

# Rapid Context Assessment

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### TREND ANALYSIS GRID

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### INDICATOR REFERENCES

No change	→	Slightly improving	↗	Slightly deteriorating	↘
Significantly improving	↑	Significantly deteriorating	↓		

## Executive Summary



Data gathered from the media indicates that in the four weeks ending January 24<sup>th</sup> injury and death directly attributable to the war has risen sharply compared to the previous month. However, there is a significant drop in reported numbers of "detention" and "arrest."

In this issue of the Rapid Context Analysis (RCA) a broad view is taken of the Sri Lankan economy in order to set the context for future monthly reviews. While the economy would have undoubtedly performed much better in the past twenty five years in the absence of war, it has nevertheless shown remarkable resilience despite the war, ironically partly due to war spending itself. However, more important are the structural factors that have emerged from economic liberalization. In general the pri-

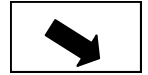
private sector ranging from small scale farmers to large conglomerates respond to market opportunities, which is best seen in the robust private export sector dominated by garments and other light manufactures. The inflow of donor assistance, some quantum of FDI and especially worker remittances from the Middle East have helped. However, the recent escalation in war spending and the elevated rate of inflation threaten to undermine this "war-export" led growth model.

As for the war, it is widely understood that the government is seeking a military solution to the ethnic crisis, and is prone to interpret any criticism of this policy as being supportive of terrorism. In this atmosphere, it seems that civil society initiatives supportive of the war are given more prominence than

those that oppose the war for whatever reason, and caused certain sections of the media to practice self-censorship. The main parliamentary opposition has also failed to provide an effective dissenting voice.

The assassination of an opposition Tamil MP heralded the New Year on an inauspicious note for human rights and the rule of law, and similar violent incidents dominated the news during the past month. The abrogation of the CFA raised concern among humanitarian agencies that it would shrink space for humanitarian access in the war zone, especially in the LTTE controlled areas, and at a time when concern for the 188,000 IDPs reported by the UNHCR at the end of 2007 continues, although the Government vociferously maintains this will not be so. Military Liaison Officers at the national and district level have been appointed to facilitate confidence building and stabilization measures (CBSM) and humanitarian assistance. Two hundred Tamil recruits including 50 women from the Eastern Province are being trained as police officers, with a target number of 1000 such officers.

# NATIONAL ANALYSIS



## Economic Context

### Growth Under War Conditions

In the past twenty five years Sri Lanka's economy has been remarkably resilient notwithstanding the protracted civil war. With the annual GDP growth rate standing at 5% or more in 13 of the 24 years between 1983 and 2006, not less than 4% for six of these years and recording a negative growth only in 2001, the economy would no doubt have recorded a healthy performance in the absence of the war.

Ironically however, the war itself, ie., military spending, is part of the reason for the economy's resilience. With economic liberalization in the late 1970's, the private sector has been successful in maintaining investment and production at some level irrespective of the political situation and the status of the war. Between 1983 and

2006 investment as a share of GDP never fell below 21% and in ten of the years exceeded 25%. The steady flow of foreign aid and the ability of the economy to attract some foreign direct investment helped to keep these numbers up, coupled with the large inflow of earnings from Sri Lankan workers abroad that hit \$2,000m in the mid 2000s also helped steady the economy. Exports accounting for between 25 to 30% of the annual GDP in the last thirty years also reduced external shocks on the GDP.

Conditions however can change for the worse and the economy go into serious decline if war spending escalates to a degree where consumption is severely squeezed and the business climate deteriorates to a point where investment falls. Large budget deficits and expensive foreign

borrowing can pave the way for a weak economy. Already the annual rate of inflation is above 20%. A weak global economy will not help our exports. Sri Lanka is the only country from Asia to benefit from the "Generalised System of Preferences Plus" (GSP+) trade concession of EU that allows our exports concessionary access to the EU market. This privilege granted in 2005 for "sustainable development and good governance" is up for renewal later this year and that is by no means guaranteed. Thus not all economic signs are as propitious as they could be.

## Human Rights



		24/11/2007 to 23/12/2007	24/12/2007 to 23/01/2008
VIOLATION	VICTIM	TOTAL	TOTAL
Abduction	Civilian	8	4
Arrest	Civilian	1814	369
Assault	Civilian	0	3
Detention	Civilian	1467	346
Forced Displacement	Civilian	0	16
Injury	Army	194	377
	Civilian	94	157
Killing	LTTE	232	335
	Army	54	105
	Civilian	98	84
	LTTE	656	874

The above statistics refer to types of selected violations reported in selected news papers and web sites and a comparison has been made between the months of December 2007 and January 2008. As an overall observation from the above statistics the number of violations reported during the last two months with regard to the number of killings, injury, forced displacement and assault has gone up. The number of abductions, arrests and detentions reported has gone down compared to the previous month as indicated above. **For detailed information please contact - [hrrac@cha.lk](mailto:hrrac@cha.lk)**

## Environment



The general trend in the environment sector is cautiously positive as Sri Lanka becomes more attuned to the global trend towards the recognition of the importance of environmental sustainability, climate change and global warming. Resultantly, the move towards environmentally sustainable projects is increasing in the development arena. However some livelihood and

development projects are still potentially causing long term environmental degradation as they scale their goals beyond the resources available (e.g. home gardens into commercial ventures; cottage industries into medium-sized industries; traditional fishing boats replaced by commercial vessels; large resettlement schemes without adequate infrastructure).

Many recycling projects are currently being initiated throughout the districts as a means of combining environmental protection with income generation. Polythene is the most lucrative product for recycling; however glass, metal and cardboard are also being collected. Other ecologically sustainable programs that are gaining support

and acceptance in Sri Lanka include organic farming and home garden development and expansion. On the other hand, Sri Lanka remains the largest per-capita user of agricultural chemicals in South Asia (IUCN Red List report). Further, the extensive use and promotion of budded crop plants risks a general loss of agricultural genetic diversity.

With global warming and climate change now accepted as challenges to be faced in the near future, both mitigation and adaptation strategies are being designed and implemented. Sri Lanka has been quick to jump on the carbon trading bandwagon, declaring its intent to protect existing forests and re-forest degraded lands

in an effort to secure agreements with carbon-surplus nations and generate foreign income. While this is theoretically a positive move as there is bound to be a vested interest in maintaining forest cover and investing in renewable energy in Sri Lanka, it is countered by the reality that vast sections of forest lands are being heavily degraded through business ventures, political land grabs, large dam projects and general encroachment. The LTTE has claimed extensive forest destruction in the Wannu from government bombing activities.

The 2004 tsunami exposed the decades-long exploitation of Sri Lanka's coastline. Coastal rehabilitation focusing on

mangroves and beachfront vegetation is widespread but illicit extraction of coral and sand is still ongoing. Floods and landslides have been well documented in various regions.

The recent activities around Yala and Uda Walawe are environmentally ominous as it is during this kind of instability that poachers, miners and timber gangs are able to exploit otherwise protected areas. The provision of guns to surrounding villages also has the potential to increase human-wildlife conflict and poaching. There are already unverified rumours of an extensive LTTE run wildlife trade exporting protected species from Sri Lanka to India.

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## Civil Society & Media Space



That the Government is determined to seek a military solution to solve the ethnic crisis is a widespread belief among the people. While nearly 50% of the majority Sinhala community believes this is possible, a majority of the minority communities do not subscribe to this view. The policy of the Government as regards the war seems to be determined by a desire to ensure the stability of the government's parliamentary majority.

With civil society initiatives being muted

since the abrogation of the CFA under a Government that considers any criticism as an endorsement of terrorism, the only vociferous initiative has been from a civil society organization known as the Jathiya Surakeeme Viyaparaya whose demands include proscription of the LTTE, and curbing the activities of UN agencies.

Certain sections of the media operate within a self imposed paradigm of avoiding direct criticism of government policy,

and have shown a tendency to be derogatory of the activities of NGOs in general.

An ineffective parliamentary opposition that seems to harp on the issue of international isolation to a people who are in any event largely insular in their national psyche has enabled the Government to overcome the general discontent created by spiraling inflation.

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## Humanitarian & Development Space



As the year dawned with the assassination of UNP MP Maheswaran on January 1, the Government announced their intention to abrogate the CFA. Although aid agencies were initially concerned as to whether this development would affect their ability to access and provide humanitarian aid to that part of the population which will be inevitably affected by the escalating war, the Government was quick to point out that humanitarian access was available before the CFA came into effect. However, aid agencies would do well to formulate contingency plans in the event of their access to areas needing aid becoming limited or cut off.

The latest statistics issued by UNHCR states that the number of IDPs after April 2006 alone stands at 187,850 as at December 31, 2007. This is despite the num-

ber of IDPs that were resettled in various divisions of Batticaloa last year and does not take into account the 'old' IDPs that were displaced due to the conflict prior to April 2006, or the tsunami IDPs who continue to languish in transitional shelters.

Flash floods in the East affected the harvest of cultivated crops, necessitating the continuation of targeted assistance. In the Batticaloa district, there have been recent incidents of supplies and material being looted from IDP camps, which is bound to forestall resettlement activities as donor agencies are not in a position to replenish the shelter materials being looted.

The food situation in the Jaffna peninsula has improved with provision laden ships plying to and from Jaffna. Livelihood assistance however continues to be a mat-

ter of concern.

On confidence building and stabilizing measures (CBSM) in the North and East, the military and the civil administration has made some headway in the planning stages. The appointment of Military Liaison officers at the national and district levels for CBSM and humanitarian assistance have undoubtedly won the support of the general public.

## DISTRICT ANALYSIS (PERIOD OF REVIEW-1ST TO 28TH JANUARY, 2008)

### Ampara

#### STRUCTURES

Heavy rains early in the month resulted in floods with over 30,000 families being displaced as a result. Other factors impacting the structure of the conflict in the area were the Muslim Congress joining the Opposition in Parliament, the Government's announcement of elections in the Eastern province, the assassination of UNP MP T.Maheswaran and the murder of civilians in the Monaragala district by suspected LTTE cadres, as well as the increasing role played by the gun toting cadres of the Pillayan faction in the Local Government Elections. The overall incidence of violence including killings, confrontations between paramilitary groups, abductions, robberies and lootings remained unchanged. The destruction of a Hindu kovil Arayampathi has created tension between the Tamil and Muslim communities.

#### ACTORS

Political parties operating in the Eastern province, Government security forces, the Police, LTTE, the Jihadist Movement and the Pilliyan Faction can be considered the main actors.

#### DYNAMICS

The issue of resettling those affected by the recent floods and the local elections are the dynamics currently affecting the district. The problem of tsunami and conflict IDPs who continue to languish in temporary shelters due to inadequate action on the part of relevant authorities has been further compounded by new IDPs being created due to the recent floods. The people are also wary of anything which could lead to an escalation in the conflict; fears compounded by the recent killings in the

adjoining district of Moneragala. The damage caused to a Hindu temple by an unidentified group has adversely affected relations between the Tamil and Muslim communities. The forthcoming local elections have also affected the dynamics of the district, especially with the recent abduction of a candidate by an armed group.

#### STRATEGIES AND OPTIONS

One of the main strategic issues at the time is that of how best to maintain relationships between the Tamil and Muslim communities. The local elections are also likely to fuel any existing tension between the two communities. NGOs and political parties should make a concerted effort to maintain these relations.

### Batticaloa

#### STRUCTURES

The local government election in the East and the newly developed tensions between the Tamil Muslim communities define the overall situation in this area. Since the government announced the elections to be held in March, there has been opposition from various political parties and other organizations. The main reason for the opposition is based on the general fear that elections will add to an atmosphere already replete with tension and killing mainly between the Tamil and Muslim ethnic communities. This is despite various steps being taken by religious leaders and other organizations to stem the violence. As such security in the district is under threat. With four political parties having formed what could be a strong coalition,

the Pillayan faction has resorted to intimidating people to vote for them. A large number of families affected by the conflict, tsunami and the recent flood during the early part of January are suffering without proper accommodation.

The economic situation of the people of the district is also precarious.

#### ACTORS

Politicians the Pillayan faction have become the main actors in the context of the upcoming local elections. The Government Forces and local and international NGO personnel are also important actors.

#### DYNAMICS

Following the abrogation of the CFA and

the consequent violence in the South the upcoming local elections are the main dynamics currently affecting the district. The tension and conflict between the Tamil and Muslim communities following damage caused to a Hindu temple in Ariyampathy is also a matter of concern. The coalition of some political parties and activities of the Pillayan faction are also of some concern.

#### STRATEGIES AND OPTIONS

An immediate strategy to rebuild the relationship between the Tamil Muslim communities is urgently required. The government and relevant organizations must take meaningful steps to ensure a peaceful and fair election in the district.

### Colombo

#### STRUCTURES

As the year began with the assassinations of a Tamil MP and the Minister of Nation Building, the country was placed on a tighter security footing, increasing tension among the public. The termination of the CFA also served to increase this tension as the LTTE increased their attacks on

civilians, created to increase tension and the reality of war to the peaceful people of Colombo instilling in them a sense of fear.

As Yasushi Akashi made his fourth visit to the country ( limited to Colombo), to discuss peace related issues, the Government was forced to look at how the ongo-

ing LTTE attacks in controlled areas would affect the inflow of foreign aid to Sri Lanka. Akashi urged the Government to table a precise political solution to the conflict and warned that stressing on a military solution the war would not be an effective long term solution. It remains to be seen whether this

warning will be followed by similar advice from other foreign donor countries, and how this would affect the inflow of foreign aid and thereby the Government's ability to implement its plans in the year 2008.

Meanwhile, the proposals made by the All Party Representative Committee (APRC) have been highly criticized by the non represented political parties. Their contention is that although the proposal has been made based on the 13<sup>th</sup> amendment it is an incomplete document.

The unpredictable situation generates an adverse affect on day today businesses and uncontrollable price hikes. Opposition and civil rights groups continue to campaign against the ever increasing problem of inflation, and keep pressing the Government to take urgent action to regulate the prices of essential food items.

### ACTORS

The Government, LTTE, opposition parties and trade unions are the main actors, while the UN and other INGOs as well as the media also play a significant part. The government troops are strongly active in the district for emergency checks and surprise visits to selected areas of the district.

### DYNAMICS

The prices of essential food items continue to increase and people continue to struggle under the impossible cost of living. With the LTTE increasing targeting public transport for their attacks, and with the majority of the country using public transport to go about their daily routines, people were extremely tensed. Rumors of bomb laden vehicles in Colombo also serve to increase security concerns. The road blocks, removed by a court order

have been re-introduced in some places in the town – this may create issues in the future.

### STRATEGIES AND OPTIONS

Immediate steps should be taken by the Government to control the prices of essential food items so as to prevent discontent and resultant protests and strikes against the increasing cost of living. Security measures need to be increased and the public too needs to be educated about the importance of being extremely vigilant in the face of increased LTTE attacks. The final report of the APRC recommending the devolution of power should be tabled as a complete proposal and made open for discussion and comment. The freedom of expression of the media needs to be addressed and a more effective human rights monitoring mechanism needs to be put in place by the Government.

## Jaffna

### STRUCTURES

The overall security situation in Jaffna remained tense with sporadic shelling, artillery fire and bombardment of the Forward Defense Line, and confrontations have escalated following the abrogation of the CFA. According to the UN security report, 29 people died and 9 people were injured due to confrontations. Although these numbers are comparatively less with those of the previous month, tensions are nevertheless high. The shelling of the Palali SLAF camp by the LTTE served as a grim reminder that the LTTE is not by any means backing down in their struggle for Eelam. Government claims to the effect that it plans to capture the remaining areas under LTTE control have also served as a source of tension as people anticipate an escalation in the conflict this year.

Meanwhile, several traders have complained that about 20% of their goods disappear during transportation from Colombo to Jaffna, causing them to increase

the prices of the goods. The increasing cost of living is unbearable for those who are engaged in daily wage earning activities such as fishing.

### ACTORS

The main actors are the Government troops, LTTE, trade organizations, the UN and local and international NGOs. The efforts made by government troops and trader associations in seeing that the district is not hit by a shortage of food should be commended.

### DYNAMICS

The public is expecting the Government to at any moment launch massive attack against the LTTE, targeting the LTTE leader and capturing the remaining LTTE controlled area in the Wannai and Mullaitivu districts, resulting in heavy casualties from both sides including hundreds of civilians. People also fear that this would affect the continued flow of essen-

tial food items to the district. There is currently a shortage of rice in the market in some districts such as Ampara and Batticaloa. The announcement by the DS of Jaffna to the effect that the district has ample food stocks for three months was a source of immense relief to the people. The Government has also formed a special committee to ensure a continuous food supply to the district.

### STRATEGIES AND OPTIONS

The Government needs to make an effort to maintain some semblance of normalcy for the people of the district, enabling them to go about their daily routines. Income generating activities need to be introduced to the people who are struggling to earn enough for their survival. The restriction on fishing needs to be relaxed precautionary action taken to improve and strengthen communication systems.

## Mannar

### STRUCTURES

The deployment of a large number of Commandos for the recent operation in Mannar, together with the abrogation of the CFA, seems to signal the Government's determination to find a military solution to

the ongoing conflict.

Civilians residing in Periyamadu and Thachanamadu reportedly do not receive adequate assistance with regard to food and other essential items as they live in un-cleared areas. Although the Bishop of

Mannar made a plea that efforts to assist these people be increased, it seems that the conflict is given precedence over any such pleas.

The prices of goods have also increased to frequent security checks carried out

on vehicles, as labour costs increase due to the constant loading and unloading of goods.

### ACTORS

The Government Forces, the LTTE, humanitarian agencies, the Bishop of Mannar and the Police could be considered the main actors.

### DYNAMICS

The dawn of the New Year did not bring a hope of peace for the civilians of Mannar, as instead of the fireworks, it was shells and gunfire that could be heard. The people expect an intense escalation in the conflict due to Government statements that it will not stop its military efforts until the LTTE is defeated. With aid agencies scaling down or completely closing down

operations there is a possibility of increased tension among IDP's and civilians depending on aid supplies. In addition to worries about their safety, constant and unpredictable changes in travel restrictions tend to disrupt the day to day activities of the people. Passenger bus services also still restrict movements after 5pm.

Meanwhile, the cost of living is still a major issue for a majority of the people, as prices continue to skyrocket, while incomes continue to decline due to restrictions on traditional income generating occupations of the district, such as fishing and farming.

### STRATEGIES AND OPTIONS

There is a need for humanitarian organizations to formulate contingency plans

and ensure the effective and able implementation of these plans at a local level, in order to be prepared to handle possible future emergency humanitarian situations. The security forces too should take immediate action to ensure normalcy in the day-to-day life of people in the area.

As far as the security situation is concerned, the Government needs to step up security for civilians. It also needs to extend support towards NGO operations in the area, in terms of aiding them to carry out their activities without hindrance. Security provided to NGOs also needs to be strengthened, in view of the risks they are working under, the level of which has significantly increased in the recent past.

## Trincomalee

### STRUCTURES

Security had been strengthened in Trincomalee town with the additional deployment of STF and Police personnel and increased cordon and search operations and random check points, and the situation remains tense, although the number of killings and abductions were comparatively less. Confrontations between the LTTE and Government Forces however resulted in casualties. Several Tamil youths including an employee of a local NGO were arrested on suspicion of being LTTE activists, and all vehicles including those of the UN continue to be checked and registered at all check points.

Due to the recent heavy rain and resultant flooding people have been displaced and livelihood activities such as cultivation has been adversely affected, increasing the people's dependence on external assistance until the next harvest season. In certain areas such as Vattamadu and Sembimottai IDP returnees have been denied Government permission to recultivate their lands. The existing ban on fishing is also creating hardships for the fishing community and could eventually lead to problems if a solution is not found.

The IDP situation remains the same as a lack of funds and Government red tape impacts the effectiveness of aid agencies in the area. The IDPs continue to languish in unsatisfactory temporary shelters with no basic sanitation facilities.

Random security checks serve to delay people from getting to offices and school children from getting to school on time, and those earning daily wages are adversely affected. Transport conditions are also a source of discontentment to the people. Due to repeated LTTE attacks on buses more people have resorted to traveling by train. Delayed and overcrowded trains, inadequate ventilation and unsanitary conditions all add to the woes of passengers.

Following the issuing of the 'Family Card' to families in Trincomalee, any household guests have to obtain prior permission from the GS to temporarily stay with any family in Trincomalee.

As some schools which were damaged by the conflict start functioning, school supplies lost or damaged need to be replenished. Delays on the part of relevant authorities however means that these children are yet without any schooling.

Restricted areas for UN movements remain Sampoor, Mavil Aru and Pulmoddai in Trincomalee district. Before new missions projects commence in the Pulmoddai, Padavi Sri Pura, areas, they are required to contact the ASC/LSA to ascertain areas which are accessible and to ensure required coordination with military has been undertaken. Missions to Muttur and Killiveddi/ Eachchlampatti cannot leave Trincomalee before 7:30 a.m and have to be back in Trincomalee

by 6.30p.m.

### ACTORS

The Army, Navy, STF, unknown armed groups, and the Pillyan faction are some of the main actors. Other actors are the media, NGOs and UN agencies.

### DYNAMICS

The abrogation of the CFA and the withdrawal of the SLMM have created a degree of tension among the public and NGO staff. Although security has been tightened, aid workers are worried that the situation in the near future will become more volatile than that of previous years.

The Trincomalee District office of the SLMM had ceased operation in the Trincomalee District and is to hand over the Customs building that they were occupying to the Department of Customs.

Strict checking and surveillance had been in force at all entrance points to the Trincomalee town. Additional troops have been seen on the roads and all vehicles have been subject to stringent security checks.

### STRATEGIES AND OPTIONS

There is an urgent need for at least a basic development of the education sector in the district, mainly in the form of renovations, as this sector attempts to

limp back to normalcy after the ravages of the war. The number of dropouts from school is high as the public is losing their confidence in the education system, due partly to insufficient support from the relevant Government authorities in the form of providing teachers, education

materials, school uniforms and shoes for the students who have to walk long distances to reach schools.

New strategies have to be identified and projects implemented to economically empower families living in the district and

improve their living standards which have been destroyed as a result of the war. As a result of the prevailing poverty, child labour and child abuse is on the increase, and children are increasingly in need of psychosocial support.

## Vavuniya

### STRUCTURES

The security situation in Vavuniya was volatile, especially in the areas close to the forward defense lines, due to increased confrontations between the SLA and LTTE following the Government's abrogation of the CFA.

The month was characterized by confrontations, clashes between paramilitary groups and mine explosions. Stringent checking of UN vehicles, staff and luggage continued at the Vavuniya South and Omanthai check points. Impromptu road blocks and cordon and search operations were conducted by the military and police together with additional deployment military personnel, and tensions on the A9 and A14 Roads remained high.

The withdrawal of the SLMM, continued killings and abductions and an increased number of IDPs flowing in from Mannar, Jaffna and Killinochchi have also been factors in the prevailing tense atmosphere in the district.

With the removal of security checkpoints within the IDP camps, the IDPs are now fearful as unidentified armed groups are creating havoc within the camps.

### ACTORS

Government officials, the Army, Police, LTTE, UN agencies, the ICRC, NGOs and paramilitary groups are the main actors in the district.

### DYNAMICS

As fighting escalates between the LTTE and Government Forces, an increasing IDP population is being created, and there is opportunity for the UN and other humanitarian agencies to play a bigger role in providing more assistance to these people. Due to the unstable security situation however, there is likely to be a delay and restriction of IDP resettlement programmes, and some IDPs are moving to India.

A number of people were arrested on suspicions of having connections to the

LTTE and remain in police custody.

The situation in the town itself is relatively calm, with trade being carried on smoothly and shops remaining open till 7p.m.

### STRATEGIES AND OPTIONS

Agencies involved in development and relief activities in the district need to formulate emergency plans to assist the increasing number of IDPs being created by the ongoing conflict. In this context, the Government needs to reduce the restrictions placed on NGO activities, which is likely to enable the agencies to carry out their work on a much more efficient and effective scale.

There is also a need for a security mechanism to be in place within the IDP camps to protect the IDPs from gangs responsible for human rights violations, including robberies and killings. Human rights agencies also need to address this issue.

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**The Rapid Context Assessment (RCA)** aims to provide useful information for humanitarian and development agencies to plan and implement more effective interventions addressing various humanitarian and development needs based on a profound understanding of local dynamics.

At the same time, the RCA aims to enhance prospects that interventions are sensitive to the peace and conflict dynamics in the districts and that agencies at a minimum avoid creating or exacerbating conflict (Do No Harm) at a maximum contribute to conflict mitigation/transformation and peacebuilding (Do Some Good).

Risk assessments aims to enhance agencies' efforts to stay operational while increasing safety of staff and people in implementing areas.

At an external level (general public, international community) RCA will serve advocacy purposes in providing comprehensive and balanced information about the situation in Sri Lankan districts.

We welcome your comments and suggestions on the contents of this report. Please mail us at [peacepa1@cha.lk](mailto:peacepa1@cha.lk)

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