

Domestic Violence Intervention Services in Sri Lanka

An Exploratory Mapping
2009-2011

INTERNATIONAL
CENTRE FOR
ETHNIC STUDIES



An Exploratory Mapping of
Domestic Violence Intervention Services
in Sri Lanka

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Revised Edition July 2012

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with

THIAGI PIYADASA

International Centre for Ethnic Studies (ICES)

In collaboration with

Women Defining Peace (WDP)

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A Note on the Revised Edition

A Revised Edition of the Mapping became necessary owing to new data that was made available by one of the women's organisations surveyed since the Mapping was first published in February 2012. This data altered the statistics pertaining to the number of reports of domestic violence received by organisations and the resulting change is reflected in the Summary of Findings and the Conclusion but most notably on page 27 in the body of the document.

In addition, this version addresses some minor typographical errors.

This version is being issued electronically only. A corrigenda with the most significant revisions will accompany the (February 2012) edition.

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Abbreviations

CHA	-	Consortium of Humanitarian Agencies
DS	-	Divisional Secretariat
DV	-	Domestic Violence
ESCO	-	Eastern Self Reliance Community Awakening Organisation
FPA	-	Family Planning Association
GBV	-	Gender Based Violence
GN	-	Grama Niladhari
ICES	-	International Centre for Ethnic Studies
IMADR	-	International Movement Against All Forms Of Discrimination
INFORM	-	Information Monitor
INGO	-	International Non Government Organisation
IPO	-	Interim Protection Order
KPNDU	-	Koralaipattu North Development Union
NGO	-	Non-Government Organisation
PDVA	-	Prevention of Domestic Violence Act 2005
PO	-	Protection Order
UNHCR	-	United Nations High Commission for Refugees
WDF	-	Women's Development Foundation
WDP	-	Women Defining Peace
WHC	-	Wholistic Health Centre
WIN	-	Women In Need
WUSC	-	World University Services Canada
WWAV	-	We Women Against Violence

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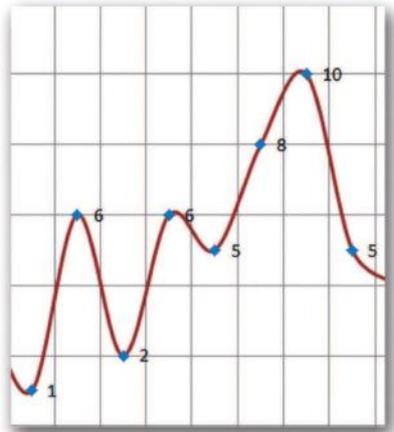
Preface

The issue of violence against women (VAW) and domestic violence have been critical issues of concern to ICES, since 1994 when Radhika Coomaraswamy (former Director of ICES) was appointed UN Special Rapporteur on Violence against Women. ICES research in this area focusing on Sri Lanka has produced two important studies. Ameena Hussein's *Sometimes There is No Blood* (2000) still remains one of the few empirical studies of domestic violence and rape in three districts (Matara, Anuradhapura and Nuwara Eliya) based on in-depth interviews with survivors of violence.

Feminist Engagements with Violence: Contingent Moments from Sri Lanka edited by Nimanthi Perera-Rajasingham, Lisa Kois, and Rizvina Morseth de Alwis published in 2007 began a critical reflection on feminist activism on VAW which we hope to refine and continue through the current study with a special focus on domestic violence. ICES research on VAW in South Asia resulted in the publication '*Constellations of Violence: Feminist Interventions in South Asia*' edited by Radhika Coomaraswamy & Nimanthi Rajasingham (2008) making an important contribution to cross comparative analyses of VAW in the region. ICES has also compiled two annotated bibliographies on VAW in 1999 and 2006 (the latter covering South Asia) and a Directory of Activities, Organisations and Projects on VAW in 1999. Furthermore, ICES also played an important role in advocacy for the Prevention of Domestic Violence Act No. 34 of 2005 providing resource material and valuable input to the coalition of women's organisations which were involved in the drafting of the original legislation.

It is hoped that this publication as well as the qualitative study that will follow will be an important addition to this body of literature and will be useful to women's organisations, donors and government representatives in strengthening and improving domestic violence interventions.

Chulani Kodikara
Principal Researcher



An Introduction

Chulani Kodikara

One of the most significant contributions of second wave feminism was the awareness it raised on the importance of naming the largely unspoken oppression faced by women. A phenomenon without a label is extremely difficult to describe, discuss, count and analyse (Whalen 1996:17). Domestic violence was identified as a problem from stories shared at women's community meetings, rape crisis centres, consciousness-raising groups and neighbourhood empowerment groups, particularly in the United Kingdom and the United States of America (USA) (Schechter 1982 cited by Ferraro 1996, Dobash and Dobash 1992:26). These personal stories of violence helped grassroots feminist activists develop an analysis of the nature and root causes of such violence, as well as the responses required to support victim-survivors to lead violence-free lives. Feminist analyses did not only attempt to reframe the cultural understanding of domestic violence from an apolitical, individual problem to a profoundly social problem rooted in ideologies and practices of patriarchy and gender inequality, but also emphasized the need for fundamental socio-cultural and institutional change to end such violence (Dobash and Dobash 1992:13).

This initial recognition of the problem led to the rise of the 'shelter movement' or the battered women's movement in Britain and the USA. Britain's Chiswick Women's Aid, established in 1972, is now recognised as the first battered women's shelter set up with this feminist understanding of violence; it was followed by the Women's Advocates shelter in St. Paul Minnesota in 1974 (Dobash and Dobash 1992:27, Whalen 1996: 146). Until then, battered women had been placed in the same shelters as alcoholics, homeless people, etc.—places that were not sensitive to their specific needs, and where they were often blamed for their plight (Sullivan and Gillum 2001: 247). Thus, shelters formed the heart of this movement, providing refuge to women experiencing violence, as well as a stable physical location for 'practical and political thought and action' (Dobash and Dobash 1992:60). The shelter experience also brought home what individual victim-survivors had known for too long: that there was no government agency that could be approached to meet the immediate needs of

women who sought support, assistance, and redress; needs relating to physical injuries, health problems, the emotional aspects of experiencing violence; childcare; and the need for intermediaries or 'advocates' with legal, social and medical agencies (Dobash and Dobash 1992).

Counselling and assisted self-help became an intrinsic part of the shelter experience from an arrangement whereby women living and working in shelters helped newcomers on an individual basis or as part of a group. In self-help, staff were seen as organisers, not providers, and their relationship with battered women was to be based on personal caring, honesty, and mutual growth (Schechter 1982: 108). Schechter goes on to state:

Self-help closely related to definitions of empowerment, and is described as a process through which women, experts about their own lives, learn to know their strength. Empowerment combines ideas about internalizing personal and collective power and validating women's personal experiences as politically oppressive rather than self-caused or 'crazy'. In a feminist political context, empowerment signifies standing together as a community just as it means supportively enabling a person to take risks. Its premise is to turn individual defeats into victories through giving women tools to better control their lives and joining in collective struggles. . .

. . . Self help, unlike most professional counselling models emphasizes politicizing women's understanding of violence (1982: 109).

According to Schechter, shelter workers believed that shelters can and should politicise women, and that the articulation of the nature, extent, and meaning of 'male violence against women does help to heal, stops self blame, and offers women unprecedented tools in their personal search to change life's seeming chaos into intelligible events' (Schechter 1982: 110). Schechter quotes one shelter worker saying:

Women have to know why violence happened to them and not continue to search to blame themselves. Support groups in shelters are real important. You can talk about women not trusting women, how friendships are essential, and why their isolation happened, . . .

also you give people a language in which to talk about their problems. Battered women want to depend on themselves and know that they are whole people in charge of their lives. (1982: 110)

Early organizing in these spaces was conducted without set practices, text book theories, or professional philosophies for the plethora of issues raised by women. Responses were developed through direct contact with women, in answer to their needs (Dobash and Dobash 1992: 28). Shelters also became the foundation for organizing consciousness raising, as well as advocacy for legal and policy change to address the unresponsiveness of government agencies such as the police and courts. This activism inspired what has now become a global movement. In fact a major success of this mobilizing has been the extent to which it has been able to demand and obtain legal and policy reforms that take up the problem of domestic violence—reforms focused on strengthening the criminal law as well as introducing new civil remedies in the form of protection orders. These successes in turn have spawned legal services concerned with holding perpetrators accountable under criminal laws or protecting women under civil laws.

Domestic violence services are continuing to expand to meet the diverse needs of women in different contexts and countries. These services include, but are not limited to, shelters and refuges; transitional housing options; support groups for women who are not living in shelters; individual and group counselling; referrals to other community services; legal services; financial assistance; livelihood training assistance; and hotlines. These services are ultimately concerned with protection, empowerment, and justice for women victim-survivors, although not all, or even sometimes any, of these goals may be achieved in every case.

Intervention services in Sri Lanka

Violence against women and domestic violence became major concerns for Sri Lanka's women's organizations in the late 1980s and the 1990s (Jayawardena 1995: 405). The initial institutional responses to the problem took the form of a few scattered initiatives by women's groups, which have grown over the past few years/decades with extensive funding from various sources. To date, there has been no attempt to study service provision in a systematic and comprehensive manner, although there is a considerable body of research focusing on issues such as prevalence of domestic violence, the criminal justice system's response, health consequences, and the legal and policy framework.

Prevalence

Although national level statistics on prevalence of domestic violence are not currently available in Sri Lanka,¹ several micro studies have nevertheless attempted to determine prevalence at the community, district and provincial levels. The literature survey that was done for this ICES mapping exercise identified 10 prevalence studies conducted between 1991 and 2007 (See Table I).

These studies vary in sample selection, size, questionnaire administration, definitions used and in the extent of the study parameters. The findings also vary with prevalence rates ranging from 18.3% in a study done among pregnant women in Badulla (Moonesighe et al 2001) to 60% in a study done in a low income urban settlement (Deraniyagala 1992). The earliest study on prevalence appears to be one by Samarasinghe (1991) conducted in four locations: two rural, one urban and one estate area using a quota sampling technique which found a prevalence rate of 54% - 72% depending on the location (Samarasinghe 1991).

¹ Although media reports and some studies cite a 2006 survey conducted by the Ministry of Child Development and Empowerment to the effect that 60% of women across Sri Lanka as well as 44% of pregnant women are subject to domestic violence, the source of these statistics is unclear. See for instance *Domestic Violence: Facts, Legislation and reality* by Sumaiya Rizvi, *Daily Mirror*, 25 February 2011 and *Women Battered despite Domestic Violence law* by Feizal Samath, 11 October 2010, which both cite these statistics.

In the most recent study identified in the course of this mapping, Jayatilleke et al found that 36% of wives between the age of 15 and 49 years had experienced at least one episode of physical, psychological or sexual abuse during their life time and 19% had experienced such abuse during the past 12 months (Jayatilleke et al 2010). Although there is a wide gap between the lowest and the highest prevalence rate in the 10 studies, five of the studies report prevalence rates between 30% and 36%. Two of these five studies used the questionnaire developed for the WHO multi country study on 'Women's Health and Domestic Violence' and therefore claim to be comparable to studies done in other countries using this questionnaire. The WHO multi country study found a prevalence rate between 15% and 70% in the countries where the WHO study was conducted.² It should be noted that the number of women accessing institutional services documented in this mapping, also gives an idea as to the extent of the problem in Sri Lanka.

The rationale for this study

It is in the above context that a critical review of service provision in Sri Lanka is relevant and timely. Most writings on domestic violence in Sri Lanka tends to refer to service provision in passing and this too only to highlight the inadequacy of services. Guneratne citing Wijayatileke states:

The NGO sector has been active in addressing the issue for more than a decade. A few women's organizations in the capital as well as in the Central province, have been running shelters and counselling/befriender services for abused women and children for some time. However considering the number of cases that are being referred to and are addressed by these crisis centres and refuges, it is evident that many more mechanisms such as these should be set up. Although there are some state run 'remand homes' for women and girls,

there are no government sponsored shelters for women and child victims of abuse. (2001: 100, see also Jayawardena 1995).

Where service provision has been mentioned it is with reference to only a few organizations, and in particular Women in Need (WIN). Established in 1987, WIN has been providing counselling, legal, medical advisory, and shelter services for over 20 years. It has been noted that in its first six years, WIN received 2530 postal inquiries and 4700 drop-in clients who visited the office for advice (Jayawardena 1995: 405). Jayawardena and De Alwis wrote in 2002 of the counselling services provided by a few other organizations such as Suriya in Batticaloa, and Women's Development Center in Kandy, but perhaps erroneously identified WIN as the only organization to work exclusively on the issue of domestic violence. They also note in passing that WIN's strategy with regard to battered women which was to urge them to think primarily in terms of rescuing their marriages rather than leaving their abusive relationships has drawn criticism from some feminists (2002: 263-264).

Some organizations working broadly on the issue of violence against women have produced directories to fill the gap in information on service-providing organizations. *A Directory: Violence against women*, compiled by ICES in 1999, identifies a few organizations providing services to victim-survivors of domestic violence. More recently, a CENWOR resource book on combating violence against women provides a list of organizations with contact details (CENWOR n.d).

The lack of state funded services and the failure of the state to assume responsibility in this regard has also been raised intermittently. This discussion can be traced to the late 1990s when women's organisations commenced drafting a new law to address domestic violence. Despite calls for such a law to recognise the duty of the state to provide services, the Act as eventually passed by Parliament contains no such provision. Since the enactment of the Prevention of Domestic Violence Act in 2005, a National Plan of Action (PoA), drafted by the National Committee for

2. WHO 2005: *WHO Multi -Country Study on Women's Health and Domestic Violence: Summary Report, Initial results on prevalence, health outcomes and Women's responses.*
http://whqlibdoc.who.int/publications/2005/9241593512_eng.pdf

TABLE I: Domestic Violence Prevalence Studies

	Year Survey was Done	Author	Sample Size	Location and Methodology	Prevalence Rate
1.	1991	G. Samarasinghe (1991)	515 households.	Study done in Colombo, Halmillawa, Nochchiyagama and Pitakanda	54% reported violence in Colombo, 71% in Halmillawa, 60% in Nochchiyagama and 72% in Pitakanda.
2.	1992	Sonali Deraniyagala (1992)	Random sample of 200 married /cohabiting women comprising 68% Sinhala, 15% Tamil and 15% Muslim women.	Study conducted in a geographically concentrated urban slum area, where family income of respondents was less than Rupees 1,500/-per month.	60% of the total number reported violence. 51% reported the use of 'weapons' described as bits of wood, broken furniture, knives and daggers.
3.	1992	Ananda Perera (1992)	800 women.	A study done by a general practitioner among his clients	27% of women reported physical violence
4.	1999	Subramanian and Sivayogan (2001)	417 married or cohabiting women between the ages of 18 – 49 years.	A descriptive cross sectional study in the Kantale MOH area.	Lifetime prevalence of wife beating was 30%. Wife beating in the past year was 22%.
5.	2002	UNFPA 2002		Women attending ante natal and gynaecological clinics of a hospital in Anuradhapura.	36% reported battery, but showed no external injuries. 11% showed injuries.
6.	No date mentioned	Kamalini Wijayatilake (2003)	350 Tamil women between the ages of 15 – 55 years.	Conducted in the Hatton region covering seven estates using a questionnaire administered by mid wives.	71.2% reported daily abuse and 82.8% reported monthly abuse.

7.	June – Sept 2001	L.N. Moonesingh, LC Rajapakse and G. Samarasinghe (2004)	A representative sample of 1200 married or cohabiting pregnant women between the age 15 – 49 years selected using a stratified sampling technique to ensure representativeness.	A descriptive cross sectional study in selected Public Health Midwife areas of the Badulla District covering rural, estate and urban sectors. A specially developed Abuse assessment questionnaire was administered by Public Health Midwives.	The prevalence of ever abuse during current pregnancy was 18.3%. Current abuse was 10.6%, and abuse during current pregnancy was 4.7%. Current sexual abuse reported was 2.7%.
8.	No date mentioned	Kala Kurupparachchi and LT Wijeratne (2005)	Women attending the outpatient department of the North Colombo Teaching Hospital, Ragama.	Questionnaire administered to women attending the outpatient department of the North Colombo Teaching Hospital, Ragama.	40.7% reported either physical, psychological and /or sexual abuse. Physical abuse reported was 19%, psychological abuse 23% and sexual abuse 7%.
9.	2005	Vathsala Jayasuriya, Kumudu Wijewardena, and Pia Axemo (2011)	750 women ever married women between the ages 18 – 49 years.	A cross sectional community survey conducted in the Western Province. A Sinhala translation of the questionnaire developed for use in the World Health Organisation (WHO) Multi country Study on Women’s Health and Domestic violence was used in this study.	34% reported physical violence and 30% reported controlling behaviour. 19.3% reported emotional abuse, 5% reported sexual violence.
10	June – August 2007	Achini Jayatilleke, Krishna C Poudel, Kayako Sakisaka, Junko Yasuoka, Achala Upendra Jayatilleke, Masamine Jimba (2011).	624 wives between the age of 15-49 years.	Community based, cross sectional study in three main cities of the Central province, namely Gampola, Matale, and Nuwara Eliya. This study incorporated the first part of the WHO questionnaire translated for the Jayasuriya et al (2011) study. Questions from the sections “attitudes towards gender roles”, “current or most recent partner” and “the respondent and her community” from the translated WHO questionnaire was used.	36% had experienced at least one episode of physical, psychological and sexual abuse during their life time and 19% had experienced such abuse during the past 12 months.

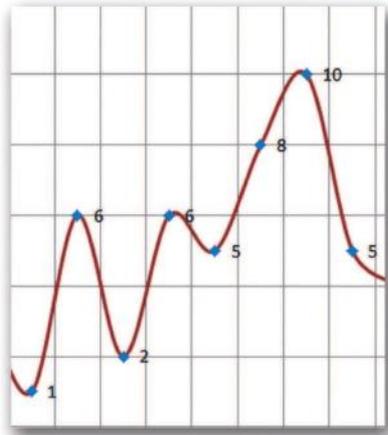
Women (NCW), has included the development and strengthening of service provision as one of its goals. The PoA is however yet to obtain either cabinet approval or funding to accomplish its goals. While the NCW has signed a memorandum with a private company for a site and building to establish a shelter for women survivors of violence, government funding remains to be secured for the operation and maintenance of the shelter.

This publication is intended as a first step towards addressing this knowledge gap on the nature and quality of domestic violence intervention services in Sri Lanka. It presents the findings of phase 1 of an ICES study, **'The Law & Beyond: Feminist Responses to Domestic Violence in Sri Lanka'**, which seeks to explore and document Sri Lanka's institutional responses to domestic violence. The study, which commenced in May 2010 with the support of Women Defining Peace (WDP), was divided into two phases. Phase 1 comprised an island-wide mapping of existing interventions and responses targeted to protect women experiencing domestic violence. Conducted as a survey of non-governmental organisations providing services, the mapping focused in particular on identifying organisations providing

the following services: counselling, shelters for women who had been subjected to domestic violence, legal advice and legal aid, and health sector interventions. It should be noted that this publication of Phase 1 findings is only a snapshot of organisations providing these services between the period January 2009 and June 2011. As the mapping indicates, new organisations are taking up this issue every year. We are also aware that some organisations have stopped working on the provision of services due to funding constraints and other issues, or a shift in interest or focus. The survey was not conducted with government institutions, except for the National Committee of Women (NCW). Statistics were obtained from Police Children and Women's Bureau Desks and from the Legal Aid Commission to complement some sections of this report. The survey did not include a qualitative feminist assessment of the services because it was considered methodologically inappropriate to conduct such an assessment with a quantitative survey. Phase 2 of the study will attempt to explore the quality, ideological underpinnings and impact of interventions identified in Phase 1.

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Methodology

Thiagi Piyadasa

Definitions

Domestic violence is defined for the purpose of this survey, as “*violence perpetrated in the domestic sphere, which targets women because of their role within that sphere, or violence which is intended to impact, directly and negatively on women within the domestic sphere*”.³ Domestic violence is also understood as a form of Violence Against Women (VAW,) as well as a form of Gender-Based Violence (GBV) which can include physical, sexual, psychological, and economic forms of violence.

A broader definition of domestic violence refers to violence that occurs within the private sphere, generally between individuals who are related through intimacy, blood, or law⁴.

It can describe various forms of violence that take place within the domestic sphere, such as spousal violence, violence between in-laws, and violence against children (this may include incest and abuse). Some practitioners even include violence against domestic workers in the definition of domestic violence.

While Phase 2 of the ICES study will focus mainly on Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) as a separate category of violence within the broad definition of domestic violence, this survey did not make a distinction between IPV and domestic violence due to the fact that organisations generally do not categorise different forms of domestic violence in the course of their work.

This publication uses the term “victim-survivors” to refer to women who experience domestic violence, in keeping with the feminist understanding of women’s experience of domestic violence as marked by both oppression and struggle. As Martha Mahoney points out,

3. Radhika Coomaraswamy, former UN Special Rapporteur on Violence Against Women, Report of the Special Rapporteur on Violence Against Women, E/CN.4/1999/98, 1999 p.16.

4. Radhika Coomaraswamy - Report of the Special Rapporteur.

women who experience violence in intimate relationships face many constraints and obstacles but also assert themselves in various ways. They attempt to change the situation, improve the relationship, seek help (informally first and then formally), flee temporarily, try to break off the relationship, etc.⁵

Objectives

The objectives of Phase 1 of the study are:

- § To document existing domestic violence responses and services provided by NGOs in Sri Lanka;
- § To assess the geographical distribution of these interventions and gaps in services available to victim-survivors of domestic violence;
- § To identify and understand the challenges faced by NGOs.

Data Collection and Processing

Data collection involved a purposive sample aimed at identifying organisations providing services to women victim-survivors of domestic violence in Sri Lanka.

Thus, the survey did not interview or include organisations that work broadly on gender-based violence but without specifically focusing on domestic violence.

Information was collected through a questionnaire administered in English, Sinhala, and Tamil. The information gathered covered the period from January 2009 to June 2011. The questionnaire, developed through a consultative process, was designed to gather information on the following areas:

- § Geographical scope of work
- § Type of services
- § Organisational human resource expertise (e.g. lawyers, counsellors etc)

5. Mahoney, Martha 1994 *Victimization or Oppression? Women's lives, violence, and Agency in Martha A. Fineman and Roxanne Mykitiuk (Eds) The Public Nature of Private Violence: The Discovery of Domestic Abuse*, New York and London, Routledge.

- § Number of cases filed under the Prevention of Domestic Violence Act
- § Language in which services are provided
- § Profile of women victim survivors (e.g. ethnicity, age, rural/urban etc)
- § Publicity vis-a-vis services
- § Networks
- § Organisational perceptions

To identify organisations working on domestic violence, the survey used a varied process that included organisational directories/lists, websites, campaign lists and the snowball method of identification and sampling. Organisational directories or lists helped locate the more established organisations, while the snowballing technique was used to identify rural and small scale organisations. The existence of good networks speeded up this process in certain districts.

A total of 129 organisations from all over the country were contacted for the survey; 103 completed responses were returned. The majority (60) of the 103 responses comprised telephone interviews. Each organisation was sent a questionnaire and asked to respond with a date and time that suited for an interview. Thirty organisations opted to return the completed questionnaire by post; 13 emailed their responses.

The National Committee on Women (NCW) is the only state institution included in the survey. The NCW provides a few services, and, unlike many other state institutions, does not have any branch offices in the country. The survey refers briefly to the following three state-run institutions that provide domestic violence intervention services:

- § The Legal Aid Commission (LAC)
- § Police Children and Women's Bureau Desks (PCWBDs)

§ "Mithuru Piyasa" help centres located in General Hospitals in selected districts.

Statistics from the PCWBDs and LAC centres have been included in the section on the number of domestic violence complaints and/or the Domestic Violence Act. The number of Mithuru Piyasa Help Centres has been identified in the section on health desks in hospitals, although it was not possible to obtain statistics of victims-survivors served by those desks. Responses from 86 organisations were included in the final SPSS analysis after the exclusion of 17 responses.⁶

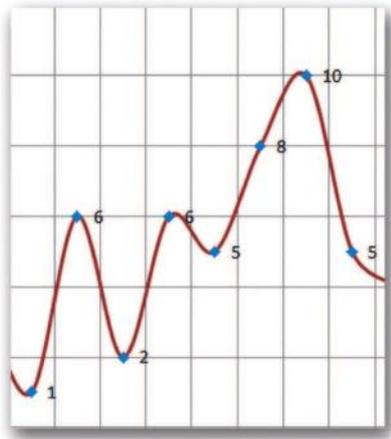
Limitations

Answers to the following questions were not included in the analysis due to insufficient information and irregular responses from organisations (*See Annexed questionnaire*).

- § D.3 - Age range of clients
- § D.4 - If those seeking services are mostly from rural or town areas.
- § E.3 - How frequently does the network meet?
- § B.8 - Media publicity for the organisation

One of the survey's assumptions concerned the maintenance of records of victim-survivors and services extended. As many organisations do not keep accurate records, it was difficult to obtain credible statistics, for example in terms of the number of women accessing specific services. The questionnaire did not specifically inquire about organisational involvement in hospital health desks, but the ICES research team followed up on this point by interviewing organisations that have been known to coordinate hospital desks in various parts of the island. These results have been included in this survey report.

⁶ From the total of 103 responses received, 3 from organisational branches were combined under the head office to avoid duplication while 11 other responses were not included in the SPSS analysis because the concerned organisations had not worked on domestic violence during the relevant period. In addition, 3 completed questionnaires returned by the Legal Aid Commission (LAC) were not included in the final analysis.



Summary of Findings

This ICES survey of domestic violence intervention services in Sri Lanka, conducted between July 2010 and June 2011, identified a total of 86 organisations that provide such services to victim-survivors of domestic violence. Of the 86 organisations surveyed:

- § 89.6% were local NGOs;
- § 3.4% were INGOs;
- § 4.5% were charitable organisations;
- § 1 (1.2%) was a Christian faith based organisation, and
- § 1 (1.2%) was a state institution.

Focus of work

The 86 organisations were also categorised according to the primary focus of their work: 46% focussed on gender equality/women's empowerment; 17% on community development /empowerment; and 20% on community development /empowerment with a dedicated women's programme.

The other organisations involved in domestic violence intervention services included those working with youth or children as well as those engaged in community health, legal aid, psycho-social support and human rights work. These different organisations will inevitably have diverse understandings of and approaches to solving the problem,

Inception of Organisations

According to the date of inception provided by organisations in the survey, 4.6% organisations are more than 40 years old. However, a majority of organisations - 48.8% - commenced work between 1993 and 2003.

Commencement of Domestic Violence interventions

Charitable and faith-based organisations in the survey were amongst the first organisations to

respond to domestic violence in Sri Lanka. Welcome House, run by Good Shepherd Sisters, traced the commencement of their domestic violence interventions to as far back as 1924. The Salvation Army commenced its domestic violence-related activities in 1940, and the Family Planning Association began its domestic violence interventions in 1953. However, the vast majority of organisations only started providing these services after 1999. There is a marked rise in the year 2000, in the number of organisations commencing work on domestic violence, followed by a peak in this number in 2005, which was the year in which the PDVA was enacted. Since then, the number of organisations commencing domestic violence interventions have declined.

District Distribution of Organisations Providing Services to Victim-Survivors of Domestic Violence

The survey identified 55 organisations with no branch offices and 31 organisations with approximately 200 branch offices that provide domestic violence intervention services in Sri Lanka. The survey found that a minimum of three organisations provide these services in every district except Kilinochchi and Mullaitivu. Some districts have 10 or more service-providing organisations. Colombo have the largest number of organisations (21), followed by Batticaloa and Hambantota districts, which had 14 organisations each. Of the 86 organisations and approximately 200 organisational branches, 21% of organisations/ branches are concentrated in these three districts.

Not all organisations in this survey provide services to the population of an entire district. Some organisations providing domestic violence interventions are national-level organisations with a presence at the District level. The majority of organisations in the survey only work at the divisional secretariat division (DS Division) level

or Grama Niladari (GN) level. The services provided by these organisations will only be known to, and accessed by, their members and beneficiaries living in those DS or GN Divisions.

Most of the organisations surveyed are involved in providing more than one type of service, reflecting the multiple needs of domestic violence victim-survivors. Nevertheless the activity common to the largest percentage of organisations is referral to other organisations or services, thus indicating the inability of any one organisation to address all the needs of victim-survivors. Of the 86 organisations, 19.7% were only involved in referrals. In terms of the provision of direct services, most organisations are involved in legal advice (54.7%), followed by befriending (53.5%) and counselling (48.8%). Legal advice and legal aid would generally include advice relating to issues such as maintenance, divorce, and custody, and now also focus on protection orders under the PDVA. It appears that organisations also play an important role as intermediaries in assisting women to access the police and health services, as 45.3% and 39.5% of organisations accompanied victim-survivors to the police and hospitals respectively.

Number of Domestic Violence complaints reported in 2009

Only 40.7% of the 86 organisations surveyed responded to the question relating to the number of complaints received in 2009. These 35 organisations received approximately 12,000 complaints in 2009. The Police Children and Women's Bureau Desks recorded a total number of 94,094 'family disputes' in 2009.

Volume of complaints handled by each organisation

The volume of complaints handled by different organisations ranged from 2 per year to more than 1000 per year. Of the 35 organisations, 9 had handled between 1-20 complaints; 11

handled between 100 – 500 complaints; and 4 handled between 1000 -3500 complaints. Women in Need (WIN) received the largest number of complaints—approx. 3000 new complaints in 2009.

Counselling

Approximately 42 organisations and approximately 83 branches of these organisations provide counselling services. Counselling services were identified in all districts except Kilinochchi and Mullaitivu. Kalutara and Ratnapura districts have the least number of organisations providing counselling services (2), followed by Hambantota, Mannar and Polonnaruwa (3). Colombo had the largest number of organisations providing counselling (12), followed by Kurunegala and Batticaloa (8) districts. Of the organisations indicating that they provide counselling, only 21.4% stated that they employed a counsellor(s) within the organisation.

Shelters

Approximately 15% of organisations stated that they provide shelter to victim-survivors of domestic violence. The 13 shelters identified in this survey are run by NGOs, charities, and one faith-based organisation. Eleven of these organisations stated that they are funded by donors and 2 organisations stated that they are not funded.

Legal Advice and Legal Aid

Of the 86 organisations, 54.7% of organisations (and 97 branches of these organisations) stated that they provide legal advisory services, while 30 of these (and 56 branches of these organisations) also provided legal aid i.e. litigation services and court representation in addition to legal advisory services. Organisations providing legal aid comprised 34.9% of all organisations that were surveyed. The survey did not identify any organisations providing domestic violence-related legal

advisory or legal aid services in Kilinochchi and Mullaitivu districts. Kalutara district has only one organisation providing legal advisory services while Ratnapura has two such organizations. It should also be noted that Kalutara, Ratnapura and Polonnaruwa districts have only one organisation providing court representation in addition to advisory services.

Number of cases filed under the Prevention of Domestic Violence Act

Of the organisations in the survey, 13% stated that they had assisted victim-survivors of domestic violence to file cases under the Prevention of Domestic Violence Act of 2005. The total number of cases filed by these organisations during the period October 2005 and June 2011 is 304. The Police Children and Women's Bureau Desks filed 55 cases in 2009 and 247 cases from January 2010 – Sept 2010. A positive finding of this survey was the increasing number of cases filed by the Police Children's and Women's Bureau Desks. The survey also found that the Legal Aid Commission of Sri Lanka (LAC) had filed 73 cases under the PDVA in 2009, and, in addition, handled a further 55 cases brought forward from previous years.

Health Desks

The mapping identified several health desks/centres operating throughout the island, initiated either by the state or by non-government organisations, with a specific mandate to address violence against women including domestic violence.

Languages in which services are provided

A considerable majority (79%) of the 86 organisations stated that they provide services in Sinhala, and 60.5% stated that they provide services in Tamil. The organisations that indicated providing services in English (15%) were located in Colombo (8), Jaffna (1), Mannar (1), Nuwara Eliya (2), and Vavuniya (1). Organisations that stated that they provide services in both Sinhala and Tamil comprised

40.7% of all organisations surveyed, and organisations that stated that they provide services in all three languages comprised 8% (7) of all organisations surveyed. The survey identified at least one organisation that is capable of providing services in Tamil in districts with a significant Tamil population. However, services were available only in Sinhala in Anuradhapura, Gampaha, and Moneragala districts. These three districts have small Muslim and Tamil communities whose women are unlikely to be fluent in Sinhala. In Batticaloa services were only available in Tamil.

How victim-survivors of Domestic Violence are referred to organisations

The survey findings indicate that organisations received victim-survivors through numerous modes of referrals. Victim-survivors were referred to organisations by individuals (81%), by past clients (62%), and by other organisations (58%) respectively.

Referrals to Mediation Boards

On the question of referrals to Mediation Boards, 41% of organisations (36) surveyed stated that they refer victim-survivors to Mediation Boards.

Training Received to work on domestic violence

A considerable majority (87%) of organisations stated that their staff had received some form of training, whether on gender issues, and/or on violence against women, and/or on gender-based violence, and/or on domestic violence. Thirty-six percent (31) indicated that their staff had received general training on gender-based violence. Nine percent (9%) of organisations specifically mentioned receiving training on gender-based violence including specifically on domestic violence, while 8% of organisations specifically mentioned that they had received training on the Prevention of Domestic Violence Act of 2005.

Networks

The ICES survey identified the presence of 40 organisational networks working on domestic violence throughout the island. A significant majority (78%) of organisations stated that they belong to a prevention of gender-based violence or domestic violence network, and 23% stated that they belong to two (2) or more networks.

Organisational perceptions on domestic violence

The overwhelming majority (96%) of organisations stated that women are far more likely than men to be victims of domestic violence, thus acknowledging the gendered dimensions of domestic violence. To the question of whether there has been an increase in incidents of domestic violence in the past 10 years, 89% responded in the affirmative.

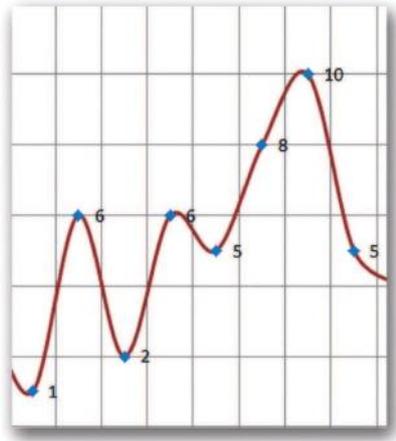
To the question of whether domestic violence can be justified, 85% stated that domestic violence can never be justified, while 8% believed that it could be justified under some circumstances where there is ignorance about 'duties' and 'living together peacefully'. Two organisations believed that domestic violence can be justified without any qualification, and four organisations did not respond. Thirty percent of organisations stated that domestic violence is accepted or condoned by religion. In answering the question whether domestic violence is socially accepted or condoned, 38% stated that it is socially accepted, while 54% disagreed saying that it is not socially accepted in Sri Lanka. Given the assumption behind this

question—that socio-cultural norms in Sri Lanka generally support violence—the non-recognition of this reality by many service delivery organisations may result in making their interventions less effective.

Responding to a question on causes of domestic violence, 81.3% of organisations cited behavioural and psychological reasons mostly relating to lack of mutual understanding, suspicion, drug and alcohol abuse, and sexual issues. A considerable 43% cited economic issues, and 52.3% cited social and cultural issues as the underlying causes of domestic violence. A further 32.5% of organisational responses specifically mentioned unequal power relations and patriarchal values and practices as reasons for domestic violence within a marriage. These responses indicate that most organisations attributed the root cause of domestic violence to behavioural and psychological factors. Only 32.5% of organisations referred to unequal power relations and patriarchy, which is the feminist explanation of domestic violence.

Challenges in addressing the issue of domestic violence

Varied responses were offered to the question of challenges faced by organisations in responding to domestic violence, such as institutional challenges (26.7%), challenges in dealing with male perpetrators (38.4%), resistance to intervention on the part of women who experience domestic violence (40.7%), and social attitudes and beliefs that hinder effective responses (50%).



Detailed Findings

Introduction

This ICES survey, conducted between July 2010 and June 2011, covered a total of 86 organisations providing domestic violence intervention services for victim-survivors across Sri Lanka. The detailed findings presented in this chapter are organised along the following six themes:

1. Nature of Organisations: This includes data regarding the number, type and focus of organisations working on domestic violence, how long they have been providing such services, as well as the geographical reach.

2. Services provided by Organisations: This includes data on the type of services provided to victim-survivors, in particular, the provision of counselling services, shelter, legal advice, legal aid and health sector interventions. Data on district-wise distribution of such services and the languages they are provided in are also included in this theme. In addition, it also includes data on the volume of complaints, the number of cases filed under the PDVA and the number of complaints received in 2009. This section also includes the number of cases filed under the PDVA by the Police Children and Women's Bureau Desks in 2009-2010 as well as the number of domestic violence cases filed by the Legal Aid Commission in 2009.

3. Referrals: This section presents data on how victim-survivors are referred to or come into contact with organisations that participated in the survey and the extent to which these organisations refer victim-survivors to Mediation Boards.

4. Funding, Evaluation, Training and Networking: This section presents information on funding, evaluation, training

and capacity building, and networking activities in relation to the organisations surveyed.

5. Documentation and Use of Media: This includes data on record keeping and documentation with respect to services rendered to victim-survivors by the organisations surveyed including the type of information collected, format of records and their uses. It also includes data on modes of publicity and awareness raising initiatives.

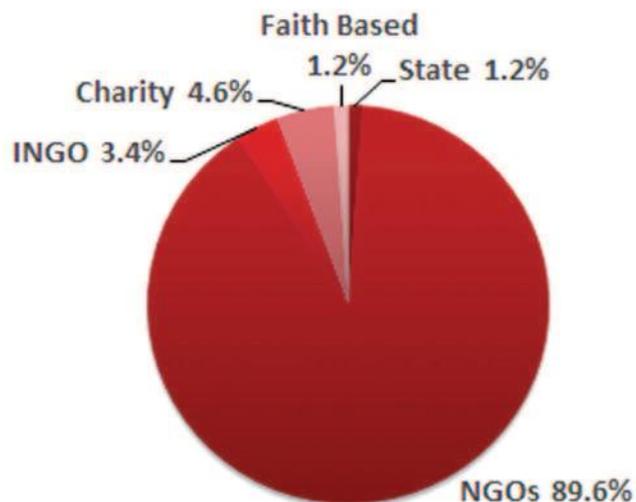
6. Organisational Perceptions: This includes data on the surveyed organisations' perceptions regarding: the gendered nature of domestic violence; prevalence and causes of domestic violence; social and religious attitudes; and the challenges in addressing the issue of domestic violence.

1. Organisational Profile

1.1. Type of Organisation

The 86 organisations surveyed included 85 non-government organisations and 1 state institution. The overall distribution of the sample is shown in *Fig 1*. The state institution included

Fig 1. Type of Organisations (n=86)



in the survey is the National Committee on Women (NCW).

1.2. Focus of Work

Based on responses to the question on objectives of organisations, ICES categorised the 86 organisations as shown in Table II. This categorisation indicates that a range of organisations are responding to the problem of domestic violence in Sri Lanka. However, none of the organisations focus exclusively on domestic violence interventions. Poverty alleviation, credit, livelihood training, and protection of the environment are some of the primary objectives of the community-based development/empowerment organisations. Women’s organizations implemented domestic violence intervention programmes as part of broader programmes on gender equality or gender-based violence. Only approximately 19 organisations had a stated mandate to address violence against women or gender-based violence in their objectives. These different organisations will inevitably have diverse understandings of and approaches to solving the problem, which deserve further study.

1.3 Physical location/s of organisations and the geographical reach of their interventions

The survey also categorized organisations according to whether they have one main office or more than one office. Of the 86 organisations, 36% had one or more branch offices in another location. Accordingly, ICES identified 55 organisations with only one main office and approximately 200 branch offices of a further 31 organisations responding to domestic violence (Except in specific tables relating to services, this analysis does not otherwise include the 229 branches of the 86 organisations located in various districts).

It should be noted that not all identified organisations provide services for victim-survivors at the district level. Therefore, organisations were also categorised as those working at the district level and those working at the divisional secretariat or grama niladari level, in order to understand the geographical coverage of interventions as well as gaps in coverage (See Sec. 2.1 and also Annex 2).

Table II: Focus of Work		
	No.	%
Gender equality/women’s empowerment organisations	39	46%
Community development /empowerment organisations	15	17%
Community development /empowerment organisations with a women’s programme	16	20%
Psycho social support organisations	3	3%
Community health organisations	2	2%
Children’s organisations	2	2%
Legal Aid organisations	2	2%
Youth organisations	1	1%
Human Rights Organisations	1	1%
Religious organisations	1	1%
No Response	4	5%

1.4. Inception of Organisations

According to the date of inception provided by organisations in the survey, 4.6% organisations are more than 40 years old. However, a majority of organisations - 48.8% - had commenced work between 1993 and 2003.

1.5. Commencement of Domestic Violence interventions

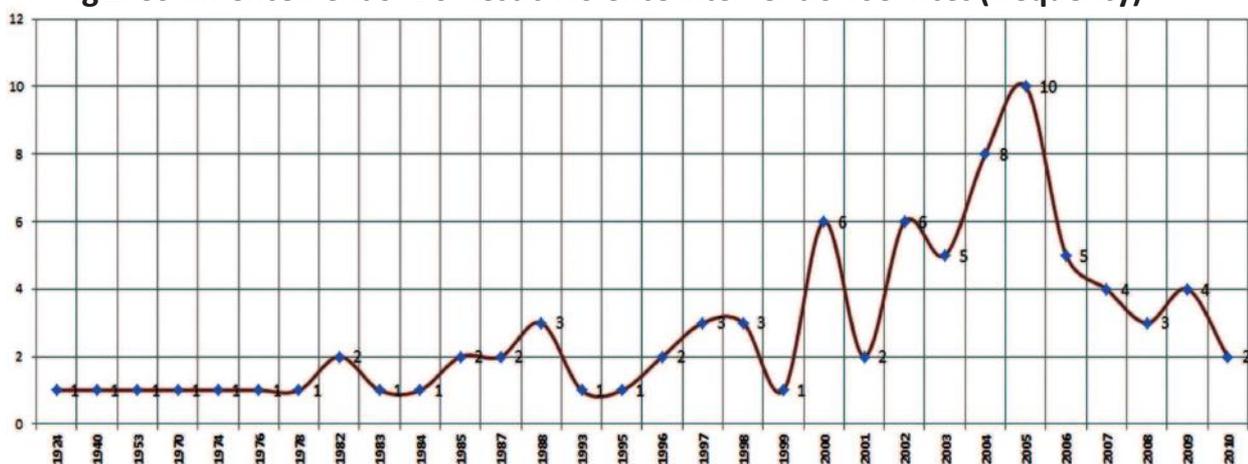
Charitable and faith-based organisations in the survey were amongst the first organisations to respond to domestic violence in Sri Lanka. Welcome House, run by Good Shepherd Sisters, traced the commencement of their domestic violence interventions to as far back as 1924. The Salvation Army commenced its domestic violence-related activities in 1940, and The Family Planning Association began its domestic violence interventions in 1953. However, the vast majority of organisations only started providing these services after 1999 (See Table III). There is a marked increase in 2000 in the number of organisations commencing work on domestic violence, followed by a peak of this number in 2005, which was the year in which the PDVA was enacted. Ten (10) new organisations commenced domestic violence interventions in 2005, the largest number of organisations to commence domestic violence work in a

particular year (See Fig.2). Further study is needed on the question of whether this increase reflects a direct link with the enactment of the PDVA. Since then, the number of new organisations commencing domestic violence interventions shows a decline. Of the 86 organisations surveyed, 40.6% of the organisations had more than 10 years of experience in work on domestic violence, while 57% of organisations had provided domestic violence intervention services for 10 years or less (See List I).

Table III: Date of Inception of Organisations

Year	No of Organisations
Before 1970	4
1971-1981	5
1982-1992	22
1993-2003	43
2004-2010	12
No Response	1

Fig 2. Commencement of Domestic Violence Intervention Services (frequency)



List I: Organisations with more than 10 years of experience in responding to domestic violence:

1. Welcome House, Borella
2. The Salvation Army of Sri Lanka
3. Family Planning Association (FPA)
4. Centre for Society and Religion
5. Sri Lanka Sumithrayo
6. Penne Vimochana Gnanodayam
7. Wilpotha Kantha Ithurum Parishraya
8. Devasarana Development Centre, Kurunegala
9. Women's Centre
10. Kantha Shakthi Organisation
11. Ruhuna Rural Women's Organisation
12. Sarvodaya
13. Vehilihini Development Organisation
14. Sinhala Women's Development Foundation
15. Women's Development Centre
16. Rural Women's Front
17. Sinhala Tamil Rural Women's Organisation
18. Women In Need (WIN)
19. National Committee on Women
20. Sunila Women and Children's Development Foundation
21. Rajarata Women's Foundation
22. Women's Development Centre
23. Affected Women's Forum
24. Community Resource Protection Centre
25. Wholistic Health Centre (WHC)
26. Suriya Women's Centre
27. Uva Wellassa Women's Organisation
28. Women in Action
29. Shakthi Organisation
30. Development Communication Foundation
31. Hanguranketha Rural Support Programme
32. Koralaipattu North Development Union (KPN DU)
33. People's Welfare Association
34. Women's Development Forum, Akkaraipattu
35. Women's Development Foundation (WDF), Batticaloa

2. Domestic Violence Intervention Services

2.1. District Distribution of Organisations Providing Services to Victim-Survivors of Domestic Violence

The survey identified 55 organisations with no branch offices and 31 organisations with approximately 200 branch offices that provide domestic violence intervention services in Sri Lanka (See Table IV).

Table IV: District Distribution of Organisations		
Province	Districts	Total Number of Organisations /Branches
Western	Colombo	21
	Gampaha	7
	Kalutara	3
Eastern	Ampara	12
	Batticaloa	14
	Trincomalee	8
Southern	Galle	12
	Hambantota	14
	Matara	8
Central Province	Kandy	9
	Matale	11
	Nuwara Eliya	11
Uva	Badulla	9
	Monaragala	13
North Central	Anuradhapura	11
	Polonnaruwa	9
North Western	Kurunegala	13
	Puttalam	10
Northern	Jaffna	9
	Kilinochchi	0
	Mannar	3
	Mulaitivu	0
	Vavuniya	8
Sabaragamuwa	Ratnapura	6
	Kegalle	8
Total		229

The survey found that a minimum of three organisations provide these services in every district except Kilinochchi and Mullaitivu. Although one organisation in the survey indicated that it had branch offices in Kilinochchi and Mullaitivu, it did not state whether these offices also work on the issue of domestic violence. One other organisation was about to commence work in Kilinochchi at the time of this survey. The lack of services in Killinochchi and Mullaitivu is largely due to the fact that these two districts were at the heart of sustained and intense armed conflict especially since mid-2008 and the subsequent large-scale displacement of its inhabitants until very recently.

Some districts had 10 or more service-providing organisations. Colombo reported the largest number of organisations (21), followed by Batticaloa and Hambantota with 14 organisations each. Of the 86 organisations and approximately 200 organisational branches, 21% of organisations/branches are concentrated in these three districts.

Not all organisations in this survey serve the population of an entire district. Some organisations providing domestic violence intervention services are national-level organisations with a presence at the district level. These organisations seek to provide services to the population at the district level through publicity

for their services as well as public education and community outreach programmes. Their success in reaching the population of the whole district will depend on the nature and extent of their public awareness campaigns, as well as the ability of the local population living in remote / rural areas of the district, to access their offices located generally in the main town of the district.

Organisations working at the Divisional Secretariat level: The majority of organisations in the survey only work at the divisional secretariat division (DS Division) level or grama niladari (GN) level. The services provided by these organisations will only be known to, and

Table V: Organisations that can be classified as working at the District Level

Organisation	Districts
Community Concern Society	Colombo
Diri Piyasa	Colombo, Galle
Family Planning Association	Ampara, Colombo, Batticaloa, Galle, Vavuniya
Home for Human Rights	Ampara, Colombo, Vavuniya, Mannar, Batticaloa, Ampara, Hatton
Norwegian Refugee Council	Colombo, Puttalam, Ampara, Batticaloa, Trincomalee
The Salvation Army	Colombo, Kurungala, Kandy, Anuradhapura, Jaffna, Matale
Sarvodaya Legal Aid	All Districts except Kilinochchi, Mullaitivu and Jaffna
Sri Lanka Sumithrayo	Colombo, Kandy, Badulla, Kalutara Kegalle, Matale, Gampaha, Kurunegala, Hambantota.
Suriya Women's Development Centre, Batticaloa	Batticaloa
Women's Development Centre, Badulla,	Badulla
Women in Need	Colombo, Kandy, Matara, Kurunegala Anuradhapura, Puttalam Badulla, Jaffna

accessed by, their members and beneficiaries living in those DS or GN Divisions.

Annex 2 is a list of all Districts and DS divisions in Sri Lanka with organisations working at the District level and at DS divisions with a symbol denoting the type of service provided. While this is not a comprehensive list of all services available at the District and DS division level (as not all organisations/branches shared this information with ICES), it gives an idea of the nature of services currently available at the District and DS division level. For example, Ratnapura has 17 DS Divisions and 4 organisations that provide domestic violence intervention services—Sarvodaya, Kantha Shakthi, Community Development Foundation (CDF), and Rural United Foundation, Deniyaya. Of these four, Sarvodaya is the only organization that provides befriending, counselling, legal advice, and legal aid at the District level while also working more directly with communities in some DS Divisions. Kantha Shakthi works in Balangoda DS Division and provides befriending and counselling. Of the other two, CDF works in 12 DS divisions, and Rural United Foundation, Deniyaya works in one DS Division. The latter two are only involved in referrals. Kantha Shakthi was the only community based women’s organisation working on the issue of domestic violence in the Ratnapura District.

It would seem that the existence of organisations at these two distinct levels, i.e, those working at the District and DS Division levels, gives victim-survivors a choice as to where they can make a complaint; in the intimate setting of a local organisation familiar to them or at a district NGO which will provide them with more anonymity.

2.2. Domestic Violence intervention services provided by Organisations

The organisations surveyed provided a range of domestic violence intervention services. ICES

categorized these services in the following manner:

Befriending: Empathetic listening (distinguished from professional psychological assistance described below), where victim-survivors are able to visit these organisations, narrate their stories, and receive emotional support; 53.5% of organisations provide this form of support.

Counselling: Professional psychological assistance to victim-survivors and, in certain cases, to the family; 48.8% of organisations provide counselling services.

Legal Advice: Advising victim-survivors on the available legal options but without provision of legal representation; 54.7% of organisations reported providing legal advice.

Legal Aid: In addition to providing legal advice, providing litigation support, representation in court proceedings or assistance in meeting litigation costs; 34.9% of organisations reported that they provide legal aid.

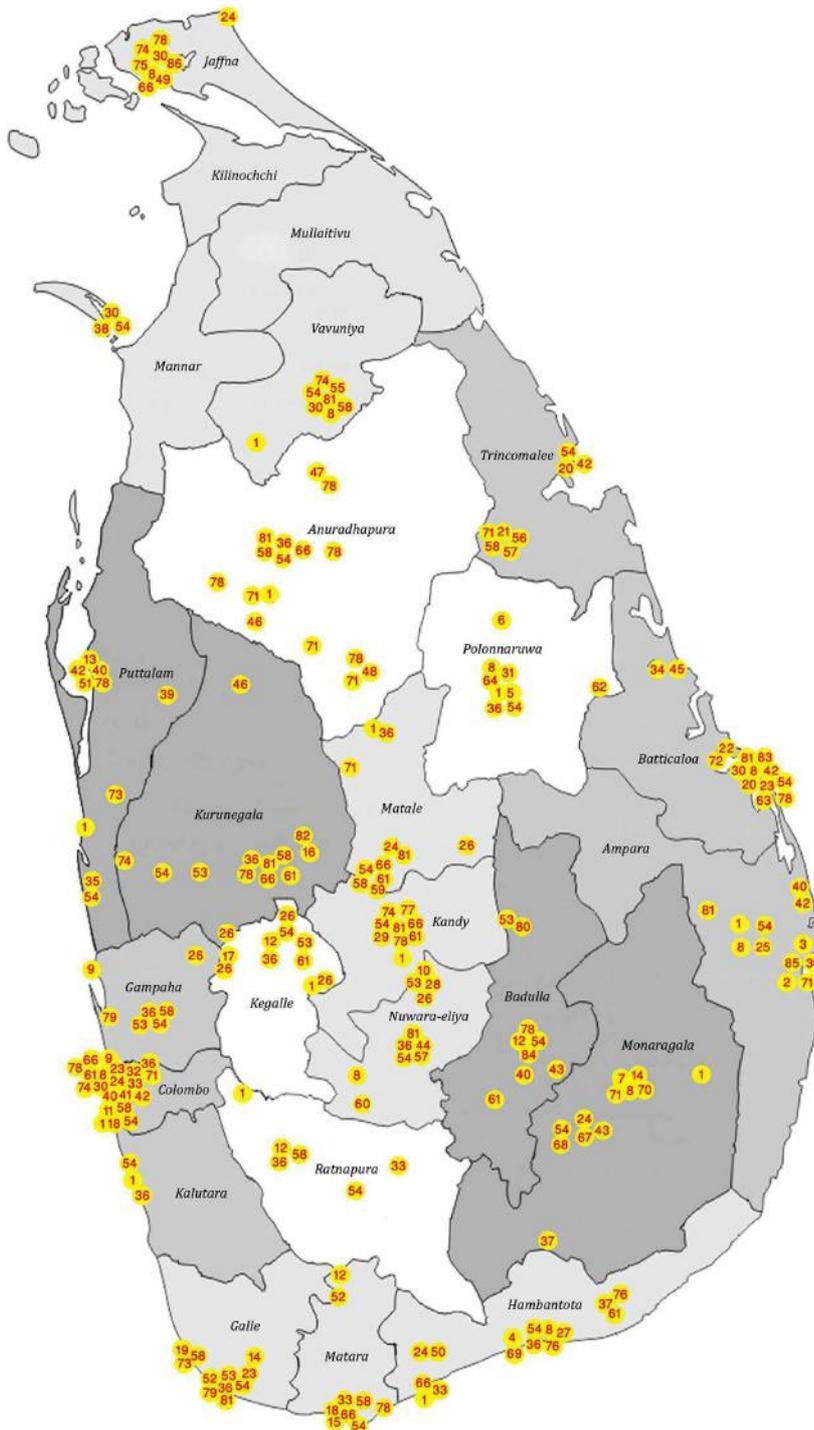
Referrals: Referring or directing victim-survivors to other organisations, service providers or government organisations and/or services; 81.4% of organisations provide this service.

Shelter: Providing temporary shelter for victim-survivors of domestic violence who are in need of a safe place to reside; 15.1% of organisations ran a shelter.

Accompanying victim-survivors to police stations: Accompanying victim-survivors of domestic violence to the police station in order to report the incident and lodge a complaint; 45.3% of organisations provide such support.

Accompanying victim-survivors to the hospitals: Accompanying victim-survivors of domestic violence to hospital for the treatment of injuries or to record physical violence as

Map I. All Organisations Involved in DV Interventions



KEY

- 1 Academy of Community Health Promotion (Gte) Ltd.
- 2 Affected Womens Forum (AWF)
- 3 Akkaraipattu Women's Forum (AWF)
- 4 Ambalanthota Ruhunu Community Development Foundation
- 5 Ape Shakthi Kantha Sangamaya
- 6 Arunodaya Rural Development Federation
- 7 Befriend Organisation
- 8 CARE Batticaloa
- 9 Centre for Society and Religion
- 10 Children Care and Women's Foundation/ Hanguranketha Women's Forum
- 11 Community Concern Society
- 12 Community Development Foundation (CDF)
- 13 Community Encouragement Foundation (Praja Diriya Padanama)
- 14 Community Resource Protection Centre
- 15 Community Strengthening Development Organisation
- 16 Devasarana Development Centre
- 17 Development Communication Foundation (DCF)
- 18 Diri Piyasa
- 19 Diriyata Saviyak Women's Organisation
- 20 Eastern Self Reliance Community Awakening Organisation (ESCO)
- 21 Eastern United Women's Organisation (EUWO)
- 22 Eravur Social Development Foundation (ESDF)
- 23 Family Planning Association
- 24 FORUT
- 25 Foundation of Rural Empowerment Digamadulla (FRED)
- 26 Gemi Sarana Centre (Gemi Sarana Kendraya)
- 27 Hambantota Ruhunu Development Foundation (HRDF)
- 28 Hanguranketha Rural Support Programme (HRSP)
- 29 Hill Country Women's Forum
- 30 Home for Human Rights
- 31 Human Rights Community Education Center (HRCEC)
- 32 International Movement against all Forms of Discrimination and Racism
- 33 Kantha Shakthi
- 34 Koralaipattu North Development Union (KPNDU)
- 35 Lanka Humanitarian & Development Foundation/ Savi Jana Padanama
- 36 Lanka Youth Organisations Network (LYON)
- 37 Magampura Janatha Handa Padanama (MIJH)
- 38 Mannar Women Development Foundation (MWDF)
- 39 Mihikatha Environmental Organisation
- 40 Muslim Women's Research and Action Forum (MWRAF)
- 41 National Committee on Women
- 42 Norwegian Refugee Council
- 43 Nusrath Muslim Women's Development Foundation
- 44 Penne Vimochana Gnanodayam
- 45 People's Welfare Association
- 46 Rajarata Gemi Shakthi Nirmana Kavya (RGNK)
- 47 Rajarata Participatory Development Foundation
- 48 Rajarata Womens Foundation
- 49 Refugee Rehabilitation Organisation
- 50 Ruhunu Rural Women's Organisation
- 51 Rural Development Foundation (RDF)
- 52 Rural United Foundation Deniyaya
- 53 Rural Women's Front (Gemi Kantha Peramuna)
- 54 Sarvodaya
- 55 SHADE
- 56 Shakthi Organisation
- 57 Sinhala Tamil Rural Women's Organisation
- 58 Sinhala Women's Development Organisation
- 59 Sithuvama Development, Education and Training Organisation
- 60 Social Welfare Mandram
- 61 Sri Lanka Sumithrayo
- 62 Sunila Women and Children's Development Foundation
- 63 Suriya Women's Development Centre
- 64 Sustainable Farmer Women's Organisation
- 65 Tangalla Samuha Shakthi Padanama (TSSP)
- 66 The Salvation Army, Sri Lanka
- 67 Uva Wellassa Farmer Women's Organisation
- 68 Uva Wellassa Women's Organisation
- 69 Valawe Kantha Maha Sangamaya
- 70 Vehilini Development Organisation
- 71 Vikalpani National Women's Organisation
- 72 Village People's Development Foundation (VPDF)
- 73 Vilpotha Kantha Ithurum Parishamaya
- 74 Welcome House
- 75 Wholistic Health Center (WHC)
- 76 Women Development Federation (WDF)
- 77 Women in Action
- 78 Women In Need (WIN)
- 79 Women's Centre, Gampaha
- 80 Women's Development Centre, Badulla
- 81 Women's Development Centre (WDC) Kandy
- 82 Women's Resource Centre
- 83 Women's Development Foundation, Batticaloa
- 84 Women's Development Foundation, Badulla
- 85 Women's Development Foundation, Akkaraipattu
- 86 Women and Development Centre- Jaffna

possible evidence of domestic violence; 39.5% of organisations provide such support.

Medical assistance: Supporting victim-survivors in obtaining medical assistance for physical injuries related to domestic violence; 18.6% of organisations reported providing medical assistance.

Monetary assistance: Extending financial support to victim-survivors of domestic violence to either find suitable shelter, seek medical help, invest in income-generating activities and otherwise support themselves; 20.9% of organisations are involved in extending monetary assistance.

Material assistance: Providing victim-survivors of domestic violence with material necessities such as rations, clothes, or any other daily needs; 26.7% of organisations provide material assistance.

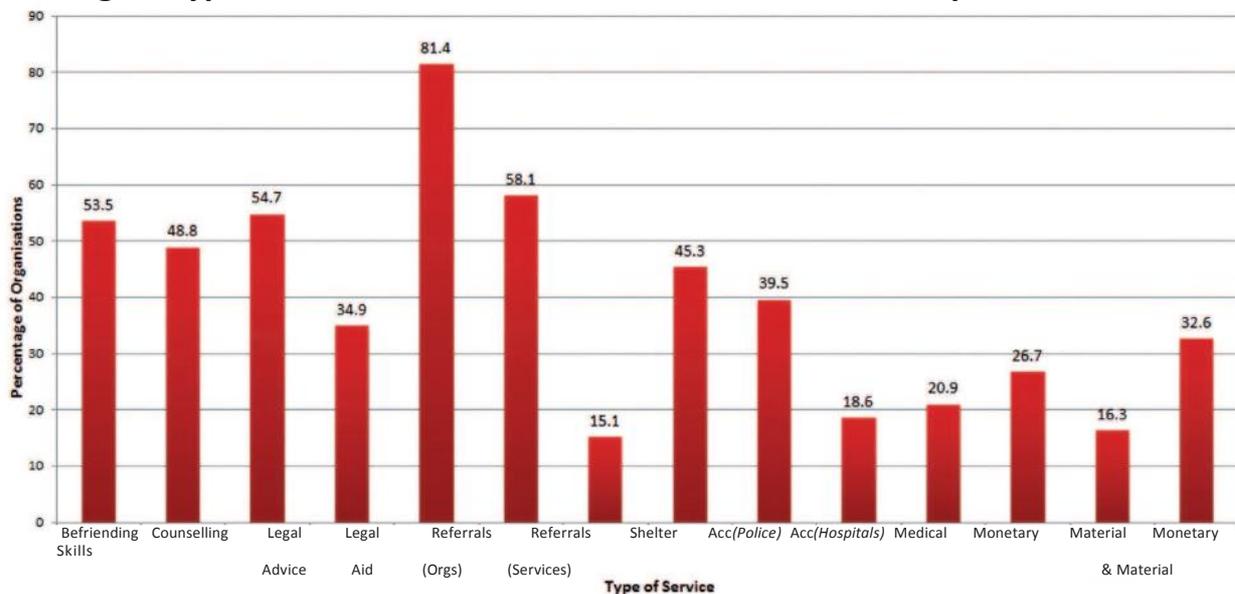
Skills: Providing victim-survivors with vocational training or training in specific skills to enable them to generate an income. This could include training in handicrafts, tailoring, livestock,

farming etc; 32.6% of organisations reported being involved in skill development activities.

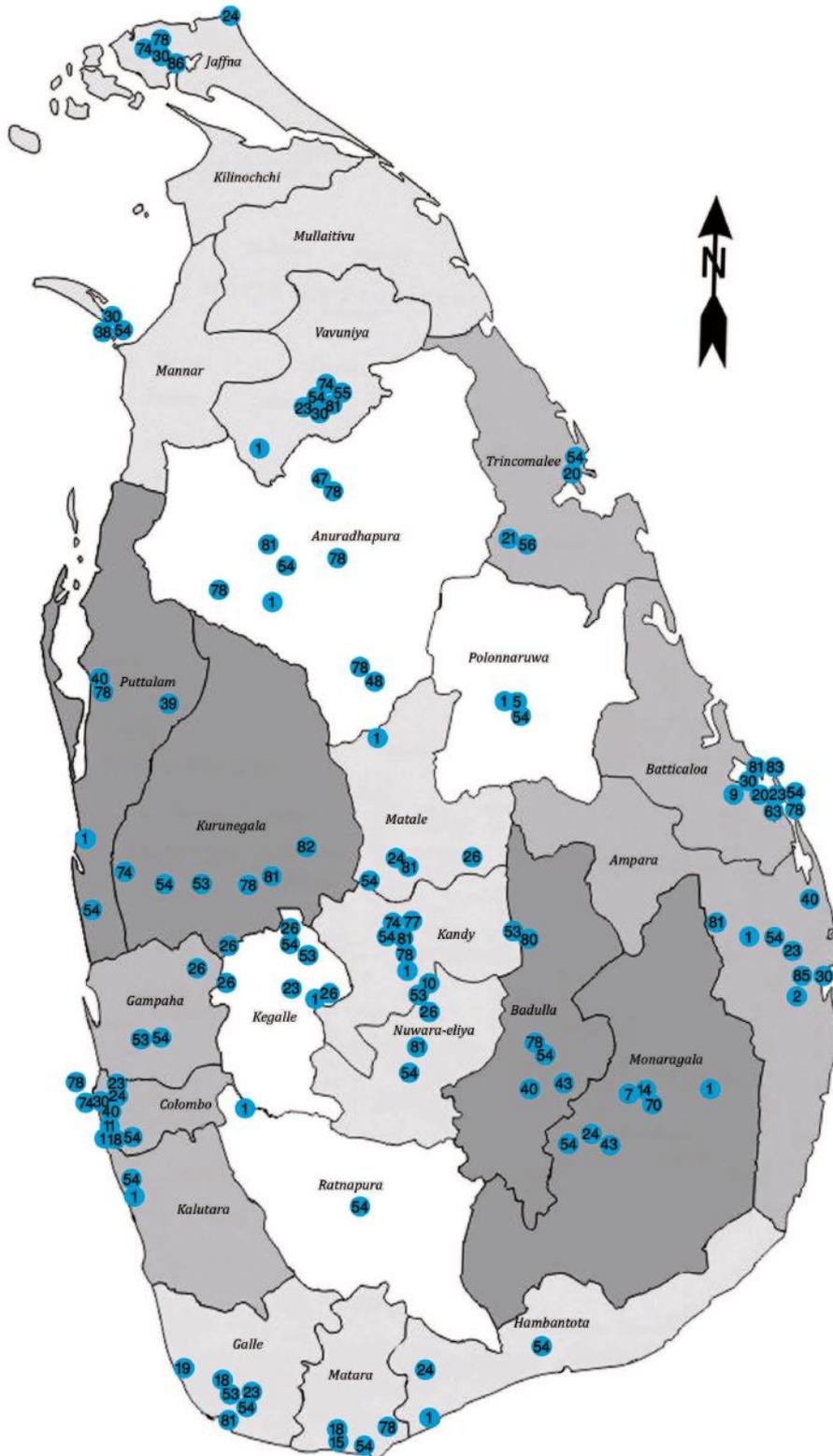
Most of the organisations surveyed are involved in providing more than one type of service, thus reflecting the multiple needs of domestic violence victim-survivors.

The activity carried out by the largest percentage of organisations was referrals to other organisations or services, thus indicating the inability of any one organisation to address all the needs of victim-survivors. Of the 86 organisations, 19.7% are engaged only in providing referral services. In terms of the provision of direct services, most organisations are involved in legal advice (54.7%), followed by befriending (53.5%) and counselling (48.8%) support. Legal advice and legal aid would include advice on issues such as maintenance, divorce, and custody, and now also focus on protection orders under the PDVA. It seems that organisations also play an important role as intermediaries in assisting women to access the police and medical services, as 45.3% and 39.5% of organisations accompanied victim-survivors to the police and hospitals respectively (See Fig.3).

Fig 3. Types of domestic violence intervention services provided



Map II. Organisations Involved in Referrals



2.3. Number of Domestic Violence complaints reported in 2009

This survey did not attempt to determine the prevalence of domestic violence in Sri Lanka. However, it does provide an assessment of the extent of this problem in Sri Lanka by recording the number of domestic violence complaints received by the organisations participating in the survey in 2009.

Not all organisations were however in a position to share information relating to complaints received in 2009. Many of the organisations that participated in the survey provided services generally without keeping data disaggregated by the type of problem addressed. Others did not keep records at all. For these reasons, the total number of complaints reported to the organisations that were part of the survey is likely to be much higher than the number recorded here. Only 40.7% of the 86 organisations surveyed (i.e. less than half) responded to the question relating to the number of complaints received in 2009. These 35 organisations received approximately 12,000 complaints in 2009. We are unable to provide a detailed breakdown of these complaints by district or by service, as this information was neither recorded nor provided by organisations.

It should also be noted that the Police Children and Women’s Bureau Desks recorded a total number of 94,094 ‘family disputes’ in 2009.

It is well known that many women do not seek institutional redress for domestic violence. For instance, a recent CENWOR study of non –poor households in several districts found that while 60.4% women had sought help of friends, family, and religious leaders to resolve domestic violence, only 42.5% had gone to the police. Those seeking other services such as counselling and legal aid were even less. Only 10.9% of women had gone for counselling and 14.4% had taken legal action.⁷ In a community survey of

7. CENWOR 2011 Domestic Violence: Myth, Truth and Response, Colombo, CENWOR, pp 42-44.

domestic violence conducted in the Western Province, Jayasuriya et al⁸ found that only 23% of the abused women had accessed any institutional services including the police, hospitals, courts, social services, legal aid, women’s organisations and religious institutions. These statistics read together with the number of complaints recorded here point to a high incidence of domestic violence in Sri Lanka.

2.4. Volume of complaints handled by each organisation

The volume of complaints handled by different organisations ranged from between 2 complaints per year to more than 1000 complaints per year. Of the 35 organisations, 9 organisations had handled between 1-20 complaints; 11 organisations had handled between 100 – 500 complaints; and 4 organisations had handled between 1000 - 3500 complaints in 2009.⁹

Table VI: No of Complaints Handled by Organisations

No of Complaints	No of Organisations
1-20	9
21-50	6
51-100	5
101-500	11
1001-2000	2
2001-3500	2

8. Jayasuriya, V, Wijewardena, K and Axemo, P 2011 Intimate Partner Violence against Women in the Capital Province of Sri Lanka: Prevalence, Risk Factors, and Help Seeking, Violence Against Women, 17(8) pp 1088-1102

9. This does not represent exact number of complaints received but an approximation based on average number of complaints received per year.

The four organisations handling between 1000 and 3500 complaints are:

WIN	- approx. 3000
Diri Piyasa	- 2300
HR Community Education Centre	- 2000
Rural Women’s Front	- 1400

WIN and Rural Women’s Front have branches in several districts, while Diri Piyasa works in Colombo and Galle. HRCEC only works in Polonnaruwa.

2.5. Number of organisations providing counselling services

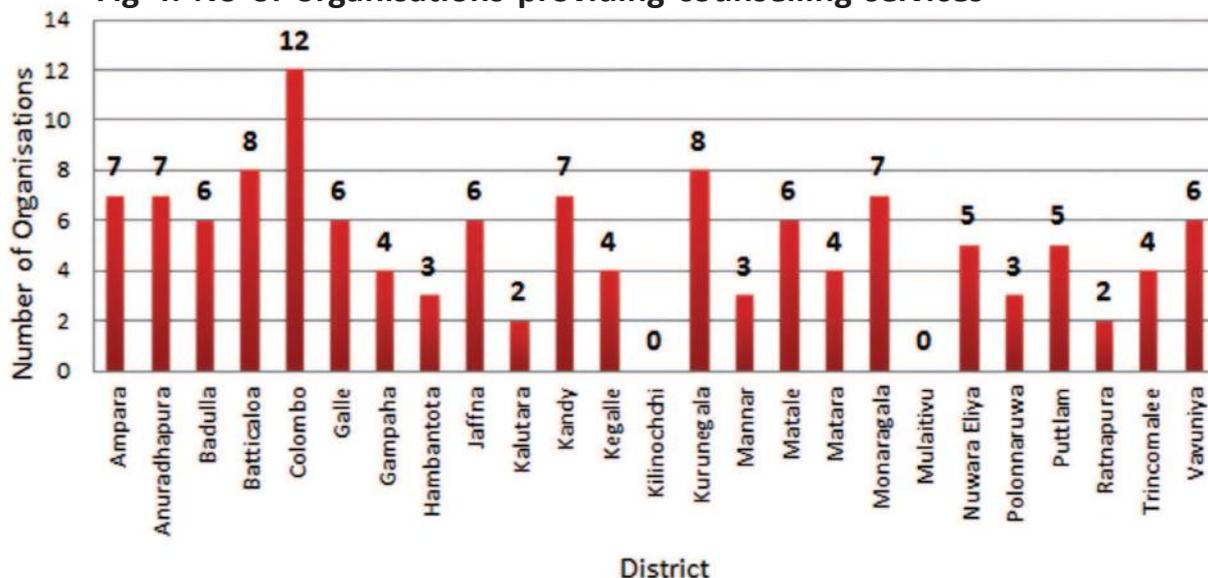
Counselling may be described as a supportive relationship in which the counsellor helps the counsellee cope with some aspect of his/her life. It is an interpersonal communication through which a person is empowered to acknowledge and understand their problem(s), explore his/her feelings, and arrive at a solution to cope with the problem. In the case of domestic violence, this communication will necessarily involve making meaning of the problem of violence; understanding the legal and social responses to such violence; assessing the

options available to victim–survivors; and ascertaining the victim–survivor’s preferred course of action. Different organisations may follow different protocols, processes, and approaches to domestic violence counselling such as feminist, cognitive-behavioral, experiential, insight-oriented or psycho-educational.

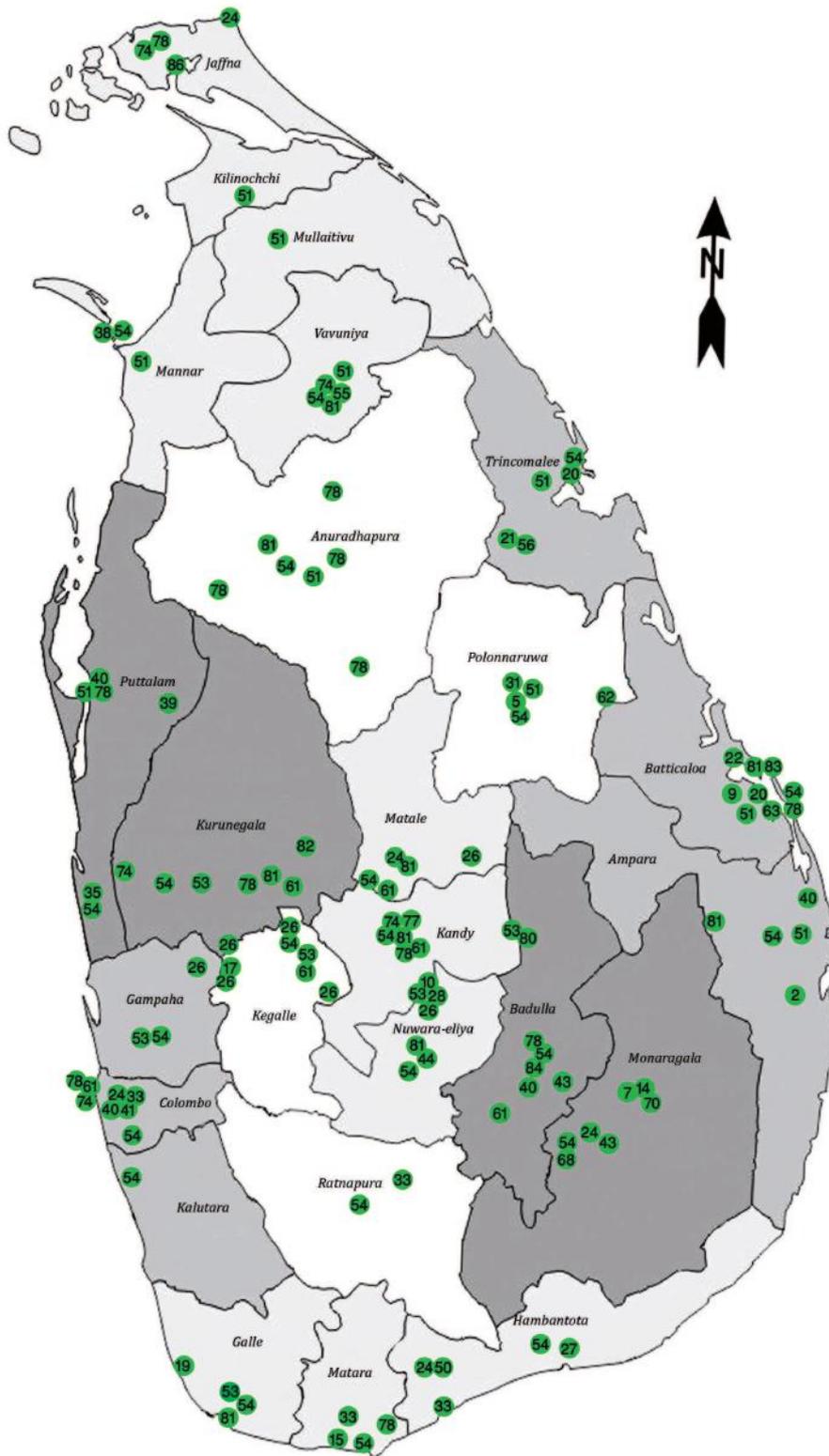
Forty-two (42) organisations along-with their 83 branches provide counselling services. Counselling services were present in all districts except Kilinochchi and Mullaitivu. Kalutara and Ratnapura districts have the least number of organisations providing counselling services (2), followed by Hambantota, Mannar and Polonnaruwa (3). Colombo had the largest number of organisations providing counselling (12), followed by Kurunegala and Batticaloa districts (8 organisations in each) (See Fig 4. Fig 4 includes branches of all organisations on the assumption that each branch of the relevant organisation also provides similar services).

Of the organisations indicating that they provide counselling, only 21.4% reported that they employ ‘a counsellor(s)’ within the organisation.

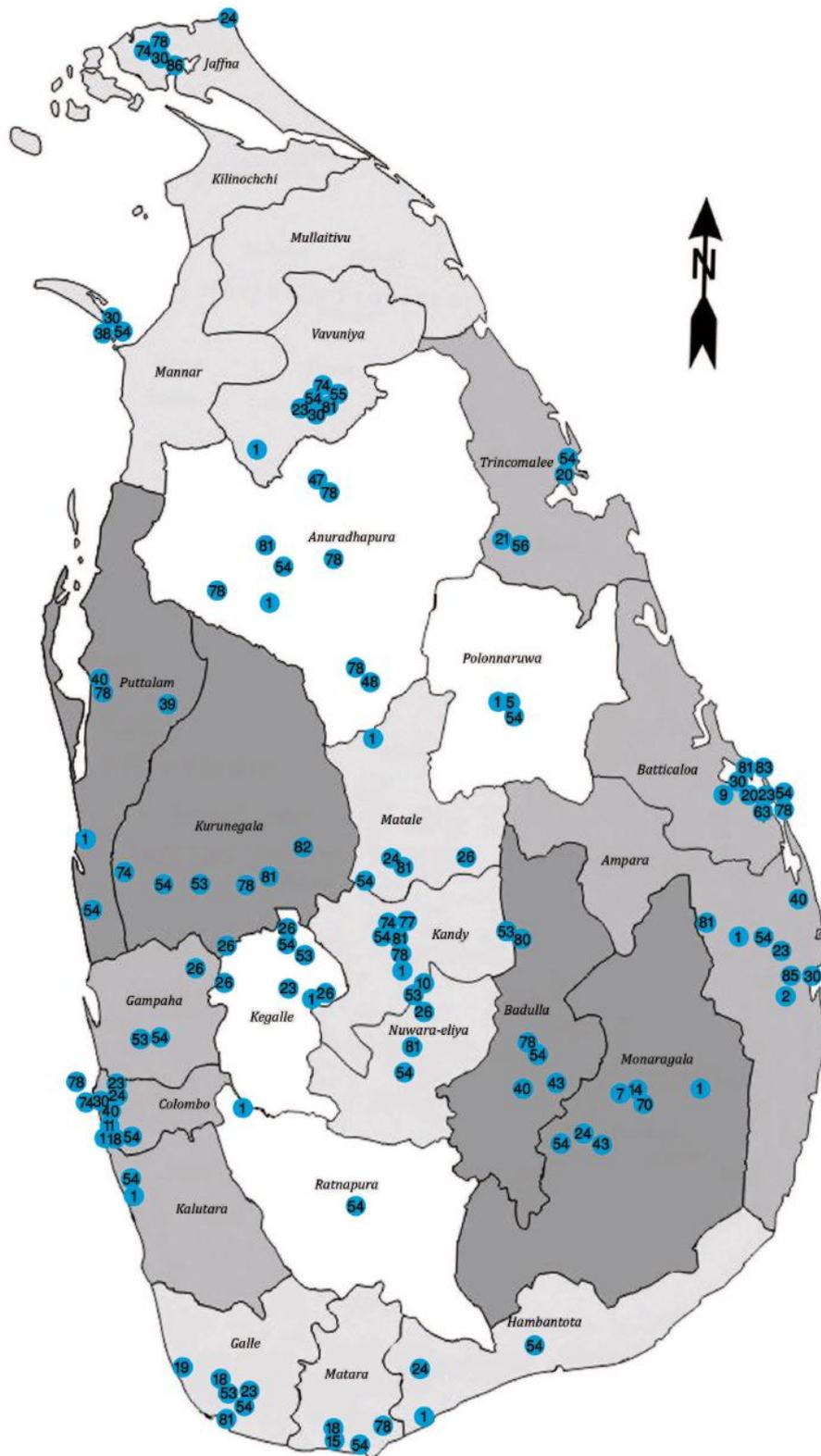
Fig 4. No of organisations providing counselling services



Map III. Organisations Involved in Befriending



Map IV. Organisations Involved in Counselling



2.6. Number of organisations providing shelter¹⁰

Shelters are a critical feature of services for victim-survivors of domestic violence. They offer safe refuge for women and their children, providing time for women to think about their options and seek social, legal and medical services if needed.¹¹ Shelters range from temporary shelters that may provide a brief respite from abusive husbands to shelters that exist as more long-term resting and rehabilitation place for women. Sri Lanka's first shelter for women victims of violence was opened in May 1988 by Women In Need, a group of committed women who recognised the pervasiveness of domestic and other forms of violence in our society, and identified the need to address this problem. According to the survey, 15.1% (13) of organisations reported providing shelter to victim-survivors of domestic violence. The 13 shelters identified in this survey are run by NGOs, charities, and one faith-based organisation. Eleven of these organisations reported that they are funded by donors and 2 organisations stated that they are not donor-funded.

Table VIII is a list of organisations that reported that they provide shelter services to victim-survivors of domestic violence, with approximate numbers of women served annually.

The maintenance of a shelter raises both cost and security concerns, making it difficult for many organisations to sustain shelter services. For example, due to security considerations,

10. It should be noted that organisations working in the North and East refer to shelters for victim-survivors of domestic violence as 'safe houses' so as not to confuse the term shelter with provision of roofing and other essentials needed for housing.

11. See Riger, Stephanie et al 2002 *Evaluating Services for Survivors of Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault*, London, Sage Publications, p. 17.

Fig 5. No of Shelters

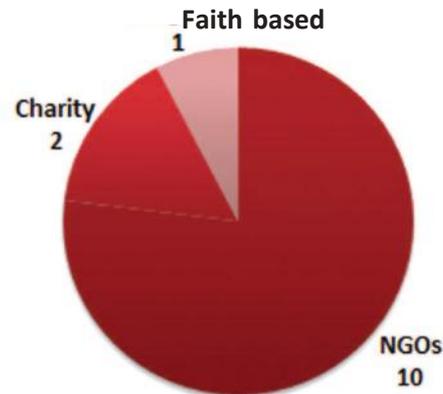
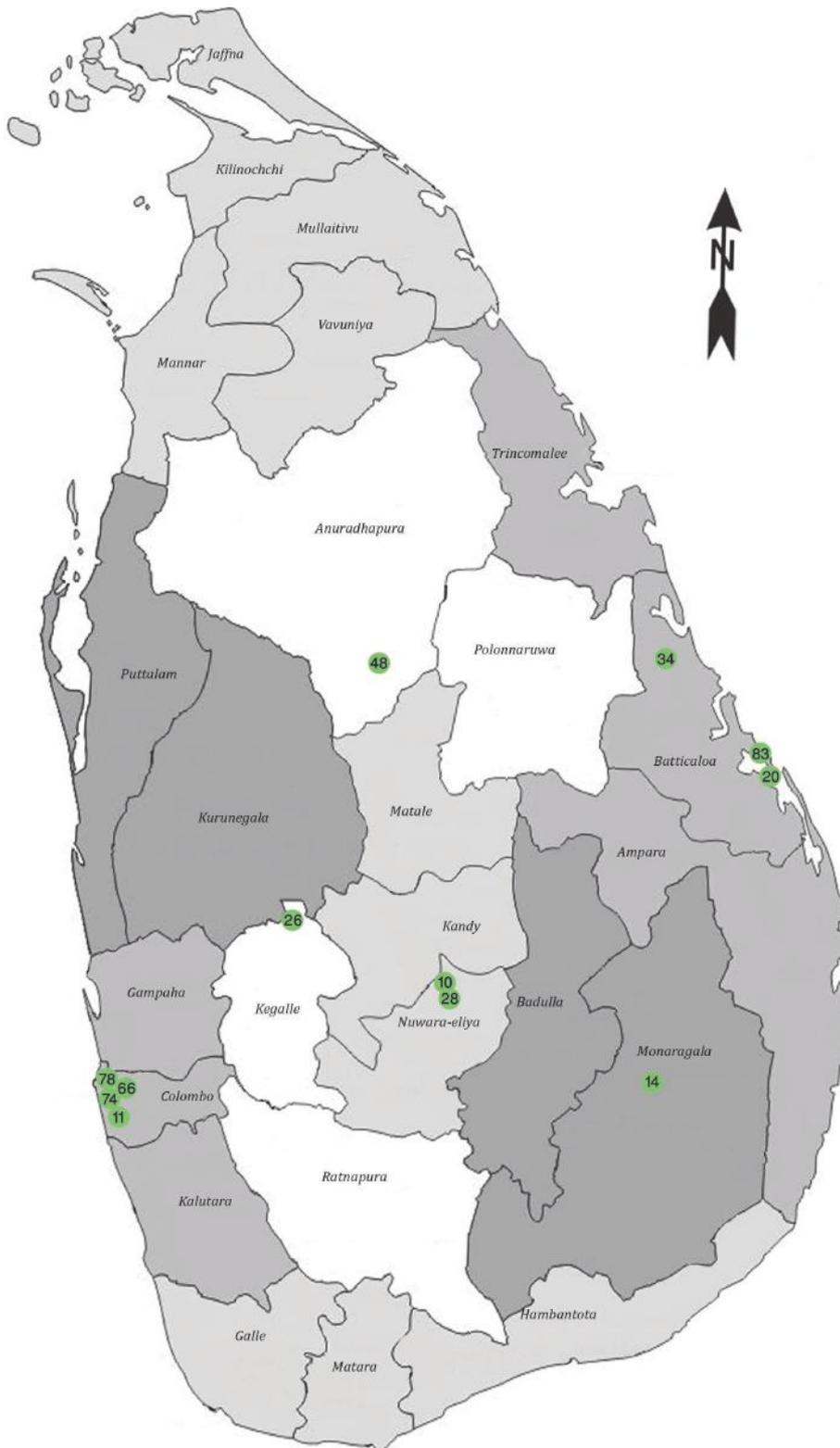


Table VII: No of Shelters by District	
District	Number of Shelters
Anuradhapura	1
Batticaloa	3
Colombo	4
Kegalle	1
Monaragala	1
Nuwara Eliya	2
North: Anonymous	1
Total	13

Map V. Organisations Involved in Provision of Shelter Services



Women’s Development Centre (WDC) in Kandy provides shelter for domestic violence victim-survivors only in exceptional circumstances.

The 13 shelters identified were both formal/informal shelters. By formal, we mean a shelter set up in its own building, with a set of rules for its operation, and by informal we mean a shelter which comprises a room or other space within the main office of the organisation, used as and when needed. Many of the organisations in this survey admitted to providing or facilitating temporary shelter for women victim-survivors of domestic violence in private homes, places of worship, or other institutions. Further research is required to understand the exact nature of the shelter provided by each of these organisations, including on issues of confidentiality and security; possible duration of stay (short term or long term); the availability of accommodation for children; and the nature of counselling and other services available.

2.7. Organisations providing legal aid and legal advice

Of the 86 organisations, 54.7% of organisations (and 97 branches of these organisations) reported providing legal advisory services, while 30 of these organisations (and 56 branches of these organisations) also provided legal aid—litigation services and court representation—in addition to legal advice. Organisations providing legal aid comprised 34.9% of all organisations that were surveyed.

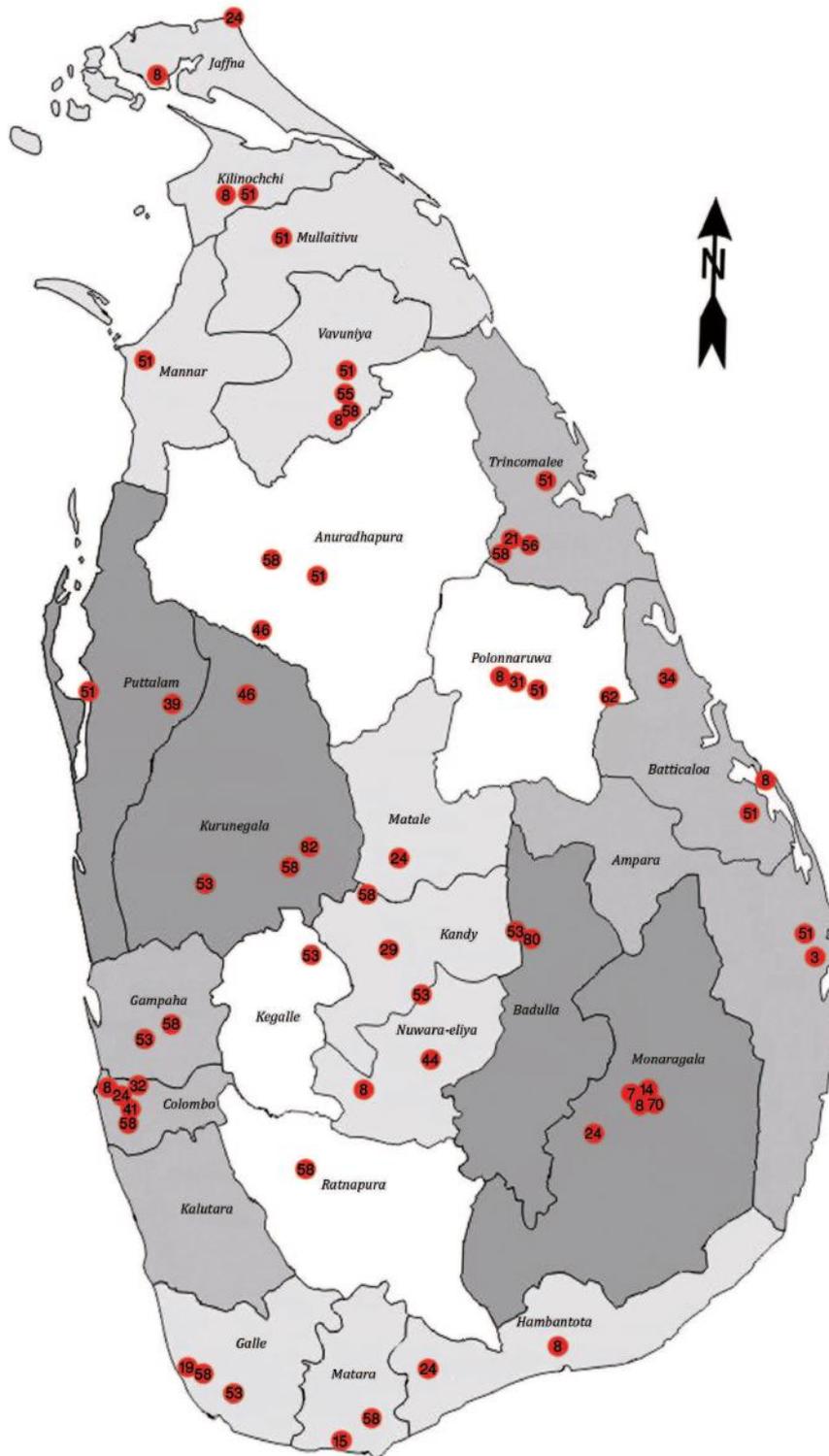
Table VIII: A list of organisations that reported that they provide shelter-services to victim-survivors of domestic violence

Name of Shelter	Approximate number of women provided shelter annually
10. Children Care Women's Foundation	5
11. Community Concern Society	40
14. Community Resource Protection Centre	-
20. Eastern Self Reliance Community Awakening Organisation (ESCO)	-
26. Gami Sarana Centre	75
28. Hanguranketha Rural Support Programme	6
34. Koralaipattu North Development Union (KPNDU)	2
48. Rajarata Women's Foundation	2
66. The Salvation Army of Sri Lanka	-
74. Welcome House, Borella	36
78. Women In Need (WIN)	100
83. Women's Development Foundation (WDF), Batticaloa	2
Anonymous* : Northern Province.	-

* This organisation did not want to be named. On the completion of the survey, we learnt that one other organisation based in Jaffna provides shelter services, i.e the Jaffna Social and Action Centre, which was not part of this mapping.

While the Legal Aid Commission (LAC) is not represented in these statistics, it should not be overlooked that the LAC also provides legal advice and legal aid at 58 centres throughout the country. The survey did not identify any organisations providing domestic violence-related legal intervention services in Kilinochchi and Mullaitivu. Kalutara had one (1) organisation providing legal advisory services, and Ratnapura had two (2) such organisations. It should also be noted that Kalutara, Ratnapura and Polonnaruwa districts have only one organisation providing court representation in addition to advisory services. (See Fig 6. In this illustration, the branches of each organisation were also included under the assumption that each branch of the relevant organisation provides similar services).

Map VI. Organisations Involved in Legal Advice



Map VII. Organisations Involved in Legal Aid & Advice

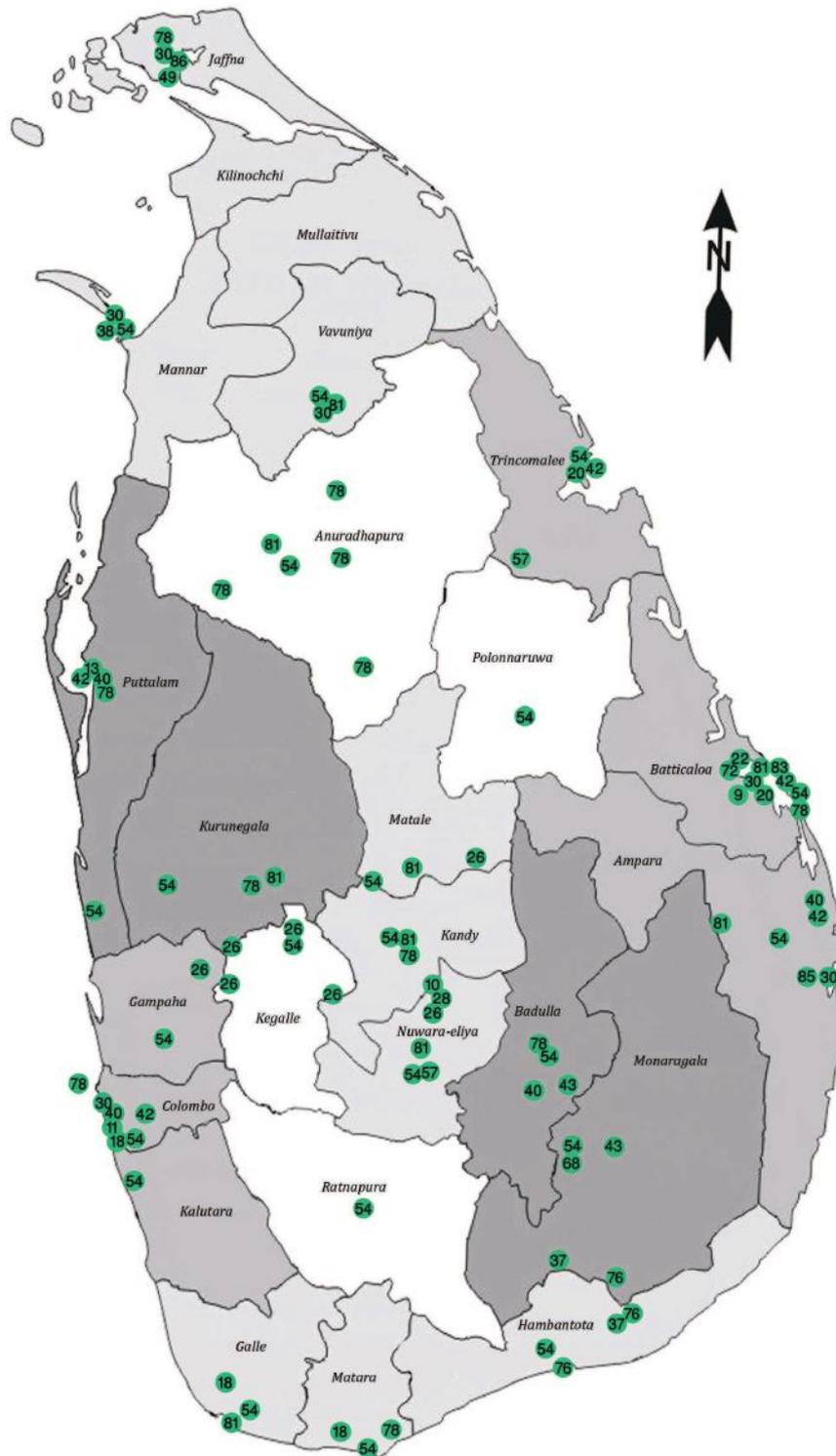
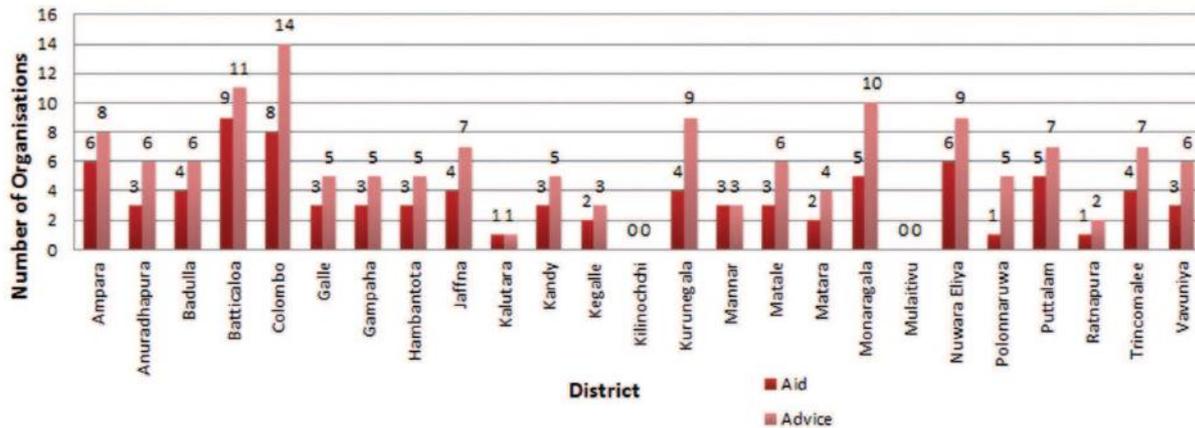


Fig 6. Organisations providing legal aid and advice



2.8. Number of organisations that had filed cases under the Prevention of Domestic Violence Act of 2005 between October 2005 and June 2011.

It has always been possible to prosecute acts of violence and aggression within the home, including spousal violence, under Chapter XVI of the Penal Code of 1883 titled ‘Offences Affecting the Human Body or Offences Affecting Life’. The government had also set up a number of Women’s and Children’s Desks in police stations between 1993 and 1996, staffed by female police personnel to facilitate treatment of complaints of violence against women. However police inaction in the case of domestic violence has always been a problem. These Desks are often inadequately staffed, poorly resourced and more likely to take up cases of child abuse than violence against women¹². More often than not, the police ignored the severity of such cases and treated them essentially as a private matter in which they

should not interfere. Historically police practice was to ‘warn and discharge’ the perpetrators.

It is in this context that women’s organisations in Sri Lanka began to advocate for the need to strengthen the legal response to domestic violence. The Prevention of Domestic Violence Act No. 34, passed by Parliament in October 2005, now provides a very important civil remedy to women victim-survivors of domestic violence. The primary objective of the Act is not to create a new offence but to provide for the issue of Protection Orders by a Magistrate’s Court against perpetrators of domestic violence. The Act covers acts of *physical violence* which constitute offences already recognized under Chapter XVI of the Penal Code, as well as extortion, intimidation, and acts of *emotional abuse* having the effect of causing severe and traumatic emotional pain. The Magistrate’s Court is empowered to issue an Interim Protection Order (IPO) which is valid for 14 days upon application by a victim-survivor of domestic violence without the burden of having to prove her case. A Protection Order (PO) which is valid for a period of 12 months can then be sought on the basis of evidence presented in court. A PO can prohibit the ‘aggressor’ from committing further acts of violence and from entering the

12. The first women and children's bureau was in fact established in 1979 on the premise that crimes against children are best handled by women in the Police Force. While the functions of the bureau were to assist and protect both women and children, its focus appears to have been largely on child abuse and family conflict rather than on women as victims of violence (CENWOR 1997).

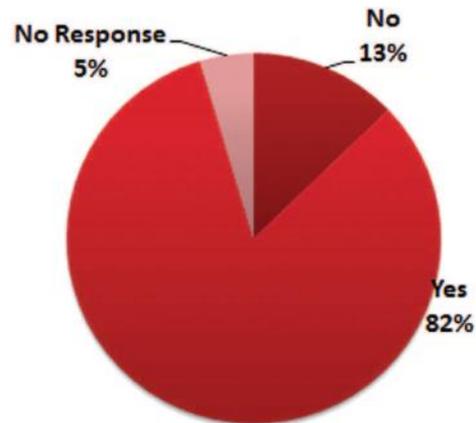
victim's residence, amongst other prohibitions. In imposing prohibitions the court is required to balance the accommodation needs of the victim-survivor and the children, with any hardship that may be caused to the aggressor. Although the Act falls short of the expectations of women's organisations because it is gender neutral and does not recognise that the majority of victim-survivors of domestic violence tend to be women, it is nevertheless an important development which focuses on ensuring the safety of victim-survivors of domestic violence.

Of the organisations in the survey, 13% reported that they had assisted victim-survivors of domestic violence to file cases under the Prevention of Domestic Violence Act of 2005.

The total number of cases filed by these organisations during the period October 2005 and June 2011 is 304. We are unable to provide information about the number of cases that resulted in Interim Protection Orders (IPO) or Protection Orders (PO). On average, the organisations in the survey have cumulatively filed approximately 50 cases per year. Table IX shows the breakdown of the number of cases filed in respective districts.

Colombo District has the largest number of cases filed under the PDVA, followed by Ampara. The district distribution of cases filed under the PDVA reflects the nature of organisations at the district level with resources and capacity to file legal cases. The high number of cases in some districts can be attributed to the presence of organisations such as Women in Need, Norwegian Refugee Council, Women's Development Center, Kandy, and Diri Piyasa, which have resources to provide legal advice and legal aid. Eight of the 11 organisations that had filed cases under the PDVA reported that they

Fig 7. No of Organisations that had filed cases under the Prevention of Domestic Violence Act 2005



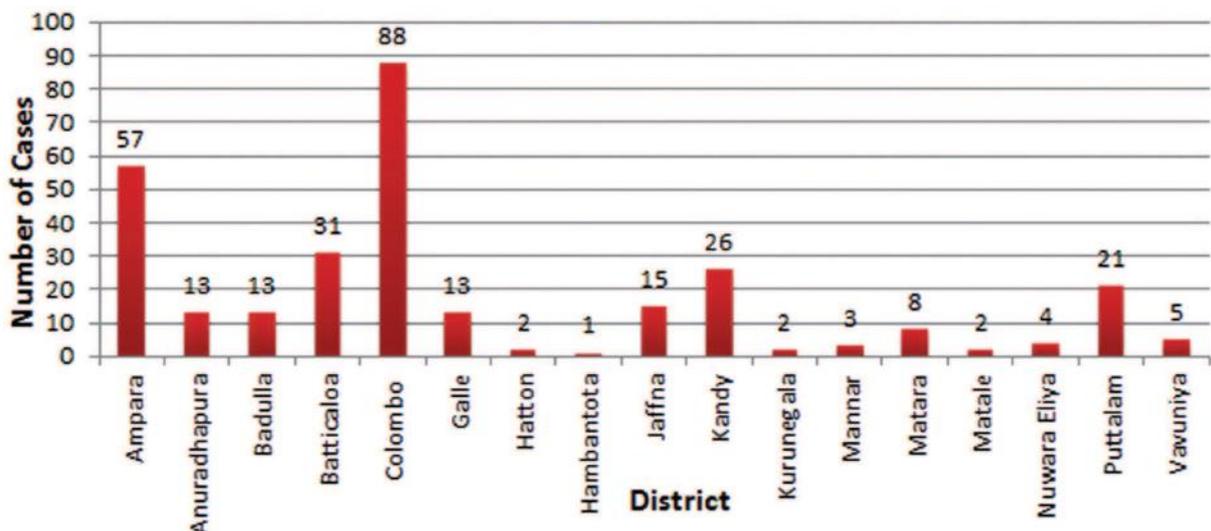
bore the cost of litigation, while 2 organisations indicated that a legal aid organisation had borne these costs. One organisation did not indicate how legal fees are paid. Women in Need had filed the largest number of cases during this period. Some women's organisations in this survey believed that the PDVA does not specifically recognise the right of women's organisations to support a victim to file cases of domestic violence, and, therefore, did not assist women to file cases under the Act. These organisations had referred their clients to the Legal Aid Commission. Initially 20 organisations reported filing cases under the PDVA, however this number dropped to 12 and then to 11 on reconfirmation.

In response to the question on the number of domestic violence cases filed, many organisations initially gave statistics of all legal cases filed by them, including those relating to maintenance, divorce, etc. The ICES research team thus had to conduct further scrutiny to ensure that only those cases filed specifically under the PDVA were included. This confusion was partly due to the fact that domestic violence is often a factor in divorce and maintenance cases; many lawyers told us that this is true for 99% of the divorce and maintenance cases handled by them.

Table IX: No of cases filed by each organisation and by District (October 2005 – June 2011)

Name of Organization	Colombo	Galle	Kurunegala	Anuradhapura	Ampara	Hambantota	Hatton	Batticaloa	Jaffna	Kandy	Nuwara Eliya	Vavuniya	Mannar	Matale	Matara	Badulla	Puttalam	Total
Devasarana Development Centre, Kurunegala			2															2
Diri Piyasa	31	13																44
East Lanka Self Confidence Social Upliftment Organisation								1										1
Home for Human Rights (HHR)					6		2	1	2									11
Mannar Women's Development Federation													3					3
Norwegian Refugee Council					51			24									6	81
Sarvodaya	2					1								2				5
Women In Need (WIN)	55			13						16					8	13	15	120
Women's Development Centre (WDC) Kandy								4	10	4	5							23
Women's Development Forum (WDC), Batticaloa								1										1
Centre for Women and Development, Jaffna									13									13
Total	88	13	2	13	57	1	2	31	15	26	4	5	3	2	8	13	21	304

Fig 8. No of PDVA cases by District (October 2005 - June 2011)



2.9. Domestic Violence cases filed by the Police Children and Women's Bureau Desks

Table X indicates the number of PDVA cases filed by the Police Children and Women's Bureau Desks (PCWBDs) around the island.

PCWBDs have filed 55 cases in 2009 and 247 cases from January 2010 – Sept 2010. A positive finding of this survey was the increasing number of cases filed by these Desks. It should however be noted that some cases handled by women's organisations may also be duplicated in these statistics. This is due to the fact that women's organisations sometimes assist in cases filed by these Desks.

2.10 Number of domestic violence cases filed by the Legal Aid Commission

The survey also found that the Legal Aid Commission of Sri Lanka (LAC) had filed 73 cases under the PDVA in 2009, and, in addition, handled a further 55 cases brought forward from previous years. The LAC is a semi-governmental institution established to provide free legal advice, legal representation in court, and community legal aid clinics to vulnerable and deserving groups. To be eligible for LAC services, the income of such persons should be Rs. 8000 or less and verifiable by the Grama Niladhari of the area. In appropriate cases, the Director or Legal officer of a relevant centre is authorized and has the discretion to be flexible in providing legal aid to destitute persons whose income level may exceed Rs. 8000 per month. The income of individual family members is considered in determining eligibility.¹³

2.11. Health Desks in Hospitals

The health sector can play a significant role in addressing domestic violence as it is often the first point of contact for victim-survivors of domestic violence who seek medical assistance for injuries and harm. Therefore health professionals—doctors and nursing staff—If

Table 6. PDVA cases filed by the Police Children and Women's Bureau Desks

Women & Children's Bureau Desks	Cases Filed Under the PDVA	
	2009	Jan-Sept 2010
Anuradhapura	1	12
Ampara	1	8
Colombo South	0	1
Halawatha	0	2
Alpitiya	0	99
Galle	1	5
Kalutara	5	0
Kandy	0	20
Kegalle	7	12
Kurunegala	0	12
Kuliyapitiya	4	0
Kantale	1	2
Matale	12	12
Matara	2	1
Moneragala	2	7
Negombo	15	24
Nugegoda	0	0
Nuwera Eliya	1	8
Nikaweratiya	0	3
Ratnapura	0	1
Tangalle	0	7
Trinco	0	1
Batticaloa	0	5
Hatton	3	2
Puttalam	0	3
Total Cases	55	247

13. Administrative Report of the Legal Aid Commission of Sri Lanka - January - december 2009

adequately trained can identify victim-survivors of domestic violence and thereby better address the health consequences of domestic violence, and also ensure prompt referral to other services such as counselling, legal advice, or shelter facilities. This assumes particular importance in Sri Lanka given the reach of the primary health care system and its accessibility to and use by women. The mapping identified several health desks/centres in operation throughout the island, initiated either by the state or by non-government organisations, with a specific mandate to address violence against women including domestic violence.

The state-initiated help centres, named Mithuru Piyasa centres, are currently operational in Matara, Nuwara Eliya, Vavuniya, Kalmunai, and Anuradhapura district hospitals. There are plans to set up centres in Kandy and Marawila. Following is a list of health desks set up by non-government organisations or networks, in collaboration with health officials in hospitals.

- § Women In Need (WIN) Hospital Desks – operational in De Zoysa Maternity hospital, Colombo and Batticaloa¹⁴ General Hospitals, Peradeniya and Kurunegala

Teaching Hospitals, Anuradhapura, Puttalam and Badulla Base Hospitals.

- § GBV District Task Force - GBV Desk (Room 32), Jaffna Teaching Hospital.
- § GBV Desk, Valachchenai.
- § Home for Human Rights - GBV Desk, Akkaraipattu.

Each desk /centre functions in a distinct manner, and networking takes place between diverse stakeholders ranging from the Public Health Midwives (PHM) to Social Service Workers, Women Development Officers (WDOs), and non-government organisations. Victim-survivors of domestic violence are provided with counselling and referred to other services such as shelter, and legal and livelihood services, where necessary. Statistics relating to numbers of victim –survivors served were not available from all health desks; the available statistics are given in *Table XI*. These statistics indicate that GBV desks in hospitals can play a role in identifying victim survivors of domestic violence for referral to other services as necessary.

2.12 Language in which services are provided

The organisations in the ICES survey did not make distinctions based on ethnicity, religion or class in providing services to victim-survivors of domestic violence. However, the ability to provide services to diverse communities will depend on the geographical location of the organisation within the district, the communities that it serves, and the language proficiency within each organisation. *Fig. 9* indicates the distribution of organisations providing domestic violence intervention services in specific languages within the districts. Several organisations indicated that they provide services in more than one language. However, except in Hambantota, Monaragala, Batticaloa, Jaffna, Ampara, Puttalam, Anuradhapura, and

Table XI: Health Desks	
Hospitals	New patients assisted in 2009
WIN HOSPITAL DESKS	
National Hospital	526
De Soyza	388
Anuradhapura	673
Puttalam	445
Badulla	369
Kurunegala	710
GBV DESK BATTICALOA GENERAL HOSPITAL	46
HOME FOR HUMAN RIGHTS GBV DESK AKKARAIPATTU	33
<small>Source: Directly from the organisations listed above, except Batticaloa. Batticaloa statistics from "The Prevention of Gender Based Violence Help Desk at the Batticaloa Hospital: A report on the History of the GBV Help Desk"-2011, Care International, Unpublished.</small>	

14. The WIN desk at the Batticaloa Hospital was until 2010 run by the GBV Task Force in Batticaloa.

Map VIII. Health Desks in Hospitals

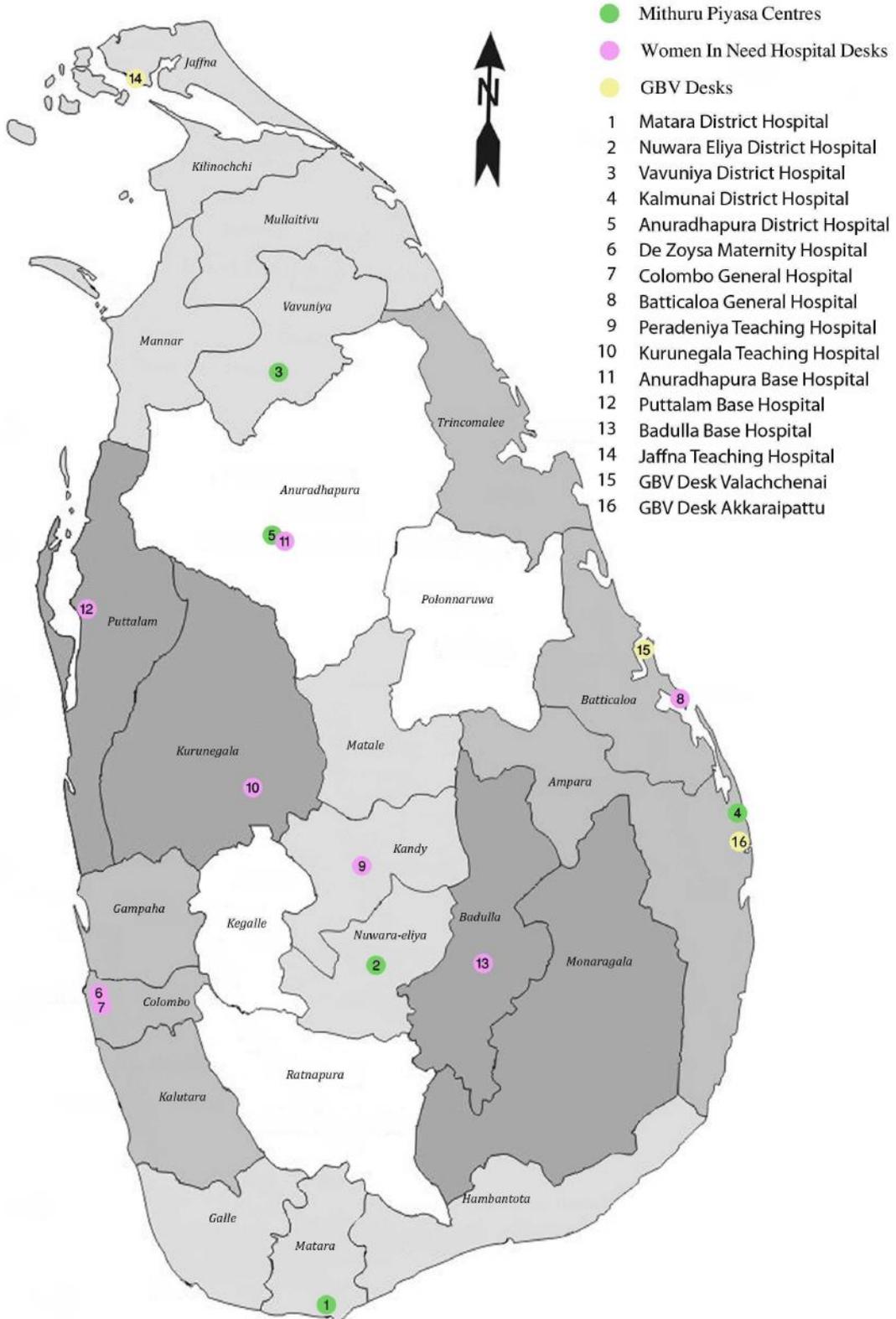
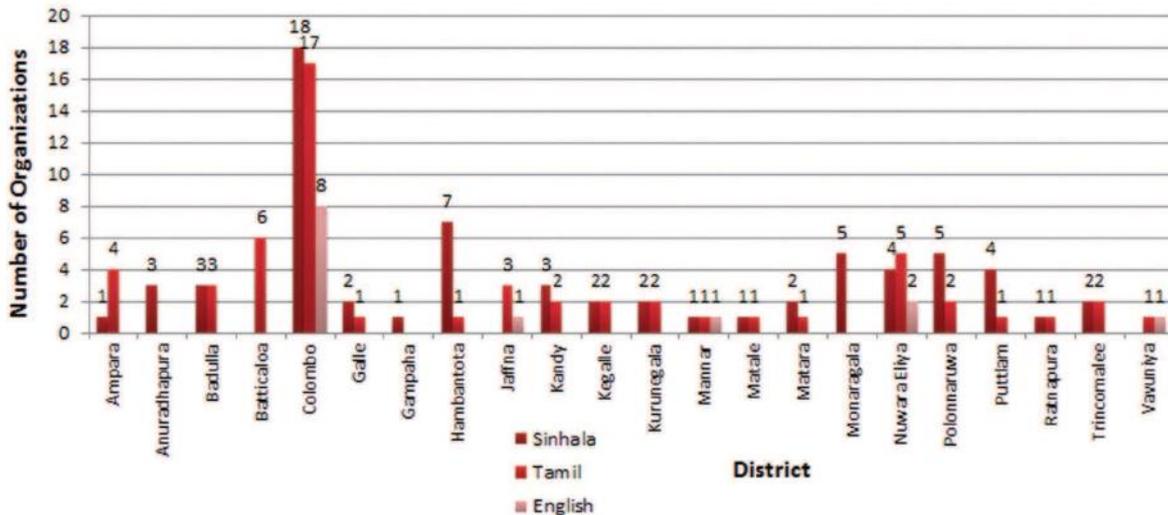


Fig 9. Language in which services are provided (Districts)



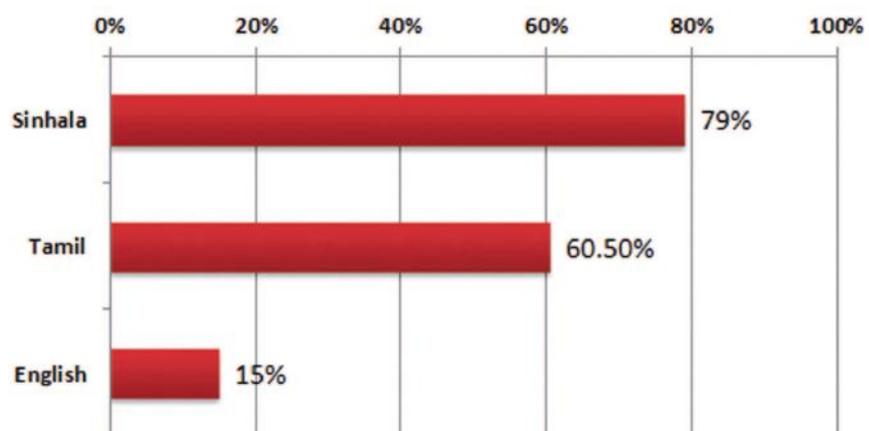
Polonnaruwa, the majority of organisations only provided services in one of the vernacular languages. Seventy-nine percent (79% or 68) of the 86 organisations stated that they provide services in Sinhala, and 60.5% (52) of the 86 organisations stated that they provide services in Tamil.

Anuradhapura, Gampaha, and Moneragala where there are small Muslim and Tamil communities whose women most likely will not be fluent in Sinhala¹⁵.

The organisations that indicated providing services in English (15%) are located in Colombo (8), Jaffna (1), Mannar (1), Nuwara Eliya (2), and Vavuniya (1). Organisations that stated that they provide services in both Sinhala and Tamil comprised 40.7% of all organisations surveyed, and organisations that stated that they provide services in all three languages comprised 8% (7) of all organisations surveyed. The survey identified at least one organisation that is capable of providing services in Tamil in districts with a significant Tamil population. However, services are available only in Sinhala in

15..According to the 2001 census, the population distribution in these districts are as follows: Anuradhapura - Sinhalese 90.7%, Sri Lankan Tamil 0.7%, Indian Tamil 0.1 %, Sri Lankan Moor 8.3%, Burgher 0.0% (179) , Malay 0.0% (279), Other 0.2%. Gampaha -Sinhalese 91%, Sri Lankan Tamil 3.2%, Indian Tamil 0.4 %, Sri Lankan Moor 3.8%, Burgher 0.5%, Malay 0.7%, Other 0.5%, Moneragala - Sinhalese 94.5%, Sri Lankan Tamil 1.4%, Indian Tamil 1.9%, Sri Lankan Moor 2.0%, Burgher 0.0% (127) , Malay 0.0% (124), Other 0.1%. In Batticaloa services are only available in Tamil.

Fig 10. Language in which services are provided



3. Refferals

The survey asked two questions about referrals; one on how victims survivors get referred to organisations and the other on whether organisations refer victim-survivors to Mediation Boards.

3.1. How victim-survivors of Domestic Violence are referred to organisations

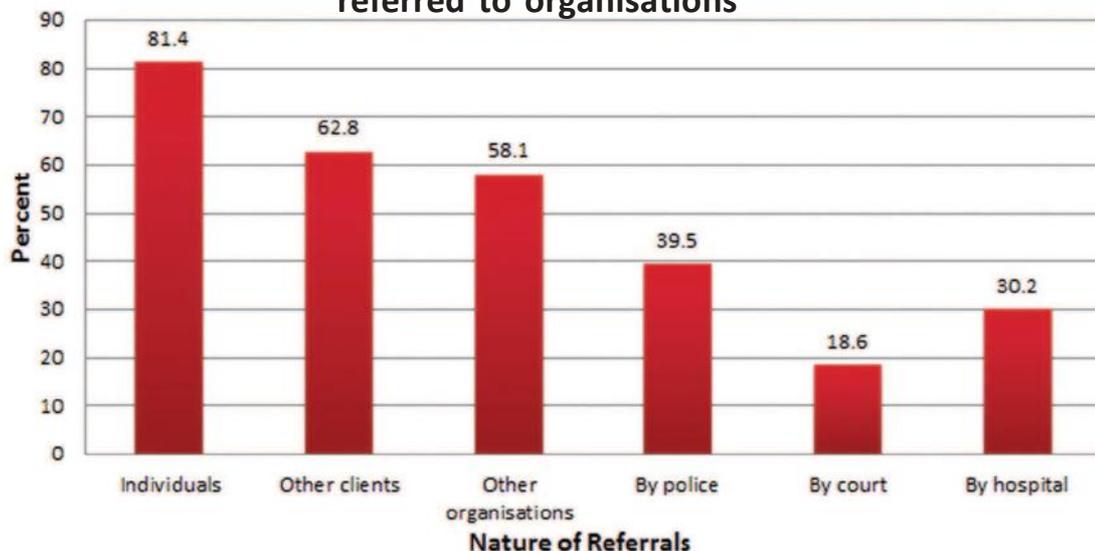
The survey findings indicate that organisations received victim-survivors through multiple modes of referrals. Victim-survivors were referred to organisations by individuals (81% - 70), by past clients (62% - 54), and by other organisations (58% - 50) respectively.

3.2. Referrals to Mediation Boards

On the question of referrals to Mediation Boards, 41% of organisations (36) surveyed stated that they refer victim-survivors to Mediation Boards. In terms of the Mediation Boards Act No: 72 of 1988, Mediation Boards are empowered to resolve, by a process of mediation, all disputes referred to them by disputing parties as well as others. According to the Act, mediation is defined as any 'lawful means to endeavour to

bring the disputants to an amicable settlement and to remove, with their consent and, wherever practicable, the real cause of grievance between them so as to prevent a recurrence of the dispute or offence'. Mediators tend to be well-respected members of the village community, and there is generally a perception that they are able to give a 'binding solution'. Yet they may lack understanding of the root causes of domestic violence and force a settlement which reinforces cultural attitudes towards domestic violence by either trivialising or dismissing such violence as common place and minor. Colombo District has the highest number of organisations referring victim-survivors to Mediation Boards (5), followed by Batticaloa, Hambantota and Polonnaruwa Districts (4 organisations each). The survey shows that Colombo, Batticaloa, and Hambantota have the highest concentration of organisations working on domestic violence at the district level. 23.8% of Colombo organisations referred victim-survivors to Mediation Boards while it is 28.5% for Batticaloa and Hambantota respectively. Organisations in Anuradhapura, Galle, Gampaha, Jaffna, and Mannar Districts that were part of the survey appear to have no practice of referring domestic violence cases for mediation.

Fig 11. How victim survivors of domestic violence get referred to organisations



4. Funding, Evaluation, Training and Networking

The survey asked several questions relating to funding, evaluation, training and networking in recognition of their importance to sustainability, quality, efficacy of services as well building solidarity across organisations.

4.1 Organisations that receive funding for domestic violence interventions

Financial resources are crucial to the provision and long-term sustainability of quality services. On the question of funding for domestic violence interventions, 53% of organisations reported being funded by donor organisations, and 37% reported that they were not donor-funded (See Fig 12). It appears that many organisations are compelled to address domestic violence-related complaints as incidental to their work and during the course of other work, with or without the availability of funding. It should also be noted that several organisations that have worked on domestic violence in the past no longer do so due to lack of funding (e.g. Rajarata Jana Prabodini). In other situations, the scope of some organizations' domestic violence interventions has been limited due to lack of funding. Organisations that have core funding may be able to work on domestic violence cases that arise during the course of their work.

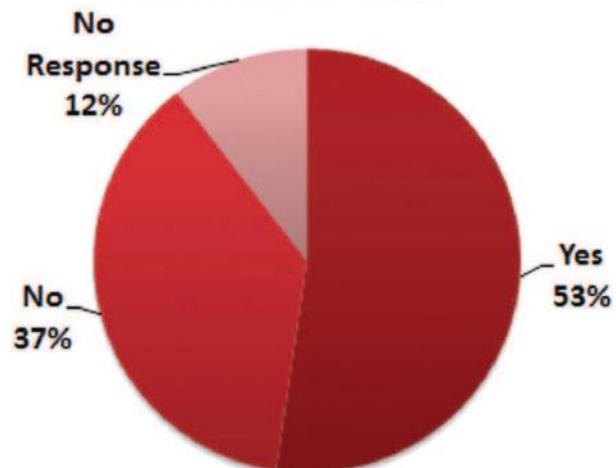
4.2 Evaluation of organisational work and services

A question on the evaluation of services was included in the survey with the understanding that evaluation has the potential to foster a climate of critical and constructive thinking that results in improved services. Evaluation is also critical from the point of view of accountability—to oneself as a worker, to the communities served, and most importantly to victim-survivors.

Following are some questions that might be addressed by the evaluation of domestic violence-intervention services:

- § Has the work of the past few years made a difference?
- § Do crisis intervention programmes have a long-term impact? Are more women living without violence in their lives?

Fig 12. Organisations that receive funding



- § Are families safer and stronger, and are communities more nurturing and attentive to the needs of women and girls?
- § Have all women benefited equally, regardless of religion, ethnicity, class, geographical location, etc?
- § Has the work produced any unintended negative consequences? ¹⁶

Forty-seven percent (47%) of organisations in this survey indicated that they had been

16. See Riger, Stephanie et al 2002 *Evaluating Services for Survivors of Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault*, London, Sage Publications, pp 43-53.

evaluated. Evaluations were conducted by donors, the Ministry of Social Services, or District Secretariats, as well as by independent third parties or by the organisation itself (See Fig 13).

It is, however, important to stress that evaluation is far from the only method of ensuring accountability. Evaluation, especially in the context of domestic violence service provision is a complex undertaking which poses many challenges, including with respect to participation, choice of methods, determining criteria for measuring effectiveness and success, and integrating learning.

4.3 Capacity building on gender-based violence

A question on the training programmes completed by organisations' staff was included in the survey with the understanding that the ways in which activists/organisations define and make meaning of violence within the home and the root causes of such violence, have implications for how they respond to protect and ensure justice for victim-survivors. In addition to imparting conceptual clarity about definitions

Fig 14. Training on gender based violence or domestic violence

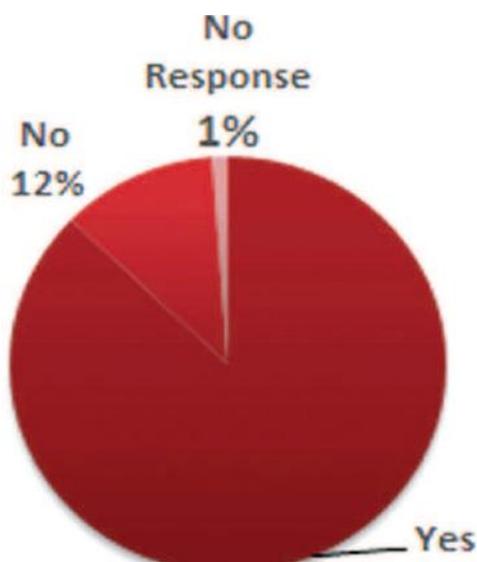
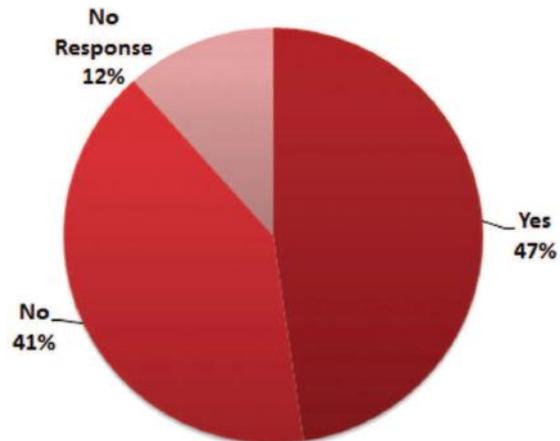


Fig 13. Evaluation of organisational work and services



of violence, ideally, capacity building programmes on VAW, GBV, and DV should also include some raising of awareness on the criminal and civil laws, as well as on the services available, so that victim-survivors can be advised on all options available to them.

Eighty-seven percent (75) of organisations stated that their staff had received some form of training, whether on gender issues, and /or on violence against women, and/or on gender-based violence, and/ or on domestic violence, and 36% indicated that their staff had received general training on gender-based violence. Nine percent (9%) of organisations specifically mentioned receiving training on gender-based violence, including domestic violence, and 8% of organisations specifically mentioned that they had received training on the Prevention of Domestic Violence Act of 2005 (See Fig 14).

Following is a list of organisations categorized by ICES that were reported as conducting training programmes:

INGOs and Donors: CARE, FORUT, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the Royal Norwegian Embassy, World University Service of Canada (WUSC), Women

Defining Peace (WDP), Oxfam Australia, Action Aid

Local NGOs: *Women and Media Collective, INFORM, Women’s Development Centre, Mel Medura, IMADR*

Networks: *Oxfam Great Britain “We Can Campaign”, Mothers and Daughters of Lanka, Consortium of Humanitarian Agencies (CHA)*

Faith-based Organisations: *Good Shepherd Sisters*

The training programmes mentioned ranged in duration from 3 days to a week, and covered topics such as ‘understanding violence against women’, ‘gender and equality’, ‘gender and violence’, and ‘understanding the Prevention of Domestic Violence Act’. This survey did not attempt to assess the quality of training programmes completed by respondents. However, it is necessary to assess the quality of such training programmes, particularly as a few organisations working to protect women from domestic violence stated that such violence may be justified in some circumstances.

4.4 Networking

Given the range of problems and needs of victim-survivors of domestic violence, from legal aid to livelihood needs and the welfare of children, the most effective approach to address domestic violence is through building coalitions and networks that facilitate cooperation and coordination among and within state and non-state agencies, organisations and institutions. Networks offer service providers opportunities to share information, strategies, and best practices in order to improve their services, as well as the prospects of greater solidarity.

The ICES survey identified the presence of 40 networks throughout the island. These networks were broadly categorized as district/ provincial

List II: District and Provincial Networks

District Networks

1. Anuradhapura District Committee
2. Batticaloa GBV Task Force
3. Batticaloa District Network
4. District Level Task Force, Colombo
5. District Psychological Services Consortium, Puttalam
6. District Secretariat, Puttalam
7. District Secretariat, Nuwara Eliya
8. Galle District Psychosocial Forum
9. Hambantota District Women’s Network
10. Hambantota Women’s Voice Network
11. Jaffna GBV Task Force
12. Polonnaruwa District Active Committee
13. Polonnaruwa GBV District Task Force
14. Trincomalee GBV Network

Provincial Networks

1. Southern Province NGO Network
2. Uva Network

networks, thematic /issue based networks, and donor or organisational networks. It should be noted that some of these networks also include government institutions and/or personnel such as the Divisional Secretary and officers of the Police Children and Women’s Bureau Desks, which should theoretically facilitate communication and coordination between service providers in the non-government sector and the government sector.

4.4.1 District/Provincial Networks

This category includes networks formed to support organisations working within a specific District and/or Province. District networks were identified in Colombo, Anuradhapura, Galle, Hambantota, Jaffna, Batticaloa, Polonnaruwa, and Trincomalee. Provincial networks were identified in the Southern and Uva Provinces. These networks appear to have a broad mandate and do not work solely on either gender-based violence or domestic violence, although these issues are tackled in the course of their work. Some of these networks may be coordinated by

the Divisional or District Secretariat, thereby facilitating coordination and cooperation between state and non-state actors.

4.4.2 Thematic or Issue-Based Networks

This category includes networks that address specific issues that include gender-based violence, alcohol and drug addiction, and women's issues. Many of these networks function in one or more districts. The networks that were identified as thematic or issue based networks are shown in Table XII.

4.4.3 Donor or Organisational Networks

The survey also identified networks coordinated by either donors or national level NGOs. These networks support organisations working formally or informally on women's rights issues, including gender-based violence and domestic violence, in all parts of the island. These networks are shown in Table XIII.

Table XII: Thematic or Issue-Based Networks	
Name of Network	District
We Women Against Violence Network (WWAV)	<i>Batticaloa, Ampara, Trincomalee, Galle, Matara, Hambantota, Monaragala</i>
Jaffna GBV Forum	<i>Jaffna</i>
Batticaloa GBV Task Force	<i>Batticaloa</i>
Forum Against GBV	<i>Colombo, Mannar</i>
Sri Lanka Women's NGO Forum	<i>Kurunegala, Kandy, Colombo, Monaragala, Badulla</i>
FORUT Gender and Alcohol Eradication Network: Colombo,	<i>Hambantota, Monaragala, Matale, Jaffna, Galle, Nuwara Eliya, Badulla, Kegalle, Kurunegala, Anuradhapura, Kandy</i>
Migrant Workers Network	<i>Kurunegala</i>
Advocacy for Women's Needs Network	<i>Batticaloa</i>
Koinonia	<i>Batticaloa</i>
New Arrow:	<i>Batticaloa, Kandy, Monaragala, Trincomalee</i>
Vikalpani	<i>Monaragala, Colombo</i>
Women's Coalition for Disaster Management	<i>Batticaloa</i>
Mothers and Daughters of Lanka:	<i>Colombo, Galle, Hambantota, Nuwara Eliya, Kurunegala, Trincomalee, Monaragala</i>

4.5 Activities undertaken by networks

The networks identified in the survey are involved in the following activities:

§ Providing support and training for NGO personnel, especially in relation to knowledge and skills;

§ Offering collaboration and support to address special gender-based violence or domestic violence cases;

§ Sensitising officials [e.g. the Police and Grama Sevaka Niladharis (GNs)];

§ Offering collaboration and support for international, national and district level campaigns and events such as International Women’s Day, 16 Days of Activism, UN Resolution 1325;

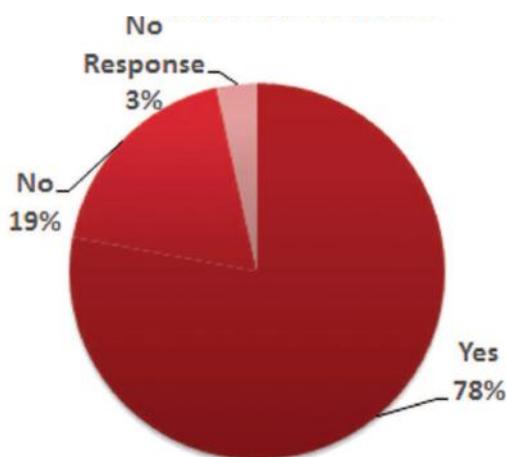
§ Raising awareness within villages and schools through small group formation¹⁷, workshops, street drama, leaflets, posters, essay competitions, etc.

4.6 Membership in a network

In response to the question of membership in a network, 78% of organisations stated that they belong to a prevention of gender-based violence or domestic violence network (See Fig 15) and 23% of the organisations stated that they belong to two (2) or more networks.

Table XIII: Donor or Organisational Networks	
Network	Districts
Women’s Development Centre	Kandy, Matale, Vavuniya, Ampara, Batticaloa, Galle, Anuradhapura
Women In Need	Badulla
Women and Media Collective	Puttalam
Sarvodaya	Puttalam
Oxfam Australia:	Batticaloa, Ampara, Hambantota, Galle, Ratnapura Anuradhapura, Kegalle, Matara
FORUT	Hambantota, Monaragala, Matale, Jaffna, Galle, Nuwara Eliya, Badulla, Kegalle, Kurunegala, Anuradhapura, Kandy
Oxfam GB:	Vavuniya, Batticaloa, Trincomalee, Ampara, Polonnaruwa, Anuradhapura, Puttalam, Nuwara Eliya, Kandy, Matale, Badulla, Monaragala, Hambantota
IMADR	Puttalam, Colombo

Fig 15. Membership in a network



4.7 Number of networks working in different districts

Table XIV shows the number of networks identified in each district. Batticaloa had the largest number of networks (10), followed by Colombo which had 8. Hambantota and Puttalam had 7 networks each. According to the responses received there are no networks in Gampaha, Kalutara, Kilinochchi, and Mullaitivu. The existence of so many networks within one district raises questions about possible duplication of work and efficient use of time and resources.

17. Many organisations indicated that they use the method of 'small group formation' to raise awareness on issues relating to GBV and DV. Based on the information provided by the organisations surveyed, small group formation refers to community-based organisations that are made up of a network of smaller units at village/grassroots level, that comprise 10-15 individuals, and are intended for the delivery of services, community mobilization and /or training, raising awareness, and empowerment.

Table XIV: District Networks	
District	No of Networks
Ampara	5
Anuradhapura	5
Badulla	6
Batticaloa	10
Colombo	8
Gampaha	0
Galle	4
Hambantota	7
Jaffna	2
Kalutara	0
Kandy	6
Kegalle	2
Kilinochchi	0
Kurunegala	4
Mannar	1
Matale	3
Matara	3
Monaragala	6
MUllaitivu	0
Nuwara Eliya	4
Polonnaruwa	4
Puttalam	7
Ratnapura	1
Trincomalee	4
Vavuniya	2

5. Documentation and Use of Media

The questions in the survey on documentation and use of media related to documentation of services provided and use of media both to give publicity to services provided by organisations' as well as general awareness raising on the issue of domestic violence.

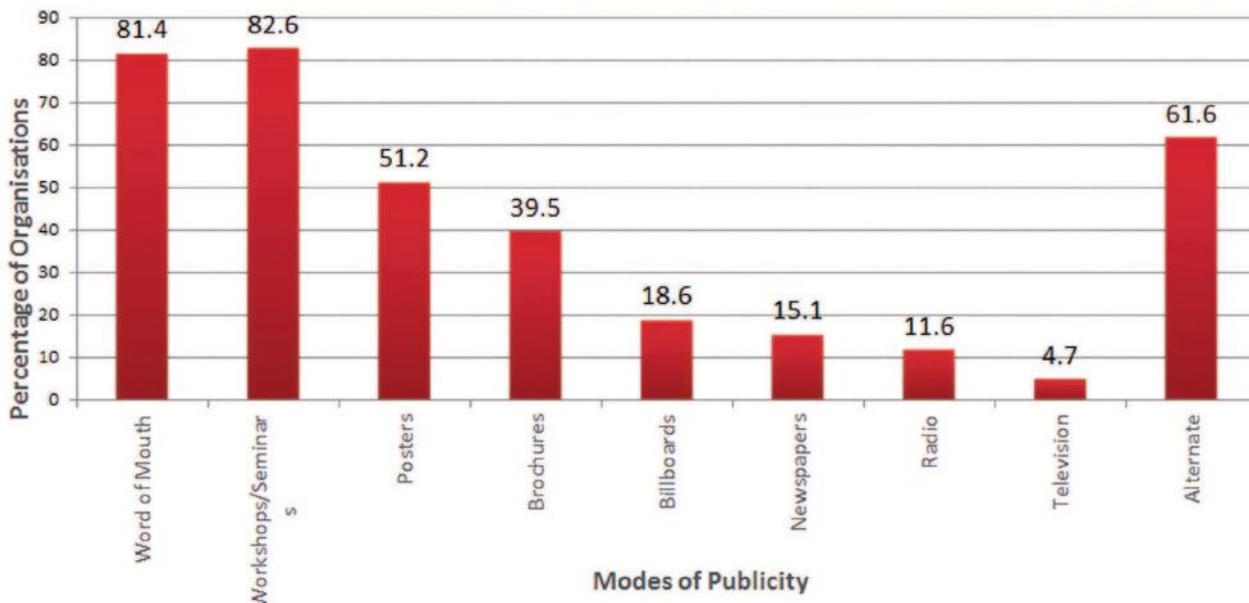
5.1. Publicity for domestic violence-related services

Many of the organisations surveyed employ multiple methods to generate publicity for their domestic violence-related services. These methods include word of mouth, workshops/seminars, posters, brochures, billboards, newspapers, radio, television, and other means. The most popular form of publicity for services remains traditional methods: 81% of organisations stated that they use word of mouth, and 82% stated that they use workshops for publicity purposes. Nearly 62% of organizations indicated that they use alternative media for publicity purposes such as cultural programmes, street theatre, leaflets, campaigns, group/one-to-one discussions, and competitions (See Fig 16).

5.2. Documentation of services provided

In recognition of the importance of keeping a detailed record of services provided to victim-survivors, a question pertaining to the documentation of services provided by organisations was included in the survey. Such documentation and record-keeping is vital for follow-up, evaluation (for example, to evaluate and improve services), and knowledge building and research (for example, to understand the nature of violence and to ascertain trends/patterns in the number of persons accessing services etc). Careful documentation can also

Fig 16. Publicity for domestic violence related services

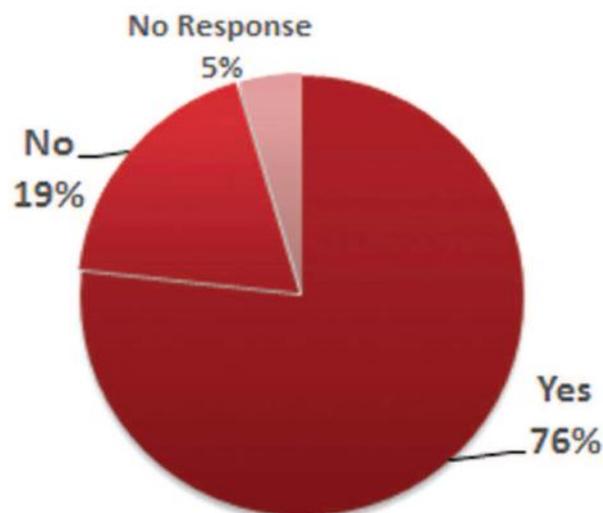


be used in two other ways: in strategic advocacy efforts to sensitise policy makers on the need for legal and other reforms, and in providing victim-survivors themselves with an ongoing record of resources and strategies explored, thus enhancing accountability.

Some form of documentation on victim-survivors supported and the services provided was maintained by 76.7% of organisations. (See Fig 17)

However, many organisations were unable to share information on the number of complaints because they did not have disaggregated data or did not maintain records at all. As mentioned above, only 35 organisations responded to the question on the number of victim-survivors served.

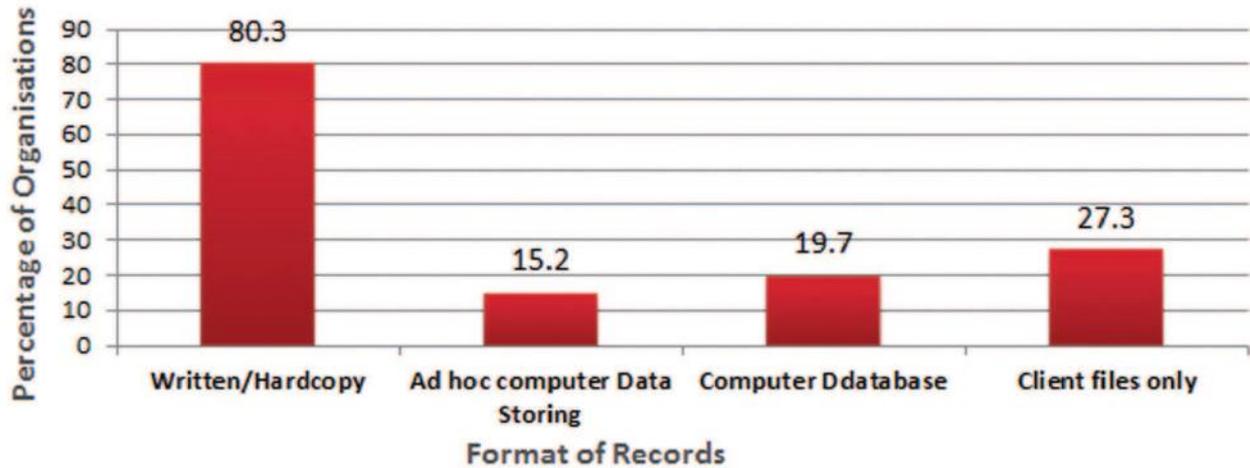
Fig 17. Documentation of services provided



5.3. Type of information collected

Of the 66 organisations that stated that they keep records, 81.8% indicated that they maintain records of case details; 66.7% stated that they document client information; and 42.4% (28) stated that they maintain statistical data.

Fig 18. Format of Records



5.4. Format of records

Of the 66 organisations that keep records, 80.3% maintained written records/hard copies; 27.3% kept client files; 15.2% resorted to ad-hoc computer data storage; and 19.7% used a computer database (See Fig 18).

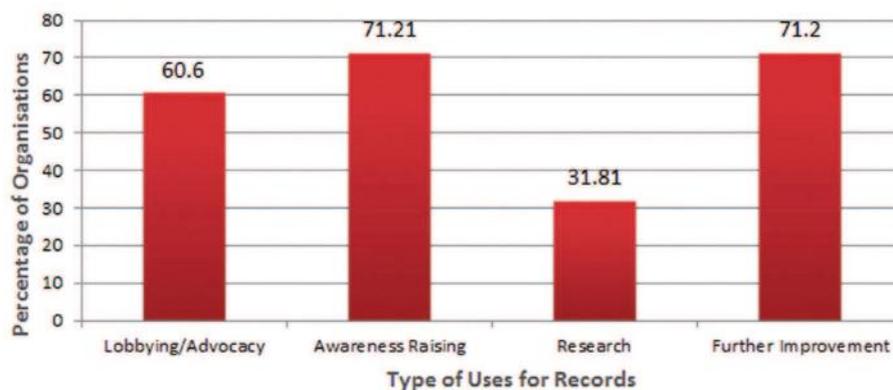
A negligible number of organisations used electronic methods for data storage, the majority using written and hard copies. However, written and hard copies are not conducive to either quick data recovery or analysis. Given the importance

of accurate and reliable data to understand the nature and impact of domestic violence, and for effective programme delivery, it is perhaps necessary to invest in institutional capacity building to ensure better documentation of services.

5.5. Use of records

Of the 66 organisations that maintained some form of documentation, records were used by 71.2% to raise awareness; by 71.2% to further improve their organisations’ work and services; by 60.6% for lobbying and advocacy work; and by 31.8% for research purposes (See Fig 19).

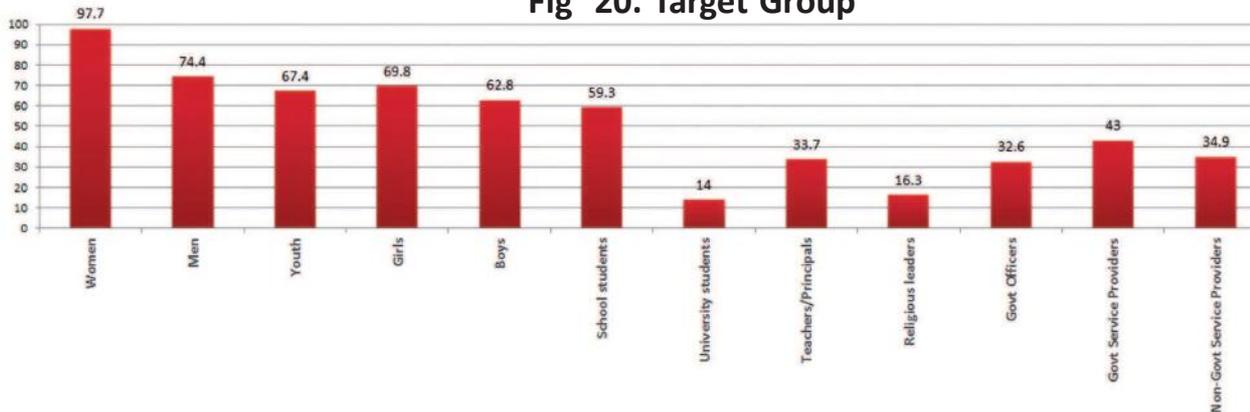
Fig 19. Use of Records



5.6. Awareness-raising initiatives by organisations

In the context of Sri Lanka where violence against women and domestic violence is often dismissed, trivialized, minimized, or rationalised, public education and awareness - raising assume critical importance. Nearly 98% of organisations are

Fig 20. Target Group



involved in awareness-raising activities. While most of these organisations do focus on women as a target group for awareness-raising on domestic violence and related intervention services, women are by no means the only target group. Organisations are also targeting other constituencies: for example, 74.4% work with men; 67.4% work with youth; 59.8% work with school children; and 32.6% with government officials (See Fig 20).

6. Organisational Perceptions

Studies on violence against women indicate that it is a complex phenomenon that takes multiple forms and is rooted in patriarchal power structures, social inequalities, cultural norms, attitudes, and the differing social roles of women and men. In order to prevent and respond to such violence it is necessary to formulate a multifaceted and comprehensive approach that intervenes at the individual, interpersonal, and structural levels. The manner in which organisations understand the phenomenon of domestic violence has implications for how they respond to protect victim-survivors. This section provides findings in relation to organisational perceptions about domestic violence as well challenges identified in responding to such violence.

6.1. Are more women victims of domestic violence?

On the question of whether more women or men are victims of domestic violence, 96% stated that more women are victims of domestic violence, thus acknowledging the gendered dimensions of domestic violence.

6.2. Has there been an increase in the number of incidents of domestic violence in the past 10 years?

On the question of whether there has been an increase in incidents of domestic violence in the past 10 years, 89% of organisations responded in the affirmative while 5% said 'No', and 6% did not respond. The survey also revealed possible reasons behind this increase. Responses to this question ranged from militarization to poverty. These responses were categorized by the ICES research team under social, sexual and behavioural, and economic factors.

Social factors: growing militarization and acceptance of violence in society due to the prolonged conflict; cultural issues linked to migration; alcohol and drug abuse; and patriarchal structures and practices.

Sexual and behavioural factors: extra marital affairs; lack of knowledge of sexual relationships; and mistrust and misunderstandings.

Economic factors: poverty; migration; dependence, especially on the part of women; and women’s lack of access to employment.

6.3. Can domestic violence be justified?

Domestic violence is often justified in Sri Lanka on many grounds—as the wife’s fault; as the consequence of a wife’s ‘big mouth’ (i.e. she talks back to her husband); as the consequence of a wife not looking after her husband well enough; or as the husband’s entitlement.

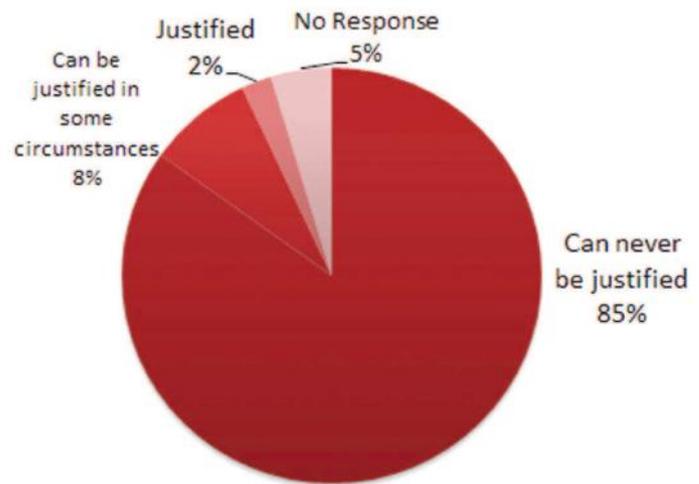
To the question of whether domestic violence can be justified, 85% of surveyed organisations stated that domestic violence can never be justified, while 8% believed that it could be justified under some circumstances where there is ignorance about ‘duties’ and ‘living together peacefully’. Two organisations believed that domestic violence can be justified without any qualification, and four organisations did not respond (See Fig 21). The survey elicited the following responses from organisations that believed that domestic violence was justified under certain circumstance:

“The conflict might occur over a legitimate cause and this could be legitimate in the minds of either party”.

“Most of the time domestic violence occurs between husband and wife due to a reasonable cause”.

“Women sometimes face violence because of their own actions. We must look at whether duties and responsibilities are met. More women

Fig 21. Can domestic violence be justified?



need to be made aware of living peacefully, working with husbands. Both men and women must be made aware of their rights and responsibilities”.

6.4 Is domestic violence accepted or condoned by religions in Sri Lanka?

Thirty percent (30%) of organisations stated that domestic violence is accepted by religions in Sri Lanka, while 61% stated that it is not accepted and 9% did not respond. Many respondents who stated that it is accepted by religions, however, qualified their response to say that it was the patriarchal interpretation and practice of religions, rather than religion itself, that condoned domestic violence.

6.5 Is domestic violence socially accepted or condoned?

To the question of whether domestic violence is socially accepted or condoned, 38% of organisations stated that it is socially accepted, while 54% disagreed and stated that it is not socially accepted in Sri Lanka (No response-8%). Given the assumption behind this question—

that socio-cultural norms in Sri Lanka generally support violence—the non-recognition of this reality by many service delivery organisations may result in making their interventions less effective.

6.6 Why do you think domestic violence occurs?

The survey received varied and multiple responses to the question on the possible causes of domestic violence. Answers ranged from poverty to suspicion, unequal power relations, and drug and alcohol abuse. These responses were categorized by the ICES research team as behavioural and psychological; economic; and social and cultural reasons including patriarchy and unequal power relations.

Responding to this question, 81.3% of organisations cited behavioural and psychological reasons mostly relating to lack of mutual understanding, suspicion, drug and alcohol abuse, and sexual issues. Forty-three percent of organisations cited economic issues, and 52.3% cited social and cultural issues as the underlying causes of domestic violence. A further 32.5% of organisational responses

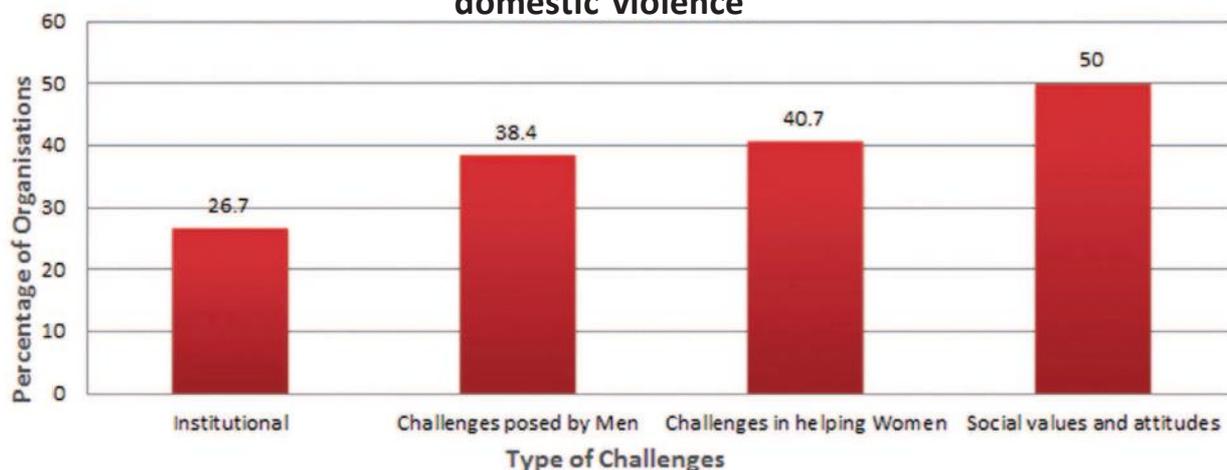
specifically mentioned unequal power relations and patriarchal values and practices as reasons for domestic violence within a marriage. These responses indicate that most organisations attributed the root cause of domestic violence to behavioural and psychological factors. Only 32.5% of organisations referred to unequal power relations and patriarchy, which is the feminist explanation of domestic violence.

6.7 Challenges in addressing the issue of domestic violence

Varied responses were offered to the question of challenges faced by organisations in responding to domestic violence. These responses were categorized by the ICES research team in the following manner: institutional challenges; challenges posed by men (includes husbands); resistance on the part of women who experience domestic violence; and social attitudes that prevent effective responses (See Fig 22).

Institutional challenges: 26.7% of organisations cited lack of funding and institutional capacity as challenges to DV work. Organizations cited the inability to provide services in particular

Fig 22. Most important challenges in addressing the issue of domestic violence



languages due to lack of staff; funding constraints; and delays and difficulties in providing transportation, either to the victim-survivor or to employees who reach out to victim-survivors. Lack of support from police and government officials was also cited as an institutional challenge, particularly in relation to the enforcement of laws.

Challenges posed by men: 38.4% of organisations stated that husbands are difficult to work with due to their inflexibility in acknowledging wrongdoing, their refusal to accept the severity of the problem, and their lack of interest in resolving the issue. Organisations also stated that husbands would threaten the organisation and employees, and, in some instances, resort to further abuse of their wives if they sought assistance.

Resistance on the part of women: 40.7% of organisations cited women's own attitudes and perceptions as a challenge—a challenge that is linked to women's acceptance of gendered stereotypes and roles. Responses indicated that women did not want to speak about violence due to fear and shame; uncertainty over what might happen to their children; or economic dependence. Organisations also mentioned that when some women do become more comfortable in small groups with sharing intimate details of violence endured at the hands of husbands/male partners, other women do not necessarily respect the privacy of victim-survivors and have a tendency to gossip about them in the village. Many women feel discouraged from sharing their experiences as a result, and this also affects the faith women place in the organisation. Organisations also stated that a further barrier to addressing the issue is constituted by women's perceptions of

what a man should be, because although the beatings are abhorrent to her, she also wants a 'manly man'.

Social attitudes: 50% of organisations stated that societal beliefs are a challenge to providing domestic violence-related services. Organisations cited as examples social beliefs about the importance of 'keeping what happens within the four walls of the home within those walls', as well as beliefs about the sanctity of marriage. Communities, families, and neighbours, therefore, discourage women from seeking help, and especially from talking to "NGOs". Women who speak out and women's rights activists, in particular, are labelled as "feminist", a label that carries negative connotations of western values that are harmful to the Sri Lankan way of life. Below are examples of responses offered by surveyed organisations on the question of societal perceptions of organisations and individuals that work in this field.

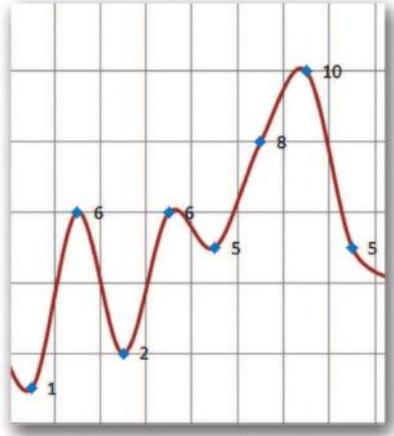
"NGOs have nothing else to do with their money"

"People do not care or bother about what we do, just because we are non government"

"Officers who are in the higher positions of government service take this as a joke and neglect"

"Any woman who engages in this field is labelled as a "feminist" which society deems wrong"

It is significant that most organisations cited societal attitudes and resistance on the part of women as challenges. These findings point to the need for more work that addresses these attitudes.



Conclusion

Chulani Kodikara

This mapping reveals the large number of organisations currently responding to domestic violence in Sri Lanka, from women’s rights organisations to community development and empowerment organisations, psychosocial support groups, and community health organisations. State sector involvement was mostly identified in terms of the provision of legal advice/legal aid through the Legal Aid Commission centres as well as the Police Children and Women’s Bureau Desks. Only 20 organisations were found to be working on this issue as part of a specific mandate to respond to violence against women or gender-based violence. This finding has implications for the quality and gender sensitivity of service provision, and those implications need to be further explored. Taking into account the number of complaints handled by organisations in the survey, many domestic violence interventions in fact appear to be ad hoc—in short, put together to meet the urgent needs of victim-survivors, and not part of a larger programme. Only approximately 25 organisations are currently handling more than 100 cases per year.

Perhaps the first of its kind in Sri Lanka, this mapping attempted to determine the number of domestic violence complaints made by women in a particular year (in this case 2009). It found that approximately 12,000 complaints were recorded by 35 organisations in the survey. However, this number is bound to be much higher, as many organisations (including national based organisations with a district presence) were unable to provide statistics on number of complaints received in 2009. It is nevertheless, hoped that these statistics can function as a baseline for future studies on domestic violence complaints in Sri Lanka. In the same year, the PCWBDS recorded 94,094 family disputes. Thus, the number of cases going to the police surpasses by far the number of complaints to organisations. The reason for this could be attributed to the fact that, in addition to district level Desks, there are now over 200 Women and Children Desks established in police divisions

around the country, which are accessed by many women. This finding points to the need to strengthen police responses to domestic violence, while also supporting and strengthening community-based responses.

While this mapping identified the existence of different kinds of domestic violence intervention services around Sri Lanka, particular attention was paid to counselling, legal advice and legal aid, shelters, and health sector interventions. However, the survey did not attempt to assess the nature, quality, and ideological underpinnings of these services. We are, therefore, unable to say how many of the organisations in the survey approach their work from a feminist perspective.

Ethnicity, religion, and class are also important factors that must be taken into account in service delivery. Women of minority communities will have differing expectations from service providers. While the survey looked at the language competency of different organisations, and found at least one organisation working in Tamil in the North and East where there are significant Tamil speaking populations, it is necessary to acknowledge that the question is not merely that of language competency. Organisations also need to be ‘culturally competent’ to respond to the needs of women from minority communities. This aspect of service provision deserves further study. For instance, the availability of services in Tamil does not mean that Muslim women will access these services. Anecdotal evidence indicates that Muslim women approach the Quazi Courts or their local mosque to make complaints relating to domestic violence, even though both these spaces are dominated by men and are likely to be extremely insensitive and unsympathetic to such complaints. There is a need for alternative spaces where Muslim women can break the silence surrounding domestic violence. Furthermore, it is also important to study whether pockets of Tamil and Muslim communities in the south have access

to services that are sensitive to differences of language and culture.

Most of the organisations in this survey are involved in providing more than one kind of service. This multiplicity of services provided reflects the multiple needs of domestic violence victim-survivors. In terms of direct service provision, a majority of organisations are involved in providing legal advice, followed by befriending, counselling, legal aid, and shelters. However, only 9 organisations reported employing a counsellor. The state sector contribution to legal advice and legal aid is considerable, given the large number of branch offices of the Legal Aid Commission located across the country. Further study is required on state sector involvement in other areas of service provision.

Six years after the enactment of the PDVA, the findings of this mapping indicate that the PDVA is being increasingly used by organisations, as well as the PCWBDs and the Legal Aid Commission. The mapping produced a significant finding, chiefly that the largest number of cases filed under the Domestic Violence Act is by the Police and the Legal Aid Commission.

There is a need to continue to raise awareness on the provisions of the PDVA. Only 8% of organisations (7) mentioned receiving training on the PDVA, and many organisations appear confused about their role in supporting women to file cases under the Act. It should also be noted that while the number of cases being filed under the PDVA is increasing, this number remains a fraction of the total number of complaints made.

Most of the intervention services currently provided by organisations—whether providing counselling and shelters, or filing cases under the PDVA—can be conceptualised as services aimed at ‘empowering’ and ‘protecting’ women.

The survey did not identify any initiatives which seek to ensure justice for women and accountability in the case of perpetrators.

The organisations in the survey are not evenly distributed at the district level. Only a few organisations claim to provide district-wide services; most service providers work at the divisional secretariat /grama niladari level. Further study is required on the merits of working at the district level and at the community level respectively. The survey did not identify any organisations providing services in the districts of Killinochchi and Mullaitivu. Therefore, it is necessary to support the establishment of services in these two districts. Kalutara Ratnapura and Polonnaruwa are three districts in the south where service provision appears particularly weak and needs to be strengthened.

This mapping asked questions about funding, evaluation, training, documentation, and networking in view of their importance to the long-term sustainability of services, as well as to efficient and effective service delivery. To do justice to their significance to domestic violence intervention services, however, each of these issues deserves a separate cluster of questions and needs to be followed up with further study.

On the issue of organisational perceptions of domestic violence, a majority of organisations (81.3%) attributed such violence to psychological and behavioural factors, while only 32.5% referred to unequal gender power relations. These responses raise questions about the extent to which organisations address the root causes of domestic violence. In response to the question on challenges to their domestic violence interventions, a majority of organisations cited a number of social attitudes including those that privilege marriage over the bodily integrity and security of women, treat violence as a private matter, and negative views on NGOs. These findings indicate the need for more work that addresses social attitudes.

This survey raises a number of issues of theory and practice that have direct implications for women's lives, which we hope to explore in the future. A few issues and debates around the quality and ideological underpinnings of service provision that have received attention within feminist scholarship which should inform any qualitative study of service provision is highlighted below:

Identity

One of the defining characteristics of the battered women's movement in its early stages in the UK and the USA was that it was driven by women who had themselves experienced domestic violence. This has not always been the case after the expansion of this mobilizing into a global movement. As the funding for gender equality and women's rights work has become accessible to organisations worldwide, services for battered women are now being provided by a range of organisations that include religious organisations, charities, state institutions, social service and welfare organisations, and community-based and professional women's organisations. These organisations have tended to 'deliver' services to victim-survivors whom they treat as 'clients' or mere recipients of services. Thus a dramatic change has taken place in the identity of organisations providing services to victim-survivors of domestic violence.

Ideology

While feminist analysis and activism informed the early emergence of services for victims of domestic violence, the expansion of services across the world has been followed by a de-linking of service provision from feminist analysis. Recent feminist scholarship reveals an intense debate over these two issues: the de-linking of DV service provision from feminist principles, and the professionalisation of services for victim-survivors. The delivery of services to individual clients has also raised questions about the fate of the broader social

change agenda that was an intrinsic part of the battered women's movement in the early stages.

Intersectionality

Studies also show that domestic violence intersects with other forms of being disadvantaged, particularly related to class and ethnicity, to produce differing experiences of power and powerlessness between and among diverse groups of women. This awareness highlights the need to understand such dynamics and respond appropriately.

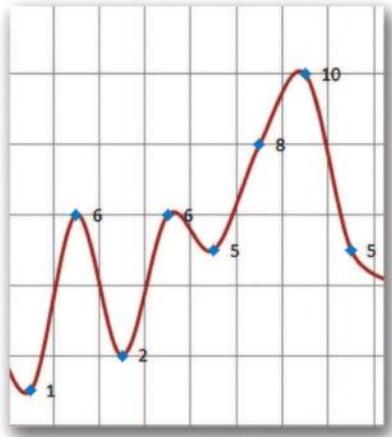
The issue of diversity and cultural competency

Domestic violence service delivery has had to take into account the importance of recognizing diversity among women and being sensitive to difference, particularly in multi-ethnic and multi-religious contexts. Battered women from different backgrounds need different kinds of interventions, including services that are sensitive to cultural and linguistic differences. It may be necessary, for example, to consider when delivering services to shelters and refuges, that women from certain faith communities will require special food and living arrangements. The task of ensuring sensitivity to and respect for difference in the delivery of services may mean including women of different ethnicities/religions in the organisational structure of service-delivery organisations.

Funding

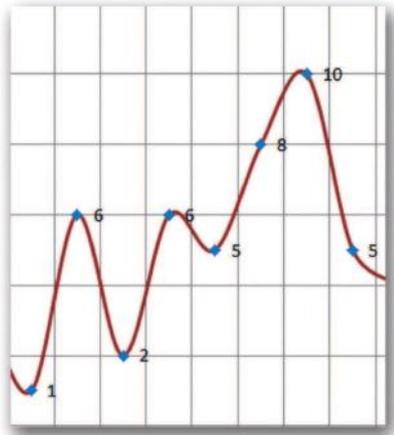
Funding for domestic violence services has been a critical issue for the movement from its inception. Women's organisations initially funded their efforts through jumble and garage sales, community donations, and voluntary labour—methods that ensured their autonomy. The internationalization of the issue has resulted in funding being available, although not uniformly or consistently, throughout the world. Issue-based funding generally goes through cycles, depending on international and local

donor agendas and priorities. One of the goals of the movement has been to encourage state recognition of the issue and state funding for services; state funding for services is now available in some countries. However, feminist-based service-providing organizations have been wary of external funding because of the threat of co-optation.



Annexures

- § Annex I: The Sample
- § Annex II: Distribution of organisations in Divisional Secretariat Divisions (based on the information provided)
- § Annex III: Names of networks and district distribution (based on the information provided)
- § Annex IV : Data Collection Instrument (English)



Annex I

The Sample

(KEY: **B**-Befriending, **C**-Counselling, **L**-Legal Aid & Advice, **LA**-Legal Advice Only, **S**-Shelter, **R**-Referrals)

#	Name of Organisation	Address	Services	Presence in District	Contact Number	Contact Person	Email Address
1	Academy of Community Health Promotion (Gte) Ltd.	19, "Samanthi", 03rd Lane, Rawathawatte Rd, Moratuwa.	C/R	Colombo Ampara Anuradhapura Kandy Kegalle Matale Hambantota Kalutara Moneragala	0714167287/ 2655027	Dr. Kamal Jayasekara	kamalnamindra@gmail.com
2	Affected Womens Forum (AWF)	RKM Road, Akkaraipattu	B/C/R	Ampara	0672278237/ 0637429005	Sumanthi/ Vanie	awfsrilanka@yahoo.com
3	Akkaraipattu Women's Forum (AWF)	2/3, Common Street, Akkaraipattu	LA/R	Ampara	673690776/ 775020257	S.M.F. Fahira	awa.ngosl@gmail.com
4	Ambalanthota Ruhunu Community Development Foundation	Thusitha' Ranaviru Mawatha, Lunama, Ambalanthota	R	Hambantota	771183774/ 0776251590	Sandya Kumari	ruhunupraja@yahoo.com
5	Ape Shakthi Kantha Sangamaya	392, Wevatenna, Polonnaruwa	B/C/R	Polonnaruwa	779681341	Yasawathie	
6	Arunodaya Rural Development Federation	Arunodaya Maha Sangamaya, Medirigiriya	R	Polonnaruwa	272248486/ 027- 2248687	Biso Menike	
7	Befriend Organisation	Thorana Junction, Wellawaya Road, 14 Milestone, Kumbukkana, Monaragala	B/C/LA/R	Monaragala	557910643/ 724640646/ 777465481	Nirosh Priyanka Attanayake Priyanka Kumara Ratnayake	
8	CARE Batticaloa	221, Bar Road, Batticaloa	LA/R	Batticaloa Killinochchi Vavuniya Polonnaruwa Moneragala Jaffna Hambantota Nuwara Eliya	652226128/ 0773444128	Mr. Thangavel – Project Director	
9	Centre for Society and Religion	281, Deans Road, Colombo 10	B/C/L/R	Colombo Puttalam	0112695425/ 2688690	Mr. Tudor Nonis, Kanthi Shirani, Aravinda	centre@csr.ac.lk
10	Children Care and Women's Foundation/ Hanguranketha Women's Forum	Dimbulkumbura Road, Rikililagaskada	B/C/L/R/S	Nuwara Eliya	812365288	Anula Dissanayake/ Shriyani Ranasinghe	
11	Community Concern Society	15/4 Aponso Avenue, Dehiwela	C/L/R/S	Colombo	0112721812/ 2721820	Mrs. Roshan Wijemanne	ccs1@sltnet.lk
12	Community Development Foundation (CDF)	8A/B3, Warkathota Road, Ratnapura	R	Ratnapura Kegalle Badulla Galle	773526006	Ravi	cdfl@yahoo.com
13	Community Encouragement Foundation (Praja Diriya Padanama)	Colombo Road, Nagawilluwa, Paalaviya, Puttalam	L/R	Puttalam	325678931/ 723368179	Indrani Kusumalatha Neetha Wanigasuriya Chamari Imali	
14	Community Resource Protection Centre	Beheth Gabada Road, Kachcheri Junction, Monaragala	B/C/LA/R/S	Monaragala	552277217	Shanthi	
15	Community Strength Development Organisation (Praja Shakthi Sanvardana Ayathanaya)	194/6, Pathum Uyana, Pamburana, Matara	B/C/LA/R	Matara	412224800	Wathsala	wathsala@indecos.org/ info@indecos.org
16	Devasarana Development Centre	Yakalla, Ibbagamuwa	R	Kurunegala	372259852	Ms. Prema Adhikari	
17	Development Communication Foundation (DCF)	124/8, New Hassen Building, Warakapola	B	Kegalle	0713264592/ 0352268123	Lakmali, D.A.R.M. Dissanayake, K.I.D.Y.P. Siriwardene	
18	Diri Piyasa	204, Havelock Road, Colombo 6	C/L/R	Colombo Galle	112581280	Shanika Weeratunga	Diripiyasa6@sltnet.lk
19	Diriyata Saviyak Women's Organisation	33, Wewelwela Road, Bataganvila, Galle	B/C/R	Galle	912243593/ 771565899	Ms. Anula Deegalage	
20	Eastern Self Reliance Community Awakening Organisation (ESCO)	ESCO No-235 Bar Road, Batticaloa.	B/C/L/R/S	Batticaloa Trincomalee	0652224728 0773676170	Ruthdra Devi Spirithayon - Director	escoo@sltnet.lk
21	Eastern United Women's Organisation (EUWO)	166/2, Trincomalee Street, Bo Tree Junction, Kantale	B/C/LA/R	Trincomalee	728250040/ 262234559	Podi Menike/ Hemalatha	

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22	Eravur Social Development Foundation (ESDF)	Kalaimagal Road, Arumugaththankudiyiruppu, Eravur.	B/L/R	Batticaloa	0771848425/ 0779696165/065 3653268	Benazir Banu/ Pragash	
23	Family Planning Association	37/27, Bullers Lane, Colombo – 07.	C/R	Colombo Ampara Batticaloa Galle Vavuniya	0112555455/ 2588488	Dr. Sumithra Tissera, Dr. Achini Jayatileke, Ms. Thushara Agus (ED)	fpa@fpasrilanka.org
24	FORUT	98/4, Havelock Road, Colombo 5	B/C/LA/R	Colombo Jaffna Matale Moneragala Hambantota	0115339511/ 2581226/ 2587252	Samitha	samitha@forut.lk
25	Foundation of Rural Empowerment Digamadulla (FRED)	Karangawa wawa Asala, Karangawa, Ampara	R	Ampara	653635726/ 0712866519	Niluka/ Shanthini	
26	Gemi Sarana Centre (Gemi Sarana Kendraya)	Kahagalla, Thuntota	B/C/L/R/S	Kegalle Gampaha Kurunegala Matale Nuwara Eliya	0355679713/ 0724090002	A. P. Athukorala	
27	Hambantota Ruhunu Development Foundation (HRDF)	Sri Gnanawimala Ashokaramaya, Pahe Kanuwa, Keliyapura, Gonnoruwa	B/R	Hambantota	0475-678659/ 0713377428	Ashoka Nandini/ Sandaranga	
28	Hanguranketha Rural Support Programme (HRSP)	Adhikaram Road, Hanguranketha	B/L/R/S	Nuwara Eliya	0779690467/081- 2369928/081- 2369857	Sheela	
29	Hill Country Women's Forum	327, Peradeniya Road, Kandy	R/LA	Kandy	0774110723/081- 2494305	Siriyawathie Peiris	
30	Home for Human Rights	14, Pentrieve Gardens, Colombo 3	C/L/R	Colombo Ampara Batticaloa Jaffna Mannar Nuwara Eliya Vavuniya	0112577962/ 0773994540	Ms. Sherine Xavier Virgenee and Ranitha	hhrcolombo@gmail.com
31	Human Rights Community Education Center (HRCEC)	3/18, Wadichchale Road, Polonnaruwa	B/LA/R	Polonnaruwa	0777-913378/ 027-3276756	Mr. Rupatissa	hrcecp@gmail.com
32	International Movement against all Forms of Discrimination and Racism (IMADR)	139 A, Ananda Rajakaruna Mawatha, Colombo 8	LA/R	Colombo	074617711/ 0773874878	Ms. Nimalka Fernando	imadr@slt.lk imadrn@slt.net.lk
33	Kantha Shakthi	23, Swarna Place, Nawala	B/R	Colombo Ratnapura Matale Hambantota	112805144	Ms. Ruwani Renuka Project Coordinator	
34	Koralapattu North Development Union (KPNDU)	Trinco Road, Vaharai	LA/R/S	Batticaloa	653646780	Sutharsan	
35	Lanka Humanitarian & Development Foundation/ Savi Jana Padanama	First Floor, Piyumi Building, Maravila	B/R	Puttalam Colombo	0322254301/ 0723793626	Aruna Shanthi, Preethi De Almeida	
36	Lanka Youth Organisations Network (LYON)	755/2 Pannipitiya Road, Battaramulla	R	Colombo Kalutara Gampaha Ratnapura Kegalle Nuwara Eliya Matale Galle Matale Hambantota Anuradhapura Polonnaruwa Kurunegala	0112887667 0718068587	Aruna Pradeep Kumara	lyonsrilanka@slt.net.lk
37	Magampura Janatha Handa Padanama (MJH)	Nelumvila Asala, New Town, Weerawila	L/R	Hambantota	0779781431/ 0779934236	W.A.I.Prasad/ W.A. Radhika Wilasani	windikaprasad2@gmail.com
38	Mannar Women Development Foundation (MWDF)	Eluthoor Junction, Tharavankottai Road, Mannar	B/C/L/R	Mannar	023 3233746	K. Mahaluxmy	
39	Mihikatha Environmental Organisation	60, Malignawatta, Mahaveva	B/C/LA	Puttalam	032-22-53928/ 0776485114	Ms. J. Gallage, Mr. Rohana Maddumarala	
40	Muslim Women's Research and Action Forum (MWRAF)	73/19E, Kirulapone Avenue, Colombo 5	B/C/L/R	Colombo	0114405902 0777579984/ 0773063516	Anberiya Haniffa, Shafana Begum	mwraf@slt.net.lk
41	National Committee on Women	175 A, Nawala Road, Nugegoda	B/LA/R	Colombo	0714449486 2827949 / 2827002	Dr. Neela Gunsekera/ Mr. Ariyaratne	neelagunasekara@gmail.com

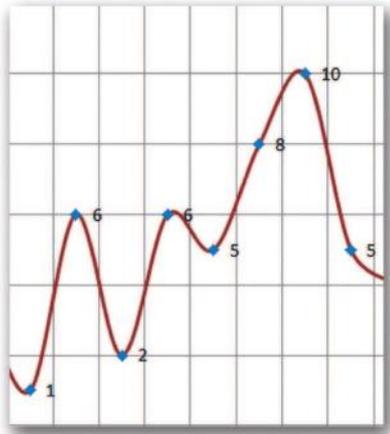
(KEY: **B**-Befriending, **C**-Counselling, **L**-Legal Aid & Advice, **LA**-Legal Advice Only, **S**-Shelter, **R**-Referrals)

42	Norwegian Refugee Council	19/5, Horton Place, Colombo 7	L/R	Colombo Ampara Batticaloa Puttalam Trincomalee	0112679210/ 0773733537	Nazliya Cader	nazliya@nrc.lk
43	Nusrath Muslim Women's Development Foundation	74/1, Panguwatta, Passara	B/C/L/R	Badulla	0724655657/ 0772854005	Mrs. S. Rahumath Khan	
44	Penne Vimochana Gnanodayam	14, Upper Dumburugiriya Road, Hatton, 22000	B/LA/R	Nuwara Eliya	512223068/ 814470392	Sri Devi or Nirmala Annathai Abeysekera	pwght@slnet.lk plwomen@slnet.lk
45	People's Welfare Association	Bharathy Lane, Main Street, Kiran, Batticaloa.	R	Batticaloa	653651153	Vathana	
46	Rajarata Gemi Shakthi Nirmana Kavaya (RGNK)	06, Thammannawa, Hurigaswewa	LA/R	Anuradhapura Kurunegala	0253 777 906/ 0779941116	Damayanthi/ D. M. Herath	
47	Rajarata Participatory Development Foundation (Rajarata Sahabagithwa Samaja Sanwardana Padanama)	Mannar Road, Medawachchiya	C/R	Anuradhapura	025-2245755/ 0718586493	D. Wimalthunga	
48	Rajarata Womens Foundation	410, Oluvaranda, Kekirawa	C/R/S	Anuradhapura	0252264577 0252264982	Sheela Ratnayake, Sujeetha Fernando, Kusumalatha Rajapakse, Nilmini Wijitha	
49	Refugee Rehabilitation Organisation	106, 4th Cross Street, Jaffna	L/R	Jaffna	021-222-2416	Prof. P. Sivanathan	
50	Ruhunu Rural Women's Organisation	5, Walasmulla Road, Budhdhiyagama, Weeraketiya	B/R	Hambantota	475677661/ 779035825/ 0472246347 (F)	Daya Dadallage	
51	Rural Development Foundation (RDF)	Colombo Road, Palavi, Puttalam	B/LA	Puttalam Mannar Mullaitivu Vavuniya Killinochchi Ampara Batticaloa Trincomalee Anuradhapura Polonnaruwa	322269024(22/23) 0776737021	Mr. A. R. A. Khan	rdftpm@bellmail.lk
52	Rural United Foundation Deniyaya/ Deniyaya Gemi Eksath Padanama	Sumanagiri Mawatha, Gangoda, Pallegama, Kolwenigama	R	Matara Galle Ratnapura	0779839395/ 0714605888	Mr. Keethi	
53	Rural Women's Front (Gemi Kantha Peramuna)	28C, Banawatta, China Garden, Galle	B/C/LA/R	Galle Gampaha Badulla Kurunegala Nuwareliya Kegalle	912223734/ 913789633 / 0718283976	Shriyani Pathirage Mallika Jayasinghe P.H. Nanda Malini	
54	Sarvodaya	66, Rawathawatte Road, Moratuwa	B/C/L/R	Colombo Ampara Anuradhapura Badulla Batticaloa Galle Gampaha Hambantota Kandy Kalutara Kegalle Kurunagala Mannar Matale Matara Moneragala Nuwareliya Muttalam Polonnaruwa Ratnapura Trincomalee Vavuniya	0112647159 or 2655255/ 2656490	Namali/ Sakunthala Rajamanthri	namalirenuka@gmail.com/ sandatthehot28@yahoo.com
55	SHADE	271, Green House, Mannar Road, Vavuniya	B/C/LA/R	Vavuniya	024-2221443/ 0773037036	Nirmala	shade123@slnet.lk
56	Shakthi Organisation	No. 3, A10, Unit 19, Agbopura, Kantale	B/C/LA	Trincomalee	0772321515/ 0773206416	Chathurani Mallawarachchi	shakthichathu@gmail.com

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57	Sinhala Tamil Rural Women's Organisation	72, Shanthipura, Nuwara Eliya	L/R	Nuwara Eliya Trincomalee	522235046/ 771226593	Vimali Karunaratne	strwn_ne@yahoo.com
58	Sinhala Women's Development Organisation	G 12-15, 20-22, National Housing Complex, Vipulasena Mawatha, Colombo 10	LA/R	Colombo Galle Trincomalee Matale	0112685552	Somalatha Samaratunga, Premila Divakara	
59	Sithuvama Development, Education and Training Organisation	24/19, Kachcheri Road, Matale	R	Matale	066-2230829/ 0776640073	I.N.Chandana Bandara, Sumana Gunewardena	stedo@slt.net.lk
60	Social Welfare Mandram	No.33 Main street Norwood	R	Nuwara Eliya	051 22 23815, 0777114327	K.Chandramathie	
61	Sri Lanka Sumithrayo	60B, Horton Place, Colombo 7	B/R	Colombo	0112692909 2683555/981	Kumudhini De Silva	sumithrayo@slt.net.lk
62	Sunila Women and Children's Development Foundation	24, Gamunupura, Sinhapura, Welikanda	B/LA/R	Polonnaruwa	779523782	Chandani Herath	
63	Suriya Women's Development Centre	20, Dias Lane, Batticaloa	B/C/R	Batticaloa	652223297/ 773134065	Sarala Emmanuel	suriyaw@slt.lk
64	Sustainable Farmer Women's Organisation (Thirasara Govi Kantha Sanvidanaya)	134/6, Maithreegama, Laksha Uyana, Polonnaruwa	R	Polonnaruwa	774490962	Gnanawathie	
65	Tangalla Samuha Shakthi Padanama (TSSP)	Wadigala, Ranna	R	Hambantota	0474929122/ 0715267371	Rasika/ Nirosha Damayanthi	
66	The Salvation Army	53, Sir James Peiris Mawatha, P.O. Box 193, Colombo 2	B/C/LA/R/S	Colombo Anuradhapura Jaffna Kandy Kurunegala Matale	0112324660/ 2436065	Swarna De Silva/ Nihal Hettiarachchi	sri_leadership@sri.salvationarmy.org/ social_secretary@sri.salvationarmy.org
67	Uva Wellassa Farmer Women's Organisation	Weherayaya, Handapanagal, Monaragala	R	Monaragala	555670856	Somalatha, Premalatha and Shanthi	
68	Uva Wellassa Women's Organisation	Madagama, Buttala	B/L/R	Monaragala	552273742/ 773546435	Ms. U.D.M. Sheela	
69	Valawe Kantha Maha Sangamaya	Dalukgaha Hena Road, Kivula, Ambalanthota	R	Hambantota	0779026556 0475674937	Mrs. Hettiaratchi	
70	Vehilihini Development Organisation	Praja Shalava Road, Monaragala	B/C/LA/R	Monaragala	0552277107/ 0552277066	Mr. Weeraratne	Vehilihini@slt.net.lk
71	Vikalpani National Women's Organisation	842/3, Dhaham Mawatha, Malambe	R	Colombo Monaragala Anuradhapura Matale Ampara Trincomalee	112744160	Chandra/ Menu	
72	Village People's Development Foundation (VPDF)	VPDF, Badulla Road, Iluppachchenai	L	Batticaloa	775928320	Chithra	
73	Vilpotha Kantha Ithurum Parishamaya	527, Wilpotha, Halawatha	R	Puttalam	322259586 / 775372981	Karunawathie Menike	
74	Welcome House	133, Ananda Rajakaruna Mawatha, Borella.	B/C/S/R/S	Colombo Gampaha Jaffna Kandy Kurunegala Vavuniya	112691871	Sis. Immaculate	welhouse@slt.net.lk
75	Wholistic Health Center (WHC)	16, 3rd Cross Street, Jaffna	R	Jaffna	021-222-8130	Rev Sebamalai Perera	
76	Women Development Federation (WDF)	Viharamahadevi Hall, Old Tangalle Road, Hambantota	L/R	Hambantota Moneragala	773862403/ 472220499/ 0472221022 (F)	Priyangika, Shriyani Mangalika	hwdf94@yahoo.com
77	Women in Action	61/2, Davulagala Road, Peradeniya	B/C/R	Kandy	081-2384053/ 071-8143783	Mureal Nilaweera	

78	Women In Need (WIN)	65, Tickle Road, Colombo 8	B/C/L/S/R/S	Badulla Colombo Anuradhapura Jaffna Kandy Kurunegala Matara Puttalam Anuradhapura Jaffna Batticaloa	0112671411/ 0114641466/ 0777883233	Ms. Savithri Wijesekera, Sunethra Fernando	win@eureka.lk
79	Women's Centre, Gampaha	52/61, Peris Watta, Ekala, Ja Ela	R	Gampaha Galle	112231152	Padmini Weerasooriya,Sriya, Nadeetha	womenscentre@slnet.lk
80	Women's Development Center, Badulla	146/1, Hegoda, Badulla	B/C/LA/R	Badulla	552223845/ 773821143	Mrs. Chandra Jayarathne	
81	Women's Development Centre (WDC) Kandy	61, Mulgampola Road, Kandy	B/C/L/R	Kandy	812234511/ 0716901088/ 0777811007	Pearl Steven/Chandraithileka	wdc@slt.lk
82	Women's Resource Centre	74, Ayesha Watte, Yakalla, Ibbagamuwa	B/C/LA/R	Kurunegala	372258531/ 773812235	Sumika Perera	
83	Women's Development Foundation, Batticaloa	27A, Lady Manning Drive, Batticaloa	B/C/L/R/S	Batticaloa	065-2224483/ 0776726745	Soma Subramaniam	wdfbatticaloa@yahoo.co.au
84	Women's Development Foundation, Badulla (Badulla Women's Development Foundation)	4A, Water Tank Road, Kindagoda, Badulla	B/R	Badulla	552223667/ 553564845	Ms. Attanayake	
85	Women's Development Foundation, Akkaraipattu	80/3A, Small Mosque Road, Akkaraipattu 03	C/L/R	Ampara	773201694	Pillai Amma	
86	Women and Development Center (Center for Women and Development)	7, Ratnam Street, K. K. S. Road, Jaffna	B/C/L/R	Jaffna Ampara Anuradhapura	212224398/ 0771150323	Saroja Sivachandran	sarojalk@gmail.com



Annex II

The Distribution

This is a list of all Districts in Sri Lanka arranged in alphabetical order with all Divisional Secretariat Divisions in each District in column 1.

Alongside each DS Division in Column 2 are the organisations working within that DS Division with a symbol denoting the services provided by the them. Organisations that work at the District level are in column 2 next to the name of the District. It should however be noted that some organisations working at the District level also have community based programmes at the DS division level and therefore their names may appear next to some DS Divisions.

The information provided in this table is based on information provided by the organisations that were part of the Survey in 2009/10. If organisations did not provide a list of DS Divisions in which they operate, their names will not be reflected in this table or will appear only where they mentioned the presence of a branch office.

[B= Befriending] [C= Counselling] [S= Shelter] [L=Legal Aid] [LA= Legal Advice Only] [R= Referral]	
Ampara District	Family Planning Association (FPA) [C/R]; Home for Human Rights [C/L/R], Norwegian Refugee Council [R/L], Sarvodaya [B/C/L/R]
Ampara	Academy of Community Health Promotion (Gte) Ltd [C/R]; Foundation of Rural Empowerment Digamadulla (FRED) [R]; Sarvodaya [B/C/L/R]
Padiyathalawa	Home for Human Rights [C/L/R]
Samanthurai	Foundation of Rural Empowerment Digamadulla (FRED) [R]; Women's Development Foundation Akkaraipattu (WDF) [C/L/R]; Home for Human Rights [C/L/R]
Karativu	Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) [R/L]; Home for Human Rights [C/L/R]
Eragama	Home for Human Rights [C/L/R]
Damana	Foundation of Rural Empowerment Digamadulla (FRED) [R]; Sarvodaya [B/C/L/R]; Women's Development Centre (WDC) [B/C/L/R]; Home for Human Rights [C/L/R]
Lahugala	Lanka Humanitarian & Development Foundation [B/R]; Home for Human Rights [C/L/R]
Mahaoya	Home for Human Rights [C/L/R]
Uhana	Women's Development Centre (WDC) [B/C/L/R]; Foundation of Rural Empowerment Digamadulla (FRED) [R]; Sarvodaya [B/C/L/R]; Home for Human Rights [C/L/R]
Kalmunai	Muslim Women's Research and Action Forum (MWRAF) [B/C/L/R]; Women's Development Centre (WDC) [B/C/L/R]; Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) [R/L]; Affected Womens Forum (AWF) [B/C/R]; Women's Development Foundation Akkaraipattu (WDF) [C/L/R]; Sarvodaya [B/C/L]
Ninthavur	Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) [R/L]; Home for Human Rights [C/L/R]
Akkaraipattu	Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) [R/L]; Akkaraipattu Women's Forum [LA/R]; Vikalpani National Women's Organisation [R]; Women's Development Centre (WDC) [B/C/L/R]; Home for Human Rights [C/L/R]
Thirukkoviil	Affected Womens Forum (AWF) [B/C/R]; Women's Development Foundation Akkaraipattu (WDF) [C/L/R]; Sarvodaya [B/C/L/R]; Home for Human Rights [C/L/R]
Dehiattakandiya	Home for Human Rights [C/L/R]
Navithanveli	Foundation of Rural Empowerment Digamadulla (FRED) [R]; Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) [R/L]; Home for Human Rights [C/L/R]
Sainthamarathu	Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) [R/L]; Home for Human Rights [C/L/R]
Addalachchenai	Foundation of Rural Empowerment Digamadulla (FRED) [R]; Affected Womens Forum (AWF) [B/C/R]; Sarvodaya [B/C/L/R]; Home for Human Rights [C/L/R]
Alayadiwembu	Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) [R/L]; Affected Womens Forum (AWF); Women's Development Foundation Akkaraipattu (WDF) [C/L/R]; Home for Human Rights [C/L/R]
Pothuvil	Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) [R/L]; Home for Human Rights [C/L/R]

Anuradhapura	Sarodaya [B/C/L/R], Salvation Army [B/C/LA/R/S]; WIN [B/C/S/L/R]
Anuradhapura	
Medawachchiya	Rajarata Participatory Development Foundation [C/R] [C/R]; Sarodaya [B/C/L/R]
Rambewa	Rajarata Participatory Development Foundation [C/R]; Rajarata Women's Foundation [C/R/S]; Sarodaya [B/C/L/R]
Galenbindunuwewa	
Nachchadoola	Sarodaya [B/C/L/R]
Thambuttegama	Rajarata Gemi Shakthi Nirmana Kaya (RGNK) [LA/R]; Sarodaya [B/C/L/R]
Kekirawa	Rajarata Women's Foundation [C/R/S]; Women's Development Centre (WDC) [B/C/L/R]; WIN [B/C/S/L/R]
Galnewa	Rajarata Women's Foundation [C/R/S]; Rajarata Gemi Shakthi Nirmana Kaya (RGNK) [LA/R]
Padaviya	Rajarata Participatory Development Foundation [C/R]; Rajarata Women's Foundation [C/R/S]; Women's Development Centre (WDC) [B/C/L/R]
Mahavilachchiya	Sarodaya [B/C/L/R]; WIN [B/C/S/L/R]
Kahatagasdigiya	Rajarata Women's Foundation [C/R/S]
Mihinthale	WIN [B/C/S/L/R]
Nochchiyagama	Rajarata Women's Foundation [C/R/S]; Sarodaya [B/C/L/R]; WIN [B/C/S/L/R]
Thalawa	Academy of Community Health Promotion (Gte) Ltd [C/R]; Rajarata Women's Foundation [C/R/S]; Sarodaya [B/C/L/R]
Palugaswewa	Rajarata Women's Foundation [C/R/S]; Women's Development Centre (WDC) [B/C/L/R]
Palagala	Rajarata Women's Foundation [C/R/S]; Women's Development Centre (WDC) [B/C/L/R]
Kebithigollewa	Rajarata Participatory Development Foundation [C/R/S]
Nuwaragam Palatha Central	Rajarata Participatory Development Foundation [C/R]; Rajarata Women's Foundation [C/R/S]; Sarodaya [B/C/L/R]
Horowpothana	
Nuwaragam Palatha East	Sarodaya [B/C/L/R]
Rajanganaya	
Thirappane	Rajarata Women's Foundation [C/R/S]

Badulla	Sarodaya [B/C/L/R]; Sri Lanka Sumithrayo [B/R], WIN [B/C/S/L/R], Women's Development Centre (WDC) [B/C/L/R]
Badulla	Women's Development Centre (WDC) [B/C/L/R]; Women's Centre [R]; Community Development Foundation (CDF) [R]; Sarodaya [B/C/L/R]; Muslim Women's Research and Action Forum (MWRAF) [B/C/L/R]; Women's Development Foundation, Badulla [B/R]
Meegahakivula	Women's Development Centre (WDC) [B/C/L/R]
Passara	Women's Development Centre (WDC) [B/C/L/R]; Women's Centre [R]; Nusrath Muslim Women's Development Foundation [B/C/L/R]; Sarodaya [B/C/L/R]; Badulla Women's Development Foundation [B/C/L/R]; Uva Wellassa Farmer Women's Organisation [R]
Uva-Paranagama	Women's Development Centre (WDC) [B/C/L/R]; Sarodaya [B/C/L/R]
Ella	Women's Development Centre (WDC) [B/C/L/R]
Mahiyanganaya	Women's Development Centre (WDC) [B/C/L/R]; Rural Women's Front (Gemi Kantha Peramuna) [B/C/L/R]; Uva Wellassa Farmer Women's Organisation [R]; Badulla Women's Development Foundation [B/C/L/R]
Kandaketiya	Women's Development Centre (WDC) [B/C/L/R]; Sarodaya [B/C/L/R]
Lunugala	Women's Development Centre (WDC) [B/C/L/R]; Nusrath Muslim Women's Development Foundation [B/C/L/R]
Welimada	Women's Development Centre (WDC) [B/C/L/R]; Sarodaya [B/C/L/R]
Haputale	Women's Development Centre (WDC) [B/C/L/R]; Sarodaya [B/C/L/R]
Rideemaliyadda	Women's Development Centre (WDC) [B/C/L/R]; Uva Wellassa Farmer Women's Organisation [R]
Soranathota	Women's Development Centre (WDC) [B/C/L/R]
Hali-Ela	Women's Development Centre (WDC) [B/C/L/R]; Nusrath Muslim Women's Development Foundation [B/C/L/R]; Sarodaya [B/C/L/R]; Uva Wellassa Farmer Women's Organisation [R]; Badulla Women's Development Foundation [B/C/L/R]
Bandarawela	Sarodaya [B/C/L/R]; Sri Lanka Sumithrayo [B/R]
Haldummulla	Women's Development Centre (WDC) [B/C/L/R]

Batticaloa District	Family Planning Association (FPA) [C/R]; Sarodaya [B/C/L/R]; Suriya Women's Development Centre [B/C/R]; Home for Human Rights [C/L/R]; Norwegian Refugee Council [R/L]; WIN [B/C/S/L/R]
Batticaloa	Family Planning Association (FPA) [C/R]; Women's Development Centre (WDC) [B/C/L/R]; Suriya Women's Development Centre [B/C/R]; Home for Human Rights [C/L/R]
Koralai Pattu	Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) [R/L]; Eastern Self Reliance Community Awakening Organisation (ESCO) (B/C/L/R/S); People's Welfare Association [R]; Sarodaya [B/C/L/R]; Suriya Women's Development Centre [B/C/R]; Home for Human Rights [C/L/R]; CARE Battica
Manmunai North	Suriya Women's Development Centre [B/C/R]; Home for Human Rights [C/L/R]; CARE Batticaloa [LA/R]; Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) [R/L]; Women's Development Foundation Batticaloa (WDF) [B/C/L/R/S]; Eastern Self Reliance Community Awakening Organisation (
Manmunai Pattu	Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) [R/L]; Suriya Women's Development Centre [B/C/R]; Home for Human Rights [C/L/R]
Koralai Pattu South	Eastern Self Reliance Community Awakening Organisation (ESCO) (R/S); People's Welfare Association [R]; Sarodaya [B/C/L/R]; Suriya Women's Development Centre [B/C/R]; Home for Human Rights [C/L/R]; CARE Batticaloa [LA/R]
Koralai Pattu North	Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) [R/L]; Eastern Self Reliance Community Awakening Organisation (ESCO); Koralaipattu North Development Union (KPNDU) [LA/R/S]; Suriya Women's Development Centre [B/C/R]; Home for Human Rights [C/L/R]
Eravur Pattu	Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) [R/L]; Village People's Development Foundation (VPDF) [L]; Eravur Social Development Foundation (ESDF) [B/L/R]; Sarodaya [B/C/L/R]; Suriya Women's Development Centre [B/C/R]; Home for Human Rights [C/L/R]
Manmunai West	Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) [R/L]; Suriya Women's Development Centre [B/C/R]; Home for Human Rights [C/L/R]; CARE Batticaloa [LA/R]
Porativu Pattu	Suriya Women's Development Centre [B/C/R]; Home for Human Rights [C/L/R]; CARE Batticaloa [LA/R]
Koralai Pattu West	Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) [R/L]; Sarodaya [B/C/L/R]; Suriya Women's Development Centre [B/C/R]; Home for Human Rights [C/L/R]
Eravur Town	Suriya Women's Development Centre [B/C/R]; Home for Human Rights [C/L/R]; CARE Batticaloa [LA/R]
Kattankudy	Suriya Women's Development Centre [B/C/R]; Home for Human Rights [C/L/R]
Manmunai South & Eruvil Pattu	Sarodaya [B/C/L/R]; Suriya Women's Development Centre [B/C/R]; Home for Human Rights [C/L/R]

Colombo District	Community Concern Society [C/L/R/S]; IMADR [LA/R]; FORUT [B/C/LA/R]; Family Planning Association (FPA) [C/R]; Diri Piyasa [C/L/R]; Muslim Women's Research and Action Forum (MWRAF) [B/C/L] National Committee on Women (NCW) [B/LA/R]; Salvation Army [B/C/LA/R/S]; Sarvodaya [B/C/L/R]; Welcome House [B/C/S/R/S]; Sri Lanka Sumithrayo [B/R]; Win [B/C/S/L/R];
Colombo	Welcome House [B/C/S/R/S]; Sri Lanka Sumithrayo [B/R]; IMADR [LA/R]; FORUT [B/C/LA/R]; Family Planning Association (FPA) [C/R]; Diri Piyasa [C/L/R]; National Committee on Women (NCW) [B/LA/R]; Salvation Army [B/C/LA/R/S]
Homagama	Sarvodaya [B/C/L/R]
Maharagama	
Dehiwala	
Kesbewa	Sarvodaya [B/C/L/R]
Kolonnawa	
Seethawaka	
Kotte	Kantha Shakthi Organisation [B/R]
Ratmalana	Community Concern Society [C/L/R/S]
Kaduwela	Vikalpani National Women's Organisation [R]; Sarvodaya [B/C/L/R]; Sinhala Women's Development Organisation [LA/R] [LA/R]
Padukka	Sarvodaya [B/C/L/R]
Thimbirigasyaya	Centre for Society and Religion [B/C/L/R]; FORUT [B/C/LA/R]; Home for Human Rights [C/L/R]; WIN [B/C/S/L/R]; [B/C/L/R]
Moratuwa	Diri Piyasa [C/L/R]; Sarvodaya [B/C/L/R]; Lanka Humanitarian & Development Foundation [B/R]; Academy of Community Health Promotion (Gte) Ltd [C/R]

Galle District	Diri Piyasa [C/L/R]; Sarvodaya [B/C/L/R]
Galle	Diri Piyasa [C/L/R]; Women's Centre [R]; Rural Women's Front (Gemi Kantha Peramuna) [B/C/LA/R]; Family Planning Association (FPA) [C/R]; Women's Development Centre (WDC) [B/C/L/R]
Karandeniya	
Thawalama	
Badddegama	Sarvodaya [B/C/L/R]
Hikka duwa	Vilpotha Kantha Ithurum Parishramaya [R]; Sinhala Women's Development Organisation [LA/R]; Diriyata Saviyak Women's Organisation [B/C/R]; Rural Women's Front (Gemi Kantha Peramuna) [B/C/LA/R]; Sarvodaya [B/C/L/R]
Yakkalamulla	Sarvodaya [B/C/L/R]
Gonapinuwala	
Benthota	
Elpitiya	
Neluwa	Rural United Foundation Deniyaya [R]
Welivitiya-Divithura	
Bope-Poddala	Sarvodaya [B/C/L/R]
Imaduwa	Sarvodaya [B/C/L/R]
Balapitiya	Sarvodaya [B/C/L/R]
Niyagama	
Nagoda	
Ambalangoda	
Akmeemana	Vilpotha Kantha Ithurum Parishramaya [R]; Sarvodaya [B/C/L/R]; Women's Development Centre (WDC) [B/C/L/R]
Haraduwa	Vilpotha Kantha Ithurum Parishramaya [R]; Diriyata Saviyak Women's Organisation [B/C/R]; Sarvodaya [B/C/L/R]

Gampaha District	Sarodaya [B/C/L/R]; Sri Lanka Sumithrayo [B/R]
Gampaha	Rural Women's Front (Gemi Kantha Peramuna) [B/C/LA/R]; Sarodaya [B/C/L/R]
Divulapitiya	Sarodaya [B/C/L/R]
Wattala	Sinhala Women's Development Organisation [LA/R] ; Sarodaya [B/C/L/R]; Welcome House [B/C/S/R]
Dompe	
Biyagama	Women's Centre [R]; Sarodaya [B/C/L/R]
Ne gombo	Centre for Society and Religion [B/C/L/R]
Mirigama	Gemi Sarana Centre [B/C/L/R]; Sarodaya [B/C/L/R]
Ja-Ela	Sarodaya [B/C/L/R]; Women's Centre [R]; Sri Lanka Sumithrayo [B/R]
Mahara	
Katana	Women's Centre [R]
Minuwangoda	Sarodaya [B/C/L/R]
Attanagalla	Sarodaya [B/C/L/R]
Kelaniya	

Hambantota District	Sarodaya [B/C/L/R]; Sri Lanka Sumithrayo [B/R]
Hambantota	Women's Development Federation Hambantota (WDF) [L/R]; Hambantota Ruhunu Development Foundation (HRDF) [B/R]; Sarodaya [B/C/L/R]
Thissamaharama	Women's Development Federation Hambantota (WDF) [L/R]; Ruhunu Rural Women's Organisation [B/R]; Magampura Janatha Handa Padanama (MJH) [L/R]; Hambantota Ruhunu Development Foundation (HRDF) [B/R]; Sarodaya [B/C/L/R]
Weeraketiya	Ruhunu Rural Women's Organisation [B/R]; FORUT [B/C/LA/R]
Beliatla	Ruhunu Rural Women's Organisation [B/R]
Sooriyawewa	Women's Development Federation Hambantota (WDF) [L/R]; Sarodaya [B/C/L/R]
Ambalantota	Women's Development Federation Hambantota (WDF) [L/R]; Valawe Kantha Maha Sangamaya [R]; Academy of Community Health Promotion (Gte) Ltd [C/R]; Ambalantota Ruhunu Community Development Foundation [R]; Sarodaya [B/C/L/R]
Katuwana	Women's Development Federation Hambantota (WDF) [L/R]; Ruhunu Rural Women's Organisation [B/R]
Tangalle	Women's Development Federation Hambantota (WDF) [L/R]; Ruhunu Rural Women's Organisation [B/R]; Kantha Shakthi Org; Academy of Community Health Promotion (Gte) Ltd [C/R]; Tangalla Samuha Shakthi Padanama (TSSP) [R]; Sarodaya [B/C/L/R]
Lunugamvehera	Magampura Janatha Handa Padanama (MJH) [L/R]; Sri Lanka Sumithrayo [B/R]
Angunakolapelessa	Women's Development Federation Hambantota (WDF) [L/R]; Ruhunu Rural Women's Organisation [B/R]; FORUT [B/C/LA/R]
Okewela	
Walasmulla	Women's Development Federation Hambantota (WDF) [L/R]; Ruhunu Rural Women's Organisation [B/R]

Jaffna District	Home for Human Rights [C/L/R]; Salvation Army [B/C/LA/R/S]; WIN [B/C/S/L/R]
Jaffna	Welcome House [B/C/S/R]; Center for Women and Development [B/C/L/R]; Refugee Rehabilitation Organisation [L/R]; Home for Human Rights [C/L/R]; WIN [B/C/S/L/R]
Valikamam South-West	Home for Human Rights [C/L/R]
Valikamam East	Wholistic Health Center (WHC) [R]; Home for Human Rights [C/L/R]
Vadamaradchi North	FORUT [B/C/LA/R]; Home for Human Rights [C/L/R]
Island South	Home for Human Rights [C/L/R]
Island North	Home for Human Rights [C/L/R]
Valikamam North	Home for Human Rights [C/L/R]
Vadamaradchi South-West	Center for Women and Development [B/C/L/R]; FORUT [B/C/LA/R]; Home for Human Rights [C/L/R]
Thenmaradchi	Center for Women and Development [B/C/L/R]; Home for Human Rights [C/L/R]
Delft	Home for Human Rights [C/L/R]
Valikamam West	Center for Women and Development [B/C/L/R]; Home for Human Rights [C/L/R]
Valikamam South	Center for Women and Development [B/C/L/R]; Home for Human Rights [C/L/R]
Vadamaradchi East	Home for Human Rights [C/L/R]
Nallur	Home for Human Rights [C/L/R]

Kalutara District	Sarvodaya [B/C/L/R]; Sri Lanka Sumithrayo [B/R]
Kalutara	Academy of Community Health Promotion (Gte) Ltd [C/R]; Sarvodaya [B/C/L/R]
Horana	
Madurawela	
Dodangoda	
Palindanuwara	
Panadura	Sri Lanka Sumithrayo [B/R]
Ingi riya	Sarvodaya [B/C/L/R]
Millaniya	
Mathugama	Sarvodaya [B/C/L/R]
Walallavita	
Bandaragama	Sarvodaya [B/C/L/R]
Bulathsinhala	
Beruwala	
Agalawatta	Sarvodaya [B/C/L/R]

Kandy District	Salvation Army [B/C/LA/R/S]; Sarvodaya [B/C/L/R]; Sri Lanka Sumithrayo [B/R]; Welcome House [B/C/S/R]; WIN [B/C/S/L/R]
Kandy	Academy of Community Health Promotion (Gte) Ltd [C/R]; Welcome House [B/C/S/R]; WIN [B/C/S/L/R]; Sri Lanka Sumithrayo [B/R]
Akurana	
Udadumbara	Sarvodaya [B/C/L/R]
Kundasale	Hill Country Women's Forum [R/LA]; Sarvodaya [B/C/L/R]; Women's Development Centre (WDC) [B/C/L/R]
Yatinuwara	Hill Country Women's Forum [R/LA]; Women's Development Centre (WDC) [B/C/L/R]
Pathahewaheta	Hill Country Women's Forum [R/LA]; Sarvodaya [B/C/L/R]; Women's Development Centre (WDC) [B/C/L/R]
Ganga Ihala Korale	Women's Development Centre (WDC) [B/C/L/R]; Hill Country Women's Forum [R/LA]
Thumpane	
Pathadumbara	Women's Development Centre (WDC) [B/C/L/R]
Minipe	
Harispattuwa	Hill Country Women's Forum [R/LA]
Udunuwara	Women in Action [B/C/R]; Hill Country Women's Forum [R/LA]; Sarvodaya [B/C/L/R]; Women's Development Centre (WDC) [B/C/L/R]
Delthota	Academy of Community Health Promotion (Gte) Ltd [C/R]; Women's Development Centre (WDC) [B/C/L/R]
Pasbage Korale	Sarvodaya [B/C/L/R]
Poojapitiya	Sarvodaya [B/C/L/R]
Panvila	
Medadumbara	
Hatharaliyadda	Sarvodaya [B/C/L/R]
Doluwa	
Udapalatha	

Kegalle District	Sarodaya [B/C/L/R]; Sri Lanka Sumithrayo [B/R]
Kegalle	Academy of Community Health Promotion (Gte) Ltd [C/R]; Community Development Foundation (CDF) [R]; Sarodaya [B/C/L/R]
Mawanella	Rural Women's Front (Gemi Kantha Peramuna) [B/C/LA/R]; Gemi Sarana Centre [B/C/L/R/S]; Sarodaya [B/C/L/R]; Sri Lanka Sumithrayo [B/R]
Warakapola	Development Communication Foundation (DCF) [R]; Gemi Sarana Centre [B/C/L/R]; Sarodaya [B/C/L/R]
Yatiyanthota	
Rambukkana	Gemi Sarana Centre [B/C/L/R]; Sarodaya [B/C/L/R]
Aranayaka	Academy of Community Health Promotion (Gte) Ltd [C/R]; Gemi Sarana Centre [B/C/L/R]
Ruwanwella	Sarodaya [B/C/L/R]
Dehiovita	Sarodaya [B/C/L/R]
Deraniyagala	Sarodaya [B/C/L/R]
Galigamuwa	Sarodaya [B/C/L/R]
Bulathkohupitiya	Sarodaya [B/C/L/R]

Kilinochchi District	
Pachchilaipalli	
Karachchi	
Kandavalai	
Poonakary	

Kurunegala District	Salvation Army [B/C/LA/R/S]; Sarvodaya [B/C/L/R]; Sri Lanka Sumithrayo [B/R]; WIN [B/C/S/L/R]
Kurunegala	Welcome House [B/C/S/R]; WIN [B/C/S/L/R]
Ehetuwewa	Rajarata Gemi Shakthi Nirmana Kaya (RGNK) [LA/R]; Women's Resource Centre [B/C/LA/R]
Rasnayakapura	
Polpithigama	Devasarana Development Centre [R]
Wariyapola	Women's Resource Centre [B/C/LA/R]
Panduwasnuwara	Sarvodaya [B/C/L/R]; Sri Lanka Sumithrayo [B/R]
Maspotha	
Mawathagama	Devasarana Development Centre [R]
Kuliyapitiya West	
Narammala	
Giribawa	Women's Resource Centre [B/C/LA/R]
Ambanpola	
Nikaweratiya	Women's Resource Centre [B/C/LA/R]
Ibbagamawa	Devasarana Development Centre [R]; Women's Resource Centre [B/C/LA/R]; Women's Development Centre (WDC) [B/C/L/R]
Kobeigane	Women's Resource Centre [B/C/LA/R]
Katupotha	Sarvodaya [B/C/L/R]
Mallawapitiya	Devasarana Development Centre [R]
Kuliyapitiya East	Sarvodaya [B/C/L/R]
Udubaddawa	Sarvodaya [B/C/L/R]; Women's Development Centre (WDC) [B/C/L/R]
Alawwa	Gemi Sarana Centre [B/C/L/R]; Sarvodaya [B/C/L/R]
Galgamuwa	Rajarata Gemi Shakthi Nirmana Kaya (RGNK) [LA/R]; Women's Resource Centre [B/C/LA/R]
Kotavehera	

Ganewatta	Rural Women's Front (Gemi Kantha Peramuna) [B/C/LA/R]
Bingiriya	Sarvodaya [B/C/L/R]
Bamunakotuwa	
Rideegama	
Weerambugedara	Sarvodaya [B/C/L/R]
Pannala	Uva Wellassa Farmer Women's Organisation [R]
Polgahawela	

Mannar District	Sarvodaya [B/C/L/R]; Home for Human Rights [C/L/R]
Mannar	Mannar Women's Development Foundation (MWDF) [B/C/L/R]; Sarvodaya [B/C/L/R]; Home for Human Rights [C/L/R]
Nanaddan	Sarvodaya [B/C/L/R]; Mannar Women's Development Foundation (MWDF) [B/C/L/R]; Home for Human Rights [C/L/R]
Manthai West	Mannar Women's Development Foundation (MWDF) [B/C/L/R]; Home for Human Rights [C/L/R]
Musalai	Mannar Women's Development Foundation (MWDF) [B/C/L/R]; Home for Human Rights [C/L/R]
Madhu	Mannar Women's Development Foundation (MWDF) [B/C/L/R]; Home for Human Rights [C/L/R]

Matale District	Salvation Army [B/C/LA/R/S]; Sarodaya [B/C/L/R]; Sri Lanka Sumithrayo [B/R]
Matale	Sithuvama Development, Education and Training Organisation [R]; Sinhala Women's Development Organisation [LA/R]; Sri Lanka Sumithrayo [B/R]
Naula	Sithuvama Development, Education and Training Organisation [R]; Sarodaya [B/C/L/R]
Ambanganga Korale	FORUT [B/C/LA/R]; Sithuvama Development, Education and Training Organisation [R]; Women's Development Centre (WDC) [B/C/L/R]
Rattota	Women's Development Centre (WDC) [B/C/L/R]; Sithuvama Development, Education and Training Organisation [R]; FORUT [B/C/LA/R]; Sarodaya [B/C/L/R]
Galewela	Sarodaya [B/C/L/R]
Pallepola	Sithuvama Development, Education and Training Organisation [R]; Sarodaya [B/C/L/R]
Laggala-Pallegama	Gemi Sarana Centre [B/C/L/R]; Sarodaya [B/C/L/R]
Ukuwela	FORUT [B/C/LA/R]; Sithuvama Development, Education and Training Organisation [R]; Sarodaya [B/C/L/R]; Women's Development Centre (WDC) [B/C/L/R]
Dambulla	Academy of Community Health Promotion (Gte) Ltd [C/R]; Sarodaya [B/C/L/R]; Women's Development Centre (WDC) [B/C/L/R]
Yatawatta	Sarodaya [B/C/L/R]; Women's Development Centre (WDC) [B/C/L/R]
Wilgamuwa	Academy of Community Health Promotion (Gte) Ltd [C/R]; Gemi Sarana Centre [B/C/L/R]

Matara District	Sarodaya [B/C/L/R]; WIN [B/C/S/L/R]
Matara	Community Strength Development Organisation (Praja Shakthi Sanvardana Ayathanaya) [B/C/LA/R]; Sarodaya [B/C/L/R]; Sinhala Women's Development Organisation [LA/R]; WIN [B/C/S/L/R]
Pasgoda	Sarodaya [B/C/L/R]
Akuressa	
Kamburupitiya	
Thihagoda	
Dickwella	Community Strength Development Organisation (Praja Shakthi Sanvardana Ayathanaya) [B/C/LA/R]; Sarodaya [B/C/L/R]
Pitabeddara	Sarodaya [B/C/L/R]
Mulatiyana	Sarodaya [B/C/L/R]
Welipitiya	
Hakmana	Sarodaya [B/C/L/R]
Weligama	Community Strength Development Organisation (Praja Shakthi Sanvardana Ayathanaya) [B/C/LA/R]
Kotapola	Rural United Foundation Deniyaya [R]
Athuraliya	
Malimbada	
Kirinda Puhulwella	
Devinuwara	Community Strength Development Organisation (Praja Shakthi Sanvardana Ayathanaya) [B/C/LA/R]; Sarodaya [B/C/L/R];

Monaragala District	Sarodaya [B/C/L/R]
Moneragala	Befriend Organisation [B/C/LA/R]; Vehilihini Development Organisation [B/C/LA/R]; Vikalpani National Women's Organisation [R]; Community Resource Protection Centre [B/C/LA/R/S]; Academy of Community Health Promotion (Gte) Ltd [C/R]; Sarodaya [B/C/L/R]
Siyambalanduwa	Befriend Organisation [B/C/LA/R]; Vehilihini Development Organisation [B/C/LA/R]; Community Resource Protection Centre [B/C/LA/R/S]; Academy of Community Health Promotion (Gte) Ltd [C/R]
Buttala	Befriend Organisation [B/C/LA/R]; Vehilihini Development Organisation [B/C/LA/R]; Uva Wellassa Farmer Women's Organisation [R]; Community Resource Protection Centre [B/C/LA/R/S]; FORUT [B/C/LA/R]; Sarodaya [B/C/L/R]; Uva Wellassa Women's Organisation [B/
Sevanagala	Vehilihini Development Organisation [B/C/LA/R]
Bibile	Befriend Organisation [B/C/LA/R]; Vehilihini Development Organisation [B/C/LA/R]; Community Resource Protection Centre [B/C/LA/R/S]
Badalkumbura	Befriend Organisation [B/C/LA/R]; Vehilihini Development Organisation [B/C/LA/R]; FORUT [B/C/LA/R]; Community Resource Protection Centre [B/C/LA/R/S]
Katharagama	Befriend Organisation [B/C/LA/R]; Vehilihini Development Organisation [B/C/LA/R]; Community Resource Protection Centre [B/C/LA/R/S]
Medagama	Befriend Organisation [B/C/LA/R]; Vehilihini Development Organisation [B/C/LA/R]; Uva Wellassa Farmer Women's Organisation [R]; Community Resource Protection Centre [B/C/LA/R/S]
Madulla	Befriend Organisation [B/C/LA/R]; Vehilihini Development Organisation [B/C/LA/R]; Community Resource Protection Centre [B/C/LA/R/S]
Wellawaya	Befriend Organisation [B/C/LA/R]; Vehilihini Development Organisation [B/C/LA/R]; Community Resource Protection Centre [B/C/LA/R/S]; Sarodaya [B/C/L/R]; Uva Wellassa Women's Organisation [B/L/R]
Thanamalvila	Befriend Organisation [B/C/LA/R]; Vehilihini Development Organisation [B/C/LA/R]; Uva Wellassa Farmer Women's Organisation [R]; Magampura Janatha Handa Padanama (MJH) [L/R]; Community Resource Protection Centre [B/C/LA/R/S]; Uva Wellassa Women's Organisati
Mullativu District	
Thunukkai	
Oddusuddan	
Manthai East	
Maritimepattu	
Puthukudiyiruppu	

Nuwara Eliya District	Sarodaya [B/C/L/R]; Home for Human Rights [C/L/R]
Nuwara Eliya	Sinhala Tamil Rural Women's Organisation [L/R]; Sarodaya [B/C/L/R]; Home for Human Rights [C/L/R]; Uva Wellassa Farmer Women's Organisation [R]; Penne Vimochana Gnanodayam [B/LA/R]
Walapane	Sinhala Tamil Rural Women's Organisation [L/R]; Rural Women's Front (Gemi Kantha Peramuna) [B/C/LA/R]; Children Care and Women's Foundation/ Hanguranketha Women's Forum [B/C/L/R/S]; Hanguranketha Rural Support Programme (HRSP) [B/L/R/S]; Gemi Sarana Centr
Kothmale	Sinhala Tamil Rural Women's Organisation [L/R]; Hanguranketha Rural Support Programme (HRSP) [B/L/R/S]; Sarodaya [B/C/L/R]; Home for Human Rights [C/L/R]
Ambagamuwa	Sinhala Tamil Rural Women's Organisation [L/R]; Social Welfare Mandram [R]; Sarodaya [B/C/L/R]; Home for Human Rights [C/L/R]; Penne Vimochana Gnanodayam [B/LA/R]
Hanguranketha	Sinhala Tamil Rural Women's Organisation [L/R]; Rural Women's Front (Gemi Kantha Peramuna) [B/C/LA/R]; Children Care and Women's Foundation/ Hanguranketha Women's Forum [B/C/L/R/S]; Hanguranketha Rural Support Programme (HRSP) [B/L/R/S]; Women's Developme

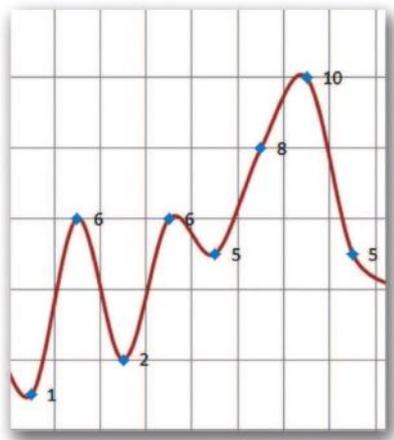
Polonnaruwa District	Sarodaya [B/C/L/R]
Elaheera	Human Rights Community Education Center (HRCEC) [B/LA/R]; Sarodaya [B/C/L/R]
Medirigiriya	Arunodaya Rural Development Foundation [R]; Human Rights Community Education Center (HRCEC) [B/LA/R]; Sarodaya [B/C/L/R]
Thamankaduwa	Ape Shakthi Kantha Sangamaya [B/C/R]; Sustainable Farmer Women's Organisation [R]; Sarodaya [B/C/L/R]
Hingurakgoda	Ape Shakthi Kantha Sangamaya [B/C/R]; Human Rights Community Education Center (HRCEC) [B/LA/R]; Sarodaya [B/C/L/R]
Welikanda	Ape Shakthi Kantha Sangamaya [B/C/R]; Human Rights Community Education Center (HRCEC) [B/LA/R]; Sarodaya [B/C/L/R]; Sunila Women's and Children's Development Foundation [B/LA/R]
Lankapura	Ape Shakthi Kantha Sangamaya [B/C/R]; Human Rights Community Education Center (HRCEC) [B/LA/R]
Dimbulagala	Ape Shakthi Kantha Sangamaya [B/C/R]; Human Rights Community Education Center (HRCEC) [B/LA/R]; Sarodaya [B/C/L/R]

Puttalam District	Sarodaya [B/C/L/R]; Norwegian Refugee Council [R/L]; WIN [B/C/S/L/R]
Puttalam	Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) [R/L]; Rural Development Foundation (RDF) [B/LA]; Sarodaya [B/C/L/R]; Community Encouragement Foundation (Praja Diriya Padanama) [L/R]; Muslim Women's Research and Action Forum (MWRAF) [B/C/L/R]; WIN [B/C/S/L/R]
Karuwalagaswewa	Community Encouragement Foundation (Praja Diriya Padanama) [L/R]; Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) [R/L]; Sarodaya [B/C/L/R]
Mundalama	Community Encouragement Foundation (Praja Diriya Padanama) [L/R]; Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) [R/L]; Rural Development Foundation (RDF) [B/LA]; Sarodaya [B/C/L/R]; Vilpotha Kantha Ithurum Parishramaya [R]
Madampe	Sarodaya [B/C/L/R]
Mahawewa	Mihikatha Environmental Organisation [B/C/LA]; Sarodaya [B/C/L/R]
Vanathavilluwa	Community Encouragement Foundation (Praja Diriya Padanama) [L/R]; Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) [R/L]; Rural Development Foundation (RDF) [B/LA]; Vilpotha Kantha Ithurum Parishramaya [R]
Kalpitiya	Community Encouragement Foundation (Praja Diriya Padanama) [L/R]; Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) [R/L]; Rural Development Foundation (RDF) [B/LA]
Chilaw	
Arachchikattuwa	Sarodaya [B/C/L/R]
Nawagattegama	Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) [R/L]
Nattandiya	Lanka Humanitarian & Development Foundation [B/R]; Sarodaya [B/C/L/R]
Dankotuwa	Sarodaya [B/C/L/R]
Pallama	Women's Development Federation Hambantota (WDF) [L/R]; Vilpotha Kantha Ithurum Parishramaya [R]
Anamaduwa	Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) [R/L]; Sarodaya [B/C/L/R]
Mahakumbukkadawala	Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) [R/L]
Wennappuwa	Centre for Society and Religion [B/C/L/R]

Ratnapura District	Sarvodaya [B/C/L/R]
Balangoda	Kantha Shakthi Organisation [B/R]; Community Development Foundation (CDF) [R]; Sarvodaya [B/C/L/R]
Embilipitiya	Community Development Foundation (CDF) [R]; Sarvodaya [B/C/L/R]
Kahawatta	Community Development Foundation (CDF) [R]; Sarvodaya [B/C/L/R]
Kolonna	Rural United Foundation Deniyaya [R]
Opanayaka	Community Development Foundation (CDF) [R]; Sarvodaya [B/C/L/R]
Weligepola	
Eheliyagoda	Sarvodaya [B/C/L/R]
Godakawela	Sarvodaya [B/C/L/R]
Kalawana	Community Development Foundation (CDF) [R]; Sarvodaya [B/C/L/R]
Kuruvita	
Pelmadulla	Community Development Foundation (CDF) [R]; Sarvodaya [B/C/L/R]
Ayagama	Community Development Foundation (CDF) [R]; Sarvodaya [B/C/L/R]
Elapattha	Community Development Foundation (CDF) [R]; Sarvodaya [B/C/L/R]
Imbulpe	Sarvodaya [B/C/L/R]
Kiriella	Community Development Foundation (CDF) [R]; Sarvodaya [B/C/L/R]
Nivithigala	Community Development Foundation (CDF) [R]; Sarvodaya [B/C/L/R]
Ratnapura	Community Development Foundation (CDF) [R]; Sarvodaya [B/C/L/R]

Trincomalee District	Sarodaya [B/C/L/R]; Norwegian Refugee Council [R/L]; Home for Human Rights [C/L/R]
Trincomalee	Sinhala Tamil Rural Women's Organisation [L/R]; Sinhala Women's Development Organisation [LA/R]
Morawewa	Eastem United Women's Organisation (EUWO) [B/C/LA/R]
Kinniya	Sinhala Tamil Rural Women's Organisation [L/R]; Eastem United Women's Organisation (EUWO) [B/C/LA/R]; Sarodaya [B/C/L/R]
Verugal	
Padavi Sri Pura	
Thambalagamuwa	Sinhala Tamil Rural Women's Organisation [L/R]; Eastem United Women's Organisation (EUWO) [B/C/LA/R]
Muttur	Sinhala Tamil Rural Women's Organisation [L/R]
Gomarankadawala	Sinhala Tamil Rural Women's Organisation [L/R]
Kuchchaveli	Sarodaya [B/C/L/R]
Kantalai	Sinhala Tamil Rural Women's Organisation [L/R]; Eastem United Women's Organisation (EUWO) [B/C/LA/R]; Shakthi Organisation [B/C/LA]; Vikalpani National Women's Organisation [R]; Sarodaya [B/C/L/R]
Seruvila	Sinhala Tamil Rural Women's Organisation [L/R]

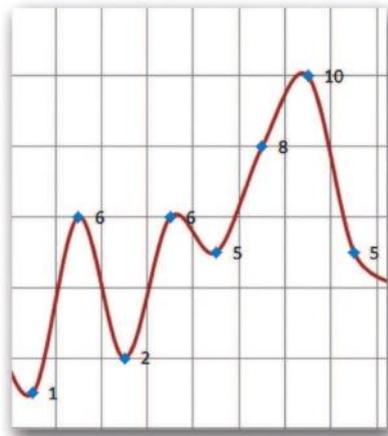
Vavuniya District	Family Planning Association (FPA) [C/R]; Sarodaya [B/C/L/R]; Home for Human Rights [C/L/R]
Vavuniya	Welcome House [B/C/S/R]; Women's Development Centre (WDC) [B/C/L/R]; SHADE [B/C/LA/R]; Sarodaya [B/C/L/R]; Home for Human Rights [C/L/R]
Vengalacheddikulam	Sarodaya [B/C/L/R]; Home for Human Rights [C/L/R]; Women's Development Centre (WDC) [B/C/L/R]
Vavuniya North	Home for Human Rights [C/L/R]
Vavuniya South	Sarodaya [B/C/L/R]; Home for Human Rights [C/L/R]



Annex III

Networks

	Name	Ampara	Anuradhapura	Badulla	Batticaloa	Colombo	Galle	Gampaha	Hambantota	Jaffna	Kalutara	Kandy	Kegalle	Kilinochchi	Kurunegala	Mannar	Matale	Matara	Monaragala	Mulaitivu	Nuwara Eliya	Polonnaruwa	Puttalam	Ratnapura	Trincomalee	Vavuniya	Total
1	(UN Resolution) 1325 Network																				1	1					2
2	Access to Justice Network:																		1								1
3	Action Aid						1																				1
4	Advocacy for Women's Needs				1																						1
5	Anuradhapura District Committee		1																								1
6	Batticaloa GBV Task Force				1																						1
7	Batticaloa District Network				1																						1
8	District Level Task					1																					1
9	District Psychological Services Consortium:																						1				1
10	District Secretariat:																				1	1					2
11	Forum for GBV:																					1	1				1
12	FORUT Gender and Alcohol Eradication Network:		1	1		1	1		1	1		1	1		1		1		1		1						12
13	Galle District Psychosocial Forum:						1																				1
14	GBV Forum (Forum Against GBV)					1										1											2
15	Hambantota District Women's Network								1																		1
16	Hambantota Women's Voice Network								1																		1
17	IMADR					1																	1				2
18	Jaffna GBV Task Force									1																	1
19	Koinonia				1																						1
20	Migrant Workers Network														1												1



Annex IV

Data Collection Instrument

SERVICES PROVIDED FOR PEOPLE AFFECTED BY DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

DISTRICT LEVEL SURVEY OF ORGANIZATIONS

A: PROFILE OF ORGANISATION

A.1: Name of Organization:

A.2: Address:

A.3: Contact no:

A.4: Key contact person:

A.5: Organization category/type:

State NGO INGO Charity Private Company

Religious Organization

A.6: Main office/head office

Province	District	DS division	GN Division

A.7: Branches

A.7.1: Number of branches:

A.7.2: Location of branches

	Province	District	DS division	GN Division
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				
10				

A.8: Aims and objectives of the organization:

.....

A.9: Date the organization was started:

A.10: Number of staff: (Please fill the table)

Position / designation	#of persons	Professional/ Educational Qualifications		Sex		Ethnicity #				Language proficiency #										
		Minimum qualification	Maximum qualification	M	F	Sinhalese	Tamil	Muslim	Burger	Sinhala			Tamil			English				
										*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
										S	R	W	S	R	W	S	R	W		
1.																				
2																				
3																				
4																				
5																				

***S-speaking R-reading W-writing**

A.11: The year that the organization started working on the issue of domestic violence?

.....

A. 12. Has anybody in your organization followed a training programme on Domestic Violence in the last 5 years?

Yes

No.

A.13 Please name:

Name of training

No. of Days

Organized by

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

B: SERVICES/ INITIATIVES ADDRESSING DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

B.1: What are the geographic areas that are served by your DV initiatives?

	District	v	DS Divisions (Please specify)
1	Ampara		
2	Anuradhapura		
3	Badulla		
4	Batticaloa		
5	Colombo		
6	Galle		
7	Gampaha		
8	Hambantota		
9	Jaffna		
10	Kalutara		
11	Kandy		
12	Kegallle		
13	Kilinochchi		
14	Kurunegala		
15	Mannar		
16	Matale		
17	Matara		
18	Monaragala		
19	Mullaitivu		
20	Nuwara Eliya		
21	Polonnaruwa		
22	Puttalam		
23	Ratnapura		
24	Trincomalee		
25	Vavuniya		

B. 2: What are the types of services that you provide?

		Type of data- Rough <input type="checkbox"/> Accurate <input type="checkbox"/>							
Type	v	# of incidents							
		Per day		Per month		Per year		In 2009	
		Rough	Accurate	Rough	Accurate	Rough	Accurate	Rough	Accurate
Total no. of DV cases									
Befriender services									
Psycho social counseling									
Legal advice									
Court representation/legal aid									
Referral to other organizations									
Referral to other mechanisms/service providers (Government institutions, NGOs)									
Shelter									
Accompanying victims to Police Station									
Accompanying victims to hospitals									
Providing medical help									
Economic support for DV victims -Money									
Economic support for DV victims – Material									
Economic support for DV victims – Money and material									
Skills / livelihood training									
Other support (specify)									

B.3: How do clients access your service?

- Visits
- Telephone calls
- Letters

B.4: How do you get referrals?

- Individuals
- Other clients
- Referrals by other organizations
- Referrals by Police
- Referrals by Court
- Referrals by Hospitals

B.5: In what language do you provide services?

- Sinhala
- Tamil
- English

B.6: How are your services publicized?

- Word of mouth
- Through workshops/seminars/awareness raising programmes
- Posters
- Brochures
- Public notices like billboards
- Newspaper advertisements
- Radio advertisements
- Television advertisements
- Other (please specify)

B.6.1: State the most frequently used medium of publicity in order of priority?

- 1
- 2
- 3

B.7: Provide a brief description of your organization's DV related preventive initiative/s

.....
.....

B.7.1: Please specify target groups of your programmes/activities/initiatives

- Women
- Men
- Youth
- Girls
- Boys
- School students
- University students
- Teachers/Principals
- Religious leaders
- Government officers
- Government service providers (police, health workers)
- Non government service providers (NGOs, civil society groups)
- Other (please specify)

B.8: Media activities (Collect Samples)

Type	√	Language		
		Sinhala √	Tamil √	English √
Radio				
Television				
Newspapers				
Other print media				
Street drama				
Other forms of arts and drama				
Posters				
Brochures				
Leaflets				
Books/ Publications				
Other (please specify)				

B.9: Documentation

B.9.1: Does your organization keep records of services provided to domestic violence victims?

Yes No

If yes,

B.9. 1.1: What types of information do you collect?

Client information
Case details
Statistical data

B.9. 1.2: Who is responsible for keeping these records (provide designation)?

.....

B.9. 1.3: How are the records kept?

Written / hardcopy
Ad hoc computer data storing
Computer database
Client files only

B.9. 1.4: Do you use any of your records for

Lobbying/ Advocacy
Awareness rising
Research
For further improvement of your work

B.9.1.5 Is your domestic violence work funded by another organization/donor?

Yes No

C: ACCESSING JUSTICE ON DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

C.1: Formal Court

C.1.1: Does the organization file cases under the Prevention of Domestic Violence Act 2005?

Yes No

If yes,

C.1.2: Are you willing to share statistics with us?

Yes No

If yes,

C.1.3: How many cases has the organization filed since the enactment of the Prevention of Domestic Violence Act?

District	# of cases	# of interim protection orders obtained	# of protection orders obtained

C.1.4: How were legal fees paid?

- By the organization itself
- Legal aid organization
- Pro bono services by lawyers
- By the victims
- By the victim's Family
- By the victim's Friends/colleague
- Other (please specify)

C.2: Informal/Semi Formal Justice Systems

C.2.1: Do you refer clients to Mediation Boards?

Yes No

If yes,

C.2.2: how many were referred in total ?.....

C.2.3: how many were referred in 2009 ?.....

D: PROFILE OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE VICTIMS THAT YOUR ORGANISATION HAS SERVED

D.1: Please tick one

- Only women have been served by the organization
- Only men have been served by the organization
- Both men and women have been served by the organization
- Women %
- Men %

D.2 :Ethnicity of clients served

- Victims are Sinhala %
- Victims are Muslim/Malay %
- Victims are Tamil %
- Victims are Burgher %

D.3:Age range

- 18-25 years %
- 26-35 years %
- 36-40 years %
- 41-45 years %
- 46-55 years %
- 56-65 years %
- Over 65 years

D.4 :Those who seeking services are mostly from :

- Town/city areas %
- Rural areas %
- Both

D.5:Has an independent external evaluation of your organization’s domestic violence services been done?

- Yes no

If yes

D.5.1: When?.....

D.5.2: By whom?.....

E: NETWORKING

E.1:Do you know of other organizations providing services in relation to Domestic Violence in your district?

- Yes No

Could you please share names and contact details:

E.2: Are you part of a GBV / DV network?

- Yes No

If yes

What is the name of the network?.....

E.3: How frequently does the network meet ?

Once a week

Once a month

Quarterly

Bi-annual

Annual

E.4: What are the joint activities conducted?
.....

F: ORGANISATIONAL PERCEPTIONS

F.1: Please tick one

More women are victims of domestic violence

More men are victims of domestic violence

Equal numbers of men and women are victims of domestic violence

Women are the only victims of domestic violence

Men are the only victims of domestic violence

F.2: Do you think there is an increase in the number of incidents of domestic violence over the past 10 years?

Yes No

State reasons
.....

F.3: Based on your organization's working experience, do you think domestic violence in Sri Lanka

F.3.1: can never be justified

F.3.2: can be justified in some circumstances

please specify the circumstances
.....

F.3.3: can be Justified

please specify why
.....

F.4: Do you think domestic violence is justified/accepted/condoned in religions in Sri Lanka?

Yes No

Specify what religions
.....

F.5: Do you think domestic violence is socially /culturally accepted in Sri Lanka?

Yes No

F.6: Are there any popular sayings /adages about domestic violence that you know of?
.....

F.7: Why do you think violence occurs in marriage/ partner relationship?
(Please specify)

F.8:What is the single most important challenge to protecting women from violence from their husbands and partners?

.....
.....

Signature of person filling in the questionnaire:

Date:

Domestic violence became a major concern for Sri Lanka's women's organisations in the late 1980s and the 1990s. The initial institutional responses to the problem took the form of a few scattered initiatives by women's groups, which have grown over the past few years/decades with extensive funding from various sources. To date, there has been no attempt to study these services in a systematic and comprehensive manner. This exploratory mapping of organisational intervention services for victim-survivors of domestic violence seeks to fill this gap. The mapping focused in particular on identifying organisations providing counselling, shelter services, legal advice and legal aid, and health sector interventions. This publication presents the findings of the survey including information on geographical distribution of services, the languages in which services are provided, record keeping and documentation, number of complaints handled, number of cases filed under the Prevention of Domestic Violence Act of 2005, use of media for publicity, membership in networks on gender based violence/ domestic violence, gaps in distribution of intervention services, as well as organisational perceptions about domestic violence and challenges in addressing the issue of domestic violence.

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Women Defining Peace



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