the resources that link poverty and social conflict as observed among conflict-affected communities, the rural/urban poor and within socially vulnerable groups such as women, children and youth.

This volume of resources in the English language is divided into two parts.

Part one relates to the international dimension and the first two chapters provide information on the conceptual framework, the regional and international efforts to alleviate poverty and the promotion of post-conflict reconstruction and development. Subsequent chapters shed light on vulnerable groups – women, children and youth – who are impacted most by poverty and social conflict. The section on employment and livelihoods aims to give an overall picture of poverty and conflict as experienced by workers, micro-entrepreneurs and communities involved in farming, fishing and other principal livelihoods.

Part two relates specifically to the Sri Lanka context. The beginning of each chapter sets the context providing information resources to help develop a frame of reference for each issue. The first chapter provides broad overviews of the rural and urban poor population and the second deals with the conflict affected/internally displaced people where the magnitude of impoverishment and social conflict is reviewed in the context of civil war and the post-conflict situation. Chapter three addresses how poverty and conflict impact upon socially vulnerable groups in Sri Lanka: women, children and youth. The final chapter in this part relates to labour, employment and livelihoods for rural/urban workers and conflict-affected workers, in particular the agricultural and fishing communities. The sub-section on the plantation community reveals a separate set of poverty and conflict-related issues. All chapters include cross references for citations related to multiple sub-topics.

The volume includes references to various resources, including monographs, reports, maps, brochures, periodicals (including relevant CEPA publications) and website links. It includes an index to authors and seminars/workshops and conferences, for the convenience of the user. It also seeks to provide links to relevant references and resources, where additional information can be procured.

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMNS

Asian Development Bank	ADB
Asia-Pacific Development Centre on Disabilities	APCD
Central Environment Authority	CEA
Centre for Advanced Training in Rural Development	CATAD
Centre for Policy Alternatives	CPA
Centre for Poverty Analysis	CEPA
Centre for Women and Development	CWD
Centre for Women's Research	CENWOR
Community Aid Abroad	CAA
Consortium of Humanitarian Agencies	CHA
UK's Department for International Development	DFID
Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations	FAO
German Technical Co-operation	GTZ
Government of Sri Lanka	GOSL
Institute of Agriculture and Women In Development	IAWID
Integrated Food Security Programme	IFSP
International Centre for Ethnic Studies	ICES
International Committee of the Red Cross	ICRC
International Development Research Centre	IDRC
International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies	IFRRCS
International Labour Organisation	ILO
International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour	IPEC
International Monetary Fund	IMF
International Planned Parenthood Federation	IPPF
Jaffna Diocese of the Church of South India	JDCSI
Law & Society Trust	LST
Medécins Sans Frontières	MSF
National Housing Development Authority	NHDA
National Peace Council of Sri Lanka	NPCSL
Resettlement & Rehabilitation Authority of the North	RRAN
Save the Children	SCF
Secretariat for Co-ordination of the Peace Process	SCOPP
Self-Help Support Programme of Interco-operation Swiss Organisation for Development Cooperation	SSP/IC

Sewa Lanka Foundation	SLF
Social & Economic Development Centre	SEDEC
Sri Lanka Canada Development Fund	SLCDF
Sri Lanka Red Cross Society	SLCRS
Survivors Associated	SA
Swedish International Development Agency	SIDA
The Asia Foundation	TAF
Transnational Information Exchange Asia	TIE-Asia
United Nations Development Fund for Women	UNIFEM
United Nations Satellite Imagery and Geographic Information System	UNOSAT
United Nations Children's Emergency Fund	UNICEF
United Nations Development Programme	UNDP
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	UNHCR
United Nations Office of the Commissioner for Humanitarian Affairs	UNOCHA
United Nations Population Fund	UNPA
United Nations World Food Programme	WFP
Women's Education Centre	WEC
World Health Organization	WHO
World University Service of Canada	WUSC

THE PRESENTATION OF BIBLIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

The entries in this bibliography are abstracted from a variety of resources such as periodicals, reports, monographs, news clippings, brochures, maps and electronic websites, from which the description of documents have been made according to the following rules:

Author(s), individuals or organisations, have been printed in **bold**. In cases where there are two or more authors, the names are followed by 'et al'.

Titles have been printed in *italics*

Titles of periodicals have been underlined.

Titles of generic units (titles of the conference or document, from which the article/chapter has been cited) have been printed in the Verdana Fonts.

Place of the publication, if unknown, is given as [s.l], meaning 'sine loco'.

Name of the author(s), if unknown, is given as [s.n], meaning 'sine nominee'.

Edition = Ed., Volume =Vol., Number = No., Prepared = Prp.,
Complied = Comp.

Bibliographies as biblio., References as ref., Illustration as ill.

Number of pages as p.

INTERNATIONAL DIMENSIONS

1.1 Concepts

1. **Goodhand, Jonathan.** *Violent Conflict, Poverty and Chronic Poverty*. Manchester, IDPM [and] Chronic Poverty Research Centre (CPRC). 2001. p...; notes. (Working Paper No.6).

It is estimated that a third of the world's population is exposed to armed conflict, and a disproportionate number of conflicts occur in poor countries. These are not temporary emergencies, but have a systemic and long-term impact where the chronically poor live in chronic insecurity. Furthermore, violent conflicts have major development costs, and global poverty targets are unlikely to be achieved in a context of growing insecurity. In this volume, the nature of the links between conflict and poverty are explored based on the following assumptions:

- Conflict causes chronic poverty;
- Poverty causes conflict;
- Resource wealth causes conflict.

The study covers broad, alternative policy approaches to working with poverty and conflict, using the experiences of donor community, humanitarian organisations and groups involved in conflict management and resolution. The report provides recommendations of various approaches, in particular, the rural livelihood approach that was developed in more stable contexts.

2. **Gunewardena, Dileni.** *Poverty Measurement: Meanings, Methods and Requirements*. Colombo, Centre for Poverty Analysis (CEPA). February 2004. 259p.; ill.; notes; index. (Study Series No.1 – 2004).

This study focuses on the measurement of poverty and provides a review of concepts, best practices for measurement and data requirements for poverty measurement. It considers the main approaches to defining and measuring poverty and discusses the related issues. The study outlines the main approaches to poverty measurement in the following way:

- Monetary Approach, termed as the 'income' approach and falling within the concept of 'welfarism'. Focuses on measures based solely on the goods and services consumed by a household, the size of the household and demographic composition;
- Capabilities Approach, under which poverty analysis and measurement identifies those who are denied or fail to achieve certain core human capabilities;
- Social Exclusion Approach, where poverty is considered in terms of the way individuals or groups are wholly or partly excluded from full participation in the society where they live. The process of exclusion leads to a situation of relative deprivation, and is often a cause of conflicts;
- Participatory Approach, where people participate in assessing their own poverty and are able to share, analyse and improve their knowledge of life and conditions, and participate in planning and action. Assessments are designed to encourage individuals from various social groups to assess their own poverty levels and to comment on the effectiveness of existing poverty reduction strategies.

The volume evaluates the strength and weaknesses of these approaches and provides a review of good practice in poverty measurements, the data requirements, and conceptual/methodological advances that have taken place in recent times.

3. **Hulme, David [and] Moore, Karen *et al.* *Chronic Poverty: Meanings and Analytical Frameworks*. Manchester, Institute of Development Policy and Management. November 2001. 40p; notes.**

In this web document, chronic poverty is defined as "...intergenerationally transmitted (IGT) poverty, which, while it may or may not be severe, is likely to be relatively intractable, and therefore likely to escape current poverty reduction efforts". Using this definition, IGT poverty is explained as both a characteristic and cause of chronic poverty where the intergenerational transfer includes different capitals, such as human, socio-cultural, socio-political, financial/material and environmental/natural. The document also draws in the chronic poor who are a heterogeneous group susceptible to chronic poverty, and likely to experience multiple, overlapping vulnerabilities. These include the deprived, discriminated, health-affected, handicapped and those living in remote, rural areas, slums and regions where prolonged violent conflicts and insecurity are evident.

4. **International Monetary Fund (IMF).** *Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSP): A Fact Sheet.* [Washington D.C.]. September 2005. 3p.

PRSPs are prepared by governments in low-income countries, ostensibly through a participatory process involving domestic stake holders and external development partners including the IMF and World Bank. A PRSP describes the macroeconomic, structural and social policies/programmes that a country will pursue over several years to promote broad-based growth and reduce poverty, as well as external financing needs and associated financing services. This web document places the purpose of PRSPs in the context of poverty reduction, with the core principles of the PRSP approach, and experience gathered from several countries.

5. **Lok-Dessallien, Renata.** *Review of Poverty Concepts and Indicators.* [s.l.], UNDP. 18p.; notes. [Source – <http://www.undp.org/poverty/publications>; accessed on 20 October 2005].

This paper considers different concepts of poverty; absolute and relative; lack of income or failure to attain capabilities. Poverty can be chronic or temporary, at times closely linked to inequity, and often correlated with vulnerabilities and social exclusion. The paper draws on the multidimensional nature of poverty, presenting an overview of different concepts. The main concepts are analysed from objective and subjective perspectives, emphasising physiological and social vulnerabilities that cause poverty and other related concepts such as inequity, social exclusion and underdevelopment. In terms of qualitative and quantitative approaches to measuring poverty, indicators such as income, basic needs, human capability are drawn in. The paper, in an attempt to determine methods employed to measure poverty and the policy/programmes developed to address the issue, analyses the application of the concepts and appropriate indicators in country studies in Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa, providing practical rules for the selection of indicators.

6. **Miller, Juanita E.** *Poverty Groups.* Columbus, Ohio State University. 4p.; notes; ref. (Poverty Fact Sheet Series : HYG-5701-98). [Source – <http://ohioline.osu.edu>; accessed on 16 November 2005].

Miller describes the diversity of poverty among poor people, grouped into many ways that characterise their circumstances, the overlapping of which make the impoverished so diverse and make poverty a multifaceted dilemma. With regards to families in poverty, there are 3 major groups, as follows:

- Working poor families with inadequate wages to escape poverty;
- Poor due to a sudden change in family circumstances, such as loss of job/breadwinner, divorce/separation etc., experiencing temporary poverty;
- Non-working family members who need long-term support.

She also describes poor people as the 'underclass', which includes those who do not work, and those engaged in criminal/anti-social behaviour. Sometimes called the chronically poor, the 'underclass' is associated with those living in slums and develop dysfunctional behaviours. Furthermore, the document places other groups such as the short-term poor, long-term poor, working poor, unemployed, women heads of households, homeless, institutionalised, illiterate and the immigrants.

This fact sheet is useful to those working on specific poverty issues, rather than the broad and complex nature of poverty, with outreach efforts to poverty populations.

7. **Sen, Amartya.**¹ *The Standard of Living: Lecture I: Concepts and Critiques [and] Lecture II: Lives and Capabilities*. 38p; notes. *The Standard of Living*. Ed. Geoffery Hawthron. London, Cambridge University Press. 1987.

In his lectures, Sen reviews the idea of 'standard of living', rejecting the conventional economic interpretations in terms of 'utility' and of wealth or 'opulence'. While relating to the current approaches to the concept, he explores the terms of 'human functioning' and 'capabilities' in reconceptualising the standard of living as 'human abilities and freedom of choice'. With regards to many governments and NGOs that take the responsibility of providing the basic needs for the poor, he argues that human capabilities are an integral aspect of livelihood, and the social welfare system and humanitarian agencies should recognise this as 'capabilities to choose to function', and not as 'functioning from capabilities'.

8. **Serra, Renata.** *Social Capital: Meaningful and Measurable at the State Level?* P.693-730; notes; tables; ref. [Economic and Political Weekly](#). 24 February 2001.

1. The Tanner Lectures, Clare Hall, Cambridge, 1985.

This article attempts to answer the question of social capital, and its influence on differential success of states and communities in improving their material needs, reducing deprivation and in having a better quality of life. The new dimensions in the recent interest in social capital are that the levels of trust and cooperation are measurable and comparable across communities, regions or countries. Furthermore, no one can access empirically, the influence of these measurable variables on various macro and micro social phenomena. The paper provides an introduction to the concept of social capital, describing Putnam's² methodology and the problems of such application to inter-state analysis, in terms of social capital, institutional performance and socio-economic development.

9. **UNDP.** *Human Development Index [and] Gender-related Development Index.* P. 128. Human Development Report 2004 : Cultural Liberty in today's diverse World. New York. 106p.; tables; notes; biblio.

The Human Development Index (HDI) focuses on 3 measurable dimensions of human development viz., living a long and healthy life, being educated and having a decent standard of living. Thus, it combines measures of life expectancy, school enrolment, literacy and income to review a country's development, rather than income alone. The Gender-related Development Index (GDI) measures achievements in the same dimensions using the same indicators as HDI, but captures inequalities in achievement between women and men. The greater the gender disparity in basic human development, the lower is the country's GDI in relation to its HDI.

Human Poverty Index (HPI) [and] Eliminating Poverty: Massive Deprivation Remains 2000 Millions. P.129.

HPI focuses on the proportion of people below a threshold level in basic dimensions of human development, as much as poverty headcount measures the proportion of people below an income threshold. The HPI for developing countries (HPI-1) uses different variables than the index for high-income countries. This section also provides world statistics, in particular, South Asia, on people living below the poverty line, under-nourishment, child deaths under 5 years of age, people without access to improved water resources and adequate sanitation. The table also places primary age children not attending schools, with specific reference to the girl child.

2. Robert D. Putnam (1993) analysed the Italian regional government's differential performance among the influential contribution on social capital.

- 10. Varadarajaperumal, A.** *Econometrics: Economic Inequalities among Nations*. Delhi, Konark Publications Pvt. Ltd. xviii, 352p.; notes; tables; ref.; index.

This volume attempts to fuse various forms of economic studies, in particular, economic development, comparative economics and economic growth, in order to study some of the basic and major issues within the framework of 'underdevelopment'. While highlighting the sector-wise economic relations between countries of various income levels, it provides an in-depth study of the prevailing inequalities among nations upon which 'globalisation' is being built. In this context, the study provides an insight to the economic realities and relationships among nations with unequal economic growth, and the implications of the linkage between national income and labour force, pertinent to economic development and international economic relations.

1.2 Communities in Poverty and Conflict

- 11. Aldrich, Brian C. [and] Sandhu, Ranvinder S.** *The Global Context of Housing Poverty*. p.17-31; tables; ref. *Housing the Urban Poor: Policy and Practice in Developing Countries*. Ed. Brian C. Aldrich *et al.* London, Zed Books. 1995.

In the Third World, large increases in the urban population have enhanced the demand for housing. The urban poor are unable to afford houses with amenities and therefore, try to find shelters in areas which lack the essentials for a healthy and adequate life. Among slum/squatter settlements housing lacks formal ownership of the land where they live, and this tenure situation creates problems for capital improvement in the physical infrastructure, as well as social commitment to the larger neighbourhood and community. Despite the state's willingness to assign land for them, political interference and 'over-urbanisation' in industrial societies pose limitations to housing. Using case studies, the chapter delves into the sources of variation in housing outcomes, while raising questions on the efficacy of probable solutions and suggesting alternative models to urban-housing. In conclusion, the paper draws attention to the economic, social and political processes in those countries which influence the level of housing poverty.

- 12. Asian Development Bank (ADB).** *Fighting Poverty in Asia and the Pacific: The Poverty Reduction Strategy.* Manila. 1999. 44p.; notes; ill.; append.

Reduction of poverty is the overarching goal of ADB, besides others objectives of economic growth, human development, environmental management and gender empowerment. This strategy paper sets out the ways in which these changes are being implemented in Asia/Pacific region, reflecting on strategies to address the issue and challenges faced. The major actions/activities of their action programmes encompass the following:

- Country-wise operational strategies, interventions and poverty-related technical assistance;
- Instruments for financing poverty operations;
- Programmes and lending targets;
- Involvement of stakeholders, capacity building of member nations, besides building the network of multi-lateral/bi-lateral agencies and NGOs to make the best use of their strategies.

The appendix of this publication provides information on the role of ADB in supporting the provision of microfinance to low-income clients, in particular, marginal farmers and poor urban dwellers in the informal sector.

- 13. Asian Development Bank (ADB).** *Moving the Poverty Reduction Agenda Forward in Asia and the Pacific: The Long-term Strategic Framework of the Asian Development Bank: (2001 – 2015).* Manila. March 2001. 50p; notes; plates; append.

ADB plays a significant role in the socio-economic development of developing nations where several developing member countries (DMCs) have made substantial progress. However, the Asia and Pacific region is still the home for two thirds of the world's poor. This publication leads to assess the major, long-term development challenges in the region and the changing needs of DMCs. The long-term strategic framework of ADB constitutes the following agendas:

- Sustainable economic development;
- Inclusive social development (eg: investments on social support programmes accompanied by policy reforms);
- Governance to promote policymaking institutions in public sector management, in order to improve their accountability.

Promoting the private sector development, supporting regional cooperation and integration for development, as well as addressing issues of environment sustainability broaden the area of intervention. The volume provides principles to operate the strategies and the resources needed to do so.

14. **Barbanti, Olympio.** *Millennium Goal 1: Eradicating Extreme Poverty and Hunger*. P.. Development, Poverty and Hunger. August 2004. 3p. ref. [Source – <http://www.beyondinteractability.org/essays>; accessed on 5 January 2006].

In this paper, Barbanti provides a critique on the efforts to eradicate poverty in developing countries, where the structural economic issues 'encourage' social inequalities and create hurdles in alleviating poverty. Illustrating with case examples of NGO interventions to prevent drug abuse among youth in Brazil, he pinpoints the development interventions and practices of conflict-resolution. The paper calls for a debate on poverty alleviation and empowerment of disadvantaged groups in developing countries, where eradicating poverty is a broad task that involves changes in structural economic conditions that are difficult to implement. Hence, interventions need a careful and accurate assessment of the situation, as ineffective interventions can worsen the situation.

15. **Chambers, Robert.** *Managing Canal Irrigation: Potential for the Poor*. Colombo, International Water Management Institute (IWMI). 1988. 27p.; tables; ref.

This document aims to review water management in developing countries, in terms of canal irrigation that provides livelihoods for the majority of people in developing countries, in particular, South Asia where canal irrigation has a massive thrust in rural and national development, co-existing with the greatest concentration of rural poverty. In this context, the report provides an overview of the relationship between livelihoods and production with reference to poverty alleviation in the Third World. Poor communities, the major benefactors of irrigation, stand to gain from well-managed canal irrigation with the benefits of employment, income, security against impoverishment and in quality of life. In analysing the dual performance of canal system controlled by state authorities at the 'top' and farmers at the 'bottom', the author concludes that groundwater irrigation is more beneficial to farmers than canal irrigation, in terms of production and yields. Evidently, the potential for better livelihoods for

the poor from improved water management of canal irrigation systems appears high. This paper opens a forum on improved management of water resources, in order to empower the rural poor.

- 16. Christian Aid.** *In Depth: Quality Participation in Poverty Reduction Strategies: Experiences from Malawi, Bolivia and Rwanda.* [s.l]. 10p; notes. [Source – <http://www.christian-aid.org.uk>; accessed on 9 August 2005].

Christian Aid has conducted a research on poverty reduction strategies (PRS) in the conflict-affected regions of Bolivia, Malawi and Rwanda, where the process to produce Poverty Reduction Strategies Papers (PRSP) provide opportunities for people to be directly involved in policy-making for national development. The research explores the involvement of ordinary people and the civil society, past experience and attitudes of the government, level of political will in taking the PRS down to the community and the efficiency of the local-democracies for a successful participatory process. Bringing together the important lessons learned in these three studies, the paper concludes that:

- Participants are mostly marginalised groups and civil society organisations;
- Quality of the participatory process largely depends on the strength of local-level democracies and that of the political will;
- Strong participatory methods are essential to influence the quality of the PRS process.

- 17. Independent Commission on International Humanitarian Issues.** *Refugees: The Dynamics of Displacement: A Report.* Frwd. Co-Chairman Sadruddin Aga Khan [and] Hanan Bin Talal. London, Zed Books. 1986. 85p.; notes.

This publication attempts to address the basic issues of refugees and displacement on:

- Types of socio-economic conditions faced by refugees;
- Factors involved in the 'making' of refugees;
- Responsibility of humanitarian agencies and the international community in developing sensitivity towards the issue of refugees and displacement, and in commitment towards relief operations.

This report deals with issues on 'cross-border' refugees, as well as other categories affected by natural disasters, in particular, deforestation and desertification that lead to conditions of extreme poverty.

- 18. Islam, Nazrul.** *Indo-Bangladesh Water Treaty*. P.125-142; notes³. Strengthening Cooperation and Security in South Asia. Ed. Farooq Sobhan. Dhaka, The University Press Ltd. 2004. (Post 9/11)

Large-scale water projects implemented on transboundary rivers have long been a source of conflict between states, due to their socio-economic and environmental impact on the states concerned. This paper examines the extent to which the water treaty between India and Bangladesh has succeeded in providing a mechanism to ensure equitable and sustainable utilisation of water from the Ganges River. It places a critical evaluation of Ganges Treaty (1996) within the framework of principles spelt out in the Watercourse Convention (1997), and a brief account of the phases of negotiations between the two states in sharing the water resources. This is followed by a discussion on various independent studies on the issue, examining whether the water-sharing arrangement enlightens the potential to address the economic and environmental concerns. Followed by a contextual comparison on the Convention and the Treaty, the paper provides a review of some treaties on international environmental instruments and how they address environmental issues in utilising transboundary water resources. Finally, the paper identifies areas for modification in the Treaty (1996) with recommendations to that effect. The chapter is followed by comments from the participants.

- 19. Leman-Langlois, Stephane.** *Constructing Post-Conflict Justice: The South African Truth and Reconciliation Commission [TRC] as an Ongoing Invention of Reconciliation*. Toronto, University of Toronto. 2000. p...; notes. [Source-www.restorativejustice.org/articlesdb; accessed 25 February 2006].

This doctoral thesis examines the development of a language supporting the creation and the work of TRC. Based on Foucault and others, it describes the extent to which this language was affected by the practical reality of the institution and the socio-political context in which it had to operate. The document explores the following main areas of the construction process:

3. Strengthening Cooperation and Security in South Asia: Post 9/11, Dhaka, 1-2 July & 23-24 September 2003.

- Definition of the socio-legal and political environment of a post-conflict nation as incompatible with retributive, conventional justice;
- The elaboration of an alternative model of action, with reference to other truth commissions;
- Integration of victims and perpetrators to this specific discourse of reconciliation and justice, through victimisation narratives and a readjustment of the TRC's discourse about moral rectitude;
- The rhetoric purpose of the concept of national reconciliation as a positive moral signifier, adaptable to practical context.

The research explores these developments across different sites, in parliament, the TRC itself and the various committees of TRC. The author concludes that the elaboration of the TRC was an ongoing, continuous readjustment of concepts, practices and discourse, rather than the fulfilment of a strategy, and therefore its development is better understood as a symbolic exchange and social action in context, than as political-decision making. Also, the power of the TRC discourse and justice as reconciliation and truth resides in its ability to produce a unified, consistent worldview, and not in its ability to 'actually' produce reconciliation or truth.

20. Messer, Ellen [and] Cohen, Marc J. *Conflict and Food Insecurity*. 2p. Shaping Globalization for Poverty Alleviation and Food Security. Focus. 8. Policy Brief 12 of 13. August 2001.

This brief explores the phenomenon of globalisation and its economic aspects, with relation to poverty and food insecurity. While placing the impact of globalisation on peace institutions, as well as commodities for weapons, the paper refers to the integration of global markets, combined with development in information/communication which could potentially deter conflict. Such systems could develop the capacity to monitor early warning signs of famine, in order to provide timely humanitarian aid to the needy population. However, this is possible only through political will. The brief focuses on defining the aspects of globalisation relevant for developing countries, exploring both the major forces at work, and how policies can be developed to ensure that the process benefits the poor.

21. **The Millennium Assembly of the United Nations.** *United Nations Millennium Declaration: Draft Resolution Referred by the General Assembly at its 54th Session.* [s.l]. [Source – <http://www.sovereignty.net>; accessed on 21 October 2005].

In this document, Resolution III of the UN Declaration addresses development and the eradication of poverty, in particular, specific needs of the least developed countries. Referring to the 3rd U.N. Conference on the Least Developed Countries⁴, the industrialised countries are called upon to:

- Adopt suitable export policies, for all exports from the country;
- Implement the enhanced programme of debt relief for the heavily indebted poor countries, to support their attempts in poverty reduction;
- Provide development assistance to those countries that are making genuine efforts to apply resources to poverty reduction.

The declaration also resolves to promote gender equality and women's empowerment, opportunities for youth to develop their skills and capabilities, provision for the free availability of essential drugs, and protection of public environment. Resolving to reduce the number of people living below the poverty line, the forum places emphasis on compulsory primary schooling for all children, reduced maternal and child mortality, addressing the issue of HIV/AIDS and other major diseases and to achieve significant improvement in the lives of slum dwellers, as proposed in the 'Cities Without Slums'⁵ initiatives.

22. **Mukherji, Indra Nath.** *Strategies for Poverty Alleviation in South Asia.* P.212-225; tables; notes. *Understanding South Asia: Essays in the Memory of late Professor (Mrs.) Urmila Phadnis.* Ed. S.D. Muni. New Delhi, South Asian Publishers. 1994.

4. Third United Nations Conference on Least Developed Countries, Brussels, 14-20 May 2001.

5. Action Plan endorsed by the Millennium Summit of the United Nations, New York, 6-8 September 2000.

In this paper, Mukherji attempts to examine the issues of poverty in South Asia, with regards to the policies for poverty alleviation in countries such as Bangladesh, India, Sri Lanka, Nepal and Pakistan. While exploring the concept, magnitudes and trends of poverty in the region, the author classifies policies that influence the level of poverty as:

- Those that are directly oriented towards production and income generation, such as tenancy and land reform which increase the asset-base and productivity of the poor;
- Those that affect the flow of income or consumption to individuals/households, including employment creation schemes for self-wage employment;
- Those related to public expenditure schemes on health care, nutrition and education for the poor, to enhance human capabilities to improve productivity.

Recommendations are provided in terms of employment expansion, wage increase, asset creation and provision of basic needs such as health care and education to disadvantaged groups. Proper utilisation and better targeting of these can serve as a 'safety net' against the structural adjustment policies that impose hardship on the poor in developing countries.

23. Nabi, Rashed Un [and] Datta, Dipankar *et al.* *Bangladesh: Waves of Disaster*. P.113-140; tables; biblio. *Voices of the Poor from Many Lands*. Ed. Deepa Narayan *et al.* Washington D.C., World Bank. 2002.

Stories of poor people are a testimony to their persistent struggle against poverty in all its forms. This chapter presents a case study on the diversity of poverty in South Asia, where Bangladesh has the highest incidence of poverty and one of the world's largest impoverished populations. The study provides an overview of the many risks faced by men and women in marginalised communities, as poor health, malnutrition, lack of assets, insecure livelihoods, child labour and living conditions vulnerable to conflicts, disasters, crimes and violence, as well as gendered abuse. Common to most South Asian communities, state efforts and NGO-income generation activities are not comprehensive enough to counter the issue of unemployment. Provision of micro-credit facilities to the poor has little effect, as the people have limited, or no access to land and other resources.

The absence of comprehensive safety-nets to protect disaster affected people also sustains chronic poverty. In conclusion, the paper raises issues on:

- Political commitment to address urgent development needs;
- Types of long-term actions to create employment opportunities and protection against conflicts and disasters;
- Redesigning the rural, micro-credit facilities for the poor, to help them build their assets.

24. Narayan, Deepa *et al.* *Voices of the Poor: Can Anyone Hear Us?*. Washington D.C., World Bank. 2000. 286p.; ill.; notes; append.; ref.

This volume explores the common pattern that emerges from poor people's experiences with poverty in different parts of the world, with particular reference to developing countries. It brings out their experiences of hunger, deprivation, powerlessness, social isolation, resilience, resourcefulness, solidarity, gender inequity, and state corruption, within specific locations and social groups. The study sets out the conceptual framework and methodology, discussing poverty in the perspective of the poor and highlights concerns central to their definition of poverty and its analysis. This leads to the main conclusions that:

- Poverty is multi-dimensional;
- State is ineffective in reaching the poor;
- NGOs play a limited role in changing the lives of the poor who depend on their own informal networks;
- Households face the brunt of poverty, as inadequate income and problems of alcoholism, non-acceptance of women as heads of households, and domestic violence;
- Unravelling the social fabric - bonds of reciprocity and trust, the 'insurance' for the poor.

Based on the above, it provides case studies worldwide, focusing on the nature and quality of interaction with state and NGOs – informal networks, associations and kinship networks. Special reference is made to households as a key social institution, as well as gender relations and related issues. The document concludes with policy recommendations

for changes to make a difference in poor people's lives, identifying elements for strategic changes.

25. *Report of a Vantage Conference*. 28p. Post-Conflict Justice: The role of the International Community. Queenstown (Maryland, USA), 4-6 April 1997. [Source – <http://www.stanleyfoundation.org>; accessed on 15 February 2006].

This report provides an insight to the views of the international community that is becoming increasingly involved in assisting war-torn nations to maintain peace and rebuild their societies. Providing physical security to the immediate post-conflict environment does not necessarily establish the foundation for lasting, just peace; nor does it reduce the threat of violent conflict in the future. In this context, the report draws on the policy debate of the international community in their efforts to foster genuine national reconciliation through a sense of justice for past wrongs and to solve future domestic conflicts within the boundaries of law. The conference includes participants from NGOs, donor community, national governments and academics, with sharing of extensive experiences in peace keeping, policing, judicial rehabilitation and international criminal law. Drawing upon a diversity of viewpoints, the forum provides a lively critique on post-conflict justice efforts to date, and recommends ways to improve the approaches of the international community to assist post-war countries in their post-conflict justice needs.

26. **Skoufias, Emmanuel.** *Economic Crisis and Natural Disasters: Coping Strategies and Policy Implications*. P.1087-1101; tables; ref. World Development. Vol.31, No.7. 2003.

Economic crisis in relation to natural disasters are a recurring phenomenon in developing countries. This paper reviews the papers presented at the conference on 'Crisis and Disaster Management' ⁶ that describe a variety of coping strategies used by households in different countries, examining their levels of success in protecting household welfare. Contextually, the forum brings out the following broad themes as follows:

- The interplay among the ex-ante (mitigating) and ex-post (coping) strategies of households and the impact of crisis and

6. International Conference on "Crisis and Disasters : Measurement and Mitigation of their Human Costs", Washington D.C., 13-14 November 2001.

natural disaster on various dimensions of social well-being such as consumption and child nutrition;

- Ex-ante and ex-post strategies that could be adopted by public agencies, in order to increase their effectiveness in protecting households and their members from the potentially adverse impact of economy-related shocks and natural disasters.

- 27. Sridharan, N.** *Indian Slums: Problems, Policies and Issues*. P.385-399; notes; tables, *Housing the Urban Poor: Policy and Practice in Developing Countries*. Ed. Brian C. Aldrich *et al.* London, Zed Books. 1995.

Slums and squatters are an important consideration for urban planning in developing countries. This study analyses the asymmetrical urbanisation in India, resulting in slum/squatter growth. The author attempts to evaluate the government policies/programmes towards slums and squatters, within the framework of the Draft National Housing Policy, and delves into the remedial aspects, specifically in terms of community participation to provide facilities and services. He stresses on the need for government and NGO interventions, to upgrade community organisations to facilitate progressive activities, and create awareness on environmental issues as well.

- 28. Storck, Ulrich.** *Peace and Conflict Impact Assessment (PCIA): Assessment of the Impact of Political Cooperation Programs on the Development of Conflicts*. Berlin, Friedrich Ebert Stiftung [FES]. 14p; ill. [Source – <http://www.minefi.gouv.fr>; accessed on 8 November 2005].

Crisis prevention and conflict management is a major concern of development cooperation. Within this context, political foundations play a specific role, as their programmes promote democratic transition, civil society and good governance, while contributing towards the establishment of an environment for stability and lasting peace. FES develops a wide range of instruments for PCIA, which are specifically adapted for use in socio-political cooperation to define systematic procedures for analysing conflicts and project planning for conflict-sensitive, conflict-relevant situations. This paper provides an overview of the procedures and instruments for conflict analysis within political cooperation, and lessons learned on how the analysis is integrated in a conflict-sensitive, project planning process. Included with the report are a number of suggestions

to be taken into account when elaborating instruments for monitoring and implementing the project.

29. United Nations. *World Summit for Social Development⁷: Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development: Part C: Commitments.* [s.l.]. 20p. [Source – <http://www.visionoffice.com>; accessed 15 October 2005].

This section of the web document outlines the international and national levels of action to eradicate poverty, as follows:

- Formulation of nation policies/strategies geared towards reducing overall poverty and inequalities within a short period, and to target the eradication of absolute poverty in a national context;
- Focus on the efforts and policies to address the root causes of poverty and to provide basic needs to all;
- Ensure that the impoverished groups have access to productive resources, public services and social participation to benefit from expanding opportunities of employment and economic activities;
- Develop and implement policies to ensure that vulnerable communities have adequate social/economic protection, in particular, during ill-health, maternal/child care and rearing, widowhood, disability and old age;
- Ensure that the national budget is oriented to meet the basic needs, in order to reduce social inequalities;
- To increase opportunities and access to resources and income, and to remove the socio-economic, political and legal constraints that foster such inequality.

Further, the document relates to the role of the international community, in specific, the multi-national financial institutions, in eradicating poverty in developing countries.

7. U.N. World Summit for Social Development, Copenhagen, 6-12 March 1995.

- 30. United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).** *Human Development Report 2004: Cultural Liberty in Today's Diverse World.* New York. 106p.; tables; notes; biblio.

This report argues that human development is a question of politico-economics, from protecting human rights to deepening democracy. Unless people who are poor and marginalised, ethno-religious minorities or migrants, can influence political action at a local/national level, they are unlikely to get equitable access to employment, social welfare and other basic services. Built on this analysis, this report examines and rejects claims that cultural differences lead to socio-economic and political conflicts, or that cultural rights should supercede political and economic ones. Instead, it provides powerful ways of finding “delight in our differences”⁸, offering practical ideas to bind and manage the politics of identity and culture in keeping with the basic principles of human development.

- 31. United Nations Office of the Commissioner of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA).** *Principle 18.* p.9. Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement. [New York]. February 2000.

The guiding principles are designed to protect and provide assistance to internally displaced persons (IDPs) in conflict and crisis situations. Principle 18 concerns the right of IDPs to adequate standard of living, and the authorities concerned are obliged to provide them with safe access to their basic needs – food, water, shelter/housing, clothing and essential medical supplies and services. Women who are most vulnerable to conflict, forced displacement and subsequent impoverishment, are encouraged to participate in the planning and distribution of basic needs. The principles play a significant role in raising awareness to governments and the humanitarian community on the needs of IDPs, mobilising support with their partners and helping to find solutions to problems arising during protection and assistance.

- 32. Wegelin, Emiel A.** *Squatter and Slum Settlements in Pakistan: Issues and Policy Changes.* P.371-383; tables; notes. *Housing the Urban Poor: Policy and Practice in Developing Countries.* Ed. Brian C. Aldrich *et al.* London, Zed Books. 1995.

8. Quote attributed to Archbishop Desmond Tutu.

The urban population growth in Pakistan is the highest in Asia, and imposes a strong impact on the prevalence of squatter/slum settlements. This chapter provides a case study on the issue of housing for urban-poor and the influence of population dynamics on poverty and shelter in a South Asian context, and strategies to upgrade/regularise slum projects, in order to provide better living conditions. The paper concludes with the strengths/weaknesses of the government, in meeting the challenges of developing shelter for the urban-poor and in 'sites-and-services' developed in upgrading the slums.

- 33. Wiharta, Sharon.** *Post-Conflict Justice: Development in International Courts*. Chapter 5. P...; notes. SIPRI Yearbook 2004: Armaments, Disarmaments and International Security. Oxford, Oxford University Press. 2004.

This chapter concerns the nexus between justice and peace in post-conflict societies, to hold accountable those responsible for committing atrocities and grave crimes during armed conflicts, so as to enable a more sustainable peacebuilding process. It relates to experiences in post-war societies such as South Africa, Rwanda and Argentina, placing the significant developments in formal institution building within the sphere of post-conflict justice. In this setting, the paper discusses the background and development of the International Criminal Court (ICC), besides other forms of courts such as the Special Court for Sierra Leon, Extraordinary Chambers of Cambodia and the domestic Iraqi Special Tribunal and how they provide post-conflict justice. At the end, the paper draws on the debate on international involvement and the delicate balance between resource constraints and symbolic justice that ensure optimum and appropriate levels of punishment.

- 34. The World Bank Group.** *Urban Development: Upgrading urban communities: Cities without Slums*. Washington D.C., 2002. 1p. [Source – <http://www.worldbank.org>; accessed 10 January 2006].

An action plan to address the issue of slums in cities, this programme focuses on upgrading the most squalid, unhealthy and often vulnerable urban environments – slums and squatter settlements in Asia, Africa and Latin America. It aims to improve the basic services for slum dwellers, targeted to change their lives. The action plan constitutes the following interventions:

- Challenging donors, governments and the slum communities to take immediate action to improve the lives of slum dwellers in two phases, by the year 2005 and in 2020;
- Increasing the Bank slum upgrading investments as a central trust of the new urban strategy;
- Investing in global knowledge/learning and capacity building in the upgrading of slums.

The Bank and UNCHS (Habitat) have taken the first step to create a framework for global partnership, by initiating 'Cities Alliance' a major alliance of cities and their development partners, including regional development banks and other UN agencies such as UNDP, UNICEF and ILO. Within the Bank's poverty-based strategies for the next millennium, this action plan was endorsed at the Millennium Summit of the U.N⁹.

1.3 Gender

- 35. Anderson Mary B. [and] Howarth, Ann M. et al.** *A Framework for People-oriented Planning in Refugee Situations, Taking Account of Women, Men and Children: A Practical Tool for Refugee Workers.* UNHCR, Geneva. December 1992. 48p.; notes.

A training manual designed to assist humanitarian workers for participatory, rehabilitation programmes, according to the UNHCR policy on refugees and the internally displaced. This provides a framework for analysing the economic and socio-cultural factors underlying a refugee community which can influence the success of planned activities. It also highlights gender relations to help the workers target their programmes more effectively, in order to ensure that women and girls are not marginalised.

- 36. Hasci, Naima.** *Bricks, Biscuits and Barrels of Pigs' feet: Liberian Women Refugees and Credit schemes.* P.20-22. RPN Refugee Participation Network. No.17, August 1994.

This news article cites the case of women returnees affected by the civil war in Liberia. Having completed skills training in micro-business management,

9. U.N. Millennium Summit, New York, 6-8 September 2000.

they became members of a credit scheme for micro-entrepreneurs. The returnees, supported by UNIFEM and International Rescue Committee (IRC) during their transition from relief to development, showed a keen interest to participate in non-traditional skills training programmes, such as carpentry and building construction, which indicates the changing gender roles and women's enhanced economic participation in a post-conflict society.

- 37. International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies [IFRCRC].** *Gender Issues: Getting the balance right.* P.35. International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies Annual Report 1997. Geneva.

Poor women are provided with loans for self-help projects, vocational training by the Lao[s] Red Cross, Vietnam, which helps them to strengthen their local communities and become self-reliant. While being given the opportunity to begin small-scale enterprises through credit facilities, they receive training in business skills to manage their own ventures. The project is implemented with the partnership of the Lao Women's Union that has a network to reach rural, poor women.

- 38. Korn, David A.** *Strategies and Solutions: Post conflict Reconstruction.* P.119-121. Exodus within Borders: An introduction to the crisis of Internal Displacement. Washington D.C., Brookings Institute Press. 1999.

Women constitute a large proportion of displaced populations, as well as heads of households and sole caretakers of their families. Intrinsically, they need skills training and income generating activities beyond traditional skills, in which women have proven their capabilities. UNHCR, UNIFEM, UNICEF and NGOs have incorporated women in 'quick-impact' reintegration projects, as equal to men in all aspects. This part of the text highlights development programmes in post-conflict societies, specifically for women with dependent children. However, the scope for women's income generating programmes has to be widened to give access to training and employment opportunities.

- 39. Lautze, Sue [and] Hammond, John.** *Coping Mechanisms, Capacity Building and Dependency: An introduction to Basic Concepts.* P.2-3. Coping with Crisis; Coping with Aid: Capacity Building, Coping Mechanisms and Dependency, Linking Relief and Development. New York, United Nations. December 1996.

This paper, based on the experience of the UN humanitarian agencies with Rwandan refugees in Zaire and the Great Lakes region observes that the displaced women from farming communities have reduced their production and depend more on storage techniques to sustain their income levels. Further, women refugees when living in settlements for long periods took to alcohol production using the grain provided as relief. This case study draws on women's income generating activities in displacement that show a dual purpose of serving as a coping mechanism, as well as adapting to a new environment.

- 40. Owen, Margaret.** *Refugee Widows*. P.166 –177; notes. *A World of Widows*. London, Zed Books. 1996.

The author reviews the socio-economic conditions of women refugees as widows, displaced from their home countries, losing the breadwinner and struggling to cope with material losses, as well as their new role as heads of household. Cases are cited on their psycho-social health condition, gender-based abuse faced and problems of displacement/repatriation. In conclusion, the volume places emphasis on the special needs of refugee women, in terms of rehabilitation and resettlement, in particular, physical/social security. Sensitisation of social workers and authorities towards widowhood is an important element underscored in this monograph.

- 41.** *Solidarity Among Refugee Women*. P.12-13. RPN [Refugee Participation Network]. Issue 3. November 1998.

Co-operative activities and craft production are regular features of refugee camps/settlements in many parts of the world. This newsletter provides information on women's self-help groups in refugee and displacement conditions, where they aim to generate income by selling their products through co-operative sales outlets and decreasing their dependency on relief measures, while providing support for each other within the camps and nurturing the culture of their homeland. This article reports case studies from the Nadjeh Association in Lebanon, Refugee Women's Group in Papua New Guinea and Women's Clubs in UNHCR settlements in Uganda.

- 42. Sorensen, Brigitte.** *Women and Post-conflict Resolution*. P.68. *The War-torn Societies Project*. Geneva, United Nations. June 1998. (Occasional Paper. No.3).

Sorensen acknowledges women's contribution to the rebuilding of societies and nations 'recovering' from armed strife, highlighting the economic and

socio-political aspects of reconstruction through a gendered framework. The paper discusses the influence of such reconstruction on stereotypical gendered roles during conflict. It notes that programmes launched by international humanitarian agencies offering skills training and income generating activities for displaced/returnee women, stress the importance of gender equality and equal access for women's participation.

- 43. Turshen, Meredith.** *Women's War Stories*. P.1-26. What do Women do in Wartime: Gender and Conflict in Africa. Eds. Meredith Turshen *et al.* London, Zed Books. 1998.

This sub-section relates to the 'new' socio-economic role of women in wartime societies, where war and displacement have changed their status from housewives to breadwinners.

Reports show that "the women have vowed never to give up this change, and never to revert to the status of being 'owned or inherited', or being recognised as mothers/housewives without having any property, or freedom of movement".

- 44. UNHCR.** *Refugee Women and Girls: Surviving Violence and Neglect*. P.60. The State of the World's Refugees: In Search of a Solution. Geneva. 1995.

This section draws in worldwide surveys on refugee situations where more than 30% of households are headed by women with a change in the traditional, sexual division of labour. In the course of meeting the multiple demands of family members, women undergo many forms of exploitation, such as sacrifices on the limited supply of food, and negligence of their own health. While seeking social welfare, she is identified by the husband's name, and often, vulnerable to gender-specific exploitation in return to the basic needs. It is noteworthy, that within the same refugee population, there is a marked difference in terms of age, education, social status, assets, and family size/composition when providing social welfare. The report also places importance on considering women's reproductive/sexual health as a component of refugee health care.

- 45. UNHCR.** *Women in War-torn Societies*. P.160-161. The State of the World's Refugees: A Humanitarian Agenda. Oxford, Oxford University Press. 1997.

Bosnian Women's Initiative (BWI) was established by UNHCR in the post-conflict period of 1996, for women refugees/returnees in the war-torn societies of Bosnia, who required a better access to vocational, skills training and literacy programmes, as well as banking and credit facilities. This programme encompasses:

- Income generating projects (eg: The Gorazde Cow Bank which provides cows to women to start their own dairy farming);
- Rehabilitation projects with counselling.

BWI aims to address the legal and socio-political issues of women whose spouses are from other ethnic groups. Women's groups are given legal/advisory services on issues related to land, property, employment and access to pensions. A similar programme was launched in Croatia for displaced, widowed, elderly and sick women.

Administered by the UNHCR in Rwanda, the Rwanda Women's Initiative (RWI), with state collaboration was channelled through several women's organisations. The projects are on income generating activities, such as brick-making and tailoring, targeting widows, women heads of households, single mothers, victims of sexual violence and foster families. Legal training is provided to handle land and property disputes of women who are sole providers for their families.

- 46. UNICEF.** *Displaced Women: The Key Issues*. P.12-24. The Gender Dimension of Internal displacement: Concept Paper and Annotated Bibliography. Prp. Judy A. Benjamin and Kadija Fancy. [s.l.], Office of the Emergency Programmes Working Paper Series. New York, 1998.

This section of the report acknowledges the participatory activities of women in refugees camps as "the greater the involvement of internally displaced women in planning, designing and monitoring of programmes, the less likely that abuse and exploitation will occur". Accordingly, women refugees are involved at different levels in the decision-making process, which helps them to access a fair share of basic needs and other resources, participate in relief programmes and achieve societal goals. Gendered participation also enhances women's health status towards better self-esteem and self-confidence.

- 47. UNICEF.** *Women in Transition: The Monee Project*. Florence (Italy). 1999. (Regional Monitoring Report No.6). 16p.

This report explores social participation of women from Eastern and Central Europe and the former Soviet Union, where the impact of armed strife and displacement have inhibited their social mobilisation. In a transition society recovering from armed conflict, women's NGOs show varied strength and autonomy, and are active in the following areas:

- Promotion of income generation and entrepreneurship;
- Social services such as health and education;
- Activism in relation to gender based violence;
- Political concerns and rights.

Embarked by UNICEF the project aims to monitor the impact of the tremendous socio-economic transition in the 'new' nations struggling to cope with economic collapses and political unrest. The project draws attention to children, women and families across the region, keeping the interest of children ahead, while monitoring income inequality, child poverty, health, education, and the situation of children deprived of a family upbringing.

- 48. UNIFEM.** *Speaking Out: Women's Economic Empowerment in South Asia*. Ed. Marilyn Carr *et al.* New Delhi. June 1996. 56p.; notes.

This concerns the experience of South Asian NGOs that mobilise rural, poor women for capacity building and empowerment. Case studies from women's organisations illustrate how grassroots women gained access/control over economic resources, which in turn led to socio-economic changes within the family, community and beyond. It also places women's social participation and their potentials of 'institution-building', towards solidarity, self-autonomy and financial self-reliance at community levels.

1.4 Children

- 49. Boyden, Jo.** *Social Healing in War-affected and Displaced Children*. Oxford, Refugee Studies Centre. 14p.; biblio.; [Source – <http://www.asylumsupport.info/publications>; accessed 3 January 2006].

Programmes of child protection in situations of armed conflict often show shortcomings in their implementation due to poor management, lack of expertise as well as problems in conceptualising child and childhood in the absence of valid empirical and theoretical information. This paper focuses on children affected by armed conflict and other forms of political violence, considering some of the ideas and assumptions underlying the

convention perspectives of 'childhood'. The paper draws on various concepts of childhood, its diversities and social construction where children in different socio-economic settings are likely to experience very different kinds of childhood, leading to major problems in their safety and resilience in time of conflict. Clearly, family survival strategies in war zones often place children in abandonment, sale or conscription. Such children are expelled from the domestic sphere in order to reduce the economic burden on the family, to generate income as heads of households or create political alliances that are critical for economic or physical security. Drawing examples on these situations worldwide, the paper aims to assess the implications of recent psycho-social research on children, calling for a review of both children and child-centred emergency interventions.

- 50. Harell-Bond, Barbara.** *Are Refugee Camps Good for Children?* Cairo, American University. August 2000. 12p.; notes. (Working Paper No.29). [Source – <http://www.jha.ac>; accessed 17 January 2006].

Harell-Bond reviews the socio-economic conditions prevailing in refugee camps and the impact on children residing in the camps. She notes that conditions in the camps include acute shortage of basic needs such as food, water and clothing, with limited access to space. While exploring the origin and history of refugee camps in African countries and the UNHCR approaches to protecting the rights of refugees and the internally displaced, the author points out the issue of childcare and protection within a camp environment, in terms of the socio-psychological impact on their development and well-being. While drawing examples from refugee settlements in African civil wars, in particular, the Guinea-Bissan Liberation War, the author observes that the refugees show no evidence of malnutrition, discrimination or harassment from the local population, with freedom of movement and access to settle their disputes in the local 'courts'. At the end, the paper questions as to whose interest refugee camps serve, and what are the alternatives against the powerful bureaucratic and institutional interests developed in keeping the camps on dependant relief.

- 51. UNICEF.** *The Root Cause of Exclusion. P....; charts; notes.* State of the World's Children 2006. New York. 2006.

This section of the report highlights the root causes for the exclusion of children in all countries and communities, from access to essential goods

and services such as health care, water and sanitation, vaccines and schools. In the poorest countries, children are most at risk of dropping out of primary and secondary schools, and lack of access to basic needs. Armed conflict and poor governance increase the risk of children and young adults in poverty to be recruited as child soldiers where they are denied education, protection, access to health care and other needs. In situations of conflicts, children are subjected to violence, exploitation and sexual abuse. Children living with their families can become victims of conflict due to the destruction of physical infrastructure, strains on health care, interrupted education, lack of basic needs supplies and dangers caused by land mines. The section also provides illustrations on the status of children in poverty and conflict, shedding light on the countries with weak policy/institutional frameworks that make children vulnerable to conflict.

52. UNICEF. *State of the World's Children 2005: "Childhood under Threat"*. New York. December 2004. 160p.; tables; ill.; notes.

More than half the world's children suffer from extreme deprivations due to poverty, war and HIV/AIDS, conditions that affect their childhood and hinder national development at large. This report offers an analysis of the basic deprivation which powerfully influences childhood development, in terms of lack of access to adequate shelter, sanitation, safe water, health care services, schooling, food needs and information. While acknowledging that extreme poverty is one of the most devastating effects of civil war, the report notes that there is a greater proportion of wars within countries, rather than between nations. As such, children in conflict situations experience the following problems:

- Abduction/conscription as child soldiers;
- Forced to witness violence and killings;
- Orphaned by armed conflicts;
- Targets of sexual abuse.

The report emphasises that, in settings where conflicts aggravate the existing poverty situation, there is a need for greater global concern and investment in post-conflict societies to ensure a stable and steady transition to development. While concluding, the report emphasises that "bridging the gap between the ideal childhood and the realities experienced by half the world's children is a matter of choice".

- 53. United Nations General Assembly.** *Effects of Poverty, Conflict, Domestic Violence among Main Topics of Discussion: As Third Committee takes up Children's Rights Issue.* New York. 14 October 2005. 9p. (Doc. No. GA/SHC/3822).

This media release concerns the effect of poverty and civil conflict, on children as discussed in the Third Committee¹⁰, in promotion and protection of the rights of the child. It focuses on the newly proposed definition of poverty as "the poverty [that] children experience includes spiritual and emotional dimensions". The report comprises statements and discussions regarding child protection in macro-level plans such as Poverty Reduction Strategies (PRS) and implementing critical programmes for children that impose challenges in many countries due to weak institutional capacity, budgetary constraints, conflicts and instability. It concludes that creating high-powered national children's councils, building capacity of national child agencies and working with parliamentarians and civil society to promote child-centred budgets could rectify the issue.

1.5 Youth and Adolescents

- 54. Hachchethu, Krishna.** *The Maoist Uprising in Nepal.* P.151-165; notes. *Strengthening Cooperation and Security in South Asia*¹¹. Ed. Farooq Sobhan. Dhaka, The University Press Ltd. 2004. (Post 9/11).

Nepal, under the Maoist insurgency, has witnessed socio-economic devastation, underdevelopment and poverty at large. This paper concentrates on the politico-ideological dimensions of a youth uprising, exploring the background to the Maoist Party, expansion of the insurgency and the state inability to deal with the crisis. Conditions of unstable politics, frequent government changes, politicisation of the police force, non-credible nature of political parties and the lack of civil control over armed forces are some of the key factors that account for the growing strength of insurgency. The paper places suggestions to resolve the conflict, by means of constitutional changes in a democratic environment, and includes comments from the seminar participants.

10. Sixth U.N. General Assembly, Third Committee, 15th Meeting (AM).

11. *Strengthening Cooperation and Security in South Asia: Post 9/11, Dhaka, 1-2 July & 23-24 September 2003.*

55. **Narain, Nidhi.** *The Kashmir Problem*. P.93-110; tables; ref.; annex. Strengthening Cooperation and Security in South Asia¹². Ed. Farooq Sobhan. Dhaka, The University Press Ltd. 2004. (Post 9/11).

In this paper, Narain elaborates on the historical background and dynamics of the Kashmir conflict which has given rise to youth militancy and an armed struggle. While providing a brief account of the various militant organisations, in terms of their ideologies, the paper delves into the socio-economic impact of the conflict in Jammu and Kashmir that has devastated infrastructure at all levels, with underdevelopment in agriculture, horticulture, floriculture and animal husbandry. The region has not developed the capacity to absorb investments and generate employment, thus creating a large proportion of unemployed youth, the raw material for militancy. On the social front, the long-term conflict has produced a population, mostly women and children subjected to forced displacement, violence, gender abuse, chronic malnutrition and ill-health, besides war widows and orphans. The paper is followed by comments from the participants, calling for a 'result oriented' dialogue between India and Pakistan as a vital element in the peace process.

56. *Report of the Regional Workshop on Youth and Poverty in Southeast Asia, Yogyakarta (Indonesia), 2-4 August 2004*. 8p.; annex. [Source – <http://www.un.org>; accessed on 9 March 2006]

The report of this regional forum aims to analyse the socio-economic conditions of youth in the region to design action programmes on the poverty reduction of young adults. The objectives of the workshop are to:

- Discuss and define indicators and evaluation tools that measure global poverty among young people in the age group 15-24 years¹³;
- Explore the salient characteristics of young people in poverty within the region and possible pro-poor growth interventions to reduce the numbers in poverty;
- Enhance skills of the participants in implementing policies/programmes for youth to combat poverty, with special reference to education, training and capacity building of young men and women.

12. Ibid.

13. Chapter 3 of World Youth Report 2003, published by United Nations, New York.

The report outlines the proceedings of the forum, along with a summary of deliberations where the participants from various countries presented their views on the eradication of youth-related poverty, and the promotion of development of adolescents/young adults. At the end, the document provides follow-up actions on poverty strategies for youth development, dissemination of information, action-oriented research policy-making and programming for action.

- 57. Sheng, Yap Kioe.** *Youth and Urban Conflict in Southeast Asian Cities*. P.37-52; tables; biblio. Youth, Poverty and Conflict in Southeast Asian Countries. Ed. Lisa M. Hanley *et al.* Washington D.C., Woodrow International Centre for Scholars. 2004.

This conference paper concerns the dynamics of the growing youth population in cities, increase in urban poverty and potential for conflicts created by these phenomena. In this, Sheng pin-pointed that Southeast Asian countries differ among themselves in their culture, political systems and levels of economic development, besides socio-political, religious and demographic aspects, all of which have major impacts on youth in development. He draws on concepts of urbanisation, poverty, youth and conflict illustrated with statistics, shedding light on urban crimes and violence in the context of youth in poverty. Clearly, the rapid economic growth in urbanisation creates a large gap between professed norms/values based on a traditional culture of family values, leadership and hierarchy. This causes a dilemma among youth, in particular, the rural/urban economic migrants. The paper calls for developing agencies to pay special attention to societies in transition from a centrally planned economy to a free-market one, where governments lack the capacity to cope with the rapid growth of urban population and the economy created by 'incomplete urbanisation'.

- 58. United Nations.** *World Youth Report 2005: Young People Today, and in 2015*. New York. 1 October 2005. 208p.; tables; notes.

An official report of the U.N. General Assembly, this document stresses that, too often, youth policy is divided by negative stereotypes of young people, including those on delinquency, drug abuse and violence; the fact that young people are a positive force for development is often forgotten. In this context, the volume provides information on the following aspects:

- Youth in global economy – young adults living in poverty;

- Youth in civil society, focusing on the emergence of a media-driven youth culture;
- Youth at risk, in terms of armed conflicts.

The findings of this report shed light on poverty, education, employment, environment, juvenile delinquency, girls/young women, participatory decision making, HIV/AIDS, as well as conflict, where youth are engaged disproportionately. Evidently, with regard to the international framework to protect minors and prevent their engagement in armed conflict situations, there is hardly an improvement on the ground. In end, the report provides recommendations for a renewed commitment to the goals of the World Programme of Action for Youth in 2000, that provides a policy framework and practical guidelines for national action and international support to improve the situation of youth.

59. United Nations. *Youth in Extreme Poverty: Dimensions and Country Responses*. P.73-92; tables; ref. New York, World Youth Report 2003.

This chapter of the report provides definitions on concepts of youth and poverty, and estimates the number of young people in extreme poverty worldwide. They are based on indicators used to measure the progress made towards poverty eradication within the framework of MDGs. Evidence is then examined to determine whether poverty is more likely to be concentrated among youth. PRSPs are used to help identify whether and how youth poverty is being addressed. The chapter concludes with an assessment of reasons for the likely under-representation of youth in the country-level poverty statistics and policy initiatives are examined.

The World Youth Report 2003 provides an overview of the global situation of young people, on priority areas identified by the World Programme of Action for Youth (WPAY)¹⁴ and addresses some of the newer issues that were later identified as additional priorities for youth¹⁵.

60. *Youth and the State of the World*. [s.l.]. 4p.; ref. [Source- <http://www.advocatesforyouth.org>; accessed on 9 March 2006].

14. Adopted by U.N. General Assembly in 1995.

15. Adopted by the United Nations ECOSOC in 2003.

This fact sheet reflects the themes of the World Programme of Action for Youth, that acknowledges the priority areas of concern for adolescents and young adults as hunger, poverty, education, employment, health, environment, drug abuse, juvenile delinquency, leisure time activities, girls/young women and social participation. Evidently, health, in particular, sexual/reproductive health and rights are basically linked to these priorities. The document stresses the need for increased access by youth to health services, quality information and education regarding sexuality, besides the participation of young people in policy making and programmes related to sexual/reproductive health. Violence is a major cause of death of young adults, as political instability and conflict make them vulnerable. Violence and conflict affect them by interrupting schooling, disrupting of basic health services and inflicting trauma. Girls and young women in conflict situations are prone to sexual violence, forced sexual servitude and human trafficking for such services.

61. *Youth, Poverty and Blood: The Lethal Legacy of West Africa's Regional Warriors*. Human Rights Watch. Vol.17, No 5(A). April 2005. 69p.; notes. [Source- <http://www.hrw.org>; accessed on 9 March 2006].

The findings of this report are based on in-depth interviews held with former combatants who collectively represent armed forces, including rebel insurgencies and governments. They had been active since 1989 within Sierra Leone, Liberia, Cote D'Ivoire and Guinea. As young fighters mostly, abducted and trained as child combatants, they view war as mainly an economic opportunity, despite of physical hardship, forced labour and drug abuse. As combatants, they had committed rape, abduction, mutilation and murder. The persons interviewed admitted that they had been involved in looting and pillage of civilian property and benefited economically using the money for payment of rent and school, medical fees for their extended families and to engage in small trading. They also pointed out the inseparable link between the level of economic deprivation and the continuing cycles of war crimes in the region. The report also concerns reintegration programmes for ex-combatants, in particular, the U.N. sponsored Sierra Leone Disarmament, Demobilisation & Reintegration (DDR) programmes, concluding that the deep rooted issues which gave rise to the conflict, economic corruption, weak rule of law, extreme poverty and inequitable distribution of the vast natural resources, still remain unaddressed. Addressing these problems requires a accountability at all levels, including the combatants, recruiters, arms dealers, state and non-

state actors and the government. Improving the deteriorated socio-economic conditions is vital for social change, a long-term goal which can be achieved by sustained political will, as well as by the efforts of governments and the international community.

1.6 Employment and Livelihoods

62. **GTZ.** *Guidelines for Impact Monitoring of Economic and Employment Promotion Projects with Special Reference to Poverty Reduction Impacts: Why do Impact Monitoring?* Prp. Martina Vahlhaus [and] Thomas Kuby. Eschborn, GTZ. March 2001. 37p.; notes; ill. (Part I).

These guidelines are developed with special emphasis on poverty reduction, with an aim to help close the gap between demands and realities in monitoring the impacts of economic/employment projects launched for impoverished communities. Developed in a participatory process by the working group in the sector project entitled 'Poverty Reduction through Economic & Employment Promotion' (EEP), the guidelines provide a comprehensive and systematic description on how to develop a participatory impact monitoring system. Definitions to relevant terms and methodological steps needed for structuring/implementing the monitoring process are included in this manual.

How to Introduce and Carry out Impact Monitoring: Tips, Methods and Instruments Strengthening Cooperation and Security in South Asia. Prp. Martina Vahlhaus. Eschborn. March 2001. 73p.; notes; append. (Part II).

This manual, included in the above document describes, with examples from day-to-day work of projects in the area of EEP, and presents a broad range of tools to help project monitors to implement/enforce poverty-related impact monitoring.

63. **Graham, Jennifer [and] Sol, Naomi.** *Governance, Conflict and Institutional Reform.* P.1-20. Rethinking Governance, Social conflict and Livelihood Choices : Stories from Prieto Diaz, Philippines. [Source – <http://dlc.dlib.indiana.edu>; accessed on 16 March 2006].

This is a case study on the issue of governance, livelihood choices and social conflict concerning the fishing community in a coastal province of Philippines. The paper explores the role of social networks, including

relationships between traditional power holders and fisher folk using banned fishing gears, in perpetuating conflict and unsustainable resource use. A local NGO working in the province in collaboration with the local government authority initiated a CBCRM¹⁶ programme that achieved many gains in resource conservation. However, this resulted in many a social conflict and political upheaval. The paper analyses the decisions and actions of the municipal authorities, in the process of eradicating certain types of illegal fishing gears. Clearly, poor governance had manipulated local conflicts for political advantage, by promoting illegal fishing methods which cause a reverse in the many gains achieved through a highly effective programme. The authors emphasise that good governance is based on understanding the existing social networks and institutionalised relationships that foster sustainable resource management and greater social equity.

64. Mathew, Richards. *Sustainable Livelihoods, Environmental Security and Conflict Mitigation: Four cases in South Asia.* [s.l]. February 2005. 9p.; biblio. (Poverty, Equity and Rights in Conservation Working Paper Series). [Source-<http://www.iucn.org>: accessed on 17 March 2006].

This study documents the critical need to address resource rights in terms of livelihood security and poverty-oriented initiatives. Case studies are provided from the wetlands in Nepal, forest areas in Pakistan and a group of villages in India. The study clearly reveals that poor people who are dependent on forest or wetland resources for their survival do have some statutory and customary rights to those resources. Nevertheless, they are fairly and easily displaced and denied access to resources, with little or no compensation. This is an easy task for the authorities concerned, as the poor find that the court system is too expensive and often corrupt to make their case outside their own community. Also, their rights to access natural resources may be embedded in more than one legal system, leading to considerable confusion, in terms of authority and legal producers. The author acknowledges that this study had not yielded a simple solution towards addressing poverty, rights and security. Nonetheless, it provides a clear picture on which rights really matter and how they should be described and protected. This requires a significant input from the local right-bearers, and the rights should be reconciled

16. Community Based Coastal Resource Management.

with natural/ecological objectives and imperatives. In conclusion, the paper provides a follow-up to the issue using analytical and programmatic tools, in order to strengthen local resource rights and reconcile these with conservation practices.

- 65. Ohlsson, Leif.** *Livelihood Conflicts: Linking Poverty and Environment as Causes of Conflict*. Stockholm, SIDA. November 2000. 15p.; ref.

Poverty is often caused by environmental scarcity of arable land and water resources resulting in loss of livelihoods. This report observes that in many recent civil wars the major cause of conflict is the loss of livelihood, which lowers the self-esteem of young people, in particular men in patriarchal societies. Loss of livelihoods in subsistence agriculture, makes young women assume the role of 'bread-winner' to provide for their dependents and those vulnerable to various forms of exploitations. Evidently, in developing countries loss of livelihoods due to scarcity of resources and failure to meet the household needs creates opportunities for powerful political forces, which ultimately leads to social conflicts. Competition for scarce resources such as land and water are known to cause many a civil war. In the case of countries that pass through a crucial transition period between 'agriculture-dependency' to urban economic growth, this is particularly true. The paper argues that a great and growing scarcity of healthy, productive eco-systems in the world today seems to co-exist with an equally great and untapped asset made up of young men and women who have suffered livelihood losses due to environmental destruction or unsustainable agriculture. Combining these two significant facets on poverty and environment offers a potential for conflict prevention, poverty elimination and environmental reconstruction.

- 66. Unruh, Jon D.** *Post-conflict Land Tenure: Using a Sustainable Livelihoods Approach*. [s.l], FAO. 2004. 352p; notes. Livelihood Support Program Working Paper Series No. 18: Access to Natural Resources Sub-Programme. [Source – <http://www.fao.org>; accessed on 17 March 2006].

This working paper addresses the application of sustainable livelihoods approach to access land and land administration in post-conflict situations. Based on experiences of land tenure projects – policy and research in post-conflict settings, the paper reflects on specific cases in Somalia, Mozambique, Zambia, Madagascar, Saudi Arabia and Peru, where the sustainable livelihood approach focuses on small holders, on post-conflict

tenurial realities faced by rural producers. It provides substantive grounding and relevance from literature published by academics, governments, donors and NGOs, articulating on how customary law tenure systems function in post-conflict scenarios, and the intersection between this reality and the reduced capacity of the formal system. This helps to explore how the approach would be able to contribute towards resolving issues associated with land access in such environments. The paper provides lessons learned, along with considerations of the sustainable livelihoods approach to post-conflict societies. It also highlights some of the primary, critical issues faced in the situation so as to tailor both post-conflict assessment and the approach to post-conflict situations.

CHAPTER TWO

SRI LANKA

2.1 Rural and Urban Poor

2.1.1 Context

- 67. Asia-Pacific Development Centre on Disabilities (APCD).** *Current Situation of Persons with Disabilities*. 17p.; tables. Country Profile: Sri Lanka. [s.l]. [Source – <http://www.apcdproject.org>; accessed 18 January 2006].

The Protection of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act of Sri Lanka (No.28, 1996) defines disability as “any person who, as a result of any deficiency in his/her physical or mental capabilities, whether congenital or not, is unable by him/herself wholly or partly, to access the necessities of life”. This web document, while providing the definition, includes disability due to armed conflict among other categories used to identify disabled persons. Evidently, the National Disabilities Policy (August 2002) constitutes strategies for health, vocational training for employment and poverty alleviation of the disabled which is applicable to all disabled, including those affected by armed conflict. The National Plan of Action for the Disabled calls for a holistic approach of the issue, involving community-based rehabilitation. With the collaboration of NGOs and the private sector, the rehabilitation programme is launched by the Ministry of Social Welfare, involving village officials, community members, trained volunteers and others at grass roots level. Two major projects – Fridso Project for the Disabled Children and Basic Needs Sri Lanka are discussed here.

The document explores the role of the Ministry of Women’s Empowerment and Social Services on policy formulation/implementation, as well as guidelines, laws and work programmes for the disabled. In this context, the National Council for Persons with Disabilities and the Ministries of Labour, Health and Tertiary Education and Training carry out the work programmes. In keeping with the Act, the social services include provision of a welfare package through the Samurdhi Programme for the poor and disabled, with medical rehabilitation facilities provided at Ragama Rehabilitation Hospital. The document also draws on efforts of ‘self-help’ by organisations of persons with disabilities and related family/parents

associations, which includes women's groups that assist disabled, poor women.

- 68. Asian Development Bank (ADB).** *Sri Lanka: The Efforts at Poverty Alleviation*. P. 385-390; notes. Rural Poverty in Developing Asia. Ed. M.G. Quibria. Manila. 1994. (Vol. I : Bangladesh, India & Sri Lanka).

Well-being of the poor is an important objective in the development strategies of all governments, manifested through social welfare programmes which have a multi-dimensional impact on poor, marginalised communities. This chapter explores the history of social welfare programmes in Sri Lanka in the light of the rural development policies. Statistics on social indicators are provided, in relation to food, health and education programmes, with special reference to Janasaviya Programme as a tool towards poverty alleviation. The programme has the 'twin-objective' of:

- Closing the nutritional gap of the poor, by providing a substantial grant for consumption;
- Increasing income-earning capacity and productivity, to enable them to move out of state charity.

The report acknowledges the success of this programme which brought the problem of poverty and its eradication within a socio-political agenda, while facing strong financial implications.

- 69. Bastian, Sunil [and] Gunetilleke, Neranjana et al.** *Working Elephant or Perehera Elephant? An ex-post impact evaluation of the Regional Rural Development Project [RRDP]*. Kandy. Colombo, Centre for Poverty Analysis. February 2005. 92p.; notes; ref.; annex. (Working Paper Series No. 4 – 2005).

A case study on the impact of rural development projects on communities, this report foresees village development as one of the enabling factors for decentralised development, identified because of its direct relevance to poverty among rural households. The report is a post-impact assessment of RRDP interventions in boosting productivity and incomes for its beneficiaries in Kandy District. The study shows that, the positive impact of the project at village level includes an improved dairy industry and economic infrastructure such as roadways, making a significant difference in the lives of poor communities and contributing to the overall

reduction of poverty witnessed in the district over the past decades. Besides, the study includes components of policy/institutional arrangements and enterprise promotion for decentralisation and provides conclusion in terms of the impact, relevance and sustainability of the project, as well as lessons learned. The RRDP Supported by BMZ ¹⁷, in the Kandy District was implemented from 1987 to 2000 by GTZ.

70. Centre for Poverty Analysis (CEPA). *Joint Initiative for Monitoring Development Trends in the Central Province (JIMOD)*. Colombo. February 2003. p...; tables; notes; annex.

This study attempts to provide answers to queries on the significant socio-economic changes that have occurred in urban, rural and estate areas of the Central Province during the past decade, main causative agents for such changes and future trends to be anticipated. The JIMOD design is made up of the following components:

- A sample household survey and participatory assessment in the 3 districts of the province;
- Regional socio-economic analysis, based on the available provincial data;
- A complementary mini-survey on enterprises, to comprehend the dynamics of the development process;
- Self-assessment on impact of projects/programmes.

As a case study applicable to other regions, the above research brought together researchers/practitioners at a Dialogue Workshop ¹⁸ which looked into ways of translating the research findings to feasible recommendations for projects/programmes in future.

71. Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations [FAO]. *Sri Lanka*. 7p. Special Programme for Food Security [SPFS]: Asia. [s.l]. [Source – <http://www.fao.org>; accessed on 10 November 2005].

The progress of poverty reduction in Sri Lanka is less than anticipated, where 25% of the population lives below poverty line, and of them 90%

17. German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development.

18. Dialogue Workshop, Colombo, 17 February 2003, organised by CEPA.

are rural communities engaged in agriculture related activities. The majority of poor households, predominantly small-scale farmers and land less labourers experience seasonal food shortage, as a result of irregular rainfall patterns and neglected irrigation infrastructure. The SPFS project aims to complement national strategies to achieve food security, and is implemented in 7 provinces to promote farming systems, on-farm water management in high lands and to improve agronomic measures and water management in paddy cultivation. Phase I of the project involves a participatory training and extension approach, in order to provide direct assistance to farmers' organisations to adopt new technologies. This web report, highlights the special programmes of SPSF – strengthening farmers' organisations and launching agro-sales centres managed by them, dairy development and empowering women in farm-related activities. In the backdrop of the 'ceasefire', the inclusion of Northern and Eastern Provinces is being considered, based on the improvement of security situation in these areas.

72. Glinskaya, Elena. *An Empirical Evaluation of Samurdhi Programme: Executive Summary.* [s.l], World Bank. 32p.; notes; ref.; tables. [Source – www.worldbank.org/research/inequality/June18Papers/; accessed on 9 November 2005].

A critical evaluation of the most recent and largest social welfare programme in Sri Lanka, the Samurdhi Programme which claims almost 1% of the GDP, conceived by the government to alleviate poverty and create opportunities for the disadvantaged, youth and women. The programme constitutes 3 major components:

- Provision of a consumption grant transfer as food stamps, to eligible households;
- Savings/credit programmes operated through the Samurdhi banks which facilitate credit for entrepreneurial/business development;
- Rehabilitation and development of community infrastructures through workfare and social development programmes ¹⁹.

19. Work for a specific minimum number of work units (measured in hours or output) in a job that is designated or approved by the welfare authority, to qualify for the basic welfare benefit.

This paper, while presenting an empirical evaluation using data from field surveys, places the benefits of the programme, effectiveness of the components and the impact on household welfare, as well as drawbacks with regards to its efficiency and sustainability to evaluate poverty.

73. Government of Sri Lanka. *Connecting to Growth: Sri Lanka's Poverty Reduction Strategy.* Colombo, Development Forum. June 2002. 92p.; notes; annex.

In the backdrop of 'ceasefire' to end the prolonged civil war, this document aims to redefine strategies for reducing poverty in all its dimensions. This poverty reduction strategy was prepared in consultation with a wide range of stakeholders – donors, NGOs, private sector and CSOs, based on an assessment of the extent, causes and consequences of poverty in the country. The central focus of the programme is to encourage and facilitate greater productive use of all resources for economic growth, where the PRS reflects the current economic reform programme of the state, and is subjected to redefinition and reform for achieving a higher economic growth rate. It defines the major pathways for a broad-based approach, with a detailed set of policy/programme interventions, through the following goals:

- Building a supportive macroeconomic environment;
- Reducing conflict-related poverty;
- Creating opportunities for the poor, to participate in economic growth;
- Investing in human resources;
- Empowering the poor and strengthening governance;
- Implementing effective monitoring/evaluation systems.

74. Government of Sri Lanka. *Sri Lanka: A Framework for Poverty Reduction.* [Colombo]. 70p.; notes; annex.; append. November 2000.

Sri Lanka has made significant gains in reducing poverty since independence. Yet, the national statistics show high levels of poverty. The progress made in poverty reduction in the early 1990's is slow, despite the anti-poverty programmes. Statistics show large regional variations, as well as disparities in urban, sub-urban, and rural poverty levels. This framework document places the lessons learned from 4 decades of anti-

poverty efforts in Sri Lanka. Supported with empirical evidence from case studies, programme reviews and field surveys, the report attempts to address the causes and effects of poverty in the country and highlights the efforts to create opportunities for the poor and social protection for marginalised groups and the war-affected people. In this context, suggestions are provided to empower and mobilise the impoverished, and to strengthen the governance, in terms of:

- Community participatory development;
- Decentralisation and devolution of power;
- Improving institutional governance;
- Making the law accessible to the poor;
- Efforts against gender discrimination, for women's empowerment;
- Redistributing capital to marginalised groups (eg. war victims, urban ultra-poor, social outcasts, plantation workers).

At the end, the volume discusses the major measures necessary to transform the policies and strategies for a pro-poor agenda, into short/medium term actions for effective social protection/services.

75. Government of Sri Lanka, Department of Census and Statistics. *Information on Building Units by District and D.S. Division.* [Colombo]. 2001. 6p.; tables; charts. (Census of Population and Housing – 2001).

The purpose of this handbook is to serve the demand for information on building units, in particular, housing in Sri Lanka. Based on the census of population and statistics, the building units are enlisted under categories of housing units, collective living quarters, institutions and non-housing units. While providing a definition to a housing unit as “a place of dwelling of human beings, separated from other dwelling places and one that has a separate entrance”, it oversees living quarters as “a place where two or more unrelated persons share common living arrangements”. The book provides a district-wise, percentage distribution of the housing units and others, excluding statistics from Mannar, Mullaitivu and Kilinochchi where the protracted civil war did not permit data collection. This information is a helpful source to compare the levels of housing/facilities in rural, impoverished areas, plantation sector, conflict-affected districts (of Batticaloa and Trincomalee) and the ‘border’ areas, with the rest of the country.

- 76. Gunatilaka, Ramani [and] Williams, Tushara.** *The Integrated Rural Development Programme [IRDP] in Sri Lanka: Lessons of Experience for Poverty Reduction.* Colombo, Institute of Policy Studies. December 1999. 51p.; tables; notes; ref. (Research Studies: Poverty & Income Distribution Series No. 4).

This document provides lessons of experience from the IRDP in Sri Lanka, that had a direct bearing on the current policy initiative to reformulate macro-economic and sectoral policies to include a pro-poor perspective. In this context, the paper analyses the IRDP process, in terms of increasing productivity, incomes and employment among the poor, improving access to social welfare services and programme management/ implementation at the district level. The study finds that, although programme interventions made life a little more bearable for the poor, the gains were short-lived. While examining the reasons for this, the paper provides policy directions for future.

- 77. Gunatilaka, Ramani.** *Credit-based, Participatory Poverty Alleviation Strategies in Sri Lanka: What Have We Learnt?.* Colombo, Institute of Policy Studies (IPS). October 1997. 74p.; notes; ref.; append. (Poverty and Income Distribution Series No. 2).

The prime objective of this study is to evaluate some of the key credit-based, participatory poverty alleviation strategies implemented by the Government of Sri Lanka and NGOs in the country. It acknowledges the effects of social mobilisation on empowering the poor, such as community-based rural work programmes, as well as programmes in health and nutrition which have a significant impact on the beneficiaries. While examining how successful credit programmes are in reducing the vulnerability of poor households and in improving capital for micro enterprise development, the paper pays special attention to social services to poor communities, in terms of reducing the vulnerability of poor households through group savings/credit and the financial viability of pro-poor credit institutions which enable micro-enterprise development. In the end, the paper outlines the issues related to project management, placing best practices and suggestions to modify the programme design to long-term sustainability.

- 78. Gunatilaka, Ramani [and] Salih, Rozana.** *How Successful is the Samurghi's Savings and Credit Programme in Reaching the Poor?* Colombo, Institute of Policy Studies. November 1999. (Research Studies: Poverty and Income Distribution Series No.3).

The Samurdhi Programme is a new approach to poverty alleviation in Sri Lanka, replacing the Janasaviya Programme in the year 1995. Within the social welfare policy of the nation Samurdhi accounts for 15 percent of the social welfare budget. This study highlights the key issues of the programme's components, viz., group saving and intra-group credit, Samurdhi Bank Programme and the Credit for Micro-enterprise Development. These aim to provide consumption support to beneficiaries, reduce their vulnerability and provide the necessary capital to participate in the process of economic growth and to develop rural infrastructure through work-fare programmes. The primary objective to this research is to assess the socio-economic changes in the households of the beneficiaries, as catalysed by the savings and credit programme. In this context, the following components are addressed:

- Extent to which the programme has facilitated a culture of saving and credit among the participants;
- Dynamics and sustainability of the saving groups and banks;
- How far the programme has reduced the vulnerability of poor communities.

This study, while providing a critical evaluation of the socio-economic impact and sustainability of Samurdhi's micro-enterprise development and credit component (SASANA), attempts to answer the question on how successful the programme is in protecting the poor and promoting their socio-economic prospects.

79. Gunatilake, Herath M. [and] Gopalakrishnan, Chennat. *Proposed Water Policy for Sri Lanka: The Policy versus the Policy Process.* P.545-562; ref. International Journal of Water Resources Development. Vol. 18, No. 4. 1 December 2002. [Source – <http://taylorandfrancis.metapress.com>; accessed 16 January 2006].

This paper discusses a recent unsuccessful attempt to adopt a water policy for Sri Lanka. Evidently, the major weaknesses of the proposed policy are its donor-driven nature, top-down approach, lack of transparency, lack of historical and cultural perspectives, inadequate attention to environmental issues and inadequate safety nets. The paper summarises the major arguments against the policy document and analyses the perspectives of the critiques. It also examines two major aspects of the proposed policy—water pricing and tradable water rights,

using a comprehensive policy analysis framework. The major lesson learnt is the significance of participatory approaches in formulating water policies.

- 80. Gunetilleke, Neranjana.** *Review of Literature linking Macroeconomic Policies to Household Welfare in Sri Lanka.* Colombo, Institute of Policy Studies. March 2000. 33p.; notes; biblio. (Research Studies: MIMAP- Sri Lanka Series No. 2).

This review is an effort to explore the available literature in order to understand the process by which macroeconomic policies in post-1977 Sri Lanka affects the welfare of households. It seeks to understand the impact of the macro-policies directed at economic variables, such as inflation rates, budgetary deficit and balance of payment, on household welfare. The document briefs on macro economic adjustment policies during the period, with regards to poverty and social welfare during the period, to identify channels of transmission between macro-policy changes and household welfare. The concluding section of the paper discusses the extent to which the current literature succeeds in providing a base for identifying the channels and gaps, to understand the process of transformation by which macro-economic policies impact household welfare.

- 81. Gunetilleke, Neranjana [and] Abdul Cader, Azra.** *Urban Poverty in Sri Lanka.* Colombo, Centre for Poverty Analysis (CEPA). 2004. 12p.; tables; ref. (Poverty Brief 7 – 2004).

The urban poor have received little recognition as a special group that faces the dynamics and dimensions of poverty different from the national norms, i.e. rural poverty. This document presents an overview of urban poverty in Sri Lanka, in particular, metropolitan Colombo. The paper looks into the salient features of urban poverty and the forces that affect the poverty situation, highlighting critical policy and institutional issues that attempt to address the problem. While exploring the dynamics and dimensions of urban poverty, an outline of the programmes targeting the living conditions of the Under Served Settlements (USS) is provided. These include programmes on urban development and housing, sustainable townships, participatory improvement on USS, poverty reduction, basic services and health. The paper, while acknowledging the challenges faced in terms of legal/policy reforms to address urban poverty, identifies priority areas which have potential for immediate and successful intervention.

- 82. Gunewardena, Dileni.** *Improving Poverty Measurements in Sri Lanka.* Colombo, Centre for Poverty Analysis (CEPA). February 2004. 259p.; ill.; notes; index. (Study Series No.9 – 2005).

This study provides an overview of the poverty issues relevant to Sri Lanka's poverty measurement methodology and the poverty information system, with a focus on the strengths and weaknesses of the current status. While highlighting the economic dimensions of poverty and quantitative methods of data collection and analysis, the study reflects on the role of non-economic measures and qualitative poverty measurements through various approaches - monetary, capabilities, social exclusion and participatory. The study proposes a plan of action, in terms of proposals, on identifying user needs, poverty measurement, data collection and the poverty information system, as well as dissemination of the information.

- 83. International Development Research Centre (IDRC).** *IDRC in Sri Lanka.* [s.l]. 4p. [Source – <http://www.idrc.ca>; accessed on 3 November 2005].

Sri Lanka has traditionally been the most 'open' of South Asian economies. But, despite a large number of poverty alleviation programmes and the state's efforts to create economic growth, more than 25% of the population still lives in poverty. IDRC reviews the picture of poverty in the country and the challenges faced, in particular, the failure of micro-finance projects to generate employment. Within this context, a regional project entitled Micro Impact Macroeconomic and Adjustment Policies (MIMAP) aims to develop a long-term, anti-poverty strategy by assessing the impact which macroeconomic policies have had on the poor, and to help the economy adapt to changing global conditions. Phase II of this project seeks to improve programme targeting, designing and pilot-testing at low cost, sustainable community-based monitoring to enable the poverty alleviation programmes to react faster, and to study the impact of micro-finance on the programmes. This website provides links to IDRC supported health care projects in Sri Lanka, including those concerning malnutrition, as well as others on education, non-agricultural industries, public health and water management for rural settlements and economic policy monitoring of poverty.

- 84. International Labour Organisation (ILO).** *Distribution and Poverty [and] Overcoming Poverty.* P. 13-35; tables. Towards an Employment Strategy Framework: Country profile: Sri Lanka. [s.l]. 20....

Poverty has social, as well as economic dimensions, where consumption poverty covers economic aspects and social poverty includes nutrition, health, education and physical infrastructure. This chapter explores the poverty profile of Sri Lanka, with regards to the characteristics, needs and priorities of the poor from various districts, in particular, the dry zones and areas bordering the zones of civil war. Relating the impact of economic growth to the wages/income from self-employment of the poor, the volume brings out the strategic components of growth and poverty reduction, within the development objectives of the state as:

- Maintaining a stable macro-economic environment;
- Infrastructure development;
- Structural changes from a low-productive agriculture, to a higher productivity in manufacturing sector;
- Urbanisation to improve the ranks of the urban poor;
- Improving human resources and the labour market;
- Innovative environmental management;
- Institutional reform;
- Empowering and mobilising the poor through effective means;
- Strengthening the social protection system for vulnerable groups such as 'near-poor' households.

85. Jafferjee, Azra. *The role of International Financial Institutions in Sri Lanka.* Colombo, Centre for Poverty Analysis (CEPA). 2004. 12p.; tables; notes; ref. (Briefing Paper Series: Poverty Brief 9 – 2004).

This brief outlines the role and significance of international financial institutions (IFIs), with regard to their poverty-relevant, policy areas in Sri Lanka. The paper places case studies on the International Monetary Fund (IMF), World Bank and Asian Development Bank, selected on the significance of their financial volume, areas of intervention, levels of influence and policy implications upon poverty issues in the country. While highlighting their policy agendas, the paper provides an overview of their policy priorities against the policy framework of the institutions and that of the Government of Sri Lanka, in particular those that concern the social welfare sector. In this context, the paper provides a critique on the Samurdhi Poverty Alleviation Programme which is based on an IMF-induced policy reform.

- 86. Karunaratne, Mallika.** *Housing*. Colombo, International Centre for Ethnic Studies. 2002. 17p.; annex. (Institution Building for Devolution: Paper 5).

In Sri Lanka, the national objective of housing sector development focuses on “the overall improvement in the quality of housing and on the systematic settlement development with infrastructure and services necessary to reach the goal of improved quality of life for people”. This booklet sheds light on the basic needs for housing not only as a shelter, but to improve family health, welfare and elevate the standard of living. Besides the social benefits, investment in housing results in multiple economic gains, as production of good and services, as well as employment and income. The author reviews the Six Year Development Plan in Housing (1999-2005), identifying the thrust areas and strategies for housing sector development. A major strategy of the Plan is to implement housing assistance programmes for socially and economically disadvantaged groups. Concerning the administrative support for the devolution of power, the booklet outlines the role of the provincial council system in housing development programmes/projects. It recommends that, in the national goal of achieving improved living conditions for the rural poor, the provincial governments and RRAN²⁰ can jointly make efforts to meet the housing needs of the war-affected communities in the North of Sri Lanka, actively involving the beneficiaries or user groups.

- 87. Kuruppu, Sanjana.** *Poverty Issues in Southern Sri Lanka*. Colombo, Centre for Poverty Analysis (CEPA). 2005. 14p.; notes; tables; ref. (Briefing Paper Series: Poverty Brief 6 – 2004).

This document explores the characteristics of poverty in the southern region while placing the poverty indices and related aspects, impact chains, socio-economic indicators and the key trends and issues on development interventions in the region, the paper concentrates on the Districts of Moneragala and Hambantota, on the causes of poverty, the vulnerable groups and factors contributing to the persistence and/or reduction of poverty. It analyses the trends and challenges faced due to gaps in service provision and infrastructure development, and discusses the development policies and interventions, in particular, the Samurdhi Poverty Alleviation programme and its welfare measures to the

20. Rehabilitation and Resettlement Authority for the North.

impoverished people. The brief provides recommendations for advocacy on the following potential areas:

- Improvement of rural credit facilities;
- Ensuring equitable access to new technologies and markets;
- Infrastructure development;
- Small/micro-enterprise development;
- Optimisation of resources;
- A 'bottom-up' approach in policy planning.

88. Marga Institute. *An Analytical Description of Poverty in Sri Lanka.* Colombo. March 1981. 185p.; tables; maps.

This study aims to propose measures of poverty in terms of its objective standards, and to define a 'poverty line' according to the socio-economic conditions prevailing in the economic sectors and geographical zones of the country. The volume explores the socio-economic development and seeks to determine the absolute poverty line, viz., the level of income at which households were able to meet the minimum requirements of food as a basic nutritional norm, and the number of households in absolute poverty line, estimated in a sector-wise, zone-wise distribution. The latter part of the study pays attention to a poverty profile of 5 villages and in a community of plantation workers. The villages are located in different cultural-ecological regions, and the findings illustrate the varying nature of poverty, such as housing, income and education. Based on the information gathered, the study proceeds to identify the causes of poverty, marginalisation of the poorest households, constraints on their access to resources and characteristics of poverty to specific rural settings. At the conclusion, the research provides base-line data, to enable the formulation of poverty oriented programmes for rural communities.

89. Pigott, Marni. *The Formulation and Implementation of Housing Policy in Sri Lanka: The Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC) Origin and Implications of the "Million Houses Programme".* Geneva, ILO. 1986. 78p.; tables; map; biblio.

This report brings out the overall context of housing policy in Sri Lanka, implemented under the "Million Houses Programme" (MHP). The salient features of the policy are:

- Institutionalisation of self-help procedures, which rely on community participation in programme implementation;
- Implementation through a decentralised institutional structure which initiates development at local level, responding to the needs of the grass roots communities;
- Greater opportunities for employment of the skilled and poor communities.

The report, while briefing on the various measures adopted before 1977 and its impact on the supply/demand for housing, reviews the housing strategies since 1983, with specific reference to the programme and their impact on rural housing for poor communities. Evidently, the first component of MHP was the Rural Housing Sub-Programme which incorporates elements of self-help, targeting beneficiaries belonging to low-income groups, residents within the Gramodaya Mandalaya²¹, and persons not owning any permanent shelter, with a “visible index of self-help enterprises”, i.e. evidence of the collection/production of building material by the beneficiaries. The last section of the report concerns the performance of house-related institutions thereafter, and the regulation of housing policy and strategies developed under MHP and its implementation process.

90. Sandaratne, Nimal. *Livelihoods and Poverty in Sri Lanka*. Colombo, Centre for Poverty Analysis (CEPA). 2004. 11p.; ref.; (Poverty Brief 2 – 2004).

This document places features of the poverty profile in Sri Lanka, with specific reference to the agricultural sector and the impact of imports on food items. Concerning issues of food crop agriculture, which is dominated by paddy production, marketing the produce and agricultural credit facilities, the paper emphasises that co-operatives and farmer organisations have lost their significance with the liberalisation of trade. Further, consumer food subsidy is an integral part of the welfare package in Janasaviya/ Samurdhi Poverty Alleviation programmes. Nevertheless, though these programmes assisted some of the very poor in obtaining their basic food needs, many of the poorest did not gain by them as they were highly politicised programmes giving benefits to a larger proportion,

21. Village Headman’s Division.

rather than the needy. In conclusion, the author provides suggestions to reduce poverty through fundamental structural reforms, social development initiatives and state intervention, all of which need a 'political will'.

91. **Silva, Kalinga Tudor [and] Fernando, Myriam et al.** *Reform Agenda and Challenges for Poverty Alleviation Programmes*. p.286-316; tables. Economic Reforms in Sri Lanka: Post-1977 Period. Ed. M. Sarvananthan. Colombo, International Centre for Ethnic Studies. 2005.

Studies conducted on the economic environment of Sri Lanka argue that the slow economic growth caused by inadequate economic reforms, and the current constraints to market-led rapid economic growth are the root causes to the high incidence of poverty. Based on the ideological debate on the relationship between poverty and the lack/effect of economic liberalisation in Sri Lanka, the paper draws lessons and experiences from various South East Asian countries, and evaluates the various poverty alleviation programmes launched in the country since 1977, emphasising their implications on the broader economic reforms. Placing the Janasaviya Poverty Alleviation Programme and its predecessor Samurdhi Programme within a socio-political context, the authors examine how these could be restructured, their viability and the possible impacts on the proposed changes. At the end, suggestions are provided towards evolving a realistic poverty reform agenda that is socio-economically and politically sensitive to meet the needs of the poor.

92. **UNDP.** *Human and Income Poverty: Developing Countries*. P.141-151. Human Development Report 2004: Cultural Liberty in today's diverse World. New York. 106p.; tables; notes; biblio.

This table reveals that Sri Lanka is among countries with medium human development. According to the ranks of developing countries (HPI-1), Sri Lanka takes the 36th place of the 95 countries listed. The table places human development indicators relating to adult literacy, lack of access to improved water resources, child mortality, children underweight, as well as population below income poverty line that concerns the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

93. **Wickremasinghe, Hasitha.** *Evolution of Anti-Poverty Programmes*. p.242-283; tables; notes. Economic Reforms in Sri Lanka: Post-1977 Period. Ed. M.Sarvananthan. Colombo, International Centre for Ethnic Studies. 2005.

Wickremasinghe places the issue of poverty in Sri Lanka, within a framework of social welfare, which along with the shift in market economy has failed to reduce the level of poverty in the country. While reviewing the trend of the poverty alleviation programmes in Sri Lanka over the past years, the paper seeks to explore the key areas that require reform/improvement to deal with the issue. Recommendations are provided as short-term and long-term remedies in the following aspects:

- Improvements to the anti-poverty programmes;
- Asset ownership;
- Rural savings;
- Macro-micro linkages;
- Equitable development and empowerment of women;
- Pro-poor growth;
- Broad policy framework and state intervention to social justice and equity in income distribution;
- Devolution of power through the peace process.

He concludes that “economic and power structures that stand in the way of eradicating poverty must be broken down, and pro-poor structures established”, which needs a higher degree of socio-political awareness to the authorities concerned.

94. Wignaraja, Ponna [and] Sirivardhana, Susil Eds. *The Evolution of South Asia's Experiments with Social Mobilisation: Sri Lanka*. P. 65-70. Readings on Pro-Poor Planning through Social Mobilisation in South Asia. New Delhi, Vikas Publishing House Pvt. Ltd. 1998. (Vol I: The Strategic Option for Poverty Eradication)

The Janasaviya programme is a structural response to a systematic development crisis of youth unrest (1987-89), towards ‘people-centred’ development. This programme attempts to open yet another macro-economic front within an overall developmental process, by mobilising the capacity/creativity of the poor people to contribute to national growth. This chapter delves into the objectives and pathway of Janasaviya, impact of the programme on the living conditions of the poor communities and the lessons learned. Accordingly, the impact of the programme on very poor households led to short-term improvements in housing, sanitation, water supply, community infrastructure, protecting the environment,

intensification of land use, bringing new land under cultivation and enhanced food security. With health as an entry-point to community development, this programme encompasses primary health care and capacity building through employment creation, in order to increase the income level of poor communities, in particular, rural, poor women.

- 95. The World Bank.** *Sri Lanka: Development Policy Review [Including Executive Summary with Sinhala and Tamil Translation]*. Colombo, The World Bank. December 2004. 59p.; tables; ref.; annex.

An integrated view of Sri Lanka's long-term development challenges for sustainable growth and poverty reduction, this report is based on current analytical works to review the socio-economic outcomes of a 'ceasefire' and unfinished reforms. Evidently, the recent trends of poverty indicate the need for an accelerated, broad-based economic growth, which is challenged within the country's structural weaknesses. The report provides recommendations on:

- Managing public finances;
- Reviving non-plantation agriculture;
- Infrastructure priorities;
- Education for growth and equality.

The report sees durable peace as a prerequisite for sustainable social development and economic growth, suggesting that the country should adopt a more flexible economic structure and make sound investments in education and skills, in order to face any resumption of conflicts or disasters.

2.1.2 Communities in Conflict

- 96. Actionaid International.** *Tsunami Responses: A Human Rights Assessment*. New Delhi. January 2005. 56p.; append. [Source – <http://www.actionaid.org>; accessed on 2 February 2006].

This report explores the violation of human rights of people in the aftermath of the tsunami in 2004, when the survivors were driven from their land, cut off from their livelihoods and denied their basic needs, due to the failure of governments to protect the vulnerable communities from discrimination, land-grabbing and violence. Drawing on the case study of Sri Lanka, the report examines the accountability of the state and its role in responding to the problems of a disaster-affected population, in particular, issues

related to land, housing, livelihood and gender-based discrimination. While providing a critique on the current legislation, policies and practices within a 'post-disaster' setting, the report provides suggestions for a post-tsunami recovery plan on the following aspects:

- Formulation of disaster-response policies;
- Provision of basic needs and restoration of livelihoods;
- Gender-sensitivity and community participation in relief and rehabilitation;

Actionaid calls upon all donor agencies and NGOs to integrate human rights into their humanitarian policy and to incorporate human rights standards in their programmes for the victims of the tsunami.

97. Asian Development Bank (ADB). *Perceptions of the Poor: Poverty Consultation in Four Districts of Sri Lanka.* [Manila]. September 2001. 110p.; tables; notes; ref.; glossary.

This report is an outcome of a poverty consultation conducted in four districts of Sri Lanka – Trincomalee, Moneragala, Badulla and Hambantota - revealing the expressions of the poor on a range of views such as conditions and causes of poverty, on differentiating the poor, poverty alleviation strategies, as well as their needs, priorities and aspirations. Clearly, the poor understand poverty as a multi-dimensional problem and express the need for the peace, investment infrastructure, employment, water resources, health, and education, shedding light on the key poverty challenges in the country, as follows:

- Culmination of the civil war and healing the psychological impact of war and violence;
- Redressal of regional disparities;
- Development of infrastructure to reach the poor;
- Increase in employment and income opportunities;
- Conservation of resource base;
- Improvement in education and skills training;
- Increase in health/disability services for the elderly;
- Increase in effectiveness/accountability of poverty alleviation programmes with community participation in the decision-making process;

- Support for monitoring mechanisms of poverty situations/ impacts of all development programmes/projects.

The report stresses on the need to incorporate the concerns and priorities of the poor in the policy making process, and ensure their participation in monitoring welfare programmes, in order to improve welfare services.

98. Asian Development Bank (ADB). *Poverty Assessment. Section B. 3p.* Country Assistance Plans: Sri Lanka: I – Country Performance Assessment. [Source – <http://www.adb.org/Documents>; accessed on 19 October 2005].

This section reveals that poverty in Sri Lanka is predominant among the rural and estate sectors, compared to the urban population. Most poor are concentrated in the Central, Uva, Sabragamuwa and Southern Provinces where agriculture growth is low and the expansion of non-farm activities is restricted by major infrastructure deficiencies. Malnutrition among children is also high here. The war-afflicted North and East, though not included in the statistics, are known to experience deprivation in economic welfare, disrupted economic activities and damage to physical/ social infrastructure. This has led to displacement, homelessness, loss of livelihood, as well as a high proportion of orphans, destitutes and women heads of households experiencing economic hardships. ADB Development assistance focussing on poverty reduction in Sri Lanka concern:

- Provision of direct assistance to the conflict-affected areas, through development of basic infrastructure, employment generation for youth and poor;
- Mainstreaming conflict-concerns by including project components to address the needs of the poor, war-affected people;
- Building local capacities to support the state policy of decentralisation and devolution of power through sector integrated approaches.

Educational assistance for the poor to rise out of poverty and efforts to eliminate child labour/prostitution are initiatives of ADB, in keeping within the state policy for poverty reduction. The report provides recommendations and the lessons learned, in keeping with the state's efforts towards decentralisation and devolution of power.

- 99. Asian Development Bank (ADB).** *Providing Temporary Income to Tsunami-affected Poor People in Sri Lanka*. Manila. 11 October 2005. 3p.; [Source- <http://www.adb.org>; accessed on 2 March 2006].

The tsunami, which devastated the coastal belt of Sri Lanka, destroyed most micro, small and medium enterprises and local fisheries, creating large-scale unemployment for the poor people. ADB has approved a US\$ 2 million grant from its Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction (JFPR), financed by the Government of Japan, to help restore income generating opportunities to the poor community affected by the disaster and dependent on the state welfare programmes. The project provides temporary income opportunities for the disaster-affected people by employing them to improve drainage systems for local roadways that are damaged by the disaster. Workers are selected from the Western, Southern and North-Eastern Provinces and trained by appropriate NGOs on road rehabilitation work.

- 100. Government of Sri Lanka, Central Environment Authority [CEA].** *Lessons Learned during 12 Years of Wetland Work in Sri Lanka: Resettlement*. Colombo. June 2003. 11p.; plates; tables; annex.

This report details the impact of resettlement projects on poor communities in Sri Lanka, with case studies drawn from the experience of implementing the Master Plan for Muthurajawela, in particular, to provide alternative settlement areas for the villagers of Leenuswella, in Ja-Ela. This project, supported by the Dutch Government was implemented through their local partners, with objectives as follows:

- Relocation of houses from the reservation land, to that designated for construction purposes;
- Socio-economic empowerment of fisher families;
- Establish a model fishery village for successful replication.

It provides a case study on the conflict between a community-based organisation with a membership of the beneficiaries, and a local NGO active in mobilising community development. The problems faced are reviewed as 'lessons learned' and evaluated against the goals and objectives of the organisation. This project aims to provide better avenues for income generation, welfare facilities for the community, an increase in women's social participation and improved living conditions.

- 101. Edwards, Chris [and] Dunham, David.** *Rural Poverty and Agrarian Crisis in Sri Lanka, 1985-95: Making Sense of the Picture.* Colombo, Institute of Policy Studies. April 1997. 39p.; tables; notes; append.; ref. (Research Studies: Poverty and Income Distribution Series No. 1).

This paper, while exploring the issues of an agrarian crisis in the country during a period of ethnic unrest and civil war, against a backdrop of land shortage and low out-migration, refers to transfer of income into rural areas. Evidently, recruitment and compensation from the war, such as remittances from personnel in the armed forces, compensation paid for families of the dead or disabled soldiers, represent a significant flow of funds to the rural poor. However, the information available is extremely thin. Statistics on recruitment to the armed forces, which dramatically increased in the second half of 1980's, show that 80% of the service personnel were in the lower ranks, from rural, poor households. Their income, thus, would have contributed significantly to the decline of poverty level. In conclusion, the paper seeks to analyse the agricultural policy and poverty reduction from the perspective of the World Bank, as well as its implications on rural poverty.

- 102. Ganepola, Varuni [and] Thalayasingham, Prashan.** *Dimensions of Poverty Outside the North and East of Sri Lanka.* Colombo, Centre for Poverty Analysis (CEPA). 2004. 13p.; notes; ref. (Briefing Paper Series: Poverty Brief 4 – 2004).

This brief defines conflict as “negative social developments between two or more groups, with opposing ideas or issues, with the potential for the situation to manifest itself in violence”. It introduces aspects of social conflict other than armed conflict, and examines their correlation with poverty. The topics analysed, fall under the following headings:

- Social issues of ethnicity, class, caste and religion, including those pertaining to plantation sector and the Muslim community;
- Conflict over natural resources – competition over scarce resources of water and land and their impact on livelihoods;
- Conflict in the ‘private sphere’ such as domestic violence and suicide, and their socio-economic impact upon family structure.

The issues above reveal the complexity of social conflict in Sri Lanka, and their linkage with poverty. The paper emphasises that these aspects of

conflict, besides their social importance, have a significant influence upon poverty-oriented, development programmes to be planned and implemented.

- 103. Ganepola, Varuni [and] Thalayasingam, Prashan.** *Poverty and Conflict: A Review of Literature*. Colombo, Centre for Poverty Analysis (CEPA). 27p.; biblio.

Socio-economic vulnerabilities drive people into poverty, preventing their escape from the issues which enhance along with conflict. This paper is a survey on literature that seeks to explore the relationship between poverty and conflict, in particular, the Sri Lankan situation. In an attempt to unfold the issue of poverty within a framework of development and conflict, the text places themes of conflict and development, violent conflict and chronic poverty, the cycle of poverty and the impact of conflict, in terms of aid and humanitarian assistance to conflict-affected communities. The paper draws on the socio-economic conditions and poverty in a war-ravaged Sri Lanka, in terms of the social cost of conflict and how it affects people, calling for a debate on poverty and conflict acting as mutual catalysts. While relating to the dimensions of poverty, as inequality, vulnerability, gender discrimination and inability to human participation, the paper emphasises on the need to listen to the voices of the poor, disadvantaged people who rank below the 'line' of power and human capabilities when designing poverty eradication policies/programmes.

- 104. Fletcher, Laurel [and] Stover, Eric et al.** *After the Tsunami: Human rights of Vulnerable Populations*. Berkeley, Human Rights Centre, University of California. October 2005. 110p.; notes; append.

The tsunami of December 2004 affected the coast line of the Indian Ocean, exacerbating pre-existing vulnerabilities of communities already under risk, such as poor people living in sub-standard housing, on unstable ground, in flood plains or in a setting of pre-existing civil war. This study is based on interviews conducted among tsunami survivors, state officials, human rights activists and aid workers in 5 countries, including Sri Lanka, where surveys were carried out among the vulnerable groups in 3 provinces – Northeast (Batticaloa and Ampara districts), Southern (Galle and Matara) and Western (Colombo). The most affected by tsunami were the poor - fisher folk, coastal workers with small businesses, workers in tourism, migrants and agricultural workers living close to coastal areas. It is

observed that issues of arbitrary arrests, conscription of children for fighting forces, discrimination on the basis of ethnicity, gender and religion, partialities in aid distribution, enforced relocation, gender-based violence, as well as land/property tenure and restitution are evident in most of the tsunami-affected areas. Contextually, the study places themes of exacerbation of pre-existing human rights violations - inequality in aid distribution, impunity and lack of accountability, poor coordination of relief aid, low public confidence in coastal redevelopment, and the lack of community participation. In the end, it provides recommendations for UN Agencies, NGOs, state bodies and the international community to address the issues.

105. Fuentgeld, Hartmut [and] Hettige, S.T. et al. *22 Investigating Social Vulnerabilities in Community-Based Poverty Monitoring [CBPM] in Sri Lanka: Scaling Down to the Household Level.* Colombo, University of Colombo. May 2004. 30p.; notes. [Draft].

A critique on empirical experience using qualitative research methodology for CBPM, this working paper places two rural case studies in the districts of Hambantota from Southern Sri Lanka and Batticaloa from the East. The analysis aims to:

- Highlight challenges involved in the utilisation of quality poverty monitoring exercises with emphasis on the ecological, economical, social, cultural and political profiles of poverty at the community level, placing issues of social vulnerability and social integration at the forefront;
- Investigate conflict-related aspects of poverty in the two locations, with similar ecological settings and comparable socio-economic attributes of the population, but with different ethno-political impacts as a result of violent conflict during the past 20 years.

The paper, while providing a brief account of the data gathered, discusses the findings of the research, in terms of the methodological experiences and lessons learned.

22. IMCAP Programme, University of Colombo.

106. Government of Sri Lanka. *Regaining Sri Lanka: Vision and Strategy for Accelerated Development.* Colombo. December 2002. 111p.; tables; notes; annex.

This publication brings together several important and complementary elements of the government's economic programme, to address the high incidence of poverty in the country, in particular, impoverishment as a result of the protracted civil war, combined with poor economic management. The volume constitutes the following:

- Framework for economic reform, based on the work of public/private sectors, while focusing on immediate actions and challenges to effective programme implementation;
- Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS), providing broad-based, medium-term perspectives, which aims to address in-depth action in critical areas of socio-economic growth;
- An integrated action plan based on the aforementioned areas.

The overall plan for enhanced socio-economic development seeks to create 'space' for the poor in a supportive macro-environment, to reduce conflict-related poverty, encourage investment in human resources and create opportunities for a pro-poor economic growth with good governance and empowerment.

107. Government of Sri Lanka. Ministry of Finance and Planning. *Sri Lanka: New Development Strategy.* Colombo. 47p.; ref.; tables; maps.

A discussion paper that highlights the development policies of Sri Lanka, re-oriented under the stewardship of the United People's Freedom Alliance (UPFA) government that aims to accelerate economic growth with special consideration for pro-poor growth strategies. The document is divided into the following parts:

- Framework for economic growth and poverty reduction - challenges faced, policy directions, macro-economic framework and initiatives for capacity building for policy reforms;
- National Poverty Reduction and Growth Strategy (NPRGS) that provides an outline to the objectives based on MDGs, and dimensions of a pro-poor policy framework which aims to re-categorise the poor and re-strategise development opportunities.

The paper pays special attention to the most vulnerable, including the youth, disabled, women, children and the elderly. It is noteworthy that, besides the war-affected people, tsunami-affected people are also considered as a special category of poor, in need of economic support through special programmes. Furthermore, the plan of action includes reforms of Samurdhi Programme for Poverty Alleviation with sub-programmes, in order to revitalise the rural economy.

- 108. Gunetilleke, Neranjana [and] Abdul Cader *et al.*** *Substance Addiction and Illegal Activities*. P. 59-60. Understanding the Dimensions and Dynamics of Poverty in Underserved Settlements in Colombo. Colombo, Centre for Poverty Analysis (CEPA). June 2004. (Working Paper Series No. 3 – 2004).

This section of the study concerns issues of drug addiction and its impact on poverty and household well-being among the urban-poor in Colombo. Although this research question does not directly address issues of drug abuse, violence and crime, these were brought up when discussing the various aspects of settlement life, and in defining poverty in underserved settlements and household well-being. At the community level, the interesting paradox of feeling 'secure' within a self-acknowledged, anti-social environment was very evident through this research. The use/sale of drugs and other illegal activities were most frequently mentioned factors in differentiating households that had a 'harder' life and those that had a 'better' life, reflecting the impact of drug and alcohol on the standard of household prosperity.

This study aims to increase the understanding of the dimensions and dynamics of poverty in underserved settlements, in order to design a system to monitor the impacts of the Participatory Improvement of Underserved Settlements (PIUS) in the city, initiated by the Colombo Municipal Council (CMC). The research also supports the Council in their orientation towards poverty, by consolidating the awareness of poverty issues existing within the CMC, that are important in optimising the impact of its work in USS.

- 109. Jabbar, Shakeela.** *Does Caste Matter? A Study of Caste and Poverty in Sinhalese Society*. Colombo, Centre for Poverty Analysis (CEPA). May 2005. 31p.; notes; biblio.; annex. (Working Paper Series No. 8- 2005)

This study reflects on issues of poverty, marginalisation and lack of access to livelihood opportunities, within the institution of caste hierarchy in the Sinhala society. The objectives of this research are to analyse the impact of caste on poverty, and to provide a qualitative perspective on the poverty situation of oppressed communities. It also seeks to draw on the formulation of policies for poverty alleviation, within the caste dimension. The study examines the rural profile of the Sinhala caste structure, in terms of their income and poverty levels, employment, social mobility, education, as well as the social organisational structure of marriage, inter-caste relations and access to religious worship and ordination. It further reviews the perception of caste consciousness among various rural/sub-urban communities, where the benefits of social and economic changes in the country during the past century have not reached the oppressed to a great extent. While caste-based discrimination appears to diminish gradually, action has to be taken to expedite the process as follows:

- Diversify employment opportunities, assisting the low-income, oppressed communities to enter into new, non-traditional employment avenues through provision of financial assistance for entrepreneurship;
- Create awareness among community leaders, educators and school teachers to eliminate discrimination within the 'classroom'.

110. Jabbar, Shakeela [and] Senanayake, Dinuksha. *Overview of Poverty in Sri Lanka*. Colombo, Centre for Poverty Analysis (CEPA). 2004. 14p.; notes; tables; ill.; ref. (Poverty Brief 1 – 2004).

This publication seeks to define poverty with particular reference to the Sri Lankan situation, exploring the human poverty level in districts/provinces, sector-wise and nationally. Evidently, human poverty, predominant in rural parts of the country has a major impact on education, health, living conditions and gender empowerment. In contrast with other regions, poverty in the conflict-affected North-East of the country is defined as the "lack of basic needs, employment and freedom of mobility". The paper sheds light on the economic performance, which, in the wake of a 'ceasefire' in 2002 led to a reduction in defense expenditure, control of the public sector debt, with economic benefits from tourism, lower interest rates in investment, recovery in domestic demand, stock exchange and foreign direct investment (FDI). Subsequently, a strong growth in the

service sector as the largest component of GDP was followed by the industrial sector, while agriculture lost its relative importance in the economy.

- 111. Jafferjee, Azra [and] Senanayake, Dinuksha.** *Poverty Reduction Strategy in Sri Lanka.* Colombo, Centre for Poverty Analysis (CEPA). 2004. 13p.; notes; ref. (Briefing Paper Series: Poverty Brief 3 – 2004).

This brief highlights the National Framework for Relief, Rehabilitation and Reconciliation (RRR), which justifies a separate policy for the conflict-affected areas of North and East, generated as a result of war-related poverty issues which require a different set of development strategies from the rest of the country. The main objective of RRR is to ensure basic needs to people in the war-affected regions, to rebuild livelihoods and facilitate reconciliation. As an outcome of consultative workshops held in the districts and those represented by political and civil society actors, a Triple 'R' Steering Committee has been established to address elements of aid modalities, co-ordination and institution building programme priorities, and reconciliation/peacebuilding initiatives.

- 112. Kuruppu, Sanjana.** *Poverty Issues in the South: Moneragala, Poorest District in Sri Lanka.* Sunday Times. 6 November 2005.

This news article delves into the issues of poverty in Southern Sri Lanka, in particular, districts of Moneragala and Hambantota which suffered a long-drawn impact of youth unrest, coupled with chronic unemployment and lack of access to primary healthcare services for the rural poor. Limited natural resources such as water, landless labour force, and the lack of trade unions has led to high levels of dependency upon rural credit among the poor people, who remain socially and economically marginalised. The author places a critical evaluation of socio-economic conditions and the wide disparity of social welfare services in these two districts, within a framework of the poverty alleviation programme 'promised' by candidates contesting the forthcoming Presidential Poll.

- 113. Kuruppu, Sanjana [and] Ganepola, Varuni.** *Whose Right of Way? Development Induced Displacement.* Colombo, Centre for Poverty Analysis (CEPA). September 2005. 29p.; notes; tables; ref. (Working Paper Series No. 10 – 2005).

Development induced displacement is a common phenomenon in Sri Lanka, where pockets of the population have been relocated owing to political decisions and large-scale anchor projects which tend to diversify and re-site agricultural production from concentrated areas. This paper places case studies on the Accelerated Mahaweli Development Project (AMDP), Colombo Katunayake Expressway (CKE) and Southern Transport Development Project (STDP) which are 'in-process' transport interventions. The qualitative analysis primarily employs a purposive sampling technique to identify respondents who were persons affected both directly and indirectly by the projects. Besides their physical allocation, the impact of displacement includes factors such as vulnerability and impoverishment risks, along with loss/disruption of their livelihoods. The displacement, evidently, has led to lack of access to community resources, social integration, severance of generational, residential communities and informal social networks. Respondents also identified many environmental impacts of sand mining, noise and air pollution from heavy machinery emissions and destruction of crops from soil erosion. The study notes that compensation for the displaced residents were caught up in bureaucratic 'red tape' and other related issues. The paper concludes with recommendations for areas that need improvement, ranging from policy/institutional arrangements to components of service provisions that need to be revised or better implemented.

114. Niriella, Niriellage Chandrasiri. *Ethnic Relationship and Social Cohesion among the Slum Dwellers in Colombo City*²³. Poverty and Social conflict in Sri Lanka: Integrating Conflict Sensitivity into Poverty Analysis. Ed. R. Asirwatham et al. Colombo, CEPA et al. 2004.

An empirical study on urban, low-income neighbourhoods, with special focus on the riot-affected areas of Colombo, conducted in the Kirulapura slum neighbourhood. The research constituted sample surveys, in-depth and informal interviews, combined with participant observations in a limited manner. Of the population 50% were women, mostly housewives/heads of households. It was observed that the community had a low-economic status, but high social cohesion, mostly because of inter-ethnic marriages

23. 4th Annual Symposium on Poverty Research in Sri Lanka, Colombo, 23-24 November 2003.

and kinship relations. The overall findings disclosed that personal, social, physical, geographical and institutional dimensions of a neighbouring life offer a strong sense of 'involvement'. Further, the neighbourhood plays a vital role in constructing a community, in terms of services provided, characteristics of the residents and social/emotional ties within the community. A combination of all these factors emerges as a diversified neighbourhood, in terms of social cohesion, neighbourly relations and ethnic relationships with a positive outcome of ethnic harmony. The study places lessons learned which are applicable to develop a national, social integration among different ethnic communities.

- 115. Pahan, Prasada, D.V.** *Fiscal Impact of Civil Strife on Poverty and Income Distribution in Sri Lanka*. P.223-243; notes; ref.; annex. Impacts of Development interventions on Poverty: The role of Research. Colombo, Centre for Poverty Analysis (CEPA). 2005. (5th Annual Symposium on Poverty Research in Sri Lanka: No.4-2005)

This paper examines the distributive effects of fiscal interventions within the framework of poverty and inequality, on how taxation affects the income of the general public. In this context, the study explores the impact of National Security Levy (NSL) in operation during the period of 1995-2001, as a tax instrument that served to capture the impact of the North and East conflict on the rest of the country. Data²⁴ gathered on food and non-food expenditure is used for this analysis. This empirical analysis, done on ten consumer commodities reveals striking flaws in the design of tax instruments. Accordingly, a significant majority of the commodities show that taxes on them were regressive in effect, irrespective of their purposes. The study, through retrospective, provides valid pragmatic inference in relation to future tax policy, and points out that poorly targeted indirect tax instruments with wide coverage could lead to worsening of inequality which is currently evident.

- 116. Sandaratne, Nimal.** *Economic Growth and Social Transformation: Five Lectures on Sri Lanka*. Colombo, Tamarind Publications (Pvt) Ltd. 2000. 129p.; tables; ref.; index.

The objective of this volume is to discuss the four, most significant economic transitions in the 19th and 20th centuries in Sri Lanka, as reflected by the

24. Sri Lanka Integrated Survey – 1999/2000.

socio-economic development in the country, specifically on poverty and economic growth. The lectures deal with phases of:

- Development of a dualistic agriculture, with the introduction of the plantations;
- Resuscitation of food production and re-emergence of peasant agriculture;
- Structural change of the economy with manufacturing contributing more to the GDP than agriculture;
- Demographic transition.

The papers highlights the last two decades which witnessed insurgencies, terrorism and counter action by the government, as well as a protracted civil war resulting in the problem of refugee/internally displaced population which necessitated a review of health and social welfare policies, in order to provide physical/psychological care for the society. While reflecting on the experience of social development, in terms of political commitment and capacity towards economic growth and social welfare, the author draws on health and educational sectors, where food subsidies play a significant role in ensuring the minimal nutritional levels to the poor, towards improved health status and educational attainment. In this context, the papers examine the change in economic conditions and the extent of welfare packages, with specific reference to health and education.

117. Sellamuttu, Sonali Senaratne [and] Clemett, Alexandra.

*Avoiding Conflict between Fishermen and Farmers: A Study of the Potential Social Conflict over Scarce Water Resources in Kalametiya*²⁵. p.189-214; charts; map; ref. Poverty and Social conflict in Sri Lanka: Integrating Conflict sensitivity into Poverty analysis. Ed. R. Asirwatham et al. Colombo, CEPA et al. 2004.

This paper places the findings of three research projects, interlinked and designed to provide a better awareness of the impact of policies on the livelihoods of poor, rural communities. The projects concern:

- Improving policy on livelihood relationships in South Asia, in order to provide a practical policy option to improve the

25. 4th Annual Symposium on Poverty Research in Sri Lanka, Colombo, 23-24 November 2003.

livelihoods of the poor and community participation and to reduce vulnerability by improving their understanding in the policy process;

- Analysing the socio-economic and policy factors influencing the sustainability of natural, resource-based livelihoods in rural, coastal households, as livelihood, food and personal securities;
- A livelihood project arising out of the above two projects - identifying the impact of water management intervention on different user groups and the potential for conflict arising among the groups as a result of scarcity of natural resources.

The paper concerns the interface of these 3 projects, with case studies of lagoon fishermen and paddy farmers in Kalametiya, a coastal wetland lagoon system in Hambantota District. It highlights several important issues such as rural poverty, use of different natural resources and the potential for social conflict. Evidently, an increase in competition for natural resources in rural areas, inadequate understanding of the needs of other users and problems of poverty, could lead to conflict. The report suggests that, in this particular case study, irrigation development/management could address such competition by using a situation-based approach to plan for the potential interventions on various user groups. This, however, needs a careful and consistent assessment of livelihoods, available natural resources, income generating activities and levels of poverty within the community.

118. Siriwardena, Cyrene. *Landlessness and Land Rights in Post-tsunami Sri Lanka*. P...; notes. Symposium on Poverty and Conflict, Colombo, 22-24 November 2005²⁶.

The objective of this study is to understand the issues of landlessness and homelessness in Sri Lanka, so that assistance provided by donors in the post-tsunami recovery and reconstruction process may be targeted better. Secondly, the study examines both the pre-existing land and housing policies in the country, as well as those formulated to deal with housing losses and damage followed by the natural disaster. The paper reviews selected laws dealing with land and property rights and also the public

26. 5th Annual Symposium on Poverty Research , conducted by CEPA.

sector housing programmes, in specifically, the North East Housing Reconstruction Programme (NEHRP) for the war-affected people, Rehabilitation of Persons, Properties & Industries Authority (REPIIA) and the Tsunami Housing Reconstruction Unit (THRU). Assistance policies formulated by the state for the tsunami-affected, displaced people fall into 2 categories - those affected outside the coastal buffer zone and those within the zone. People whose houses were damaged within the zone are entitled for new premises, irrespective of the ownership. Thereby, persons with no legal right to land prior to the disaster are in a more secure position than they were before. Houses damaged outside the buffer zone will receive grants and concessionary loans for rebuilding, only on condition of 'ownership'. The paper raises concerns regarding groups that fall outside the assistance policies, such as unauthorised occupants outside the buffer zone, as well as tenants. In the end, the paper brings out some of the major issues to be considered in post-tsunami reconstruction, as:

- Equity between tsunami-affected and other vulnerable groups;
- Consultation with beneficiaries;
- Consistency in types of housing;
- Protection of unassisted groups;
- Security of tenure.

119. UNOSAT. *Sri Lanka: Conflict and Poverty* [: Map]. [s.l]. 2005. Size. 14"x14"; col. [Source – <http://unosat.org>].

UNOSAT is a United Nations initiative to provide the humanitarian community with access to satellite imagery and Geographic Information System (GIS). The web map of Sri Lanka, shows the indicators to poverty viz., life expectancy, human development, human poverty and gender empowerment, in the various districts adjoining the war-ravaged North and East where statistics are not available.

120. The World Bank [and] Department of Census and Statistics.
A Poverty Map for Sri Lanka: Findings and Lessons. Colombo.
October 2005. 16p.; maps; charts; ref.; annex.

This document is a policy note that summarises the results of a poverty mapping exercise, as an outcome of an ongoing poverty monitoring technical assistance programme for the government. The mapping aims to create spatial heterogeneity in poverty incidence that is prominent in the country, with maps of poverty estimates at sub-national levels linked with those of remoteness and drought. The document presents findings as follows:

- Divisional Secretariat Divisions with severe deprivation are more common in the southern part of the country, but pockets of high poverty in districts that are 'better off' than the rest of the country (eg. Colombo);
- Large number of poor people in the Central Province, southern part of Badulla District, as well as in Western Province.

A comparison between accessibility to towns and markets and poverty headcount ratio reveals that the issue of poverty is closely associated with geographical isolation.

2.2 War Affected People

2.2.1 Context

121. Bastian, Sunil. *The Economic Agenda and the Peace Process: Part of the Sri Lanka Strategic Conflict Assessment: 2000-2005.* Colombo, The Asia Foundation. 2005. 46p.; notes; biblio.

This background study²⁷ focuses on the relationship between the economic agenda of the United National Front (UNF) government and the peace process initiated by signing the Ceasefire Agreement in the year 2002. Contextually, the study relates to liberal capitalism and ethnic conflict in the country, as background to the electoral victory of UNF and strategies adopted by them. While trying to carry out an extensive programme of economic reform, the government initiated a 'difficult' process of political

27. "Aid, Conflict & Peacebuilding in Sri Lanka". By Goodhand & Klem. 2005.

negotiation with the LTTE. As such, the political fallout from the economic reform programme undermined the peace process, signified by the defeat of the UNF in 2004. The paper argues that the politics of donor countries and multilateral organisations contributed to this defeat, as the agenda and interests of the donors coincided with the UNF strategies. The donor community supported the strategy and provided development assistance, overseeing the internal contradictions and what impact would they have on the peace process. In the end, the paper highlights on recommendations that donors should adopt in order to make a contribution to durable peace in Sri Lanka, which involves more than a mere agreement between the actors concerned, and reconstitute principles of pluralism, democracy, human rights and social justice.

122. British Government. Department for International Development (DFID). *What DFID is Doing to Help Reach Each Millennium Development Goal (MDG).* P.1-2. Country Profiles Asia. Colombo, British High Commission. 24 October 2005.

This web site provides developmental statistics²⁸ on Sri Lanka, where 6% of the population lives below an income of approximately Rs.100/= (US \$ 1) per day and 25% of the people suffer from malnutrition. To a large extent, poverty reduction in the country depends on ending the protracted civil war and in sustaining peace. The strategy of DFID, falling within the framework of the Peace-Building & Reconciliation Strategy set by Her Majesty's Government (HMG), encompasses the following aspects:

- Improving the livelihoods and security of those affected by armed conflict;
- Supporting the development of education policies and practices that contribute to social harmony;
- Encouraging the key donors to adopt conflict sensitive approaches;
- Strengthening the civil society to influence effectively and contribute to social harmony.

28. Human Development Report 2004, published by UNDP, New York.

DFID, jointly with the United Nations, has contributed towards support to the resettlement of internally displaced persons/returnees and safeguarding the physical security of war-affected children.

123. Burke, Adam [and] Mulakala, Anthea. *Donors and Peacebuilding: Part of the Sri Lanka Strategic Conflict Assessment: 2000-2005.* 34p.; notes; append.; biblio.

This report is a contribution to a broader study²⁹ on aid, conflict and peacebuilding, in an attempt to examine the peace process in Sri Lanka with particular reference to the role of international community. In the backdrop of a Ceasefire Agreement which has brought in a 'no war, no peace' situation, the paper concerns the sensitivity of the donor community towards conflict issues, as state promotes measures of peace, while encouraging the international involvement in facilitating the process of peacebuilding. The document explores the past and present development aid to Sri Lanka, highlighting the key trends of the donors, in terms of conflict sensitivity observed in their strategies to aid programming. Thereafter, the paper delves into the limiting factors to aid in peacebuilding, and the implications for donor policy/practices, providing recommendations for their work in search of lasting peace. Annexed to the report is a list of some of the major actors involved in development assistance to Sri Lanka and their policy/perspectives on aid and conflict.

124. Bush, Kenneth D. *Programming Gaps and Opportunities: Return of Internally Displaced Persons and Refugees.* P.34-35. Putty to Stone: Report of a Mission Investigating Human Rights Programming Opportunities in Sri Lanka. Colombo, U.K. Department for International Development (DFID). April 2002.

This section of the report reflects on the return of the internally displaced in the North and East, in the wake of a 'ceasefire', which brings in a broad set of issues, including access to property and land. In the East, a large proportion of the cultivable land is owned by Muslims who are unable to gain access to either their assets or to compensation. In some cases, lands were sold at cheaper prices to meet their consumption and other basic needs. Referring to the mass expulsion of the community and 'confiscation' of their assets, UNHCR identifies their need to

29. "Aid, Conflict & Peacebuilding in Sri Lanka ". By Goodhand & Klem. 2005.

reclaim their properties. This, however, requires a 'gesture' on the part of the Government of Sri Lanka and the fighting groups to relocate the returnees and reintegrate them in society.

- 125. Centre for Policy Alternative (CPA).** *Scope and Limitations of Linking Post-Tsunami Reconstruction with Peacebuilding*. Prp. Kethesh Loganathan. Consultation on the Challenges of Linking Post-Tsunami Reconstruction with Peace-Building, [Colombo], 10 February 2005. 8p.

A background paper which explores the nexus between post-tsunami recovery and reconstruction and the peace process, identifying some of the major conceptual and empirical elements that necessitate the linking of both these processes. It draws on obstacles to the linking, such as political compulsions, politico-administrative mechanisms, humanitarian/human rights issues, as well as perceptions and attitudes of the actors concerned. Clearly, the opportunity provided by the task of reconstruction can contribute to the process of peacebuilding positively, and the linkage to be established is the key question to be addressed.

- 126. Dharmadasa, Visaka.** *Sri Lanka's Peace Process: What went wrong*. [s.l]. January 2004. [Source-<http://www.womenwagingpeace.net/content/members/dharmadasa.html>; accessed 4 December 2004].

This web article attempts to revisit the current peace process in the country, looking into the drawbacks on the part of the Government of Sri Lanka. concerning the agenda, methodology, venues and issues of the talks, the paper provides a criticism of the implementation of the issues agreed upon. It delves into the process involved and ways in which the Peace Secretariat publicised the process, as well as the Ceasefire Agreement and SIHRN, set up by the Joint Task force to address the immediate humanitarian needs of the conflict-affected North and East. Evidently, SIHRN lost its functioning capacity due to "partly political interests coming forward", and a delay on the part of the LTTE in signing the North East Rehabilitation Fund (NERF) as they lost confidence in the government. The paper brings out reasons for the state failure to fulfill their promises on 'peace', the issue of High Security Zones in the north and the lack of trust upon the local civil society. With regards to the HSZs, the author suggests that a study be made through a competent committee in close consultation with

the military and Sri Lankan Monitoring Mission, to come up with a comprehensive report acceptable to all stakeholders.

- 127.** *“Donor Community took key aid decisions on us long before the Tokyo Conference”*: Rakesh Harjani speaks to Kethesh Loganathan. P.21-24. Peace Monitor. Vol.5, Issue.2. September – October 2003.

In this interview, Loganathan places conflict, peace, development and their inter-linkages, highlighting the issue of aid in the context of national economy. He observes that, though Sri Lanka has been a beneficiary of multi-lateral assistance from the World Bank, IMF and the ADB, the actual level of utilisation of foreign aid has been low.

The interview covers the problem of income disparity between the urban and rural areas and the PRS programme component of ‘Regaining Sri Lanka’³⁰, while drawing on the prevalence of rural poverty, rural-urban migration, ‘urban ghettoisation’ and poverty caused as a result of the civil war, particularly in the North and East.

- 128. Faiia, Ravi.** *Disaster to Opportunity: Tsunami Relief as a Study in the Devolution of Power*. 21p.; notes. Consultation on the Challenges of Linking Post-Tsunami Reconstruction with Peacebuilding. Colombo, 10 February 2005. Colombo, Centre for Policy Alternatives (CPA).

This discussion paper examines the international best practices for disaster relief, where governments have acted through local and regional political bodies. Illustrated with case studies on federal systems in India, South Africa and the United States, the study looks at the special accommodations that need to be made for the LTTE, drawing some guiding principles applicable to the disaster response of the Government of Sri Lanka which needs to incorporate capacity and confidence building dimensions. Relating to the early responses of the state in providing relief under emergency situations through local government authorities, task forces and other state bodies, the paper highlights the devolution of power and the principle of decentralisation to disaster management planning, paving the way to federalism as a solution for lasting peace.

30. Tokyo Donor Conference, Colombo, 25 November 2002; *Regaining Sri Lanka*, published by the Government of Sri Lanka, Colombo, 2002.

- 129. Foundation for Co-Existence.** *The Ceasefire Agreement [CFA]: Problems and Perspects: An interview with Prof.G.L.Peiris.* P.94-116. Negotiating Peace in Sri Lanka: Efforts, Failures and Lessons. Ed. Kumar Rupasinghe. Colombo, February 2006. (Volume II).

An interview with the chief negotiator for peace talks, this chapter relates to challenges encountered in the CFA and the peace talks held with the LTTE. It draws on the various aspects of the peace process – achievements problems faced, the role of facilitator viz., the Government of Norway and responses of the international community. The interview sheds light on the committees established on political, security and rehabilitation areas, in order to build confidence among the negotiators as well as the communities. There is criticism on the failure of the United National front (UNF) government to take the peace process ‘forward’, and the failure of the UNF to deliver the ‘goods’ to war-affected people. In the end, comments are made on communication strategies that need to be improved to continue the peace talks, in order to solve the ethnic issue.

- 130. Fuglerud, Oivind.** *Life on the Outside: The Tamil Diaspora and Long-distance Nationalism.* London, Pluto Press. 1999. 184p.; notes; biblio.; index.

Fuglerud’s study traces the history of Tamil migration in Sri Lanka, from the arrival of the economic migrants in the 1960’s to the ‘asylum seekers’ in the mid 1980’s in Norway. Drawing parallels between the status of the community in Sri Lanka as an oppressed minority waging a liberation war, and as a displaced, marginalised and excluded refugee community, the study provides a background to the transnational nature of identity politics, as reflected by the impact of diaspora on the armed conflict in Sri Lanka. While exploring the activities of the LTTE among the refugees in Norway, the author attempts to analyse the levels of success/failure of a revolutionary group, their interrelationship with the Diaspora, reflecting on the issue of Tamil ‘nationalism’ in exile.

- 131. Ganepola, Varuni [and] Thalayasingam, Prashan.** *Approaches to Understanding Poverty and Conflict: Integrating Conflict Sensitivity into Development Practices.* ³¹ P.1-16; ref. Poverty and Social conflict in Sri Lanka: Integrating Conflict Sensitivity to Poverty Analysis. Ed. Ronnate Asirwatham *et al.* Colombo, Centre for Poverty Analysis. 2004.

31. 4th Annual Symposium on Poverty research in Sri Lanka, Colombo, 23-25 November, 2003.

This paper examines two contrasting approaches to understand the relationship between poverty and conflict – the way the relationship is understood by research, and the way it works out through development practices. It analyses the complexity of these concepts in relation to each other, and how the gap could be 'bridged' between theoretical understanding of the poverty-conflict relationship and perspectives of the practitioners.

Within this framework, the paper delves into how conflict sensitivity could be integrated to development planning and implementation.

132. Government of Sri Lanka. *Regaining Sri Lanka: Vision and Strategy for Accelerated Development.* Colombo. December 2002. 111p.; tables; notes; annex.

This publication brings together several important and complementary elements of the government's economic programme, to address the high incidence of poverty in the country, in particular, impoverishment as a result of the protracted civil war, combined with poor economic management. The volume consists of the following:

- Framework for economic reform, based on the work of public/private sectors, while focusing on immediate actions and challenges on effective programme implementation;
- Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS) providing broad-based, medium-term perspectives which aim to address in-depth action in critical areas of socio-economic growth;
- An integrated action plan based on the aforementioned areas.

The overall plan for enhanced socio-economic development seeks to create 'space' for the poor in a supportive macro-environment, to reduce conflict-related poverty, encourage investments in human resources and create opportunities for a pro-poor economic growth with good governance and empowerment.

133. Hattotuwa, Sanjana. *Overview of the Peace Process in Sri Lanka: 2002-2003.* p. 63-79; notes. Strengthening Cooperation and Security in South Asia.³² Ed. Farooq Sobhan. Dhaka, The University Press Ltd. 2004. (Post 9/11).

32. Strengthening Cooperation and Security in South Asia: Post 9/11, Dhaka, 1-2 July & 23-24 September 2003.

Hattotuwa, in his paper discusses the peace process in Sri Lanka, tracing the root causes to the ethnic conflict during the British colonial period, and the post-independence era when the official language policy and quota-based university admissions led to the discrimination of a minority group, which eventually resulted in an armed struggle for a separate state. The paper details the current status of the peace negotiations between the government and militants, shedding light on their agreed and disagreed views, in particular, issues concerning human rights and federalism. The author emphasises that there is a 'gap' between the aspirations of the Tamil people who live in union with the state and the perspectives of the LTTE towards a separate state formation. With this in focus, the paper calls for a 'negotiated agreement' between the parties to the peace talks, or a peace process that addresses the symptoms of violent conflict, with provisions towards institution-building and social transformation for sustainable peace.

134. Kelegama, Saman. *Transforming Conflict with an Economic Divide: Sri Lankan Experience.* P. 203-237; ill.; ref.; notes. *Negotiating Peace in Sri Lanka: Efforts, Failures and Lessons.* Ed. Kumar Rupasinghe. Colombo, Foundation for Co-Existence. February 2006. (Volume II).

Sri Lanka's post-war period provides a classic example of using an economic lever (economic dividend, reconstruction and development) for consolidating the peace process and conflict resolution. The peace process, though optimistic at the beginning did not lead to a significant economic dividend in the non-conflict areas of Southern Sri Lanka, as a costly structural adjustment programme of the IMF coincided with the peace process. The complex, institutional structures prevalent in the conflict-affected North and East and those related to the 'peace package' prevented the shaping of an economic dividend in the regions. In addition, the donor approach/bias towards large infrastructure projects in the regions contributed to a slow economic dividend. Clearly, the lack of a peace dividend in the Northeast halted the peace talks; the same phenomenon in the South led to the rejection of the government in the April 2004 polls. However, an international safety net that was devised to 'rescue' the peace process prevented the rebels from going back to war, but did not revive the peace talks or expedite the economic dividend. This experience provides a case study on government and donors on making use of an economic lever for consolidating a peace process to resolve the ethnic issue.

- 135. Korf, Benedikt [and] Silva, Kalinga Tudor.** *Poverty, Ethnicity and Conflict in Sri Lanka*. [s.l]. 15p; notes. [Source – <http://www.chronicpoverty.org>; accessed on 1 November 2005].

The ethnic conflict is an outcome of the prevailing social, political, economic and cultural structures in Sri Lanka. This paper examines the linkage between poverty, ethnicity and conflict in the country, where the civil war is not a temporary crisis, but a long-running feature. Rural population in the war-affected areas are characterised by 'distressed livelihoods', facing multiple vulnerabilities caused by unfavourable state politics, environmental hazards, market-related risks and conflict-related instability. The war-affected population, while coping with the gradual deterioration of household economy, sudden forms of violence and repeated displacement, declines into chronic poverty. This in turn widens the 'ethnic gap', undermining the inter-ethnic, social capital and its input for development. The paper poses a key question on how development policy can deal with poverty under such circumstances, and at the same time, support conflict transformation towards more local-level institutions across ethnic boundaries.

- 136. Loganathan, Kethesh.** *Track One Negotiations: A Reality Check*. P. 23-26. Peace Monitor. July 2003.

This article relates to the Ceasefire Agreement (CFA) signed by the Government of Sri Lanka and the LTTE on 22nd February 2002 and the six rounds of talks between the two parties, facilitated by Norway, with a view to ending the long-running armed conflict that devastated livelihoods and human resources in the past years. Evidently, the CFA aimed to bring an end to armed hostilities and to create a positive atmosphere in which further steps could be taken towards negotiations for a lasting solution for the ethnic issue. The paper, while relating to the 'peace talks', draws special attention to the role of the Sub-Committee on Immediate Humanitarian & Rehabilitation Needs (SIHRN). The SIHRN, though not perceived as an interim instrument linked to a constitutional reform process, prioritises the resettlement and rehabilitation of internally displaced communities in North and East. In this context, the article also refers to the High Security Zones (HSZs) in Jaffna that include a large proportion of fertile agricultural land, as a major intrusion into the livelihoods of resettlers.

- 137. National Peace Council of Sri Lanka.** *Cost of the War: Economic, Social and Human Cost of the war in Sri Lanka. Colombo. 66p.;* notes; tables; append.

This report provides a case study on the impact of a civil war in a developing country, incurring a heavy cost to the nation. This study on the prolonged ethnic war in Sri Lanka, examines the economic, socio-political and human components of development as follows:

- Economic cost – resources spent on the war, value of assets damaged/destroyed in North, East and other parts, economic outputs and the 'lost' opportunities of growth and development;
- Human losses – Injuries/death of persons, loss of breadwinner in the family, homelessness, cost of maintaining, rehabilitating and resettling the displaced, unemployment and the emigration of skilled labour force.

In conclusion, the report highlights the human losses in terms of socio-economic deprivation of the war-affected people, homelessness, human insecurity, and the unpredictability of terror in the rest of the country. Though falling more heavily on the people in the North and East, the losses make the task of economic management increasingly difficult to solve the issues of unemployment, malnutrition and persistent poverty in the country.

- 138. Netherlands Institute of International Relations.** *Sharing Studies on Development and Conflict in Sri Lanka, Colombo, 19 April 2002: Proceedings.* Prp. Jeroen de Zeeuw. The Hague. May 2002. 26p.; annex.

This report relates to the proceedings of an international symposium which discussed a range of topics on the role and capacity of donors and international organisations with regards to the armed conflict in Sri Lanka. While placing the important issues on the conflict and development nexus, the report summarises those, identified by the working groups, which concern the impact of development assistance on peace and conflict dynamics, the relationships between donors and recipient organisations, changing mandate of development assistance and coordination mechanisms. In conclusion, the plenary debate brought out the following:

- Need for demilitarisation of Sri Lankan society, including the process of disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration;

- Unemployment and related issues;
- Rural transition in Southern Sri Lanka;
- Effects of the neo-liberal, market-oriented development policies of major donors, including IMF;
- Role of the media, to create trust and confidence within the population.

Suggestions were made on follow-up activities, in particular, organising regional seminars in other parts of the country and compiling information on conflict and development to enable further studies on the topic.

139. *PCIA in Sri Lanka. P.1-4. Conflict Sensitive Approaches to Development, Humanitarian Assistance & Peacebuilding. Vol. 1, Issue 2. February 2003.*

This web newsletter underscores the PCIA³³ programme initiative in Sri Lanka, where introductory workshops were held in the districts of Colombo, Jaffna, Kilinochchi, Vavuniya and Polonnaruwa. The primary aim of the workshop was to introduce the concept of PCIA to the state sector, local, international NGOs, donors and others involved not only in development, but also in humanitarian assistance, relief, reconstruction and rehabilitation work. The workshop placed emphasis on:

- Creating an understanding of the relationship/relevance of PCIA to the various participatory activities, irrespective of their objectives and approaches;
- Helping the participants understand the impact of their respective projects/activities on the context within which they are working.

The newsletter provides a brief account of the workshop proceedings, where key questions were raised on the meaning of PCIA in transition societies, adapting generic PCIA tools to address local needs and the scope/limitations of the tools. The participants requested more in-depth, specialised workshops on PCIA tools, and training on the application of the tools to their projects, capacities and geographic locations.

33. Peace and Conflict Impact Assessment.

- 140. Perera, Jehan.** *Minorities in Sri Lanka*. P. 59-74; ref. *Shrinking Space: Minority Rights in South Asia*. Ed. Sumanta Banerjee. Kathmandu, South Asia Forum for Human Rights. 1999.

In this paper, the author traces the failure of the Sri Lankan state to come up with satisfactory solutions on the minority issue, which has assumed the form of an armed conflict demanding a separate state. He points out the constitutional flaws and political failures in not recognising the aspirations and problems of ethnic minorities, with regards to discrimination in employment, education, health care and socio-economic development in the North and East. The paper also draws on the extraordinary and illegal actions against the Tamil and Muslim minorities – forced expulsion, torture, arbitrary arrests and detention, killings and the violation of human rights by the LTTE, which has emerged as the ‘sole representative’ of the Tamil people and eliminating other political leaders.

- 141. Rajapaksha, Udaya [and] Siriwardena, Jagath.** *Sri Lanka: Success and Lapse*. P.154-155; notes. UNDP Human Development Report 2000. New York, Oxford University Press. 2000.

This article sheds light on the impact of civil war on human development in Sri Lanka, which is higher than in the rest of South Asia. Accordingly, 5% of the country's GDP has been spent on the civil war, with a parallel increase in defence levy, causing a financial deficit for national development. High incidence of malnutrition, threatened food security in poor households, lack of physical access in conflict-affected areas, poor growth of school children, low maternal nutritional status and the birth-weight of babies, as well as micro-deficiencies are common issues in the country. The report acknowledges the role of social welfare programmes, in their scope to create a positive impact on social development, despite the structural adjustment policies which decrease public expenditure and increase repayment of external loans.

- 142. Sarvananthan, Muttukrishna.** *Conflict Time Economy of the North[ern] & East[ern] Provinces of Sri Lanka*. Point Pedro (Jaffna), Point Pedro Institute of Development (PPID). May 2005. p...; notes. (Working Paper No. 1)

This paper portrays the contraction of the regional economy of Northern and Eastern Provinces of Sri Lanka during the past years of ethnic conflict. The declining contribution of the provinces as part of the national economy is related to the dramatic drop in agricultural production, in relation to

national output. Industrial oblivion, lack of access to modern basic necessities such as safe water, sanitation, electricity and telecommunications, along with the declining health and educational indicators of the populace are highlighted in this paper, by using secondary data and descriptive analysis. The paper reveals that the provinces have the lowest provincial gross domestic product, lowest per capita income and perhaps, the lowest human development index.

- 143. Sarvananthan, Muttukrishna.** *Economic Imperative for Peace in Sri Lanka?*. Point Pedro (Jaffna), Point Pedro Institute of Development (PPID). July 2003. p....; notes. (Working Paper No.3).

This paper sheds light on major economic implications of the ethnic conflict in Sri Lanka. It argues that the foregone economic growth due to the ethnic conflict is higher than hitherto acknowledged. The defence expenditure, as a proportion of GDP in Sri Lanka is the highest in South Asia, in comparison to some other war-torn countries around the world where the labour-intensive military strategy pursued is economically very high. The overall argument of the paper is that, the high defence expenditure is the main cause of the economic woes of the country, and therefore, is not sustainable in the long run. Thus, a peaceful resolution of the ethnic conflict is *sine qua non* for the economic betterment of the country.

- 144. Sarvananthan, Muthukrishna.** *Macroeconomic Overview*. P.24-64; tables; notes. *Economic Reforms in Sri Lanka: Post-1977 Period*. Ed. M.Sarvananthan. Colombo, International Centre for Ethnic Studies. 2005.

This chapter provides an outline of macroeconomic development in Sri Lanka in the period of liberalisation (1977-2002), whose latter part faced an ethnic conflict in the North and East with an indirect impact on the rest of the country. While tracing the trend of macroeconomic indicators, including agriculture and industry, savings and investment, inflation, unemployment, tourism, inequality and poverty, as well as regional development, the author points out that the economic liberalisation measures undertaken had a marginal impact on the North and East, engulfed in a civil war. He explores the 'cause and effect' of the ethnic strife and the issue of economic liberalisation, in the light of an economic policy environment and privatisation. While referring to the structural and institutional impediments to economic growth, the article draws in

underemployment in the public sector, and the inability of the governments to 'trim down' the employment therein. Concerning the Samurdhi Poverty Alleviation Programme of Sri Lanka, the chapter provides statistics on the proportion of the poor benefiting through the programme, and stresses on the need to reform the programme through a process of 'de-politicisation' and decentralisation, in order to reduce poverty.

145. Shanmugaratnam, N. *Forced Migration and Changing Local Political Economies: A Study from North Western Sri Lanka.* Colombo, Social Scientists' Association. 2001.p...

This paper is a study³⁴ on the Muslim population from Northern Province, expelled by LTTE and accommodated in the District of Puttalam, North Western Province, with its indigenous Muslim community. The research study was conducted in 2 villages, Kalpitiya and Alankuda, focusing on the socio-economic status of IDPs. Clearly, the change in political economies of the region, with the sudden influx of IDPs, has had a significant impact on local political economies in many ways, including:

- Demographically, where IDPs had outnumbered the local residents. For example, coconut cultivation areas were converted into welfare centres and settlement areas with temporary, semi-permanent shelters;
- Expansion of labour market where the IDPs, in particular women, provided 'cheaper' labour.

As a result, the local poor and workers faced a stiff 'competition', in terms of resource sharing and wage earning which affected their livelihoods. The local population also faced problems in sharing the available social welfare such as health services and education. In a situation where NGOs and the state exclusively targeted the IDPs in the provision of humanitarian assistance, conflict of interest arose between the two communities. The paper places suggestions to resolve the issue, in terms of a state development policy to rectify the major socio-economic and environmental changes undergone as a result of IDP influx. It recommends that the policy should encompass issues of health care, education and social

34. This research study was validated through a workshop organised by the Rural Development Foundation (RDF) in Kalpitiya, September 2000, participated by local NGOs, CBOs, IDPs and representatives from the host community.

mobility to promote harmony among the communities, and within the various groups of IDPs.

- 146. Silva, Tudor.** *Perceptions of Vulnerability and Coping in Conflict-affected Population: Interplay among Poverty, Ethnicity and Conflict in Dry Zones, Sri Lanka.* P. 95-121; notes; ref. Poverty Issues in Sri Lanka: Towards New Empirical Insights. Ed. Centre for Poverty Analysis (CEPA) *et al.* Colombo, CEPA. 2003.

This paper reflects the manner in which perceptions of vulnerability, risk and coping among the conflict-affected people are shaped by actual poverty experiences, as well as ethnic consciousness and notions of identity. It shows the multi-dimensional manner in which notions of ethnic grievances are fuelled by experience of displacement, victimisation and impoverishment caused by the armed conflict. The author emphasises that social policy implications and development practices need to be viewed beyond humanitarian assistance and poverty alleviation for the war-affected. A holistic approach need to be developed in terms of peacebuilding through participation of vulnerable communities, and to overcome ethnic biases in rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts.

- 147. Strategic Foreright Group.** *Cost of Conflict in Sri Lanka.* Mumbai. 2006. 3p.;chart.;ref.

This report provides a concise account of the military, economic and socio-political cost of a 20-year old ethnic conflict in Sri Lanka. Despite a Ceasefire Agreement that led to a reduction in war-related violence and an upsurge in the economy, the war-torn areas of the country face problems of poverty, unemployment, displacement, as well as poor facilities for education and health. The military and human costs of war are analysed as a comparison of military and development expenditure. In studying the economic cost the paper looks into trade, foreign investment, opportunities for growth, losses incurred in tourism, physical damage to infrastructure, relief/rehabilitation cost, loss of earnings and institutional/state erosion as 'brain drain'. The socio-political cost of war includes key elements such as erosion of human values, propagation of a culture of violence, corruption, growth of crime, drug culture and emergence of an authoritarian state in which civil liberties and media freedom are curbed. In terms of socio-economic loss and those related to education, infrastructure, environment and provincial revenue, in the North and East of the country, the death toll of

children and women is significant in terms of human loss. In conclusion the study presents factors affecting the peace process and places scenarios during the period 2006-2010 and beyond in an attempt to provide answers to questions on the 'future' of the country.

- 148.** *Sustainable Development in Northeast*. [s.l.]. 30 September 2003. 3p.; ill. [Source – <http://www.tamilnet.com>; accessed on 15 December 2005].

This web article concerns the need for sustainable development in the industrial, technical, agricultural and fisheries sectors, as well as skills training for employment in the North and East. In preparation for rehabilitation and reconstruction of a war-devastated zone, the article outlines the drawbacks on the current approaches toward economic growth, improvement in social welfare and environment protection. Contextually, the paper outlines a National Sustainable Development Strategy (NSDS) which is a cyclical, interactive process, implemented by participatory action that places emphasis on sustainability. The principles of NSDS suit the 'ground realities' in the North and East, and places its political, technical, participatory and resource mobilisation within the national framework.

- 149.** **Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA).** *Peace and Conflict Impact Assessment (PCIA) of Swedish Development Corporation with Sri Lanka*. Prp. Kenneth Bush. March 2001. 46p.; biblio.; append.

This document refers to the efforts of SIDA, that launched a project on agricultural and fisheries input for resettled farmers and fishermen in the districts of Jaffna, Vavuniya and Mannar. This project, in collaboration with FAO was implemented during 2000 –2001, helping displaced farming and fishing families as well as to improve the training capacities available in District Agricultural Training Centres. The programme aims to increase food security and income generation capacity, through an increase in the production of fruits, coconuts, vegetables and poultry. Problems that arose in implementing the project in 'cleared' and 'uncleared' sites and in politicised resettlements are dealt with. Tensions between the residents and IDPs and political volatility of locations hindered the implementation; and had an impact on the 'grey' economy that thrived in war-affected areas. This project concentrates on the provision of non-war income and the increase in food security and resources. The report reflects the analytical capacity of a donor agency, in determining the extent to which

peace and conflict issues are incorporated in their development programmes in Sri Lanka.

150. UNDP. *Terms of Reference of the UN Needs Assessment Mission.*
[Source – <http://www.undp.org>; accessed on 15 April 2002.]

This refers to the state-drafted framework for relief, rehabilitation and reconciliation (RRR) to address poverty reduction and reconciliation in the backdrop of the Ceasefire Agreement. The framework, while concentrating in the conflict-affected North and East of Sri Lanka, has led to a state request to the U.N. that a mission be sent to Sri Lanka to explore avenues for mobilising funding and technical assistance support for the government in connection with the peace initiatives. Focus is placed on the return, relocation and reintegration of displaced and other war-affected people, and to make provision for the resumption of their livelihoods. Evidently, a U.N. Country Team (UNCT) will undertake a mission as the first phase of activities, to formulate a comprehensive framework on the scope and purpose of activities to be followed. The activities of Phase I will include:

- An understanding of the socio-economic situation, in particular, the impact of war on people. Conflict-affected areas of North and East will be reviewed by UNCT through studies, in consultation with state authorities, bilateral donors, NGOs, civil society and others concerned;
- A review of the current UN operations in socio-economic developmental issues, with emphasis on conflict prevention/recovery. (Eg. Umbrella projects).

This phase will initiate the process of consolidating UN support to the peace/confidence building efforts of the government and review the situation in consultation with the state and its development. The above mission will, then develop terms of references for Phase II that will formulate a comprehensive 'road map' and guiding principles.

151. World Bank supports Sri Lanka's Peace through Housing Reconstruction and Development. Peace in Sri Lanka. 14 November 2004. 2p.

This web journal concerns the reconstruction programme of the World Bank, in the construction of approximately 46,000 houses for the poor,

war-affected communities across all ethnic groups. In keeping with the work programme of North East Housing Reconstruction Programme (NEHRP) established by its provincial council, this programme aims to provide housing for the poorest and most vulnerable households, women heads of households and those who experienced multiple displacement in the civil strife. With an expectation of boosting employment opportunities in North and East for skilled/unskilled labour, the NEHRP is a key element under the World Bank Group's 'Country Assistance Strategy' which emphasises peace as a precondition for sustained economic growth.

2.2.2 Communities in Conflict

- 152. Alison, Miranda.** *Armed Violence and Poverty in Sri Lanka: A Mini Case Study for the Armed Violence and Poverty Initiative.* Bradford, Centre for International Cooperation and Security. November 2004. 20p.; notes; ref.

This paper concerns issues of poverty at household levels, gender aspects of poverty and conflict, while highlighting the effects of war violence, and other related forms such as family violence and crimes, including those caused as a result of the availability of small weapons. Presenting a case study from Sri Lanka, the report begins with a concise account of the armed conflict and the initial reconstruction of Northern Sri Lanka, building upon issues of disarmament, demobilisation, crime and violence and the internally displaced population. In this context, the document refers to women headed households, women vulnerable to conflict-related poverty, as well as livelihood strategies, ending with recommendations for action. The study includes sources of secondary data from current studies, reports, evaluations by operational agencies, early warning surveys, complemented with interviews from state and non-state actors.

- 153. Arunatilake, Nisha [and] Jayasuriya, Sisira et al.** *The Economic Cost of the War in Sri Lanka.* Colombo, Institute of Policy Studies. January 2000. 34p.; notes; tables; ref. (Research Studies: Macroeconomic Policy and Planning Series No.3).

This paper aims to assess the economic cost of the prolonged ethnic war in Sri Lanka, with a critique of the analytical approaches used in previous studies, shedding light on some conceptual and methodological issues. The paper examines the direct cost of the war as military expenditure borne by the government and the LTTE, as well as the cost of damage to

physical/social infrastructure. In terms of the indirect cost of the war, the following components are drawn on:

- Lost income from foregone investments, and from reduced tourism;
- Lost earnings due to the foregone foreign investments;
- Lost income due to the lack of human capital (dead or injured persons);
- Expenditure related to displacement of people;
- Output foregone in the Northern Province in 1996.

However, the report does not quantify some other important aspects, such as reduced health status and corresponding high health cost, emigration of skilled labour, disruption to the education system, reduced efficiency of investments, large-scale damage to property, as well as economic dislocation. Assessing that the country has incurred a war cost amounting to approximately 2 years of annual GNP³⁵, the report concludes that, the longer the war continues, the greater will be the burden on the poor and youth.

154. Asia-Pacific Development Centre on Disabilities (APCD).

Rana Viru Seva Act. P.6. Country Profile: Sri Lanka. [s.l]. [Source – <http://www.apcdproject.org/countryprofile>; accessed on 18 January 2006].

This web document draws on the Rana Viru Seva Act (1999) which seeks to provide care and rehabilitation for members of the armed forces and police who are disabled in their line of duty, in particular, the civil war. The act, while promoting welfare of the members of armed forces and their dependants, provides access to housing, medical care, basic/higher education through scholarships and assistance to gainful employment in agricultural, industrial and commercial ventures.

155. Asian Development Bank (ADB).

North East Community Restoration and Development (NECORD) Project: Progress Report – 1 August to 15 February 2002. [Source – <http://www.adb.org>; accessed on 2 September 2002.]

35. Gross National Production.

This report provides a review of North-East Community Restoration & Development (NECORD) Project, supported by the Asian Development Bank. The project covers sub-projects on livelihood development such as farming and livestock rearing, in addition to health, education and construction/rehabilitation of roadways through mobilising the impoverished, war-affected communities. NECORD has set up district-level, monitoring units in Ampara, Batticaloa, Vavuniya and Mannar, with the headquarters in Trincomalee.

156. Asian Development Bank (ADB). *Poverty Reduction in Sri Lanka: Issues, Findings and Approaches.* Manila. October 2001. 52p.; notes; tables; biblio.

ADB launched a series of initiatives to analyse the nature and cause of poverty in Sri Lanka, and to develop better approaches towards poverty reduction. This report delves into the poverty profile of the country district/sector-wise, and its relationship with employment and education. It relates to the socio-economic profile of the conflict-affected North and East, where the civil war is a major cause of poverty, besides other factors of economic isolation, limited access to quality education, slow agricultural growth and rural development, lack of clear land tenure, barriers to urbanisation, environmental degradation, social extension and powerlessness, as well as governance. Two-thirds of the households in war-afflicted areas are internally displaced, with most homes damaged or destroyed. The majority of them have sought shelter in welfare centres and camps under poor living conditions. National surveys on poverty have excluded these areas, while some donor agencies have done baseline surveys which show the depth and magnitude of poverty, in terms of poor infrastructure/services for health care, nutrition, safe drinking water and sanitation. The 'border' villages to North and East also show high poverty levels, where the socio-cultural and economic consequences of a protracted armed conflict has led to the weakening of the nation's institutional capacity to address the issue. Political violence, gender abuse, youth unrest, family violence and suicides are observed as manifestations of a 'war-setting.' The report explores the operational strategies to poverty reduction and forms of assistance rendered by ADB to Sri Lanka. Recommendations are provided in terms of conflict resolution, pro-poor economic growth, social development, environmental sustainability and good governance.

- 157. Asirwatham, Ronnate.** *Re-integrating of Ex-political Prisoners and its Impact on Peacebuilding in Sri Lanka.*³⁶ P.53-86; notes; ill.; ref. Poverty and Social conflict in Sri Lanka: Integrating Conflict sensitivity into Poverty analysis. Ed. R. Asirwatham *et al.* Colombo, Centre for Poverty Analysis (CEPA) *et al.* 2004.

Peacebuilding in societies emerging from social conflicts holds that civil society comprises free citizens and associations which co-operate within the boundaries of trust to make up the social capital, a necessary component for sustainable peace and its dividends in post-conflict societies. In this context, this paper attempts to examine political prisoners, in particular, those imprisoned under 'special' security laws and released, and how their reintegration would affect the peace process. While placing the available literature and field study on the issue and case studies on political activists, members of paramilitary groups, ex-militants and their family members, this study discloses the barriers to economic and socio-political reintegration of these former-political prisoners. It also highlights the high rates of underemployment within the population before their arrest/detention, and unemployment after release on grounds of a 'detainee psyche'. Poor level of education among the political prisoners is an added reason for their marginalisation. In conclusion, the author emphasises that, unless fear is removed, economic disparities mitigated and socio-cultural barriers removed from them, the causal factors of war will remain.

- 158. Athas, Iqbal.** *Did LTTE Misjudge Op. Rana Gosa II Advance?* The Sunday Times. 28 March 1999.

This news article, while relating to the phases of a protracted civil war, details the first Open Relief Centre (ORC) created by UNHCR at the outbreak of hostilities between security forces and LTTE. The ORC concept provides human security and mobility on the basis of an unwritten understanding with both the Army and LTTE. UNHCR defines the Open Relief Centre as a temporary place in which displaced persons on the move can freely enter or leave, and obtain relief assistance in a safe environment. The centres, developed in 1990, are established in Madhu and Palampiddy in the District of Mannar, to accommodate the internally displaced communities and civilians from the neighbouring villages who

36. 4th Annual Symposium on Poverty Research in Sri Lanka, Colombo, 23-24 November 2003.

sought relief during the 'Operation Rana Gosa'. The ORCs respond to humanitarian needs emerging from the armed conflict in Mannar District. The second ORC, located near Palampiddy serves to accommodate the returnees from India.

- 159. Centre for Advanced Training in Rural Development (CATAD) [and] Integrated Food Security Programme (IFSP), Trincomalee.** *Food Security and Conflict: A Participatory Development Concept for the IFSP, Sri Lanka.* Weikersheim (Germany), Margraf Verlag, December 1999. 112p.; notes; ill.; ref.; annex.; map.

This study is an action/decision-oriented research set out to design a participatory and integrated concept for rural development, aiming to provide their client, the IFSP, with user-relevant information. The study examines food security and conflict in the Trincomalee District, linking it to relief and development, complementing the strategy of IFSP in facilitating planning and implementing community projects which directly improve the basic conditions for food availability. Furthermore, 'poverty projects' are implemented to provide services, extension facilities and social mobilisation to vulnerable groups, in order to strengthen their entitlements to food through income-generating activities. The report deals with the lessons learned and challenges faced by a bi-lateral, technical co-operation project in collaboration with a variety of local actors, and experience in cross-cultural learning and inter-disciplinary teamwork.

- 160. Chandrasekeran, S.** *Sri Lanka: The Issue of High Security Zones: Has the Potential Become a Major Contentious Issue?*. 2p. South Asia Analysis Group. Update No. 42, Note No.174. 31 January 2003.

An exploration of the resettlement and livelihoods of internally displaced people from the North of the country, within the issue of high security zones (HSZs), that has led to controversies between the government and the LTTE in the recent peace talks. Evidently, the HSZs occupied by the security forces include agricultural lands, village settlements, shrines and schools. The paper draws on some of the salient features of the Nambiar Report, which is an independent appraisal on HSZs in Jaffna. The report sees "the humanitarian angle and the need to resettle people in their own lands and dwellings", but "the operational vulnerabilities perceived by the military cannot be ignored". This paper, while placing the criticism made by LTTE on the report, calls for a total change of mindset of both

parties to peace, to enable the resettlement of displaced communities and their livelihoods.

161. Consortium of Humanitarian Agencies [CHA] – Sri Lanka.
Peace and Conflict Impact Assessment [PCIA] in Sri Lanka. Colombo.
2p. [Source – <http://www.humanitarian.srilanka.org>; accessed on
23 November 2005].

This project seeks to complement the global efforts on testing PCIA tools, by introducing, testing and promoting the use of selected PCIA tools in Sri Lanka. In the backdrop of a 'ceasefire' and national peacebuilding efforts, the project aims to promote the systematic use of PCIA, and thereby enhance the design of development programmes from a reconciliation perspective. It also helps agencies involved to identify the potentials/constraints of the projects/programmes and to develop programming strategies that could add no harm, but contribute to the peace process. PCIA aims to train a core group of persons from civil society, state authorities and international agencies, adopting the PCIA tools in a national context. While placing the specific objectives of PCIA and the outputs envisaged, the tools are to be used to assess samples of the programmes/projects before and after implementation, and the results of this national application will be synthesised and shared with stakeholders.

CHA also plans to set up a small Resource Centre to sustain the pooling of PCIA information nationally, together with the publication of a newsletter and handbook in national languages.

162. De Jong, Kaz et al. *MSF: Psychological Trauma of the Civil war in Sri Lanka.* P. 218-330; ref. The Lancet. 27 April 2002.

A survey conducted by the Medecins Sans Frontieres (MSF) among the internally displaced from the North and East residing in welfare centres, reveal that a high proportion of them are exposed to traumatic stress and more than 50% of women in the age group 25-24 have psychological problems as a result of armed conflict and related issues. Suicides are common among the impoverished, war-stricken communities and an important aspect of MSF programme is on suicide prevention. Trained community health workers monitor the camp residents for domestic violence and community-related conflicts, while providing counselling. Evidently, most of the cases of suicides/attempts involve agricultural poisons. MSF and the local government authorities are making efforts to impose a rigid measure on the control of pesticides and insecticides. The

MSF, working in the state and 'rebel-controlled' areas, has launched mental health programmes in the camps of Vavuniya. Their activities include strengthening community support, raising consciousness on mental health, reinforcing coping strategies for long-term, war-affected communities and providing counselling services by local, trained staff. Since the 'ceasefire', free movement of medical supplies have led to the establishment of long-term medical and psychological assistance programmes for the war-affected population.

163. *Eighteen Areas in Jaffna Occupied as High Security Zones [HSZs].* [s.l.]. 21 July 2005. 1p. [Source – <http://www.ltteps.org>; accessed 6 January 2006].

This web article relates to the monthly statement of the Consortium of NGOs, Jaffna District, which states that 18 regions in Jaffna are still occupied by the military as HSZs, despite the Ceasefire Agreement between LTTE and the government of Sri Lanka in 2002, that the forces should vacate all public and private places within 3 months of signing the agreement. Accordingly, 12,259 acres of rice cultivating land have been included within the HSZs and fishermen have been denied access to fishing in 81.5 sq.km. of sea area. In addition, schools in the HSZs in coastal areas are not functioning, and many children have dropped out of schools as a result of poverty and lack of mobility.

164. **Ekanayake, E.S.M.** *A Sociological Study on the Impact of the Ethnic Conflict on Poverty: An Examination of Three Communities in the Seruvila Divisional Secretariat Division.* P.119-136; notes; tables. Poverty and Social conflict in Sri Lanka: Integrating Conflict sensitivity to Poverty analysis. Ed. Ronnate Asirwatham *et al.* Colombo, Centre for Poverty Analysis. 2004.

Ethnic conflicts lead to various types of social problems such as refugees, widows, orphaned children, physical disabilities and an increase in levels of crime at the national level. This study highlights the impact of ethnic conflict on poverty within the Trincomalee District, as a micro-study. The paper aims to review the following:

- Effect of ethnic conflict on the poverty levels of people living in war-affected areas;
- Ways in which the conflict has affected the various ethnic communities in the country.

The research shows that the ethnic conflict has affected each group differently, but has contributed to poverty issues among all of them, with loss of income opportunities and death/disappearance of breadwinners, together with the breakdown of traditional livelihoods and coping mechanisms. In order to reduce the level of poverty among communities living in Seruvila, the paper suggests that the level of social mobilisation has to be increased, in order to make use of the available natural resources and to prevent the growth of negative/passive attitudes among the population. Self-employment and saving habits have to be encouraged through provision of vocational training and essential services, sponsored by the state. Programmes to provide a package of services comprising goods and services, as well as capacity building initiatives are required for this purpose.

165. Foster, Yolanda. *Sri Lanka: Donor Policy in a Complex Political Emergency [Working Draft]*. February 2000. 31p.; biblio.; append. [Source – Archives on Violence Against Women, ICES, Colombo].

This paper refers to U.N. Relief & Rehabilitation Theme Group, committed to implement rehabilitation activities and provide income support and credit facilities for resettlers in the war-afflicted areas. Evidently, humanitarian workers operating in complex institutional settings and trauma-producing situations feel that humanitarian agencies should reform their policy making procedures for a process of rehabilitation and resettlement of the internally displaced people who are leaving the welfare centres. Foster emphasises that donors and NGOs working in a setting of peace negotiations need to rethink their roles in the centre, without alienating the Government of Sri Lanka, with respect to their policy recommendations. The theme group includes members of UNHCR, UNICEF, UNDP, WFP, FAO, WHO and UNFPA.

166. Geinitz, Dedo [and] Reinhard, Ines. *Conflict Mitigation through Food Security?* P.. Trincomalee, Integrated Food security Programme (IFSP). November 2002. 13p.; charts; notes.

Malnutrition among war-affected population, in particular, women and children, is high in the Trincomalee district as found in nutrition/health surveys conducted in the villages. The main causes of malnutrition are lack of safe drinking water, poor hygiene, difficulties in accessing health services, combined with food shortage. The paper, while briefing the statistics on malnutrition in the district in comparison with the rest of the country, reports on the level of impoverishment where 90% of the

population depends on state support for their basic needs, such as food stamps and dry rations. IFSP aims to support people at food risk and to gain better access to health services, through a participatory approach. Community-based organisations, school societies, rural development societies, peasant societies and religious groups are brought into the integrated food security programme, in order to meet their own nutritional/health needs. 'Food-for-Work' is one of the tools for community development, for nutritional self-sufficiency.

167. Godage, K. *High Security Zones and the Peace Process.* Daily Mirror. 13 December 2005.

This news article concerns the resettlement of internally displaced persons in the war-devastated areas of North-East, whose places of domicile fall within the High Security Zones [HSZs]. Thousands of homes, as well as shrines, schools and farming lands have been destroyed during the escalation of the civil war and people from the villages of Tellipalai, KKS and Keerimalai have abandoned their homes and assets, living in welfare centres and with relatives/friends. Armed forces are occupying these areas as HSZs, and with the loss of livelihoods for farmers/cultivators and schooling for children, freedom of movement is curtailed. The author calls upon the government to address this issue as an urgent need to ensure the safety of resettlers, suggesting that the reduction of HSZs must become part of a de-escalation programme, and should go hand in hand with the LTTE laying down its long-range weapons, under international monitoring. A committee including members of the international community should be appointed to study this problem on the basis of the Nambiar Report³⁷.

168. Goodhand, Jonathan [and] Hulme, David. *NGOs and Peacebuilding: Sri Lanka Study.* p...; notes. Third World Quarterly. Vol.20, No.1. 1990.

Case studies carried out on 4 villages in the East (Kathiraveli and Illangathurai/Mahathuvaram and Mullipathanai in the Trincomalee District, and Savikaddy in the Batticaloa District) show that, from 1998 onwards, activities of NGOs in these villages include assistance on housing, sanitation, mobile health services, vocational inputs and skills training, savings/loan schemes for income generation of small-scale entrepreneurs, in addition

37. Report on HSZs in Jaffna, submitted by Retired General Satish Nambiar of the Indian Army to the Government of Sri Lanka in May 2003.

to concentrating on early childhood development through pre-schooling for poor children, providing emergency relief and protection for the rural poor in war-afflicted areas. Broadly, the efforts of NGOs include:

- Direct entitlement, facilitating inputs and developing the organisational capacity to increase productivity;
- Social mobilisation and strengthening of community organisations directly through capacity building, emergency relief, community development, protection, peacebuilding, and advocacy.

Actively involved in the areas of relief, welfare and community development, most NGOs in the East aim to reduce the competition over natural resources by assisting in economic diversification and promoting local institution development. This is helpful for social integration and to open additional channels for non-violent conflict resolution. The paper cites cases of Eastern Human Economic Development Centre (EHED) in the East, Oxfam in the Vanni, as well as SCF which has launched a child-focused programme for the war-affected children.

169. Government of Sri Lanka. *Poverty in North-Eastern Provinces.* P.14-15; notes. A Framework for Poverty Reduction. [Colombo]. 70p.; notes; annex.; append.

This part of the report highlights the deterioration of socio-economic and physical conditions in the war-ravaged provinces in the past 2 decades. Here the dimension of poverty is quite different from the rest of the country, illustrated by human insecurity, forced and repeated displacement, disintegration of community/social networks, conscription by militant groups, prolonged dependence on relief and extensive damage to public and private property. These have caused a steep fall in the national GDP from 15% in 1980's to 4% in 1997. Qualitative surveys in the war-affected areas indicate a high level of income poverty with very low levels of healthcare, education and economic conditions, when compared to the rest of the country.

170. Government of Sri Lanka, District Planning Secretariat, District Secretariat. *Vavuniya District.* P.1-4. Statistical Handbook. Vavuniya. 2001.

The state policy in Sri Lanka promotes resettlement in areas where the security situation has improved. In keeping with this, impoverished

households are provided with a package of assistance that includes a temporary shelter grant, settling allowance, productive enterprise grant and an allocation for implementing, as well as 'soft loans' for reconstruction of houses and small-scale enterprises. This programme is currently implemented in the Jaffna peninsula, the Islands around the coast of Jaffna, the Eastern Province and other settlement areas. Based on the few resources available in the District of Vavuniya, resettlement/relocation villages are established to relocate the internally displaced. Compared to other districts, Vavuniya has sufficient natural resources but remains underdeveloped. Irrigated by minor schemes, a good proportion of the total land is used for agriculture, and the rest is forest cover. An inland fisheries project and an industrial estate venture need the back up services of the state. NGOs working here are supported by UNHCR micro-projects for the resettlement and relocation of villagers. The saving capacity of small scale entrepreneurs are encouraged by the banks in Vavuniya, including the state-supported ones, while providing loan schemes for them. Vocational training on electrical work, motor boat repair/maintenance, refrigeration and mechanical work are conducted by the district-level technical institute. Food supplies, health care/essential services and humanitarian activities are coordinated from within the district, and also serve the war-devastated Vanni region where essential services are completely broken down. The report calls for humanitarian agencies to pressurise the government to improve the basic amenities and infrastructure to serve the needs of returnees/resettlers.

171. Government of Sri Lanka. Ministry of Housing and Construction Industry. *Eastern Province Education & Irrigation Development.* Colombo. 4p. [Source – <http://www.mhc.govt.lk>; accessed on 9 November 2005].

Established under the National Housing Development Act No.17 (1979), the Sevana Fund aims to provide housing for the poorest of the poor. The fund accepts donations/gifts to assist poor families to construct their houses, with a vision to "ensure affordable housing for all, and healthy and sustainable human settlement in the conducive environment for growth of the construction industry, education and irrigation activities in the Eastern Province".

172. GTZ [and] RRAN. *Rebuilding Lives: The Jaffna Rehabilitation Project, Sri Lanka.* June 1999.

Social mobilisation is an important component of all activities of the Jaffna Rehabilitation Project (JRP) which targets the war-affected and impoverished population. Their intervention is viewed as an entry point for awareness-raising activities and to stimulate self-help initiatives. JRP has adopted the following key strategies of:

- Encouraging beneficiary participation to stimulate self-help capacity and involving community-based groups in project activities and to identify community needs;
- Awareness-raising on issues of water conservation, health and hygiene through combined project activities;
- Creating gender awareness to the beneficiaries during workshops, training and appointment of field staff;
- Training community members as field workers to ensure that they imply participation-oriented techniques;
- Linking activities with other donors to widen the development network;
- Opening channels of communications between state/local authorities with CBOs and community groups.

Set up to facilitate the return and resettlement of the war-affected population, the project provides safe drinking water facilities as an emergency project to several rural communities and to the Jaffna Municipality which has limited access to safe drinking water. User groups are formed for all the drinking water projects, through a process of community mobilisation.

173. Harris, Simon. *Listening to the Displaced: Analysis, Accountability and Advocacy in Action.* P... Forced Migration Review. No.8. August 2000.

Listening surveys have been adopted as a tool for humanitarian agencies to pave their way for better accountability to their constituents and to provide the essentials for the inmates of welfare centres and refugee settlements. This paper relates to the listening surveys conducted by OXFAM (Great Britain) and SCF (U.K.) during 1996-1998, to take into account the opinions of internally displaced people in humanitarian assistance. The objectives of the listening survey are as follows:

- Assess changes in the needs, concerns and capacities of the war-affected population;
- Evaluate humanitarian and development efforts from a constituency perspective;
- Identify areas on which NGOs could provide better support to the beneficiaries;
- Enable the voices of conflict-affected people to be heard by humanitarian agencies and the key parties to the conflict.

The survey consists of a variety of themes, ranging from the provision of non-food items for IDPs to the relationship between IDPs and the residential population which could trigger conflicts among the two groups. The participants set the agenda for discussion and prioritise their issues. Based on these, an improved understanding has resulted in a number of changes in policy and practices such as revision of non-food items to families, short-term humanitarian relief, long-term investments in emergency preparedness, community strengthening, sustainable livelihoods and conflict transformation.

174. Integrated Food Security Programme [IFSP]. *Project Progress Report.* Trincomalee. August 2000. 57p.; ref.; annex.

This report concerns IFSP, a multi-sectoral project aimed to tackle the complex issue of malnutrition and food insecurity prevalent in a war-stricken, impoverished community in the Trincomalee District. The major goal of the project is to support and promote development with the active participation of various communities, in particular, the victims of conflict. This approach helps to create ownership of assets, while contributing to a significant increase in sustainability, and to develop a concept of social mobilisation to empower vulnerable groups of people by enhancing their self-help capacities. While following a participatory and integrated approach for rural development, the project involves state departments and NGOs, with beneficiary participation in the identification, planning, implementing and monitoring of projects. The report provides an account of the stages involved in Phase I of the project, which has “achieved sustainable improvements in the basic needs situation, especially with a view of provide nutrition and food security among the poor, war-affected population in the district”. The following are indicators to the achievements of Phase I of the project:

- Improved rural, socio-economic infrastructure and health care/awareness;
- Enhanced outreach of current advisory and extension services;
- Additional employment opportunities for the vulnerable groups;
- Improved provision for financial services to target groups by reputed, reliable institutions;
- Support to project-related state and NGO sectors, in social mobilisation and outreach.

175. International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). *Sri Lanka: Mounting Violence Highlights Protection Needs*. 4 December 2001. 4p. (Doc.No.OP/REX/OPS01/57). [Source – <http://www.releifweb.int>; accessed 5 March 2006]

Mobile health teams and public health centres are provided by ICRC as basic health services for places such as Vavuniya where a large proportion of IDPs are accommodated in welfare camps and resettlements. In cooperation with the SLRCS³⁸, ICRC supports mobile health teams and public health services in the Vanni. Furthermore, the Committee works with IFRCRC³⁹ to help the SLRCS develop their work capacity and re-draft their constitution in such a way so that all national branches, including those in conflict areas, are partners in health services.

176. Jayawardena, Kumari. *Ethnic Conflict in Sri Lanka and Regional Security*. [s.l.]. October 1987. 7p.; ref. [Source- <http://www.infolanka.com/org/srilanka>; accessed on 7 March 2006].

This web article provides a historical summary of the ethnic conflict in Sri Lanka, tracing the ways in which the conflict became a matter of concern in Tamil Nadu, as well as in India, regionally and internationally. The paper draws on the pre-colonial and colonial settings, and delves into aspects of Sinhala Buddhist identity and related political reforms that led to the discrimination of Tamils in the country, which ultimately led to militancy and an anti-ethnic pogrom in July 1983. This in turn led to a

38. Sri Lanka Red Cross Society.

39. International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies.

mass exodus of Tamils from southern parts to the North and East, while those from the North took refuge in Tamil Nadu. This in turn, strengthened the notion of a 'traditional homeland' for Tamils in the North and East with militancy for a separate state, that became a major political issue in Tamil Nadu/India and culminated in the Indo Sri Lankan Agreement (1987) for 'peace keeping' in the war afflicted North and East. In this context, the paper makes special reference to the notion of most Tamil workers, peasants, fishermen, traders and the middle classes who welcomed the cessation of armed violence and saw it as a change to resume their normal livelihoods. But, among them was the feeling that the cause for a separate state and the aspirations of the community were not going to be met. They felt that the viable reality of a federal political structure will also not be achieved. However, the Agreement sets the framework for a political structure based on regional autonomy through a course of peaceful negotiations to solve the ethnic issue.

177. Korf, Benedikt. *Livelihoods, Food Security and Conflict in Trincomalee*. P.126-146; tables; notes. Poverty issues in Sri Lanka: Towards New Empirical Insights. Ed. Centre for Poverty Analysis (CEPA) *et al.* Colombo, CEPA. 2003.

The current social, political, economical and cultural structures which have led to a prolonged ethnic conflict in Sri Lanka, are termed by humanitarian assistance as a 'complex political emergency' (CPE). This paper outlines the conceptual approaches related to food security, livelihoods and vulnerability to poverty in war-affected societies, as applicable to CPEs. The latter part of the paper draws on the empirical results of case studies in Trincomalee District that reflect survival strategies used during the armed conflict. The paper poses the question of whether the conflict has increased poverty and affected livelihood strategies, and in what way these are different from those in the rest of the country where the impact of civil war is insignificant. While exploring the conditions and outcome of a 'war economy' with reference to Trincomalee, the author calls for investigations to assess how the livelihood strategies have changed in the current transition process, such as coping/adapting strategies to overcome problems of poverty, impact of the peace process on the balance between different 'power holders' and how this affects the ethnic biases in the entitlement to agricultural resources.

178. Liyanage, Shamalie. *Coping with Vulnerabilities among the Families of Soldiers in a Context of Demobilisation : Perspectives on post-conflict peacebuilding*⁴⁰. P.19-48; ill.; notes. Poverty and Social Conflict in Sri Lanka: Integrating Conflict Sensitivity into Poverty Analysis. Ed. R. Asirwatham *et al.* Colombo, CEPA. 2004.

This paper emphasises the need to identify and analyse the poverty situation and related vulnerabilities of military families in the setting of a 'ceasefire' and peacebuilding, in order to design military demobilisation and reintegration programmes. The research explores issues on the following:

- Vulnerability of military families to poverty, in a context of demobilisation;
- Risk of criminality among war-deserters and soldiers.

Based on interviews of military families, active servicemen and ex-combatants chosen from rural and urban low-income localities, including those from Ranavirugama⁴¹, and also from the Ranaviru Seva Authority (RVSA)⁴², the paper places a conceptual framework of vulnerability in relation to socio-economic and psychological conditions.

While revealing some aspects of vulnerabilities among the families, the paper draws on the need to develop broader interventions to identify vulnerabilities in terms of military demobilisation and reintegration. It recommends that measures are needed to enhance the coping abilities among ex-combatants and their families, for a 'post-war' reintegration, and in strengthening peace and security.

179. Narman, Anders [and] Vidanapathirana, Upali. *Transiting from Prolonged Conflict to Post-conflict Development: Locating the Case of Trincomalee District of Sri Lanka*. P...; ref. Peace and Democracy in South Asia. Vol.1, No.1. January 2005.

This paper, while providing an account of the peace initiatives in the Eastern District of Trincomalee, with its complex ethno-religious character, sheds

40. 4th Annual Symposium on Poverty Research in Sri Lanka, Colombo, 23-25 November, 2003.

41. War Heroes' Village.

42. Authority for the Welfare of Servicemen.

light on the issue to address the problem of IDPs whose socio-economic status is severely affected during the civil war. While relating to the relationship between development and peace in a region not yet free from ethnic tensions, the paper explores the potentials for a post-conflict development, where international donors and NGOs are willing to contribute towards sustainable development. The paper also attempts to address the question of whether social transformation would improve economic growth to benefit the poor.

180. Oxfam UK/I. *Listening in Kilinochchi and Mullaitivu: A Second Series of Interviews in Oxfam Operational Areas of Northern Sri Lanka.* Colombo. 1997. p...

This report underscores the 'listening surveys' conducted by humanitarian agencies among the war-affected communities in welfare camps and resettlements. The first programme, held in January 1996, was reviewed as a mechanism by which Oxfam could gather first-hand information regarding the needs of the displaced. The second programme, conducted in Kilinochchi and Mullaitivu Districts in April 1997 was an improved format designed to give opportunities to both IDPs, as well as long-term residents of Vanni to express their feelings and needs. This revealed that the provision of food stamps to the resident population in Vanni has come to a temporary halt as a result of a dispute over the lack of reliable population statistics in the region. Subsequently, the permanent residents were ineligible for the supplementary government food ration, which added to the burden of accommodating relatives and friends displaced from the peninsula.

181. Rehabilitation and Humanitarian Access. P.22. CHA Bulletin. Vol.5, Issue.6. July 2001.

This bulletin states that, despite the vast sum of money spent on rehabilitation, no substantial, tangible impact is made on the quality and standard of living in the conflict-affected North and East. Evidently, RRAN⁴³ has published the 'Thenmarachchi Plan', a top-down rehabilitation plan without involving the affected people or community organisations in the region. The document stresses that humanitarian organisations face obstacles, obstructions and restrictions in rendering assistance, without the participation of the grass-roots community in the coordination meetings.

43. Resettlement and Rehabilitation Authority for the North

- 182. Sarvananthan, Muthukrishna.** *Post Tsumani: North-East, Sri Lanka: Swindlers Hold Sway.* Point Pedro (Jaffna), Point Pedro Institute of Development (PPID). May 2005. p...; notes.

The tsunami that struck Sri Lanka in December 2004 has left untold misery among the coastal population, who face exploitation caused by those who have purportedly come to their rescue, resettlement, and rehabilitation. This study documents specific types and cases of pillage of impoverished communities in the North and East Province. The paper argues that the nature of corruption in relief, rehabilitation, and the disbursement of reconstruction aid in the North and East is different from that of the South and West, and therefore extra precautions and innovative modalities have to be devised, in order to minimise leakages and pilferages. In the South and West corruption is due to personal greed, whereas in the North and East, it is by and large institutionalised and monopolised.

- 183. Sarvananthan, Muttukrishna.** *What Impedes Economic Revival in the North[ern] and East[ern] Provinces of Sri Lanka?* Point Pedro (Jaffna), Point Pedro Institute of Development (PPID). June 2005. p...; notes. (Working Paper No.2).

Over 36 months have passed since the lifting of the economic embargo on the Northern and Eastern Province of Sri Lanka and the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of Sri Lanka and the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE), in the wake of a 'ceasefire' between the warring parties. However, not many new productive activities have begun in the region, despite a rapidly rising trade with the rest of the country. The objective of this paper is to identify factors that inhibit the economic revival in the Northern and Eastern Provinces. Evidently, the demarcation of High Security Zones (HSZs) by the Sri Lankan security forces, arbitrary-cum-illegitimate taxation by LTTE and politico-economic uncertainty are identified as major 'non-market', institutional impediments to an economic revival in the provinces. Based on these, a set of proposals are put forward to both the government and the LTTE, in order to revive the economy of a war-devastated region in anticipation of the resettlement of a displaced, impoverished community.

- 184. Somasundaram, Daya.** *Scarred Minds: The Psychological Impact of War on Sri Lankan Tamils.* New Delhi, Sage Publications. April 2001. 356p.; notes; ref.

This book recounts the psychological impact of a prolonged ethnic war in Sri Lanka, where the major victims are the poor, belonging to the marginalised social strata. It portrays the suffering of a community in search of human security from a psycho-social perspective, illustrated with clinical case studies on psychiatric/mental disorder, collectively named as Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD). The author sheds light on the poor health care and limited resources available to the public, typical to a conflict-affected region. He argues that recurrent violence created by the civil war, repeated displacement of people and killings carried out by rebel groups upon their 'opponents', brings widespread destruction, mental trauma, combined with a breakdown in social order and personal relationships. The book concludes with treatment and management methods based on a holistic humanitarian approach and community intervention.

185. Srimanobhavan, S. [and] Gnanaganesan, C. et al.
Vulnerability-Poverty Profile: A Useful Tool for Poverty Intervention Management in the North and East. P.119-133; notes; ref.; annex.
Impacts of Development Interventions on Poverty: The Role of Research. Colombo, Centre for Poverty Analysis (CEPA). 2005. (5th Annual Symposium on Poverty Research in Sri Lanka: No.4-2005)

This paper illustrates the significance of the Vulnerability-Poverty Profile (VPP) concept, as a simple and practical tool for the comparison of poverty levels and dimensions in the war-devastated North and East of Sri Lanka. VPP is based on a conceptual understanding of poverty as a multidimensional phenomenon and a deprivation of personal capabilities in the facets of economic, health, education and vulnerability. Initially developed by GTZ-Integrated Food Support Programme (GTZ-IFSP) in the Trincomalee District during the year 2000, it provides detailed information about the poverty level of a village, as a tool to plan and access poverty interventions. Though it does not measure the poverty level of individual villagers/families, it enables a comparison of the levels pertaining among villages within a district. The data, measured by appropriate indicators through a survey questionnaire, is analysed and villages are ranked into codes of poverty which enable a comparison of absolute poverty levels of different villages within a district and the relative poverty code. Evidently, the provincial administration in North-East has acknowledged VPP as a planning tool for major donor-funded projects, including those of NECORD and NEIAP.

- 186. Thiagarajah, Jeevan.** *SIHRN: Opportunities for Collaborating and Co-ordination: Summary of Presentation.* [s.l.]. February 2003. 4p. [Source – <http://www.cpalanka.org>; accessed on 4 January 2006].

This conference⁴⁴ paper provides a briefing on the principle areas of SIHRN proposed by the Government of Sri Lanka during the peace talks, focusing on resettlement of the internally displaced and de-mining for human security. While setting out the philosophy and guiding principles for humanitarian assistance, the paper highlights the operational framework of SIHRN, its contents, core values and vision under the following areas:

- Provision of assistance for livelihood creation;
- Opportunities for employment and income generation;
- Support in the form of loans for rebuilding/repairing houses;
- Renovation of clear water supply systems;
- Construction of roadways to areas of settlement;
- Providing a safe human environment by de-mining action;
- Gender empowerment and promoting women's self-reliance.

- 187. UNHCR.** *UNHCR's Operational experiences with Internally Displaced Persons.* Geneva. 1994. 47p.; notes; annex.

This publication refers to the state-assisted humanitarian programmes for the internally displaced residing in the Open Relief Centres (ORC) set up for the returnees by UNHCR. The ORCs are set up, based on the commitment made by the UN humanitarian agencies, to provide assistance to meet the physical and material needs of the returnees. The volume reviews the involvement of the UN and UNHCR in providing humanitarian assistance to the conflict-affected population, and briefs on the Sri Lankan situation.

44. Conference on Diversity and Co-existence, Dambulla, 5-9 February 2003.

188. United Nations Office of the Commissioner for Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA). *Manual on Field Practices in Internal Displacement: Examples from UN Agencies and Partner-organizations on Field-based Initiatives Supporting Internally Displaced Persons.* [s.l.], 1999. 74p.;notes.

This manual highlights the efforts of UNHCR in maintaining Open Relief Centres (ORC) in Madhu, Mannar District. As an alternative to conventional refugee camps, the ORC has unrestricted mobility, much needed to maintain livelihoods, as many residents work in agricultural and fisheries sectors. Being politically neutral, they provide temporary shelter in a safe environment where displaced persons on the move can freely enter and obtain essential relief assistance. The publication draws on the efforts of UNHCR, providing enhanced humanitarian protection for the internally displaced, in collaboration with other humanitarian organisations and local NGOs.

189. Wickremasinghe, Nira. *Humanitarian Relief Organisations and Challenges to Sovereignty: The Case of Sri Lanka.* Colombo, Regional Centre for Strategic Studies. 1997. p...

This volume provides an overview of the role played by humanitarian agencies in restoring the socio-economic status and livelihoods of internally displaced people. Major agencies in the North and East are ICRC, MSF and UNHCR, providing relief that consists of food distribution, shelter, water, sanitation and medical assistance. It refers to the specific objectives of UNHCR in the North and East, assisting and protecting the displaced and returnees from India. UNHCR activities constitute the following:

- Assisting the states in voluntary repatriation of refugees from India, and maintaining transit camps in Trincomalee and Vavuniya;
- Maintenance of Open Relief Camps (ORCs) for the internally displaced in Mannar;
- Provision of pre-settlement assistance for returnees leaving camps to their original places of domicile;
- Implementation of micro-projects to improve the various infrastructures for the community of returnees;

- Provision of care and assistance to asylum seekers returning to Sri Lanka.

Sri Lanka is a party to the convention⁴⁵ related to the protection of civilians in times of conflict, providing minimum living standards to the civilians and victims of internal conflict.

This report demonstrates that poverty mapping methodology is a powerful tool to illustrate the incidence of poverty at different power levels of resolution, to understand the extent of regional disparity and the limitations involved in designing poverty alleviation programmes.

190. The World Bank Group. *Re-establishing Communities in Conflict-affected Areas.* P. 2-3. Sri Lanka Country Brief. [Washington D.C.]. 2005.

Agricultural communities in the North and East of the country are traditionally the most productive, and most of them fled their lands and social/physical infrastructure during the armed conflict. This web document reflects on the North East Irrigation Agricultural Project (NEIAP), to help rebuild the community network, and rehabilitate the infrastructure to provide employment opportunities to the people. In the process of transferring organisational, managerial and technical skills to the local people, the project has helped to rehabilitate many irrigation schemes, enabling the farmers to recommence agriculture. With an increased supply of water, an increased area of land is utilised for farming and crop production. Furthermore, NEIAP has rebuilt/repared roadways, and reconstructed water-wells for safe drinking water, while creating employment for grass roots communities. Women in the communities have benefited by the provision of small-scale, repayable funds to start income-generating activities.

NEIAP is a partnership between Government of Sri Lanka, World Bank, UNHCR and ICRC, as well as local NGOs and CBOs.

45. Geneva Convention on the Protection of Civilian Persons in Times of War, August 1949.

2.3 Socially Vulnerable Groups

2.3.1 Women

Context

- 191. Alailima, Patricia.** *The Impact of Structural Adjustment Policy on Public Expenditure and Women.* P.75-88; tables; biblio. Structural adjustment, Gender and Employment: The Sri Lankan experience. Geneva, ILO. 2000.

This chapter discusses the government's expenditure with regards to the living standards and economic infrastructure within a gendered framework, and provides an assessment of the expenditure as they affect women directly, or as part of a household. The author reflects on the impact of typical adjustment programmes on public expenditure, restructuring in favour of economic activities and emphasis on capital expenditure – economic infrastructure, water/sanitation, housing, transport, power/energy and telecommunication. It relates to expenditure directed at improving living standards such as food ration/stamps programmes, education in primary and secondary schools which reach out to the rural poor, health care which includes reproductive/sexual health and maternal and child health services for women. In relation to this, the paper then underscores the impact of the adjustment programme on gender component, through social welfare programmes which benefit the poor, rural women and their households, where sectors of health, nutrition and education are reviewed, with regards to their impact on the standard of living of women and their well-being at large.

- 192. Cooray, Prasanna S.** *Gender Equality in Health and Illness.* P.23-25; ref. Options. Vol.25, 1st Quarter. 2001.

This article sheds light on gender discrimination in health and ill-health, causing a significant impact on women's reproductive health. The article specifically refers to failure of official documents on the health status of Sri Lanka⁴⁶, to provide statistics on maternal morbidity/mortality, as well as significant diseases that affect women – tuberculosis, malaria and filariasis.

46. Annual Health Bulletin of the Ministry of Health, Sri Lanka.

- 193. de Silva, Indralal.** *A Review of National Policy in Sri Lanka*. P. 69-79; biblio. Expenditure for Reproductive Health Services in Egypt and Sri Lanka /Prp. Ravi P. Rannan-Eliya *et al.* Colombo, Institute of Policy Studies. July 2000.

This paper evaluates the current framework in health policy (1998), with a goal to ensure reduced maternal morbidity/mortality and to promote safe motherhood, with an increased public awareness on women's health issues. The Family Health Bureau implements and monitors maternal/child health care, along with the national family planning programme, which calls for gender sensitive, women-centered reproductive health care. This paper emphasises the need for state machinery to incorporate a gender-friendly approach, in order to promote women's health and well-being.

- 194.** *From Women's Health to Reproductive Rights: Moving into the 21st Century*. P.1-3. Options. Vol.25, 1st Quarter. 2001.

Women's activism has challenged both national and international agencies engaged in the "delivery of health services for women belonging to poor and marginalised communities in the Third World", demanding the rights to quality medical care and services that objectify women's health as a basic need. This editorial places women's health in a national/international perspective, where health is defined as a basic need and human right. Referring to the National Plan of Action for women's health developed by the Ministry of Women's Affairs in Sri Lanka, the column draws attention to the women's movement in South Asia, working on gender-based health issues – women's choice in health matters, sexuality and reproduction.

- 195. Goodburn, Elizabeth [and] Campbell, Dona.** *Reducing Maternal Mortality in Developing World: Sector-wide Approaches May Be the Key*. P. 917-920; notes. British Medical Journal. 14 April 2001.

Maternal ill-health is one of the largest contributors to the disease burden affecting women in developing countries. Many international forums have endorsed reducing the rate of maternal mortality as one of the development targets, specifically in South Asia. This web document acknowledges Sri Lanka which has considered maternal health care as a priority in their health system, with a drastic reduction in maternal mortality, after improving the coverage and quality of their health services.

196. International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF). *Country Profile: Sri Lanka.* 2p. 20 November 2002. [Source- <http://www.w3.whosea.org>; accessed on 12 February 2006].

Maternal mortality rate in Sri Lanka is less than other South Asian countries, with 94% of child births attended by mid-wives⁴⁷. Community-based hospitals and primary health care clinics are complemented by a network of public health nurses and mid-wives providing maternal and child health services, pre-dominantly in rural areas. This web page draws in the role played by the Family Planning Association of Sri Lanka (FPASL), a non-governmental concern that offers a wide range of sexual/reproductive health services, while promoting family planning as a basic need for women's health. FPASL provides advocacy on the increased political commitment to women's reproductive health education, and to foster grass root participation in promoting women's health for socio-economic development.

197. Kottegoda, Sepali. *The Janasaviya Poverty Alleviation Programme and Women: A Case Study from Palenda Village.* Colombo, Women's Education & Research Centre. September 1992. 37p.; tables; biblio.; annex.

The purpose of this study is to ascertain the ways in which women members of the Janasaviya Programme (JSP)⁴⁸ at village-level were able to successfully utilise the programme and develop their talents and capabilities in order to improve their socio-economic status. This report is case study on the rural, poor women in the country, where gender integrated development is part of the state policy towards economic empowerment of the poor. The volume encompasses the following components:

- International requirements for a gender-based, non-discriminatory participation, in a socio-economic programme for rural development;

47. Traditional birth attendants.

48. Janasaviya Poverty Alleviation Programme, launched by the state in 1989.

- Macro poverty setting in the country and the main requirements of the Structural Adjustment Programme adopted by the Sri Lankan government;
- Core features of the JSP and an analysis of the field survey.

At conclusion, the report points out the various ways in which women in the JSP families have met their basic needs and used the opportunities for their socio-economic upliftment. It is noteworthy that, the programme has not adequately addressed the basic needs of disabled women, to develop their potentials and capabilities towards a gendered, socio-economic empowerment.

198. Kottegoda, Sepali. *Women in Poverty in Sri Lanka: Trends and Characteristics*. Commented and facilitated by Kumudini Rosa. Colombo, Centre for Poverty Analysis (CEPA). 2005. 14p.; notes. (Open Forum on Poverty - Document No.07/99)

In this paper, Kottegoda examines the process of impoverishment in Sri Lanka and the implications of the structural adjustment policy, while drawing a gendered perspective on poverty. Evidently, the poor communities in Sri Lanka are governed by a powerful sense of social obligation towards their families, which imposes additional burden on the poor women. In addition to household 'duties' and role as 'nurturers', the women are compelled to engage in income-earning activities for the survival of their households. Thus, the socio-economic status of poor women is governed by:

- Economic aspects, in terms of income, access to capital, saving ability, indebtedness, employment/unemployment, role in the formal/informal sector;
- Social aspects of physical/health condition, condition of the family household.

In analysing the above perspectives, the paper places women as a significant social group in poverty, in particular, those migrating for employment and women heads of households. The author suggests areas for research and policy development to empower women in poverty.

199. Kottegoda, Sepali. *Negotiating Household Politics: Women's Strategies in Urban Sri Lanka*. Colombo, Social Scientists' Association. 2004. 247.; notes; tables; biblio.; index.

This publication seeks to analyse the complex relationship between poverty, gender and survival in a mixed community where women play an active role in creating and exploiting a range of avenues to obtain goods and services for household management/survival. In this context, Kottegoda reviews the strategies adopted by women belonging to low-income groups, in terms of 'capabilities'⁴⁹ and 'functioning', within a framework of household poverty. She underscores women's role in the process of survival, gendered perceptions on their rights and obligations, economic strategies used by them within the social role of 'caregivers' and 'nurturers' and the role played by the state-sponsored socio-economic development programmes to meet poor women's needs. This study shows that women's survival strategies are operative in the fields of inter-household relations, kinship and neighbouring networks and in income-generating activities, playing an effective role in ensuring access to goods/services in the household economy.

200. Ministry of Transport, Environment & Women's Affairs.
National Plan of Action for Women in Sri Lanka: Towards Gender Equality. [Colombo]. 19.... 87p.; tables; abbrev.

Sri Lanka is a signatory to CEDAW⁵⁰ and the UN Declaration on Violence Against Women through the Women's Charter that endorses the state policy on gender equality.

In this context, the formulation of a National Plan of Action (NPA) for women is an attempt made by the Ministry of Women's Affairs, with recommendations given by the National Committee on Women. The NPA aims to provide opportunities for the advancement of women, in particular, those belonging to impoverished, grass root communities, by networking with focal points in the administrative and private sectors, as well as the humanitarian community. The areas of concern include:

- Economic activities and poverty alleviation;
- Capacity building and education;

49. Concepts devised by Amartya Sen, Master, Trinity College, Cambridge. He won the Nobel Prize for Economics in 1998.

50. Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination against Women.

- Gender-based violence, women's rights and issues faced in armed conflict;
- Health, with emphasis on reproductive/sexual health;
- Environment protection/management;
- Decision-making and political participation;
- Institutional strengthening and support.

While providing a brief history of gender integrated development in Sri Lanka, the report places recommendations based on the Women's Charter of Sri Lanka, and activities carried out by the state sector, in collaboration with community organisations, women's NGOs and humanitarian agencies to promote women's empowerment.

201. Seneviratne, Pratibashi. *It's Time to make a Change: The Status of Women's Health in Sri Lanka.* P.7-11; ref. Options. Vol.25, 1st Quarter, 2001.

The National Committee on Women (NCW) has identified several issues related to women's reproductive health and the National Plan of Action has put forward strategies for improved women's reproductive health as a major goal to national development. This article calls upon the Family Planning Association of Sri Lanka, to expand their services to the poor, grass roots communities and conduct educational programmes and counselling services for rural women to have a better control of their reproductive health.

202. UNDP. *Gender-related Development Index.* P.217-237. Human Development Report 2004: Cultural Liberty in Today's Diverse World. New York. 106p.; tables; notes; biblio.

Sri Lanka occupies the level of medium human development, in terms of gender-related development, gender empowerment, equality in education and economic activities, work burden and time allocation, as well as political participation.

203. World Health Organization [WHO]. *Women's Health and Development Related Indicators: Sri Lanka.* P.264-265; ref.; notes. Women of South-East Asia: A Health Profile. New Delhi. 2000.

This publication draws attention to women's reproductive health status in Sri Lanka, through health indicators of malnutrition, fertility rate, HIV

infection, maternal morbidity ratio, abortion rate and contraceptive prevalence rate, with special reference to pregnant women. Evidently, WHO places women's health and empowerment as a major resource for development, urging the policy planners to ensure a comprehensive, holistic and country-specific approach to accelerate investments on women's health and well-being.

Rural and Urban Poor

- 204. Community Education Centre.** *[Some Cases on Domestic Violence, Reported by Chandra Hewahage, a member of the Executive Committee]*. [s.l], 19...; map. [Source – Archives on Violence Against Women, ICES, Colombo].

In this unpublished document, an office-bearer of a CBO shares some of her experiences in working with women victims of domestic violence. Cases are reported from the districts of Moneragala, Trincomalee and Matara, where most victims are impoverished, rural women facing wife battery. The map annexed with the report shows the number of human rights organisations in each of the districts in Sri Lanka.

- 205. De Mel, Neloufer [and] Wickremasinghe, Maithree.** *The Integration of Gender and Development into the Project for Rehabilitation through Education and Training: A Practical Guide.* [Colombo, World University Service Canada - Sri Lanka].19... 35p; biblio.; charts. [Unpublished]. [Source – Archives on Violence Against Women, ICES, Colombo].

This study reviews the integration of principles and practices of gender and development into the current development projects of World University Service Canada - Sri Lanka, such as the Project for Rehabilitation through Education and Training (PRET) for war-affected women, with institutional responses and experience acquired in the process. Practical examples reveal the obstacles faced when implementing the women's programme within a 'pre-defined' socio-politico-cultural environment.

- 206. De Silva, Gloria.** *Coping without Men: Women Headed Households in Southern Sri Lanka.* P.65-75. *Coping with Disaster.* Ed. Vijitha Fernando *et al.* Colombo, Duryog Nivaran. 1997.

This section of the volume examines the living conditions of widows in Southern Sri Lanka, who are mostly heads of households and are traumatised by the JVP insurrection in the late 1980's. It refers to community-based, humanitarian support provided by the Centre for Family Services, an NGO initiating awareness programmes, while helping them to come together and form support groups and as a 'Mothers' Front', for better communication of their problems.

207. De Silva, Meyvyn. *Women-Migrants: Caught in the Chain of Poverty.* Daily News. 24 September 2004.

This news article concerns the issues arising from migrant labour, in particular, women who take up employment abroad as domestic aids, in order to lift themselves from poverty. In the Third World countries such as Sri Lanka which fall into the 'debt-trap', poverty grows, and poverty among women, in particular the rural poor, grows faster as they are the 'hidden' heads of households, shouldering most of the family responsibilities. Relating to the socio-economic conditions of migrant workers, the author draws on exploitation faced by women workers, such as non-payment or under-payment of wages, contract violation, physical violence and gender-based abuse. Towards the end, the article questions whether the current government policies are attuned to solve the issue of poverty.

208. Deriniyagala, Sonali. *An Investigation into the Incidence of Domestic Violence in Colombo, Sri Lanka.* Colombo, Women In Need. 1992. 51p.; append.

A preliminary investigation into issues of family violence, the field study covers spouse abuse among women of urban, low-income groups where family violence and wife abuse are relatively undocumented. The report raises questions on the 'myths and realities' of domestic violence. In conclusion, the paper highlights the urgent need to offer support services for victims of domestic abuse, which have a strong impact on women's health and well-being. A copy of the questionnaire used in the field study is annexed to the publication.

209. Kottegoda, Sepali. *Gender Dimensions of Poverty in Sri Lanka.* Colombo, Centre for Poverty Analysis (CEPA). 2004. 8p. (Briefing Paper Series: Poverty Brief 8 – 2004).

In this paper, Kottegoda underscores some of the key areas linking poverty and gender, as follows:

- Linkage between poverty and gender;
- Women and men in the labour market;
- Gender perspectives in state institutions and the state/NGO poverty alleviation programmes;
- Poverty and violence against women, in particular, the impact of armed conflict on women.

While shedding light on women headed households in the war-devastated North and East of Sri Lanka, the paper concerns the poor availability of reproductive health care and other welfare services in these areas. In this context, the author indicates the critical need to understand the complex relationship between gender and socio-economic conditions, in terms of gender-based differences in the ability/inability to utilise available resources. In conclusion, the paper stresses on the importance of formulating a gender sensitive policy/programme to facilitate a genuine empowerment of women living in poverty.

210. Hussein, Ameena. *Sometimes There is No Blood: Domestic Violence and Rape in Rural Sri Lanka.* Colombo, International Centre for Ethnic Studies. 2000.

A research project on violence against women, with the objective of highlighting the nature of support mechanisms and legislative measures provided for victims of violence in the rural, impoverished sector of the country. Based on interviews conducted among female victims of family abuse, marital rape, sexual assault and incest, as well as among members of the social welfare sector, judiciary, police, NGOs, midwives and medical personnel, a detailed survey has been carried out focusing on the rural, poor women in the districts of Anuradhapura, Matara, and Nuwara Eliya, where the women are mostly plantation workers. This report places a statistical summary of gender segregated socio-economic indicators such as birth rate, death rate, marital status, ownership to assets, ethnic grouping and the types of violence faced by them, with special emphasis on the level of support sought by the victims from the social welfare sector, police, women's NGOs, community-based organisations and the state health services.

- 211. Palaniappan, V.** *Report on the Evaluation of Rural Development Foundation at Puttalam.* [s.l.], April 1995. 40p.; annex.

This report provides an overview of the structural and organisational aspects, programme planning and implementation of Rural Development Foundation (RDF), a community-based NGO working for the internally displaced communities resettled in the district of Puttalam. In an attempt to understand gendered participation as a 'women's wing' of RDF, it observes that the common programmes have more male participants while women tend to be confined to women's programmes, leading to a gender segregation in the development process. The report recommends that RDF as well as donor agencies "should develop a clear understanding on the question of women, in terms of their position and role in the organization".

- 212. Tennakoon, Jayanthi.** *International Female Migration in Sri Lanka: A Gender Economic Perspective.* P.253-284; notes; charts; ref.; annex. *Impacts of Development Interventions on Poverty: The Role of Research.* Colombo, Centre for Poverty Analysis (CEPA). 2005. (5th Annual Symposium on Poverty Research in Sri Lanka: No.4-2005)

International female migration plays a dominant role in the Sri Lankan economy, with a wide range of consequences. This study uses a micro-level, primary sample survey and comparisons with results from previous studies, to assess the gender-biased reasons for migration, and welfare improvements as an outcome of such migration. While highlighting that reasons for female migration differs from those for male migration as observed within the local patriarchal culture, the paper argues that female migration improves household living standards, since remittances increase investments in housing, infrastructure, sanitation, food consumption and children's education, greater than those arising from male migration. This also explains why the volume of female migration from Sri Lanka is significantly increasing, despite the negative effects, highlighted in both academic and popular literature.

- 213.** *The Struggle Against Exploitative Migration, Especially Trafficking of Women and Children: The Globalisation of Gender Insecurity: A Rreport on the Panel Session.* 3p. World Social Forum 2004, [Mumbai], 20 January 2004. (no author given...)

This report of a panel organised by the International Movement Against All Forms of Discrimination and Racism (IMADR) recognises that a

structural framework for a neo-liberal global economy reflects massive flows of migration, which is often exploitative and denies protection from the governments concerned. A large proportion of women trafficked are subjected to coercive prostitution and labour under such circumstances. The working/living conditions of women trafficked from rural to urban settings, and to the free trade zones are appalling. In all cases, the migrant women are largely from minority communities who suffer from impoverishment and social discrimination which makes them vulnerable to such exploitation. Trafficked in such circumstances, the women have no access to physical security in the countries of employment, as they tend to disregard the issue of poverty, and the workers labelled as 'illegal migrants', a pre-crime committing group. The report reviews the undermentioned policy measures, for the protection of the victims/survivors of trafficking, and for the elimination of root causes of human trafficking:

- Denounce gender insecurity caused by human trafficking;
- Establish state responsibility, along with the civil society, measures for the physical security of the victims of exploitative migration;
- Proclaim solidarity with all victims/survivors to promote a society without exploitative migration, and propose a UN 'year to combat trafficking'.

214. The Asia Foundation. *Collaborating within and Across and Across Borders to Advance Women's Political Participation.* P.13-15. 1998 Annual Report - Economic crisis in Asia: Meeting the Challenge. San Francisco, 19...

This details the Women's Political Participation (WPP) programme of the Foundation. The programme is designed to build the capacity of civil organisations to increase women's active participation in decision-making in public and private life. In Sri Lanka, state-level organisations are trained through WPP workshops, to provide women with strategic advocacy skills to develop campaigns for policy change. This workshop aims to train the trainers and to reach community-based activists. The WPP programme provides training in the following areas:

- Strategic planning, advocacy and leadership training;
- Organising for collective action;

- Awareness raising on constitutional and legal reforms, legal literacy and legal aid;
- Advancing women's security;
- Research, documentation and dissemination of lessons learnt.

215. Women's Political Forum. *Women's Manifesto 2005/6.* Colombo. 21p.

Women, in addition to bearing the burden of poverty, face economic exploitation, social oppression, political exclusion, legal discrimination, as well as the brunt of armed conflict. This manifesto sheds light on gender-related policy issues of economy, health, education, gender violence, media, legal reforms and the peace process, emphasising on the need for gender-sensitive legal/policy reforms. The booklet provides suggestions on support measures, including the provision of gender-disaggregated statistics, and the setting up of a National Commission on Women to investigate complaints on gender related issues. It also calls for allocation of sufficient resources for expenditure on women's health and education, which are major 'human investments' in economic development.

216. World University Service of Canada. *Training Handbook: Women and Work: From a Gender Perspective.* Prp. Gwendolyn Smith. Hambantota (Sri Lanka), June 1995. 81p.; append.

This handbook explains the need to incorporate gender and development (GAD) in the Project for Rehabilitation through Education and Training (PRET), carried out in the conflict-affected zones of Sri Lanka to assist women to become income earners. Translated into Sinhala and Tamil, the objective of this publication is:

- To address the change in gender concept in a sensitive and competent way, and to gender-sensitise those involved in women's projects;
- To provide an overview of the importance of gendered participation in development processes and projects;
- To increase effectiveness of WUSC programmes in providing vocational training skills and sustainable employment for women.

As women are being selected to follow non-traditional skills training, this handbook is helpful for the families of female trainees to understand the changing role of gender. The manual is recommended for trainers, trainees, benefactors of rehabilitation programmes and vocational training instructors.

War Affected and Internally Displaced

217. AUSTCARE. *Updates from Sri Lanka.* [s.l]. 17 January 2005. 2p. [Source - <http://www.austcare.org>; accessed on 10 December 2005].

A reproductive health project for poor women and girls in the war-affected areas of the country, AUSTCARE provides advice and technical support to many women's organisations engaged in delivering psychosocial/reproductive health services for impoverished women in war-torn communities, in particular, those affected by sexual violence. In partnership with UNFPA and the University of New South Wales, AUSTCARE works with INFORM, a local women's organisation, the state health care providers, grass roots women's groups and NGOs.

218. Centre for Policy Alternatives (CPA). *Women's Access to Ownership of Land and Property in Batticaloa, Jaffna and the Vanni.* Colombo. September 2005. 107p.; tables; charts; biblio.; annex.

Access to land and property are some of the key indicators to an individual's socio-economic status, playing a crucial role in poverty reduction, economic growth, sustainable development, conflict resolution and governance. In Sri Lanka, customary laws such as the *Tesawalamai* and *Kandyan Law* show very strong matrilineal trends, but over a period of time, have eroded within a patriarchal society, and as a result of the civil war that has destabilised the social structure. This study examines some of the above issues and practical problems faced by women owning property/land in the light of 'overpowering' politico-economic conditions, state restrictions, legislation and related legal aspects. Based on field studies conducted in the conflict-affected areas of North and East, the research delves into the following:

- Legal issues on women's access, in particular, those of women heads of households, to ownership of land/property;
- Issues of ethnicity, religion and caste in restricting women's access and control to their assets.

The study, while auditing the works of NGOs and humanitarian agencies in implementing assistance programmes to war-affected, poor women, provides recommendations to policy makers, state authorities, civil society and other stakeholders working in the area of land and property.

219. De Alwis, Malathi [and] Hyndman, Jennifer. *Capacity Building in Conflict Zones: A Feminist Analysis to Humanitarian Assistance in Sri Lanka.* Colombo, International Centre for Ethnic Studies. January 2002. P...; notes; ref.

This report places the concept of capacity building in war zones as one that recognises the prior existence of economic infrastructure and modes of existence that can be strengthened or restored rather than 'fixed' by foreign expertise. Further, capacity building implies a time-limited intervention on the part of those agencies providing assistance, which assume that sustainable livelihood can be created or restored with proper planning. It reviews humanitarian assistance to the war-affected population in a gendered framework, and provides case studies of Suriya Women's Development Centre in Batticaloa, Affected Women's Forum in Akkaraipattu, incorporating local women's groups into PRET⁵¹ skills training programmes organised by World University Service Canada. The paper suggests that international NGOs need to expand their concept on gender and collaborate with local NGOs in designing, implementing and evaluating projects. For example, NGOs can promote positive social changes through transforming gender roles and identities, through provision of skills training programmes for IDP women who are resettling, school leavers, the landless and persons out of their jobs.

220. Galapatti, Ananda. *Telling Tales of Moneragala.* P.14-17. Options. No. 10. 2nd Quarter. 1997.

This article is based on interviews conducted with women heads of households in the Moneragala district, relating the experiences and issues pertaining to those affected by armed conflict and have lost the breadwinners in the political violence. The author highlights discrimination in providing assistance to the war-affected women, where most of them suffer as a result of poverty, employment hardships and malnutrition. State-provided assistance is insufficient, except for the women whose spouses were employed in the state sector, such as soldiers and village headmen.

51. Project for Rehabilitation through Education and Training.

221. Institute of Agriculture and Women In Development (IAWID). *The Plight of Refugees. Part I: Chapter 6 [and] Socio-economic Characteristics.* P.79. Women, transition and change : A study of the impact of conflict and displacement on women in a traditional society. Colombo. 1995.

These chapters provide statistical data on the original residence of displaced women and district-wise displacement of refugees, as well as marital status of displaced women in the war-affected districts of Ampara, Mannar, Batticaloa, Trincomalee and Vavuniya, in the period 1983-1988. Statistics indicate their educational levels and occupation before and after displacement, and their capacity to provide for dependant children. While relating their harrowing experiences of gender abuse in displacement, the volume draws on the lack of employment opportunities and basic needs, as well as medical care, and emphasises on the need to provide vocational training for them by NGOs and humanitarian agencies.

222. Jaffna Diocese of the Church of South India. *Kiran Widows Empowerment Project (KWEP). Annual Report and Case Analysis: 1996-97,* Batticaloa. P.24; plates.

Kiran is one of the most war-affected villages situated in the district of Batticaloa. The Jaffna Diocese of the Church of South India has formulated this project, in order to improve the socio-economic status of widows in the village. As a development approach for women's participation to cope with finding their negative and damaging experiences, the project helps in solving their common socio-economic problems and organising for collective action for economic empowerment. Affected women are identified and clustered into groups that form the village committee whose office bearers make policy decisions. Trained community workers launch this empowerment programme, with development education for empowerment, saving/credit programme for income generation, together with a health component. Of these, the first is meant to improve skill, knowledge, management capacity and awareness on socio-economic issues of the affected. The credit programme is partly a grant and partly a 'soft' loan. With compulsory, weekly savings, the groups are managed by KWEP, and loans facilitated through the village committee. Members of the project opened up a sale outlet called 'Our Shop' to market their products and other essential commodities. The report observes that the impact of this programme led to a significant change in the economic status of the widows, a serious involvement in savings/loan recovery, as well as willingness to facilitate development efforts.

- 223. Kyle-Botejue, Christine.** *Micro-projects in Sri Lanka: A Formula for Consolidating Durable Solution: Socio-economic review (October-November) 1995.* [s.l], UNHCR. P.28; append.

This reviews aims to identify the impact of a UNHCR sponsored micro-project programme for income-generation, and the efforts of other agencies and the Sri Lankan state. The project aims to address the needs of returnees from India, as well as re-integration of the internally displaced population. In terms of the security arrangements for the returnees, widows and women heads of households feel more secure in displacement camps rather than their own homes. Recommendations are given for resettlement from transit-camps and for the micro-project programme, implemented by the UNHCR.

- 224. Law & Society Trust [LST].** *The Internally Displaced: Impact of Displacement on Women. Chapter XII.* Sri Lanka State of Human Rights 1994. Colombo. 1995.

This chapter provides an outline of the socio-economic status of women who are refugees/internally displaced and the types of state compensations rendered for widows who have lost the breadwinners in the armed conflict. The chapter also draws in income generating projects for women, in particular, women heads of households and widows, by women's organisations and humanitarian agencies.

- 225. Oxfam [and] Save the Children Fund.** *Summary Report of Listening to the Displaced and Listening to the Returned.* [s.l], 1998.

This report explores issues affecting the lives of the displaced/returnees in the Vanni region and Jaffna, where the poor women prefer to be taught skills towards economic self-reliance, along with educational facilities for their dependent children, instead of being provided with relief measures. In keeping with the objective of humanitarian assistance "with the people, rather than to the people", their opinions are reflected in the recommendations given to design humanitarian programmes for the displaced and returnees.

- 226. Oxfam Community Aid Abroad.** *Sri Lanka: Women: Moving Towards Democracy.* [Colombo]. July 1996. 32p.

This document refers to income generation programmes for the economic upliftment and self-reliance of poor, rural women in the war-affected North and East. The programmes depend on the available natural resources, which include vegetable cultivation, small-trading and rice-

husking. The women are trained in skills related to their work, with guidance for loan facilities.

227. Perera, Sasanka. *The Other Victims: Women in Post-terror, Sri Lanka.* 18p.; notes. Seminar on Female-Headed Households in Southern and Eastern Sri Lanka, Colombo, 9 April 1997.

This research is an attempt to study the social, political and economic conditions of women victims of armed conflict, especially war-widows in Moneragala and Ampara districts. Based on a survey of oral histories, the women were faced with problems, including those of:

- Scarcity of resources such as food and clothing for which children compete, and problems arising out of 'preferential' treatment for sons;
- Sexual favours demanded by state officials, in return for compensation and other monetary benefits to widows;
- Financial exploitation by male spouses in cases of widow-remarriage.

It was observed that very little regional support systems were available for health care; involvement of the Ministry of Health, religious leaders and social workers were minimal.

228. Rajaratnam, Siron. *The Role of Women in the NGOs' in the Trincomalee Region.* P.. Fourth National Conference on Women's Studies. Centre for Women's Research (CENWOR), Colombo. 3-6 March 1994. 18p.; ref.

This paper refers to capacity building efforts made by NGOs to war-affected and displaced women living in welfare centers. Income generating projects for the displaced women were initiated by loans and grants, with appropriate vocational training. However, the beneficiaries felt that once the programme was set up, they were no longer the 'decision makers'.

229. Rajasingham-Senanayake, Darini. *After Victimhood: Women's Agency in the Hidden Economies of Sri Lanka.* [Colombo]. [Unpublished]. 1998.

This paper considers the cases of 'women without men', providing a critique on the new settlement and land distribution scheme for the landless in Vavuniya, under the refugee rehabilitation and reconstruction programme.

Evidently, the programme has no scope for women whose spouses have deserted them or 'disappeared' during the civil war, as land entitlements are invested in the names of widows alone. According to interviews conducted in the Sithambarapuram refugee camp, young widows have expressed positive views, as emerging heads of households. Several have found employment outside their households, made attempts to integrate with the local society and learned to accept their roles as heads of households.

230. Ruwanpura, Kanchana. *Child Supporting Households: Views and Perceptions of Female Heads.* P.93-144; tables; notes; ref. *Poverty and Social Conflict in Sri Lanka: Integrating Conflict Sensitivity into Poverty Analysis.* Ed. R. Asirwatham *et al.* Colombo, Centre for Poverty Analysis (CEPA) *et al.* 2004.

In this paper, Ruwanpura places gender inequity in household support and complexities of women-heads of households in the decision making process in a female perspective. The paper, based on a broader study of female headed households in Eastern Sri Lanka during the period 1997-2001 presents results on the positions of children, in particular, the girl child. Quantitative data obtained from the survey sets the background for a detailed discussion of the qualitative and in-depth interviews with the female headed households. Accordingly, economic, social and cultural issues manifest themselves as views and perceptions of the women interviewed, where children are seen as a resource base for supporting the welfare of impoverished households. The paper attempts to analyse issues of social exclusion, gender discrimination and cultural norms, in order to examine the linkages between poverty and conflict. Clearly, development and social policies need to pay attention not only to the structural and gender aspects of poverty, but the ways in which the structures are perceived by ethnic communities in conflict.

231. Ruwanpura, Kanchana. *Female hardship among Muslims in Eastern Sri Lanka: A Case of Changing Household Structures.* P.1-17; tables; notes. Nivedini. Vol. 11. July/August 2004.

In this paper, Ruwanpura focuses on the specific positions of Muslim women heads of households in the Eastern province, examining the ways in which they are compelled to assume headship of their households during conflict and non-conflict situations, and cope with economic pressures, social

transformation and structural changes. While analysing these factors, the paper sheds light on the kind of livelihood strategies that these households use in order to ensure the provisions of socio-economic welfare and how their perceptions and cultural norms influence the process of decision making in households. The paper provides field data on the income levels and patterns in the districts of Ampara, Batticaloa and Trincomalee, occupation patterns of women heads of households and their sources of support. Clearly, the statistics point out the dynamics between material realities and social structure, in a setting where economic deprivation and political instability lead to a deterioration of kin support, thus making the economic security of women very fragile. The paper concludes, by raising the question as to whether women's empowerment as heads of households is an aspect of social transformation, or a mere outcome of the conflict

- 232. Sachchithanandam, Shanthi.** *From Destitutes to Development: Assisting Refugee Women in Conflicted Areas: A Case Study of Batticaloa District.* P... Third National Conference on Women's Studies. Centre for Women's Research (CENWOR), Colombo. 4-7 March, 1992.

This paper covers various aspects of relief and rehabilitation measures provided for internally displaced women in the district. Implemented by Community Aid Abroad (CAA), co-sponsored by NGOs in Batticaloa, this multi-faceted programme provides their essential/immediate needs and guidance to available credit facilities to start small scale ventures such as weaving, pottery, and home gardens in resettlements. While introducing credit saving schemes and occasional *Shramadana* (voluntary work) camps, the programme is of therapeutic value for women, in order to regain their footing. The author notes that, despite the ravaging civil war, the displaced women valued their resources, and were able to think of a 'tomorrow'.

- 233. Samarasinghe, Gameela.** *The Other Victims: Women in Post-terror, Sri Lanka.* P... Seminar on Female Headed Households in Southern and Eastern Sri Lanka, Colombo, 9 April 1997.

This paper draws in the forms of state support given to women victims of armed conflict who have emerged as heads of households. Statistics were collected from 100 households in the districts of Monaragala and Hambantota on:

- Adequacy of income for the women, as compensation and other forms of financial assistance;

- Compensation received by women whose spouses were killed, committed suicide or are 'missing';
- Distribution of the types of income and the number of women receiving social welfare;
- Adequacy/inadequacy of compensation with regards to child support for dependent children;
- Extent of financial support given by their independent children or relatives, to 'balance' the inadequacy of state support.

234. Suveendran, A. *A Reconstruction of the Trauma and Post-war Syndrome of Women in Trincomalee.* P.22-35. Nivedini. Vol.7, No.2. December 1999.

This paper is based on interviews with widows in the Trincomalee District, mostly widows and women heads of households below the poverty line. Evidently, more than 28% of the interviewees are involved in self-employment ventures, assisted by NGOs. Statistics show a variety of self-employment ventures for women, such as, chicken farming and tailoring, as against the percentage of unemployed women.

235. Tambiah, Stanley J. *Civil War and Women of Jaffna: Tales of Many Widows.* P.8-11. Pravada. Vol.1, No.2, 1992.

This article refers to support rendered by TRRO (Tamil Refugee Rehabilitation Organisation), a local NGO working for poor widows in Jaffna. Based on a survey on war widows who have become heads of households in need of gainful livelihood, TRRO provides guidance/assistance towards income generating ventures such as dairy farming, production of home crafts and small-scale entrepreneurship. However, the organisation is able to offer assistance only to a small proportion of the widow population.

236. Thiruchandran, Selvy. *The Other Victims: Women in Post-terror: Sri Lanka.* P... notes. Seminar on Female-Headed Households in Southern and Eastern Sri Lanka, Colombo, 9 April 1997.

This paper relates to the socio-economic situation of women in the East, based on a survey of oral histories by women, displaced and living in refugee camps in the coastal villages of Thambalagamam and Thalli. The narrations concern their 'new' socio-economic status of being the heads of households, poverty, homelessness, children's education and problems of camp life. Employment-wise, ad-hoc, temporary jobs are available for

these women with marginal wages, as they do not possess job skills. Branded as the 'weaker sex' and as widows, they were recognised as 'supplementary income earners.' Most were unaware of the provision of food stamps, charity allowance and the Janasaviya funds, as no proper information on such benefits were made available to them. The few women who received compensations had no idea as to how it could be invested. Women whose spouses were killed by armed forces received no compensation, and NGOs working in these areas lacked co-ordination, with regards to information and procedures on compensation. Incidents of sexual harassment from state officials and the police was common, particularly in the cases of young widows, in return for monetary compensation, in the process of 'tracing' their missing spouses.

- 237. UNICEF.** *Children and Women in Sri Lanka: A Situation Analysis.* Women and children in the Situation of Armed Conflict. Colombo. 1991. p...

This is a situational analysis of women and their dependant children in armed conflict, with statistical data on their needs assessment, in meeting the growing concern on physical security, basic needs and psychological/health requirements. Periodising the armed conflict from 1983 to 1991, the report highlights the physical insecurity faced by children, with reference to physical disabilities, conscription as child soldiers and the pressing need for child care/support.

- 238. University Teachers for Human Rights (Jaffna).** *Postscript – April 1994: A Summary of Developments in the Batticaloa and Amparai Districts.* P.43-56. UTHR (J) Special Report. No. 13. 11 June 1994.

This is a survey on two districts which reveal many social problems among conflict-affected communities, in particular, the war widows. The report draws in the case of Veeramunai, an impoverished village in the East where women who lost their spouse in the civil war are not equipped to claim their state compensation. In the backdrop of poverty and prolonged armed conflict, several young, educated women have resorted to prostitution. It is noteworthy that there is a high prevalence of alcoholism among women in this area.

- 239. Wijayatilaka, Kamalini.** *An Extract from the Report "Overview of the Situation in the Puttalam District", July 1994.* p.5-8. Voice of Women. Vol.4, Issue No.4. September 1996.

A gender-based account of the socio-economic setting of the internally displaced Muslim women in refugee camps, with emphasis on their specific needs, with information collected from the Donor/NGO Consortium, Trincomalee and views from a wide range of sources. Women refugees have formed small discussion groups on issues relating to camp authorities, religious leaders, state officials and other inmates of the camp. General ill-health prevails in the camps due to poor sanitation, where the available facilities are inadequate to meet the needs of the displaced population. Major issues drawn on are shelter, water, food, sanitation, environment, education, access to land, economic activities, as well as related social issues that include sexual harassment. The article states that the expectations of refugee women, with regards to incentives, have not been adequately met. The author argues that this is due to the heavy workload of state authorities and insufficient numbers of social workers handling the camp care, who show little or no sensitivity towards the needs of the displaced women.

240. William, Joe. *Conflict Related Displacement in Sri Lanka*. P.7-9. Udbastu. Issue. 6. October/December 1998.

This report concerns the living conditions of the internally displaced, and the responses of the government to the needs of the displaced. It is observed that women heads of households and children are the most affected groups, by the insufficient supply of food and medicine to welfare centres and resettlement areas. Despite the government's commitment to feed and sustain the poor, conflict-affected people in the rebel-controlled areas, there is a continuing disparity between the actual needs and that provided in these areas.

241. Workshop on Gender Sensitisation for Women affected by Armed Conflict, Colombo, 19 April 1994. [Draft]. [Source - Women's Education and Research Centre, Colombo].

This workshop was held to assist women in Batticaloa District, affected by the civil war. Participants were mostly teenagers, single parents, widows and women whose spouses had 'disappeared'. In all categories, most of them were heads of households. All of them showed the following characteristics in common:

- Lack of financial and moral support from their extended family members;

- Physical, psychological ill-health and traumatisation;
- Social stigmatisation;
- Experiences of sexual abuse.

The workshop helped them to voice their problems of socio-economic and cultural constraints. The forum also encouraged them to form 'self-help groups' for solidarity and problem-solving.

242. Wright, Lorna. *A ravaged Land and a ravaged People.* The Sunday Times. 7 July 2002.

According to nutritional surveys conducted in the welfare centres of the North, there is a high prevalence of anaemia among women - pregnant women, lactating mothers and adolescent girls. In the welfare centres of Vavuniya District where the WFP food aid has stopped, it is evident that women, in order to feed their families, resort to sex work. Information collected from refugee camps of Nellukulam and Sidamparapuram reveals that malnutrition is common among women, with a high prevalence of teenage pregnancies in the age group 14-16 years.

2.3.2 CHILDREN

Context

243. Government of Sri Lanka. Ministry of Social Welfare. *Children's Secretariat*. P.4-8. Achievements 2003. [Colombo]. 2004.

The Children's Secretariat is the focal point for the formulation of child-based policies and programmes on child development and related areas. The secretariat co-ordinates and monitors programmes geared to achieve total development of children in their early childhood - conception to 7 years of age and to minimise malnutrition of children under 5 years of age. This report reflects on the major programmes launched, in particular, Home-based Early Childhood Development, Early Childhood Development Centres, Day care Centres and the Prevention of Child abuse. While co-ordinating with committees at the provincial level, the secretariat distributes booklets on home-based activities for the communities. A national policy on early childhood development is being designed to be presented at the parliament for approval.

244. International Labour Organisation (ILO). *National Legislation and Policies against Child Labour in Sri Lanka*. [s.l]. 2p. 21 March 2005. [Source – <http://www.ilo.org>; accessed on 20 March 2006].

This web document provides an insight of the legislation against child labour and the Draft Constitution (2000) that gives guarantees to the rights of a child to be protected from abuse, to have access to free education between the age of 5-14 years and not to be employed in any hazardous activity. It also defines conclusively a child as "a person under the age of 18 years". While discussing the minimum age of employment for children and its relevant legislation, the paper acknowledges the following major components to protect children from physical/sexual abuse, exploitative labour and effects of armed conflict:

- Presidential Task Force (1996)
- National Child protection Authority (NCPA) that aims to eliminate child abuse in all its forms and manifestations (1999);
- National Action Plan (2001) ratified by Sri Lanka in the ILO Convention No.182, to combat child trafficking for sexual and labour exploitation.

In 2002, the Ministry of Employment and Labour took the initiative to develop a national policy and plan of action to eliminate the worst forms of child labour, with the assistance of ILO. This is now adopted by the Government through a National Steering Committee, and a time-bound programme is underway.

245. Maddawaththa, P. *Poverty On the Rise in Sri Lanka*. 3p. [s.l], World Socialist Web Site. 9 February 1999. [Source – <http://www.wsws.org>; accessed on 12 January 2006].

This web article critically evaluates the recent reports published by UNDP and UNICEF, revealing the scale of poverty and social inequality in Sri Lanka, highlighting children as a vulnerable group. The author draws on poverty indicators relating to child development – proportion of children not enrolled in primary/secondary schools, number of childbirths outside formal medical institutions, and the number of children not immunised.

246. The World Bank Group. *Attaining the Millennium Development Goals [MDG] in Sri Lanka: How Likely and What Will it Take to Reduce Poverty, Child Mortality and Malnutrition, and to Increase School Enrolment and Completion?*. [Washington D.C.]. February 2005. 59p.; notes; charts; ref.; annex.

This report finds that Sri Lanka needs to maintain strong growth, ensure better educational levels for both sexes, improve health and nutrition, expand infrastructure and focus on development of underserved districts. In relation to poverty, five major MDGs are addressed - eradicating extreme hunger and poverty, achieving universal primary education, promoting gender equality and unpowering women, reducing child mortality and improving maternal health. Comparison of data, regionally and provincially, brings out the finding that some regions of the country fall below the expected targets. With regards to the state efforts to eradicate poverty and hunger and alleviating deprivation, Sri Lanka has encountered difficulties in countering poverty issues. The chapter on consumption poverty examines poverty rates and regional variations over the period 1990-2002, and the prospects of attaining the MDGs, in reducing the incidence of consumption poverty by the year 2015. The report stresses on the need for systematic monitoring of the targets of the MDGs, including impact of social assistance programmes such as the Samurdhi Poverty Alleviation Programme.

Rural and Urban Poor

247. Abhayaratna, Manel. *Despite Legislation, Child Labour Exists.* Daily Mirror. 28 February 2006.

A news article that relates to poverty as the major reason for the existence of child labour, despite of the National Child Protection Authority Act (1998) to combat child abuse that includes unlawful child labour. Child labour is still prevalent, mainly in the rural, informal sector, mostly in family enterprises such as farms, crafts, small trade establishments, eating houses and repair shops. Children, mostly boys, are employed in the manufacture of coconut fibre products, bricks, fishing, wrapping tobacco and street trading. In relation to other forms of child abuse, such as child prostitution and trafficking of children for exploitative labour, the author emphasises that the state should introduce more practical measures to alleviate poverty, as the lack of basic needs and schooling leads to child labour. Provision of supplementary income to parents who provide schooling for their children and free supply of school meals should be considered by the state welfare, with the support of the private sector and civil society.

248. Save the Children. *The Sri Lankan Children's Challenge: Let's Listen to Children's Ideas and Take their Opinions Seriously.* Colombo. April 2002. 47p.; tables; charts.

This publication details a 'child-centred' consultation and a Children's Parliament⁵², on socio-economic problems as articulated by children. with Participation by children from various social strata, the consultation paid special attention to the most vulnerable and marginalised children who brought up issues, identified priorities and challenges faced in the following issues:

- Economic problems of poverty, high cost of living, unemployment, increase in poverty-related crime and the slow pace of national development;
- Education – lack of opportunity, disparity between rural and urban schools, shortage of resources and inadequate facilities for disabled children, in particular, from conflict-affected areas;
- Family issues of domestic violence, alcoholism, mothers migrating overseas for employment, impact of high cost of living

52. Children's Parliament, Colombo, 18 September 2001.

on family relationships and increase in levels of violence/crime, as well as lack of space for children to participate in family decision making processes.

In conclusion, the volume analyses a survey conducted after the Children's Parliament, and a summary of their needs and priorities in the context of poverty and conflict.

War affected and the Internally Displaced

249. Eskeland, Lena. *Sri Lanka Conflict Experience used for Tsunami Support.* [s.l.]. 24 March 2005. 2p. [Source- <http://www.ifrc.org>; accessed on 3 March 2006].

This web article briefs on the rehabilitation of impoverished children affected by the armed conflict and tsunami in the North and East of the country. Most of them suffer psychologically as a result of repeated displacement, loss of homelife and loved ones, and disruption to their education, with the deterioration of social structures. Furthermore, problems of loss of property and income for the adult members of their families 'spill over' to the children, causing undue stress to the young ones. This psychological programme, conducted by the Danish Red Cross and the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society (SLRC) involves teachers and parents from the community to respond to the needs of children who were 'doubly' affected in the districts of Trincomalee, Ampara, Batticaloa and Jaffna.

250. Harrison, Frances. *Hope for Sri Lanka's Child Soldiers.* [London], BBC News. 10 October 2002. 2p.; plates. [Source- <http://news.bbc.co.uk>; accessed on 7 March 2006].

A news report on state efforts to rehabilitate the former-child soldiers, detained in camps, where most children belong to rural, poor communities and quite a few had been supporting their families through casual labour and other means. In many cases, poverty and the breakdown of a social support system have driven them into the arms of rebels. Clearly, the living conditions in the camps are appalling, and little is done with regards to trauma counselling or practical skills training. Harrison observes that there is no attempt to address the root cause to the problem and there is no planned, orderly return of the children to their families. It is noted that the government and donors are slow in putting forward programmes to help reintegrate them into society, so much so that these children are virtually 'forgotten' members of the society.

- 251. Hasbullah, Shahul Hameed.** *The Educational Problems of the Refugee Muslims from the Northern Province: An Action Plan.* P... Displacement and Democracy. Colombo, Centre for the Study of Human Rights. August 1993.

This study identifies issues affecting the educational needs of Muslim children expelled from the North, and now residing in refugee camps and welfare centres. The report calls for urgent educational relief measures to be provided by the government, NGOs and the community, indicating the effective roles that the public can play in facilitating the implementation of such programmes for school children.

- 252. Save the Children.** *Realising Rights: Children Affected by Armed Conflict in North and East of Sri Lanka.* [s.l.]. August 1998. 44p.; annex. (Situation Report No. 2).

The internal conflict of Sri Lanka, costly in terms of human and material terms, has led to a state of socio-economic deprivation, as a result of which children have been rendered homeless, orphaned and face physical insecurity, including the risk of being conscripted to become child soldiers. This report aims to focus on the situation of children affected by the civil war in the North and East of the country and the enormous suffering experienced by them. Recommendations are provided to the government of Sri Lanka and humanitarian agencies to address the needs of the children and to improve their livelihoods towards the process of resettlement.

- 253. University Teachers for Human Rights-Jaffna (UTHR-J).** *Child Conscription and Peace: A Tragedy of Contradictions.* [s.l.]. 49p. 18 March 2003. (UTHR Special Report No.16).

The theme of this report is the violation of human rights, particularly the rights of the child, illustrated by the alarming incidence of child conscription in the North and East. In a setting of ceasefire where the Government of Sri Lanka and LTTE are engaged in peace talks, UTHR expresses grave concern on the duplicity of the LTTE regarding the continuing recruitment of child soldiers, in particular those from war-affected and impoverished families. The report provides a criticism on attempts to mobilise school children into armed groups, with an overview on the child recruitment in the Ampara District.

254. University Teachers for Human Rights – Jaffna (UTHR-J).

Children in the North-East War: 1985-1995. [s.l]. 20 June 1995. 4p.; plates. (Briefing Note No.2).

This brief provides a critical evaluation of the conscription of children in war-affected regions, where they drop out of schools as a result of extreme poverty. Besides, mass exodus of poor people from conflict-affected areas leave them desperate, in need of human security and other basic needs. Evidently, rural and impoverished children, mostly boys in the age group 12-16 years are the major target group for recruitment by the rebels. While relating to the institutionalisation of child soldiers by the LTTE, the report provides suggestions to address the crime of using children as 'tools of war', where they are manipulated and trained to become combatants.

255. Wimaladharma, Sarah [and] De Silva, Amarasiri *et al.*

Growing Up with the War: Experiences of Children Affected by Armed Conflict in the Eastern Province of Sri Lanka. Colombo, Centre for Poverty Analysis (CEPA). October 2005. 25p.; notes; biblio.; annex. (Working Paper Series No.11-2005).

An exploratory study on how children are affected by armed conflict, this research paper focuses on 3 districts in the Eastern Province devastated by the civil war: Ampara, Batticaloa and Trincomalee. The study confirms that children are affected both directly through the death of family members and displacement, as well as indirectly where many older children and young adults are exposed to long periods of violence and insecurity, living with a constant sense of fear. However, most children were affected through poverty where almost every household became poorer as a result of the prolonged armed conflict. The children lost their education and many of them were compelled to become income-earners, due to the loss of breadwinners in their families. Conflict-induced poverty has led to the loss of land, property and livelihoods with inadequate and dilapidated infrastructure such as roads, schools and hospitals, thereby causing a negative impact on child development and well-being. It is noteworthy that the children express a great deal of determination and resourcefulness to overcome the problems in a war-devastated society, in spite of the fear of resumption of the conflict. In conclusion, the report provides recommendations on policies/programmes to assist the children in conflict-affected zones, highlighting specific issues on education, child health and child labour.

See also Citation Nos. 67, 104, 147, 230 and 240,

2.3.3 YOUTH

Context

256. Government of Sri Lanka. Presidential Commission on Youth. *Report of the Presidential Commission on Youth.* Colombo, Government of Sri Lanka. March 1990. 96p.; tables.

In this report, the Presidential Commission (established after the JVP insurrection of the late 1980's), attempts to analyse the cause of youth unrest in the country, where the State has to put in efforts to arrest the denial of basic amenities and opportunities for rural, impoverished youth. In concern with the aberrational social behaviour of adolescents/youth, the commission reports on issues pertinent to social conflict, such as:

- De-politicisation of the society, youth alienation and erosion of institutions;
- Settlement of youth grievances;
- Mismatch between education and employment;
- Disparities that aggravate social inequality and caste oppression;
- Language policy;
- Ethnic harmony;
- Social values and youth attitudes.

The report recommends that steps be taken to meet the socio-psychological effects caused by a 'war culture' on youth, by collective efforts towards peace and reconciliation.

257. Gunaratna, Rohan. *International and Regional Impact of the Sri Lankan Tamil Insurgency.* [s.l]. South Asia Analysis Group. 2 December 1998. [Source – <http://www.ict.org>; accessed 24 January 2006].

This paper attempts to study the impact of Tamil insurgency in national, regional and international security, by examining the infrastructure of the LTTE and its relationship with the Tamil diaspora. While analysing the ideologies and activities of other militant groups on the ethnic issue, the author underscores the foreign policy of the LTTE and the various avenues through which the group systematically lobbies for assistance from the Diaspora. In this context, the paper explores the role of the Diaspora in war and peace, on their potentials for a negotiated peace settlement.

Evidently, "... social and religious leaders must generate the will to rise above ethnicity and religiosity in their endeavours to serve their people and country. There has been no effort by any of them to address the Tamil diaspora and lobby them into generating a negotiable settlement".

258. Hettige, S.T. *Sri Lankan Youth: Profiles and Perspectives*. [Colombo], National Youth Survey. 2000. 32p.; tables.

The social, cultural and political significance of youth vary according to societies and depending on the circumstances. In Sri Lanka, the growing political significance of youth in the past has been an important phenomenon, where youth rebellions in the South and North-East have caused major problems of law and order, besides a 'shake up' of the socio-political system of the country. This paper, as part of the national youth survey, attempts to address youth issues with regards to broad policies/programmes. Based on a sample survey, the paper examines the youth profile in Sri Lanka, where their socio-cultural orientations significantly vary across the major divisions. A remarkable feature is that, the economic dependence of youth on their families/relatives increases with the level of education, and that there is a significantly high rate of unemployment among the most educated. Furthermore, youth in urban areas are more dependent on their families than their rural counterparts. This is an important factor influencing their social behaviour and relationships. Another major aspect of the rural-urban divide is the knowledge of English language or the lack of it, where the majority of youth are monolingual. Youth from different socio-economic and ethnic backgrounds show a negative attitude towards most of the above issues and are vulnerable to discrimination, deprivation and marginalisation. The latter part of the document reviews the salient differences between urban and rural youth, those from conflict and non-conflict areas, as well as young men and women. Based on these, the paper provides a brief discussion on the policy implications of the main findings of the survey, under topics of:

- Building trust and confidence in public institutions, law enforcement authority etc.;
- Building capacities of youth within the education system;
- Combatting caste-based discrimination of youth;
- Addressing issues of political culture.

- 259. Ibarguen, Claudia.** *Youth in Sri Lanka: A Review of Literature.* Colombo, Centre for Poverty Analysis (CEPA). 2004. 16p.; biblio. (Working Paper Series No.2 – 2004).

In Sri Lanka, the levels of youth militancy and leadership have drawn attention among scholars and policy makers to study and understand the phenomenon of youth unrest. Socio-economic conditions contributing to poverty and unemployment, besides mismatch between education and employment have generated a high proportion of educated, unemployed youth in the country. However, few studies address youth and conflict related issues from the Central Province, where rural youth and those from the plantations face problems of unemployment and lack of life choices. The review delves into various dimensions of youth issues, such as sociology, education and employment, while examining studies on youth unrest, poverty and violent conflict, within the framework of the vulnerability approach. While reviewing literature on the JVP insurrection in the South and youth militancy in the North-East, the paper places the efforts of the Government of Sri Lanka for tackling youth issues in its political agenda, under the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports and the National Youth Service and Council (NYSC). While introducing prior research and debates on the issue, the review suggests that areas such as the ethnic tension among youth in multi-ethnic societies, psychosocial impact of the ethnic conflict on youth, and political participation of youth in democratic processes and in grass roots organisations require additional exploration.

- 260. Kuruppu, Sanjana [and] Renganathan, Vigitha.** *Youth Organisations in Sri Lanka: Some Dimensions and Dynamics.* Colombo, Centre for Poverty Analysis (CEPA). February 2005. 32p.; notes; ref.; annex. (Working Paper Series No. 6 – 2005).

Youth organisations are set up and operated under the state sponsored youth organisation movement in Sri Lanka. This study leads to an in-depth analysis of the youth organisations to draw a comparison across different geographic regions and sections of the society. In addition, it permits an aggregation of issues and challenges faced by both the membership and government bodies securing the entity. The study explores the following components:

- Broad issues on youth, state machinery for youth organisations and the youth organisation movement;

- Role of the provincial, district government bodies serving the organisations, and their perceptions.

While presenting the findings, the study analyses issues of origin, dividing forces/motivation, trends to leadership and membership, operational activities of youth groups and challenges faced in the process. Case studies on youth organisations are presented from all provinces, including the war-affected regions and 'border' zones, in particular, Jaffna, Trincomalee and Moneragala.

261. National Youth Policy Committee. *Sri Lanka Youth: Profiles and Perspectives: National Youth Policy in Sri Lanka.* Prp. Nawarathna Bandara. [Colombo]. 2000. 12p.; append.

The National Youth Policy (NYP) in Sri Lanka is pronounced as "...a proclamation which brings together a forward vision that can develop basic strategies capable of providing meaningful youth participation and development in the country." This paper provides an overview to the draft National Youth Policy, in which the central focus is to articulate the contemporary and definite role for the state, private and civil society actors within spheres that fully belong to youth in the society. It outlines the historical and contemporary backgrounds to NYP, its basic framework and policy approaches towards youth welfare, inclusive of a concise statement on the NYP, its goals/objectives and outcomes. It is noteworthy, that the NYP emphasises that vulnerable youth groups such as young prisoners, drug addicts, ex-combatants, child soldiers and youth from slum and plantation communities should be prioritised in policy formulation and programme preparation. In this context, the report recommends policies and action procedures for the state to implement youth programmes more effectively.

262. National Youth Policy Council. *National Youth Policy for the New Millennium.* [Colombo]. December 1999. 2p.

This document aims to explain the national youth policy and its relevance, shedding light on the needs of a 'youth-centred' approach to socio-economic development. It details the objectives of the policy, tasks envisaged and the outcome, in response to the needs, aspirations and problems of youth in the country. The report provides broad guidelines to develop programmes/services for their capacity building and meaningful participation in national development efforts.

- 263. Nithyanadan, V.** *An Analysis of Economic Factors behind the Origin and Development of Tamil Nationalism*. P.100-154; notes. Facets of Ethnicity in Sri Lanka. Ed. Charles Abeysekera *et al.* 1987. Colombo. Social Scientists' Association. 1987.

This paper aims to analyse the economic phenomenon underlying the issue of Tamil nationalism, which attained its peak in the early 80's. While exploring the characteristics of the Tamil nationalist movement, the author places the economic issues underpinning it as employment, education and land settlements. He draws in the youth rebellion in response to the denial of employment, access to natural assets and education, as a liberation struggle for a separate state. The struggle in turn led to state oppression, military operation and forced displacement in the North and East, causing a significant deterioration of the socio-economy of the community and reinforced the movement. The paper poses the important question of whether Tamil nationalism has an economic base, or is operative at an ideological level of their right to self-determination.

- 264. Rampton, David.** *Sri Lanka's 'Many-Headed Hydra': The JVP, Nationalism and the Politics of Poverty*. P.149-178; notes; ref. Poverty Issues in Sri Lanka: Towards New Empirical Insights. Ed. Centre for Poverty Analysis [CEPA] *et al.* Colombo. 2003.

Rampton examines the issue of 'relative poverty' in terms of the historic setting, emergence and development of the Janatha Vimukthi Peramuna (JVP), in their insurrectionary, as well as in its parliamentary political phases. He reviews the growth and development of a youth movement, against the setting of 'relative poverty' or exclusions that exist in the disparity perceived between social classes, geographic regions, urban/rural communities, as well as the centre and periphery. The paper uses the basis of rural poverty and underdevelopment in Sri Lanka to study the capacity of the JVP to mobilise itself within the dynamics of nationalism and Marxism. While exploring the politics of poverty and youth unrest, the author delves into the social aspects of unemployment, lack of access to education and caste constraints among the rural poor. This paper argues that, poverty and deprivation in Sri Lanka have led to economic disparities, as well as socio-cultural and political exclusion underlying the politics of poverty, and the JVP has provided a 'channel' to the marginalised and impoverished, specifically in the case of rural youth. However, the entry of JVP into mainstream electoral politics could delimit their position of representing the 'dispossessed' and the underprivileged cross-section of the society at large.

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- 265. Abeyratne, Sirimal.** *Contradictions in Human Development and the Exclusion of Youth in Sri Lanka.* Colombo, University of Colombo. June 1998. 13p.; notes; tables. ref. (UC-ISS Working Paper Series No. 9802).

This brief discloses those contradictions in the process of human development, with reference to the development experiences of Sri Lanka, in particular, social problems pertaining to youth. In relation to the policy commitment to welfarism, contradictions emerge within development and welfare democracy, where the system becomes irreversible and unsustainable in underdeveloped economies. In Sri Lanka, the development of contradictions in the process of economic growth has led to a widespread social exclusion of youth, despite maintaining an extensive welfare system. Evidently, high welfarism and political pluralism are unable to 'absorb' youth from the traditional to the modern economy, thus creating the undermentioned issues:

- High unemployment of youth;
- High unemployment of 'educated' youth;
- Change in job aspirations.

Supported by statistics, the author attempts to demonstrate that policy commitment for youth welfare and a pluralistic political structure is desirable for facilitating the developmental process. Using Sri Lanka as a case study the author draws on practical issues in generating economic resources and opportunities to match the rising expectations of the society, in particular youth aspirations.

- 266. Bandarage, Asoka.** *The Sri Lankan Conflict: Broadening the Debate.* Massachusetts, Peace Work. October 2000. 4p.; [Source – <http://www.afsc.org>; accessed on 8 February 2006].

The article relates to the impact of contemporary globalisation on Sri Lanka, how economic inequalities deepened poverty and provoked ethno-religious antagonism among communities. Furthermore, increasing transnational corporate dominance, privatisation and the dismantling of state welfare services, have lead to a deterioration of local economies, as well as traditional employment and survival opportunities. In this context, Bandarage sheds light on the expanding privatisation and cut-

backs on state social welfare, politico-economic deprivation and socio-cultural marginalisation experienced by Tamil and Sinhala youth, impacts which remain similar. Without alternative employment opportunities, hundreds of poor, rural youth were drawn into militancy, as well as militarism, as indicators of the frustration and unrest of youth. While stressing on the mutual reinforcement of poverty and conflict, the author calls for a development-related agenda where the investments 'shift' from military to civil sector, and from armed cadres to demobilised, their strengths turned to life-enhancing endeavours.

267. Behera, Ajay Darshan. *The Social Background of the Janatha Vimukthi Peramuna [JVP].* P.128-141; tables; notes. Understanding South Asia: Essays in the Memory of the Late Professor (Mrs.) Urmila Phadnis. Ed. S.D. Muni. New Delhi, South Asian Publishers. 1994.

Behera explores the youth uprising in Southern Sri Lanka, when the JVP launched an insurrection, as a result of the socio-economic crisis in the sixties. This paper attempts to analyse the social background of the JVP from 1971 to 1989, and explores the linkages of the movement to caste, class and religion. Using data from secondary sources, the chapter delves into educational, occupational aspects, as well as ethnic/caste composition with respect to the militants, in an attempt to trace the social base of the movement within the working class and trade unions. The paper concludes with an outline of the state-led, counter insurgency operations which virtually 'wiped out' the movement, emphasising that their reorganisation as a movement against poverty and social discrimination would depend on the strategy to cut across age, caste and ethnic barriers.

268. Emmanuel, Sarala [and] Fernando, Marisa et al. *Youth in Vocational Training and Conflict Prevention.* [Colombo], GTZ. 2004. 68p.; annex.

The objective of this study is to evaluate the relevance of conflict factors in the plantation sector and to identify possible options for vocational training programmes to enhance the contribution of youth to conflict prevention and peacebuilding. The study delves into the following broad areas:

- Conceptual framework to poverty and conflict;
- Conflict profile in plantations;

- An analysis of project-related conflict risks;
- Peace potentials for vocational training programmes.

The research serves to assess potential entry points to the vocational training programmes in supporting conflict transformation measures in the sector and to provide recommendations for future programming.

269. Hettige, S.T. *Youth Unrest in Sri Lanka: A Sociological Perspective*. P.49-70; map; tables. Unrest or Revolt: Some Aspects of Youth Unrest in Sri Lanka. Ed. S.T. Hettige. Colombo, Goethe-Institute *et al.* 1992.

Youth unrest has been one of the most significant characteristics of the Sri Lankan society in the recent past. This paper reviews conflicts arising out of youth rebellion, in particular, the 1971 insurrection in Southern Sri Lanka, as a reflection of 'need-based' poverty and lack of opportunities for youth. Data presented on the composition of youth who participated in the 1971 insurgency reveal that most of them belong to rural, underprivileged backgrounds. Statistics reveal that a significant proportion of them were students and unemployed. Besides, statistics are provided on the dramatic increase in the rate of suicides in the 1970's in the districts of Anuradhapura and Kurunegala, mostly among male youth indicating their greater vulnerability to social pressure arising due to unemployment, which lead to more males participating in militant youth politics. The map of Sri Lanka indicates that the highest rate of insurgency attacks were recorded in Anuradhapura, Galle and Moneragala districts, with a high proportion of underprivileged youth.

270. Ibarguen, Claudia [and] Cader, Azra. *Youth Perceptions: Exploring from the Poverty and Youth Survey [PYS]*. Colombo, Centre for Poverty Analysis (CEPA). February 2005. 70p.; tables; notes; ref.; annex.

An analysis of the major findings of an island-wide youth survey, excluding the Jaffna peninsula and the 'uncleared' areas in the North, this report constitutes an in-depth, qualitative assessment of the perception of youth on poverty. The objectives of PYS is to explore how youth who have grown up in the conflict areas as well as outside the zones relate to poverty, employment and political participation. It aims to address the following questions:

- To what extent does the PYS corroborate previously held assumptions regarding youth?
- Which notions does it appear to contest?

The report explores results of the survey and reviews the most salient differences between urban and rural youth, those in conflict and non-conflict zones, as well as gender disparities among them. Based on the findings, the paper sheds light on areas of employment and political participation, where policies could have a profound impact in the near future.

271. Samath, Feizal. *Violence Expected from Frustrated Sri Lankan Youth.* Asia Times. 7 November 2001.

A news article concerning the current living conditions in Sri Lanka, where problems of unemployment, stagnant economy and loss of faith in the politico-judicial system together pose threats of yet another youth uprising. Referring to the JVP insurrection in the South (1989-1990) and the National Youth Survey of 2000, indicating that many educated, unemployed youth in the South joined the armed struggle, the author pin-points that that frustrated youth could turn to criminal activity, drugs and suicide under the present conditions of poverty and underdevelopment in the rural sector. The article quotes many academics and public personnel who voice their opinion on youth problems relating to poverty and unemployment.

Armed Conflict

272. Abeyratne, Sirimal. *Economic Roots of Political Conflict: The Case of Sri Lanka.* 24p.; notes. Colombo, University of Colombo. [Source – <http://eprints.anu.edu.au>; accessed on 3 November 2005].

The purpose of this paper is to review the gap between 'ethnic conflict' and 'political conflict' in the wider context of development process in Sri Lanka, through an in-depth study on the 'twin political conflicts' - Tamil separatists in the North and uprising of Sinhala youth in South - both stemming from unequal economic development. This paper suggests that the fundamental contradictions within the national development policy in the post-independent era is the root-cause of the country's twin political conflict. The paper opens up a forum on socio-economic discrimination and inequality among the various social groups as the root cause to political conflict and consequent civil war, creating a need to see beyond the popular

notion of 'ethnicity', and to examine the limitations and contradictions in the overall development process, to understand the economic dimensions of the civil war and its implications.

273. Brun, Catherine. *Making Young Displaced Men Visible*. 7p.; notes. Forced Migration Review. 9 December 2000.

Young men are among the most visible of all groups in the Puttalam District, where Muslims expelled from the North are resettled. This article reviews the importance of understanding the role of young men in the process of displacement and resettlement, recommending that humanitarian agencies and state authorities should consider the social role of these young men when formulating gender-sensitive policies which involve the practical needs and strategic interests of the internally displaced.

274. Gunasinghe, Newton. *Ethnic Conflict in Sri Lanka: Perceptions and Solutions*. P. 61-71. *Facets of Ethnicity in Sri Lanka*. Ed. Charles Abeysekera *et al.* Colombo, Social Scientists' Association. 1987.

In this article, Gunasinghe refers to the commonalities between the armed struggle of Tamil militants and the insurrection by the Sinhala youth, in terms of their socio-economic conditions and denial of rights within a 'state-dependant' economy. He places the JVP insurrection in the South as a youth movement which had a twin objective of "national liberation and socialism", while the youth militancy in the North arose as a result of the discrimination of an ethnic group of their rights to employment, access to natural resources and education. The author argues that the youth militancy in the North gained a mass empathy, whereas the Southern rebellion was unsuccessful in attaining its objectives. The paper provides an overview of the conceptual issues relating to youth unrest and youth movement, and asks why this is evident in recent years. While shedding light on the socio-economic aspects of youth rebellion, the author addresses the conditions of 'prolonged adolescence', which reflects their limited access to basic needs and capacity building.

275. Hettige, S.T. *Economic Policy, Changing Opportunities and the Ethnic Conflict in Sri Lanka*. P. 113-128; tables; notes. *Economy, Culture and Civil war in Sri Lanka*. Ed. Deborah Winslow *et al.* Bloomington, Indiana University Press. 2004.

Changing state policies and programmes in Sri Lanka in the recent past, has led to shaping opportunity structures, and influencing the distribution of livelihood opportunities in society. However, opportunities and life chances also depend on the relative position of an individual in the social hierarchy and other collective/personal attributes. This paper highlights the above perspectives within a framework of youth and ethnic conflict in the country, addressing the key issues of the:

- Relationship between policies/programmes and opportunity structures;
- Changes in opportunity structures and their impact on different social groups and classes.

The paper reviews the changes in socio-economy, from state-level development to economic liberalisation, and their impact on various ethnic groups, in terms of education and employment. The author argues that swabasha-educated⁵³, monolingual, rural youth in both the south and the north do not see many opportunities in the private sector, which they perceive as biased in favour of privileged, westernised social strata in urban areas, which has led to socio-political movements that are 'rights-based' in the north and 'needs-based' in the south, antithetical to each other.

276. Mayer, Markus [and] Salih, Maleeka. *Poverty Alleviation and Conflict Transformation: The Case of Youth Integration in Jaffna, Sri Lanka.* P.223-244; ref. Building Local Capacities for Peace. Ed. M. Mayer *et al.* New Delhi, Macmillan Books.2003.

Youth from the Jaffna District have been exposed to conflict conditions as a result of the civil war, in locations where the conflict triggered and experienced major shifts in successive war operations by various actors, predominantly the LTTE, the IPKF and the State's armed forces. This study constitutes qualitative surveys on the perceptions of young women and men, including those with disabilities, those who lost their spouses, besides school-going youth, university students and those unemployed from the agricultural and fisheries sectors. The interviews cover areas of main life visions and problems, family relations and cultural identities, opinions on political systems, as well as perceptions on local institutions and youth engaged in development work.

53. Mother Tongue

The study reveals two immediate issues that need attention – equal, 'merit-based' employment opportunities and facilitation of a transition process from youth status to accepted adulthood within society. Suggestions are provided in terms of self-employment ventures, which, apart from providing livelihood requirements can serve as forums to express concerns on social issues through non-violent means.

277. Siddhartan. M. *Poverty and Youth: A Sociological Study of Youth Related to Poverty in Vavuniya and Batticaloa*. Colombo, University of Colombo. October 2003. 34p.; tables; ref.; annex.; map. (IMCAP/PSAI Working Paper – 10).

The civil war in the North and East of Sri Lanka has had a profound impact on youth, in particular, those belonging to minority communities who are neglected and alienated from the socio-political and economic mainstreams of the country. This study constitutes the following objects:

- To understand the challenges faced by Sri Lankan Tamil youth, in particular, those that led to poverty, and to identify mechanisms for youth participation in developmental activities;
- To study the impact of the conflict in the North and East on the socio-economic conditions of youth, and how it pulled them into poverty;
- To identify the mechanisms which exclude Tamil youth from the mainstream development, from perspectives of region, ethnicity and caste.

The study points out that youth become vulnerable to issues of physical security, repeated displacement, unemployment, little or no access to education, restriction of movement, conscription by armed groups, as well as long-term cultural values which exclude them from society. Recommendations are provided for youth-centred, youth-led community development in recognition of their potentials and abilities, as self-employment ventures, vocational/skills training programmes and leadership abilities.

278. *Skills Development Programme in Vanni*. [s.l]. 4 August 2003. 2p. [Source – <http://www.tamilnet.com>; accessed 15 December 2005].

Surveys done by World University Service of Canada (WUSC) in the North of the country reveals the urgent need for vocational training, since a high level of displacement has brought uncertainty and instability to the districts, with a particularly devastating effect on agricultural and business sectors. Due to repeated displacement, young students drop out of schools, and are unable to find suitable employment as they lack marketable skills. WUSC in Sri Lanka and the North East Provincial Council under the sponsorship of NECORD, have signed an agreement to implement a skills development programme in the war-devastated districts of Killinochchi, Mullaitivu, Mannar, Vavuniya and the rebel-controlled Vanni region. This programme, implemented under the Project for Rehabilitation through Education and Training (PRET) serves to enhance the living standards of the poor, in particular under/unemployed youth. The major objective of PRET is to provide marketable vocational skills, enhance the capacity of local training institutions and supportive communities, playing a positive role in poverty reduction in the districts. This programme also targets women heads of households, by removing socio-cultural barriers to acquisition of employment skills and moving towards self-reliance.

WUSC commenced PRET in 1989 and currently the project is implemented in 10 districts of Sri Lanka.

2.3.4 Labour, Employment and Livelihood

Context

- 279. Arunatilake, Nisha.** *Effectiveness of Welfare Programmes in Improving Estate Performance in Sri Lanka*. Colombo, Institute of Policy Studies. December 2000. 26p.; tables; notes; append. (Research Studies: Human Resources Development Series No. 4)

Traditionally, labour is seen as a cost, not as a resource to be developed, and labour welfare programmes were launched mainly for humanitarian reasons. Partly due to the availability of a cheap, submissive, 'captive' and abundant labour force, little attention was paid to review the expenditure on social welfare as investments that contribute to the long-term productivity of the plantations. This study aims to understand the factors affecting labour performance indicators, such as creche attendance, better housing, individual latrines, maternal health care services and the availability of qualified medical personnel. Labour performance is measured by labour outturn, labour productivity and labour retention, in order to examine whether social welfare programmes play a noteworthy role in improving estate profitability, by improving estate productivity. The study, with its limitations in obtaining long-term, line service data, is unable to draw any conclusion on the effect of welfare programmes on labour retention. However, it shows that the programmes do influence labour outturn and labour productivity significantly.

- 280. Erfurt, Julika.** *Those Days and Nowadays: Employment, Poverty Reduction and Empowerment in Sri Lankan Export Manufacturing Industries*. Colombo, Centre for Poverty Analysis (CEPA). May 2005. 38p.; tables; notes; biblio.; annex. (Working Paper Series No. 7 – 2005).

The theme of this paper is poverty and income within a gender framework, observed in the case of women industrial workers. The paper examines income poverty reduction with relation to factory employment, poverty reduction and women's empowerment. While examining how employment reduces poverty and its effect on individual and group employment, two areas are captured in this study, where the majority of workers are poor women from rural and sub-urban settings. The areas highlighted are as follows:

- Free trade zone and non-free trade zone factories;
- Rural and peri-rural factories.

The research analyses the workers' perceptions of their socio-economic standings, how the employment influences their perceptions, the impact of wage labour on income poverty and how women's empowerment through employment affects gender roles in the family and workplace. Case studies on Biyagama, Hambantota and Bandaragama reveal that the socio-economic settings and family hierarchies play a dominant role in influencing their decision making ability. Furthermore, it was observed that women's employment in factories is linked to the distance from the family, increasing women's empowerment within the family, with a favourable influence on poverty reduction.

281. Goonetilleke, Godfrey. *Development and Liberalisation in Sri Lanka: Trends and Perspectives.* Colombo, Marga Institute. 1993. vii, 126p.; tables; ref.

The theme of this publication is the economic performance in Sri Lanka, where the author examines the economic instability during the period from 1940-1977 in relation to deep-rooted structural weaknesses of the economy inherited from the colonial era, shedding light on the state's failure to make timely adjustments to correct the major economic imbalances that grew as a result of "...mixed policies and internal inconsistencies". This period also denotes a positive social outcome, with regard to health and education. The author then draws on the structural adjustments made during the period 1978-1985. It is noteworthy that this period faced a major ethnic conflict which again caused a set-back in the economic growth and national development. While examining the major structural issues imposed upon the economy, the volume explores changing patterns of external trade in Sri Lanka, in particular, trade relations with Asian countries. In terms of a socio-economic environment for reform, economic policies/goals are placed in a socio-political context by reviewing the social welfare ideology in pre-1978 period and looking at how these policies became discredited, as well as the internal developments in the 1980's which helped to create an environment conducive to economic reforms. In conclusion, the author reviews the medium and long-term perspectives of economic development, on some of the projections prepared by planning agencies in the country.

282. Jamal, Vali. *Employment and Poverty in Sri Lanka: Long-term Perspectives*. Geneva, ILO. 2000. 21p.; tables; notes; biblio.; append.

This working paper explores the new economic policies adopted since 1977 under the structural adjustment programme, concerning economic growth, employment and equity. It underscores the implications for an employment strategy, considering the current labour market conditions in the country, with special reference to the agricultural sector. This study includes the following aspects:

- Growth performance of the economy;
- Performance of the agricultural sector;
- Employment outcome.

The report points out that, in agriculture and small-scale, rural/urban sectors the 'new' labour force has been absorbed with the growth of activities. However, without a significant increase in productivity, they have a marked influence on underemployment and wage/income, compared to the formal sector. The report recommends an active encouragement of labour-intensive, rural/urban activities, while investing in appropriate technologies and training. Clearly, agriculture and small-scale sectors should be given due recognition in both rural and urban areas in generating employment and for poverty reduction.

283. Jayaweera, Padma. *The Role of Co-operatives in Poverty Alleviation*. Maharagama, The Author. 1995. 102p.; biblio.

The aim of this monograph is to examine the effectiveness of the co-operative system in developing countries in the process of alleviating poverty, using Sri Lanka as a case study. In this context, the system is reviewed as an appropriate institutional base to reach the poor, involving their participation in community development. Jayaweera provides a briefing of the various approaches to development policy in Third World countries, tracing the potentials of the system as a direct reach to the poor through a bottom-up approach. The volume explores the ideology and history of the co-operative movement in Sri Lanka, within the boundaries of state development policy, and the role of co-operatives in reaching the poor. While relating to the sectors of agriculture, industries and social welfare, the author emphasises the co-operative movement can alleviate poverty by providing the basic needs for the poor and rectify

some of the causes of poverty. However, the system will be effective with favourable government policies, adequate and far-sighted planning, reduced political interference, provision of infrastructure facilities, good leadership and the active participation of the community.

284. Karl, Debayani. *The IMF-World Bank Plan for Sri Lanka: Will it Help or Hinder South Asian Success.* [s.l.]. 10 April 2003. 15 p; notes; ref. [Source – <http://www.cepr.net>; accessed on 7 March 2006].

A web document analysing the development policies laid out in the Poverty reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) submitted by the Government of Sri Lanka and its impact on workers' welfare. While relating to the salient features of the PRSP, it highlights issues pertaining to labour reforms intended to create a 'flexible' labour market, similar to what the IMF and World Bank have advocated elsewhere. The paper argues that, while labour reforms are necessary, the TEWA and IDA⁵⁴ reforms are likely to create job losses/insecurity among workers. Likewise, reforms on the EPF and EFT⁵⁵, as well as the proposed pension reform would create problems with their provisions and coverage. The paper stresses that there is a basis for concern that the proposed labour policies will undermine the country's progress in development, similar to the experience in other countries such as sub-Saharan Africa and Latin America that followed the same path.

285. Wanigaratne, Ranjit [and] Heath, John. *Persistent Poverty: Long-run Evidence from the Mahaweli Multi-Purpose Irrigation Settlement Project.* P.87-112; notes; ref. *Impacts of Development Interventions on Poverty: The Role of Research.* Colombo, Centre for Poverty Analysis (CEPA). 2005. (5th Annual Symposium on Poverty Research in Sri Lanka: No. 4-2005)

This paper reviews the evidence from repeated assessments of farming households located within the Mahaweli Irrigation Scheme, a major irrigation scheme which seeks to utilise natural resources towards community development, in particular, poverty reduction of the farming community. It uses data from a formal 2004 survey to indicate judgements

54. Termination of Employment of Workmen Act and Industrial Dispute Act.

55. Employees Provident Fund and Employees Trust Fund.

based on a series of quicker, more limited assessments made over 20 years. Concerns raised in the early 1980s about the likely economic stagnation of the irrigation programme area have been fully borne out by more recent evidence, supporting the case of policy makers to make greater use of quick assessments to track poverty changes.

Rural and Urban Poor

286. Fernando, Sarath. *New Land Policies of Sri Lanka.* Ethul Kotte (Sri Lanka), Land Research Action Network. 25 August 2003. [Source – <http://www.landaction.org>; accessed on 3 March 2006].

A critical evaluation of the proposed land policy bill and its significant impact on the livelihood of rural, agricultural workers, this web article analyses the new legislation based on the agreement contained in *Regaining Sri Lanka*, in conformity with the World Bank. Evidently, the new legislation is bound to cause conflicts among the rural poor, specifically the workers, as the proposal will impact to remove the earlier 'protective measures' provided in terms of land grants and land ownership. This would create a population of "landless destitutes", compelled to migrate to cities in search of employment. Furthermore, policies related to the agricultural sector have been 'adjusted' to the ill-benefit of small-scale, rural producers, as in the case of paddy marketing where the state has withdrawn marketing, provision of agricultural services/subsidies, production and distribution of quality seeds, while imposing restricted/non-supportive policies on agricultural credit. The author states that, within the framework of workers' human rights, the new law would lead to "...a larger population of people without any livelihood and [income] source for their food security, where much of their food needs are met by the rural, agricultural sector and the natural environment from which they could gain access to food when they had no income to purchase them".

287. Jayawardena, Visakha Kumari. *The Rise of the Labour Movement in Sri Lanka.* Colombo, Sanjiva Prakashana. 1972. 368p.; notes; biblio.; index.

The origin and evolution of the labour movement in Ceylon/Sri Lanka is the theme of this study, which delves into the socio-economic, political changes that were instrumental in the agitation of the labour force in the country. In the backdrop of growing nationalism and religious revivalism, the author underscores the workers' unrest, growth of a militant labour

movement and trade unionism, in terms of national politics and social conflict, which led to a significant impact on governance.

288. Karunaratne, A.J. *Policy Consequences on Employment.* Daily Mirror. 13 June 2005.

This news article envisages the country's employment problem, where the failure of Sri Lanka to make a balanced and sensible approach to the issue of employment/ unemployment would lead to the economy, society and polity plunging into greater conflicts. The author refers to the urgent need to remedy structural problems related to employment, emphasising the responsibility of the legislators to facilitate the conditions necessary in 'stimulating' employment opportunities. Evidently, employment constitutes a desirable mode for solving possible socio-political and even ethnic tensions in society. It is therefore, essential for the state to manage its employment situation with care and prudence, specifically, in developing countries. The immediate structural solution required for Sri Lanka is to rectify inflation and wage-related issues, while reflecting on how policy changes/modifications could curtail inflation and bring about changes in the wage structure in order to promote the level of employment in the country. In this context, state intervention is needed to provide guidelines for ethical and economically fair negotiations on wages between partners in the labour market, which is employers and employees, without legislators interfering in their dealings.

289. TIE-Asia (Transnational Information Exchange – Asia). *Sri Lanka: Stories of Workers' Struggle.* 5p. Clean Clothes Campaign. [s.l.]. [Source – [http:// www. cleanclothes.org](http://www.cleanclothes.org); accessed on 3 March 2006].

The theme of this web article is the violation of workers rights in the Free Trade Zone (FTZ) of Sri Lanka, where the workers regularly experience harassment, assault and abuse at the hands of the employers. It relates to a case study of workers protesting against the alleged assault of a woman skilled worker by the employer in a garment factory, demanding that the dispute be settled immediately. In solidarity with the workers, the protest was supported by the Workers Council and Joint Association of Workers & Workers Councils of the FTZ, as well as the major trade unions in the country. The groups, while lobbying for workers' rights, had taken the case to the Labour Tribunal on behalf of the victim of assault. This is a typical example of the difficult working conditions of most workers

in the FTZ where work is dehumanised, workers rights violated and the of legal mechanism in handling the case is 'sluggish'.

290. Welford, Richard. *Bata Shoes, Labour Disputes and Violence in Sri Lanka.* [s.l], Corporate Social Responsibility in Asia (CSR-Asia). 5 September 2004. 1p. [Source- <http://www.csr-asia.com>; accessed on 3 March 2006].

A report on police violence leashed upon unarmed factory workers who protested in response to the management decision of retrenching employment and outsourcing the work to non-union contractors. In solidarity with the workers who were evicted from the premises, members of the Ontario Coalition Against Poverty (OCAP) staged a public protest at the Bata Shoe Museum in Toronto. As a result, a new proposal to withdraw the termination of most of the workers was issued. However, the workers' union demanded the reinstatement of all employees including the union leaders. The article notes that, despite the statement on corporate social responsibility issued by Bata on the provision of safe and healthy work environment and ethical conducting of operations in compliance with applicable local laws and regulations, it is hard to find any report substantiating this.

War Affected Communities

291. Asian Development Bank (ADB). *Improving Livelihoods for Conflict-affected Coastal communities in Sri Lanka.* Manila. 3 December 2003. 1p.

Coastal communities in eastern Sri Lanka are characterised by high levels of poverty, weak and fragmented social institutions, inadequate/damaged physical infrastructure and limited access to services and markets. Traditionally, the fisher folk depend on marine, lagoon and land resources for their subsistence and survival. This web report relates to the ADB assistance to fishermen in the East, whose livelihoods are disrupted as a result of a protracted civil war. ADB is helping to build sustainable livelihoods for them, through an approved loan, for a project that moves beyond the provision of emergency relief to the war-affected. The project focuses on livelihood activities in agriculture, fisheries, agroforestry, and related enterprises and services. While providing infrastructure at the community level to meet their basic needs, the project identifies environmental 'hot spots' in 3 districts in the East where armed conflict has devastated livelihoods and the quality of life at community level. The project activity design aims

to combat mangrove destruction, sand/coral mining and uncontrolled solid waste dumping. A coastal management plan is underway to establish a “consistent network for shoreline management and tourism development in the coastal zones.”

292. Asian Development Bank (ADB). *Trincomalee District*. P. 13-20; tables; notes. Perceptions of the Poor: Poverty Consultations in Four Districts of Sri Lanka. [s.l.]. September 2001.

In the Trincomalee District, due to a prolonged civil strife and displacement, poverty alleviation is based on a relief approach. The depth and vulnerability of poverty is associated with the displaced, such as farmers, the fishing community and landless workers, who depend on wage labour, and are most affected by the disruption of their livelihoods. Income generation by is practically risky, as armed forces control the mobility of people through a ‘shadow economy’. Interviews conducted with displaced people reflect the losses of homes, gardens, equipment and seeds, as well as the poor living conditions in welfare centres and camps.

Moneragala District. P. 21-24; tables.

Moneragala District records the second lowest average household income, lowest average household expenditure and the highest percentage of beneficiaries of social welfare through the Samurdhi Programme. The district, affected by the youth uprising (1988-89), is vulnerable to attacks by armed groups. Lack of infrastructure, water, employment/income and access to markets are seen as the primary causes of poverty. Concerning the lack of access to cultivable land, housing, medical care and education, the poor were of the opinion that they were neglected by the state and other forms of support.

This consultation was carried out by PIMU of ADB, in the districts to draw on the views and perceptions of the poor, to be incorporated in the joint Government of Sri Lanka–ADB forum on poverty issues and development needs/priorities as perceived by the poorest.

293. Sarvanathan, Muttukrishna. *Civil War and Poverty*. [s.l.]. 15 October 2003. 2p.; Pref. [Source-<http://www.sangam.com>; accessed on 7 March 2006].

The problems faced by the agricultural communities/workers amidst a civil war is the main theme of this web article, which sheds light on

conditions of extreme poverty in the regions. Although in the rest of the country the incidence of poverty seems to be declining during the war, more than 50% of the population in the North and East were below the poverty line. The massive displacement of rural/farming communities, fisher folk, destruction of farming and fishing equipment, as well as private property, result in loss of livelihoods to a large population in and around the war zones. Unemployment and underemployment rates here are very high, as one of the major causes of poverty. Clearly, restricted transport of local products, lack of electrical power and the security control on mobility have transformed a once surplus-agrarian economy into a subsistence/survival one. In conclusion, the author calls for the removal of non-market institutional impediments, such as uncleared landmines, high security zones, restrictions imposed on fishing grounds, arbitrary taxation and the prevailing politico-economic instability, for the economic revival and poverty alleviation in the conflict-affected provinces.

294. Weeratunge, Nireka et al. *Armed Conflict and Business Networks in Trincomalee District*. P.35-37. *Micro-Entrepreneurs and Entrepreneurial Cultures in Sri Lanka: Implications for Poverty Reduction*. Colombo, Centre for Poverty Analysis (CEPA). December 2001.

This section of the report concerns the major changes in business networks and trading patterns within a conflict-affected district, as well as those which link it to other parts of the country. Micro-entrepreneurs and others interviewed for this study highlight serious impediments to doing business, primarily due to the presence of armed groups and forces. The issue of mobility restrictions imposed through permits, passes, and security check points hinder their business progress. There appears to be a significant socio-cultural change in the ethnic make-up of business networks, where the Sinhalese entrepreneurs control most of the trade between the district and the rest of the country, as the Tamil businessmen are 'filtered' by the security system. As such, they face difficulties in moving agricultural produce within, and out of the district. Furthermore, among the fishing community the 'ethnic' factor has imposed restrictions on deep sea fishing. However, the Tamil and Muslim entrepreneurs in the district are quite open to entrepreneurship, as self-employment is one of the few options open to them. While referring to the follow-up services provided by the Provincial Ministry of Industries, the report emphasises that the 'black' economy of a conflict-affected area which provides opportunities for those who are taking risks, could also be contributing to a 'dynamic'

entrepreneurial climate. Projects that train entrepreneurs in conflict areas have to clearly analyse the ground situation, and what their potential impact may be in socio-cultural and micro-political terms.

Plantation Workers

295. Engel, Antonio. *From Conflict-prone Industrial Relations to Social and Economic stability in the Sri Lankan Tea Plantations.* [Colombo], Ministry of Plantation Industries *et al.* October 2001. 29p.; notes; charts; ref.; annex.

Socio-economic conditions in tea plantations pose a challenge for the future as conflicts over different interests remain unresolved, due to the absence of a policy/institutional framework to pin-point the responsibilities of the state and private sector towards housing for plantation workers and their long-term social welfare. This paper provides a systematic assessment of the situation of conflict in the tea plantations, within the context of the Estate Forest and Water Resource Development Project (EFWRDP), which supports the plantation sector through the development of an economically viable reforestation and wood processing concept. The report delves into various types of conflicts which undermine or destroy human, social, economic, environment and political capital, complemented by a survey conducted among plantation managers and trade unions, as well as information gathered from mainstream newspapers. Analysing the risks involved and the need for action, the paper proposes the following strategies for crisis prevention:

- Conducting conflict analysis and conflict sensitisation workshops among the plantation community;
- Stimulating operational standards and guiding principles;
- Facilitating the consultation process and dialogue;
- Fostering re-organisation of work places and re-formulation of tariffs.

296. Jayawardena, Kumari. *Political Rights of Plantation Workers (1928-48).* P.64-94. *Ethnic and Class Conflicts in Sri Lanka: Some aspects of Sinhala, Buddhist Consciousness Over the Past Hundred Years.* [Colombo]. Sanjiva Books. 1985.

A socio-political study on the plantation workers in Sri Lanka, this article relates to the origin of the community and the strategic political exclusion

of their rights by the Sinhala bourgeoisie. The article places the socio-economic conditions underlying a 'captive' labour force, their coerced repatriation to India, continuous unemployment among the community which led to militancy of the workers through unionisation and subsequent struggle for rights. The first plantation union, formed in 1931 did not make significant progress due to the adverse economic conditions during the depression. In 1939-40 the Sri Lankan left-oriented political parties began organising the plantation workers which resulted in militant, workers strikes erupting into conflict and violence. This article analyses the social conflict within the purview of a systematic denial of civil and political rights of a labour community, which caused extreme impoverishment and denial of 'freedom' to build their potentials and capabilities.

297. Kandasamy, Menaha V. *The Struggle continues....: Women's Leadership in Plantation Trade Unions in Sri Lanka.* Kandy, Institute of Social Development. 2002. 82p.; notes; biblio.

This volume relates to the oppression of women workers in the plantation trade union movement in Sri Lanka. Supported by research-based data, the author portrays the socio-economic status of estate women workers in terms of working conditions and wages, as well as their 'invisibility' within the trade union movement. In due course, the book examines the nexus between the structure of trade unions and the patriarchal values of the plantation community, which has a major impact on gendered participation in the estate trade union activities. Concerning the issue of women's role within the movement, the author traces the evolution of trade union movement since colonial times, attempting to identify the root causes for the non-existence of a gendered participation and attitudes of workers to women's leadership. In conclusion, the volume recommends guidelines that will pave the way for gaining women's effective participation in the plantation labour union movement.

298. Manikam, P.P. *Tea Plantations in Crisis: An Overview.* Colombo, Social Scientists' Association. 1995. 59p.; annex.; notes; annex.

This monograph provides an outline of the socio-economic conflict within the plantation workforce in Sri Lanka, the light of the changes that affected the sector, measures taken by the state in partnership with the private sector to resuscitate the industry and reasons for the decline in productivity and production in the industry. Statistics are provided on income/wages of the plantation workers indicating that a significant proportion of them

are below the poverty line. In this context, the author relates to the socio-economic conditions and issues faced by the workers in a deprived community, with exploitative employers, a vacuum in the leadership and addiction to liquor. In the backdrop of a struggle for citizenship, the plantation workers have agitated for work programmes to upgrade their standard of living – housing, health, water supply, sanitation and literacy/education to the levels prevailing in the rest of the country. The major welfare project in the sector is the Social Welfare Project (SWP), as well as others viz., Plantation Sector Education Development project and the College of Education to train teachers. Jointly funded by the international community, the components of SWP include construction of crèches, maternity wards in hospitals, water supply schemes and self-help housing, while upgrading the available facilities on the above. The author recommends that the state needs to provide plantation youth with vocational training to develop their capacities for alternate employment and, or to be engaged in self-employment ventures. To achieve this, the state and the private sector managing the plantations together should formulate a policy/programme to diversify the plantation with other crops and livestock components to provide alternative employment.

299. Nadesan, S. *Trade Unions and the Revolt Against the Planters' Raj.* P.107-118; notes. A history of the Up-Country Tamil People in Sri Lanka. [Hatton]. Nandalala Publications. 1993.

This chapter provides an outline of the social conflict in plantation communities, drawing on the history of trade unions in the country, which, in the recovery from economic depression in 1930's and receding problems of unemployment, facilitated workers to demand higher wages to meet the increase in cost of living. In this context, the chapter draws on cases of estate workers going on strike against subservience and poor living conditions.

Plantation Workers's Struggle from 1945 to 1973. P. 237-250; notes.

During this period, unemployment, inflation and the rising cost of living enhanced the impoverishment of plantation workers, leading to protests by trade unions. This chapter highlights the role of the Ceylon Trade Union federation (CTUF), which was instrumental in achieving some of their demands, as wage increase and social benefits for the workers. While providing statistics on the strikes held from 1946 to 1953 for an increase in living allowance and monthly wages, the author notes that political

changes in 1970 and the formation of a left-oriented coalition government led to a change on these issues, in particular, monthly wages for plantation workers.

- 300. Piyaratne, Anton.** *The Impact of Poverty Alleviation Programmes on Social Integration [of] Plantation Workers in Sri Lanka: The Case Study of Two Government Housing Schemes.*⁵⁶ P.133-155; tables; ill. Poverty and Social Conflict in Sri Lanka: Integrating Conflict Sensitivity into Poverty Analysis. Ed. R. Asirwatham *et al.* Colombo, CEPA *et al.* 2004.

This research attempts to analyse how the government housing schemes help to create better social integration between Tamil plantation workers and rural Sinhalese living in villages among the estates, and how micro-level poverty reduction can bring about social integration between the two communities. Carried out in two self-help housing schemes established for plantation workers in Nuwara Eliya and Kalutara, the study reveals that the schemes have played a significant role in poverty alleviation programmes for the estate sector by enhancing the level of social integration between communities. While contributing to ethnic harmony and a strong social identity, the housing programme serves to boost socio-economic status and self-esteem, in particular, to those living in traditional villages. The author suggests that the settlements be provided facilities such as garbage disposal systems, power, water supply, land demarcation and roadways, in order to reduce any possible tension erupting among the settlers.

- 301. Slee, Chris.** *Sri Lanka: Tamil Plantation Workers Fight for Rights [Father S. Guy de Fontgallad, on the situation faced by Tamil plantation workers].* 2p. Green Leaf Weekly. 28 May 2003.

A Catholic priest relates to the socio-economic conditions in the plantations, where the workers account for 8% of the national population. Brought in by the British colonisers as labour force for tea plantations, they are the lowest paid sector of the workforce and live in "semi-slavery", with poor housing facilities, lack of education and have no access to alternative employment opportunities. While referring to their agitations for better living conditions, he mentions the role played by trade unions, in particular,

56. 4th Annual Symposium on Poverty Research in Sri Lanka, Colombo, 23-24 November 2003.

the Workers Development Society which has a membership of 3000 and half the executive members are women workers. The union has called a number of strikes and protests in order to put forward their poor livelihood.

302. *Sri Lanka's Tamil Tea Workers Head for New Pastures.* [s.l]. Reuters Foundation. 22 January 2006. 2p. [Source=<http://www.alertnet.org>; accessed on 23 January 2006].

This web article sheds light on the socio-economic conditions of workers in tea plantations, who have opted for alternative income generation ventures. During the British regime, a Tamil-speaking labour force was brought from India to work in tea plantations in the up-country. The plantation workers, as a minority community are primarily responsible for the export of tea which amounts to 13% of the country's export market. Arising from a deep-rooted tradition of illiteracy, nominal wages and poor living conditions, members of the community are pessimistic regarding the 'politicisation' of their trade unions, in particular, the nexus between Ceylon Workers Congress (CWC) and the LTTE from the North, accusing the CWC of "... trying to boost the rebel's power in the hills". Clearly, a new generation of hill country Tamils are 'escaping' from plantations and indulging in vegetable cultivation as livelihoods. They have access to bank loans, leasing of cultivation land, and are geared to meet much of the country's demand for vegetable needs, which in return provides higher earnings and an 'elevated' social status than plantation labour.

See also Citation Nos. 104, 117, 174, 185, 222, 223, 226, 228, 229, 230, 232, 234, 235, 239, 245 and 268

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Annexure

Selected Key Words on Poverty & Conflict

Abbreviation for Terms:

NT – Narrow Term, RT –Related Term

Absolute Poverty

Refers to a measure which quantifies the number of people below a poverty line, independent of time and place.

RT: Social Justice

RT: Basic Needs

RT: Poverty

Aged

Used for older people/senior citizens.

NT: Older workers

RT: Health Care

RT: Social welfare

Basic Health

RT: Basic Needs

RT: Health conditions

RT: Health education

RT: Health policy

Basic Needs

Used for human needs - the minimum requirements for a decent standard of life: adequate food, shelter, clothing, community services. They also include needs relating to human rights, public participation in decision-making, productive employment.

NT: Educational needs

NT: Food requirement

NT: Housing Needs

NT: Information Needs

NT: Water Requirement

RT: Absolute poverty

RT: Basic health

RT: Living conditions

RT: Quality of Life

RT: Human development
RT: Human Rights
RT: Community development
RT: Poverty Alleviation

Cause of Death

NT: Suicide
NT: Child birth and related ill-health
NT: Homicide
NT: Accidents
NT: Aging
RT: Maternal mortality
RT: Child mortality

Child Labour

Refers to child employment and child workers.
NT: Child headed household
NT: Child worker
RT: Maternal and Child welfare
RT: Children
RT: Human Traffic
RT: Poverty

Children

NT: Child soldiers
NT: Dependants
NT: Disabled children
NT: School-age population
NT: Street Children
NT: Displaced Children
RT: Child Care/development
RT: Child Labour
RT: Save the Children

Chronic Poverty

Refers to long-term or structural poverty.
RT: Poverty
RT: Poverty alleviation

Civil War

RT: Displaced persons

RT: Poverty
RT: International Courts
RT: Humanitarian assistance
RT: Development Aid
RT: Peace making

Commodities

Used for primary products, as opposed to semi-manufactured or finished products; materials.

NT: Agricultural Products
NT: Raw Materials
RT: Commodity Prices
RT: Natural Resources

Community Development

Used in connection with the organization of all aspects of community.

NT: Community Action
NT: Community Centres
NT: Community Leaders
NT: Youth Leaders
NT: Community Participation
NT: Rural/urban development
NT: Self Help
RT: Social Participation
RT: Consciousness Raising

Conflict Resolution

Refers to dispute settlement.

RT: Conflict research
RT: International courts
RT: Peacemaking
RT: Social conflicts

Consciousness Raising

Refers to learning to perceive social, political and economic awareness.

RT: Social Participation
RT: Corruption
RT: Crime

Corruption

Is defined as the misuses of public power for private profit.

RT: Poverty

RT: Social conflicts

Cost of Living

NT: Cost of Living index

RT: Socio-economic indicators

RT: Standard of living

RT: Commodity prices

Crime

NT: Child abuse

NT: Contraband

NT: Genocide

NT: Homicide

NT: Drug Trafficking

RT: Terrorism

Delinquency

NT: Juvenile Delinquency

RT: Crime

RT: Social conflicts

Developing Countries

NT: Least developed Countries

RT: Socio-economic Development

RT: South Asia

RT: SAARC

Development Aid

As assistance, applicable to economic and social development.

NT: Economic aid

NT: Financial aid

NT: Food aid

RT: Developing Countries

RT: Socio-economic Development

Development Indicators

Is defined as a measurable change in some social, economic, or environmental system over a time period. Generally, an indicator focuses on a small, manageable, and telling piece of a system to give people a sense of the bigger picture.

NT: Economic Indicators

NT: Literacy

NT: Mortality

NT: Social Indicators

RT: Per Capita Income

RT: Socio-economic development

RT: Standard of Living

Disabled Persons

NT: Disabled Children

NT: Disabled Workers

NT: Mentally Disabled

NT: Physically Disabled

RT: Refugees

Disadvantaged Groups

Groups of concern, socially disadvantaged, underprivileged groups and vulnerable groups.

NT: Street Children

NT: Aged

NT: Poor People

NT: Homeless

NT: Unemployed

RT: Displaced Persons

RT: Disabled persons

RT: Refugees

RT: Women

RT: Social Conflict

RT: Poverty

Disasters

Refers to catastrophes and other natural causes.

NT: Accidents

NT: Natural disasters

NT: Epidemics

NT: Manmade disasters
RT: Humanitarian assistance
RT: Displaced persons
RT: Hunger
RT: Social conflicts

Displaced Persons

Persons who have fled or been driven from their communities/ home countries to localities within their home country or other countries.

NT: Internally Displaced Persons
NT: Refugees
NT: Asylum Seekers
RT: Disasters
RT: Conflicts
RT: Civil war
RT: Humanitarian Assistance

Domestic Violence

NT: Spouse Abuse
NT: Child abuse
RT: Poverty
RT: Women
RT: Disadvantaged Groups

Drug Addiction

Used for drug abuse
RT: Alcoholism
RT: Drug Traffic
RT: Social Conflict
RT: Poverty

Drug Traffic

RT: Crime
RT: Social conflicts

Economic Growth

Used in connection with the increase in wealth of a country.
RT: Economic Policy
RT: Socio-economic Development

Economic Resources

NT: Budgetary resources

NT: Financial Resources

RT: Human Resources

RT: Natural Resources

Environmental Quality

NT: Air quality

NT: Water quality

RT: Quality of Life

RT: Human environment

Equal Opportunity

NT: Educational Opportunity

NT: Employment Opportunity

RT: Social Justice

Ethnic Minorities

Applicable to sub-ethnic groups as well.

RT: Ethnic conflict

RT: Social Conflicts

Family Policy

NT: Family allowance

NT: Maternal and child benefits

RT: Maternal and child welfare

Family Disintegration

NT: Separation/divorce

RT: Poverty

RT: Domestic violence

RT: Displaced persons

Food Aid

Provision of food, as part of development aid for societies in conflict.

RT: Humanitarian assistance

RT: Civil war

Food Resources

NT: Food consumption

NT: food shortages

NT: food supply

RT: Food security

Food Security

Access by all people at all times to enough food for an active, healthy life.

RT: food resources

RT: food supply

Food Supply

RT: Food resources

RT: Food security

RT: Hunger

GDP (Gross Domestic Product)

A country's gross domestic product is a measure of the total flow of goods and services produced over a specific time period, usually a year. The word 'gross' means that no deduction for the value of expenditure on capital goods for replacement purposes is made.

RT: GNP

GNP (Gross National Product)

The total value of all final goods and services produced within a nation in a particular year, plus income earned by its citizens (including income of those located abroad), minus income of non-residents located in that country. Basically, GNP measures the value of goods and services that the country's citizens produced regardless of their location.

RT: National Income

RT: socio-economic indicators

Gender Economics

Applies to economic aspects of women, in terms of labour, employment, inheritance etc.

NT: Women's income

NT: Women's inheritance

NT: Dowry

RT: Women workers

Heads of Households

Refers to the bread winner, irrespective of the gender.

RT: Household income

RT: Households

RT: Women

Household Income

RT: Households

RT: Family income

Households

RT: Household income

RT: Heads of Households

Health Services

Applicable to health care; social policy and welfare, community health services, health care, medical services, social medicine.

NT: Hospitals, medical centres

NT: Health education

NT: Health personnel

NT: Family planning

RT: Health policy

RT: Health programmes

RT: Right to Health

RT: Self Help

RT: Social security

RT: Displaced persons

Health Programmes

RT: Basic Health

RT: Health policy

RT: Health Services

Homeless

NT: Disadvantaged Groups

NT: Street children

RT: Housing Needs

RT: Slums

RT: Squatter settlements

RT: Displaced Persons

Housing Conditions

NT: Housing density

RT: Housing Needs
RT: Slums/squatter settlements
RT: Housing construction
RT: Self Help

Housing Needs

Used for housing demand of impoverished communities, resettlers.

NT: Slums/squatter settlements
RT: Basic Needs
RT: Homeless
RT: Housing Construction
RT: Human settlements

Housing Construction

RT: Self Help

Housing Policy

NT: Low cost housing
NT: Subsidized housing
NT: Rural/urban housing-
RT: Housing statistics

Human Resources

Refers to the actual workforce (wo/man power), plus the potential workforce.

NT: Wo/manpower
NT: Human resource development
RT: Economic resources
RT: Natural resources
RT: Quality of Life

Human Settlements

Consist of shelter, infrastructure and services required by a community for the fulfillment of its functions as a social body. Used for land settlement, population settlements, settlement patterns.

NT: Communities
RT: Displaced persons
RT: Housing Needs
RT: Community development

Human Traffic

Illegal migration of persons for coerced labour, marriage or prostitution.

RT: Prostitution

RT: workers

RT: Child Labour

RT: Poverty

Humanitarian Assistance

Any material assistance or intercession by the international community in troubled areas for purely humanitarian ends.

NT: Humanitarian Workers

NT: Emergency relief

RT: Displaced Persons

RT: Civil war

RT: Food aid

RT: Refugees

Hunger

Applicable to famine/starvation.

RT: Food Supply/Resources

RT: Poverty

Information Needs

NT: Information Users

RT: Disadvantaged Groups

RT: Community development

Impoverishment

The state of having little or no money and few or no material possessions.

RT: Absolute Poverty

RT: Poverty

Income

Applicable to the income of an individual or an organisation.

NT: household income

NT: low income

NT: minimum income

NT: per capita income

NT: remittances

NT: wages

RT: income distribution
RT: income redistribution
RT: Savings

Income Distribution

RT: income redistribution
RT: Per Capita Income
RT: Poverty/Wealth
RT: Social inequality
RT: Wealth

Income Redistribution

RT: income/distribution/policy
RT: Social security
RT: minimum income/wages
RT: Poverty

Index

An index is a statistical indicator providing a representation of the value of the securities which constitute it. Indices often serve as barometers for a given market or industry and benchmarks against which financial or economic performance is measured.

NT: price indexes
NT: production indexes
RT: Indicators

Indicators

An indicator provides evidence that a certain condition exists or certain results have or have not been achieved. Indicators enable decision-makers to assess progress towards the achievement of intended outputs, outcomes, goals, and objectives.

NT: demographic indicators
NT: development indicators
NT: economic indicators
NT: educational indicators
NT: health indicators
NT: social indicators
RT: Index
RT: Life Expectancy

International Courts

Refers to tribunals and special courts which deal with war crimes and other similar cases.

RT: Conflict resolution

RT: Civil war

Life Expectancy

Is the average number of years remaining for a living being (or the average for a class of living beings) of a given age to live. Life expectancy is also called average life span or mean life span, in particular distinction to maximum life span (the life span of the most long lived members of a class of living beings).

RT: Development indicators

RT: Mortality

Living Conditions

NT: Housing Conditions

NT: Working Conditions

RT: Basic Needs

RT: Cost of Living

RT: Quality of Life

RT: Wealth

Malnutrition

NT: Calorie deficiency

NT: Protein Deficiency

NT: Vitamin Deficiency

RT: Hunger

RT: Maternal and Child health

Maternal and Child Welfare

RT: Family Policy

RT: Maternal and child health

RT: Social security

Mental Health

Applicable to mental hygiene/well-being.

NT: Mental diseases

NT: Counselling

Migrant Workers

Applicable to local, international migrants for employment.

NT: Remittance

NT: seasonal workers

RT: Refugees

Minimum wages

Refers to the lowest wage, determined by law or contract that an employer may pay an employee for a specific job.

RT: Income

RT: Poverty Alleviation

Morbidity

RT: Mortality

RT: Maternal and child health

RT: Index

Micro-credit

Refers to the appropriate, small-scale financial support for poverty alleviation.

NT: Loans

RT: Poverty alleviation

RT: Self help

RT: Savings

Mortality

NT: Maternal/child mortality

NT: Occupational mortality

RT: Causes of Death

RT: Morbidity

National Income

Means total net earnings ascribable to the various factors employed by the country.

RT: income redistribution.

RT: GNP

RT: Income redistribution

RT: Incomes Policy

Natural Resources

A material source of wealth, such as timber, fresh water, or a mineral deposit, that occurs in a natural state and has economic value.

NT: agricultural resources

NT: animal resources

NT: energy resources

NT: food resources

NT: non-renewable resources

NT: renewable resources

NT: Resource development

NT: shared natural resources

NT; forest resources

NT: water resources

RT: commodities

RT: right to natural resources control

Needs Assessment

One that identifies gaps between the knowledge, skills, and abilities or competencies people have and those they need to do their work.

RT: Development aid

RT: Humanitarian assistance

Peace

NT: international solidarity

NT: peace research

NT: Peacebuilding

NT: Peace making

RT: Civil war

Peace Making

Refers to actions to bring hostile parties to agreement for peaceful settlement of disputes.

NT: Ceasefire Agreement

RT: Conflict resolution

RT: Peacebuilding

RT: Civil war

Per Capita Income

Is the income per person in a population. Per capita income is often used to measure a country's standard of living.

RT: development indicators

RT: income distribution

RT: poverty

RT: social justice

RT: wealth

Poverty

NT: Absolute Poverty

NT: Relative Poverty

RT: Basic Needs

RT: Child Labour

RT: Chronic Poverty

RT: Domestic Violence

RT: Disadvantaged Groups

RT: Human Traffic

RT: Impoverishment

RT: Income distribution

RT: Minimum Income

RT: Poverty alleviation

RT: Prostitution

RT: Social Justice

RT: Prostitution

RT: Human Traffic

RT: Domestic Violence

RT: Wealth

Poverty Alleviation

The term is applicable to poverty eradication or reduction.

RT: Basic Needs

RT: Living Conditions

RT: Micro-credit

RT: Minimum wages

RT: Impoverishment

RT: Self Help

RT: Standard of Living

RT: Social exclusion

Prostitution

Refers to sex work, coerced or otherwise.

NT: Sex workers

RT: Poverty

RT: Human traffic

Quality of Life

Is the degree to which a person enjoys the important possibilities of his/her life. Possibilities resulting from the opportunities and limitations each person has in his/her life and reflect the interaction of personal and environmental factors.

RT: Human resource development

Refugees

People displaced to other countries people for reasons of violence, discrimination or other specific reasons.

NT: Asylum seekers

RT: Disadvantaged Groups

RT: Humanitarian assistance

RT: Civil war

RT: Social conflicts

Rehabilitation

The systematic application of remedies for cure, in terms of care, therapy or help.

RT: Disabled persons

RT: Displaced persons/refugees

RT: Drug addiction

RT: Crime

RT: Self help

RT: Human Traffic

RT: Prostitution

RT: Social integration

RT: Social services

Relative Poverty

A measure that defines 'poverty' as being below some relative poverty line, such as in household poverty.

RT: Poverty

RT: Absolute poverty

RT: Poverty alleviation

Right to Development

As collective human rights of people, communities.

RT: Developing countries

RT: Socio-economic development

Right to Environmental quality

As collective human rights of people, communities.

RT: Environmental quality

RT: Living conditions

Right to Food

As collective human rights of people, communities.

RT: Food Security

RT: Hunger

Right to Live in Peace

As collective human rights of people, communities.

RT: Peacekeeping

RT: Peacemaking

Right to Natural Resources Control

Used as collective human rights of people/communities.

NT: self determination

NT: socio-economic rights

RT: natural resources

Religious Minorities

Refers to sub-ethnic groups, as well.

NT: Christians

NT: Hindus

NT: Muslims

RT: Ethnic Minorities

RT: Social conflicts

Savings

NT: Revolving fund/loan

RT: Income

RT: Micro-credit

RT: Poverty alleviation

Social Security

Refers to social policy/welfare which provides child allowance, disability benefits, family allowance, social/health insurance and unemployment benefits.

NT: Legal aid

NT: Pensions

RT: Health services

RT: Social welfare

RT: Maternal and child welfare

Socio-Economic Development

A process that begins when a community makes itself ready to accommodate the retention, startup, location, or during the expansion of an enterprise. Economic development occurs when a local economy is vitalized by the creation of one or more jobs, an increase in community wealth, or the useful distribution of capital that arrives from outside sources.

NT: Economic Development

NT: Educational Development

NT: Integrated Development

NT: Social development

NT: Regional Development

NT: Social Development

NT: Sustainable Development

NT: Obstacles to development

NT: Underdevelopment

NT: Urban development

NT: Rural development

RT: Community development

RT: Developing Countries

RT: Poverty

RT: Social Conflicts

Standard of Living

Relates to the degree of prosperity in a nation, as measured by income levels, quality of housing and food, medical care, educational opportunities, transportation, communications, and other measures.

RT: Cost of living

RT: Income

RT: Poverty alleviation

RT: Quality of Life

Self determination

Applicable to the right to self determination

RT: Right to natural resources control

Self-Help

Applicable at the community level for development.

RT: community development

RT: housing construction

RT: micro-credit

RT: poverty alleviation

Skills Development

NT: vocational guidance

RT: Vocational training

Slums

Dwellings of the urban poor people.

NT: Urban poor

RT: Housing conditions

RT: Squatter settlements

RT: Disadvantaged groups

Squatter Settlements

RT: Slums

RT: Homeless

RT: Urban development

Social Conflicts

Refers to community/class conflicts, social tensions/problems and social unrest.

NT: alcoholism

RT: armed conflict

NT: corruption

NT: crime

NT: Civil war

NT: drug addiction

NT: homicide

NT: organized crime

NT: torture

NT: delinquency

NT: family disintegration

NT: hunger

NT: malnutrition

NT: poverty

RT: child labour

RT: conflict resolution

RT: prostitution

RT: human traffic

RT: domestic violence

RT: Ethnic minorities

RT: Religious minorities

RT: social policy

RT: social security

RT: social services

RT: terrorism

Social Costs

Is the total of all the costs associated with an economic activity. It includes both costs borne by the economic agent and also all costs borne by society at large. It includes the costs reflected in the organization's production function (called private costs) and the costs external to the firm's private costs (called externalities or external costs).

RT: social conflicts.

Social Exclusion

Used for marginalization of people/communities who are poor.

RT: Disadvantaged groups

RT: Poverty

RT: Unemployment

RT: Social integration

Social Inequality

NT: Gender inequality

RT: Social justice

Social Integration

Refers to social assimilation of disadvantaged or vulnerable people.

RT: social exclusion

RT: social participation

RT: rehabilitation/resettlement

RT: displaced persons

RT: rehabilitation

Social Justice

The broad concept of social policy and welfare by the state.

RT: income distribution

RT: social inequality

RT: social reform

RT: social responsibility

RT: social security

Social Movement

Refer to a group of people with a common ideology, who together try to achieve certain general goals.

RT: youth movement

NT: labour movement

NT: student movement

NT: women's movement

NT: movement for the disabled

RT: Social conflicts

RT: Poverty

Social Participation

Used for community/public participation in development.

NT: community relations

NT: participation in cultural life

NT: student participation

NT: women's participation

RT: Community development

Social Policy

Plan/design for social welfare of a state.

NT: social costs

NT: social justice

NT: social planning

NT: social needs

NT: social programmes

NT: social reform

NT: social responsibility

RT: Socio-economic development

RT: Housing policy

RT: Social welfare

Social Security

A government program that provides economic assistance to persons faced with unemployment, disability, or agedness, financed by assessment of employers and employees.

NT: disability benefits

NT: employment injuries benefits

NT: family allowances

NT: health insurance

NT: maternity benefits

NT: old age benefits

NT: survivors' benefits

NT: unemployment insurance

RT: income redistribution

RT: insurance

RT: social welfare/policy

RT: social conflicts

Social Services

Services provided by welfare institutions, as assistance to the impoverished, vulnerable people.

NT: care of the aged

NT: child care

NT: disabled care

NT: emergency relief

NT: health services

NT: legal aid

NT: social statistics

Social Welfare

The governmental provision of economic assistance to persons in need and is applicable to public welfare, social protection, welfare planning/policy.

NT: child welfare

NT: maternal welfare

RT: Community development

RT: social justice

RT: social policy/programmes

RT: social security

RT: social services

RT: social workers

Socio-economic Conditions

Applies to social and economic situation of a community, country or region at a specific time.

NT: social conditions

NT: economic conditions

RT: social indicators

RT: economic indicators

South Asia

NT: Bangladesh

Bhutan

India

The Maldives

Pakistan

Sri Lanka

RT: SAARC

RT: Developing countries

Structural Adjustment

The government austerity measures directed towards altering the structure of the economy.

NT: Economic reform

RT: economic policy

Terrorism

RT: Crime

RT: Social conflict

Underemployment

Under-utilization or inefficient use of the labour force, applicable for labour underutilization.

RT: unemployment

RT: employment

Unemployment

NT: long term unemployment

NT: seasonal unemployment

NT: structural unemployment

NT: underemployment

NT: youth unemployment

RT: economic recession

RT: employment

RT: labour market

Vocational Training

Activities aimed at providing the skills, knowledge and attitudes for specific vocations; used for occupational training.

NT: apprenticeship

NT: basic training

NT: in-service training

NT: prevocational training

RT: skills development

Wealth

RT: Living Conditions

RT: Poverty

RT: Income distribution

Women

NT: Migrant workers

NT: Rural women

NT: Urban women

NT: Women workers

NT: Poor women

RT: Heads of households

RT: Domestic violence

RT: Gender Economics

RT: Maternal and Child health

RT: Prostitution

RT: Human Traffic

RT: Displace persons

RT: Refugees

Workers

NT: agricultural workers

NT: Fishery workers

NT: domestic workers

NT: factory workers

NT: manual workers

NT: skilled/unskilled workers

NT: social workers
NT: Women workers
RT: Migrant workers
RT: un/underemployed
RT: Vocational training

Working Conditions

The physical, social and managerial factors affecting a worker's job environment, applicable to labour conditions.

NT: labour standards
NT: occupational safety
NT: quality of working life
NT: work environment
NT: work organization
RT: Workers

Youth Unrest

RT: Crime
RT: Drug addiction
RT: Terrorism
RT: Poverty
RT: Un/underemployment

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