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An Annotated Bibliography on Social Issues in Post-war Sri Lanka with Particular Reference to Conflict-affected Northern and Eastern Provinces

**Kalinga Tudor Silva
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Background Paper 1

**Compiled by the International Centre for Ethnic Studies for the
Socio-economic Assessment of the Conflict-affected Northern and
Eastern Provinces Conducted by the World Bank**

An Annotated Bibliography on Social Issues in Post-war Sri Lanka with Particular Reference to Conflict-affected Northern and Eastern Provinces

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This study was part of a larger study conducted by a team of researchers consisting of Prof. K. Tudor Silva (team leader), Kalinga Tudor Silva (ICES and University of Peradeniya), Dr. Dhammika Herath (University of Peradeniya), Dr. Ramila Usoof-Thowfeek (University of Peradeniya), Mr. S. Sivakanthan (University of Jaffna) and Mr. Vikneswaran Kunanayaham (Eastern University of Sri Lanka).

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Abbreviations Used

ADB	=	Asian Development Bank
BDI	=	Beck Depression Inventory
CBO	=	Community Based Organization
CEPA	=	Centre for Poverty Analysis
CfW	=	Cash for Work
CPDS	=	Child Psychosocial Distress Screener
ENReP	=	Emergency Northern Recovery Project
GDP	=	Gross Domestic Product
GOSL	=	Government of Sri Lanka
HIES	=	Household Income and Expenditure Survey
HSZ	=	High Security Zone
ICES	=	International Centre for Ethnic Studies
ICG	=	International Crisis Group
IDP	=	Internally Displaced People
INGO	=	International Non-government Organization
IT	=	Information Technology
KII	=	Key Informant Interviews
LTTE	=	Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam
MFI	=	Micro-Finance Institution
NGO	=	Non-Government Organization
ODHA	=	Owner Driven Housing Assistance
PRPWPQ	=	Penn/RESIST/Peradeniya War Problems Questionnaire
PTSD	=	Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder
SLIPS-C	=	Sri Lankan Index of Psychosocial Status –Child version(SLIPS – C)
WHH	=	Women-Headed Households

Introduction

This annotated bibliography was prepared as a preliminary output of a strategic social assessment in Northern and Eastern Sri Lanka. It was conducted by the International Centre for Ethnic Studies in Kandy for both the World Bank and Government of Sri Lanka. The document covers the literature (published and grey) relating to the social and psychological impact of the war in Sri Lanka, post-war developments (including challenges encountered in the resettlement), recovery and reconciliation in war-affected communities and the nature of social formations, community dynamics, identity issues and social harmony, and conflict management in the newly settled and yet to be resettled populations.

For the purpose of compiling this bibliography, the relevant literature was identified through three broad headings as specified below:

1. Development issues
2. Social impact of the war, resettlement and post-war developments
3. Psycho-social impact, war trauma and wellbeing

Obviously, there is considerable overlap among these topics in the literature and we do not intend to demarcate the literature according to these topics. It has, however, enabled us to search the available studies from the angle of a strategic social assessment in the war-impacted districts in Sri Lanka. We have combined these topics with key terms where necessary. For instance, key terms such as poverty, unemployment, land, infrastructure, and housing were used to search the development-related literature on Northern and Eastern Provinces in Sri Lanka. Similarly, for identifying the relevant literature under the social domain, key terms such as gender, ethnicity, women-headed households, community development, and group dynamics were used. For the most part, this bibliography covers the relevant literature published after 2007, when the process of post-war rebuilding began by the Government of Sri Lanka (GOSL) in the Eastern Province.

In developing this bibliography, the three lead researchers used their prior research and consultancy experiences in identifying the core literature relating to the specific topics. This knowledge base, however, was expanded through further literature searches using selected search engines such as Google Scholar, interviews and email contacts with other researchers working on the key topics covered, and using library collections in the University of Peradeniya, University of Jaffna and Eastern University of Sri Lanka, ICES, CEPA and the UN system. The annotation procedure used follows the guidelines and the format set for preparing annotated bibliographies by the American Psychological Association (See Annex 2). In keeping with this format, in the bibliography the literature is listed alphabetically under the family name of the author in the single-authored documents and first author in multi-authored documents. The format, however, was amended to suit the requirements of the topic of research for the current assignment.

This bibliography is limited to English language publications on the relevant topics. Some of the recent contributions to understanding post-war developments in Sri Lanka have come from vernacular writings in Sinhala and Tamil, but we have decided to exclude this literature from the current analysis due to logistic considerations and lack of analytical rigour in many of these writings. Further, this bibliography excludes the following categories of publications:

1. Political propaganda of one kind or another
2. Media reports
3. Project reports and statistical handbooks prepared by GOSL, donors and NGOs.
4. Advocacy and policy documents

Some of the future outputs under this assessment, however, will utilize information given in selected documents under these categories in understanding social and psychological dynamics in post-war NEPs.

Annotated Bibliography

Asian Development Bank. (2009). *Sri Lanka: North East community restoration and development project*. Manila: ADB.

This report assesses the impact of the North East Community Restoration and Development (NECORD) Project implemented with ADB assistance in all districts in North and East Sri Lanka from 2001 to 2008. The project implemented anchor projects for rehabilitating basic infrastructure in the education, health, water supply and sanitation, shelter, community development, roads, agriculture, and fisheries sectors, as well as smaller community subprojects. The project sought to serve equally all ethnic groups in North and East Sri Lanka, returning IDPs and host communities, people living in 'cleared' and 'uncleared' areas, and various vulnerable groups (including the disabled, female-headed households and poor in general). The key impacts of the project included rehabilitation of war-damaged infrastructure and restoration of livelihoods disrupted by the armed conflict. There was cooperation for the project among local communities, government officials, and LTTE leadership. In selecting specific interventions to be implemented in each area, a bottom-up approach in line with existing state policies and programmes was pursued. The programmes were implemented through the existing CBOs, such as Rural Development Societies, reviving them through the project where necessary. Using ADB criteria, the project was assessed as 'highly successful'. The duration of this project coincided with the signing of the peace accord, its breach, and the subsequent escalation of war since 2004. What impacts these changing dynamics of war and peace had on implementation and outcomes of the project, however, were not explored in this project appraisal.

Azmi, F., Brun, C. and Lund, R. (2013). Young people's everyday politics in post-conflict Sri Lanka. *Space and Polity*, 17 (1), 106-122.

Since the civil war ended in 2009, political spaces in Eastern Sri Lanka have remained restricted. The authors examine how young people in areas formerly controlled by or with the presence of the LTTE engage in politics by making safe spaces. A framework for understanding youth politics is presented in order to explain how youths' political spaces are found at the interface of two axes: the axis between political presence and political involvement; and the axis between voiceless politics and vocal politics. Through locating young people's perspectives, practices, and realities in relation to these axes, the authors find that war-affected youths in Eastern Sri Lanka are stuck in their everyday politics, which prevents their full political presence and involvement. Repolitisation is needed to mobilise youths' political agency.

Becker, Jo. (2010). Child recruitment in Burma, Sri Lanka, and Nepal. In S. Gates & S. Reich (Eds.), *Child soldiers in the age of fractured states* (pp. 108-120). Pittsburg: University of Pittsburgh Press.

In this book, Becker discusses various strategies employed by the LTTE in its recruitment of child soldiers. The author states that systematic propaganda is circulated through schools, with LTTE cadres making school visits to talk about how they have been the victims of discrimination and abuse for far too long and to highlight their heroic acts in standing up against this injustice. In some areas, examinations are provided to teachers so students can be tested on LTTE history. This material is supplemented with films, parades, special events, and public dramas that specifically target child recruitment. The author notes that 40% of child recruits in LTTE are girls, this is among the highest percentage of girl soldiers internationally. Becker argues that while child soldiers are not perceived as a peace-time phenomenon, evidence suggests that the numbers have remained relatively constant even during peace-time. Empirical evidence also cited in this book suggest that poorer countries that have experienced civil war in the past have a higher likelihood of experiencing it again. Current strategies employed as deterrence against child recruitment include naming and shaming and the criminalization of child recruitment. Becker argues that empirical evidence has highlighted the

limited benefits of such methods, with rebels being impervious to shaming and criminal courts being so remote that they don't pose a legitimate threat. Becker points to investment in education and physical protection of schools, along with ammunition control, as viable policy solutions.

Brun, C. (2008). *Finding a place: local integration and protracted displacement in Sri Lanka*. Colombo: Social Scientists' Association.

This paper describes how displaced Sri Lankan Muslims have been living in relief villages in Puttalam since October 1990, when the LTTE evicted them from Jaffna. Over the years, the relations between the "IDPs" and the "host" community have progressively changed. About 65,000 of Muslim IDPs who were driven away from Kilinochchi, Mannar and Jaffna by the LTTE have been living in Puttalam since their forcible expulsion. They live in 145 welfare camps. Some of the IDPs have bought land in Puttalam and settled down. However, the second generation of the IDPs, who were born in Puttalam, are rootless. In most cases, the members of the host community continue to treat IDPs as second-class citizens. The IDPs, who constitute 18 percent of the local population at this point, have changed the cultural landscape of the area with their distinct cultural practices. However, these IDPs are still referred to as refugees and are accused of grabbing the opportunities of the host community. While ethnic solidarity among the Muslims was the very reason why Muslims expelled from the North initially came to Puttalam, over the years the rift between the hosts and the IDPs has intensified, indicating that ethnic bonds are not always a guarantee for social protection and mutual support. The process of local integration, far from being a continuous process of assimilation, has progressed in a zig-zag fashion in spite of Muslim politicians' intentions of developing a Muslim constituency with internal solidarity and common identity vis-à-vis other ethnic groups in the country.

Catani, C., Jacob, N., Schauer, E., Kohila, M., & Neuer, F. (2008). Family violence, war, and natural disasters: a study of the effect of extreme stress on children's mental health in Sri Lanka. *BMJ Psychiatry*, 8(33), 1-10.

This study aims to understand the prevalence and predictors of traumatic stress on families as it relates to war, family violence, and natural disaster. It also seeks to determine how war violence impacts family violence and, in turn, psychological health of family members. The authors studied North and East Sri Lanka; sites of violent conflict and tsunami (2004). 296 Tamil school children were surveyed and had their psychological statuses evaluated via interview. The vast majority had experienced at least one war-related event and one event on the family violence spectrum. Nearly 1 in 3 showed signs of PTSD and 1 in 5 showed signs of depression. PTSD was more likely for children with more stressful experiences. Also, fathers' alcohol intake correlated to children's maltreatment reports. Overall, Catani et. al. demonstrate the effect war violence can have on family violence and subsequently child mental health. They highlight the particularly detrimental impacts of this relationship that parts of Sri Lanka have seen, given the consequences of its civil war were confounded with the stressful experience of natural disaster.

Catani, C., Schauer, E., & Neuner, F. (2008). Beyond individual war trauma: domestic violence against children in Afghanistan and Sri Lanka. *Journal of Marital and Family Therapy*, 34 (2), 165-176.

The paper examines the effectiveness of Narrative Exposure Therapy (NET) and the KIDNET (a version of the former that has been adapted to use with children) when dealing with war trauma in two locations: Sri Lanka and Afghanistan. NET is a method which allows the client to relive their most traumatic events with the accompanying emotions, so that over several sessions the client becomes habituated to the emotions. In this paper, the researchers particularly focus on its uses for dealing with violence within the family, which they define as domestic violence. However, the paper then continues with a general literature review of the connection between

traumatic events and a gamut of family dysfunction such as substance abuse, child abuse, and other individual-level dysfunction such as the lack of attention and aggressiveness. The paper ends with a recommendation for the use of different therapy methods. While this paper begins promisingly, it lacks necessary logic and structure.

De Mel, Neloufer. (2007). *Militarizing Sri Lanka: popular culture, memory and narrative in the armed conflict*. New Delhi: Sage Publications.

This ethnographic feminist work lends insight into the pivotal role of militarization in conflict and its prevalence in institutional mechanisms that shape societal aspects on and off the battlefield. The author notes that the impact of militarization can be seen through the lens of race, nation, ethnicity, gender, and capital. It impacts national economic growth rates and increases defense budget costs which comes at the expense of public healthcare, welfare, and education. In addition, it leads to the rising of hidden economies, particularly affecting rural communities and those living in war zones. It also desensitizes people and lowers one's violence threshold, by extension leading to higher instances of domestic and gender-based violence. This book employs a cultural studies approach, focusing on the mass media venues militarization works through. The author explores how popular media is used to extoll hypermasculinity and the valor of war, while dichotomizing a shift away from militarization, as effeminate and cowardly. The author argues that militarization is a continuous site of contention and negotiation, with its memory through popular culture being critical to one's understanding of the shapes which ultimately form resistance.

Derges, J. (2013). *Rituals and recovery in post-conflict Sri Lanka*. London: Routledge.

This study highlights the emergence of *thuukkukkaavadi* as a popular cult in post-war Jaffna society. *Thuukkukkaavadi* is a form of *kavadi* dance where the devotees of god Skanda or Murugan publicly express their strong devotion to the god by dancing to the tune of *Kavadi* music, all while hanging

from hooks tied to edifices being transported by heavy vehicles. This occurs during festivals connected with Murugan temples so that the public sees and feels connected to the larger cult. The author argues that religious self-harm is not only devotional in spirit but also a response to social oppression and violence in general, and it may be transformative and healing for the victims of violence who are otherwise silenced by the oppressive circumstances under which they live. Derges opposes the uncritical application of the Western concepts of recovery and reconciliation in Sri Lanka. This work points to the necessity of understanding religious behaviour of the war-affected population as a window to post-war transformation in NEPs in Sri Lanka.

Elber, T., Schauer, M., Schauer, E., Huschka, B., Hirth, M., & Neuer, F. (2009). Trauma-related impairment in children—A survey in Sri Lankan provinces affected by armed conflict. *Child Abuse & Neglect*, 33(4), 238-246.

This paper addresses the possible traumatic effects the children in war-affected regions of Sri Lanka face. After overseeing the administration of 420 surveys to children (School teachers were trained to directly administer), the authors found that 92% of children had experienced severely traumatizing events and 25% met criteria for PTSD. Further, the study shows the traumatic events children witnessed have had lasting impacts, indicated both by the children's interview responses and by their school performance records. The extent of the impacts correlated to the number of experienced traumatic events. The authors conclude that violent experiences harm children's performance and functioning, and increasing the awareness of these detrimental effects of war violence is vital to post-war recovery.

Gunasekara, V., Philips, M., Romeshun, K. and Munas, M. (2016). "Life and debt": assessing the impacts of participatory housing reconstruction on post-conflict Sri Lankan stability. *International Journal of Security & Development*, 5(1), 1-17.

This article focuses on the impact of owner-driven housing assistance schemes on the indebtedness among post-war resettled people in three districts of Northern Sri Lanka. Based on their field work in Jaffna, Kilinochchi and Mulativ provide a detailed account of how ODHA schemes have increased indebtedness among the beneficiaries of housing assistance. They acknowledge that the provision of a house to war-affected people is a significant contribution to restoring their life and commend the participatory aspect of the process. However, they point out that NEHRP programme required the beneficiaries to contribute part of the cost, leading some to seek informal loans at high interest rates. This gave way to high indebtedness, increased vulnerability among the resettlers, insufficient food, and adverse health impacts.

Hansen, N. (2015). The development of psychological capacity for action: The empowering effect of a microfinance program on women in Sri Lanka. *Journal of Social Issues*, 71(3), 597-613.

This study looks at the role of microfinance intervention on the psychological empowerment of women in Northern Sri Lanka. The paper defines psychological empowerment as personal control beliefs coupled with a social capacity that is action oriented. Eighty-eight randomly selected women took part in the program spanning from a year to a year and a half. When compared with the control group, women within the intervention group exhibited higher levels of psychological empowerment both on the personal beliefs scale and social capacity for action scale. Size of social networks was used as an indicator of social capacity for action. This study highlights the importance of training when empowering women. The author also includes implications for theory and practice and how to design microfinance interventions that bolster societal change and advocate gender equality.

Herath, D., and Silva, K.T. (Eds.). (2012). *Healing the wounds of war: rehabilitating Sri Lanka after war*. Colombo: ICES.

This volume, edited by Herath and Silva, has an introduction on the challenges in post-war social reconstruction and 6 other chapters by various authors. The book brings together scholars from various fields of study such as sociology, psychology, political science and geography. Various chapters cover key aspects on post-war social reconciliation, including theoretical discourse on conflict and reconciliation, demographic changes and vulnerable groups, breakup of social structures, psychosocial wellbeing, and displacement and belonging. Finally, the conclusion emphasizes the need for open discussion on issues relating to the war victims.

Herath D. Höglund, K., Schulz, M. and Silva, K.T., (Eds.). (2010). *Postwar reconstruction in Sri Lanka: prospects and challenges*. Kandy: ICES.

This edited volume is a collection of chapters focusing almost entirely on peace and reconciliation in Sri Lanka, theoretically and empirically. Some of the chapters-examine challenges in post-war reconstruction and reconciliation, while some others approach the same issue through the angle of religion. Some chapters focus on the role of international and local actors in peace building efforts at various levels. Several chapters discuss the important issue of livelihoods reconstruction and the role agriculture and fisheries could play in the process. One chapter is devoted to an evaluation of the NEHRP project and another to the psychosocial impact of the violence and aspects of psychosocial training to overcome some of the challenges. Unique to this edition is its inclusion of scholars from both social and natural sciences, as well as perspectives and experiences of the practitioners in peace and development.

Hamilton, A., Foster, C., Richards, J., & Surenthirakumaran, R. (2016). Psychosocial wellbeing and physical health among Tamil school children in Northern Sri Lanka. *Health and Conflict*, 10(3), 2-10.

This paper attempts to understand the relationship between physical and psychosocial wellbeing among war-affected children in the North of Sri Lanka. It also explores how malnutrition, resulting from exposure to adverse conditions, mediates this relationship. Data was collected from

537 grade-8 students from 10 randomly selected schools in Killinochchi. Researchers used the Sri Lankan Index of Psychosocial Status – Child Version (SLIPS – C), BMI, BFA and HFA, as well as WHO cutoffs for growth and stunting for body composition. Additionally, the MFT was used to assess cardiovascular fitness, along with a few demographic questions. It was found that, in general, children sampled did worse than international standards in body composition and cardiovascular tests, though there were differential outcomes within gender categories. However, the researchers were not able to detect a relationship between mental health and the identified independent variables. While this paper has some interesting information, it does not make a significant contribution to the body of literature on the impact of war on children.

Hernandez Raina, S. (2013). *Reconciliation in post-conflict Sri Lanka: an inside perspective of war-affected women* (Unpublished doctoral thesis). Leuven University, Leuven, Belgium.

Less than four years have passed since the end of the Sri Lankan ‘ethnic conflict.’ Despite the efforts of third parties to facilitate a diplomatic end to the conflict, this paper argues that today, the ground on which Sri Lanka struggles to maintain a fragile peace is within a context of brutal military victory and the extermination of the LTTE leadership. The author explains: since the end of the war, different ways to deal with the past have been discussed; ‘reconciliation’ has become the buzzword that dominates the public debates; the three decades of war and the aftermath have had a tremendous impact on women and the modification of gender roles in Sri Lanka (throughout the conflict there was a continuous back and forward in terms of emancipation) but, in spite of their historical effort to equally contribute to decision-making processes, women continue to be left out; and the post-conflict environment has indeed exacerbated unequal conditions, particularly for women who have been affected by war. It is within this context Hernandez focuses on the following research question: What are Sri Lankan war-affected women’s perceptions on post-conflict reconciliation, and how

do they portray themselves throughout this process? While there are activist women committed to reconciliation on both sides of the ethnic divide, the study finds that often they have not broken away from the patriarchal value systems entrenched among both Sinhala and Tamil culture. Even though the thesis sought to provide an inside perspective from war-affected women, the author's own perspective, heavily influenced by a particular feminist viewpoint, tends to suppress the voice of the subjects themselves.

Herath, D. (2008). *Rural development through social capital? An inquest into the linkages between social capital and development in war-torn villages in Sri Lanka* (Unpublished doctoral thesis). University of Gothenburg, Gothenburg, Sweden.

Retrieved from

https://gupea.ub.gu.se/bitstream/2077/17284/1/gupea_2077_17284_1.pdf

This dissertation explores the potential causal relationship between social capital and rural development in war-torn villages of Sri Lanka. While mainstream economics claims itself to be the main determining factor in development, Herath attempts to determine whether a non-economic factor like social capital can be pivotal. The author studied six war-torn villages in 2005 (notably, prior to the end of the war) using a variety of methods: observations, interviews, case studies, and a survey with 416 respondents. Herath finds that while social capital is a factor in development, there remain other causes like natural assets and infrastructure issues. Nonetheless, he effectively disputes the assumption that economics alone cause development.

Hettige, S.T. and M. Mayer. (Eds.). (2004). *Youth, peace and sustainable development*. Colombo: Centre for Poverty Analysis.

In this edited collection of chapters, contributors attempt to link youth identities - their socio-economic profile, aspirations, ideological orientations and worldviews - with prospects of sustainable development in South Asia and elsewhere in the world. Several of the chapters of this volume take Sri Lanka as a case. The chapter by Hettige examines the role of youth in peaceful

and sustainable development in Sri Lanka in the context of youth unrest resulting from or relating to the neoliberal economy. Gamage discusses several models of education, which can make youth either critical thinkers or functionaries in the knowledge economy. Nishara Fernando explores the aspirations of youth with respect to education and livelihoods, and how these match with a changing Sri Lankan economic model. Finally, taking youth in Batticaloa as a case, Siddarthan attempts to record the experiences of young people and capture their agency in time of conflict.

International Crisis Group. (2011). *Sri Lanka: women's insecurity in the North and the East*. Colombo and Brussels: ICG (Asia Report No: 217).

This paper argues women in Sri Lanka's predominantly Tamil-speaking North and East are facing a desperate lack of security in the aftermath of the long civil war. Today, ICG reports many still live in fear of violence from various sources, and those who fall victim to it have little means of redress. Women's economic security is precarious, and their physical mobility is limited. The heavily militarized and centralized control of the North and East – with almost exclusively male, Sinhalese security forces – raises particular problems for women, in terms of their safety, sense of security, and ability to access assistance. ICG finds They have little control over their lives and no reliable institutions to which they can turn. The government has mostly dismissed women's security issues and exacerbated fears, especially in the North and East. ICG concludes the international community has failed to acknowledge and respond effectively to the challenges faced by women and girls in the former war zone, and a concerted and immediate effort to empower and protect them is needed.

International Crisis Group. (2012). *Sri Lanka's North: denial of minority rights*. Colombo and Brussels: ICG (Asia Report No: 219).

Deepening militarisation and the lack of accountable governance in Sri Lanka's Northern Province are preventing a return to normal life and threaten future violence, according to the ICG. As the scene of the most bitter fighting in the civil war, the Tamil-majority Northern region remains under de facto

military occupation, with all important policies set by Sinhala officials in Colombo. This paper describes that the slow but undeniable movement of Sinhala settlers into the fringes of the North and other forms of government-supported “Sinhalaisation” are reigniting a sense of grievance and weakening chances for a real settlement with Tamils and other minority parties in order to devolve power. ICG concludes the international community, especially those governments and aid agencies supporting the reconstruction of the area, should demand a fundamental change of course. They should structure their assistance so as to encourage full respect for minority rights and the demilitarization and democratization of the former war zone.

Institute of Policy Studies. (2008). *Analysis of the fisheries sector in Sri Lanka: guided case studies for value chain development in conflict affected environments*. Colombo: Arunatileka, N., Gunawardena, A., Marawila, D., Samaratunga, P., Senaratne, A. and Thibbotuwawa, M.

In 2008, authors of this publication earmarked the fisheries sector as one of the most vulnerable within the economies of North and East Sri Lanka. Although 8 years have passed since then, this volume is still useful to obtain a general introduction into the nature and problems as well as prospects in the fisheries sector. The authors examine the impact of the conflict on the fisheries sector and how value chain development can help address some of the grievances. The report documents the many constraints and few opportunities that prevailed during the conflict period. The opportunities they found persisted were: high demand, cheap labor, donor-funded support, fisheries cooperative societies, and high domestic prices. The conflict-induced constraints they discovered were: restricted movement of market players, poor security, poor road infrastructure, high security on exports, high input prices, low investment (foreign and domestic), inadequate social protection, illegal taxation by LTTE, restricted off-season migration, reduced micro-credit, poor technology, and destruction of infrastructure. Some of the constraints uncovered were not directly related to the conflict, including: low competition due to high costs, high import demand for cheap canned fish, sluggish services in public sector, poor targeting of subsidies, lack of defined

property rights, contradictory trade policies, lack of standards for vessels and equipment, lack of regulation for offshore fishing, inadequate insurance and credit, poor facilities in remote areas, and low quality standards. The authors conclude the latter problems continue to hinder post-conflict progress in this sector and, hence, may be important to policy makers and international organizations. The report offers important recommendations to address the constraints affecting the fisheries sector.

Jayawickreme, N., Jayawickreme, E., Atansov, P., Goonasekera, M. B., & Foa, E. B. (2012). Are culturally specific measures of trauma-related anxiety and depression needed? The case of Sri Lanka. *Psychological Assessment, 24*(4), 791-800.

This paper advocates for psychometric instruments that use local idioms of distress, which the authors claim are better at predicting functional impairment in local populations than translations of already-published Western psychometric tests. The authors discuss the War Related Psychological and Behavioural Problems section of the Penn/RESIST/Peradeniya War Problems Questionnaire (PRPWPQ). The sample consisted of 197 participants from the North and East of Sri Lanka, who were already receiving help at clinics run by the Family Rehabilitation Centre. The study pits the PRPWPQ against the PTSD Symptom Scale – Self Report (PSP), the Beck Depression Inventory (BDI), and the World Health Organization Disability Assessment Schedule (WHODAS). All of these questionnaires were administered in the Tamil language. An exploratory factor analysis found that, on one particular section, the items loaded on three factors: depression, anxiety, and negative perception. Correlational analyses suggest that the PSS, BDI, WHODAS and the PRPWPQ were significantly correlated. Regression analyses showed that the War Related Psychological and Behavioural Problems of the PRPWPQ was better at predicting psychological impairment in this particular sample than either the PSP or the BDI. While the study has been conducted with a very specific and even extraordinary sample, it still successfully builds a case for the value of culturally-specific measures of psychological distress.

Jayawickreme, N., Jayawickreme, E., Goonasekera, M. A., & Foa, E. B. (2009). Distress, wellbeing and war: qualitative analysis of civilian interviews from North Eastern Sri Lanka. *Intervention*, 7 (3), 204-222.

The paper discusses the process of developing a contextualized, culturally sensitive measure of war related problems. The measure was developed using data gathered in the North and East of Sri Lanka. It contrasts the more common methodology of using 'Western' tools developed with different experiences in local communities. It advocates for the cultural psychiatry paradigm, which takes into account the likes of local idioms of distress and the cultural definitions of wellbeing. The required data was gathered as part of a project under the Social Policy Analysis and Research Centre (SPARC) at the University of Colombo. The data set included 604 copies of the Adult War Problems Interview (AWPI) and 622 Adult Competencies Interview (ACI), both of which were semi-structured interviews under the RESIST programme run by the Asia Foundation in Colombo. The data was analysed by coding for traumatic events, war-related general problems, and war-related psychological and behavioural problems. Identified nodes were categorized as right thoughts, needs, family, religion, education, and prosocial attitudes. The paper outlines an interesting beginning to a process of developing a culturally-sensitive measure of war problems.

Jayatilaka, D., Amirthalingam, K. and Gunasekara, S. (2015). *Conflict, displacement and post-war recovery: a community profile of Passaiyoor East in Jaffna, Sri Lanka*. Colombo: ICES.

This is an intensive case study of a fishing village in Jaffna DS Division deeply affected by the war, both in terms of disruption of livelihoods and community break-up through repeated displacement. The village is one of twenty-five Grama Niladari Divisions in the Jaffna Divisional Secretariat, and the authors set out to understand the scope of the inhabitants' recoveries and the strategies used to achieve recovery after the resettlement. A mix of quantitative and qualitative research techniques were used to gather data from individuals, households, fisherman, village elders, local societies,

clergy, businessman, health officers, government officials, and aid actors. Fieldwork was conducted during 2014 and 2015.

The population in the village was 1149, and about 600 people from the community had migrated to overseas destinations including Germany and France. The fishing harbor serving the village destroyed during the war was rebuilt in 2013 with the support of some overseas donors. While fishing had been restored as a livelihood, fishermen were of the opinion that their fish harvest had declined compared to the pre-war period due to fewer fishing stocks in their fishing grounds. They claimed this was triggered by a combination of factors, including global climate change, poaching by Indian trawlers, and the harmful impact of indiscriminate fishing by various parties.

The authors also found vibrant links between the local community and members of the diaspora originating from the community in Europe, both positive, like the initiation of a village sports facility and library, and negative, like the increase in alcoholism, drugs, domestic violence, gang violence, and irresponsible consumer behavior. The latter behaviors were considered symptoms of a gradual breakdown of the social order also triggered by widespread youth unemployment, war trauma and lack of social controls. The study, however, ends with an optimistic note in highlighting the adaptive capacities of people irrespective of the residual impact.

Jordan, Kim and Denov, Myriam (2007). Birds of freedom? Perspectives on female emancipation and Sri Lanka's Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam. *Journal of International Women's Studies*, 9 (1), 42-62.

This paper explores how female participation in LTTE's armed forces affected Tamil women's norms and behaviors. First, the authors reviewed instances of female involvement in military conflict in other countries. Then, the authors discuss their interviews with four war-affected female Sri Lankans

living in Canada. While Tamil women taking on traditionally-male military roles was certainly a change from historical gender roles, the authors find that the militant movement in fact reinforced existing gender constructions. The Tamil women who fought on behalf of the LTTE were referred to as 'the birds of freedom,' but Jordan and Denov argue their participation was actually a step backward for female emancipation because it nonetheless relied upon violent transformations and patriarchal norms.

Lindberg, J. and Herath, D. (2015). Land and grievances in post-conflict Sri Lanka: exploring the role of corruption complaints. *Third World Quarterly*, 35 (5), 888–904.

Lindberg and Herath examine the role that 'corruption complaints' have played in the nexus between land and grievances in post-conflict societies, taking Sri Lankan experience as a case. They use field material from several districts in Sri Lanka, including districts from the North and East and some 'border areas' as well. They link corruption complaints to a number of post-conflict issues including acquisition of lands by the state, the return of IDPs, land issues in new resettlement schemes, and military land grabbing for purported 'development' and/or commercial projects. They argue that corruption, whether real or perceived, has a significant social impact due to comparatively high visibility of land use. This leads to (real or perceived) grievances, which may have a powerful impact on peace-building in Sri Lanka.

McGilvray, D.B. (2008). *Crucible of conflict: Tamil and Muslim society on the east coast of Sri Lanka*. Durham, NC: Duke University Press.

Dennis McGilvray had been engaged in ethnographic research in Akkaraipattu in eastern Sri Lanka for various durations since 1979 onwards. This publication brings out his analysis of the ethnic conflict in Sri Lanka. In Eastern Sri Lanka, he described a three-way conflict involving Muslims,

Tamils, and Sinhalese, most of whom were settled in the area under the Gal Oya Scheme established by GOSL in the 1940s. McGilvray weaves together old colonial records, diaries, Tamil texts, legends, and myth to advance his thesis regarding the social structures that permeate the matrilineal belt of Eastern Sri Lanka. He asserts that the Mukkuvars, a maritime Hindu caste tracing its origins to the Malabar Coast of Kerala, India, became politically and economically dominant in the Eastern Batticaloa region in the wake of the thirteenth-century invasion of Sri Lanka by Kalinga Magha. In turn, the Mukkuvars molded the social structures of the other Tamil castes to conform to their model of matrilineal descent and political offices. Much of this ethnography highlights the common historical heritage and cultural unity of Tamils and Muslims in the area. However, the same site later became a crucible of conflict, according to McGilvray, due to problematic state policies such as bringing large numbers of Sinhala settlers into Eastern Sri Lanka, the rise of the LTTE and its demands on and violence against Muslims, and the rise of a Muslim political leadership with a separate political agenda for the Muslims since the 1980s. An underlying theme of the book is competition over access to land and other resources among the three historically agricultural communities increasingly taking an ethnic form due to the political leadership in each community.

Oakland Institute. (2016). *Waiting to return home: continued plight of the IDPs in post-war Sri Lanka*. Oakland, CA: Oakland Institute.

The Oakland Institute explains that over a year after the election of President Sirisena, tens of thousands have continued to live in welfare centres, IDP camps, refugee camps abroad, or with relatives, waiting to return home. The institutes paper discusses how President Sirisena had not yet launched a war crimes court at the time of authorship, and he suggested using the same institutions that had continued to abduct and torture local Tamils and civilians as the investigating bodies. Instances of torture and abduction have decreased, the paper acknowledges, but are still very much so present. A culture of impunity remains, the institute writes. For example, one of Sri

Lanka's top army officials from the war, Sarath Fonseka, was appointed Minister of Regional Development in February 2016. While some might point out that the Sirisena administration has made strides to address issues such as limiting executive powers and corruption, the need for full resettlement and a true reconciliation process remains unchanged. These reports highlight the need to return land to its rightful owners and to allow the displaced to rebuild their lives and livelihoods. After almost three decades of displacement, the institute argues it is time for the people in the North and East to return home.

Pannilage, U. and Gunawardane, C. (2016). Military war widows in post-war Sri Lanka. *Journal of Conflict, Peace and Development Studies*. 2(1), 1-12.

The authors of this study explore the social and psychological statuses of widows of the Sri Lankan war. To do so, they selected 43 respondents to survey and of those, they interviewed 10. They found the sudden death of the women's spouses to be psychologically challenging, and the loss of the father to their children was the main burden. The paper describes the social isolation that followed the women due to the stigma of being widows. According to the authors, their children and governmental support both provided coping mechanisms for the widows. Educating their children remained a top priority for widowed women. While the widowed women in Sri Lanka's post-war society represent a vulnerable population worthy of attention and evaluation, this study does not contribute profound findings to the literature on this vulnerable group..

Pfaffenberger, B. (1990). The political construction of defensive nationalism: the 1968 temple-entry crisis in northern Sri Lanka. *The Journal of Asian Studies*, 49(1), 78-96.

The author argues that in order to create a sense of electoral unity, Tamil politicians diverted attention away from the peninsula and towards the discriminatory abuse administered by the Sinhalese-dominated government. Such politics shied away from issues that would internally divide Tamils and instead, centered around a notion of defensive nationalism. Meanwhile, fundamental issues regarding social and economic inequality within the Tamil community went unresolved. The author notes that the politics of defensive nationalism is the politics of avoidance, it does not constructively address systemic issues. While such politics were successful in achieving a unified Tamil unity, this unity was short-lived. The author discerns that it was only with the rising of Tamil youth insurgency that a push for social and economic change was galvanized. The Tamil Youth insurgency was dedicated to abolishing caste and fostering social reform. While federal party politics had not managed to surpass superficial electoral unity, the Tamil Youth insurgency reflected a deeper unity, albeit a problematic one. This study uses the case of Sri Lanka to illustrate how defensive nationalism does not successfully quell internal tensions. It may in fact only further legitimize political violence from more radical peripheries that ultimately sweep out political moderates.

Razaak, M.G. (2014). Living displaced: post-displacement livelihood strategies of displaced persons in Sri Lanka. In Perera, J. (Ed.), *Lose to gain: is involuntary resettlement development opportunity?* (pp. 58-81). Manila: Asian Development Bank.

This paper describes the changing livelihood strategies of Muslim relocatees in the Puttalam district who had been forcibly evicted by the LTTE from the Northern Province in 1990. Razaak conducted an extensive literature review to track the dynamic strategies. During their forced displacement, the author found these IDPs lost their livelihoods (mainly farming, fishing and trade) as well as much of their assets including land, livestock, and fishing gear. Their initial condition was further aggravated due to the scarcity and the poor condition of land available in their destination, resentment of the

host communities, and the desire of the first-generation of IDPs to return to their original places once conditions were favourable for such a return. In spite of these unfortunate conditions, Razaak found that the upper stratum of IDPs slowly but steadily improved their condition by strategic use of assistance (received from the governmental and non-governmental agencies, mobilization of social capital, and reorganization of their livelihood strategies like wage labour, trade, Middle-East employment) to keep up with the opportunities and challenges available in the new setting. The IDPs played an important role in introducing new economic innovations in Puttalam such as commercial cultivation of chilies and onions, deep sea fishing, Middle-East migration of women, and contract labour in agriculture. Razaak found that as women became income earners in the households and also targets of NGOs programmes, the gender roles changed for the better. As they became a permanent presence in Puttalam, a process of social differentiation intensified among the IDPs and new sources of social tension emerged between IDPs and host communities as well as among IDPs themselves. One unique features of this paper is its balanced representation of positive and negative achievements of IDPs and their continuous struggle to make good of opportunities in the new environment. Breaking away from the stereotypical view of IDPs as mere victims of circumstances, Razaak presents them as active agents shaping their own futures as much as possible given the circumstances.

Räsänen, B.J. (2015). *Caste and nation building: constructing Vellalah identity in Jaffna*. (Unpublished doctoral dissertation). University of Gothenburg, Gothenburg, Sweden.

This is an ethnographic study of Vellalaha, the land-owning dominant caste in Jaffna society. The author conducted fieldwork from 2004 to 2007. Apart from controlling much of the productive land in the peninsula, they benefited from the educational and other opportunities which opened up during and after the colonial era. The lowest castes in Jaffna society worked for the Vellalah landlords as agricultural labourers and in various

other capacities. The author argues that the traditional foundation of the dominant caste identity of the Vellalabs was destabilized during the war as the LTTE placed emphasis on the overarching Tamil identity over caste identity. Caste struggles were kept at bay in order to strengthen the Tamil liberation movement. In addition, the political and military leadership of the LTTE shifted to non-Vellalabs. However, the study argues that the caste identities did not dissolve in order to make way for a stronger Tamil identity, but rather persisted in the minds of the people and were always articulated in terms such as “we” and “they.” According to Rasanen, many of the long-term IDPs who were unable to move out of the IDP camps were from the bottom rung of the caste hierarchy. Their land was stuck in high security zones controlled by the military and they were unable to access alternative land due to their poverty and exclusion from the land market controlled by the Vellalah landlords. On the other hand, many of the people who left Jaffna for Colombo and overseas destinations during the war were from landowning Vellalah families contributing to change in caste demography in the peninsula without changing the caste hierarchy as such. The author argues that during war, as well as in post-war society, poverty has been concentrated in depressed caste Panchar pockets in Jaffna, a pattern that has remained unchanged from the pre-war era. This is in spite of all the efforts of the LTTE to create a caste-free society and interventions by the NGOs and the church before them to lift this community out of poverty, bondage, subsistence from wage labour, and inherited disadvantages.

Romeshun, K., Gunasekara, V. and Munas, M. (2014). *Life and debt: an assessment of indebtedness and socio-economic conditions of housing beneficiaries in Jaffna, Kilinochchi and Mullaitivu*. Colombo: Centre for Poverty Analysis.

The purpose of this study is to understand whether the owner-driven housing support scheme increases indebtedness of beneficiary households and whether such high levels of indebtedness increases the vulnerability of the beneficiary households. The study method consists of a quantitative survey of 347 households in the Districts of Jaffna, Killinochchi, and Mullaitivu,

followed by a qualitative study to further understand and triangulate the information gathered from the quantitative survey. This study found that 86% of all surveyed households are currently indebted. The average amount of debt per household was LKR 152,489. A comparison of the three districts indicated that Jaffna had the highest level of average household debt (LKR 255,294 per household – almost 80% higher than per household debt in Kilinochchi and approximately 57% higher than per household debt in Mullaitivu). Households borrowed for a variety of purposes, but borrowing for livelihoods and housing construction emerged as the top two reasons. While indebtedness was a growing problem among the new settlers, this study, however, did not find any support for the claim that owner-driven housing was a lead driver of indebtedness in the sample studied.

Sarvananthan, M. (2007). *Economy of the conflict region in Sri Lanka: from embargo to repression*. Hawaii: East West Centre (Policy Studies 44).

This study examines the nature of the economy in the Northern and Eastern Provinces of Sri Lanka, exploring the causes and consequences of economic decline during the armed conflict. It compares the economic and social development in the conflict region over time and relative to other provinces during pre-conflict, conflict, and ceasefire periods and argues that despite the reported higher growth rate in the ceasefire period, minimal positive change has occurred in the overall structure and dynamics of the economy. In terms of income levels and poverty, the conflict region was worse off than all other provinces, with the lowest per capita income and poorer performance in terms of selected social indicators. Gini coefficient was highest in the Eastern Province and food security was lowest in the region as a whole. The trade embargo introduced by GOSL, followed by illegal taxation and extortion by the LTTE, unceasing violence against individuals, establishment of HSZs, restriction on fishing, landmines affecting the cultivation of agricultural lands, breakdown of transport, population displacement, disruption of services such as education, health, electricity, and human insecurity were identified as leading causes of economic decline. The contribution to gross

domestic product from NEPs declined over the period, making them the smallest provincial economies in the country. The agricultural and fisheries productions in NEPs declined and the industrial employment almost halved due to the war-induced destruction and closure of many factories. As an outcome, the service sector became the largest contributor to regional GNP. This was not so much indicative of an actual expansion of the service sector but rather due to the overall decline of production processes. Even though the regional economy recovered to some extent during the ceasefire period, it did not reach the pre-conflict level, let alone catch up with the rest of the country. As for future growth scenarios, the study recommends that the Eastern Province take a lead in industrial and tourism development, taking advantage of the Trincomalee harbour and the beach fronts in the East coast. It also recommends and for the Northern Province develop a knowledge economy, taking advantage of the educated workforce in the Jaffna District in particular and its linkages with the diaspora.

Sarvananthan, M. (2012). Fiscal devolution: stepping stone towards conflict resolution in Sri Lanka. *South Asian Survey*, 19(1), 101-111.

The author of this report argues affected by armed conflicts driven by claims of territorial sovereignty within nation states have been preoccupied with the sharing of administrative and political power, as in the case of the war in Sri Lanka. The political devolution has been hard to achieve due to the contested claims of rival parties, lack of compromise regarding vital issues such as unit of devolution, the rights of devolved units against the rights of the centre, overall features of the state formation, and politics in third world countries in particular. Given this context, the article uses Sri Lanka as a case study to argue that fiscal devolution is more viable and has more potential to empower the regions within contested nation states and thereby contribute to conflict resolution.

Sarvananthan, M. (2016). Elusive economic peace dividend: all that glitters is not gold. *Geo Journal*, 81(4), 571-596.

Using data collected in HIES of 2012/13 and LFS of 2012, this paper compares the development outcomes of public investment in infrastructure from 2010 to 2013 in three outlier provinces in Sri Lanka, put in parentheses relative to the economic performance of the fast-growing Western Province. Of all the nine provinces in Sri Lanka, the three outlying provinces received the largest public investment in infrastructure development in the post-war period. In spite of the massive infusion of public funding into the three outlying provinces, their contribution to the national economy remained low, with agricultural and fisheries production in the NEPs failing to recover to the levels of the pre-war period. Poverty and unemployment levels remained high and the peace dividends of the end of war and the subsequent path of economic development remained problematic. Further, the electoral results of elections held in 2012 indicated a decline in the popularity of the ruling political regime at the time even though it did not result in a change of government. Through the lens of economic rationality, social welfare, and public acceptance, the paper questions the economic returns and social benefits from the largely politically-motivated and high-profile public infrastructural development projects.

Sarvananthan, M., Jeyapraba S. and Alagarajah, A. (2017). Feminism, nationalism, and labour in post-civil war northern province of Sri Lanka. *Development in Practice*, 27(1), 122-128.

This paper highlights the paradox of low labour force participation and high unemployment among women at a time of growing educational levels of women in the former conflict-affected Northern Province of Sri Lanka. For a number of reasons, the rising educational level of women has not resulted in better labour market or livelihood outcomes for women. Barriers are caused by both external actors (such as the state and private corporate sector) and by internal actors (such as the family/household and community). In

conflict-affected settings such as Sri Lanka where rival nationalisms contest each other, there is a tendency to blame the ethnic “other” (external actors) for one’s predicament. In this case, the externally imposed barriers to women’s economic empowerment by the government, private businesses, lack of skills, and so on, are often highlighted. However, equal (if not more) importance should be given to identifying and highlighting the self, family, community and nationalist, including ethno-feminist ideology, imposed barriers. Women should actively be encouraged to break free of these internal barriers. As for the ideology-imposed barriers to labour force participation of women, the paper cites the nationalist and feminist critique of the government initiatives to recruit Tamil women from NEPs to the Sri Lankan army. Similarly, an effort by some NGOs to encourage NEP women to take up non-traditional occupations such as driving three-wheelers, or technical work such as boat building, have not been very successful due to the gradual withdrawal of trained women from such activities after some time after some time. This is the result of a combination of family pressure and women’s own attitudinal barriers. The paper concludes that the changes that are expected from the external world should begin within the internal world of women themselves, combined with required changes in state policies, civil society activism and vocational training programmes targeting women.

Satkunanayakam, K., Tunariu, A., & Tribe, R. (2010). A qualitative exploration of mental health professionals’ experience of working with survivors of trauma in Sri Lanka. *International Journal of Culture and Mental Health*, 3 (1), 43-51.

This paper examines the little understood phenomenon of the positive and negative impacts of working with trauma on mental health professionals in Sri Lanka. Interestingly, it is one of the few studies that look beyond the potential for secondary trauma and focuses also on instances of post trauma growth in mental health professionals who work with trauma patients. It goes even further, offering a critique of the concept of secondary trauma and

the over dependence on such concepts by trauma studies. Given the criticism that many studies have depended far too much on questionnaires, this study attempts to understand the subjective experiences of mental health professionals using one to one, semi-structured, open ended interviews with a sample of 12 participants. Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis, which examines the expressions of experiences as a product of the interaction between the participant and the interviewer, is used. The findings are discussed under four themes: emotional reactions, managing emotions, approach, and process of trauma work. The researchers find that while there are signs of secondary traumatization, many mental health professionals also attempt to work through the emotions tied to their experiences, which results in sustained motivation and satisfaction. The paper however, falls short of an in-depth analysis of the phenomenon. The fact that the interviews, which speak to deep and personal experiences, were conducted in English and not in the local languages Tamil and Sinhala, could significantly diminish the quality of data collected.

Senarath, U., Wickramage, K., & Peiris, S. L. (2014). Prevalence of depression and its associated factors among patients attending primary settings in the post-conflict Northern Province in Sri Lanka: a cross-sectional study. *BMC Psychiatry, 14*(85).

This paper examines the prevalence of depression among patients accessing help at primary health care settings in the Northern Province of Sri Lanka. Data was collected from 12,973 patients who visited 16 of the 35 primary care facilities in four districts (Killinochchi, Mullaithivu, Mannar and Jaffna). Data was gathered using interviews and the Patient Health Questionnaire – 9 (PHP-9). In addition, six questions were adapted from the Department of Census and Statistics that were translated to Tamil. Only males and females above the age of 18 years were included in the sample. Pregnant females and those who required immediate hospitalization were not included. It was found that 13.3% of the sample exhibited mild depression, 3.3% moderate, less than 1% moderately severe and severe depression. It was found that gender (females more than males), age (older persons than younger) and

location (Kilinochchi and Mannar more than Mullaitivu) had a significant impact on depression. While this paper gives insight into several significant factors that impact depression by selecting age, gender, disability and location as variables, it ignores potentially significant factors such as exposure to violence, loss, bereavement, etc.

Silva, K.T. (2013). Ethnicity in post-war Sri Lanka. In V.R. Raghavan (Ed.) *Internal conflicts: a four state analysis (India, Nepal, Sri Lanka and Myanmar)* (pp. 200-218). Chennai: Centre for Security Analysis.

Some analysts expected ethnic politics to fizzle out following the end of 25 years of ethnic war in Sri Lanka. The basis for this expectation, the author argues, was the view that politics of confrontation would gradually give way to politics of reconciliation. It was thought that moderate views would prevail over extremist views on either side of the ethnic divide due to social and economic pressures from inside and outside the country. Such a view may also have been inspired by the emerging notion of post-ethnicity in social sciences. The actual social and political developments in the country however, have been completely antithetical to any kind of ethnic reconciliation, in spite of the end of the armed conflict. Though the Sinhala-Tamil political divide in the country remains more or less frozen, new tensions have evolved between Sinhala Buddhist and Muslim groups, largely due to the formation of Bodu Bala Sena, a militant group of Buddhist monks targeting Muslim interests in cultural and commercial domains. The authors write that this manifests the failure of the reconciliation process to get off the ground in spite of public pronouncements by the political leaders in the country and international pressure from the United Nations.

Siriwardhana, C., & Wickramage, K. (2014). Conflict, forced displacement and health in Sri Lanka: A Review of the Research Landscape. *Conflict and Health*, 8(22), 1-9.

This paper examines the impact of the Sri Lankan civil war on the Sri Lankan healthcare system. System, noting that the Sri Lankan healthcare system is

internationally recognized for its persisting quality despite two significant events of conflict and violence put in parentheses. The analyses were based on English journal articles that contained the keywords *Sri Lanka, conflict, health, physical health, mental health and internal displacement* that were available on Pub Med, BIOMED CENTRAL, Cochrane Library, OVID, Psych Info, Google Scholar, Embase, Sri Lanka Journals Online, and other data sources. Analyses found that conflict related forced displacement increases risks for public health problems and exacerbates already existing health discrepancies. This was especially evident in the Northern Province where higher-than national rates of maternal and neonatal mortality and stillbirths were reported. Additionally, the number of underweight babies also increased. The paper reports on the higher risk of infectious diseases and physical trauma in conflict areas. It also discusses the prevalence of collective trauma, combat related PTSD and other psychological disorders in combatants, psychological distress and trauma among those experiencing forced displacement like war related PTSD, somatization, and depression. This paper gives an extensive and detailed description of the burdens placed on the local health system due to the increased physical and psychological violence of war.

Siriwardhana, C., Adikari, A., Pannala, G., Siribaddana, S., Abas, M., and Sumathipala, A., (2013). Prolonged internal displacement and common mental disorders in Sri Lanka: The COMRAID Study. *PLOS One*, 8(5), 1-8.

The paper focuses on the psychological difficulties and disorders faced by those displaced during and after the war in Sri Lanka. As part of the Common Mental Disorder and Resilience among Internally Displaced in Sri Lanka (COMRAID) study, data was collected among 450 IDPs, all of them Muslim who had been displaced from the Northern Province in 1990. Data was gathered using structured interviews, with a focus on demographic and economic characteristics, mental health outcomes, current drug and alcohol use, and smoking. In the data analyses, the researchers provide prevalence

rates for mental disorders and also multivariate regressions that show the relationship between demographic factors and the prevalence of common mental disorders. The multivariate regression model highlights widowed and divorced marital status, unemployment, and food insecurity as variables significantly associated with CMDs. Additionally, the paper provides a brief demographic profile of the community. The paper is one of the few that looks at mental health outcomes for those displaced from the North, especially within the Muslim community.

Somasundaram, D. (2010). Collective trauma in the Vanni - A qualitative inquiry in to the mental health of the internally displaced due to the civil war in Sri Lanka. *International Journal of Mental Health Systems*, 4 (22), 1- 31.

This paper uses qualitative methods to examine how conflict related psychological distress and experiences are reflected in narratives, observations, key informant interviews, family and extended family interviews, and focus group discussions in areas of the Vanni (Including Killinochchi and Mullaithivu districts and adjacent areas such as Vavuniya and Mannar districts in Northern Sri Lanka). The sample consists of those who lived in the Vanni area during 2008 – 2009. The analyses center around the concept of collective trauma, which postulates that the individual experiences and responses to war change collective structures such as the family, community, and society. At its inception, the paper provides an interesting in-depth and historically-informed description of the Vanni area starting from its early periods until this area became an LTTE controlled area during the last phase of the war. A significant section of the paper consists of long excerpts of interviews conducted with respondents on their first hand experiences of the war and specifically during the last phase of the war. While these sections do expose the seriousness and the brutality of the war, it has limited analyses of the concept of collective trauma, its genesis, processes and functioning. The author leaves the analyses of these excerpts to the discussion section, where the author points to the discussion of experience including the family and community and how these descriptions completely lack individuality. The

paper also focuses on how psychosocial and other healing practices, especially geared towards communities, need to be introduced in the post war recovery.

Somasundaram, D., & Sivayokan, S. (2013). Rebuilding community resilience in a post war context: developing insight and recommendations - A qualitative study in northern Sri Lanka. *International Journal of Mental Health Systems*, 7 (3), 2-24.

This paper carries forward the previous work by Somasundaram on collective trauma and studies the viability of community level interventions in post war societies to build resilience. It provides a model for community resilience based on four pillars: social capital, information and communication, economic development, and community competence. It also identifies factors that impact each of these pillars. The study was conducted using a critical psychosocial auto-ethnography using the Bronfenbrenner's framework; trying to understand the individual and the individual's experience as being nested in family and community. Information for this study was gathered in Jaffna, Killinochchi, Mullaithivu, and Vavuniya districts of Northern Sri Lanka during 2012. Methods used for data collection included participant observation, case study, KII and FGDs. The data that was gathered was analysed using the Trauma grid that was adapted to the Sri Lankan context. The findings were organized under ordinary human suffering, distressful psychosocial reactions, psychiatric disorders, resilience, and adversity activated development. These were mapped at the individual level, family, community and society/cultural levels. This is juxtaposed with the authors' observations, excerpts from interviews, and statistics such as suicide rates in Jaffna. The paper ends with recommendations on the importance of culturally based rituals, school based programmes, and resettlements for promoting resilience in these communities. The paper effectively encompasses a holistic analysis of the post war experience in Northern Sri Lanka.

Somasundaram, D. (2014). Addressing collective trauma: conceptualisation and intervention. *Intervention*, 12 (1), 43-60.

The paper lays out the concept of collective trauma as a paradigm that is adept at capturing the traumatic responses to disasters like war or the Boxing Day tsunami of 2004. The concept of collective trauma is based on the principle that disasters not only impact the individual, but also destroy social structures, communal ways of coping, and support structures like families. The paper discusses how collective trauma is manifested in societies. It emphasises intervening at a community level in cases of trauma, rather than following the individualized illness model that is more popular in the West. The paper advocates for the use of community level intervention and the empirical study of the impact of such interventions. Rather than the CBT model, community level interventions include building social capital and training community mental health workers, which can be accompanied by more individual mental health care when necessary. This paper is not an empirical study, however it does provide a detailed introduction to the concept of collective trauma and how it can be addressed.

Spencer, J., Goodhand, J., Hasbullah, S., Klem, B., Korf, B. and Silva, K.T. (2015). *Checkpoint, temple, church and mosque: a collaborative ethnography of war and peace*. London: Pluto Press.

Checkpoint, Temple, Church and Mosque is based on fieldwork in Sri Lanka's most religiously diverse and *politically troubled region* in the closing years of the civil war. It provides a series of new and provocative arguments about the promise of a religiously based civil society, and the strengths and weaknesses of religious organizations and religious leaders in conflict mediation. The author argues that for people trapped in long and violent conflicts, religion plays a contradictory role, often acting as a comforting and stabilising force but also, in certain situations, acting as a source of new conflict. The Mosque Federations and interfaith dialogues in Eastern Sri Lanka have played a useful role in mediating between aggrieved parties and calming down religiously

agitated people in potentially explosive situations. Additionally, war itself can lead to profound changes in religious institutions. The book argues that instead of a monolithic and one-sided view of religion as a healer or a trigger for conflicts, a fine-grained situational analysis of factors driving religion in either direction is necessary in the light of evidence from Eastern Sri Lanka.

Sritharan, J., & Sritharan, A. (2014). Post-conflict Sri Lanka: the lack of mental health research and resources among affected populations. *The International Journal of Humanities and Social Sciences*, 4(3): 151-156.

The paper presents a literature review with regard to the availability of mental health services available to those affected by the war and by the tsunami in the hope of identifying gaps in mental health service provision. The paper begins with a short introduction describing the recent history of the conflict in Sri Lanka. PubMed, Web of Science, and PsychINFO were assessed for articles published under the key terms *mental health, mental disorders, mental health conditions, post war, post-conflict Sri Lanka, and English* during the period 2009 to when the data analysis was conducted. The authors conclude that several vulnerable sections of society such as children and pregnant women are left with inadequate mental health services. While they present limited analysis pointing to the psychological needs of the community, the analysis is not descriptive enough to clearly identify the weaknesses and inadequacies of the mental health services available to these communities. The paper also falls short of its objectives as the analysis is based on a limited number of papers that leave out significant contributions to the study of this area.

Solotaroff, J.L., Joseph, G. and Kuriakose, A.T. (2017) *Getting to work: unlocking women's potential in Sri Lanka's labor force*. Washington, DC: IBRD and the World Bank.

This report summarizes the key results of a new World Bank study (Solotaroff, Joseph, and Kuriakose, forthcoming) that updates and expands upon the 2013 World Bank study, *Getting In and Staying In: Increasing Women's Labor Force Participation in Sri Lanka*. Both studies are intended to solve the puzzle of women's persistently low labor force participation (LFP) rates and other poor labor market outcomes in the country. The earlier study focused on the years leading up to the end of the Sri Lankan Civil War (2006–09); the current study compares the findings of the earlier study and data from the years following the civil war (2010–15). Using nationally representative secondary data, as well as primary qualitative and quantitative research, both studies test three hypotheses about the gender gaps in labor market outcomes:

- (1) *household roles and responsibilities*, which fall disproportionately on women;
- (2) a *human capital mismatch*, whereby women are not acquiring the skills demanded by job markets; and
- (3) *gender discrimination* in job search, hiring and promotion processes.

All three hypotheses were supported by the current study. Further, the social norms governing women's responsibilities for child care, elder care, and housework—and that inhibit women from joining labor markets, obtaining employment, and closing gender wage gaps—have become more entrenched since the end of the civil war, particularly in war-affected Northern and Eastern regions. Having young children in the household is now associated with even lower odds of LFP, lower chances of becoming a paid employee, and lower earnings for women compared with before 2010, and compared with those of men for all three outcomes. Marriage penalizes women in labor markets (lowering their odds of LFP by 4.4 percentage points), whereas for men it provides an 11 percentage point premium in their odds of LFP.¹ Gender norms that restrict women's mobility more than men's—especially lack of social support for women commuting to work—and that prevent women from accessing safe and comfortable transportation to work, as well as parents' greater encouragement of sons' rather than daughters' pursuit

of careers (especially in the private sector) are other supply-side factors undermining women in labor markets.

Since 2009, women find it even more challenging than men to translate their educational attainment into high-skill and higher paying jobs. This is true of women with even university education or higher, who still queue for public sector jobs in spite of limited openings, pushing up their rates of unemployment among young women. Another worrying trend is that poorer and less educated women are falling further behind more educated and wealthier women in chances of LFP and other employment and wage-related outcomes. The good news is that raw gender wage gaps are shrinking every year; moreover, the explained portions of these wage gaps are increasing over time. In other words, gender discrimination appears to play less and less of a role in these gaps in earnings; discrimination also appears to determine gender gaps in LFP rates to a diminishing degree over time. The primary data bolster these findings: employers, on average, report that they look for the same skills and experience in men and women, actively discriminating by gender to a much smaller degree than employees suspect. Employers in some industries studied—such as the garment industry and tea estate sector—express a preference for hiring women workers because they believe them to be more reliable and more hard-working than men. Yet, persistent occupational segregation across industries suggests that these preferences may not hold for promotions—especially into high-skill and management jobs, which men continue to dominate.

The report concludes with four priority areas for addressing the multiple supply- and demand-side factors to improve women's LFP rates and reduce other gender gaps in labor market outcomes. It also offers specific recommendations for improving women's participation in the five private sector industries, namely: information and communication technology (ICT), tea estate work, tourism, garments, and commercial agriculture. Common recommendations across the five industries include the provision of care services to ease women's time poverty, and improvements in

providing safe, comfortable transportation to worksites or near worksite accommodations for women so that they are at lower risk of the gender-based harassments prevalent on public transportation and in public spaces. Together, these recommendations intend to help the government, the private sector, and other stakeholders in Sri Lanka collaborate and harmonize efforts in getting women to work.

Thiranagama, S. (2011). *In my mother's house: civil war in Sri Lanka*. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 2011.

This is an auto-ethnography of war time and post-war Sri Lanka. The author's main objective is to examine the position of victims of the war and 'their historical and political trajectories' (p.19), which shape their ideas of home. This book explores the deep significance of the concept of home to Tamil and Muslim IDPs displaced from their original homes and living in temporary shelters. Displacement, identity, the family and home, and the effects of political violence are central topics in this book. It brings out the Muslim and Tamil perspectives relating to the conflict not only as minorities, but also as people with distinctive histories and political and social aspirations.

Tol, W. A., Komproe, I. H., Jordans, M. J., Vallipuram, A., Sipsma, H., Sivayokan, S., et al. (2012). Outcomes and moderators of a preventative school-based mental health intervention for children affected by war in Sri Lanka: a cluster randomized trial. *World Psychiatry, 11*(2), 114-223.

The paper examines factors affecting a preventative school-based mental health programme in the Northern Province of Sri Lanka. The schools in which the intervention was conducted were selected through random cluster sampling. Divisions within the Jaffna district were selected randomly either for the intervention condition or the wait list and within each division, schools were randomly selected for inclusion in the study. Children between grades 4 and 7 were screened using the Child Psychosocial Distress Screener (CPDS). The interventions were conducted with children who met the criteria

for psychological distress. The interventions included 15 sessions over a 5 week period, focusing on information safety and control; stabilization, awareness and self-esteem, trauma narrative, resource identification, coping skills, future planning, and reconnecting with the social context. Outcomes were measured using the Child PTSD scale, Depressions Self Rating Scale, and the Anxiety Related Emotional Disorder Scale. Additionally, items that measure functional impairment were also used. Age, gender, war exposure, current war related stressors, coping repertoire, and satisfaction were also assessed as mediators and moderators. The study found that gender and age did moderate outcomes for anxiety and PTSD. However, a surprising finding was that female children in the waitlist condition fared much better than those in the intervention condition. This suggests that while psychosocial interventions in volatile areas may help improve the psychological well-being of some children- primarily male, it may actually undermine the natural recovery process for some girls. This paper is methodologically sound, though the measures that are used often have weaknesses in contextual validity.

Tribe, R., & De Silva, P. (1999). Psychological intervention with displaced widows in Sri Lanka. *International Review of Psychiatry*, 11, 184-190.

The paper describes and analyses a project geared towards women's empowerment that was conducted by the Family Rehabilitation Centre (FRC) with widows living in refugee camps due to the war in the North and East of Sri Lanka. The programme was drawn up based on a needs analysis conducted with these communities, which led to the identification of key aspects of empowerment that were necessary for these women. It was decided that the key aims of the programme would be to provide skills that would enhance coping skills, reinforce predictability in their lives, and bring together women from different sides of the conflict. In addition, since FRC was one of the few institutions providing mental health services in these communities, those taking part in the empowerment programme also had access to mental health services. The initial programmes were conducted

as 3 – 5 day residential workshops, under the belief that this would lead widows to set up their own self-help groups in their communities. The widows received training and information on primary health care, mental health, legal assistance, self –employment, job finding skills, and financial affairs. The paper suggests that based on feedback at the end of each day, trainees believed that they had acquired considerable new skills and knowledge. These were supplemented by semi-structured interviews. It is likely that some of what was reported was partial to the programme due to bias. However, the paper's value lies in its attempt to empirically test the effectiveness of an intervention which is a rare occurrence.

Wang, Peng. (2011). Women in the LTTE: birds of freedom or cogs in the wheel? *Journal of Politics and Law*, 4(1), 100-108.

This paper explores the role Tamil women, the so-called 'birds of freedom,' played as members of the LTTE in the Sri Lankan war **by reviewing the literature on the subject**. After providing historical context of the conflict in Sri Lanka, Wang explains the plethora of reasons for women's involvement: a strategy need for more fighters; women's tactical advantages against GOSL; the need for Intra-Tamil competition; Tamil nationalistic beliefs; rape and fear of sexual assault; the death of loved ones and/or family members; the need for security; the spirit of martyrdom; and the need for female liberation and emancipation. While the emancipation of women was a goal of the LTTE, the author argues it was always secondary to the goal of achieving a Tamil state. Ultimately, the women of LTTE did not define new rights independent of their ethnic struggle, and the paper concludes by positing that the failure of the LTTE movement meant women indeed had to give up any arms or non-traditional rights they had been temporarily afforded.

Wanninayake, S. (2017). *Making a "home": internal displacements and resettlement processes in Sri Lanka 2002-2006* (Unpublished doctoral thesis). University of Gothenburg, Gothenburg, Sweden.

This thesis investigates factors affecting the Sinhalese and Tamils displaced during the war from various locations in the Northern Province, and their decision to stay in related Sinhala or Tamil host communities in Vavuniya (Northern Province) and Anuradhapura, (North Central Province) Sri Lanka during the ceasefire period between 2002 and 2006. Push factors compelling the IDPs to leave their original villages as well as pull factors attracting them to host communities are examined. Among the factors found to be critically important are security concerns for the Sinhalese and Tamils in their original villages surrounded by “the ethnic other,” nature of social relations, availability and accessibility of productive land, and the nature of infrastructural facilities in each place. Furthermore, the study found that having pre-existing relations along kinship, caste, and ethnic lines were important for the IDPs in identifying a potential place to resettle after their displacement. Social relationships between IDPs and their hosts soured when relief and development aid was given to IDPs, with hosts feeling left out as they witnessed visible improvements in housing and living standards among the IDPs compared to their own living conditions.

Wickramasinghe, N. (2009). Sri Lanka in 2008: waging war for peace. *Asian Survey*, 49(1), 59-65.

In this article, Wickramasinghe details the Sri Lankan government’s strategy of “peace with war” in the North along with a resurgence in the political process within the East as means of tackling the LTTE insurgency. The human and political costs of employing such measures has been nothing short of detrimental. The author argues that under the claim of terrorism being the greatest threat Sri Lanka faces, Rajapaksa’s government was given free license to use undemocratic means to suppress uprisings and maintain “peace.” This piece underscores that muffling and suppressing minority groups’ voices do not equate to conflict truly being resolved. At the time of authorship, any allegations of human rights abuse administered by the government thus far had been denied, labelled as treason, and seen as challenging the sovereign state of Sri Lanka. In closing, the author questions whether Sri Lanka will ever be able to transform into a state that is democratic and equitable. 40

World Bank. (2012). *Cash for work for resettlement and reintegration of war affected displaced persons in Sri Lanka: an independent assessment*. Colombo: Razaak, M.G.

This study examined the role of Cash for Work (CfW) programmes in rebuilding livelihoods and promoting reintegration of returning or resettling IDPs in the war-affected Northern Province of Sri Lanka. The study involved a comparative assessment of the role of CfW under a number of projects, including the World Bank-assisted Emergency Northern Recovery Project (ENReP) aimed at providing basic infrastructure facilities and immediate employment opportunities through CfW. This assessment finds that CfW is an effective tool for providing relief, promoting livelihoods among the resettlers and restabing some of the infrastructure destroyed by the war. Among the positive features of CfW programmes identified by the beneficiaries were its timely implementation when the IDPs returned to their original villages, enabling the beneficiaries to clean their own premises and most vulnerable IDPs (including FHHs, disabled, and elderly) to take part in the programme. On the other hand, the participants identified a number of weaknesses in implementation of the programmes such as delay in payment for work, poor selection of workfare projects at the community level, low wage rates, inability of late arriving settlers to join the programmes, and abrupt termination of some of the activities initiated. In spite of these limitations, Razaak concludes CfW remains an essential strategy in post war relief and livelihood development.

Wood, E. (2008). The social processes of civil war: the wartime transformation of social networks. *Annual Review of Political Science*, 11, 539-561.

Elisabeth Wood aims to contribute an in-depth analysis of the social processes of civil war, a realm she believes to be often overlooked. She lays out six social processes: political mobilization, military socialization, polarization of social identities, militarization of local authority, transformation of gender roles, and fragmentation of local political economy. Sri Lanka in the 1980s

exemplifies how political mobilization can turn to armed conflict. Wood also explores how the state developed Muslim Home Guards and built militia forces by exploiting and militarizing social, political, and ethnic cleavages through a practice termed “ethnic defection.” She notes that the LTTE had developed an extensive, tightly controlled civil administration with unique characteristics. The insurgent administration maintained exclusive control over security, policing, and judicial agencies while cooperating with the state government civil service in their provision of health care and education. Wood argues that the state agreed to this peculiar set up because to refuse would have provide further legitimization to LTTE’s claims on the necessity of secession. Wood also examines the transformation of gender roles and a breaking away from traditional social norms with the rise in female insurgency. She notes that perception shifts have been limited in other regards, with notions of what constitutes as desirable womanhood remaining largely unchanged. Throughout the piece, Wood uses Sri Lanka as one of four case studies to illustrate the effects the six processes have in their recalibration of social networks.

Key Themes and Research Gaps

There is a growing body of social science literature on social issues and development challenges in post-war Sri Lanka. This literature has been produced by international donors, GOSL, professional social scientists in Sri Lanka and abroad, and independent research organizations such as ICES, CEPA and IPS. It primarily focuses on the adverse impact of the war and the opportunities and challenges for overcoming these constraints in the post-war era given the changing political climate in the country and the global environment. While a realistic assessment of constraints to development is a prerequisite for proceeding further, a forward looking social analysis is necessary in a strategic social assessment also. Social analyses help identify future directions in policies and interventions geared to bring about rapid social change and development in post-war society.

Broadly speaking, there are a number of emerging themes in the social science literature relating to social issues in postwar Sri Lanka, with particular reference to the conflict-affected Northern and Eastern Provinces.

Emerging Themes

As for key livelihoods in NEPs, farming and fishing have been re-established in most of the affected areas. The renovation of irrigation systems destroyed or abandoned during the war has been completed or started in most areas, even though paddy cultivation in some areas remains constrained due to lack of irrigation facilities, crop destruction by droughts and floods, wild animals, and scarcity of labour. Similarly, fishing harbours destroyed during the war and tsunami have been rebuilt or are being rebuilt with foreign aid in Eastern and Northern Sri Lanka. This has provided a boost for the fishing industry, even though poaching by Indian fishermen and fishermen from Southern Sri Lanka has emerged as a new challenge for local fishermen. Thus, even though farming and fishing have been re-established in postwar NEPs, a return to their pre-war national production contribution levels (about 33% of the total national production) has not yet been achieved. According to Sarvananthan (2016), as of 2016, the NEPs contribution to national agricultural

and fish production remained at 25%, due to various new constraints in the post-war era. In the agricultural sector, unresolved land disputes among title holders and current users, acquisition of some privately-owned productive land by security forces to establish high security zones, refusal of the younger generation to take up agriculture, non-availability or high cost of labour, marketing problems for farm produce, and the absence of value addition all contribute to the lag in production capacity. Similarly, the development of the fisheries sector has been constrained due to lack of capital necessary to buy multi-day fishing trawlers, disputes over lagoon fishing, and over-extraction of fish especially by outside poachers. Government-owned industries in the North and the East that were destroyed during the war (such as cement factories in KKS, paper mills in Valachenai, and sugar mills in Kanthalai) have not yet been rebuilt in part due to political disputes between local provincial councils and the central government over the control of these industries.

In effect, casual wage labour in an unstable labour market has emerged as the primary livelihood for most people in NEPs. The construction boom in the immediate post war era did create new opportunities for wage labour, but this avenue has declined over the years. Apart from the limited and poorly remunerated wage labour opportunities in agriculture, women have hardly any other opportunities for work (with the possible exception of working as domestic helpers in Sri Lanka or abroad or work opportunities in the garment sector). Men, on the other hand, may migrate to Colombo to work in construction industries during the agriculture off-season. Some young women work in garment industries in or outside NEPs, incurring not only substantial travel costs to maintain their livelihoods but also the social costs of being away from their families. Tourism appears to be an expanding sector particularly in eastern Sri Lanka, but local people have been excluded from the benefits due to both lack of required skills needed to secure jobs in this sector and non-integration of local industries (like fishing) with the needs of the tourist industry. Even though no concrete information is available on this topic, youth unemployment in NEPs appears to be quite high, with many young people identifying overseas migration as the only way out of the current crisis. The reported high levels of poverty, unemployment and underemployment in NEPs must be understood in the light of these labour market trends.

Vulnerable groups identified in the literature include WHHs, young widows, ex-combatants, disabled, children (especially those who lost their parents during the war), elderly, low castes and long-term IDPs. They are vulnerable economically because of lack of income-earning avenues; socially, because of potential exploitation by those with power and authority; and politically, because of their exclusion from welfare services, markets, and democratic political processes. No accurate estimates of their numbers at the provincial levels are available. In Pasayioor East, a village in the Jaffna district heavily impacted by the war, 98 out of 368 families (26.6%) were identified as women-headed (Jayatilaka, Amirthalingam and Gunasekara, 2015), of which 67 were war widows (18% of the total). Vulnerabilities of women, in particular, seem to have increased due to gender-based violence, alcoholism, militarization, and the collapse of the regulatory system in force under the LTTE regime (ICG 2011). Some of the local NGOs sought to promote self-employment and other livelihood strategies among specific vulnerable groups such as WHHs, but the effectiveness of these strategies for reducing and mainstreaming vulnerabilities is not evident from the available literature. Social issues affecting vulnerable groups included stigma, decline of family support, lack of specialized services for those using wheelchairs, those wearing artificial limbs, victims of landmines, and ex-combatants.

The surviving population in NEPs has been exposed to continuing waves of violence, displacement and incarceration as civilians, as IDPs, as hostages, and as combatants, particularly during the brutal last phase of the war. The extent of residual impact been a subject of inquiry in a considerable volume of social science research. Somasunderam (2010, 2013, 2014) who has conducted a series of research on this subject has argued that having directly experienced or witnessed multiple forms of violence by the Sri Lankan security forces, LTTE, and other armed groups, the community as a whole displays what he described as “collective trauma.” This is somewhat similar to the idea of social suffering, reported in a number of violent contexts such as in the aftermath of the partition in India (See Veena Das 2006). Apart from displaying typical symptoms of PTSD such as substance abuse, violence, and suicide attempts, collective trauma is also characterized by social withdrawal, bouts of aggression, mutual suspicion, and lack of social bonding in general. Lack of mental health services in the conflict-affected regions was identified as a key problem

by a number of writers (e.g. Sritharan & Sritharan 2014). On the other hand, based on detailed ethnographic research, Derges (2013) has noted that popular religious rituals such as Kuththukavadi have facilitated religious coping among the victims of war. Somasundaram (2013) also referred to a pattern of community resilience, but how it varies in communities affected differently by the war has not yet been explored.

The ethnic divide in society remains as pertinent in postwar society as it was indeed the case during the ethnically driven war (McGilvary 2008, Thiranagama 2011. Wanninayake 2017). Of the literature presented, only a few papers openly address the question of ethnicity. However, in most studies, ethnicity is often taken for granted as part of the social reality. None of the studies have examined how ethnic relations have changed (or not changed) since the end of the war. Internal divisions within each ethnic group have manifested in the emerging rifts between IDPs and host communities among the Muslims (Razaak 2014) and among the Sinhalese (Wanninayake 2017). Further, caste divisions within the Jaffna Tamil society and the specificity of some subgroups, such as coast Veddas in the East and Indian Tamils in Vanni, seem to have surfaced since the end of the war just as much as internal sectarian differences among Muslims have come to the forefront in Eastern Sri Lanka. Similarly competing bases of identity such as gender, caste, and social class have raised their presences in all the communities, making ethnic divide only one of many parameters of identity in post-war Sri Lanka.

Research Gaps

There are also a number of research gaps in relation to social issues and their intersection with economic development in NEPs.

First, how does social fragmentation impact economic activities and social protection issues in NEPs?

Second, why have investments by diaspora in NEPs at low levels and limited to a few sectors such as small scale hotel industry?

Third, what are the pockets of poverty in NEPs and what is the role of social factors in sustaining them?

Fourth, how does trauma (both in individual and collective forms) impact economic activities and participation in social processes?

Fifth, to what extent does social exclusion based on ethnicity and other factors continue in postwar society, particularly regarding development interventions?

Sixth, what is the extent to which and the ways in which there is community stabilization among new settlers in various regions in NEPs?

Seventh, what is the role of the informal sector in access to finance, job creation, and local development in the NEPs?

Eighth, what is the economic role of security forces in postwar Sri Lanka in domains such as agriculture, tourism, trade and job creation? How does it actually affect the economic opportunities of local communities?

Ninth, why do unemployment and underemployment among youth and women remain high despite opportunities created by infrastructure investments in the NEPs?

Finally, are there any economic innovations among returning IDPs, returning Indian refugees, and new settlers in general? What are the opportunities and challenges they face in entering new livelihoods or reentering old livelihoods?

Annex 1: Guidelines used in compiling the annotated bibliography

Creating Annotated Bibliographies Based on APA Style

Annotated bibliographies are not specifically addressed in the Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association (APA) (6th ed.). We have taken the example given online at the OWL at Purdue as the basis for formatting. It is a good idea to take careful note of any directions given in your assignment, and to check with your professor if you have specific questions.

Contents

1. Guidelines
2. Sample Annotated Bibliography
3. Standard Reference List/Bibliography

Guidelines

The following is a summary of things to know when creating an annotated bibliography based on APA Style:

- The annotated bibliography consists of two elements
 - o Citation in current APA style format
 - o Annotation
- The annotation will follow the citation on the next line. There is not an extra space—double spacing is used throughout.
- An annotation is different from an abstract. It should have several sentences summarizing the main points or ideas found in the item. It should then include your own statement evaluating the quality of the item and/or relating the item to your own research topic.
- For a longer annotated bibliography, it is appropriate to divide into sections or topics, and to title those sections as seems fitting.

NOTE: These annotations are for illustrative purposes only and have no relationship to the content of the sources.

Purdue Online Writing Lab (OWL). (n.d.). Annotated bibliography samples. Retrieved from <https://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/614/03/>

Sample Annotated Bibliography

AICPA sets ethical standards for outsourcing. (2005). *Journal of Accountancy*, 199(1), 8.

Retrieved from <http://www.journalofaccountancy.com/>

This article presents the new standards for outsourcing developed by the AICPA ethics committee. The standards are summarized, and a brief discussion is included of the implications going forward for business and international trade. The authors indicate that changes to the business community will be relatively minor. This is a helpful source for getting an overview of the current ethics standards in outsourcing.

American Management Association. (2010). *The AMA handbook of business writing*. New York, NY: Author.

The American Management Association has created its own guide for business writing. Designed as a supplemental text to more thorough style guides such as APA, this guide covers topics relating specifically to business, such as citing financials, formatting of company reports, and professional approaches to information integrity in the workplace. This is an indispensable work for anyone doing professional business writing.

Barthelemy, J., & Geyer, D. (2005). An empirical investigation of IT outsourcing versus outsourcing in France and Germany. *Information & Management*, 42, 533-542. doi:10.1016/j.im.2004.02.005

The authors present an investigation of IT outsourcing based on the combined results of a survey administered to IT firms as well as statistical measures from domestic and French or German firms. Their data covers a wide range of IT business unit types. However, the lack of longitudinal data weakens their conclusion that the slower pace of French and German IT outsourcing has had a long-term positive effect on business in those countries.

Standard Reference List / Bibliography

Here's the same sources, but formatted as a standard bibliography for comparison.

References

AICPA sets ethical standards for outsourcing. (2005). *Journal of Accountancy*, 199(1), 8.

Retrieved from <http://www.journalofaccountancy.com/>

American Management Association. (2010). *The AMA handbook of business writing*.
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An Annotated Bibliography on Social Issues in Post-war Sri Lanka with Particular Reference to Conflict-affected Northern and Eastern Provinces

By

**Kalinga Tudor Silva, Dhammika Herath,
Ramila Usoof-Thowfeek, Nikole Joseph Thomas, Maggie Taylor**

This annotated bibliography was prepared by the International Centre for Ethnic Studies in Kandy for the socio-economic assessment of the Northern and Eastern Provinces conducted by the World Bank in collaboration with the Government of Sri Lanka. The document covers the literature (published and grey) relating to the social and psychological impact of the war in Sri Lanka, post-war developments (including challenges encountered in the resettlement), recovery and reconciliation in war-affected communities and the nature of social formations, community dynamics, identity issues and social harmony, and conflict management in the newly settled and yet to be resettled populations.

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