

NAIROBI PROCESS

TEMPLATE FOR LOCAL/REGIONAL PROPOSALS

1. Name of the proposal: Enabling Livelihood and Socio-Economic Background of Former Child Soldier Victims in Sri Lanka
2. Name of the organization(s): Child Rehabilitation Centre
3. Contact Information: Email - crcampara@yahoo.com WhatsApp - +94771445821
4. Description of the proposal: <p>Abducting, threatening, and violently recruiting children as soldiers by The Liberation Tigers of Tamil Elam (LTTE, or Tamil Tigers) to fight in the civil war that occurred for over three decades and ended in 2009 was a brutal violation of human rights in Sri Lanka. The LTTE used these strategies to prevent peace and ruin the future of these children. This was a clear violation of United Nation Convention on the Right of the Child (UNCRC) that could not be derogated from in any national law. These children were abducted forcibly from poor and powerless (most probably from low cast) families in the Northern Province. Since the war ended in 2009, child soldiers who were surrendered or captured by the Sri Lankan Forces have been unable to fully recover from the trauma they went through. The war ended up making these children completely or partially disabled, psychologically breaking them down or giving them no hope for their future. Though these children have now grown up as adults, they have to spend the same unfortunate environment due to the apparent lack of credible policies to rehabilitate them. On the other hand, ignorance of the governments which come to power from time to time makes this situation worse. Opportunist parties and candidates using their manifestos, deceive these victims and their families to grab their votes.</p> <p>We as Child Rehabilitation Centre, have witnessed by meeting and discussing with former child soldiers and their family members who are suffering from both physical and psychological trauma for a long period due to a lack of social welfare. Neither do they have a proper livelihood nor a job because of being permanently disabled. They lack vocational training for a career path, or do not have enough equipment to continue their livelihood. Even after a decade most of the former child soldier victims do not have proper identification as citizens of this country. Being marginalized by the majority of this country and within their own community due to a number of sociocultural disparities is also a major issue that we recognized from them.</p>

This Project is based on the different types of victimized former child soldiers who have survived from the war in the Northern Part of Sri Lanka. It will further study to identify clear statistics which we do not have properly documented by the state or relevant government and non-government authorities. It is reported by Human Rights Watch in 2004 that the LTTE had forcibly recruited over 3500 child during a 2002 bogus ceasefire agreement brokered by Norway. (<https://www.hrw.org/news/2004/11/11/sri-lanka-tamil-tigers-forcibly-recruit-child-soldiers>). As the Ministry of Defense website shows, by the end of the conflict, some 12,000 LTTE combatants in civilian clothing surrendered to the Sri Lankan Armed Forces. Among them were 594 child soldiers – 364 males and 230 females from 2008 to 2018.(https://www.defence.lk/Article/view_article/1546)

The aim of our activities are to explore the reintegration process of former child soldiers in Eastern and Northern Sri Lanka and understand the factors that influenced their return to civilian life. An extensive literature review has permitted the development of an analytical framework that identified several areas of analysis. At a micro level, the factors of reintegration were analyzed according to three main dimensions: economic, socio-political and psychological wellbeing. At a macro level, the post-conflict reconstruction pillars were used to look at how the reintegration took place within the post-war context. Examining both levels offered a new perspective in the research of reintegration. With the objective of understanding the reintegration experience through former child soldiers' perspective, this study chose to use a biographical method as it allowed placing their stories in the centre of the analysis. In total, eighteen narratives of female and male young ex-combatants were collected in Batticaloa District. The narratives have identified several key factors influencing the reintegration of former child soldiers in Eastern Sri Lanka. First, the general wellbeing was described as an important aspect of reintegration since the presence of psychological distress and physical disabilities impacted the economic and social rehabilitation. This confirms the importance of providing safe spaces where young ex-combatants can heal and receive appropriate counselling. Second, ex-combatants described important barriers to livelihood due to education deficit, lack of financial assets and the insufficient local labour market.

All these factors greatly affected their economic situation. Third, the narratives defined social capital as the most important source of support. Families and close social networks were recognized as providing invaluable care and encouragement. Informal support was undeniably the most important component to building resilience since formal assistance was described as missing. The stories of child soldiers in Eastern Sri Lanka demonstrate that demobilization can take place at different times and in different ways. Therefore, Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR) should be regarded as a dynamic process, taking place continuously during and at the end of the conflict. The narratives have also created new insights on the gendered differences present in the reintegration. Returning women recounted a greater vulnerability to social exclusion since the community did not accept their role as combatants. 51 former female combatants suffered greatly from stigmatization and discrimination, which seriously limited the space for recovery. Following demobilization, young women were expected to resume their traditional role and regain their function in the family. While spaces for women' emancipation has certainly opened up during the conflict (Alison, 2003), the post-war environment has not permitted sustainability of those transformations.

This study shows that cultural norms and traditions play a crucial role in the reintegration process. In order to promote acceptance and empowerment, reintegration programmes should take social expectations into account and remain adaptive to local realities. Finally, the most critical element that negatively affected former child soldiers' reintegration into society was the lack of physical security. To reduce the risk of conflict recurrence, the authorities enforced tight security measures, especially towards former LTTE members that were the target of incessant investigations and abuses. The climate of fear and mistrust present during and long after the conflict prevented them from gaining 'meaningful roles and identities as civilian' (UNICEF, 2007, P.7). The inability to return to a safe environment impacted all spheres of reintegration whether economic, social or political. In that context, DDR activities were seen as a tool to implement further security investigations and controls rather than a plan to 'safeguard human rights', 'contribute towards sustainable peace' and 'minimise ex-combatants socio-economic marginalization' (MDMHR, 2009, p. 5). Their stories dramatically illustrate the influence of the post-war reconstruction priorities on ex-combatants' reintegration.

In Sri Lanka, the military victory strengthened the legitimacy and confidence of the victorious regime that chose to reject the root causes of the three decades conflict. Alternatively, the Government assumed that reconciliation would mainly be reached through economic development. By ignoring past events and abuses, it failed to address underlying issues that could promote sustainable peace. This brings into question existing reintegration theories that are based on the idea of a negotiated settlement. More research needs to be conducted to better understand the place of reintegration activities in a 'no war, no peace' environment, but without any form of protection, former child soldiers are extremely vulnerable to social, economic and political exclusion. Ten years have passed since the end of the hostilities in Eastern and the Northern part of Sri Lanka, yet former child soldiers remain largely stigmatized. They are still struggling today to recover from the past and regain a normal life.

a. General objective (Impact):

Objective No. 1: Conduct a pilot study to create a comprehensive Data Portal on former child soldiers and study their current situation including collecting information such as the number of families who became victims of being Child soldiers, the number of children who were forcibly conscripted by the LTTE, and the number of victims who survived from the war and further to gather data and information about the number of permanently or partially disabled former child soldiers in the Northern and Eastern Part of Sri Lanka

Objective No. 2: To strengthen socio-economically demotivated families in war-affected areas by providing suitable vocational training and equipment to sustain their day-to-day livelihood

Objective No. 3: Empower the victims by creating fair access for proper identification by facilitating the issuance by the government of National Identity Cards and Driving Licenses to access facilities enjoyed by all the citizens of this country

Objective No. 4: Open a space for young former LTTE carders and their family members who need psycho-social aid to rebuild their family environment to move away from past trauma

Objective No. 5: To provide legal aid to sort out land issues of the families who are helpless in receiving legal advice and services, to prepare their primary documents properly to take necessary legal action to release or receive a piece of land to spend their rest of life in these areas

b. Specific Objectives (expected changes)

1. Preparing an internationally recognizable Data Portal after conducting a proper study about child soldier victims and gathering all the data into one place that people can access without any doubt
2. To convert these marginalized child soldier victims and their families into an economically sustainable group and integrating them into the national economic process
3. Strengthening victims and their family members via integration as active citizens by providing them proper identification as citizens of the country and letting them have a dignified life minimalizing negative administrative impediments while engaging in day-to-day work. It is anticipated that the most critical element that negatively affected former child soldiers' reintegration into society which was the lack of physical security and the inability to return to a safe environment which has impacted all spheres of reintegration whether economic, social or political would be addressed
4. Empower the young former child soldiers and their families to adjust to the current environment by utilizing trained psychologists and trained counselors to engage in communicating with the victims and assist them to sociologically integrate within the community and with the entire society
5. Gain basic knowledge about the land issues of particular war-affected areas and educate them about necessary documents that these victims need while they are seeking legal support from the government to release their lands. Further to raise awareness of beneficiaries whilst getting the attention of the government to intervene to deliver them justice

c. Duration of the proposal: *(18 Months)* **Starts on:** *01/06/2024 to 31/12/2025*

d. Group of direct beneficiaries:

The following details such as how many people, ages, region, how many of them are women, how many are children and how many officials may be changed after the research study is conducted in the selected areas.

Target group	Justification for selection	Specific characteristic and background information
Youth	Aligned with the objectives of the project, CRC has identified youth as an instrument for change and as agents and animators to empower reconciliation and reintegration into society. These youth are ex-child soldier victims of the war which had occurred for 30 years.	600 youth will be selected from Batticaloa, Mullathivu, Mannar, Vauniya, Killinochchi and Ampara districts. This group will be selected from each district and will comprise 300 female and 300 male as beneficiaries.
Women and other socially disadvantaged communities	As CRC strives for inclusive reintegration structures and processes, these communities and sectors will become part and parcel of this project.	The project will pay special attention to women of these beneficiary families. Women who are breadwinners of the families will be specially considered under this project. This group will be selected from each district. The number of beneficiaries will be decided after the study done in this area. If the ex-child soldier is disabled, we will give priority for these families as well. They will be selected from all the 6 districts.

<p>Government, NGO, Civil Society Organizations (CSO) and international community</p>	<p>Under the activities of the project (Objective 1, 2, 3 & 5) government officials will be directly involved in the project implementation. They will have a chance to address victims who are clearly identified after a study. They will have opportunity to refer the collected data and information and adjust their database according to our primary data. Furthermore, our aim is to make a bridge between government and beneficiaries to solve their socio-economic and political issues.</p> <p>NGOs and CSOs who have been working with these families will have an opportunity to share their ideas with us to successfully implement this project. These groups will take part in this project as they have an understanding about the grassroots. If they do not have that knowledge or an understanding, they will gain it after implementing this project.</p>	<p>Grama Niladharies (GN), Divisional secretary and District Secretaries, Development officers, Samurdi Welfare officers, Information officers, officials from Department of Registration of Persons, officers of Department of Motor Traffic and other relevant officials who have been appointed towards the reintegration, rehabilitation process of ex-combatants will be directly involved in this project activities.</p> <p>Active and functioned CSOs and NGOs will be contacted without any limitation</p>	
<p>Citizens</p>	<p>The general public are identified as the most crucial target group of the project. People live in these districts among these victims and the whole country is aware about the true nature of these victims and their families. Furthermore, this helps to understand the depth and necessity of helping each</p>	<p>Citizens in the districts and the whole country will be benefited</p>	

	other to re-build their lives, understand cruelty of war and how it has destroyed peace and future of fellow citizens in this country		
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e. **Total Budget:** (100,000 USD)

f. **Expected outcomes:**

Objectives	Outcomes
<p>Objective No. 1:</p> <p>Conduct a pilot study to create a comprehensive Data Portal on former child soldiers and study their current situation including collecting information such as the number of families who became victims of being Child soldiers, the number of children who were forcibly conscripted by the LTTE, and the number of victims who survived from the war and further to gather data and information about the number of permanently or partially disabled former child soldiers in the Northern and Eastern Part of Sri Lanka</p>	<p>Direct</p> <p>1.1 Stronger Data Portal and create awareness amongst citizens in areas such as fundamental rights and citizen responsibility, rehabilitation and reintegration.</p> <p>1.2 Data collected, verified, and disseminated among both national and international stakeholders.</p> <p>1.3 Relevant issues collected through comprehensive quantitative and qualitative research methodology.</p> <p>1.4 Public and state mobilized to network and work together for common democratic and social issues</p> <p>Indirect</p> <p>1.5 Credibility and acceptance of reintegration and rehabilitation process identified and boosted</p> <p>1.6 Engaged and empowered citizenry actively involved in the</p>

		<p>democratic governing processes</p> <p>1.7 Public awareness and discourse as well as advocacy implemented at relevant districts</p> <p>1.7 CRC mission and vision strengthened</p>	
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	<p>Objective No. 2: To strengthen socio-economically demotivated families in war-affected areas by providing suitable vocational training and equipment to sustain their day-to-day livelihood</p>	<p><i>Direct</i></p> <p>2.1 Job opportunities of victims gained after developing their vocational skills</p> <p>2.2 Skills and strengths identified and addressed</p> <p>2.3 Strengthen the connection between state and victims</p> <p><i>Indirect</i></p> <p>2.4 Ease the tension between victims and families and also the victims and the community</p> <p>2.5 Psychologically become stronger individuals</p> <p>2.6 Reduce the malaise of discrimination on ex-child soldiers</p>		
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<p>Objective No. 3: Empower the victims by creating fair access for proper identification by facilitating the issuance by the government of National Identity Cards and Driving Licenses to access facilities enjoyed by all the citizens of this country</p>	<p><i>Direct</i></p> <p>3.1 Set the standards for proper identification and inclusion of victims into the state system</p> <p>3.2 Identity issues reduced</p> <p>3.3 the gaining of knowledge by government authorities about victims and issues in particular areas</p> <p><i>Indirect</i></p> <p>3.3 Civil society, relevant NGOs, government parties encouraged to use mobile service for a better service.</p> <p>3.4 gaining of knowledge by civilians about administrative systems</p>
<p>Objective No. 4: Open a space for young former LTTE carders and their family members who need psycho-social aid to rebuild their family environment to move away from past trauma</p>	<p><i>Direct</i></p> <p>4.1 Lack of access to receive necessary psycho-social aid has been addressed</p> <p>4.2 The connection between community and CSO and NGOs built up</p> <p>4.3 Victims and families received quality counselling service</p> <p><i>Indirect</i></p> <p>4.4 Victims and their families psychologically become stronger</p> <p>4.5 The Community these victims live in made aware of the necessity of addressing psycho-social aid for the wellbeing of a</p>

		family	
	<p>Objective No. 5: To provide legal aid to sort out land issues of the families who are helpless in receiving legal advice and services, to prepare their primary documents properly to take necessary legal action to release or receive a piece of land to spend their rest of life in these areas</p>	<p><i>Direct</i></p> <p>5.1 Lack of access to receive necessary legal aid has been addressed</p> <p>5.2 The connection between victims and relevant officials is built up</p> <p>5.3 The ability of preparing necessary documents related to land issues of beneficiaries is developed</p> <p>5.4 Knowledge of beneficiaries about departments and officials who work with land issues is addressed</p> <p><i>Indirect</i></p> <p>4.6 Victims and their families gained basic knowledge about land law and relevant legal process</p>	

g. General Background of the proposal *(no more than 2.000 words):*

- How this proposal is have been planned?

Child Rehabilitation Centre has been functioned since 1998 to strengthen the reintegration process of ex-combatants in the Northern and Eastern part of Sri Lanka and continuously assist to reintegration to civilian life. Continuous assessments and studies have been done in particular areas that victims live in helps to draw our attention on their endless socio-economic and psycho-social issues. Spending a miserable life even after a decade after the war is one of the areas that we identified as an unsolved problem of ex-child combatants. The organizations conducted a number of discussions with different stakeholders and partners such as victims and their family members, community leaders, forces, government authorities and civil society members who have been working in this subject.

Child Rehabilitation Centre (CRC) studies shows that the claim of the government that they have rehabilitated 594 child soldiers captured by the Sri Lanka Army or surrendered to the government is not clearly documented. CRC had numerous field visits in Ampara and Batticaloa districts from November to December 2022. During the visit, we met more than 150 ex-child soldier combatants and less than 50 were rehabilitated by the government. There are thousands of former child combatants who were not rehabilitated or counted as victims of being child soldiers Government officials and their reports have stated that they do not have a proper inventory of the total number of children conscripted by the LTTE, number of children who were killed, injured, become disabled (partially or fully) or survived in this war. Difficulties in finding data and information about victims have arisen due to concealing or destroying information on child conscripts by the LTTE or not conducting proper research by any parties.

Though there were a number of government commissions and institutions to take care of this matter, they were not fully devoted to assisting them. Most of these institutions were built for the temporary purpose to settle down the Tamil community who were victimized by the brutal war. On the other hand, the former Rajapaksha Government wanted to please international or national bodies who raised their voices against the government to take care of these children and their families. We aim to collect all the relevant data and statistics related to these former child soldiers and enter them into one database via a proper study.

Recognizing difficulties in continuing livelihood in war-affected area is one of the main aims of this proposal. The Sri Lankan economy spiraled downwards during the last months of 2022 with acute fuel, food, and medicine shortages due to the depletion of the country's foreign exchange reserves. Citizens from all walks of life joined apolitical, peaceful protests beginning in March of that year; braving curfews, water cannon, and tear gas to demand the resignation of the then President and to call for action against corruption and mismanagement of the country's resources by the government as well as fundamental changes to the existing system. People who stepped into a totally different life after the end of the war, they have to face numerous socio-economic challenges. The former Rajapaksha government or the Yahapalana Government were not able to address these issues. Now the situation is even worse after 14

years of the war as this catastrophic economic situation collapsed onto these poor peoples' shoulders making them poorer and hopeless. We are planning to identify the skilled and unskilled former child soldiers clearly. From this project, former carders who have some knowledge or training about daily wages such as carpentry, Masonry work, fisheries, weaving clothes, or any other suitable self-employment that we could reach with positive assistance will be addressed immediately soon after identifying their position. The project aims to provide them with basic equipment and tools to continue their daily existence. People who want to learn something to build up a career prospect but do not have any training also will be covered by this project. A selected number of child soldier victims or breadwinner of their families will receive vocational training between 3 to 6 months. After completing the course successfully, they will be able to step into the job market. Also, this project aims to provide them with the basic tools or equipment as well. Furthermore, we aim to introduce them to the available job market and relevant officials to assist them to develop and further continuing their career path.

Our aim is to empower people, not just by providing equipment to cover their daily wages, but to demand the government to recognize them and properly provide them essential identification as citizens of this country. There are hundreds of victims who do not have a proper document to represent them as a citizen of this country. Some of them do not have a National Identity cards or a Driving license due to a number of issues. Though the government has a mobile system to assist people like them to support to issue a proper identity card, the government has a limited resources to address these issues. This project will facilitate relevant departments and authorities to conduct mobile services in selected areas.

Providing psycho-social aid to stabilize physical and psychological situations while balancing their day-to-day life is an essential part of this Project proposal. Not being accepted by the majority of this country or from their own community due to being a former LTTE carder or being low cast (this is worse and still continuing in this area a decade even after the end of the war) is a major consequence recognized by our organization. Victims and as well as family members of these carders suffer from numerous physical and psychological challenges. Providing psycho-social aid aiming at number of selected members and their family members separately will be a great relief for these victims to move away from their inner pain. It is our aim to address this issue providing them relief through a number of different activities to enrich their lives, and provide mental peace by utilizing trained psychologists and trained counselors to engage in communicating with the beneficiaries.

-How is it related to the Nairobi Process Consultations?

The Nairobi Process (NP) was established with intention to fill a void that has existed in consulting stakeholders directly regarding reintegration programming for children formerly associated with armed forces and armed groups (CAAFAG). The aim of the NP has been to collect and use input from these stakeholders to inform future reintegration initiatives, including during policy making processes. (*United Nations Office of the SRSG for Children and Armed Conflict*). This proposal follows the same manifesto realizing the importance of addressing issues that face by the ex-child soldiers in Northern and Eastern Sri Lanka. Assist in developing their livelihood, making access to enjoy rights that other citizens enjoyed, minimizing psycho-social distress and provide legal aid to sort out their legal needs are

essential segments of reintegration process. Successful implementation of this project in relevant districts will help to fulfill the aim of the Nairobi Process and shorten the gap between the state and victims and their families.

- Description of the organization:

Child Rehabilitation Centre (<http://www.crcsrilanka.org/about-us.php>) is a registered NGO initiated in 1998. In addition to its registry with the Social Services Ministry, it has also been incorporated by a Parliamentary Act in the country. CRC was established in order to reach out to the women and children who became the victims of the war in Sri Lanka. Currently, CRC operations are focused to address issues related families of vulnerable children who are affected by war, civil commotions, poverty, malnutrition and abuse by adults.

To realize this objective the CRC is continuously involved in research, advocacy, training & capacity building, as well as implementing projects giving these young children an invaluable access to proper education facilities, good healthcare and a comfortable home environment through improving income, assets, livelihood security, food security and human rights based social protection. CRC's efforts lead towards building confidence in them to step into the society once again empowered with the capability to make their own lives and the lives of the others better and secure. CRC has been funded by various international donor communities such as, IRD,DFID, EU, USAID, AUSAID, CIDA, GIZ, German Embassy in Colombo.

h. Summary of the action:

Describe the main problem and how does this proposal intend to solve this problem (*No more than 1200 words*)

The failure of the state mechanism to reintegrate child soldiers into society resulted in the victims and their families falling apart socio-economically as well as psychosocially. These former child soldiers come from economically weak families and lacked the education or professional skills to improve their economic situation after the end of the war.

The Rajapaksa and Good Governance governments that governed after the war did not implement adequate programmes for these victims. Also, the government agencies do not have accurate data about the victims and their family members. After the war, a number of non-governmental organizations and projects were implemented for them, but none of them was able to collect a complete amount of data about them. In the face of internal and international demands, temporary rehabilitation processes were carried out to get rid of their pressure. But it did not properly identify or socially empower all former child soldiers who survived after the war or were disabled. The government or authorized institutions have failed to provide assistance or the necessary basic equipment to victims who have some knowledge or skill to enter the job market. Also to what extent these victims are mentally stable is questionable.

All these issues point out the weakness of rehabilitation and reintegration of former child soldiers who have returned to their families. Identifying those failures, CRC is planning to intervene to some extent to solve their problems through five sectors.

Data collection of rehabilitated and non-rehabilitated victims will be conducted in 6 districts and these are the districts that have been most affected by the war. The largest number of child soldiers are reported from these districts and their information will be collected through using questionnaires and conducting interviews with relevant institutions and officials. A qualitative and quantitative research method will be used in designing the questionnaires. Through this database, the rehabilitated and non-rehabilitated victims in these districts and their problems will be identified. This factual information will help with educational and administrative needs. This will support the government and related institutions to easily identify the victims and their families. Also, government will be able to implement further welfare services according to victims' economic status and physical ability found through this studies.

Economically vulnerable victims will be identified and segregated into those who are with and without any vocational training. 600 families will be selected from 6 districts. Relevant basic equipment will be provided for those who already have a job training but still unemployed due to lack to resources. Ex-child combatants who are employed will be given basic training for 3-6 months in masonry work, carpentry, tailoring or hairstylist or any self-employment by contacting the Vocational Training Authority and related departments and resource persons. This will help to keep the victims and their families from being dependent on anyone else or the government. If the victim is a fully disabled person, a member of his family will be entitled to being a beneficiary of this activity.

The lack of a valid identity card is a major problem that affects many of the victims while carrying out their daily tasks. Through a mobile service, obtaining a national identity card or driver's license will be facilitated. 12 mobile service camps will be operated in all 6 districts. Relevant government departments and officials will be contacted and 2 awareness programs will be implemented in each district. 2 meetings will be held in each of these districts involving officials from the Divisional Secretariats, District Secretariats, Grama Nilaharies, the Department of Registration of Persons and the Department of Motor Traffic. Also, these institutions will become fully aware about the victims and their family members. Finally, the problem of identity cards for the majority will be solved and the problems faced by the government or other institutions in dealing with them will be reduced. Furthermore, accountability of government will be strengthened.

Being victims of war for a long time, losing childhood and youth and being physically and mentally disabled (fully or partially) are the reason for the loss in mental health of these victims. It is an important issue that these ex-child combatants and their family members do not get a chance to get rid of those problems or talk with someone about their distress. Addressing this problem, 2 psycho-social aid programmes will be held in each of the 6 districts by engaging experienced psychiatrists and counselors to deal with such victims. It will help alleviate the psychological trauma these victims are facing through the current economic collapse as well. Those who do not have financial ability to go out of the district or spend for it will be

benefitted from this aid. This will help to build a socially proactive and positive thinking individual in society.

Prolonged unresolved land issues are a major problem faced by these victims and their family members in these areas. 12 Legal Aid Camps will be held in 6 districts to provide basic legal assistance and advice to the families of the victims on land cases or disputes. Through this, the understanding of how to prepare the basic documents in case of a land issue, and knowledge about the institutions and officials to be associated with it will be improved. This will get the attention of civilians as well as government officials in this regard too.

i. Other relevant information or added value: *(300 words max)*

We continue to build good rapport with our stakeholders and grow our portfolio. Our various stakeholders; the donor community, Ministry of Defense, Bureau Of Commissioner General Rehabilitation, religious leaders, political parties, district and national Civil Society Organizations (CSO), independent commissions, public agencies, as well as the public feel confident to engage with us. We expect that incorporating their inputs will motivate them and that they will value our vision and mission.

Our networking and relationship building is, naturally, an ongoing process. Our management continues to build and strengthen our ties with the relevant government and international bodies internally established in Sri Lanka such as UN, CSOs, and independent commissions such as Right to Information, Bureau of Missing Persons and so on.

CRC will monitor the success of project implementation through a formal Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) process. Beneficiary Trackers, field visits, activity mapping will be used in mid and final quarters of the project to observe the M&E process. The utilization of donor funds in the implementation of this project will be monitored with the assistance of the donor.