UNIVERSITY OF AGDER

Development Impacts on Resettled IDPs

An assessment of the interventions channeled through the IDP camps
in Mannar District, Sri Lanka

Ayesha Godagama

Supervisor

Prof. Arne Olav Øyhus

DECLARATION BY CANDIDATE

I, Ayesha Godagama hereby declare that this thesis: " **Development Impacts on Resettled IDPs: An Assessment of the interventions channeled through the IDP camps in the Mannar District, Sri Lanka**" is my original work and has not been previously submitted either as a whole or in part to any institution of higher learning for any kind of award**.**

Name: Ayesha Godagama   **Date**: 25.03.2012   **Place**: Colombo, Sri Lanka

ABSTRACT

This research strived to assess the impact of development interventions channeled through IDP camps on key development aspects of resettled IDPs. The key finding was that given the optimum efforts of all the stake holders including the government and also the major constraints faced by them, the resettlement approach adopted was ad-hoc and ineffective except in the areas of education and health resulting in a lack of positive impact on the QOL of resettled IDPs.

The key recommendations of the research are to revisit the resettlement scenario and initiate vocational and technical training schools, draw up a policy on housing for resettled IDPs, along with bi-lateral and donor support and INGOs commence programs to improve the health conditions and productivity of IDPs; facilitate the initiation of large scale businesses and invite private sector investments to absorb unutilized labor amongst the IDP community; initiate a program to identify through a needs assessment survey to ensure that the IDPs are resettled in the future with dignity and enhanced quality of life and the government to follow internationally accepted guiding principles on internal displacement.

Finally, based on the lessons learnt of the resettlement approach adopted, the researcher constructed a resettlement model which presents a systematic and integrated approach that can be used in a similar situation anywhere in the world to ensure a durable and sustainable solution either in an IDP or refugee situation.

Key Words:
Resettlement, IDPs, Quality of Life, Need Based Programs, Development Interventions, Durable and Sustainable Solution, Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement, Resettlement Model

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

DEDICATION

This work is dedicated to both my mother Ms. Indrani Godagama and my father Abeyrathena Godagama. They were my two pillers of strength, who made me stand on my feet, and prepared me to face life's challenges . Thank you Mum and Dad.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF FIGURES

LIST OF ANNEXURES

LIST OF APPENDICES

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

A/L   : Advance Level

CBO   : Community Based Organization

CCHA   : The Consultative Committee on Humanitarian Assistance

CGES   : Commissioner General for Essential Services

CTF   : Community Trust Fund

FAO   : Food and Agriculture Organization

GAD   : Gender And Development

GO   : Government Organization

GoSL   : The Government of Sri Lanka

GPID   : Guiding Principles of Internal Displacement

HRC   : Human Rights Commission

IASC   : Inter Agency Standing Committee

IDP   : Internally Displaced Persons

INGO   : Inter Governmental Organization

LTTE   : Liberation Tigers of Tamil Elam

MDG   : Millennium Development Goals

NEPAD   : The New Partnership for Africa's Development

NGO   : Non- Governmental Organizations

NFRRR   : National Framework for Relief, Rehabilitation, and Reconciliation

NRC   : Norwegian Refugee Council

OAW   : Own Account Workers

OHRD   : Organization for Habitation and Resources Development

O/L   : Ordinary Level

PTF   : Presidential Task Force

QOL   : Quality of Life

RAD   : Refugee Aid and Development

RDF   : Rural Development Foundation

SLMM   : Sri Lanka Monitoring Mission

SNDM   : The Secretariat for Northern Displaced Muslims
SPSS   : Statistical Package for the Social Sciences
SRS   : Self-Reliance Strategy
UDHR   : Universal Declaration of Human Rights
UN   : United Nations
UNCF   : United Nations Children's Fund
UNDP   : United Nation Development Programme
UNHCP   : United Nations Housing Construction Project
UNHCR   : United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNOCHA   : United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
WB   : Word Bank
WHO   : World Health Organization

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The protracted armed conflict between the government forces and the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Elam (LTTE) ended in May 2009. During the war, more than 280,000 people were displaced (IDMC, 2011). In the western part of Sri Lanka (Puttalam), over 55,000 Muslim (Daily News, 1990) IDPs (Internally Displaced Persons) who came from Jaffna and Mannar districts have remained displaced since 1990, the year they were forced out of the Northern region. These Long-term IDPs (displaced since 1990) who have been forced out of the North and North-West by the LTTE have found temporary shelter mainly in Kalpitiya, Wanatha Villu and Puttalam town area in Puttalam district. The IDPs were supported by the government and collaborating organizations through diverse services provided while in the camps. However, it was also found that a section of IDPs who were locally integrated or re-settled by the government initially had come back to the camps as they had found the resettlements unacceptable to them for many reasons.

The major issue faced by the Sri Lankan government was how to support the IDPs and find a durable solution for their problems. In this process, one key responsibility was to manage the IDP camps with the long-term objective of resettling all IDPs and ensuring their welfare after they are resettled. In this process, the government had to work in collaboration with local and international agencies while intervening with need-based programs.

This research strived to assess the impact of interventions channeled through IDP camps on key development aspects of resettled IDPs. It is based on a study of a selected sample of resettled IDPs and also data collected from IDP camp managers and other pertinent stakeholders including the government agencies.

1.2 Brief contextual overview

1.2.1 Socio-economic background of Sri Lanka

The Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka is an island of 65,610 km^2, situated in the Indian Ocean in the South Asian Region. Its population in 2009 was estimated at approximately 20,653,000 with a population growth rate of 1.0% (Central Bank, 2010). There are nine provinces viz. Central, Eastern, North Central, Northern, North Western, Sabaragamuwa, Southern, Uva and Western with 24 Districts as shown in the Map in Annex-I.

Sri Lanka has a recorded history of more than 3,000 years starting before 483 BC. In 483 BC, the Kingdom of 'Thambapanni' was founded by King Vijaya, who came from North India and landed near Mannar (De Silva. 1981).

Sri Lanka was under a monarchy from the beginning of the 6th century BC through to the arrival of European colonialists in the 16th century. The disestablishment of the monarchy took place in 1815 with the ceding of the entire Island to the British monarchy. From the 16th century most of the coastal areas of the country were ruled by the Portuguese, the Dutch and the British successively. The British captured the whole of Sri Lanka and brought it under British rule from 1815 until 1948. During this period, political, social, economic and administrative changes were introduced by the British (De Silva, 1981).

The British introduced various constitutional reforms from 1833 to 1947 through the 1833 Colebrook- Cameron Reforms, the 1931 Donoughmore Constitution, and the 1947 Ceylon Independence Act. On 4th February 1948, the country achieved independence officially from British rule. Ceylon was renamed as Sri Lanka and the official name of the country was changed to the "Free, Sovereign and Independent Republic of Sri Lanka" with the 1972 constitution. The Constitution of 1978 presents is a hybrid system combining the presidential and parliamentary systems in Sri Lanka.

In terms of political structure, a multi-party democracy prevails in the island   with an elected President as the Head of State and a unicameral parliament consisting of 225 elected members. The government structure of Sri Lanka consists of national, provincial, district and community or village levels. The national level is represented by the President as the Head of State and elected representatives (Members of Parliament), Prime Minister and Ministers. The devolution of power to the nine Provincial Councils formed by elected representatives (Members of Provincial Councils and Provincial Ministers) has been the result of prolonged agitation by the people. Administrative bodies can be identified at the district level with the Divisional Secretary as Head of each District Secretariat. The local level is based on Local Authorities, viz, Municipal Councils, Pradeshiya Sabhas and Urban Councils. The village level is the grassroots level in the Sri Lankan decentralization process which is divided into Gramasevaka Vasams (Village Headman's divisions) under Gramasewa Niladharis (formerly Village Headmen) who report to the Divisional Secretary.

Sri Lanka has a multi ethnic population, the largest group being the Sinhalese consisting of 73.9% while Tamils 12.6%, Muslims 7.4%, Indian Tamils 5.2% and others 0.5%. In terms of religious spread there are 69.1% Buddhists 7.6% Muslims 7.1% Hindus 6.2% Christians and about 10% other unspecified religious groups (Department of Census and Statistics, 2010). This shows that Sri Lanka is a multi-ethnic and multi-religious society with the Sinhalese as the majority ethnic group, but also comprising Tamil (Sri Lankan Tamil and Indian Tamil), Muslim and other ethnic groups. According to historical evidence, the Tamil people migrated from Southern India to Sri Lanka in prehistoric times. The Muslims trace their ancestry to Arab traders who moved to Southern India and Sri Lanka sometime between the eighteenth and fifteenth centuries, and adopted the Tamil language that was the common language of Indian Ocean trade, and settled permanently in Sri Lanka. The Sri Lankan Tamils make up more than 95% of the population in the Jaffna Peninsula, around 70% of the population in Batticaloa District, and substantial minorities in other districts (Department of Census and Statistics, 2010). This pattern reflects the historical dominance of Tamils in the north of the island. The Muslims are not in the majority anywhere, although they make up significant minorities in Mannar and Puttalam Districts on the northwest coast and in the east coast districts with their strongest presence shown

in the Ampara District, where they comprise 42% of the population (Department of Census and Statistics, 2010).

The current research geographically covered both the Mannar and Puttalam districts.

Puttalam District

Figure 1: District map of Puttalam
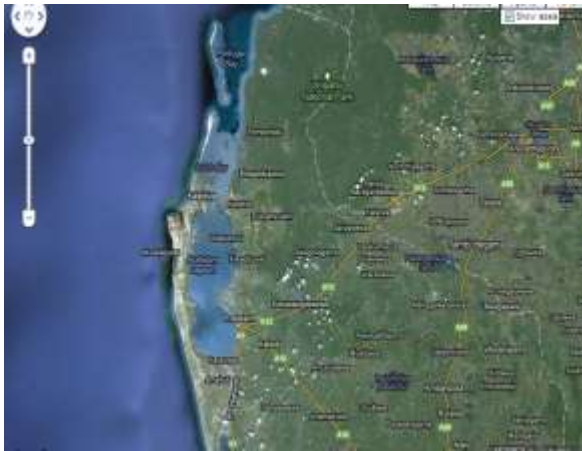
Puttalam is a district situated near to the west coast of Sri Lanka, covering an area of 3072 sq.km. and a coastal belt of 288 km in length. According to estimated mid-year population 2010, 779,000 is the total population with 387,000 male and 392,000 female. The district is administered through sixteen Divisional Secretariat Divisions. There are 548 Grama

Source: Google Map, 2011

Niladhari divisions (1384 villages) and 2 Urban Councils viz, Puttalam Urban Council and Chilaw Uraban Council functioning in the district. 24 Local Authorities including 10 Pradeesiya Sabhas and 14 sub Predeesiya Sabhas function within the District (Department of Census and Statistics, 2010)

Coconut cultivation is one of the largest economic sources as this area is   a part of the coconut triangular area. The fishery industries are successfully carried out in the district. The soil of the area is suitable for vegetable cultivation. It is one of the districts where salt is manufactured. The main occupations of the people living in the area are fishing, trading fish products and agriculture. Most of the people depend on fishing directly or indirectly for their livelihood (Department of Census and Statistics, 2010)

Mannar District

Figure 2 :District map of Mannar

Mannar District is located in north-west of Sri Lanka, covering an area of 1996 sq. km. It is one of five administrative districts of the Northern Province. The district covers, approximately 3% of the total land area of Sri Lanka. Geographically the bulk of Mannar is within the arid and dry zones. Five divisional Secretariats function in the Mannar district

Source: Google Map, 2011

namely, Mannar, Mantai West, Nanaddan, Musalai and Madhu. The primary economic activities in Mannar are crop cultivation (mainly paddy), fisheries and animal husbandry. Employment opportunities in the district are highly seasonal, and there are no institutional facilities for tertiary education (Department of Census and Statistics, 2010)

The conflicts that lasted nearly 30 years has undoubtedly resulted in the displacement and destruction of a large segment of Mannar district. The war has destroyed the infrastructure.

1.2.2   Sri Lanka's Armed Conflict

The thirty-year armed conflict between the Tamil Tigers and the Sri Lanka government had been escalating since 1948. A key reason perceived to be the cause for the ethnic conflict is the 1956 resolution in parliament which made Sinhala the only official language by the Official Language Act, No. 33 of 1956, which is also called "Sinhalese Only Bill". Other reasons behind the conflict as some argue include the 'divide and rule policy' of the British in Sri Lanka where the Tamils received preferential treatment over the Sinhalese in every sector of the government service (Perera, 2005).

It was a fact that the Tamils were given the best of educational opportunities that created a class of people who willingly supported the British. This created dissension amongst the majority Sinhalese thereby prompting the introduction of the Sinhala Only bill. Since the 1970s, access to higher education has impacted directly on the ethnic conflict (Perera, 2005). According to the district quota system introduced as an eligibility bar for University entrance the preferential opportunity enjoyed by the Tamils was affected and their number of University entrants comparatively reduced while the Sinhala and Muslim intake increased. This was considered to be another factor that influenced the Tamil militancy in the country.

Until the early 1980s, the ethnic conflict caused minimal destruction of property and life. The conflict became a destructive and violent force after the riots in July 1983. It is common knowledge that this was a turning point in the conflict in the country turning militancy into a violent force. The sporadic cases of violence became organized or institutionalized political violence by both the major political parties that had been in power and the Tamil youth too organized themselves into armed guerrilla outfits that subsequently waged a bloody war against the government and in the process, severely affecting all the ethnic civilians (Liyanage, 2009).

The first of these groups was the Tamil Tigers which later came to be known as the Liberation LTTE. As the conflict went on, both the government and the LTTE with the involvement of the international community strived on several occasions to resolve it through peace negotiations commencing in 1985, and continuing through 1989 to 1994 unsuccessfully (Perera, 2005). Subsequently in 2002, a ceasefire agreement was entered into by the Sri Lankan government and the LTTE, where Norway played the role of a facilitator with the support of an international ceasefire monitoring team called Sri Lanka Monitoring Mission (SLMM). All these peace moves were halted in May 2009 when the guerrilla outfit was strategically defeated by the Sri Lankan forces.

1.2.3   How the Muslims became IDPs and their life in IDP camps

Many people were displaced after 1983 as a result of the war. In the 1990s, the LTTE carried out massacres of Muslims in Jaffna and Mannar and issued notice of a 48-hour short term

ultimatum in October 1990 to leave. All the Muslims, numbering some 75,000 persons from the Northern Province were evicted (The Refugee Council, 2003). Thousands of people fled homes and villages seeking safety outside the Northern districts. In Mannar and Jaffna Muslims were chased out forcibly by the LTTE. In October 1990, some 65,000 Muslims were vacated from Mannar Island and about 2000 fled Jaffna (Island, 3.Nov.1990). According to the Daily News of 30th October 1990, Muslims numbering over 45,000 were chased out from Karisal, Tarapuram, and Erukumpiddy in Mannar. With the expulsion, Muslims houses were looted and jewelry, money and their other belongings were taken away, effectively making them paupers within 24 hours. ' The Muslims escaped empty handed , with only kith and kin including children and the elderly by boat from Mannar and Jaffna mainly to Puttalam and Kalpitiya and to some parts of the Anuradhapura district.

However, in the pre-chase out period, the economic base of the Muslims was found to be very sound. According to Farook (2009), they were largely traders. Their main activities were retail and wholesale hardware trade, lorry transport, jewelry and tailoring, besides agriculture and fisheries. They had owned paddy lands and fishing boats. They owned thousands of acres of fertile agricultural land. They were engaged in coconut, palmyrah and cashew cultivation. A significant number of Muslims had been engaged in fishing and fishing-related occupations. In Mannar, the Muslims owned about 60% of businesses and property (Husbulla, 2001).

In the midst of this, the Muslims coming over to Puttalam district were welcomed by the host community where the fishermen of Kalpitiya in the Puttalam area teamed up to collect and provide for their basic immediate needs such as food and clothing, etc. They were housed temporarily in schools and mosques (Farook, 2009). During the camp stage, the IDPs were also provided with facilities by the government and other agencies to satisfy their basic needs.

1.2.4   IDPs during camp stage

The stakeholders such as FORUT, Red Barna, UNHCR (United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees), RDF (Rural Development Foundation), Oxfam UK and the Government of Sri Lanka (GoSL) had to meet IDPs' needs and aspirations by intervening with appropriate sustenance and development support. The Government provided its support via Government Agents and

Assistant Government Agents. In November 1990, the GoSL requested that the IDPs return back to their original places of residence. But, the IDPs did not follow this request due to security reasons and stayed back in the camps. In 1992, only a small percentage of about 5% to 7% of the Northern Muslims opted to return to their homes (Husbulla, 2001). However, they faced many hardships such as lack of food, medical facilities and schooling for the children. On the other hand, at that time the North was identified as a disturbed area. Hence, the IDPs realized the futility of returning to their homes.

In the early stages, they lived in temporary houses provided by community organizations and, humanitarian organizations as well as temporary shelter provided by the government. However, their camp life was very hard. Most of them lived in 100 square meters huts, built of woven coconut leaves. Some of these huts were roofed with aluminum sheets, donated by aid agencies. They lived in camps under extremely unhygienic conditions (Farook, 2009).

1.2.5   IDPs' present situation

Today, the majority of IDPs have been resettled. The government has taken a decision to return them to their original places, and as such most of the IDPs have either returned or are resettled. According to the Ministry of Resettlement and Rehabilitation, in 2009 there were 18, 223 families (73,640 persons) living in the Puttalam District, out of which by the end of 2010, 17,501 (71, 490 persons) were resettled. According to current figures (Resettlement Ministry 2011), only 1,505 families which comprised 6,823 persons are yet to be resettled from Puttalam District out of which 1545 persons have shown their dislike to resettle (Resettlement Ministry 2011).

1.3   Statement of the research problem

The IDPs have gone through the camp stage with support channelled through various organizations including the government agencies. The interventions could be broadly categorized in to two areas namely survival or sustenance support provided to maintain their daily lives and development support that were focussed on imparting life skills and capacity building aimed at

improving their quality of life (QOL) after resettlement. However, it is unknown how this development oriented interventions impacted on the QOL of the resettled IDPs.

1.3.1   Interventions by support organizations

National and local government institutions, international non -governmental organizations (INGOs) and non- governmental organizations (NGOs), community based organizations, religious institutions and host communities have played a vital role in supporting the IDPs by implementing projects, services and programs. These include the governmental RDF and the Community Trust Fund (CTF). Iraqi organizations were involved in providing shelter, water, school facilities and other basic needs. International agencies and organisations such as UNHCR, World Bank (WB), Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) and other organizations have provided water and sanitation facilities, awareness programmes, education facilities, shelter, roads, etc. For example, the World Bank launched a $34.2 million project in 2007 aimed at assisting over 7,800 IDP families with permanent housing, water and sanitation, and assistance with the regularization of land titles while also extending some assistance to the host community. By 2009, the Organization for Habitation and Resources Development (OHRD) had assisted 1671 beneficiaries providing loan facilities in 2007 and 2008 (UNHCR, 2009). The OHRD issued these loans through the respective women's rural development societies of the area. Further, it has conducted a skill development program for construction laborers within the beneficiary communities.

On the aspect of development oriented interventions there have been various support provided to IDPs by INGOs, NGOs and Government institutions. These included micro credit and social mobilization, home gardening, and various other trainings such as entrepreneurship, leadership, gender, self employment, youth development, counselling, environment protection etc.

However, once resettled it was not known as to how these interventions impacted on IDPs. Surveying the research done in the past regarding the Muslim IDPs in Sri Lanka, it was evident that there is no investigations or analysis into the effectiveness of such support in the literature. This suggests a research gap between what had been implemented during the camp stage and the impact of such interventions on the post-resettlement sustainability and development of IDPs.

The existing research mainly focussed on survival support, its inadequacies, welfare and IDPs problems related to legal aspects and camp administration and not on the impact of development interventions that lead to a durable solution. For example Shanmugarathnam's (2000) study on 'Forced migration and changing local political economics: a study from North-Western Sri Lanka'. The researcher has set out to focus on IDPs' participation in the labour market and productive and tertiary activities. Badurdeen (2010) has done a study titled, "Ending internal displacement: the long-term IDPs in Sri Lanka." The researcher highlighted the dilemmas and challenges faced by the IDPs after a protracted displacement period.

As stated above, it is obvious that despite the various researches done on IDPs in Sri Lanka, it is obvious that no researcher has focussed on the impact and the effectiveness of the interventions on the key development areas of resettled IDPs.

1.3.2 Research gap

Although many interventions in the form of projects, trainings and other services have been carried out during camp stage by various support agencies related to development areas of IDPs, it is clearly evident that the impact and the effectiveness of such interventions have not been hitherto assessed or researched. Hence, it is important to study to what degree the IDPs have been able to benefit from such interventions and to assess their impact on identified development areas during the post-settlement period.

1.4 Research objective

The objective of the research is to "Assess what development impacts the interventions channeled through the IDP camps have had on the resettled IDPs in the long term".

The sub-objectives of this research are the following;

1. To identify and assess the role and responsibilities, programs and projects implemented by support agencies through the IDP camps,

2. To evaluate to what degree the interventions performed by governmental institutions and non-governmental organizations have impacted on the development of quality of life of IDPs upon resettlement,

3. To identify the challenges encountered in the resettling process.

1.5   Key research questions

To achieve the main objective and the sub-objectives, the research has focused on the following specific research questions;

1. To what extent has the IDP camp process contributed to creating a conducive environment to improve quality of life of resettled IDPs in the post-war context of Sri Lanka?

2. What are the roles played by the governmental, non governmental agencies and other entities through camps?

3. How the camp process managed the transition from IDP camps to return/ resettlement or local integration of IDPs?

4. What have been the difficulties and approaches in resettling IDPs in suitable places?

1.6   Significance of the research

- The conclusions can help stakeholders to revisit their interventions if they are to implement similar interventions in other similar situations,

- The findings of the research will enhance local and foreign policy makers' knowledge of how they should focus on formulating effective policies in IDP resettlement,

- Research students in universities and other development agencies can use the research findings to enhance their learning,

- This will help politicians, policy makers and the concerned public to clearly understand the level of effectiveness of the anticipated outcomes of interventions.

1.7   Methodology

The methodology employed in this research reflects the factors influencing quality of life of resettled IDPs. The researcher selected a random sample from a sampling frame of resettled IDPs in Mannar district. The researcher sought the support of diverse sources of data while the primary data was collected using a structured questionnaire developed by the researcher herself and secondary sources such as published and unpublished materials and literature found locally and internationally were used. The structured questionnaire was administered for a selected group of 100 resettled families in Mannar. Further, field visits were undertaken to collect historical and situational data and to five IDP camps namely Saltern 1 & 2, Palavi, Nagavillu C & D in Puttalam division in the Puttalam district to conduct individual and focus interviews with IDPs, camp managers and other stake holders such as GOs, NGOs, religious groups and the host community. The field visits to IDP camps were undertaken prior to resettlement and also during the transition period from camp stage to resettlement stage.

Hence, the research processed data collected using appropriate quantitative and qualitative methods and analyzed quantitatively and qualitatively in arriving at findings, conclusions and recommendations.

1.8   Scope of the study

A sample of 100 was selected from the IDPs currently resettled in the Mannar district. A survey of the previous research literature revealed that their focus has been mainly on the needs and operational efficiency of the camps and not investigating the implications and impact of interventions in the areas of sustainable human development during the post-settlement period. Therefore, the present research focuses on this important area of interventional impact on post resettlement period.

Development of IDPs' competence and capacity in the pre-resettlement period is a key driver in reaching a sustainable solution. Displaced people should reach the expected level of "quality of life" to return to normal life after being resettled. This research strives to analyze the impact of interventions affected during camp stage on the lives of resettled IDPs. In the process, the research has focused on studying to what extent the IDP camp process has contributed to creating a conducive environment for resettled IDPs in the post-war context of Sri Lanka through quality of life improvements based on the interventions affected during camp stage.   Further, it has focused on the role of the governmental, non governmental agencies and other entities in the management of the development efforts, their approaches and what difficulties were faced in resettling IDPs in suitable places.

1.8   Research process and structure

The research process followed by the researcher is listed below. Firstly, the researcher identified the research problems based on available literature, personal observations and experience gained through field visits on the IDP situation in Sri Lanka. The theoretical background was determined after a detailed analysis of reported research and relevant literature. Then, the conceptual framework was developed and key variables of the research visualized. Afterwards,

the empirical data collected from the field survey was analyzed and findings, conclusions and recommendations were formulated and presented. The research process is graphically presented below:

Figure 3 : The research process

```
┌─────────────────────────────────────┐
│  Formulating the Research Problem    │
└─────────────────────────────────────┘
                  │
                  ▼
┌─────────────────────────────────────┐
│      Extensive Literature Review     │
└─────────────────────────────────────┘
                  │
                  ▼
┌─────────────────────────────────────┐
│       Developing the Objectives      │
└─────────────────────────────────────┘
                  │
                  ▼
┌─────────────────────────────────────┐
│   Preparing the Research Design Sample │
└─────────────────────────────────────┘
                  │
                  ▼
┌─────────────────────────────────────┐
│          Collecting the Data         │
└─────────────────────────────────────┘
                  │
                  ▼
┌─────────────────────────────────────┐
│            Analysis of Data          │
└─────────────────────────────────────┘
                  │
                  ▼
┌─────────────────────────────────────┐
│   Generalization and Interpretation  │
└─────────────────────────────────────┘
                  │
                  ▼
┌─────────────────────────────────────┐
│      Writing the Research Report     │
└─────────────────────────────────────┘
```

Source: Researcher's construction

The research report is divided into following chapters:

Figure 4 : Structure of the thesis

| CHAPTER ONE
INTRODUCTION | -Brief contextual overview
-Research gap
-Research objective
-Key research questions
-Significance of the research
-Methodology
-Scope of the study |

| CHAPTER TWO
LITERATURE REVIEW | -Issue of Internally Displaced Persons
-IDPs in Puttalam and their development needs
-Approaches to meet IDP issues
-Standards on a durable solution for IDPs
-Management of IDP camps and the Sri Lankan scenario
-IDP resettlements, development needs and sustainability
-Disaster situations and development interventions
-Post re-settlement challenges
-Obstacles to return and local integration
-Conceptual Framework |

| CHAPTER THREE
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY | -Research design
-Research strategy
-Research methodology
-Sample
-Data collection
-Data Analysis
-Reliability and validity |

| CHAPTER FOUR
DATA PRESENTATION | -Characteristics of responded IDPs
-Pre-post comparison of IDP situation
-Effectiveness of Intervention
-Intervention given during the Camp stage
-Type of organizations and Level of Interventions within the Camps
-Effectiveness of interventions as perceived by resettled IDPs
-Material resource base
-Safety and security |

| CHAPTER FIVE
FINDINGS AND ANALYSIS | -Development interventions and its impact
-Effectiveness of development Interventions and their impact
-Impact of resource base and other factors on resettled IDPs
-Management of the resettlement process
-Difficulties and approaches in resettling IDPs
-Role of national and international organizations |

| CHAPTER SIX
CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS | -Development intervention areas and their impacts
-Effectiveness of development interventions and their impact on QOL
-Camp management, role of support institutions and resettlement approach
-Limitations
-Conclusion |

15

CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1   Introduction

The literature related to the key research questions of the study was surveyed and brief summaries of them are presented in this chapter under key headings. The literature survey indicated an inadequacy of data and research undertaken previously in the area the researcher attempts to study. Most of the literature found is related to the welfare of IDPs and their living conditions, but limited literature sources on socio-economic conditions and its implications and on other critical aspects that could have a positive impact on quality of life of resettled IDPs. Thus, the present research is on an area that has not been extensively investigated previously. However, the available literature collected from different sources is presented with deficiencies of academic work directly related to the present research.

2.2   Issue of internally displaced persons

The population of IDPs in the world is increasing. This has become a key issue in countries where there is an IDP population like Sri Lanka since 1983 due to the ethnic conflict (The Refugee Council, 2003).   It must be clearly understood that the words 'IDP' and 'refugee' are not synonymous. Refugees are often interlinked with conflicts causing the forced movement of people across borders (Brun, 2005). Unlike refugees, IDPs remain within the borders of their countries under the protection of their own governments.

Many organizations have developed various definitions to identify IDPs. However, the Guiding Principles of Internal Displacement (GPID) defined IDPs as "Internally displaced persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of, or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized state border (Burn, 2005). However, Sri Lanka has not legally adopted any such definition or guidelines to guide their operations related to IDPs.

The IDPs, the present research focuses on, are the result of internal displacement following internal fighting or direct foreign military intervention, or a combination (Cohen, 2004). It is most often linked to civil wars as happened in Sri Lanka. This is a reality in some countries, which the literature noted as 'The causes are fuelled by deep structural problems, often rooted in acute racial, ethnic, religious and/or cultural cleavages as well as gross inequities within a country' (Brun, 2005). In the Sri Lankan scenario, more than 220,000 people were forced to flee due to the armed conflict that ended in 2009 (UNOCHA, 2009).

Figure 5 : Trends in displacement in Sri Lanka since 1983
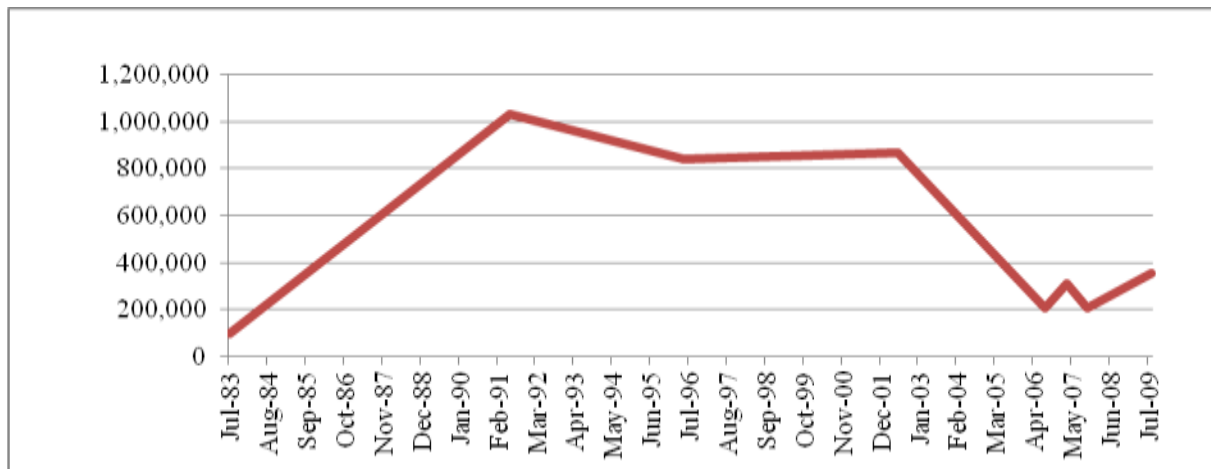
Source: Godagama, 2011

The issue of having IDPs creates many challenges to a country, which if not addressed effectively, can cause negative impacts. Internal displacement ends when IDPs return to their original homes or places of origin (Cohen, 2004). Therefore, it is understood that the related challenges will not end once they are resettled but many more interventions need to be implemented until such time that they enjoy normal life just as the other members of civil society. In this context the impact of the interventions affected during the camp period plays a crucial role, which is the focus area of the present research.

In Sri Lanka, the IDPs can be categorized into two groups, namely, 'Old IDPs' or 'long term IDPs' and 'New IDPs'. Old IDPs are the ones who had been displaced prior to May 2009 while new IDPs are the ones who were displaced during the last year of the conflict, that is, 2009. As noted earlier, out of 220,000 people who were forced to flee due to the armed conflict that ended in 2009, over one third of them were "old" IDPs, while the rest were "new" IDPs. By 2010, almost 210,000 'new' IDPs have returned to their places of origin (IDMC, 2011).

An important issue on resettlement of IDPs is their unwillingness to go back to places that are proposed for them to be resettled. A significant number of Muslim IDPs who had returned to Mannar had reportedly gone back to Puttalam after a short period, presumably because conditions for their reintegration were not in place in Mannar (IDMC, 2011). These Muslim IDPs belonged to the old IDP types who were chased out from Jaffna by the LTTE in 1990. The Government of Sri Lanka (GoSL) announced recently that all IDPs numbering 84,250 persons will return to their homes by the end of 2011, completing the resettlement of all the IDPs (Ministry of Resettlement, 2011).

2.3   IDPs in Puttalam and their development needs

The IDPs in Sri Lanka had to be supported by various agencies including the GoSL at all stages of the resettlement process. The stakeholders had to meet the IDP's needs all throughout the process until resettlement by way of providing sustainable interventions and maintenance support. The current research focuses on the IDPs who were in camps in Puttalam and resettled in Mannar district. They were Muslims who came from Jaffna and Mannar in 1990. The IDPs in Puttalam were identified as old IDPs who were residing in four divisions in Puttalam, namely, Kalpitiya, Puttalam, Mondale and Wanatha Villu.

While meeting their needs, the IDPs have faced many challenges. "Health and employment are crucial areas to be given attention within the camp situation. The IDPs lived in welfare centers in Sri Lanka and according to Farook (2009), they faced many problems. Children suffered from malnutrition and poor health conditions. The IDP children were also unable to pursue proper

education, the main reasons being poverty, lack of schools in the vicinity of the welfare centers and shortage of teachers (Farook, 2009).

According to Farook (2009), unemployment was the key problem that aggravated financial problems among the IDPs, limiting their own initiatives such as income generation ventures. Surveying the employment situation, it was evident that 61% were not employed while 31% were employed as paid employees and 8% accounted for Own Account Workers (OAW). The total employment scenario during the camp stage is provided in the Table 1 below.

Table 1: Employment of IDPs in welfare centers: 2006

Current Employment	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
No Employment	4,911	28.1	16,307	94.38	21,218	61.05
Paid Employment	9,865	56.45	757	4.38	10,622	30.56
Own Account workers	2,575	14.73	160	0.93	2,735	7.87
Unpaid family workers	48	0.27	41	0.24	89	0.26
Employers	78	0.45	13	0.08	91	0.26
Total	17,471	50.29	17,278	49.71	34,755	

Source: Report on welfare centre revalidation in Puttalam district, 2006

In terms of education, according to Farook (2009), schools were located in distant places and due to this attendance were very low in schools. Even the overall educational facilities provided have been far below the minimum standards despite the large student population in Puttalam district. Displaced teachers have not been given any in-service training or promotions during the past 17 years. According to Table 2 below, 18% of the IDPs have not received school education. It can also be seen that there were 0.76 % IDPs who possessed degrees or post graduate qualifications while only 20% of them have received education beyond ordinary level (O/Ls.) considered as the graduation from the primary to secondary levels in school education in Sri Lanka. Whereas the advanced level (A/Ls) is the entry level into the University. This is a very good opportunity for stakeholders to design and implement development oriented interventions focused on education.

Table 2: Education of IDPs in welfare centers: 2006

Education	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
No Schooling	5,529	17.41	5,518	17.58	11,047	17.49
Grades 1-5	6,637	20.89	7,702	24.54	14,339	22.71
Grades 6-10	11,704	36.85	11,542	36.78	23,246	36.81
Passed O/L or NCGE	4,864	15.31	4,231	13.48	9,095	14.4
Passed A/L or HCGE	2,697	8.49	2,242	7.14	4,939	7.82
Degree and above	334	1.05	145	0.46	479	0.76
Total	31,765	50.3	31,380	49.7	63,145	

Source: Report on welfare centre revalidation in Puttalam district, 2006

2.4   Approaches to meet IDP issues

A solution for IDPs has to be a durable one based on three elements, namely, a) long-term safety and security, b) restitution or compensation for lost property and c) an environment that sustains the life of the former IDPs under normal economic and social conditions. Through a durable solution, one must examine the actual situation of the returnees and those persons who have been integrated locally or settled elsewhere in the country (The Brookings Institution, 2007). Jamille and June (2009) have also introduced a framework that promotes solutions to IDPs. They have included the following areas to be considered for an effective solution;

1) To make national legislation, policies, and programs through governments,
2) To provide humanitarian and reconstruction assistance through international actors, and
3) To enable civil society organizations to monitor the extent to which governments fulfill their responsibility to find durable solutions for IDPs and promote the creation of conditions enabling these solutions as a part of their work responsibility.

Further, the Brookings Institution (2010) has developed a framework (IASC framework) to achieve a durable solution for IDPs citing a number of criteria to be used to determine to what extent a durable solution have been achieved. They are;

- Safety and security,
- Adequate standard of living,
- Access to livelihoods,
- Restoration of housing, land and property,
- Access to documentation,
- Family reunification,
- Participation in public affairs and,
- Access to effective remedies and justice.

The above mixture of interventions includes factors that are related to both camp stage survival as well as those that can have a positive impact on post resettlement quality of life improvement and sustainability.

The literature reveals further how the IASC elaborates on the requirements of IDPs in regard to enjoyment and an adequate standard of living without discrimination. Interestingly, it suggests that the IDPs who have achieved a durable solution enjoy a situation without discrimination, an adequate standard of living, including minimum shelter, health care, food, water and other means of survival. An adequate standard of living requires that IDPs have adequate access on a sustainable basis to:

- Essential food and potable water,
- Basic shelter and housing,
- Essential medical services,
- Healthcare; Sanitation and,
- At least primary school education (The Brookings Institution, 2010).

According to the IASC Framework, sustainable return, sustainable resettlement and sustainable local integration are essential for a durable solution for IDPs (The Brookings Institution, 2010). National authorities and aid agencies should have identified these requirements for protecting and assisting them towards reaching the ultimate goal. The model depicted in Figure 6 below shows how the IDPs can be resettled following a systematic approach ensuring a durable solution.

Figure 6 : A systematic approach ensuring a durable solution
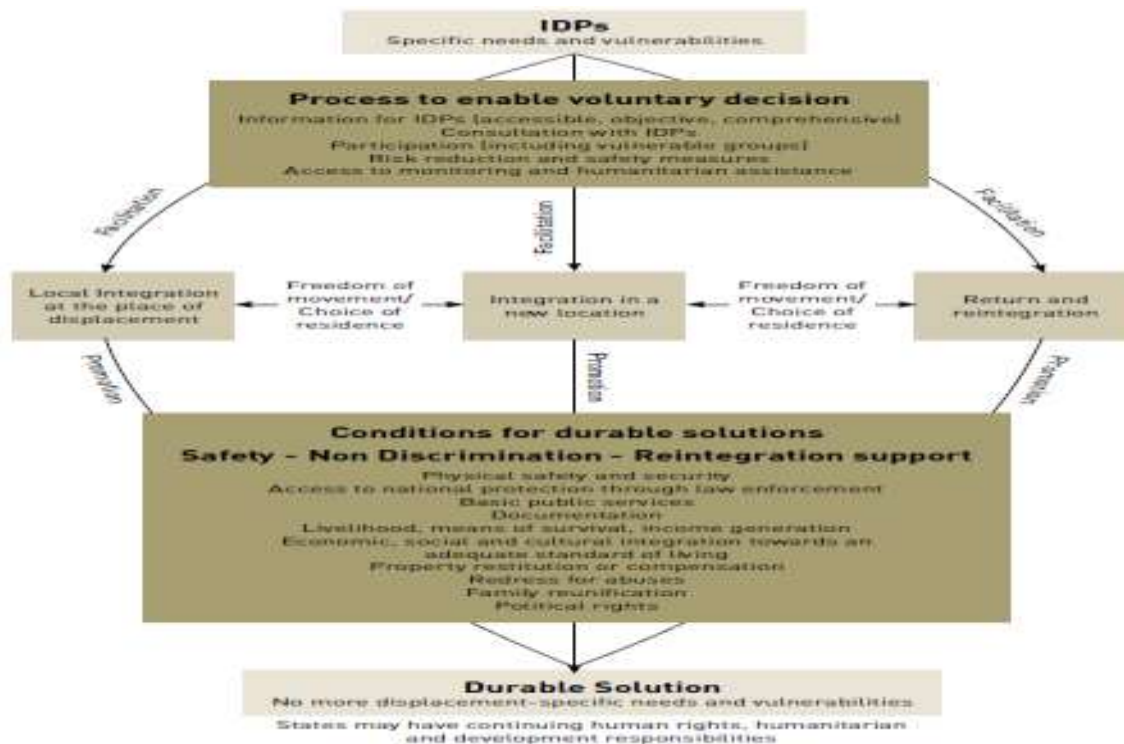
Source: Brookings Institution, 2010

According to the Figure above, the IDPs must be made self-reliant by way of providing them with support such as livelihood and income generation as part of the resettlement process. Until such time this is done, a durable solution cannot be achieved.

In Sri Lanka, the national government intervened with diverse services that included humanitarian assistance at camp level as well as after the resettlement process. The GoSL

established appropriate support institutions in approaching the IDP issue. The Consultative Committee on Humanitarian Assistance (CCHA) is one such mechanism. Further a systematic plan was formulated to coordinate and implement humanitarian assistance to IDPs in the Northern and Eastern Province. GoSL took the responsibility to implement programs for resettlement and development in the Northern Province through the Presidential Task Force (PTF) making strategic plans and programs. As a key requirement, the government carried out all programs working together with international and national humanitarian agencies, non-governmental organizations and civil society organizations. Every Ministry (for example, Ministry of Nation Building, Ministry of Health Care) had specific responsibilities assigned to them in providing essential services for all displaced persons (PTF, 2011).

PTF formulated and is implementing a strategic framework for rapid resettlement and recovery programmes (PTF, 2011). As part of this process, it has given specific attention to health, education and livelihoods facilities. The PTF commenced the rapid return process of IDPs in 2009.

Table 3: Resettlement progress in Sri Lanka: as at 31.05.2011

Displaced people resettled		Displaced people to be resettled	
Number of families	Number of persons	Number of families	Number of persons
193,309	650,950	23,106	84,250

Source: Ministry of Resettlement, 2011

It is accepted that after the IDPs returned or resettled, they should have the same conditions that the rest of the people enjoy in terms of economic, health, education and other essential basic conditions. In this context, concerted efforts involving multiple actors Governments, international and non-governmental organizations and, most importantly, IDPs themselves are required to work together responsibly (The Brookings Institution, 2010). Therefore, an effective mechanism to coordinate, monitor and supervise the process of resettlement is needed.

For this purpose, GoSL signed a collaborative plan of action for the Northern Province with INGOs and NGOs to channel all assistance under government supervision. As a result, by April

2011), approximately 112,000 families returned to their areas of origin (Ministry of Resettlement, 2011). With these developments which were on a fast track, it was presumed that the IDP issue in Sri Lanka will end with the displaced returning to their original places. However, whether this resettlement approach will ensure a sustainable solution has to be studied.

In this context, the post resettlement development oriented interventions carried out prior to resettlement within the camps should be able to create a positive impact on many facets of IDPs quality of life to ensure a sustainable solution. Many organizations have carried out development oriented interventions for IDPs during the camp stage. The Annex- II provides a list of organizations which supported IDP's and their areas of support at the initial stage of the Northern Muslims displacement to Puttalam.

2.5   Standards on a durable solution for IDPs

National governments can develop a legal framework for IDPs. According to Angel (2008), countries with internally displaced populations have relied on one of three existing models to develop and implement national legal frameworks for IDP protection. He argues that the national governments should create a national system exclusively concerned with IDPs through a separate Authority or Ministry accountable for implementing policies, projects, and programmes for IDPs (Angel, 2008). However, when observing literature on the subject the most important and substantial set of principles developed so far are found in GPID issued in 1998 by the U.N. Secretary General's Special Representative on Human Rights of IDPs.

GPID emphasizes addressing the specific needs of internally displaced persons worldwide. The Guiding Principles can be identified as an "important tool for dealing with situations of internal displacement" and they welcomed the fact that "an increasing number of States, United Nations agencies and regional and non-governmental organizations are applying them as a standard" (GPID, 2004). It was supported as a base document to formulate policies and improve institutional arrangements to respond to the protection and assistance needs of IDPs. The Guiding Principles provide direction to protect IDPs in a sustainable way, specifying in Principal 28 that "competent authorities have the primary duty and responsibility to establish conditions,

as well as provide the means, which allow internally displaced persons to return voluntarily, in safety and with dignity to their homes or places of habitual residence or to resettle voluntarily in another part of the country" (GPID, 2004).

This provides the direction for a sustainable solution for IDPs. The GPID (2004) also explains that IDPs have the choice to return, resettle or to get locally integrated as explained by principle 14 where:

1. *Every internally displaced person has the right to liberty of movement and freedom to choose his or her residence.*

2. *In particular, internally displaced persons have the right to move freely in and out of camps or other settlements.*

According to principle 15, IDPs have the right to be protected against forcible return to or resettlement in any place where their life, safety, liberty and/or health would be at risk. Further, GPID principle 30 indicates that "all authorities concerned shall grant and facilitate for international humanitarian organizations and other appropriate actors, in the exercise of their respective mandates, rapid and unimpeded access to internally displaced persons to assist in their return or resettlement and reintegration " (GPID, 2004).

National Governments have a clear responsibility for the protection and assistance needs of IDPs which should be incorporated with international human rights and humanitarian laws. The Guiding Principles have been able to fill this gap comprehensively. Hence, many countries have accepted and incorporated Guiding Principles into their national legislations. For example, in Colombia, the Constitutional Court cited the Guiding Principles as a basis for two of its judgments in support of IDPs who had claimed that social service agencies were not providing them with timely, sufficient assistance. In Peru, the Congress in 2004 adopted a law based on the Guiding Principles that emphasized the provision of material benefits for IDPs (Cohen, 2004).

In July 1999, GoSL announced its intention to lead the development of a National Framework for Relief, Rehabilitation, and Reconciliation (NFRRR), aimed at addressing the challenges of

the nation's conflict-affected populations. Apart from the eight legislative acts and the NFRRR, there seemed to be no other legal provisions that secure the protection of IDPs (Angel, 2008). In Sri Lanka, IDPs have not been accorded a special place in the legal system. Sri Lanka's IDPs are citizens with the same obligations, rights, and duties, as those who have not been displaced. There is no single piece of legislation that addresses IDPs specifically, let alone a comprehensive legislation.

Angle (2008) argues that 'although, at first sight these legal entitlements seem to provide protection for IDPs by covering all phases, scenarios and needs of displacement, a closer analysis shows that there is lack of cohesiveness and inefficiency that hinders their ability to solve the problems faced by the displaced'. However, in 2007, Sri Lanka accepted the UN's Guiding Principles on Internally Displaced Persons which has been propagated by UNHCR in the country since 1987 (PTF, 2011).

2.6   Management of IDP camps and the Sri Lankan scenario

As an aftermath of any conflict, the affected people naturally flee to IDP camps. Hence in addition to food and shelter in the camps, it is important to assist them by creating development oriented productive resettlements. In achieving this objective, national authorities, local institutions, international aid agencies, civil society organizations, and host communities are mandated to assist IDPs while they are in the camps. This process has to be well managed so that camp coordination and camp administration become key factors in successful resettlement.

The aim of camp management is to ensure that standards in the camps are upheld so as to allow the displaced population to enjoy their basic human rights whilst striving for a durable solution. Thus, the primary responsibility of camp management rests with the government. "The State is responsible for the management of camps and temporary settlements within their borders. This responsibility is in line with the obligations and responsibilities of a State to provide protection and humanitarian assistance to internally displaced nationals within its sovereign boundaries (Norwegian Refugee Council, 2008).

Camp management's best practices are based on an understanding of all activities upholding their rights, including food, shelter, health care and family unity (Norwegian Refugee Council, 2008). In doing so, camp management collaborates with humanitarian organizations, government actors and other civil society organizations. The work of camp management encompasses activities such as;

• Coordinating services (delivered by NGOs and other service providers),
• Establishing governance and community participation/mobilization mechanisms, and
• Monitoring the service delivery of other providers in accordance with agreed standards (Norwegian Refugee Council, 2008).

Egeland (2005) explains that "the collaborative approach plays a vital role in the coordination of activities in camps. This approach must respond to the needs of the internally displaced well beyond the capacity of any single agency. It is required that the agency pulls together and maximizes comparative advantages of government officials, UN agencies, international organizations and international and local NGOs. Apart from formal NGOs and INGOs, the local community also is an important stakeholder in this process. Thompson, S (n.d) noted that community–based camp management supports maintaining relationships with camp communities in providing services.

In order to make the camp management more IDP oriented, Egeland (2005) comments that "some countries have applied the Guiding Principles as a framework to manage IDP camps. The Government of Uganda, for example, has developed a national policy on internal displacement using the Guiding Principles as a framework. In Nigeria, a similar exercise is underway following a series of public meetings soliciting the views of IDPs and local communities as a framework, the Guiding Principles encouraged the governments of countries where the IDPs are present to adopt national plans or initiatives to provide protection and assistance to IDPs (Egeland, 2005). It needs training on the Guiding Principles for government officials including camp administrators.

Sri Lanka has been using a different framework in the management of IDP camps. The Ministry of Resettlement has a management mechanism to support IDPs. This Ministry provided relief, resettlement and relocation to all IDPs, including Northern Muslim IDPs. They have productively contributed to sustainable development by minimizing the adverse effects on the economy, society and environment as a result of various disasters (Ministry of Resettlement, 2011). The Resettlement Authority is also working for IDPs under the Ministry of Resettlement whose main objective is Resettlement or Relocation of IDPs in a safe and dignified manner (Ministry of Resettlement, 2011). Among the main functions of the Ministry are;

- Co-ordinate efforts of government and donors in order to end displacement,
- Formulate and implement specific programmes and projects for resettlement and relocation of IDPs & refugees in a safe and dignified manner,
- Provide infrastructure facilities, education and health, and
- Assist in the mobilization of both local and foreign financial resources to implement planned programmes.

The Secretariat for Northern Displaced Muslims (SNDM) based in Puttalam under the Ministry has been responsible for providing all essential requirements of IDPs through the camps. Amongst many services SNDM provides for the Displaced Muslims of the Northern Province are;

- Provision of shelter, food, water, sanitation and other basic needs,
- Ensuring that proper health facilities and preventive health facilities are available,
- Ensuring and facilitating the provision of proper formal and informal education to IDPs, and
- Provision of livelihood assistance and guidance for self-employment (Ministry of Resettlement, 2011).

International organizations introduced various programmes for IDPs in camp situations. Especially, UNHCR developed programmes based on international humanitarian laws and international human rights (Ministry of Resettlement, 2011).

As revealed during the focus interviews, The United Nations Children's Fund (UNCF) assisted with water sanitation, child health and nutrition, and mine risk awareness; the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) assist with providing seed and agricultural equipment; the United Nations Development Programme is assisting with livelihood, and early recovery; the World Food Programme (WFP) is assisting through the provision of essential food items; and the World Health Organization (WHO) is assisting with health and nutrition support.

Any government should have policies or programmes for training IDPs at camp level which should be related to re establishing their livelihoods to ensure a sustainable life after resettlement. Many countries with IDPs are facing problems such as employment, etc. once they return or resettle. IDPs should be given life skills or income generation oriented training because they have to do this straight away when they go back" (Brown and Mansfield, 2009).

The government alone cannot provide the necessary services to IDPs. "Effective camp management should also work to empower service providers. It is a key function of Camp Management that will enable others to deliver appropriate and effective assistance. This, in turn, gives beneficiaries the chance for input and feedback, which can have a positive impact on post-resettlement development (Norwegian Refugee Council, 2008).

2.7   IDP resettlements, development needs and sustainability

International organizations can work with national government infrastructure to support the ending of displacement and find durable solutions. However, South (2008) pointed out that government has the primary responsibility for the welfare and safety of IDPs. An example of this is that "International organizations in Burma began to realize the benefits of working in partnership with local NGOs and CBOs in order to gain access to vulnerable and remote communities (South, 2008).

Therefore, national governments are responsible for providing services to enhance the standard of living at camp level and after resettlement as well. Especially, displaced persons should enjoy

without discrimination an acceptable standard of living, including shelter, health care, food, water and other means of survival. If any government is to find a durable solution for IDPs which is a condition on return, local integration or resettlement in another part of the country, they must be provided with access to housing, land, livelihoods, information on mine risks, employment and other economic opportunities, availability of public services such as public transport, healthcare, education, etc (The Brookings Institution, 2007). If the government can recognize this fact it will ensure a sustainable resettlement plan.

Reinforcing the above argument, according to Schipper and Pelling (n.d) , development is a right and to achieve human development is a right of peoples based on the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Article 25 provides that everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including food, clothing, housing and medical care and necessary social services, and the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his control. "Human development is a process of enlarging people's choices. The most critical ones are to lead a long and healthy life, to be educated and to enjoy a decent standard of life (UN Human Development Index, 2010).

Emphasizing the importance of providing services that can have a positive impact during post settlement, UNDP argues that "the physical infrastructure underpinning social development includes health and education and improved health and educational status help reduce vulnerability and can limit human losses in a disaster (UNDP, 2004).

2.8   Disaster situations and development interventions

Development is the main challenge after man-made or natural disasters because disasters can cause damage economically and socially. Development after disaster situations can be ensured only if the interventions are post-resettlement development-oriented as it is positively correlated with interventions and their impact. Although post-settlement development of IDPs can be defined in many ways, an important aspect here is how the interventions during transition will impact on the resettled IDPs. In this regard, the literature shows a helpful distinction between the

economic and social element of development. Figure 7 explains this aspect clearly and distinctively.

Figure 7 : Disaster and Development

	Economic Development	Social Development
Disaster limits development	Destruction of fixed assets. Loss of production capacity, market access or material inputs. Damage to transport, communications or energy infrastructure. Erosion of livelihoods, savings and physical capital.	Destruction of health or education infrastructure and personnel. Death, disablement or migration of key social actors leading to an erosion of social capital.
Development causes disaster risk	Unsustainable development practices that create wealth for some at the expense of unsafe working or living conditions for others or degrade the environment.	Development paths generating cultural norms that promote social isolation or political exclusion.
Development reduces disaster risk	Access to adequate drinking water, food, waste management and a secure dwelling increases people's resiliency. Trade and technology can reduce poverty. Investing in financial mechanisms and social security can cushion against vulnerability.	Building community cohesion, recognising excluded individuals or social groups (such as women), and providing opportunities for greater involvement in decision-making, enhanced educational and health capacity increases resiliency.

Source: UNDP, 2004

After dislocation of IDPs, the loss of social assets such as health and sanitation facilities, drinking water, housing and schools underpin the importance of social development. It is hard to imagine that increases in social development (improved health, sanitation, education, the participation of women in society, etc.) can be gained in times of disaster. It is known that individuals seek opportunities not only to improve their own quality of life, but also to enhance the health and educational attainment of their children and be prepared for greater prospects for their children. The Refugee Council (2003) emphasizes safe return of IDPs in Sri Lanka.   The other challenges the report indicates are the inability to satisfy basic needs such as food, water, shelter, sanitation, privacy, family-life, medical treatment and inability to obtain gainful employment competing with local residents (The Refugee Council, 2003).

It was found that MDGs (Millennium Development Goals) identified the need to address the economic status and the educational aspect of disaster-affected people, which are both development interventions that have a direct impact on post-resettlement human development. Accordingly, commenting on the United Nations (UN) Millennium Declaration adopted in 2000,

31

Schipper and Pelling (n.d) have identified how disasters have an impact on the MDGs. For example, MDG proclaims the eradication of extreme poverty and hunger by 2015. This is undermined by the direct impact of disasters on livelihood sustainability and the indirect impacts on macroeconomic growth and social support.

According to Harild and Christensen (2010), the need for development assistance to address the long-term economic and social impacts of displacement cannot be overstated. Notwithstanding this, there is frequently reluctance on the part of development actors to consider the development needs of refugees and IDPs. They also identified key barriers to a durable solution for refugees and IDPs, which at the same time constitute a fourfold critical development challenge as indicated below;

- *Rights to land, property and houses* that belonged to the displaced are in many return situations contested, or the assets of the returnees have been taken over by others,
- *Livelihoods* are disrupted or dependent on humanitarian aid, and livelihood rehabilitation is critical if solutions to displacement are to become sustainable, both if the displaced return home or if they have to integrate elsewhere,
- *Delivery of services* such as security, education and health along with basic infrastructure are frequently inadequate or absent both in places of exile and upon return, and
- *Accountable and responsive governance* and rule of law are often weak particularly at the local level, government capacity is limited, its legitimacy damaged, and social capital at the community level is impaired.

.

Meyer (2006) has developed two approaches to refugee aid and development which are identified as Refugee Aid and Development (RAD) and Self-Reliance Strategy (SRS). The RAD approach proposes bridging the 'gap' by addressing refugee issues through a development paradigm referring to refugee self-reliance achieved through 'refugee empowerment'. It is further argued that the 'development' paradigm "refers to a type of self-reliance, which can be measured by the ability of the relief agencies to allow the refugees to manage programmes and resources on their own" Further, he says that "on the basis of evidence that refugees and internally displaced persons who have been able to lead a productive life, receive an education,

develop skills and accumulate resources are usually better prepared and equipped to return home than those who have been confined for long periods of time in camps surviving only on minimum levels of humanitarian assistance" (Meyer,2006).

Self-reliance is defined within the SRS as "ability to grow or produce their own food; access to and ability to pay for the cost of the health and educational services provided to refugees by themselves (at the same level as the nationals) and take care of the vulnerable within the community; ability to take part in socio-economic activities, particularly income generation activities; and ability to maintain self-sustaining community structures by providing opportunities for better organizing and responding to issues concerning them by themselves"(Mayer , 2006). Uffelen and Kropff (2006) state that, "the challenge of rehabilitation itself requires looking at linkages between relief and development. Emergencies have long been seen to obstruct development by diverting funds from local institutions resulting in chains of logistical and management commands which are less responsive to development needs." The NEPAD Secretariat (2005) has developed an African Post-Conflict Reconstruction Policy Framework; it has divided post-conflict reconstruction systems into three broad phases, namely, the emergency phase, the transition phase and the development phase.

The development phase is aimed at supporting the government and civil society with a broad range of programmes aimed at fostering reconciliation, boosting socio-economic reconstruction and supporting ongoing development programmes.

Under Socio-economic Development the social services include health, education, social welfare and population registration while economic development includes economic strategy and assistance, physical Infrastructure, employment generation, restoration of productive sectors, markets, legal and regulatory reform, international trade, investment and banking and finance.

Figure 8 : Phases and activities of post-conflict reconstruction
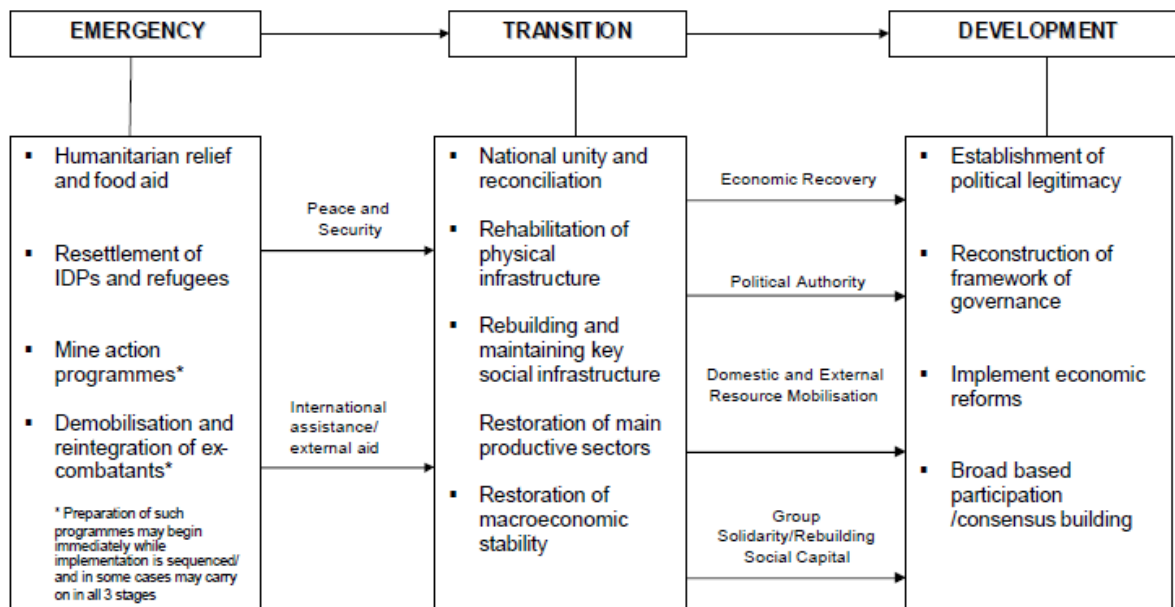
Source: NEPAD Secretariat, 2005

2.9   Post re-settlement challenges

Governments face many challenges in the resettlement process. According to Catharine Brun (2005), amongst other areas, livelihood opportunities have often suffered as a result of displacement. People do not generally return to the exact life and community they left behind, thus making return an ambiguous solution (Brun, 2005). Return or resettlement in another place or local integration is a suitable solution to solve the problem of IDPs. However, there is no luxury path, because any government should ensure a sustainable solution for them (GPID, 2004).

Some writers have shown local integration as a genuine choice for IDPs. Especially for long-term IDPs, local integration can be a better solution, as in some cases in Puttalam, Sri Lanka. Governments such as Nepal and Burundi have also acknowledged local integration as an option

for IDPs in their peace agreements, in addition to return and settlement elsewhere in the country. Burundi, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, the Russian Federation and Serbia have also made some efforts to facilitate the local integration of IDPs (The Brookings Institution, 2007).

Thus, return to original places is one solution for displaced persons as shown in Guiding Principles. But in the Sri Lankan context, IDPs have faced problems during war such as damaged or destroyed assets and properties. According to Wessel (2007), the government should have a framework incorporated into any return or resettlement program to ensure adequate housing, water and sanitation, their previous livelihoods (e.g. business assets, etc.) and providing training for new forms of income generation.

2.10   Obstacles to return and local integration

Amongst those IDPs wishing to integrate locally in Puttalam, the main obstacles reported in 2006 were no access to water, lack of productive assets (tools), lack of government support to assist local integration, lack of access roads and lack of health and educational facilities. In 2004, similar obstacles to local integration were reported, with those wishing to integrate locally indicating their concern for the future sustainability of such an undertaking. Given the overwhelming expression by Puttalam IDPs of their willingness to integrate locally, it is incumbent upon the Government and other actors to examine how to ensure that this integration is sustainable. There is a need to improve access to public services such as water, health and education as well as construction of basic infrastructure such as access roads, education, health, transport, etc. Assistance in helping the IDPs to develop sustainable livelihoods would further contribute to a sustainable local integration (Report on Welfare Centre Revalidation in Puttalam district, 2006). As the survey (2006) indicates there are key obstacles to returning. Table 4 and Table 5, reveal that health, education, water and skills areas have not been appropriately enhanced in order to ensure post- resettlement sustainability.

Table 4: Key obstacles to return: 2006

Obstacles	Order of Priority					Total
	1	2	3	4	5	
Lack of health facilities	2	23	39	45	54	163
Lack of educational facilities	6	20	44	76	14	160
No access to water	11	24	89	22	9	155
No access to skills training	2	4	8	6	7	27

Source: Report on welfare centre revalidation in Puttalam district, 2006

The Table 4 above shows that among the variables the study focused on, lack of access to water (89 under priority 3) was a key deterrent in terms of the prioritized preferences of obstacles of the respondents. It is also evident that the IDPs have not given importance for skills training which is a strong factor that will support them to initiate livelihoods.

Table 5: Key obstacles for local integration: 2006

Obstacles	Order of Priority					Total
	1	2	3	4	5	
Lack of health facilities	863	2,157	2,343	1,592	759	7,714
Lack of educational facilities	3,001	1,584	1,051	638	447	6,721
No access to water	343	1,198	1,032	737	457	3,767
No access to skills training	311	554	894	725	500	2,984

Source: Report on welfare centre revalidation in Puttalam district, 2006

According to Table 5 above, the key reason that limits local integration according to IDPs is lack of educational facilities on a priority basis (no. 3,001 under priority 1) followed by health facilities (no. 2157 under priority 2)

Lack of development interventions is likely to place constraints on post-IDP resettlement effectiveness in terms of sustainability. According to CARE Nederland, 1990, in Tanzania there

were questions about the results of a community service program that provided only short- term assistance for refugees without any consideration for development objectives.

2.11 Conceptual framework

The research framework is constructed by the researcher based on the research objectives and the research questions after studying relevant literature in the field of study. Independent and dependent variables were identified considering the research problems and identified research objectives. Identified variables are connected with the context of the development impact of the interventions carried out during the camp stage on IDPs

The researcher, focusing on the factors that are associated with the research theme, identified three strata, namely, institutions, interventions and areas of impact. Variables were identified for each of the institutional and level of interventions. In the process the researcher identified independent and dependent variables relevant to each level. Accordingly, the present research identified independent variables as the interventions of government and non-governmental organizations, the role of the host community and religious groups. The dependent variables are the impact of such interventions on the quality of life and the environment of resettled IDPs. The conceptual framework formulated is depicted below;

Figure 9: Conceptual framework
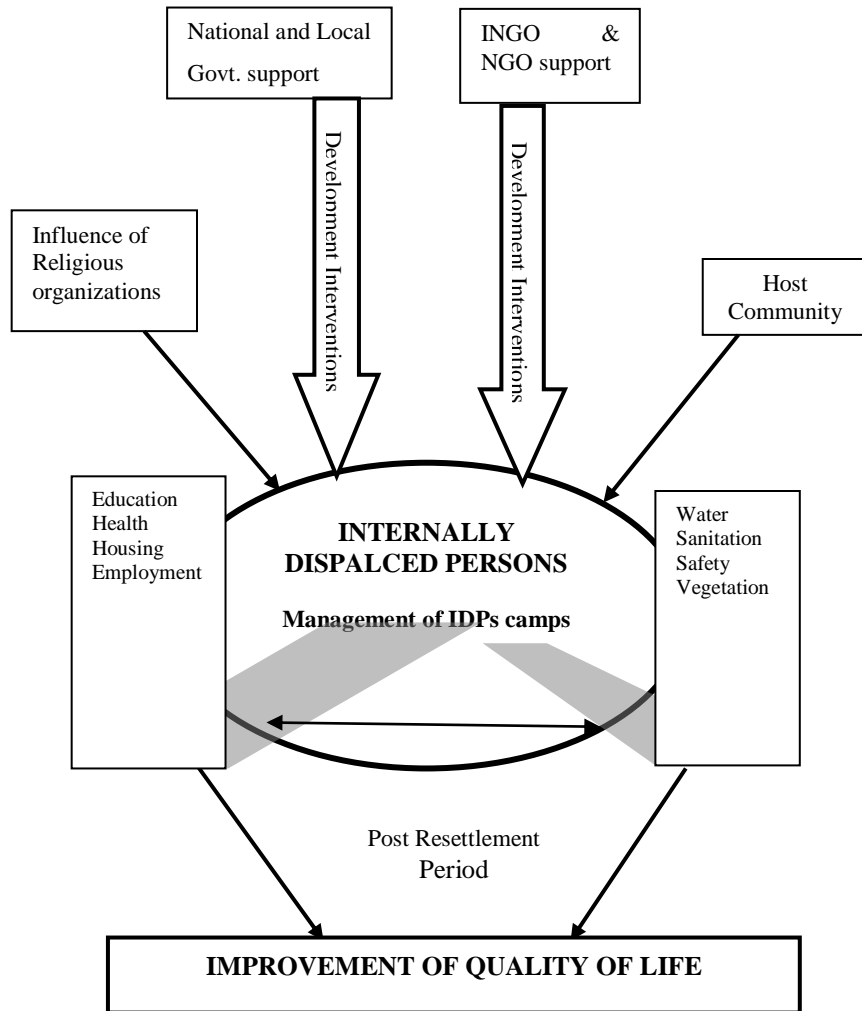
Source: Researcher's construction

The word development has been defined in different ways to suit its context. In the case of this research, the researcher strives to assess the influence the resettled IDPs could make towards the enhancement of their own development. This depends on many factors among which socio-economic conditions play a vital role. However, here, how the resettled IDPs have had an impact on environment and their QOL are key areas studied. The QOL includes four factors: education, health, housing and employment. The other dependent factor environment includes water, sanitation, safety and vegetation. To assess the impact on the QOL and environment, the researcher, in this study focuses on the effectiveness of interventions made during the camp stage

of IDPs by support agencies through camp management. The effectiveness of the interventions will impact the dependent variables. As such, the study investigated the type of agencies and effectiveness of their services in relation to quality of life improvement of resettled IDPs

2.12   Chapter summary

This chapter covered aspects such as IDP issues, the Puttalam case, the resettlement approaches adopted including the implications of governing principles and the challenges ahead of sustainable resettlement. The chapter also looks at the development interventions during the pre-settlement phase having a positive human development of resettled IDPs after resettlement. The research framework was developed based on the literature survey. The next chapter will focus on the research design along with the methodology adopted by the researcher.

CHAPTER THREE: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1   Introduction

This chapter describes the research design developed based on the conceptual framework. Further, it describes the sample selection, data collection and methods of analysis used in the research.

3.2   Research design

A research design can be described as the framework in which data is collected and analyzed (Bryman, 2008). Research methods can be associated with different kinds of research designs. This research uses a social research methodology to answer the research questions. Social research is a practical activity aimed at answering a research question by means of a research strategy, a research design and a method (or methods) of data collection and analysis. A research design provides a framework for the collection and analysis of data (Bryman, 2008). A cross sectional research design is a collection of data on more than one case and at a single point in time, in order to collect a body of quantitative data in connection with two or more variables (Bryman, 2008). There are many forms of research designs. One popular design is the cross sectional design which is not easy to depict. It is often called a survey design. The idea of the survey is closely connected with questionnaires and structured interviews. This form of design entails the collection of data on more than one case and at a single point in time in order to collect a body of quantifiable data in connection with two or more variables, which are then examined to detect patterns of association.

The present research mainly uses the cross sectional research design where the variables and their associations are analyzed based on data collected using a structured questionnaire.

3.3   Research strategy

A research strategy is a collection of philosophical and theoretical commitments that may influence decisions made about the research design and the choice of specific methods of data collection and analysis (Bryman, 2008). Strategy also relates closely to the questions the research addresses and determines the type of findings that can result from the research.   There are two major research strategies: quantitative and qualitative (Bryman, 2008). Many writers on methodological issues find it helpful to distinguish between quantitative and qualitative research. The status of distinction is ambiguous because it is almost simultaneously regarded by some writers as fundamentally a contrast and by others as no longer useful. The quantitative and qualitative distinction is widely used in this research because it represents a useful means of classifying different methods of social research and because it is a helpful umbrella for a range of issues connected with the practice of social research (Bryman, 2008). This distinction between quantitative and qualitative social research serves as a vehicle to learn how to describe strategy, design and method in social research. In the present research, a distinctive strategy is used as the basis of the research design.

3:3   Research methodology

Research methodology is a way to systematically solve the research problem. It may be understood as a science of studying how research is done scientifically. The methodology consists of both qualitative and quantitative methods. The qualitative method has a constructionist perspective where it is shaped by the idea that those phenomena that we tend to understand as "internal" or "private" (e.g. emotions), are socially constructed and gain their meaning in the course of everyday social practice and talk while the quantitative method is positivistic. Sekaran (2006) defines scientific research as the "systematic, controlled, empirical, and critical investigation of natural phenomena guided by theory and hypotheses about the presumed relations among such phenomena.   A combination of the two might pose as an advantage as they are complementary to each other. Based on the research design, the present research employs both quantitative and qualitative methods of data collection and analysis.

3.4.1   Sample frame

The sampling frame is commonly prepared in the form of a physical list of the population although it may also consist of rather unusual listings such as directories or maps, which display less obvious linkages between individual list entries and population elements (Ross, nd). In the case of the present research, the lists of all the resettled people were available. A sample frame is the listing of all units in the population resettled in Mannar selected for investigation. In the present research, the sample frame is the resettled Muslim IDP families who lived in the IDP camps in the Puttalam district. These lists were readily available and the population is homogeneous in character. The total number of resettled IDPs in Mannar District as at October 2011 was approximately 15,000 (Ministry of Resettlement, 2011).

3.4.2   Sample

A sample can be divided into two groups: probability sample and non-probability sample. Probability sampling requires that each member of the defined target population has a known and non-zero chance of being selected into the sample. There are many ways in which a probability sample may be drawn from a population. Sekaran (2006) has noted that all elements in a population have some known chance or probability of being selected as sample subjects in probability sampling. As opposed to non-probability sampling, the researcher has selected simple random sampling as the probability sample for the present research. Its elements of population have a known and equal chance of being selected as a subject (Sekaran, 2006). The sample of the research consists of resettled IDPs who lived in camps located in Puttalam district. There were approximately 170 camps that were commonly known as Welfare Centers. The IDPs were resettled in Mannar and Jaffna districts. The researcher selected Mannar district for the field survey as the population consisted of homogeneous units.

3.4.3   Sample size

For this study, the researcher selected 100 resettled Muslim IDP families from Mannar district. The IDPs resettled in Mannar had been in camps located in Puttalam for nearly 20 years. These

IDP camps were operated under Government supervision. Apart from the key sample for this research, the researcher identified the following respondent groups and administered appropriate tools such as a structured questionnaire, focus group and individual interviews and case method to collect data from the respondents.

Table 6 : Characteristics of the respondent groups

Type of respondents	Characteristics of respondents	Number of respondents
Resettled IDP families in Mannar	Muslim IDP families who lived in Puttalam district and resettled in Mannar district	100
Government Officers	Government officials of the Ministry of Resettlement, Secretariat for the Northern Displaced Muslims, Human Rights Commission	6
Non-Governmental Organizations	NGOs intervened included RDF, FORUT, NRC,WB	5
Camp Managers	Government officers entrusted with managing camps in the districts of Puttalam and Mannar	6
Host Community	The people who lived in and around camps located in Puttalam	5
Religious leaders	The Muslim religious leaders called Mullas in charge of the mosques in Puttalam district	2

3.4.4 Data collection

The researcher visited Puttalam and Mannar districts to collect primary data from the respondents using a structured questionnaire developed by the researcher. The questionnaire developed was tested with a sample of 20 selected from Puttalam district. Further, individual interviews with relevant government officers and NGO leaders were carried out to collect primary data about their opinions of the research subject. The researcher visited the locations and conducted interviews to collect views, opinions and data from the respondents. The focus group interviews were conducted by the researcher. The main purpose of the focus group discussions was to better understand how "individuals discuss a certain issue as a member of a group, rather

than simply as individuals" (Bryman, 2008). Focus group discussions can be considered a qualitative data collection method, effective in helping the researcher to learn the social norms of a community or subgroup, as well as the range of perspectives that exist within that community or subgroup (Natasha at all, 2005). The researcher selected a focus group comprising camp managers who coordinated different IDPs camps.

Figure 10: Conducting field survey to collect data

Sourec: Author(Fieldwork, March,2011)

The main tool of the research was the structured questionnaire that the researcher used to collect primary data from the resettled Muslim IDP sample selected from Mannar district. The structured questionnaire was administered to a selected group of 100 resettled families in Mannar. The researcher visited Mannar district to conduct the interviews with the co-operation of former Rehabilitation Centre Managers. The researcher visited families individually and collected data through the questionnaire.

Apart from primary data, the researcher collected secondary data from published books, government publications, web sites and the Internet. Thus, in this research, the researcher has used a mixed method for data collection.

3.4.5 Data analysis

The data thus collected was processed quantitatively and qualitatively. The computer software used to process the data was Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS). Further, where necessary, the data and opinions especially gathered from focus and individual interviews were qualitatively analyzed. The qualitative analysis was done based on classifying, coding and constructing data tables related to themes emerging from the responses.

3.5 Reliability and validity

Reliability refers to the extent to which the measurements made are consistent. The research instruments used in this research can be considered reliable as the respondents have been exposed to similar conditions and environments during the camp situation. As such, the data gathered from the samples can be considered consistent. Validity, on the other hand, refers to which instruments are correct, i.e., whether the designed instrument measures what it is intended to measure and if it does so correctly (Goddard and Melville, 2001). In this research, structured questionnaires for the IDP families were used while focus group discussions were used for the camp managers. Further, individual interviews were held with government officers and NGOs, etc. In both qualitative and quantitative terms, validity can be linked to truth and referred to as the degree to which the researcher gives a true picture of the phenomenon that is under study. As such the researcher has used data and views of the respondents in their correct perspective in the study analysis.

3.6 Chapter summary

This chapter, after discussing the research design and methodology that will be used to test the conceptual model explained the data collection methods selected for the research and their application process and the data analysis procedure. The tool selected for the study was the structured questionnaire and the data was processed and analyzed using SPSS software adopting both the quantitative and qualitative approaches. The next chapter presents the empirical data of the survey.

CHAPTER FOUR: DATA PRESENTATION

4.1   Introduction

This chapter presents the processed data collected using the structured questionnaire administered to the sample of 100 resettled IDPs. The data is presented under key areas of development interventions studied, in the form of tables and graphs. Majority of the tables are annexed at the end of this thesis. Brief summaries and analysis of the data scenarios are provided related to each table that will lead to determination of findings of the research.

4.2   Background

The IDPs studied in this research were originally displaced in the year 1990 from Jaffna and Mannar districts. The sample of the present research focused only on Mannar district IDPs who are Muslims in ethnicity and in its entirety believing in Islam religion. The displacement was a conflict induced one where as a result the IDPs came with their families in 1990 to approximately 170 camps located in Puttalam district. The present research surveyed 100 families who were resettled in Mannar after about 20 years of displacement. These IDPs have lived in several camps in Puttalam before resettlement. However, it was a fact that some IDPs returned to their original places at the initial stages while the others remained in camps until they were resettled in a systematic manner by the government starting in 2010.

4.3   Characteristics of responded IDPs

4.3.1   Number of members in a family

Figure 11: Numbers of members in displaced families
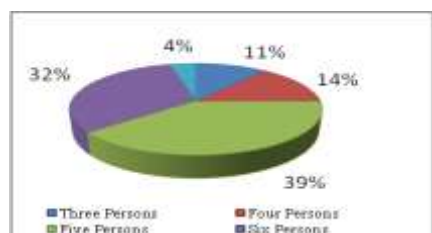
The researcher collected data from the first generation of each family for the study. Further, the researcher has witnessed the addition of at least another generation to the first generation during the 20 year period making the IDP community

increase to span three generations. However, as stated earlier, Figures 11 was created and presented based on data collected from first generation families.

4.3.2   Age composition of resettled IDPs

Figure 12 : Age composition of resettled IDPs

■% of Persons	0-10	11-20	21-30	31-40	41-50	Above 50
	6	12	14	39	21	8
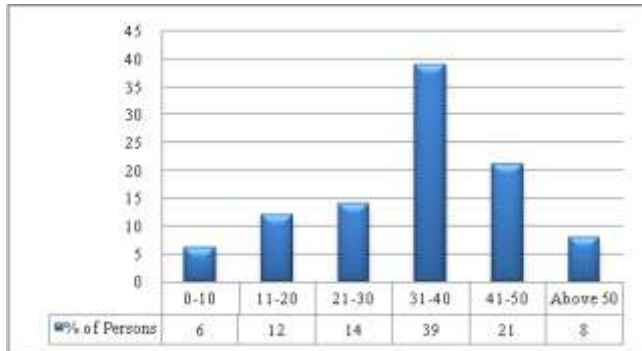
The IDPs resettled in Manner belong to different age groups. According to Figure 12 it shows that majority of IDPs are above 30 years of age with 39% falling within 31-40 years.   However, only 14% of them fall below 30 years. In addition it was observed that the majority of persons who are locally integrated in Puttalam too fall within the same age group indicating that overall the actual IDP population falls below 30 years.

4.3.3   Gender composition of resettled IDPs

Figure 13: Gender composition of resettled IDPs

	0-10	11-20	21-30	31-40	41-50	Above 50
■Male	48.3	50.8	51.3	51.8	51.6	49.9
■Female	51.7	49.2	48.7	48.2	48.4	50.1
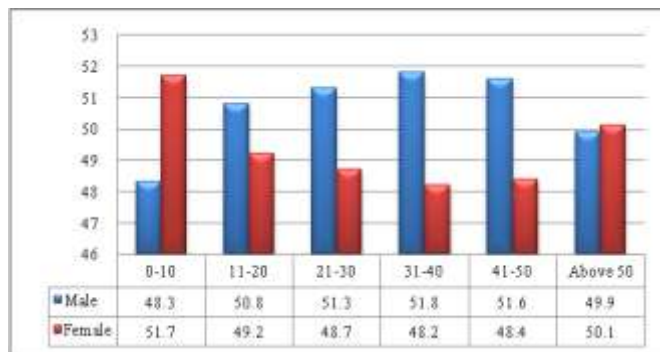
The Figure 13 shows that majority of IDPs resettled are males accounted for 52 %. However, compared to females the majority of males resettled and living in Mannar are engaged in economic activities that ensure their families livelihood.

47

4.4 Pre-post comparison of IDP situation

4.4.1 Education

The displaced were provided with educational facilities during the camp stage. According to survey data, it is obvious that the children of first generation have entered into government owned schools located in and around Puttalam District. Initially they were using temporary huts as schools until the proper schools were built. The IDP's children attended school after 2:00pm since the schools already had students from the areas during regular school hours. During these 20 years, the government and other non governmental agencies have supported in building new schools and providing diverse facilities to school going children. Especially, primary schools were built in every camp. The relevant data collected through the survey are presented in Table 7 below:

Level of education

Table 7 : Level of education and gender of IDPs

Age	At displacement (%)	Gender		At resettlement (%)	Gender	
		Male	Female		Male	Female
No schooling	38%	12%	88%	12%	6%	94%
Below grade 6	27%	14%	96%	14%	12%	88%
Grade 6-10	24%	7%	93%	27%	32%	68%
O/L	9%	98%	2%	35%	58%	42%
A/L	2%	99%	1%	12%	86%	14%

Sourec: Author(Fieldwork, March,2011)

Figure 14: Level of education at displacement and resettlement

	At displacement (%)	At resettlement (%)
No schooling	38%	12%
Below grade 6	27%	14%
Grade 6-10	24%	27%
O/L	9%	35%
A/L	2%	12%
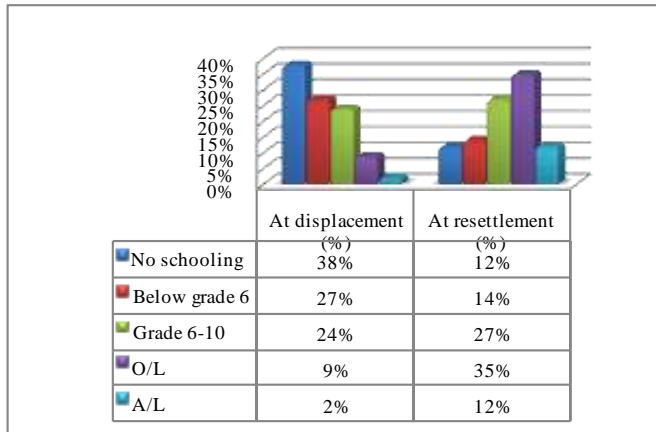
Table 7 above and Figure 14 indicate that at the time of displacement, the number of IDP family members who did not have schooling stood at 38% and this number has decreased to 12% at the time of resettlement. With the same trend, it is evident that comparisons of , at the time of displacement and at resettlement , the figures for each level of education showed progress, and the relative number of person's with educational achievements seems to be increasing. However, it shows that majority falls into the O/L category and beyond O/L they have not pursued their education at the same rate.

The data further shows that, the level of education among female family members is comparatively low although there is a slight progress during the resettlement process. According to Table 7, it is seen that although the ''no schooling'' figure reduced from 38% to 12%, the comparative female count has risen from 88% to 94% and the scenario is not satisfactory compared to males as the level of education progressed.

Observing the overall scenario, it is seen that the educational status has increased amongst IDPs during the camp stage and according to data one will observe that at the time of displacement there were only 11% who had above O/L qualifications and at the time of resettlement the figure stands at 47%.

Educational support

Figure 15 : Educational support by organizations

	Pre-schools	Schools	Computer literacy	Free books	Sponsorships and scholarships	Teachers
GoS	92	72	24	89	0	100
NGOS	11	0	3	11	0	2
Others	11	3	3	11	0	11
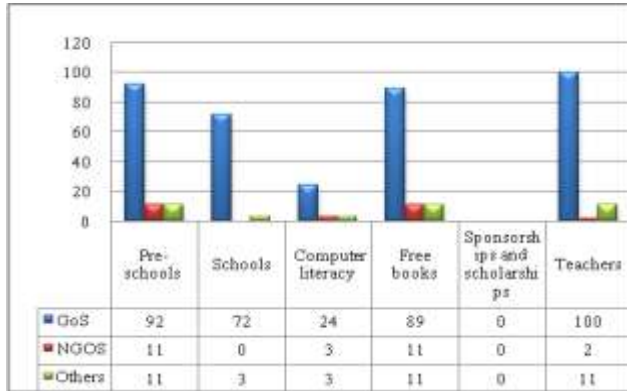
The research identified access to pre-schools, access to schools, and exposure to computer literacy, receiving sponsorships and scholarships and adequacy of teachers as key contributory factors that enhances the level of education of the IDP students. The Tables 4-6 (see Appendix -I) reveals the actual position of delivery of these support and how the families perceived the usefulness of them in improving their quality of life through education after the resettlement. Accordingly, it indicates that the IDPs were (See Figure 15) primarily provided with basic requirements such as pre-schools (92%), schools (72%), and free books mainly by the GOs. The NGOs and other support agencies have played a low key role in this regard and only marginal support in terms of pre-schools and free books (11%) had been provided by them. The other important area such as exposure to computer literacy etc which has become a mandatory intervention was marginal. It was also evident that other support agencies such as religious institutions etc have not made any significant contribution with regard to educational support.

Effectiveness of educational support

Figure 16 : Impact of educational inputs provided by GOs on QOL of resettled IDPs

	Pre-schools	Schools	Computer literacy	Free books	Sponsorships and scholarships	teachers
Less effective	48	38	12	48	0	48
Somewhat Effective	43	33	12	40	0	43
Very effective Effective	1	1	0	1	0	1
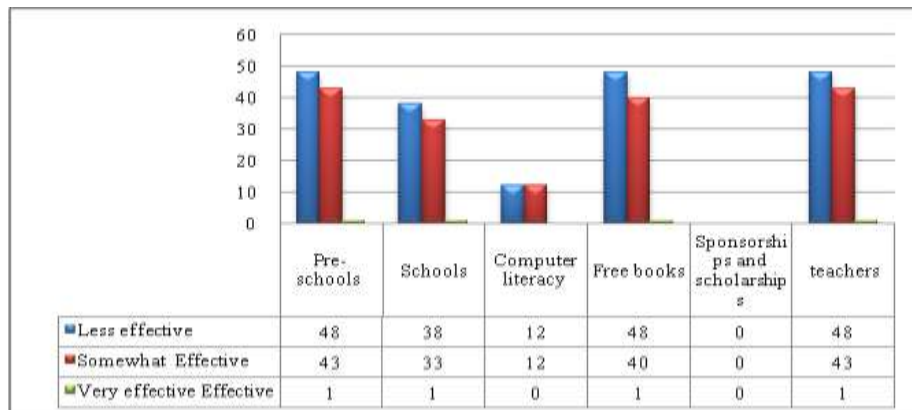
Figure 17 : Impact of educational inputs provided by NGOs on QOL of resettled IDPs

	Pre-schools	Schools	Computer literacy	Free books	Sponsorships and scholarships	teachers
Less effective	46	66	66	12	0	43
Somewhat Effective	30	24	28	35	0	22
Very effective	24	10	6	54	0	35
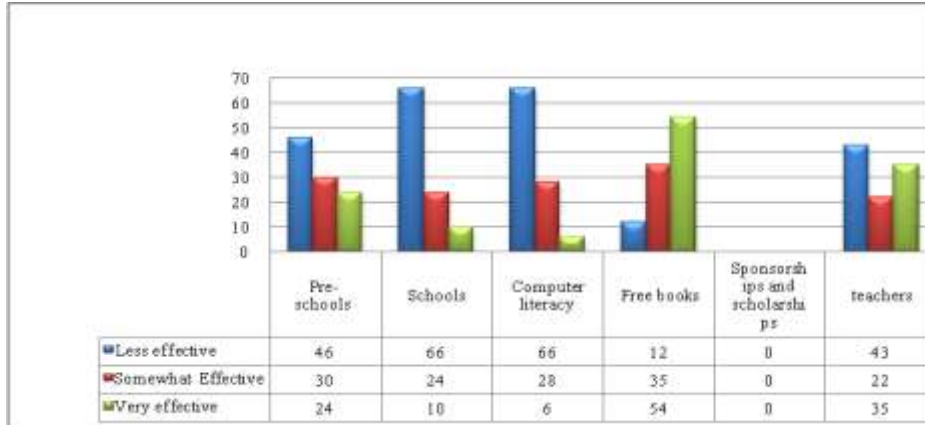
Figure 18: Impact of educational inputs provided by other support provides on QOL of resettled IDPs

	Pre-schools	Schools	Computer literacy	Free books	Sponsorships and scholarships	teachers
Less effective	0	0	0	0	0	0
Somewhat effective	46	43	66	56	0	46
Very effective	54	57	34	44	0	54
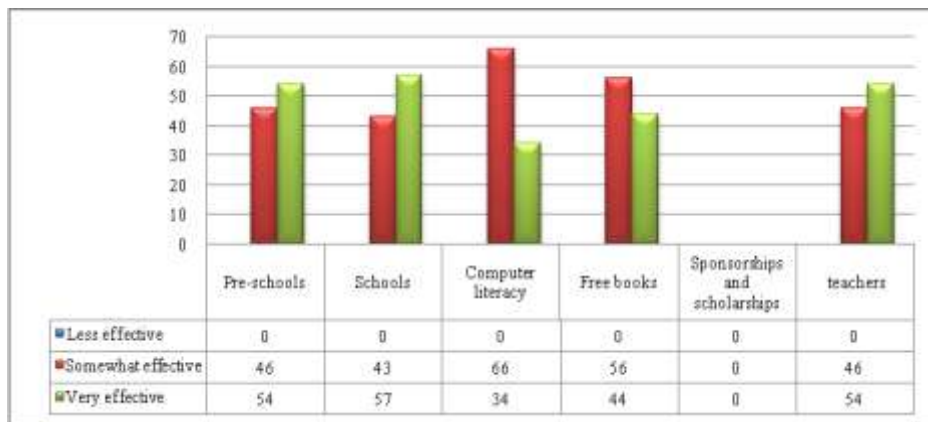
The impact of these development support interventions on the quality of life of IDPs during post resettlement was measured based on the perceptual satisfaction of the quality of the interventions. Accordingly, the data suggests that although the IDPs perceive GOs interventions less effective compared to NGOs, may be due to NGOs close approach adapted. The Figure 16 shows that 48% of the respondents perceive the GOs interventions 'less effective' and 43% have noted they are 'some what effective' while only 1% feel that they are very effective which suggests that the overall impact of the interventions effected within camps had only a marginal impact on IDPs QOL during the post resettlement period.

From an overall perspective, the data of the survey presented above shows a picture of level of education received by IDPs at three different stages of the resettlement process and their perception on effectiveness in addressing future survival and growth through education.

Accordingly, it is evident that from the time of displacement to the time of resettlement, the figures for each level of education progressed and the relative number of person's receiving some educational achievement increases. However, it is evident that the majority of IDPs falls into O/L category and beyond O/L they have not pursued formal education. At the time of displacement there were only 11% who had above O/L and at the time of resettlement the figure stands at 47%. A significant observation is that they did not have any exposure to skilled or vocational trainings. The data further showed that, the level of education among female family members is comparatively low while 'no schooling' figure is reduced from 38% to 12% and comparative females count has risen from 88% to 94% and the scenario is not better when compared to males as the level of education is progressed.

4.4.2 Health

Figure 19: Health support
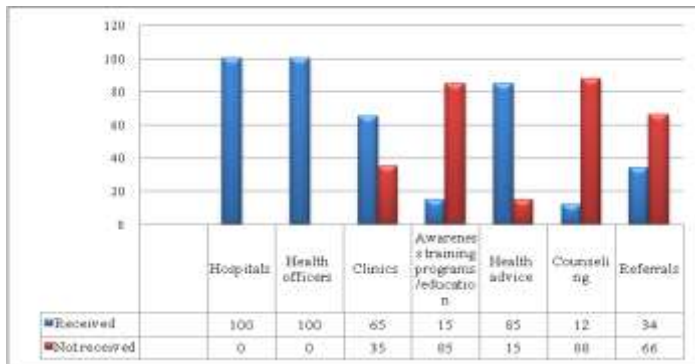
The health support received by IDPs is depicted by the graphs shown below. Accordingly 100% of the respondents have stated that they had access to hospitals and health officers followed by 85% having received health advice and 65% had access to clinics and 34% have had referrals to proper health services. Further 12% had received counseling support which is significant as this service is provided only to those who need such support. 15% of them have not received health advice indicating that either they have been ignorant or the health services have not been effective.

Status of prevailing diseases

Figure 20: Status of prevailing diseases
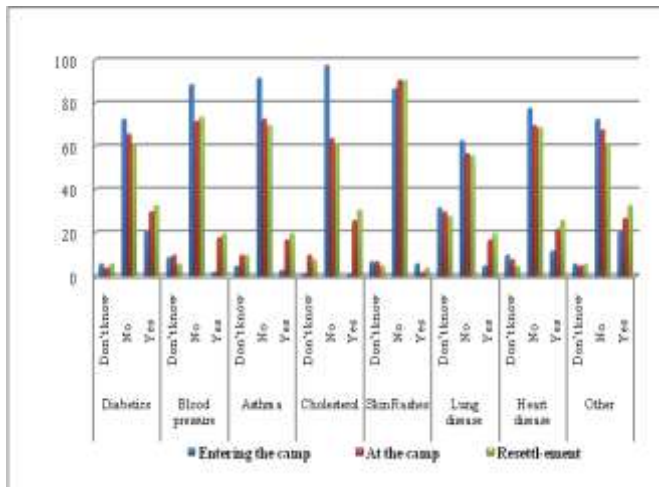
The graph compares the responses on prevalence of non-communicable diseases during the three stages. They have responded for many diseases as 'Don't know' and 'No' indicting that they may be unaware of their health conditions at the time of displacement. It can be clearly seen that most of IDPs have been suffering from heart and lung diseases, cholesterol, high blood pressure and asthma compared to other ailments. It is shown that from stage one to the resettlement stage these diseases have dramatically increased where diabetes increased from 21% to 33% at the resettlement, heart diseases from 12% to 26 %, other diseases from 21% to 33% etc. Despite the access to health facilities, the increase in these ailments can be attributed to the traumatic events they had to undergo resulting in increased stress levels and also aging, of IDPs.

Effectiveness of health support

Figure 21 : Impact of health support
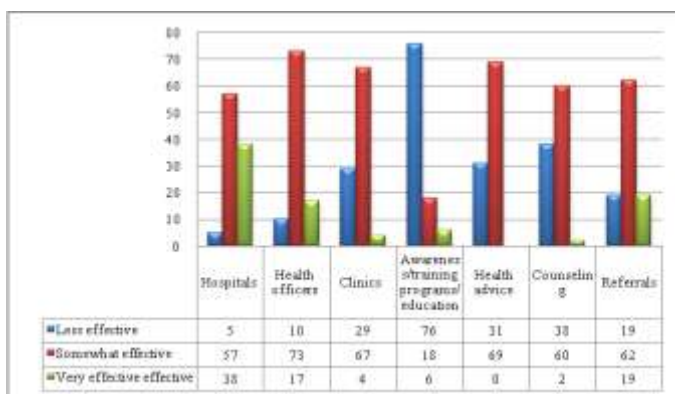
The data suggests that majority of IDPs have stated that all the services except health education have been satisfactory to some extent while access to the hospitals and health officers such as home visiting nurses have been considered as 'very effective'.

On average every IDP had access to hospitals and health officers and with sizable number having access to health advice and counseling support. As stated earlier, IDPs have been mostly suffering from heart and lung diseases, cholesterol, high blood pressure and asthma. From stage one to the resettlement stage

diseases have dramatically increased. These ailments may have caused due to traumatic events they had to undergo and the aging of IDPs could also have contributed for this situation.

Furthermore, as noted previously all the services except health education made IDPs satisfied to some extent while access to hospitals and health officers such as home visiting nurses have been considered as very effective.

4.4.3   Housing

Figure 22: Nature of houses of IDPs
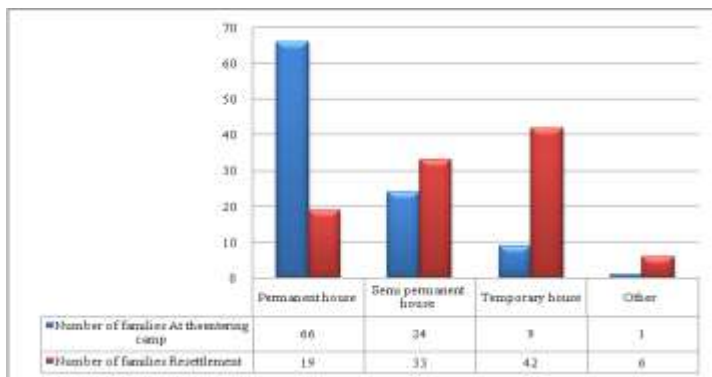
The data clearly suggests how the IDPs have lost their shelter as a result of displacement and that has led to lowering their societal position and quality of life. At the time of displacement 66% of them had permanent houses and it has decreased to 19% at the time of resettlement whereas temporary housing has increased from 9% to 42% followed by semi permanent houses from 24% to 33%. In terms of housing possession of permanent houses has decreased sharply revealing that the IDPs will have their social status and quality of life affected in the long term.

4.4.4 Employment and Income

Job category and income

Figure 23 : The relationship between job category and income
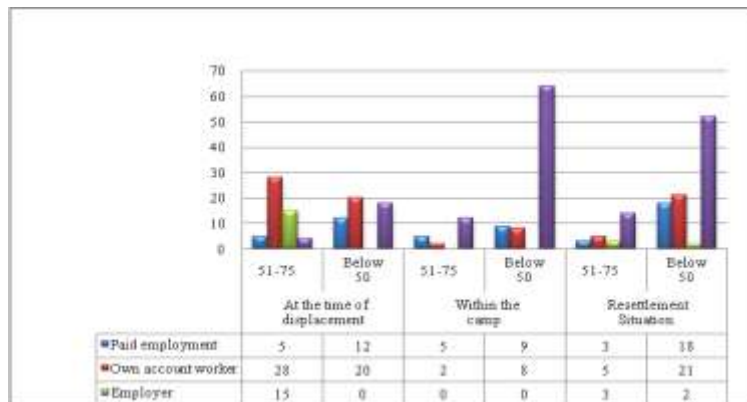
The above data reveals that the IDPs comparatively enjoyed a better life at the time of displacement in terms of income levels and the type of economic activity they were engaged in. It can be clearly identified that at the time of displacement, there were 48% of OAWs and out of them 28% of them have been able to earn an income between US$ 51-75 while all 15% of employers had been within the US$ 51-75 in terms of income generation. However, at the time of resettlement it is seen that daily wage category has increased from 22% to 66% and OAWs has declined from 48% to 26% while employers have declined from 15% to 5%. This state of affairs leads one to presume that their economic base has been reduced to a low level and that it will take some times for them to regain their lost economic foundation.

Income earning capacity

Figure 24 : Number of income generating persons in a family
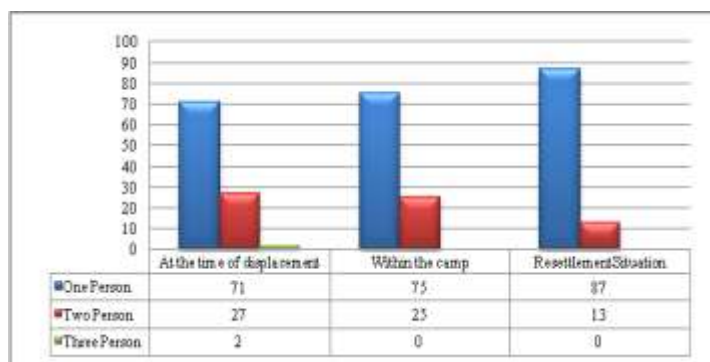
As the Figure 24 shows, before displacement there have been families where 71% of them had only one member as an income earner and 27% had two income earners while 2% had three income earners in their families. However, within the camps the

number of families having one income earner increased to 75% and it has again increased to 87% at the time of resettlement which is still a high figure indicating that their income levels have also decreased at the time of resettlement compared to the time of displacement but it is a slightly a better position compared to the camp situation. It is also noted that within the camps two persons earning income per family is 25% which shows that the IDPs were compelled to work due to inadequate family income and sometimes it was found that school going children were also forced to work without attending school.

Total family income

Figure 25: Total family income during three stages
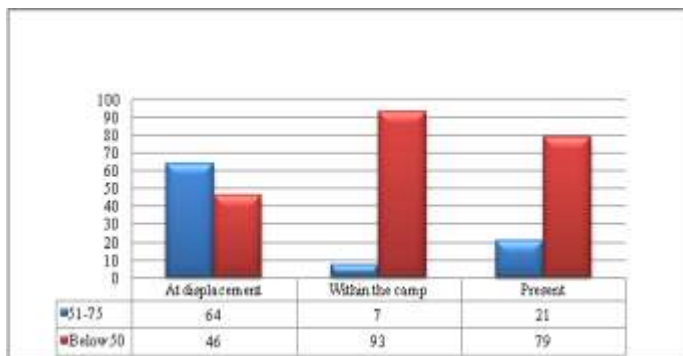
The Figure 25 shows the level of income of IDPs in the three periods. It is evident that in all three stages the income level is recorded below USD 75. However, it is also noted that the income level has declined sharply from displacement stage (64% within USD 51-75) to camp stage (7% within USD 51-75) and thereafter a slight increase is evident at the resettlement period (21% within USD 51-75). Majority falls below USD 50 after displacement and it is high as 93% within the camp stage indicating the erosion of economic status within the camps and thereafter reducing the rate to 79% at present indicating an improvement on economic status.

Key sources of income at the time of displcement

Figure 26 : Sources of income
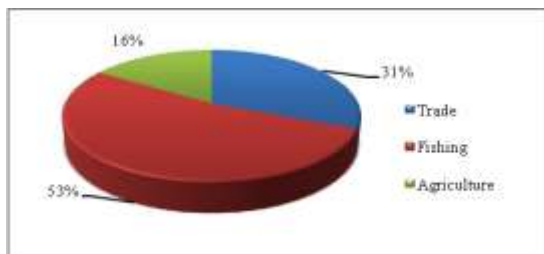
The Figure 26 illustrates that majority of IDPs were engaged in fishing activities which accounted for 53%. Only 16% of them were engaged in agricultural activities whereas 31% of the

respondents were engaged in trading activities. IDPs have comparatively enjoyed a better life at the time of displacement in terms of income levels and the type of economic activity they were engaged in. It was evident that during the period between displacement and resettlement their income level has dropped sharply while avenues of income too had become limited. For a majority income levels fell below USD 50 after displacement showing a slight improvement presently.

4.4.5 Water

Water usage and impact

Figure 27: Water usage during three stages
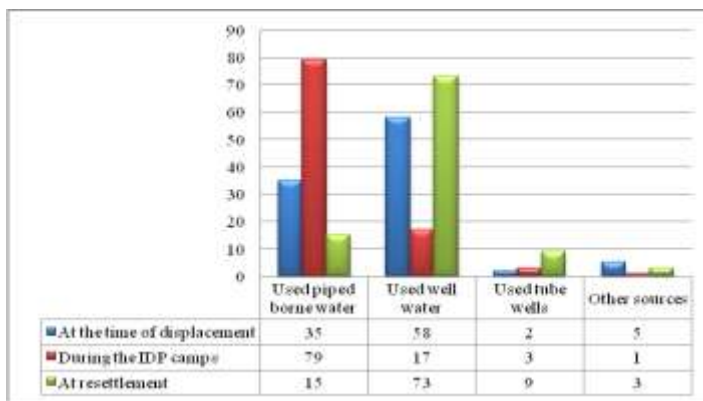
It is seen that source of water used by IDPs also suggests an unhealthy situation. At the time of displacement 35% of them have used pipe borne water which has dropped to 15% at resettlement while use of well water has increased from 58% to 73%. This shows the pipe borne water which is cleaner has dropped in usage at the resettlement stage. However, as shown by Figure: 27 within the camps it is seen that pipe borne water has been provided to IDPs and 79% had accessed to pipe water in this stage compared to other two stages.

Water usage and satisfaction

Figure 28 : Impact of water usage
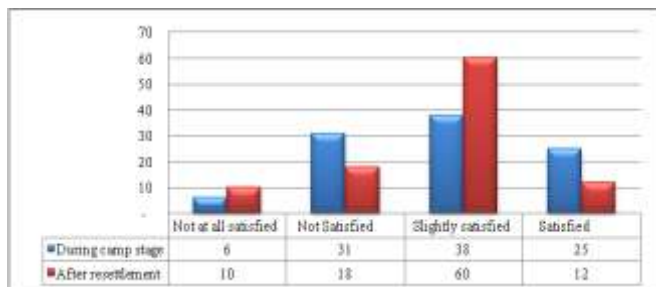
The IDPs are not satisfied with the water facilities available and the quality during the post resettlement period. The level of satisfaction while in the camp was 25% and this has declined to 12% which is an

indication that they do not have access to pipe borne water presently implying that this will have a negative effect on the quality of life during post resettlement period. However, if the slightly satisfied and satisfied values were taken together the value of 63% within the camp has slightly increased to 72% at the current position indicating a slightly positive impact on quality of life of IDPs during the post resettlement period.

Water usage and income

Table 8 : the relationships between water usage and income

Water Source	Total Family Income in USD (Monthly average) At the time of displacement		Total Family Income in USD (Monthly average) Present position	
	50-75	Below 50	50-75	Below 50
Used piped borne water	13	0	23	8
Used well water	10	41	9	45
Used tube wells	17	9	0	8
Other sources	8	2	0	7

Sourec: Author(Fieldwork, March,2011)

The Table 8 above shows that at the time of displacement 13% of IDPs who earned a monthly income ranging from US$D 50-75 used piped borne water while interestingly it has increased to 23% at the resettlement. It is also noted that those who earned an income below US$ 50 at the time of displacement did not have pipe borne water but at the resettlement it has recorded 8% usage. Well water usage shows similar scenario in both stages while tube well usage has dropped. This scenario suggests that the IDPs have slightly been able to have slightly better access to cleaner drinking water despite having their income levels decreased at the resettlement stage. This may be due to macro level development the country is currently experiencing where people are given access to cleaner water by government development projects.

4.4.6   Sanitation: Toilets and garbage disposal

Figure 29 : Availability and use of toilets
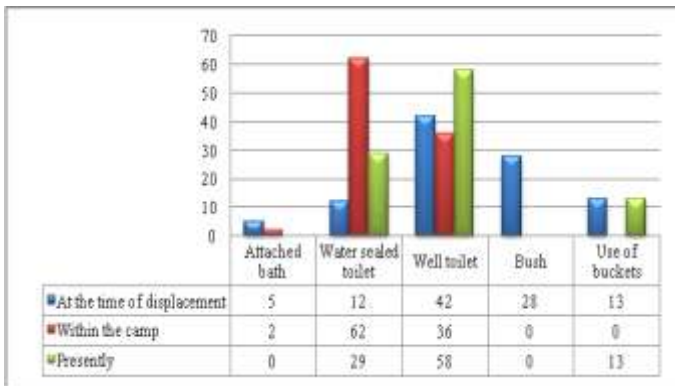
The Figure 29 illustrates the availability and use of toilets by IDPs during the three stages of resettlement process namely displacement, camp life and post resettlement. Accordingly, the Figure 29 most of the IDPs were using well toilets at all stages with 42% at displacement, 36% within camps and at an increased figure of 58% after resettlement. Within this scenario an increased usage of water sealed toilets is observed within the camp (62%). Also At the time of displacement 28% of them have gone to the bush and at present this figure is zero, while water sealed toilet usage has increased from 12% at displacement to 29% at resettlement, indicating that there is an improvement of hygienic conditions and awareness in terms of toilet usage amongst the IDPs. Further, it can be reasonably assumed that the IDPs have gone through a transformation phase in terms of sanitation which will have a positive impact on health and environment protection in terms of pollution and creating unhygienic living conditions. This scenario suggests that this aspect of toilet usage and sanitation could have a positive impact on quality of life of IDPs during the post resettlement phase.

Garbage disposal

Figure 30: Reveals the garbage disposal and its impact
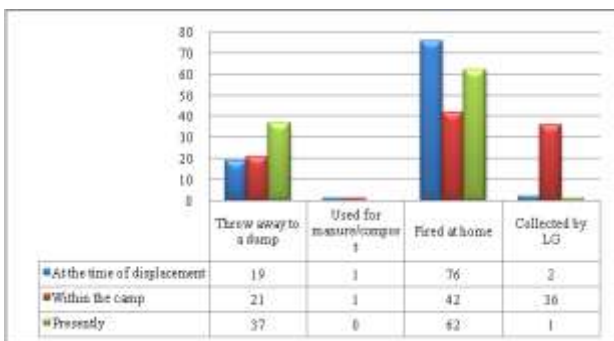
The Figure 30 reveals the garbage disposal and its impact on environment during the three stages. Most of the IDPs used to set fire to garbage where at the displacement it was 76%, and at the camp stage 42% and currently it is at 62%. Very small percentage of 1% has been used to make compost. Currently, 37% of garbage is thrown away to a dump and this seems to be

polluting the environment and hence, is likely to generate and spread diseases. Presently, there is no indication that the local bodies will initiate a project to recycle garbage. Observing the overall scenario, it is seen that, the garbage disposal is likely to affect negatively on the environment and thus the QOL.

4.5   Effectiveness of interventions

The interventions can be broadly identified as survival, resettlement and development interventions. At survival level the interventions mainly focused on maintain the IDPs lives inside the camps by fulfilling their minimum daily needs such as food, shelter, water, health etc while the resettlement support or the interventions were focused on preparing the IDPs to move to resettlement areas that included dry rations and material support such as seeds, roofing sheets, mosquito nets etc for a limited period, documentation, transport etc. The development interventions this research focused are the support or intervention that helped them to increase their abilities, skills and competencies that can be used by them to ensure a quality life after resettlement.

4.5.1   Interventions during the camp stage

Figure 31: Interventions within the camp stage
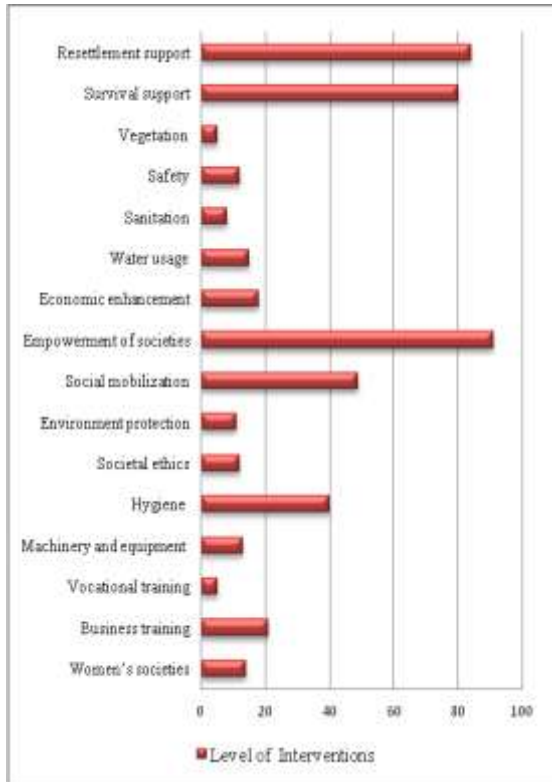
The Figure 31 illustrates the level of development interventions within the camp stage which were expected to have a positive impact on quality of life of IDPs after resettlement. The figure shows that out of 16 interventions the highest level received is of religion based empowerment of societies (91%) followed by social mobilization, GAD & micro-credit and Health/hygiene improvement (40%). Further, they have in a low level been able to receive services such as self-employment/business training (21%), economic enhancement awareness, training, seminars, advice, guidance (18%), and water usage, diseases (15%). This scenario suggests that the IDPs have been given significant amount of development interventions that should have a positive impact on quality of life improvements of IDPs.

However, it is seen that vocational training (5%) and vegetation: plant, crop for home economy, home gardening (5%) was not figured prominently or received adequate development interventions during the camp stage.

Further, self employment, economic enhancement and life skills programs or interventions are not sufficiently received in order to ensure creating a positive impact on post resettlement development of IDPs. They further shows that provision of welfare facilities (survival support) 80% and Resettlement support (materials, money) 84% have figured prominently having received highest priority compared to development interventions. It is also seen that the IDPs have a strong relationship with their religious entities. This suggests in one hand that although traditionally the interventions for IDPs have been welfare oriented, in this case it is evident that

the IDPs have not adequately been exposed to development interventions that could have been utilized to enhance their quality of life in terms of economic, social and environmental aspects.

4.5.2   Type of organizations and level of interventions within the camps

Figure 32 : Type of organizations and level of interventions within the camps
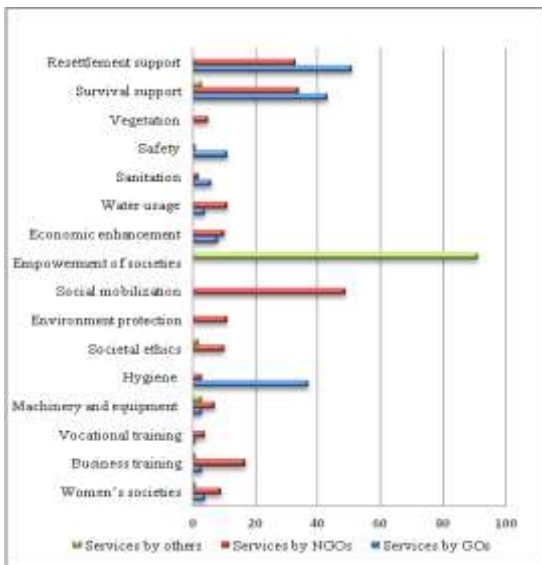
Comparing the data it is seen that the level of efforts towards development interventions was done by NGOs (43%) followed by GOs (35%) and other organizations interventions (22%). Among the key interventions NGOs have provided are self employment/business training and social mobilization: GAD, Cheettu or system of micro finance while the GOs have concentrated on health, welfare and resettlement facilities which are mainly maintenance oriented interventions. The other agencies mainly the religious institutions have provided interventions aimed at religious empowerment.

4.5.3 Effectiveness of interventions as perceived by resettled IDPs

Figure 33: Impact of interventions in camp stages
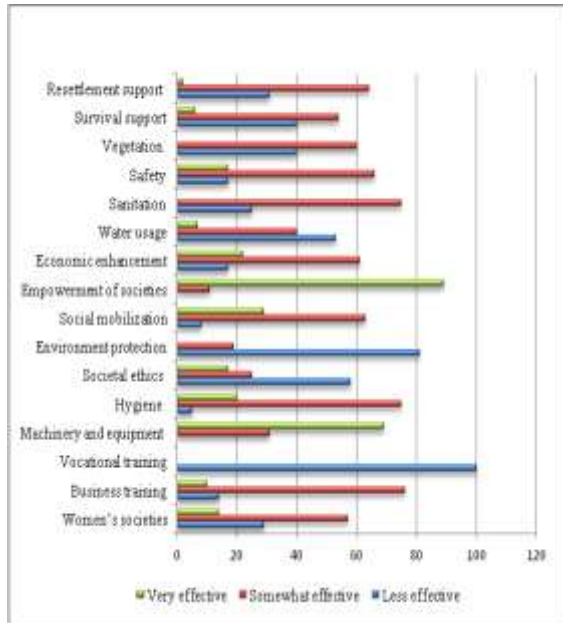
The Figure 33 reveals the effectiveness of development interventions provided during the camp stage. Accordingly, the IDPs have rated religion based empowerment of societies as the most satisfied (84%) intervention. Interestingly with life skills and vocational training, a 100% of IDPs are not satisfied while it can be seen that overall, most of the IDPs have responded as 'somewhat effective' for development interventions which suggests that the impact on quality of life is perceived to be not very significant.

4.6 Material resource base

4.6.1 Material resource base of IDPs families

Figure 34 : Material resource base of IDPs families
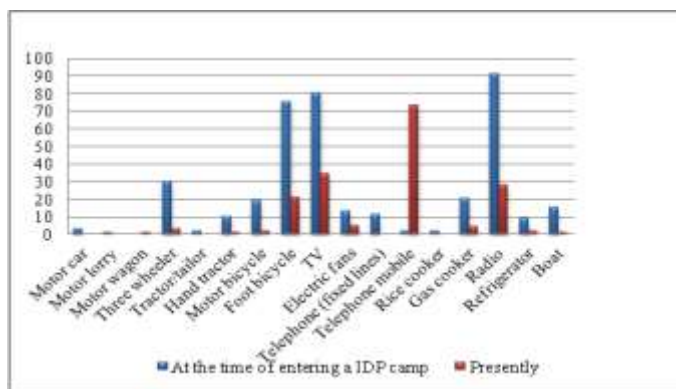
According to Figure 34 compares the resource base of IDPs before and after resettlement. Overall, it is evident that their resource base has deteriorated sharply after displacement and the present scenario does not provide for a stable resource base for them to build their lives economically in the future. According, Figure 34 above it reveals that at the time of displacement 30% of them possessed tractors and it has declined to 3% while hand tractors from 10% to 1%, motor cycles from 19% to 2%, foot bicycles from 75% to 21%, TVs from 80% to 34% usage of gas cookers from 20% to 4%, radios from 91% to 28% and possession of boats from 15% to 1%. Only increase is mobile phones from

2% to 73% which can be attributed to the impact of the expansion of the telecommunication industry that is experienced across the country facilitating usage at affordable and low prices.

Overall, it shows that their quality of life has sharply declined as a result of displacement and they have not been able to recover and improve their lives during the camp stage. The sound resource base they enjoyed previously supported   their economic enhancement, social status, but with the loss of resource base it is seen now that their social status and the potential for economic enhancement by exploiting opportunities   using agricultural, transport and other equipment is now marginal.

4.7   Safety and security

Figure 35 : Perception on their economic stability
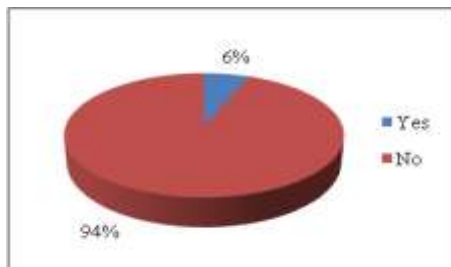
Figure 36 : Perception on family stability
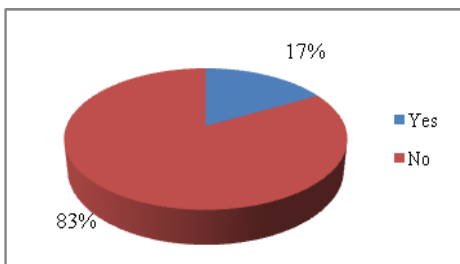
Figure 37: Ability to supplement income with home gardening
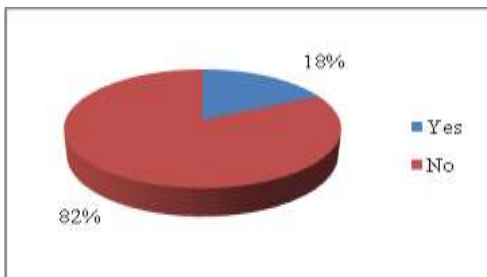
The Figures nos. 35, 36 and 37 above shows that larger majority of 94% of the IDPs believes that after resettlement they may be unable to be economically sustainable and 84% of them feel that they will not be able to build a better future as a family unit. Further, 46% of them have indicated that they don't feel good after coming out from the camps and also 82% of them have stated that they are unable to supplement home income through home gardening.

Figure 38 : Feel on moving out from the camp
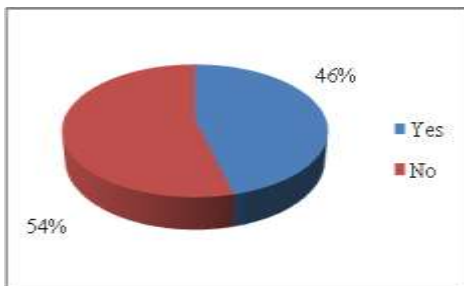
Figure 39: IDPs perception on safety and security
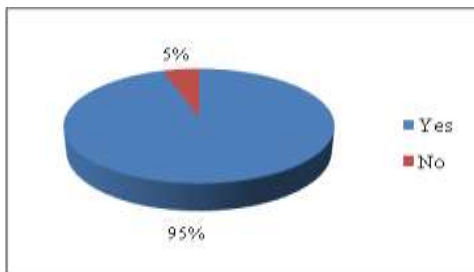
Figure 40: Feeling on QOL improvement after resettlement
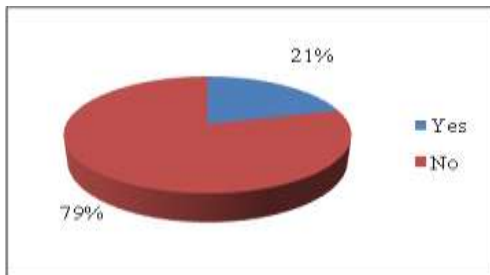
The Figure 39 shows as perceived how much protected and safe they are after resettlement. Accordingly 95% of the IDPs feel that they are safe and protected but at the same time 79% of them are doubtful over improvement of their quality of life after resettlement (See Figure 40).

4.8   Chapter summary

This chapter presented survey data and analyzed them in relation to the research context. It was revealed that in terms of the development interventions provided through camps anticipating a positive impact on QOL of resettled IDPs will in real terms have marginal impact and the IDPs on the other hand are also doubtful of their future economic stability. The impact on environment too is not adequately addressed. The loss of resource base has created a situation where the IDPs are unable to exploit the existing opportunities.

CHAPTER FIVE: FINDINGS AND ANALYSIS

5.1   Introduction

This chapter discusses and interprets the data presented in chapter four. The interpretations will be based on the variables identified in the contextual model. The data interpretations will be done in such a way that they will lead to arriving at findings of the research that will be helpful in creating a background for the next chapter. The researcher will use relevant literature in support of the analysis and interpretations.

5.2   Development interventions and their impact

As the literature survey suggests, various national and international organizations have been performing diverse interventions on IDPs. This has been identified as a responsibility of support organizations. According to referred literature on camp management "international and national level agencies are responsible in providing assistance to internally displace within the camp and the camp management role is usually undertaken by international, national or non-government organizations (Norwegian Refugee Council, 2008). According to The Brooking Institution (2010) "in achieving a durable solution for IDPs it should address key development challenges". They point out that these include providing access to livelihoods, education and health care in areas of return, local integration and resettlement. However, this research focused on development interventions that are expected to have post-resettlement impact on sustainable human development and not on maintenance or welfare oriented interventions that will only be confined to maintaining life within the camps. Camp management toolkit emphasizes that the above mentioned interventions should be provided within the camp stage as happened in Sri Lanka. (Please refer to Annex- II for the list of institutions, their role and interventions.)

On the aspect of development interventions, the researcher identified attributes that are related to socio-economic and environmental contexts. These factors are education, health, housing, employment, water, sanitation, waste disposal and vegetation.

Figure 41: Unhealthy disposal of garbage within the camps

Sourec: Author (Fieldwork, March,2011)

On the aspect of vegetation, it was explored through the questionnaire, focus interviews and researchers own observations how the IDPs used home gardening to supplement their family income using the relevant interventions or services received within the camp. Overall, the primary data collected on these variables revealed that the interventions have a mixed influence on the livelihoods and QOL development of resettled IDPs. The importance of having interventions that will influence livelihood of IDPs is emphasized by The Brookings Institution (2007) which suggests that "the IDPs who have achieved a durable solution enjoyed having an adequate standard of living including minimum shelter, health care, food, water and other means of survival".

5.2.1   Education

The research explored the correlation between IDPs level of education and sustainable human development. According to Norwegian Refugee Council (2008), "Education is also critical in protecting displaced children and youth, and enabling them to contribute to the sustainable peace

and recovery of their societies upon return, resettlement or integration". Researching on the aspect of education, from an overall perspective, it was evident that at the resettlement, it was found that the IDPs have progressed through each primary educational level until the resettlement stage. At the time of displacement there were only 11% of IDPs who had above O/Ls and at the time of resettlement the figure had grown up to 47%. Likewise, majority of IDPs fell into O/Ls category and beyond O/Ls larger majority have not pursued formal education. Another significant aspect found was that they have virtually not had any exposure to marketable skills such as computer literacy or competitive vocational trainings. Further, it was found that, the level of education among female family members is comparatively low while 'no schooling' figure is reduced from 38% to 12%. However, comparative female count for "no schooling" has risen from 88% to 94%.

It was found, that the IDPs were (See Table 4 in Appendix-I) primarily provided with basic educational requirements such as pre-schools (92%), schools (72%), and free books mainly by the GOs. The NGOs and other support organizations have not played any recognizable role in this regard where only a marginal support has been provided by them in terms of pre-schools and distributing free books (11%). It was also found that the IDPs perceive GOs interventions less effective compared to NGOs.

However, the overall impact of the interventions channeled through the camps had only a marginal impact on QOL of IDPs during the post resettlement period. According to Meyer (2006), "positive impact of education on the lives of IDPs will lead to a productive life that will help them to return home and live productively. According to IDPs perceptual satisfaction which is largely positive over the quality of interventions and anticipated impact on quality of life improvement and overall development it could be presumed that the level of education is expected to contribute positively to overall development. It means that the education is an essential contributor for achieving sustainable human development. People around the world recognize that public awareness, education, and training are the key factors in moving society towards development and sustainability. The guiding principle 23 states that education and training programs should be made available to IDPs (GPID, 2004). This has reasonably been

given to IDPs according to survey data and expected to have a positive impact on QOL development in the future.

5.2.2   Housing

"Housing is central to everyone for improvement of their quality of life and health. It is a very valuable asset which has much wider economic, social, cultural and personal significance. Housing has an impact over development goals such as equity and poverty eradication" (Erguden, nd) this research observed that in terms of housing, the ability to live in permanent houses has decreased sharply revealing that the IDPs will have their social status and quality of life affected negatively in the future. "Permanent housing is indeed one of the main outstanding displacement-related needs of IDPs (IDMC, 2011). After 25 years of displacement, the IDPs have extended their families to three generations. However, when they were resettled in Mannar the housing facilities available were adequate only for the first generation members despite new housing facilities being made available by donors which were limited in number. During the field visits and the focus interviews held with IDPs in Mannar, it was revealed that almost every original house belonging to the IDPs have been destroyed and this has aggravated the housing issue further, at the time of resettlement. Further, it was revealed through the discussions held with the relevant officials of the Ministries, the pre-planned construction of housing was virtually absent except when some support came from INGOs.

Figure 42: IDP resettlements in Mannar

Sourec: Author(Fieldwork, November,2011)

A situation similar to Sri Lankan scenario was experienced in Georgia where a civil conflict took place and resulted in a community of IDPs. Accordingly, "in early 1990s 58% of IDPs lived in private accommodation, with relatives or friends or in dwellings that they rented out or owned. The remaining 42% or 1600 families after many years still lived in multi-storied collective centers. People displaced in 2008 also faced problems with housing. While most of them received new housing soon after their displacement, their living conditions were often inadequate in terms of location and habitability. Furthermore, many new settlements were located in isolated and economically depressed areas without adequate social services or public transport links, limiting IDPs access to jobs, health care services, schools, child-care centers and other social facilities " (IDMC Paper, 2010).

5.2.3 Income and employment

IDPs have comparatively enjoyed a better life at the time of displacement in terms of income levels and the type of economic activity they were engaged in. This suggests that the IDPs

quality of life today could have been better and impacted positively on their development if they had not been displaced. It was revealed during the focus interviews held that they were engaged in fishing, trading of dried fish, and other forms of self employments as income sources. According to MDGs one: "Improved employment and income are the primary ways in which economic growth translates into reduced poverty. Therefore, there is a direct link between employment and income" (Elliott, 2005). Emphasizing on the Sri Lankan situation, (Farook, 2009) has shown that unemployment was the key problem that aggravated financial problems among the IDPs limiting their own initiatives such as income generation ventures.

Figure 43 : Fishing IDPs livelihood after resettlement

Sourec: Author(Fieldwork, November,2011)

It was found that during the period between displacement and resettlement IDPs income level had dropped sharply while avenues of income too had become limited with majority income below USD 50 after displacement. This is in spite of many having found employment in the area or being engaged in small scale businesses in their homes to earn an income. A survey of the IDPs in Puttalam in 2006 revealed that 74 percent of all those who were interviewed claimed to have acquired land in their place of displacement (Report on welfare centre revalidation in

72

Puttalam district, 2006). However, it seems that this was not adequate to them as the number of family members increased while in the camps.

This suggests that the IDPs sources of income has not been very substantial and significant enough to impact positively on the quality of life improvement but only enough for daily survival and thereby it is expected to be marginal contribution to economic development.

Further, this scenario suggests that as their income is low, it is difficult for them to sustain their families healthily with nutritious food intake and thereby the incidence of malnutrition will increase. Further, at the economic front, they will not be able to exploit the opportunities in the environment to initiate self employment using the business development interventions received during camp stage. The SNDM provided livelihood assistance and guidance for self-employment to IDPs but it is not expected to significantly impact on the IDPs economic enhancement after resettlement. Further, low purchasing power affects healthy market development and demand for goods and services whereby affecting the economic enhancement and contribution to overall economic development.

5.2.4 Health, water and sanitation

According to literature, water supply, sanitation and hygiene and health and environment are closely related. In Camp management toolkit it is shown that water, sanitation and hygiene services meet basic needs; to provide them in sufficient quantity and quality is urgent for people to survive and stay in good health (Norwegian Refugee Council, 2008). Therefore, they are among the most vital and very first services provided in a camp. The governmental and non-governmental organizations have the main responsibility to provide the water, sanitation and hygiene to camp population. Water quantity, sanitation and hygiene should be treated as equally important factors for the prevention of illnesses and epidemics.

Health

On average every IDP had access to hospitals and health officers and a sizable number having access to health advice and counseling support. According to World Health Organization (WHO), "Better health is central to human happiness and well-being. It also makes an important contribution to economic progress, as healthy populations live longer and are more productive. Moreover, any country has a responsibility to provide quality health services for its people. Ministries of health, government departments, donor organizations, civil society groups and communities need to support them (WHO, 2011). In Sri Lanka, Ministry of health, local government health organizations and non government organizations supported IDPs while providing better health facilities through hospitals and Health Officers in Puttalam area. Most of the IDPs had access to government hospitals which were situated around the city area. This has made the IDPs to sustain their health conditions except in cases where aging created health issues.

It was found that IDPs have mostly been suffering from heart and lung diseases, cholesterol, high blood pressure and asthma. From stage one to the resettlement stage these diseases have dramatically increased. These ailments may have been caused due to traumatic events they had to undergo and the aging of IDPs could also have contributed to this situation.

Despite the satisfactory health services and increase in diseases mostly associated with aging of IDPs, it was revealed that all the services except health education made IDPs satisfied to some extent while access to hospitals and health officers such as home visiting nurses have been considered as very effective.

Observing the overall scenario, it can be presumed that the health services received by IDPs were significant and it was appreciated by IDPs with high satisfaction. However, the diseases recorded at the time of resettlement could be considered as a natural trend experienced with aging. As such, it could be presumed that the impact on IDPs health conditions would be effective to some extent and thereby the quality of life improvement in terms of health conditions can be expected.

Water

Water needs to be sufficient and safe for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene. Sustainable development can be achieved though sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation (World Bank, 2011). The research revealed that the use of pipe borne water which is supposed to be cleaner has reduced at the resettlement stage of IDPs and further, that after resettlement, the available water facilities and the quality is not very satisfactory which is an indication that this aspect will have a negative influence on quality of life during post resettlement period despite the marginal improvement compared to within the camp situation.

According to research at the camp stage, the IDPs used the pipe bone water compared with the other two stages. Moreover, the SNDM also delivered quality water to IDPs. After displacement, most of them used well water as well as few of them were using pipe bone water. It was also found that they were not satisfied with the water quality, availability and accessibility.

Comparison of income and water usage, it suggests that the IDPs have been able to have access to some amount of cleaner drinking water even though their income levels decreased at the resettlement stage. This may be due to macro level development the country has been experiencing in terms of improving access to cleaner water by users.

Considering the increase in well water usage, decrease in pipe borne water usage, its accessibility and IDPs poor rating for satisfaction, the impact on post settlement quality of life improvement of resettled IDPs in terms of water usage is very limited.

Sanitation: Toilets and garbage disposal

Most of the IDPs were using well toilets at all the stages but usage of water sealed toilets has increase at resettlement, indicating that there is an improvement of hygienic conditions and awareness in terms of toilet usage by IDPs. This scenario suggests that toilet usage and sanitation

could have a positive impact on quality of life of IDPs during the post resettlement phase. "Safe disposal of human waste and excreta is a priority from the very beginning of a camp set-up. Particularly, in longer-term emergencies, adequate sanitation is as important as a sufficient supply of water. Human waste is a major source of pollution and water contamination, and is often responsible for various health problems and diseases such as diarrhea, dysentery and cholera. Therefore, the provision of proper sanitation services needs to be seen as closely related to health care and of vital importance" (Norwegian Refugee Council,2008). At the resettlement it was seen that the diseases among the IDPs such as diarrhea, dysentery and cholera may increased. Further, regarding the satisfaction only 12 % of them were satisfied about water and 60% of them were slightly satisfied and 28% of them were not satisfied indicating that the level of hygiene may not improve and level of diseases may not decrease in the future.

"Poor or no disposal of garbage and waste increases serious risks such as the pollution of surface water, groundwater and the environment in general. This is a perfect breeding ground for flies and will attract rats and other rodents that are vectors for various diseases" (Norwegian Refugee Council, 2008). As revealed by the research regarding garbage disposal most of the IDPs are setting fire to waste and not using for manure making. Currently 37% throw away to a garbage dump and this seems to be polluting the environment. Hence, it is likely to spread diseases due to this practice. The garbage disposal is likely to affect negatively on the environment.

5.2.5   Effectiveness of development interventions and their impact

The Government has the main responsibility to protect IDPs as they remain within the borders of their countries. Government can coordinate all assistance provided to   IDPs by non-governmental organizations with necessary interventions   implemented until such time they enjoy a normal life just as the other members of civil society. Especially, interventions during camp stage play a crucial role in deciding the impact on quality of life (Norwegian Refugee Council, 2008). According to this research, during the camp stage the IDPs have been given significant amount of development interventions that should have a positive impact on quality of life improvements. However, in the areas such as life skills & vocational training and agriculture as sources of income generation has not received adequate attention hence a positive impact

cannot be expected on post resettlement development. "IDPs should be given life skills or income generation oriented training because they have to do this straight away when they go back" (Brown and Mansfield, 2009).

According to Harild and Christensen (2010) "the need for development assistance to address the long-term economic and social impacts of displacement cannot be overstated. Livelihood rehabilitation is critical if solutions to displacement are to become sustainable, both if the displaced return home or if they have to integrate elsewhere" The current research found that survival and resettlement support are two areas that have received highest priority compared to development interventions. As a result, it can be presumed that the IDPs may not adequately be able to use the interventions to ensure self reliance.

Governmental and non-governmental organizations have supported the IDPs by providing them with survival and development support. Government was the sole provider of dry rations for their survival. Mayer (2006) has not agreed on the gap between Refugee Aid and Development (RAD) and Self-Reliance Strategy (SRS) concepts but he agrees on the SRS because here, self-reliance is achieved through 'refugee empowerment'. Mayer argues that the 'development' paradigm "refers to a type of self-reliance, which can be measured by the ability of the relief agencies to allow the refugees to manage programs and resources on their own" Further, he says that "on the basis of evidence that refugees and internally displaced persons who have been able to lead a productive life, receive an education, develop skills and accumulate resources, are usually better prepared and equipped to return home than those who have been confined for long periods of time in camps surviving only on minimum levels of humanitarian assistance"

The development interventions have been done by NGOs followed by GOs and other agencies such as religious organizations, and CBOs (Community Based Organizations). However, IDPs seemed to have enjoyed a strong relationship with their religious entities. The IDPs rated the effectiveness of development interventions with the highest ranking given to religious organizations and most of the IDPs have responded as 'somewhat effective' for development interventions which suggests that the impact on quality of life is perceived to be somewhat effective.

This suggests that although traditionally the interventions for IDPs have been in its entirety welfare oriented, in this case IDPs have been exposed to development interventions that could be utilized to enhance their quality of life in terms of economic, social and environmental aspects during the post resettlement period.

5.2.6 Impact of resource base and other factors on resettled IDPs

It was found that the IDPs resource base has deteriorated sharply after displacement and the present scenario does not indicate a stable resource base for them to build their lives economically in the future. Their resources gave them economic enhancement and social status during the pre-displacement era, but in the resettlement era, its decrease reveals a potential threat to social status and economic enhancement unless the existing resource base is supported with additional resources to exploit opportunities.

It was also found that the educational achievement has improved slightly at the resettlement stage, but the majority went only up to the O/L category. A significant aspect was that they did not have any exposure to skilled or vocational trainings, indicating that the tendency to initiate self employment is low. The level of education among female family members was comparatively low showing that their productive contribution to enhance family economic and social status will be insignificant.

Although, on average every IDP had access to health services, mostly, heart and lung diseases, cholesterol, high blood pressure and asthma were the ailments they suffered and diseases have dramatically increased at the resettlement stage. This will decrease their active involvement in the post resettlement development process and their productivity could be affected negatively. In terms of ownership or possession of houses, ownership of permanent houses has decreased sharply revealing that the IDPs will have their social status and quality of life affected in the future. IDPs income level has dropped sharply at the resettlement while avenues of income too had become limited where majority fell below USD 50 with a slight improvement at the resettlement era.

The use of pipe borne water which is supposed to be cleaner has dropped at resettlement which is an indication of a negative influence on quality of life during post resettlement period. However, IDPs have been able to have some level of access to cleaner drinking water despite their income levels decreasing at the resettlement stage. This is likely to promote water borne diseases amongst the IDPs.

It was found that most of the IDPs were using pit toilets at all the stages but water sealed toilet usage has increase at resettlement, indicating that there is an improvement of hygienic conditions and awareness in terms of toilet usage by IDPs. On the aspect of environment, specifically vegetation that was the focus of the present research, most of the IDPs set fire to garbage and they are not used for manure making .Garbage disposal by dumping is also likely to affect negatively on the environment where it is likely to get polluted and support the spread of diseases.

Researching into IDPs perception over their future, larger majority of IDPs believe that after resettlement they are unable to achieve economic sustainability and maintain a better future, but feel physically safe and protected in the current environment.

IDPs were exposed to significant amount of development interventions during camp stage that should have created a positive impact on quality of life improvements after resettlement. Survival and resettlement support were two areas that have received highest priority compared to development interventions. IDPs seemed to have enjoyed a strong relationship with their religious entities where it was rated with most effectiveness.

However, development interventions have been done primarily by NGOs followed by GOs and other agencies such as religious organizations and Community Based Organizations (CBOs). A review of data suggests that the IDPs have been exposed to development interventions in this case going against the traditional approach of providing maintenance support. However, the development interventions may not be able to adequately produce effective results that can enhance IDPs meeting their development needs after resettlement.

5.3   Management of the resettlement process

The researcher conducted focus group interviews to get information on various aspects of camp management process. Camp managers had a vital role to play in coordinating and managing camps. They were interviewed by the researcher after SNDM winded up in April 2011and they had relinquished their duties. These camp officers had no involvement at the resettlement phase after ending the war in May 2009. During the camp stage these officers had to coordinate between camps and support agencies, especially the GOs. According to camp offers, they had to provide dry rations, provide data and details of IDPs to other services providers, and coordinate the interventions of support agencies directed towards IDPs, financial support on the occasions of marriages and deaths and for elderly IDPs and widows.

5.3.1   Role and responsibilities of camp managers

One of the key responsibilities of camp managers is that they collect baseline data information to be given to support agencies to make the interventions more user friendly and need based. The other important task was to arrange with local authorities and make available National Identity Card (NICs), birth certificates, marriage certificates etc for IDPs as they had lost them during the displacement.

It was revealed during focus interviews that many programs were conducted by SNDM with the support of camp managers. They think those services were useful to IDPs, but they do not have any ideas or opinion about the situation of IDPs after resettlement as they were terminated as camp managers along with the commencement of the resettlement of IDPs.

According to camp managers, it was evident that the coordination between the Government and the camps was very poor. The Establishments set up under direct supervision of the state with a view to looking into the interests of the displaced persons terminated the distribution of their dry ration at the resettlement stage even though the need for such benefits existed. The government also failed to make other effective resettlement support   facilities available to IDPs. The key reason for this situation was that the camps were not given provisions from the State to fulfill

displaced persons' requirements such as rations, drinking water etc. as the IDPs were not accepted as displaced after the government decided that they must be moved to their original places as prospective re-settlers. Government procedure became a major cause for this situation. This shows that the camp officers had only to act agents on behalf of government but they have not been consulted or used as representatives of IDPs who could provide actual requirements of the IDPs.

According to camp officers, the Government had a plan to provide houses from the Puttalam Housing Project. However, only a very few selected IDPs received housing facilities and majority had to be put up in temporary Cadjan houses.

Figure 44 : Cadjan house used by an IDP family in the camps

Sourec: Author(Fieldwork, March,2011)

Only those who were registered with United Nations Housing Construction Project (UNHCP) were given houses. The housing project seemed to have not been so successfully implemented. When officials were interviewed what they said was the funds they received for the projects were not sufficient.

According to camp managers, the Government has not implemented any precautionary measures in order to protect environment and minimize environment pollution in camps where displaced persons lived. The reason for this was that the respective Municipal Councils were not financially compensated by any agency for removal of garbage from the camps the IDPs lived. With regards to health too the hospitals were not updated with facilities and except for minor illnesses, for other health requirements the IDPs had to travel to remote urban areas where the hospital had facilities. As such access to health facilities was a challenge to the IDPs when they were in the camps. This was observed when the researcher visited the camps as part of the field survey and many IDPs shared the same opinion.

5.3.2 Status of resettlement

It was found that the IDPs were issued only a card to prove that they were resettled. Based on interviews with camp officers the resettled IDPs did not have any knowledge of the location they were to be re-settled. According to resettled IDPs many of them confirmed that they have not seen the location where they were to be resettled. According to some the facilities provided to them were confined to provision of roofing materials and provisions sufficient for a limited period. These did not fully meet the actual requirements of the IDPs.

Therefore, the resettlement by the state looked unsystematic and did not have a proper plan that was able to support a productive life after resettlement. As this was the case some resettled IDPs who were transported to new locations returned to Puttalam on the following day resisting to live in new locations due to lack of basic living conditions.

However, it was also found that some IDP families are satisfied with the provision of housing loans. They have utilized approximately, a sum of USD 3000 they received to build their houses.

82

But, this was given only to a limited number of families and as such the effect on overall quality of life improvement of the resettled IDPs is likely to be marginal.

Regarding the coordination between the government and camps the other significant feature was that provision of facilities to displaced persons in camps changed according to political decisions. As the above information suggests it seems that the camp management has not been systematically done following any acceptable guidelines but camps have just reacted to situations that cropped up without a proper plan. With this scenario it cannot be expected to have an effective resettlement process taking place.

5.4   Difficulties and approaches in resettling IDPs

5.4.1   Approach and the process

An interesting explanation about the aspiration of a typical IDP is stated from the point of view of government by the principle 28 of GPID which goes as follows "competent authorities have the primary duty and responsibility to establish conditions, as well as provide the means, which allow internally displaced persons to return voluntarily, in safety and with dignity to their homes or places of habitual residence or to resettle voluntarily in another part of the country" Further, this provides the direction for a sustainable solution for IDPs. The GPID also explains that IDPs have the choice to return, resettle or to get locally integrated as explained by principle 14 where:

1. *Every internally displaced person has the right to liberty of movement and freedom to choose his or her residence.*

2. *In particular, internally displaced persons have the right to move freely in and out of camps or other settlements.*

According to principle 15, IDPs have the right to be protected against forcible return or resettlement in any place where their life, safety, liberty and/or health would be at risk. Further, GPID principle 30 indicate that " all authorities concerned shall grant and facilitate for international humanitarian organizations and other appropriate actors, in the exercise of their

respective mandates, rapid and unimpeded access to internally displaced persons to assist in their return or resettlement and reintegration" (GPID,2004).

According to the Booking Institution (2007), "national governments are responsible for providing services to enhance the standard of living at camp level and after resettlement as well. Especially, displaced persons should enjoy without discrimination an acceptable standard of living, including shelter, health care, food, water and other means of survival. If any government is to find a durable solution for IDPs which is a condition on return, local integration or resettlement in another part of the country, they must be provided with access to housing, land, livelihoods, information on mine risks, employment and other economic opportunities, availability of public services such as public transport, healthcare, education, etc."

5.4.2   The resettlement process

With the IDPs coming to Puttalam they had to be in the camp stage until the resettlement process was initiated. Therefore, the IDPs had to go though the camp stage initially and then through the resettlement stage.

Camp stage

The Muslim IDPs have been living in Puttalam since 1990 after being evicted from Mannar and Jaffna by the LTTE. Immediately after displacement when they migrated to Puttalam district where they felt culturally comfortable as majority of them were Muslims living in Puttalam. The Muslim host community with the support of the Mosques and religious groups welcomed IDPs and helped them to find places to stay. At this time the IDPs required basic needs such as foods, temporary shelter, transport and clothing. The host community especially the youth groups and religious leaders enthusiastically engaged in meeting these needs from within the community. Initially, they were kept in schools and mosques. Thereafter, temporary shelter was provided with the sponsorship of Muslim community leaders and businessmen with the major support coming from Iraqi NGOs. Some of them were settled in government owned lands. The international organizations and aid agencies established their branches in Puttalam to support IDPs with their displacement.

In the process, the NRC, FORUIT, CTF, RDF, SNDM and WB were engaged in providing temporary shelter for IDPs. The government continued to provide health, water, dry rations, education facilities and other facilities.

The government under essential services provided survival support such as dry rations on a monthly basis and electricity, water and sanitation facilities were provided for their temporary premises. Under a fund set up by religious groups mosques were built in every camp for IDPs to perform their religions activities.

During the camp stage the IDPs were provided with development oriented support services that included various training programs focusing on quality of life improvement by various agencies. The nature of such services and their impact on quality of life of IDPs is extensively discussed in this research.

Although very few IDPs returned at the early stage to their original place, most of the IDPs were living in camps located in Puttalam until the end of civil war in 2009. During this period the IDP population expanded into three generations. After 20 years in the camps the IDPs were finally entered into the resettlement phase with the war ending in 2009.

Resettlement stage

When the resettlement program was initiated by the government in 2010, all IDPs were expected to be resettled before the end of 2011 in places of origin in Mannar and Jaffna districts. This was validated during the focus and individual interviews held with NGO leaders, IDPs and camp managers. With this decision, the government terminated all types of survival support given to IDPs. However, at the resettlement the government provided dry rations for 6 months and with other facilities and resources such as temporary shelter, tents, etc. According to IDPs and camp managers, the government provided transport facilities to returning IDPs. Along with this process the supporting NGOs also stopped their support to IDPs. According to SNDM there was no need to look after IDPs as they lived in the IDP centers for nearly 20 years. SNDM closed down its operations in April 2011.

As observed during focus group interviews most of the members of first generation families returned to Mannar to re-occupy in their own lands thinking that they can transfer the lands to their inheritors in the future. However, on the other hand it was observed that children of the second generation who were born and lived in Puttalam for years were used to conditions prevailing in Puttalam and did not wish to go back to their ancestral places. Considering the entire IDP population which lived in Puttalam who came from Mannar and Jaffna districts, 1545 families were unwilling to resettle in their places of origin. While in the camps, out of the IDPs who came from Mannar, 526 families (2152 persons) consented to return to original place while 116 families (383 persons) declined to return. Majority of the IDPs who did not like to return got locally integrated in Puttalam urban area. They consented to live in Puttalam because they had access to basic living conditions, facilities, opportunities and infrastructure compared to Mannar. According to focus group interviews, it was revealed that their children liked to live in Puttalam and work in city areas.

5.4.3   Level of IDPs satisfaction over the resettlement

The current research investigated this aspect of IDPs satisfaction over the resettlement and found that out of the IDPs who returned 46% of them were happy and 54% did not feel good after return (See Figure 38).

The returned IDPs have been facing many issues in the areas such as inadequate drinking water, lack of educational facilities, availability of health facilities housing and other basic facilities etc. According to the current research it was revealed that at the time of displacement 66% of them had permanent houses and it has decreased to 19% at the time of resettlement whereas temporary housing has increased from 9% to 42% followed by semi permanent houses from 24% to 33%.

The current research investigated about the resettled family's perception over the future sustainability and found 83% of the families were uncertain about a successful future after resettlement (See Figure 40). Further, they were very skeptical about economic stability and only

6% of them perceived that they will have an economically stable future after resettlement (See Figure 35).

Thus, it is evident that although the responsibility of IDP resettlement was taken by the government of Sri Lanka, looking through the GPID principles the process (Please see Figure 45) adopted had deficiencies specifically regarding the provision of resettlement support and creating proper living conditions. It was also observed that the government has not been able to adopt a systematic approach that will ensure a durable solution.

Figure 45: Graphical illustrations on the resettlement process taken place in Sri Lanka

AT THE DISPLACEMENT STAGE

Entering the camp

1990-2010
Period

IDPs DURING CAMP STAGE

RETURN

ORIGIN PLACE

RETURN

Governmental
Organizations

CAMP
MANAGEMENT

Education
Health
Housing
Water
Sanitation and
hygiene
Survival Supports
Livelihood support
Vegetation

Non-
Governmental
Organizations

Camp
managers

Religious
organizations

Host
Community

RETURN

Pre -Resettlement preparation
Period

Local Integration

After 2010-2011

Transition from Camp Stage to
Resettlement

AT THE RESETTLEMENT STAGE/ RETURN STAGE

Post Resettlement

Source: Researcher's construction

The illustration depicts the following when the IDPs were displaced in the year 1990 they lived in the IDP camps until 2010. However, during this time few have gradually returned to their original places. Initially, the IDPs were supported by the host community and the religious

organizations. Later the government and other organizations moved into the area and started helping the IDPs. They were initially supported with survival interventions by these organizations. During this period, the IDPs were managed by camp officers appointed by SNDM. The interventions did not have a planned approach and as such ad-hoc and were not need based.

By the year 2010 after the civil war ended, the government initiated the resettlement process. The IDPs were given rations for six months with items such a mosquito nets, tents, seeds etc. They were given transport and resettled in origin places. Some in fact did not go to Mannar but got locally integrated. Most of the IDPs who resettled found it was not possible for them to survive in the area and some in fact returned to previous camp area. The resettlement was not systematic and hence the IDPs have not been able to lead a quality life during the post re-settlement period.

5.4.3 Challenges faced at the resettlement

Return or resettlement in another place or local integration is a suitable solution to solve the problem of IDPs. This is the responsibility of the government. At the same time it was obvious that this process is not easy and on many occasions it was difficult to follow a standard process. Not only in Sri Lanka but the experiences of other countries also suggests the difficult nature of the process. The resettlement process of the Muslim IDPs in Sri Lanka also faced some limitations.

Even after resettlement option was offered some physically remained in Puttalam preferring local integration. However, as they were not registered in the electoral lists they are technically not recognized as residents of Puttalam creating administrative issues for them to live in Puttalam. Some writers have shown local integration as a genuine choice for IDPs. Especially for long-term IDPs, local integration can be a better solution, as in some cases in Puttalam, Sri Lanka. Governments such as Nepal and Burundi have also acknowledged local integration as an option for IDPs in their peace agreements, in addition to return and settlement elsewhere in the country.

Burundi, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, the Russian Federation and Serbia have also made some efforts to facilitate the local integration of IDPs (The Brookings Institution, 2007).

Reluctance of young generation to resettle in origin areas with less facilities and living conditions was a key constraint. Socio-economic development opportunities are pre-requisites for a sustainable integration which includes key areas such as health, sanitation, housing and employment or income earning opportunities. This is a challenge to IDPs who were resettled in Mannar. Return to origin places is a durable solution for displaced persons considering their cultural affiliations and needs especially in the Asian context. But in Sri Lankan context, IDPs have lost the houses they owned during war.

5.5   Role of national and international organizations

From 1990 onwards the IDPs who came to IDP camps in Puttalam, were supported by the National, Local governments and Non- governmental organizations with dry rations and other survival support within the camps that included basic facilities for education, health, water and sanitary services etc. Apart from the governmental and non-governmental organizations religious organizations and host community also were involved in the process.

5:5:1   National and Local governmental institutions

According to Brun (2005), he identifies IDPs as those who remain within the borders of their countries under the protection of their own governments. Therefore, government has a main responsibility to protect IDPs.

As observed the government had the main responsibility of looking after IDPs through civil administrators, local political representatives and staff of the Ministry of resettlement. In general, all IDPs are required to register with the local government authorities in each district before they can receive regular assistance.

The Ministry of Rehabilitation and Resettlement has supported IDPs with basic needs such as education, housing equipments, water supply, toilets and drainage facilities and livelihood programs etc. According to empirical data, basic educational requirements such as pre-schools (92%), schools (72%), free books have been provided mainly by the GOs. But it was found that although the IDPs perceive GOs interventions less effective compared to NGOs, the overall impact of the interventions channeled through the camps had only a marginal impact on QOL of IDPs during the post resettlement period.

The livelihood project to IDPs included Vocational Training for women in sewing, and for men driving, computer literacy. Unemployed IDP youths were also given Loans to initiate own micro businesses. Sewing machines were distributed after the training to women to enable them to commence self employment. Fishermen were provided with fishing nets and other needed fishing equipment. But according to empirical data it was observed that IDPs have given a higher level of satisfaction to NGOs (43%) compare to GOs (35%).

SNDM based in Puttalam under the Ministry of Resettlement has been responsible for providing all essential requirements to IDPs through the camps such as dry ration, roofing materials, educational support and other facilities, Government appointed camp-officers to manage camps and coordinate assistance programs of support agencies etc. According IDPs level of satisfaction for providing survival and resettlement support (materials, houses, advise, money etc) they have preferred GOs (94%) over NGOs (67%).

5.5.2   Non-governmental organizations

There were a number of non-governmental agencies who supported IDPs such as The Human Rights Commission (HRC), UNHCR, WB, RDF, FORUT, NRC and other agencies such as Religious Organizations.

Some of the organizations provided basic facilities such as water, sanitation facilities, health facilities, education facilities. UNHCR provided assistance in the form of shelter materials and construction, water and sanitation, non-food items and other essential items as required. WB

initiated the Puttalam Housing Project aimed at upgrading and improving the habitat, water and sanitation facilities and providing houses for IDPs. They also provided housing, drinking water, and sanitation facilities for IDPs in Puttalam as well as rehabilitated selected internal roads in the welfare centers. RDF and NRC also provided shelter materials to them. FORUT supported Infrastructure such as toilets , wells, roads , school buildings , pre- school cum community centre , shelter , roofing , micro credit, capacity building , home gardening, and also established 3 district level organization to work for the IDPs and host community as well.

On the aspect of development interventions, with UNHCR assistance women's groups were formed and micro-credit schemes initiated to support income generation projects. Another local NGO , RDF that supported IDPs by providing social mobility towards socio-economical developments through awareness programs in income generation, saving and training and in empowerment and protection of Human Rights especially women, children and IDPs. According to RDF sources, they have been engaged in promoting target group ventures, assisting infra-structure development and encouraging educational programs Further, they have provided training services on health ,education , relief , income generation activities, vocational training , water and sanitation , conflict resolution, peace building, shelter, sewing ,leather production, computer skills , wiring, masonry, carpentry, food preparation, agriculture farming and animal husbandry. FORUT also worked specially for women to improve the gender and economic empowerment among the IDPs.

HRC, UNHCR, RDF was involved in creating awareness on protecting human rights especially amongst women and children. In terms of the level of IDPs satisfaction and perceived effectiveness on development interventions 43% preferred NGOs compared to GOs which accounted for 35%.

5.5.3   Other organizations

Religious institutions

Mosque was the key religious institution that supported IDPs. The religious leaders kept close contacts with IDPs in every facet of IDPs lives and they were ready to help them by way of advising and supporting economically and also in maintaining lives. The close religious relationship with the mosque made IDPs keep their confidence high and they relied on the support of the religious groups as and when they needed. This was also a psychological relationship that kept them motivated to survive. In terms of IDPs satisfaction over the support they received from agencies a satisfaction rate of 91% was recorded with the religious institutions indicating the level of influence the mosque can have on the Muslim IDPs.

Figure 46 : An integrated system of development interventions
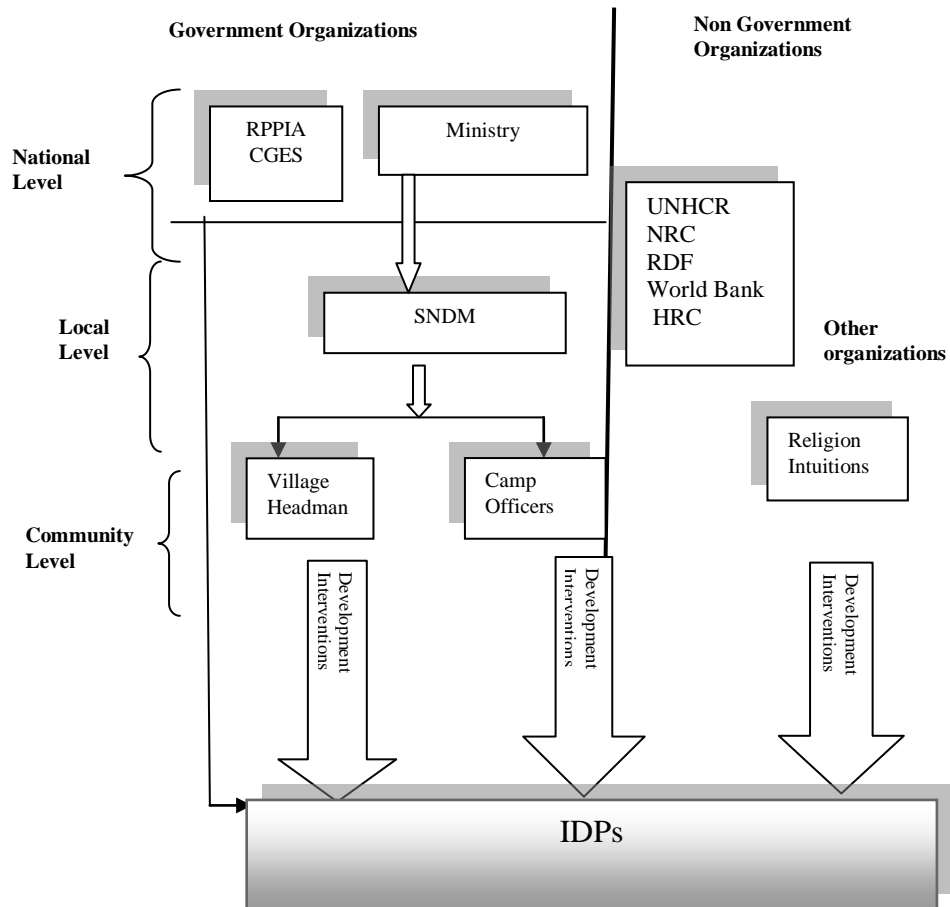
Source: Researcher's construction

The above structure explains how the support organizations extended their services to IDPs during the camp stage at different levels. The support organizations included government as well as non-governmental organizations. The organizations represented at national level provided guidelines for implementation of programs through the local organizations such as SNDM. Through SNDM the services or the development interventions were channeled to IDPs via local level administrative units such as village headman and camp officers who work at community level.

5.6   Chapter summary

This chapter strived to capture the actual empirical scenario that prevails regarding the resettled IDPs based on survey data and analyzing them in terms of the research questions. At the end of the analysis emerging findings were identified. Overall it was revealed that the IDP resettlement process was not very effective and as such the IDPs quality of life expectations may not be adequately realized through the interventions received during the resettlement process.

CHAPTER 6: CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1   Introduction

This chapter will present the conclusions formulated based on the findings of the research related to the research questions and with a brief explanation arrive at recommendations under each intervention area and aspects researched that can be implemented in order to streamline the weaknesses of the resettlement approach adopted.

6.2   Development intervention areas and their impacts

6.2.1   Education

Education has the potential and the capacity to empower people to generate sustainable solutions to issues they are facing in their life situations irrespective of the context in which they are in be it in IDP situation or otherwise. This research found that although the level of education has been improving through the resettlement stages, larger majority could not get educated beyond O/L whilst the women's position did not have a better picture compared to men. Low level of educational attainment of female family members will negatively affect the quality of life. Because of this situation or the fact that Muslims women get married at an early age and be housewives they may not productively contribute to their families' economic achievement. Hence, it can be concluded that the IDPs may be in a slightly better position currently compared to the entry level situation, but as they have not been able to keep up to current national levels competitively, they may not be in a position to improve quality of life using the educational gains they have received so far through the rehabilitation process. Further, they have not been exposed to marketable vocational education and training during the camp process. The IDPs haven't had any exposure to marketable skills such as computer literacy or competitive vocational trainings. As such, the resettled IDPs will be limited to daily paid workers in traditional fishing and agricultural sectors for sources of income. These sectors and livelihood options are the ones they were engaged in traditionally and at the same time these vocations did not have any significant impact on their quality of life improvement even in the past.

This situation is likely to impact negatively on resettled IDPs where as a result their chance of entering the competitive job market will be affected. Thus, the research indicates that it is difficult to predict a positive impact on the lives of resettled IDPs in the future through education. Therefore, it can be concluded specifically, that the resettled IDPs will be restricted in finding quality jobs in the future while ability to engage in business with right vocations too will be a challenge ahead of them. Further, it is a fact that lack of educational exposure tends to limit networking ability and affect lowering the social position and integration. It may not have a significant impact on improving inter ethnic harmony and social integration as economic disparities could lead to interpret current negative life situations based on ethnic lines. These situations can influence to create social unrest and lead to social polarization.

This can be one reason why young generation of IDPs chooses to get locally integrated in Puttalam as they perceived that they have better economic options in Puttalam whereas comparatively they did not see a better productive life after resettlement.

Although the government and non-governmental organization have supported to continue with the education of IDPs, this has not been able to create a community of IDPs whose educational attainments will support positively on their quality of life after resettlement.

The government should have an integrated plan to upgrade existing schools while building additional schools with facilities that are provided to national level schools and motivate parents and the children to receive higher education where every child will have access to the created facilities. These facilities must have the capacity to absorb students who could study beyond basic level of education. Further, it is important to initiate vocational and technical training schools to impart marketable skills to prospective job seekers and self employers to support them to achieve self sustainability.

6.2.1 Housing

This research observed that in terms of housing, living in permanent houses has decreased sharply revealing that the IDPs will have their social status and quality of life affected negatively

in the future. As this situation is expected to continue despite limited interventions on housing done by the government which is inadequate to solve the issue in the near future. Thus, the IDPs economy and livelihoods, and relationship with the social network and the status mainly supported by having permanent houses will be severely affected. Therefore, it can be concluded that they will continue with the current level of economic and social hardships with extended poverty in the future and it will be unlikely to contribute positively to the overall quality of life of resettled IDP community.

The youth specially who had a dislike to resettle or return to their origin place without proper houses are likely come back to Puttalam as the settlement process did not look into this aspect seriously guided by an effective policy. The data revealed that almost every original house of the IDPs has been destroyed and this has made the housing issue more aggravated at the time of resettlement. Thus they may be displaced again due to lack of a resettlement policy. Therefore, they may continue their lives in the future under these difficult conditions due to lack of houses. If this situation become chronic IDPs may feel that they are being discriminated.

However, realistically when surveying it is seen that according to literature solving the housing issues is a challenge to any government as experienced in Georgia where civil conflict took place and resulted in an IDP situation (IDMC, 2011).

It is recommended that the government must draw up a policy on housing for resettled IDPs following accepted norms and expectations of the IDPs and as a key priority develop an accelerated action plan along with bi-lateral and donor support and INGOs help and provide proper housing to IDPs. The effort can be broad based with the self help housing construction support schemes formulated and the IDPs too can get involved in the project implementation which will enhance their commitment and also use their skills on a commercial basis that will in turn improve their livelihoods too. This will make them a sustainable community and further enhance their economic and social standards ensuring an improved quality of life in the future.

6.2.1 Income and employment

The research found that at the time of displacement, the IDPs enjoyed a better income earned from various types of economic activities. After displacement, their income decreased sharply and within the camps initially they had to depend on survival support provided by the government. As a result, it was observed that the IDPs had to exploit opportunities as daily workers for their survival. According to findings, during the period between displacement and resettlement their income level dropped sharply and majority fell below USD 50. However, it was found that after resettlement, the IDPs had to re-engage themselves with economic activities they were used to prior to displacement such as fishing, trading of dried fish, and other forms of self employments as income sources in their origin places.

After return or resettlement the IDPs sources of income have not been significant enough to impact positively on the quality of life improvement but only enough for daily survival which does not have a substantial contribution in improving their quality of life. These improvements are likely to affect the families with slight improvement in terms of quality of life.

As such it can be concluded that, the IDP families will continue to maintain status quo in terms of economic stability and they will continue to depend on government subsidies and as their purchasing power is low, access to education and health facilities will also be limited and as a result investments and savings are likely to decrease in the future. Interestingly, this scenario suggests that the IDPs have not been able to use the vocational and other life skills imparted to them during camp stage, and hence self employment and other skills imparted to be used as sources of income have not been effectively used and met the desired aspirations of IDPs having a significant impact on their economic enhancement and self reliance after resettlement.

Increases in number of people in low income bracket with the increase in 'Single person earning families' will face additional financial stress during the resettlement. This can lead to teenage and young adults either to drop out from schools or resort to part time employments because the inability to meet the cost of education, creating a semi employed unskilled labor force resulting

98

in not being able to challenge the poverty syndrome. This is likely to have a negative impact on their quality of life improvement.

It is recommended that the government formulates an IDP focused income generation and enhancement strategy utilizing the IDPs growth potentials and market needs while making available vocational, technical and business training backed by a business development support system with credit, counseling and advice, common facilities and business extension for those who are willing to enter self employments and small businesses sector. Another strategy would be to initiate large scale businesses and invite private sector investments to absorb unutilized labor amongst the IDP community while promoting and developing primarily existing business, industry, agriculture and fisheries sectors.

In addition, as a long term strategy, the government can implement a program of setting up vocational skills development centers to impart the marketable skills to youth among the IDPs so that it can be an initiative to attract them into the competitive labour market or self employment. The young IDPs who disliked resettlement and return and preferred local integration could be the market for these centers.

In the process, the Government can work along with other stakeholders such as INGOs, NGOs etc. Further, women who are not exposed to secondary education also could be motivated to integrate with these strategies and contribute to enhance economic and social status of families while largely contributing to the regional and national economic growth.

6.2.3   Health, water and sanitation

In terms of the aspect of health, it was found that IDPs have mostly been suffering from heart and lung diseases, cholesterol, high blood pressure and asthma. From stage one to the resettlement stage diseases have dramatically increased. These ailments may have been caused due to traumatic events they had to undergo and the aging of IDPs could also have contributed to this situation.

Analyzing the water usage and its impact on the environment and QOL of resettled IDPs, the scenario of increased well water usage and decreased pipe borne water usage and accessibility to drinking water, IDPs have given a poor rating for satisfaction. The analysis indicated that the impact on post settlement quality of life improvement of resettled IDPs in terms of water usage is very limited.

On sanitation and its impact on QOL and largely on environment it was revealed that most of the IDPs were using well toilets at all the stages but water sealed toilet usage has increase at resettlement, indicating that there is an improvement of hygienic conditions and awareness in terms of toilet usage by IDPs. This scenario suggests that toilet usage and sanitation could have a positive impact on quality of life of IDPs during the post resettlement phase. As revealed by the research regarding garbage disposal most of the IDPs are setting fire to waste and not using for manure making. Currently, 37% throw away to a garbage dump and this seems to be polluting the environment. Hence, it is likely to spread diseases due to this practice. The garbage disposal is likely to affect negatively on the environment.

The increase in health specifically ailments associated with aging population where the sample of this research also consisted of elderly compared to youth since their QOL is influenced by the health conditions and productivity. Therefore, constant health checks had to be carried out by the government while the IDPs were in camps and monitored their health conditions. As such, it is recommended that now the government initiate a program such as health camps and elder health care activities to improve the health conditions of IDPs. Meantime clean water supply schemas has to be initiated as a long term action but as a short term measure regional level temporary water supply measures has to be initiated by the government. Although sanitation wise there is an improvement, there is no plan of action to improve sanitation including garbage disposal. Thus, it is recommended that the government formulate an action plan to improve sanitation amongst the resettled IDPs with emphasis on garbage recycling program that will also have a positive impact on the physical environment.

6.3   Effectiveness of development interventions and their impact on QOL

It was found that the IDPs have been given development support by various agencies during the camp stage where the IDPs have not used such experiences to enhance their socio-economic status after resettlement. As mentioned in chapter four , they have provided training services on health ,education , relief , income generation activities, vocational training , water and sanitation , conflict resolution, peace building, shelter, sewing ,leather production, computer the skills , wiring, masonry, carpentry, food preparation, agriculture farming ,animal husbandry.

The effectiveness of development interventions provided during the camp stage IDPs have rated most satisfied (84%) intervention as religion based empowerment of societies. Interestingly with life skills and vocational training 100% of IDPs are not satisfied while it can be seen that overall, most of the IDPs have responded as 'somewhat effective' for development interventions which suggests that the impact on quality of life is perceived to be not very significant.

The IDPs have not used these imparted skills and learning's to shape up their careers after resettlement. One key reason as found during focus interviews was that the designing of the development interventions was highly donor driven and nor market driven. As such many of the imparted skills did not match with the actual needs and capacities of the IDPs and on the other hand they were not matched with the resource base and the opportunities prevailing in the resettled areas.

The government could have adopted a well coordinated approach along with other stakeholders based on identification of needs of the environment and the interests and capacities of the IDPs. As this was absent even now the government can initiate a program to identify actual development needs and mobilize the IDPs to achieve their aspirations through right interventions identified through a needs assessment survey.

6.4 Camp management, role of support institutions and resettlement approach

As revealed that the camp management was the sole responsibility of the government and it was done through camp managers appointed whose role was to coordinate between support institutions and provide the IDPs with necessary survival and development oriented support. However, this was not done systematically and the camp managers seem to have become mere implementers of government programs - mainly distribution of rations.

Also there were many support institutions that included GOs, INGOs, NGOs, Host community and other agencies who mainly supported IDPs with survival support. However, it was also found that they have to some extent been able to provide development support to IDPs where this was not systematically done making the IDPs not perceiving these services as usable once they are resettled.

Observing the approach adopted by the government in spite of obvious reasons in resettling IDPs it shows that the resettlement process was ad-hoc, unsystematic and not IDP friendly. Further, government has not being able adhere to internationally acceptable standards such as GPID principles. As a result the IDPs have faced immense difficulties that are not supporting a sustainable resettlement. Resulting from this scenario two challenges faced during the resettlement was the returning of some families after resettlement back to camp area due to lack of facilities and the other is the dislike among the youth to resettle as they are used to the environment in the camp area. The resettlement approach could not address these difficulties.

The much needed pre-planning and coordination between key players and adopting an integrated resettlement approach ensuring IDPs, an improved quality of life is a grey area in the resettlement process. Further, an interesting finding is that there is no future strategic plan to support IDPs that ensure basic facilities and infra-structure that can give hopes to IDPs about their future survival. This is validated by the fact that 83% of IDPs stating that they are dissatisfied over the resettlement process while 94% indicating that they are not sure about their future economic stability.

To ensure that the IDPs are resettled in the future with dignity and enhanced quality of life in own country, the government must follow internationally acceptable guiding principles while planning a approach that will take into account key aspects related to survival and development support. Many occasions it was obvious that camp management has confined only to administrative alignment of IDPs and this traditional rile has to be changed. Going beyond this they can be mainly focused on health, water, sanitation, housing, education and imparting marketable life skills for them to be used once they are resettled to revive their lives. Based on the weaknesses of the resettlement approach adopted (See Figure: 45) the researcher constructed a model (See Figure 67) which presents a systematic and integrated approach that can be used in a similar situation anywhere in the world that will provide a durable and sustainable solution either in a IDP or refugee situation.

Figure 47: Proposed model for ending IDP displacement

DISPLACEMENT

Displaced Entering the Camp

IDPs DURING THE CAMP STAGE

CAMP ENVIRONMENT

Life substance Support: Food, Shelter, Health and Sanitation, education, Safety and Other basic needs

CAMP MANAGEMENT

CAMP COORDINATION

SURVAY THE IDP ENVIRONMENT, DESIGHN AND IMPLEMENT NEED - BASED DEVELOPMENT INTERVENTI

Development Support Agencies:

GOs, INGOs, NGOs, CBOs, Host Community, Religious Organizations and Other Stake Holders

Monitoring and Evaluation Mechanizing for QOL improvement

Pre –preparation for ending the IDPs Issue

PLANNED RESETTLEMENT, RETURN OR LOCAL INTEGRATION BASED ON GPID AND IDP PARTICIPATION

SUSTAINABLE SOLUTION
Promoting Economic enhancement and Self- Reliance Leading to QOL improvement of IDPs

Source: Researcher's construction

The Model which is a sustainable solution for induced displacement identifies three areas namely displacement stage, camp stage and post resettlement stage. The model is designed to ensure a camp management mechanism based on Camp Management Toolkit Guidelines introduced by the NRC and the GPID introduced by UN. According to the model after displacement IDPs come straight to camps or welfare centers with no clothes, houses, properties, legal documents and other basic survival needs.

The next is the camp stage of the model where it emphasizes the role of camp management in providing both survival and development support in preparation for resettlement while ensuring an acceptable standard of living in the camp enjoying their basic human rights. At this stage, the camp management will coordinate with external organizations to effectively design interventions based on IDPs short-term and long-term requirements. Thereafter, the pre- preparation period explains that they have the right to make decisions whether to return, locally integrate or resettle. The model emphasizes the continuity of supervision even after resettlement, return or local integration to ensure that the IDPs enjoy an improved quality of life.

A sustainable solution can be achieved if the development interventions impact on their lives in a manner that ensures safety and security; access to livelihoods, restoration of housing, land and property, access to documentation, family reunification, participation in public affairs; and justice. Lastly, the model is emphasizing the need to establish an effective mechanism to coordinate, monitor and supervise the completion of the resettlement process.

The model explains appropriate interventions at key stages of the process. It suggest how the camp management implements both survival and development oriented support adopting a user friendly systematic approach until they are either resettled, locally re-integrated or returned voluntarily based on guiding principles and camp management tool kit developed by Norwegian Refugee Council which is a very effective approach. It also suggests devising a monitoring system to ensure the achievement of expected resettlement goals aimed at a sustainable solution.

The model recognizes a coordinated approach by all the stake holders with government leadership. Government alone cannot handle resettlement due to lack of experience, expertise,

funds etc. As such, use of INGOs NGOs, CBOs and the IDP community itself as stated by Brooking 2010 where it suggests " concerted efforts involving multiple actors Governments, international and non-governmental organizations and, most importantly, IDPs themselves are required to work together responsibly". This will ensure plan and implement effectively the settlement process that will ensure all the needs and requirements are specifically taken care of by the stakeholders. The participation of IDPs in all the stages is a must to ensure their commitment and ownership that will make them responsible to ensure a quality and dignified life after resettlement.

6.5   Limitations

1. The IDPs have over the years been used to depend on external support and hence their dependency attitude is very strong. Thus, when they were responding to the questionnaire their tendency was to respond negatively to positive developments they have been exposed to after resettlement. Some seemed to hide their economic achievements fearing that they may not receive government assistance in the future if the true picture is revealed. Although with revalidating questions the researcher tried to minimize this bias, still the data and opinions collected could have an influence on the analysis and findings.

2. Lack of actual data and the contradictory nature of the available data with support agencies created confusion in the mind of the researcher as to the validity of such data. The reason for this scenario was the political nature of the subject studied. As such the data on number of families resettled and the number reintegrated or returned could be to some extent questioned for their validity. Another aspect of this is that the respondents were not able to recollect true situations of the past which was a limitation in arriving at findings specially when collecting opinions during focus interviews.

3. Level of knowledge and poor capacity of understanding amongst the IDPs was a clear limitation as sizable amount of them could not clearly comment on some areas such as their impending future and effectiveness of the support services they received during the resettlement period. Thus, the researcher had to spend more time on educating them and trying to get the actual perceptions and realities. Still the researcher feels that there could be some margin of error especially of the responses received on the perception of the IDPs on some areas of the research.

4. When the field survey was conducted many agencies got involved in the resettlement processes had been shut down and moved away from the project areas. As such, it was difficult to obtain data and actual situation prevailed specially during the camp period.

6.6   Conclusion

It was the government that was expected to play a key role in the IDP resettlement process. The other agencies that included NGOs , CBOs, religious organizations and host community was expected to support the IDPs by providing basic survival needs and interventions that can be useful for IDPs to revive their lost lives with dignity ensuring a QOL enjoyed by others in the society. In order to realize these objectives many agencies have been providing mainly survival services while some engaged in providing development support services. However, it was found that these services were not very effective in improving quality of life of resettled IDPs. Further, except in the areas of education and health the effectiveness of services were poor and not being able to make the IDPs satisfied.

The key finding was that the resettlement approach adopted by the government was ad-hoc and ineffective resulting in lack of positive impact on the QOL of resettled IDPs. However, it is still not too late to revisit the resettlement process and provide solutions to the unmet needs of the IDPs which are presented and analyzed in this research. If this is not done with commitment and right approach, the IDPs will invariably remain as a segment of the population whose life expectations are not met so far and they will feel frustrated as a deprived section of the society who was forced to change their life styles and nature of survival by design.

The model developed by the researcher based on the weaknesses experienced in the resettlement process presents an error free approach that can be adopted by concerned countries not only Sri Lanka, and can address mainly IDP issues but can be applied to even to refugee situations. The importance of this model is that it emphasizes that in the IDP issue, settlement must go beyond humanitarian or survival support and the camp stage must be managed to prepare them to become citizens who will enjoy human rights, and comparatively acceptable QOL by way of development interventions. It indicates that the camps must not be used as a temporary dwelling but be made a vehicle or a centre of change to convert the IDPs into citizens of the country once resettled just as the other citizens. If this model is used from the beginning of a displaced scenario the resettlement will be a sustainable solution.

6.7   Area for further research

The present research is indicative of the inadequacy of development impacts or influence on the quality of life of resettled IDPs. The research was carried out nearly after one year upon the IDPs were resettled. If the same research is conducted after some reasonable time, the research impacts can be varied either positively or negatively. However, the present researcher believes that a similar research carried out using the proposed model suggested by the present researcher in the future can create new insights. One opportunity the present researcher had been able to obtain data during the pre-settlement camp stage and during the post-resettlement period which could be termed as the 'transition period'. This opportunity may be difficult for any future researcher.

ANNEXURES

ANNEX- I: District map of Sri Lanka
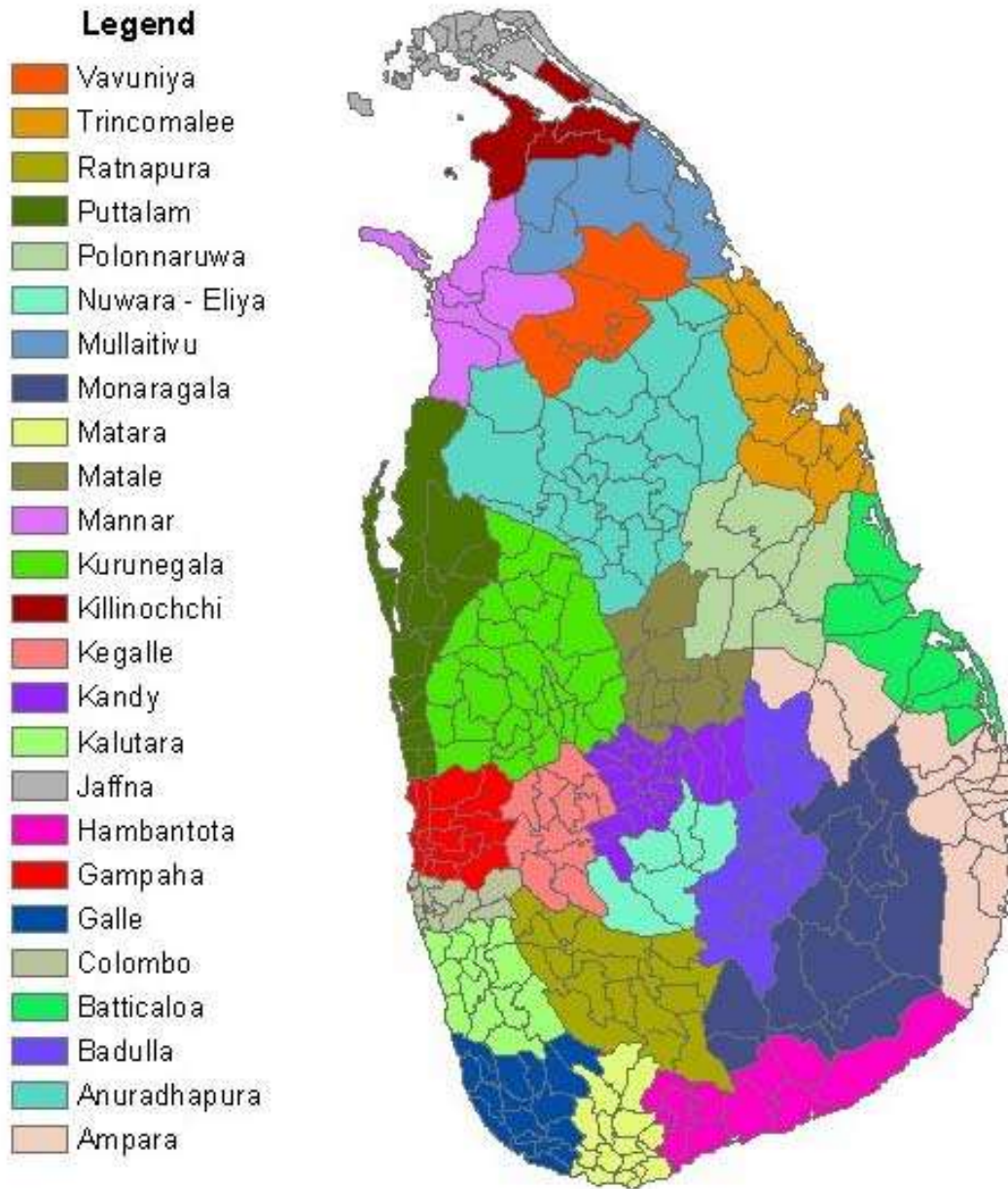
Source: Sri Lankan Logistics Industry, 2011

ANNEX- II : List of the organizations worked with IDP's at initial stage of the Northern Muslims Displacement to Puttalam

No	Name of the Organization	Working sector
1	Red Barna	Emergency Relief • Water and Sanitation • Providing temporary shelter • Providing House Hold Items
2	FORUT	Emergency Relief • Water and Sanitation • Providing temporary shelter • Providing House Hold Items • Providing hygiene packs community mobilization , Women empowerment , Youth Development
3	UNHCR	Emergency Relief • Water and Sanitation • Providing temporary shelter • Providing House Hold Items • Providing hygiene packs
4	RDF	Emergency Relief • Water and Sanitation • Providing temporary shelter • Providing House Hold Items • Providing hygiene packs Community mobilization
5	Save the Children	Emergency Relief • Water and Sanitation • Providing temporary shelter Livelihood , Children related work
6	Oxfam UK	Providing Education Materials
7	Care International	Providing Education Materials, Livelihood , Infrastructure
8	Christian Mission	Providing Education Materials
9	Italian Cooperation	Providing Education Materials.

Source: Ministry of Resettlement, 2011

ANNEX- III: Types and services of IDP support agencies in Sri Lanka

(This document was prepared by the researcher based on individual and focus interviews held with officials of support agencies and secondary information resources)

Background

Since 1990 onwards the IDPs who came to IDP camps in Puttalam were provided with dry rations and other survival support within the camps that included basic facilities for education, health, water and sanitary services etc by the governmental and nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) and other community based and religious organizations under supervision of the Ministry of Rehabilitation. In the year 2005 a Special Commissioner's Office was set up by the North-Eastern Provincial Council to channel relief support. However, in order to make the process more efficient, a secretariat for the Northern Displaced Muslims was set up by the government as the sole agency entrusted with the responsibility of dealing with displaced persons to act on behalf of the Ministry. This document contains the relevant details of key organizations engaged in providing services to IDPs during camp stage in Puttalam district.

Government agencies

The government had the main responsibility of looking after IDPs through civil administrators, local political representatives and staff of the Ministry of resettlement. In general, all IDPs are required to register with the local government authorities in each district before they can receive regular assistance. This process helps the Government maintain accurate data on people in displacement in each area while also tracking their movements, provided that the IDPs who move, deregister from one location and register in the other. The local authorities also feed this information to the central government so that accurate statistics on the protracted caseload can be maintained and updated when needed.

Throughout the last two decades, the government has provided essential care for IDPs in Sri Lanka through the numerous ministries, agencies, schemes, and committees created specifically for this purpose, including the Commissioner General for Essential Services (CGES).

The following government organizations were involved in supporting the IDPs during the camp stage.

Ministry of Rehabilitation and Resettlement

This Ministry provided relief, resettlement and relocation support to all IDPs, including Northern Muslim IDPs. The objective of the ministry is;

- Providing protection to the displaced people of the country by maintaining refugee camps and providing humanitarian aid and other relief,
- Re-settlement of displaced people staying in the country and those who have returned after seeking asylum in foreign countries, at their native places
- Creation of a suitable environment for the resettlement of displaced people at alternative places and provision of required facilities
- Ensuring the provision of facilities by way of coordinating government and non-government organizations
- Ensuring proper utilization of resources provided by aid organizations and monitoring expenses made in this regard
- Confirming strictly the resettlement process and getting the contribution of displaced people in the country and refugees for the development process of the country
- Ensuring productive contribution to the sustainable development by minimizing adverse effects occurred to economy, society and environment as a result of various disasters and strengthening process for the provision of relief (Ministry of Resettlement, 2011)

A Resettlement Authority is functioning under the Ministry which is managed by a Board of Directors with 9 members; two of them would be ex-officio members representing Secretary to the Treasury and the Secretary to the Ministry of Plan Implementation. Other 7 members appointed by the Minister in charge of Resettlement from among persons possessing proven expertise in the areas of resettlement, relocation, infrastructure development, finance and provincial administration.

The Secretariat for Northern Displaced Muslims (SNDM)

The Secretariat for Northern Displaced Muslims (SNDM) based in Puttalam under the Ministry has been responsible for providing all essential requirements of IDPs through the camps. They have provided following services.

1. Issue of dry ration coupons
2. Procuring and distribution of roofing materials
3. Making available basic amenities
4. Provide educational support and facilities
5. Provide assistance to support organizations to enable them to provide services
6. Appointing camp-officers who would manage camps and coordinate assistance programs of support agencies.
7. Provide pipe borne water, sanitary facilities etc (Ministry of Resettlement, 2011)

The Human Rights Commission (HRC)

"Establishment the IDP's Project and its activities in 2002. Two decades of war made over one million displaced from their habitual residences and it led to violations of human rights. The Human Rights Commission was established in 1997 and from the beginning the commission received complaints from displaced on human rights violations. The project activities aimed on HR issues and engaged in preventive programs" (Human Rights Commission of Sri Lanka, 2011).

The life of the war victims started becoming normalized and many IDPs started to return to their habitual residents depending on the available possibilities. And others, who cannot return, started to resettle in other areas of the country. The situation gave rise to many civil and political disputes and conflicts. After over 15 years, displaced persons paid their attention to recover what they lost due to the war. When they were returning IDPs faced numerous problems on land issues. Not only that, many of them did not have personal documents such as National Identity Cards, Birth Certificates and Death Certificates. Either they were rejected when trying to obtain these or they did not have access to those institutions. The Government started to pay

compensation for the damages, but many IDPs were rejected due to the lack of documents. Additional to that, most IDPs were not registered for voting, either due to the issue of "Ordinary Resident" or due to the lack of departmental services.

In 2004 the Project was named as "National Protection and Durable Solution for IDPs Project. Based on the nature of the received complaints in 2003, the Project changed its strategies to protect and promote the rights of the IDPs and Returnees. Under the protection strategies, the Project works on strengthening the Project with clear vision and on effectiveness, efficiency and accountability. Additional to that, the Project established an effective HR protection mechanism within the Project & supported the existing mechanisms which are supposed to protect rights of the people. Empowering IDPs / Returnees to exercise protect and stand for their rights while building Peace & Harmony was the third strategy. To prevent the rights of the IDPs and Returnees, the Project raised the understanding of Human Rights & Human Dignity among the duty bearers while strengthening networks within the IDPs, Governmental and non governmental institutions (Human Rights Commission of Sri Lanka, 2011).

Since 2002, Puttalam Project Office played a vital role in protecting and promoting the rights of IDPs in the Puttalam District. Since October 2002 to May 2011, the Project conducted 242 training and awareness programmes for officials of government and non government organizations, police and members of security forces and IDPs and host community members and 8004 persons directly benefited. Further the project has conducted 23 promotional programs targeting government's officers, NGOs and CBO Leaders and general public (Human Rights Commission of Sri Lanka, 2011).

International and local NGOs

Many NGOs have provided diverse services and implemented assistance programs for IDPs. In the early stages of displacement primarily many Islamic countries supported IDPs through non-governmental and aid agencies. Afterwards other donor agencies initiated assistance programs and projects in the Puttalam district. Following are the key agencies which actively operated the assistance programs for IDPs in Puttalam.

UNHCR

Throughout the years, UNHCR has provided assistance and responded to the needs of IDPs. UNHCR has carried out numerous protection activities. These included establishing women's groups and saving schemes, revolving loan components and providing livelihood assistance to survivors of gender based violence to engage in income generation activities. UNHCR also helped set up core women's groups to discuss and disseminate information on the prevention and response of gender based violence.

Due to displacement, IDPs often lack basic civil documents, including national identity cards and birth, marriage and death certificates. Also, lack of land title documentation hampers IDPs' efforts to recover their properties in their place of origin and prevents security of title for returnees. To overcome such problems, UNHCR, in cooperation with partners including NRC, DRC, the UNDP Equal Access to Justice Project and the Human Rights Commission provided free legal mobile teams to IDPs in Jaffna, Puttalam and elsewhere in the North and East and assisted them in obtaining civil and land documents. Such free legal aid also extended to other issues affecting persons of concern, such as sexual and gender-based violence, arrests and detention etc. UNHCR also worked with other actors in Puttalam and Jaffna to identify survivors of sexual and gender-based violence and assist them by providing the necessary legal and medical assistance and counseling through the relevant institutions and agencies. UNHCR and its partners also provided assistance or referrals to those identified as being particularly Vulnerable.

In order to improve the standard of living of the most vulnerable IDPs in Puttalam, Jaffna, Trincomalee and other locations, UNHCR provided assistance in the form of shelter materials and construction, water and sanitation, non-food items and other essential items as required. UNHCR maintained close contact with other humanitarian agencies in order to direct them to needs which UNHCR was not in a position to cover.

Displacement and its aftermath often lead to a breakdown in normal community structures that support and protect individuals within the community. UNHCR therefore supported IDPs in forming various groups in the Welfare Centers, such as women groups, mosque groups or

children clubs, which aimed to empower IDPs to take control Of their lives. These groups functioned as advocacy groups through which IDPs could raise their concerns (UNHCR, 2011).

World Bank

World Bank initiated Puttalam Housing Project aimed at upgrading and improving the habitat, water and sanitation facilities and providing houses for IDPs. The project components included housing assistance, water, sanitation, environment mitigation, and settlement plans, technical support for project implementation; and project management support.

World Bank Puttalam Housing Project (PHP) provided US$32 million to the project which was launched in September 2007, aimed at providing housing, drinking water, and sanitation facilities for IDPs in Puttalam as well as to rehabilitate selected internal roads in the welfare centers. The project was initially aimed at assisting IDPs only but was later revised to include a small number of non-IDPs in the host communities. The PHP supported the construction of 4,350 new houses to replace the temporary thatched huts, as well as completing the approximately 2,232 partly completed houses in the camps and about 600 temporary houses in the host communities for non-IDPs in Puttalam (SNDM, 2011).

Rural Development Foundation (RDF)

The Rural Development Foundation (RDF) is a humanitarian non-governmental organization, which involves in the areas of relief and rehabilitation activities, resettling peace among communities and advocating and assisting all programs towards gender equality. Also, RDF promotes social mobility towards socio-economical developments through awareness programs in income generation, saving and training.

The objectives of RDF are:

- Improve socio-economic situation of economically incapacitated target groups.
- Empowerment and protection of Human Rights especially women, children and IDPs

116

- Fostering mutual understanding the target groups to promote peace necessary for a harmonious life among the multi-ethnic groups.

- Providing training for capacity building among target groups to involve in participatory processes in all activities

- Networking with relevant government and non-governmental organizations in order to share experiences and have access to available services and resources necessary for our activities and to share experiences

- Inculcating a sense of self reliance and self determination among target groups resettled or relocated in continuing a normal sustainable life (Rural Development Foundation, 2011).

According to RDF sources, they have been engaged in promoting target group ventures, assisting infra-structure development, encouraging educational programs, involving people and providing appropriate training.

RDF has support for IDPs in camps located in four divisions (Puttalam, Mundal, Kalpitiya, and Wanthawillu) in the Puttalam district since 1992. The areas on which they provided training services included health, education, relief, income generation activities, vocational training, water and sanitation, conflict resolution, peace building, shelter, sewing, leather production, computer skills, wiring, masonry, carpentry, food preparation, agriculture farming, animal husbandry.

FORUIT

FORUT implemented many programs for IDPs since 1995. The services and projects supported by FORUT are as follows:

- Infrastructure such as toilets , wells, roads , school buildings , pre- school cum community centre , shelter , roofing , micro credit, capacity building , home gardening, supply of furniture to Government schools and pre schools, formation of small groups.

- Established 3 district level organizations to work for the IDPs and host community as well.
- WODEPT (Women Organization for Development Equality Peace and Temperance) – Working for specially women to improve the gender empowerment and economic empowerment among the IDPs and Host Community.
- OSDTRA (Organization for Social Development through Rural Action) worked for the host community.
- PDRC (Puttalam District Reconciliation Centre) was an organization to improve the peace and reconciliation among the IDPs and host community.

The areas of trainings given by FORUT to IDPs are leadership, entrepreneurship, gender, micro credit, home gardening, skills development, drugs and alcohol prevention, child rights protection and promotion, self employment, youth development, counseling and psychology while program on environment protection included home gardening, cleaning environment through Shramadhana (self help), introducing recycling system in the community and awareness programmes on environment pollution and protection.

In terms of resettlement support, during the resettlement of people in 1995, FORUT has supplied the basic requirement such as building materials (FORUT, 2011).

Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)

NRC has been active in Sri Lanka since 2004 providing protection and humanitarian assistance to internally displaced persons. NRC is providing Legal aid and shelter assistance to IDPs and refugees in the North (Vavuniya), East (Trincomalee, Batticaloa and Ampara) and North Western (Puttalam) parts of the country through the following core activity areas:

Information, Counseling and Legal Assistance: NRC, ICLA program provided information, documentation and legal aid services to IDP, refugee and returnees through it's field offices in Batticaloa, Ampara, Trincomalee and Puttalam. ICLA has secured full funding under EU-ACAP (European Union- Assistance for Conflict Affected Persons Programme) for a period of 45 months. Additionally, NRC also funded similar services to the conflict affected population in

five northern districts through implementing partnership with the Legal Aid Commission (LAC) of Sri Lanka (Norawegian Refugee Council,2010).

In 2010, the ICLA programme closed 535 cases out of the 1069 legal cases opened. 11,639 documentation requests were handled with a 95% success rate. A total of 15,417 participated (direct beneficiaries) in awareness sessions conducted by NRC. Capacity building training sessions in housing, land and property issues, child rights and SGBV were conducted for government officials and members of the partner organizations and a total of 3497 persons participated in these sessions. As a whole, a total of 28,707 beneficiaries were assisted in 2010. ICLA has maintained similar level of service provision in the first 6 months of operation in 2011 (Norawegian Refugee Council 2010).

Shelter: In 2010, NRC had constructed 101 core shelters, completed 60 core shelter extensions and 89 core shelter renovations, constructed 915 transitional shelters and 660 transitional shelter kitchens, 544 permanent toilets, 8 pre-schools, renovated an additional 2 pre-schools, and 6 wells, completed livelihood support of 835 packages, and distributed 1000 kitchen sets.

NRC core activities in Sri Lanka

Information, Counseling and Legal Assistance (ICLA)

The ICLA project has been uninterruptedly operating in Sri Lanka since 2005. Assistance provided through NRC offices in Ampara, Batticaloa, Trincomalee, Vavuniya, and Puttalam. In addition to direct implementation, NRC is funding and capacity building the Legal Aid Commission to provide services to five northern districts. As of June 2011, the ICLA caseload had exceeded 60,000, of which approximately 90% were civil document cases and land and property cases. The program works in close contact with local government offices and has also launched partnership programs with Bar Association of Sri Lanka, Center on Housing Rights and Eviction (COHRE), and Center for Police Alternatives (CPA) and Legal Aid Commission (LAC). NRC funding and program support to the Legal Aid Commission (LAC) have enabled LAC to provide the much needed documentation and legal aid services to the conflict affected population of Mannar, Jaffna, Mullaitivu, Vavuniya and Kilinochchi districts (Norawegian Refugee Council ,2010).

119

Shelter, WASH, NFI and livelihood support:

NRC constructs and rehabilitates core houses and transitional shelters and provides where needed repairs, care and maintenance of shelters. Additionally, NRC constructs and rehabilitates WASH infrastructures, carry out NFI distribution, and provide livelihood support to the war-affected returnees in Batticaloa, Trincomalee, Vavuniya, Mullaitivu, Killinochchi and Jaffna districts. NRC is also an active participant in the Shelter/NFI Cluster coordination, that sets standards and coordinates activities in this sector (Norawegian Refugee Council,2010).

Other Organizations

Religious Institutions

Mosques supported the IDPs as another main agency which provided all services together with government and non-government agencies. All other organizations delivered their assistances through the mosque. It was religion based relationship with the camp community

ANNEX- IV : Structured questionnaire for collection of data from resettled IDPs in Sri Lanka

Masters Degree in Development Studies on "Development impacts of the interventions channeled through the IDP camps have had for the resettled IDPs in Sri Lanka"

A. BACKGROUND/PERSONAL DETAILS

1. Name of the chief occupant/respondent (Mr./Ms): -- -------------
2. Original district:--
3. Year of displacement: --
4. Number of family members at the time of displacement:--------------------------------
5. Name of the camp lived:--
6. Ethnicity (Check one) :

Sinhala	Sri Lankan Tamil	Indian Tamil	Muslims	Moor	Other

7. Religion

Buddhism	Hindu	Islam	Christian	Other

8. Number of family members at the time of resettlement: ------------------------------------
9. Place of resettlement: --
10. Year of resettlement: --

B. PRE-POST COMPARISON OF IDP SITUATION:

1.1 Educational support

No	Relationship to chief occupant	Gender (M/F)	At the time of displacement/ entering the IDP camp		At the time of resettlement		Remarks
			Age (years)	Level of education	Age (years)	Level of education	
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							
8							
9							

Level of Education (use the number in the above)

1.	Post graduate	2.	Graduate
3.	Diploma	4.	A/L
5.	O/L	6.	Between grade 6-10
7.	Below grade 6	8.	No schooling

1.1.1 Education related support your family received within the IDP camp: What kind of educational support you have received? Please select from the following:

No	Nature of support	Received	Not received
1	Pre-School facilities		
2	Schools		
3	Computers		
4	Books		
5	Scholarships		
6	Teachers		
7	Other:		

1.1.2 Effectiveness of educational support

The educational facilities provided by			How effective or useful they were in improving your quality of life after re-settlement		
GOs	NGOs	Others	Less effective	Somewhat effective	Very effective

1.2 Health support

No	At the time of entering an IDP camp				Within the camp			At present			Remarks
	Disease	Yes	No	Don't know	Yes	No	Don't know	Yes	No	Don't know	
1	Diabetics										
2	Blood pressure										
3	Asthma										
4	Cholesterol										
5	Skin Rashes										
6	Lung disease										
7	Heart disease										
8	Other										

1.2.1   What was the health support you received within the IDP camp?

No	Nature of support	Received	Not received
1	Hospitals		
2	Health officers		
3	Clinics		
4	Awareness training programs/education		
5	Health advices		
6	Counseling		
7	Referrals		
8	Other:		

1.2.2 Effectiveness of health support

The educational facilities provided by			How effective or useful they were in improving your quality of life after re-settlement		
GOs	NGOs	Others	Less effective	Somewhat effective	Very effective

1.3   Housing/facilities

At the time of entering an IDP camp				Post re-settlement situation	
No	Nature of houses/facilities	Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Permanent house				
2	Semi permanent house				
3	Temporary house				
4	Attach bath				
5	Pipe borne water				
6	Well water				
7	Rain water				
8	River/ stream				
9	Other				

1.4 Employment

No	At the time of entering an IDP camp			Within the camp		At the time of re-settlement		Remarks
	Economic activity	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	
1	Not employed							
2	Paid employment							
3	Own account worker							
4	Unpaid family worker							
5	Employer							
6	Other							

1.4.1 Total Family Income (Monthly average)

At the time of displacement		Within the camp		Present position	
Amount Rs.	Mark X	Amount Rs.	Mark X	Amount Rs.	Mark X
Below 5000		Below 5000		Below 5000	
5001-7500		5001-7500		5001-7500	
7501-10000		7501-10000		7501-10000	
10001-15000		10001-15000		10001-15000	
15001-20000		15001-20000		15001-20000	
Above 20100		Above 20100		Above 20100	

2. IMPACT ON ENVIRONMENT:

2.1 Water facilities

No	Water source	At the time of displacement		During the IDP camps		Presently	
		Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Used piped borne water						
2	Used well water						
3	Used tube wells						
4	Other sources						
5	Other						

2.1.1 Water usage: Level of satisfaction

No	Question	Level of satisfaction								
		During camp stage					After resettlement			
		Not at all satisfied	Not Satisfied	Slightly satisfied	Satisfied	Very satisfied	Not at all satisfied	Not satisfied	Slightly satisfied	Satisfied
1	Your level of satisfaction on water supply									

2.2 Sanitation: Toilets

No	Nature of toilets	At the time of displacement		Within the camp		Presently	
		Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Attached bath						
2	Water sealed toilet						
3	Well toilet						

2.2.1 Sanitation: Water disposal

No	Nature of disposal	At the time of displacement		Within the camp		Presently	
		Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Throw away to a dump						
2	Used for manure/compost						
3	Fired at home						
4	Collected by LG						

2.3 Safety/Security

2.3.1 Do you think that you are now able to be safe and protected?

Yes..................................No..

2.3.2 Do you think that you are now able to be economically sustainable?

Yes................................No..

2.3.3 Do you think that you can maintain a better future for your family?

Yes................................No..

2.3.4 Do you think that now you feel good you have come out of the camp?

Yes.................................No...

2.3.5 How do you propose to proceeds from here on in achieving life sustainability? List down 3 key actions you have already taken towards that direction?

1.---
2.……………………………………………………………………………………………….
3.……………………………………………………………………………………………….

2.4 Vegetation/crop supplementary measures

2.4.1 Are you being able to supplement your home income with the crop of home gardens?

Yes………………...No……………………………..

2.4.2 Are you confident that your quality of life will be improved after resettlement?

Yes-----------------No--------------------

2.4.3 What actions you have taken so far to keep your environment clean, safe and protected?
1.---
2.……………………………………………………………………………………………….
3.……………………………………………………………………………………………….

2.4.4 How do you propose to protect the environment around you in the future?

1.---
2.……………………………………………………………………………………………….
3.……………………………………………………………………………………………….

C. QUALITY OF SERVICES PROVIDED THROUGH CAMPS

Interventions/ services received during the camps

No	Nature of interventions/ services	Response		Provided by			If the answer is 'received', state how effective or useful they were in improving your quality of life after re-settlement		
		Received	Not received	GOs	NGOs	Others	Less effective	Somewhat effective	Very effective
1	Formation of women's societies								
2	Self employment/Business training								
3	Life skills and vocational training								
4	Provision of machinery and equipment for self employment								
5	Heath/hygiene improvement programs								
6	Societal ethics and life								
7	Awareness on environment protection								
8	Social mobilization: *GAD, seettu*								
9	Religion based empowerment of societies								
10	Economic enhancement: awareness, training, seminars, advice, guidance etc								
10.1	Water usage, diseases etc								
10.2	Sanitation: cleanliness, hygiene:								
10.3	Safety: well being, protection, living								
10.4	Vegetation: plant, crop for home economy, home gardening								
11	Provision of welfare facilities- survival support								
12	Resettlement support: materials, houses, advise, money etc								
13	Overall support for resettlement								

D. IMPACT ON DEVELOPMENT

Availability of physical resources

No	Item	At the time of entering a IDP camp		Presently	
		Available	Not available	Available	Not available
1	Motor car				
2	Motor lorry				
3	Motor wagon				
4	Three wheeler				
5	Tractor/tailor				
6	Hand tractor				
7	Motor bicycle				
8	Foot bicycle				
9	TV				
10	Electric fans				
11	Telephone (fixed lines)				
12	Telephone mobile				
13	Rice cooker				
14	Gas cooker				
15	Radio				
16	Refrigerator				

Respondent's name:
Contact number and address…………………………………………………...
Interviewed by……………………………………………………
Date…………………………………………………………..

Thank you!

Ayesha Godagama

ANNEX- V: IDP camp managers' focus group interview guide

DURING CAMP STAGE

1. Which year did you join as a camp manager? --------------------------
2. What was the camp? ---
3. What was the official purpose of the camp? --

----
4. What was your specific role and responsibility as a camp manager?--
----

----
5. What were the common services the camps provided to IDPs? Please name them specifically.
5.1 Services other than training:

- ---
- ---
- --
- ---
- ---
- --
- ---
- ---
- --

5.2 Training programs conducted

- ---
- ---
- ---
- ---
- --

5.3 Social mobilization such as savings habits, small groups formation, loan and credit societies, women's societies, sports clubs, GAD etc
----

 5.4 Income generating trainings and support

----

6. Were there any services related to QOL improvement as given below?

6.1 Educational support   yes----------------no-------------

6.1.1 If the answer is 'yes', how do you describe the nature of services provided----------------------------
----

6.1.2 Who provided these services?

6.1.3 Do you think these services were useful to IDPs?   yes----------------no-------------

If the answer is yeas, what is your opinion about the usefulness of these services to IDPs during post
resettlement

6.2 Health services   yes----------------no-------------

6.2.1 If the answer is 'yes', how do you describe the nature of services provided----------------------------
----

6.2.2 Who provided these services?

6.2.3 Do you think these services were useful to IDPs?   yes----------------no-------------

If the answer is yeas, what is your opinion about the usefulness of these services to IDPs during post
resettlement

6.3 Housing facilities   yes----------------no-------------

6.3.1 If the answer is 'yes', how do you describe the nature of services provided----------------------------
----

6.3.2 Who provided these services?

6.3.3 Do you think these services were useful to IDPs?   yes----------------no-------------

If the answer is yeas, what is your opinion about the usefulness of these services to IDPs during post

resettlement

6.4 Employment creation   yes----------------no------------

6.4.1 If the answer is 'yes', how do you describe the nature of services provided----------------------------
----

6.4.2 Who provided these services?

6.4.3 Do you think these services were useful to IDPs?   yes----------------no------------

If the answer is yeas, what is your opinion about the usefulness of these services to IDPs during post
resettlement

----

7. Were there any services related to the following areas of physical environment?

7.1 Cleaner water   yes----------------no------------

7.1.1 If the answer is 'yes', how do you describe the nature of services provided----------------------------
----

7.1.2 Who provided these services?

7.1.3 Do you think these services were useful to IDPs?   yes----------------no------------

If the answer is yeas, what is your opinion about the usefulness of these services to IDPs during post
resettlement

7.2 Sanitation practices and services   yes----------------no------------

7.2.1 If the answer is 'yes', how do you describe the nature of services provided----------------------------
----

7.2.2 Who provided these services?

7.2.3 Do you think these services were useful to IDPs?   yes---------------no------------

If the answer is yeas, what is your opinion about the usefulness of these services to IDPs during post resettlement

----

7.3 Safety practices and facilities   yes---------------no------------

7.3.1 If the answer is 'yes', how do you describe the nature of services provided----------------------------

----

7.3.2 Who provided these services?

7.3.3 Do you think these services were useful to IDPs?   yes---------------no------------
If the answer is yeas, what is your opinion about the usefulness of these services to IDPs during post resettlement

----

7.4 Vegetation/plant protection practices   yes---------------no------------

7.4.1 If the answer is 'yes', how do you describe the nature of services provided----------------------------

----

7.4.2 Who provided these services?

7.4.3 Do you think these services were useful to IDPs?   yes---------------no------------

If the answer is yeas, what is your opinion about the usefulness of these services to IDPs during post resettlement

----

----

8. According to your opinion, how do you rank the following services in order of importance for IDPs when they resettled?

a. Education-------------------------

b. Health-----------------------------
c. Job---------------------------------
d. Housing----------------------------
e. Water------------------------------
f. Sanitation-------------------------
g. Safety-----------------------------
h. Vegetation -----------------------

9. What were the key constraints you had to face while implementing these services to IDPs?

- --
- --
- --
- --
- --
- --

10. How did the host community involved with IDPs?---

10.1 Were the involvements supportive? Yes-----------------No………………
10.2 If the answer is supportive, how do you describe the support?---
----
----

11. How did the religious institutions involved with IDPs?---
----

11.1 Were the involvements supportive? Yes-----------------No………………
11.2 If the answer is supportive, how do you describe the support?---
----
----
12. How effective the following institutions in providing support to IDPs? Give your priority!

12. 1 Government institutions   -----------------------
12.2 INGOs   -----------------------
12.3 National level NGOs   ------------------------
12.4 Host community   -----------------------
12.5 Religious institutions   -----------------------
12.6 Other agencies   -----------------------

13. Do you think the camps were managed effectively? Yes----------------no------------
14. How did the IDPs look at camps and their management? Positively----------Negatively------

RESETTLEMENT PERIOD

15. Briefly describe how the resettlement was done?

----

16. What support given to them prior to resettlement?

16. 1 Housing   Yes-------------------No------------------
16. 2 Finance   Yes------------------No------------------
16. 3 Materials   Yes-------------------No------------------
16. 4 Livelihood   Yes------------------No------------------
16. 5 Other   Yes-------------------No------------------

17. What is your opinion about the resettlement process?

17.1 What are its strengths?
- --
- --
- --

17.1 What are its weaknesses (e.g. difficulties encountered etc.) ?
- --
- --
- --

18. What is the perception of the IDPs on the resettlement process

----

----

19. What are your suggestions to improve sustainability of the resettled IDPs?

- --
- --

20. Overall comments over the resettlement process

APPENDICES

APPENDIX- I: Frequency tables

Table 1: Numbers of members in displaced families

Number of member	As percentage (%)
Three Persons	11
Four Persons	14
Five persons	39
Six Persons	32

Table 2: Age composition of Resettled IDPs

Age Group	% of Persons
0-10	6
11-20	12
21-30	14
31-40	39
41-50	21
Above 50	8

Table 3: Gender composition of Resettled IDPs

Age Group	Male	Female
0-10	48.3	51.7
11-20	50.8	49.2
21-30	51.3	48.7
31-40	51.8	48.2
41-50	51.6	48.4
Above 50	49.9	50.1

Table 4: Impact of educational inputs provided by GOs on QOL of resettled IDPs

Education related support	No response	Responses		Effectiveness of the educational support received		
		Received	Not received	Less effective	Somewhat effective	Very effective
Access to Pre-schools	8	92	0	48	43	1
Access to schools	8	72	20	38	33	1
Exposure to computer literacy	8	24	68	12	12	0
Free books	8	89	3	48	40	1
Sponsorships and scholarships	8	0	92	0	0	0
Adequacy of teachers	8	100	0	48	43	1
Average				32 (53%)	28 (46%)	.6 (1%)

Table 5:Impact of educational inputs provided by NGOs on QOL of resettled IDPs

Education related support	No response	Responses		Effectiveness of the educational support received		
		Received	Not received	Less effective	Somewhat Effective	Very effective
Access to Pre-schools	8	11	81	46	30	24
Access to schools	8	0	92	66	24	10
Exposure to computer literacy	8	3	89	66	28	6
Free books	8	11	81	12	35	54
Sponsorships and scholarships	8	0	92	0	0	0
Adequacy of teachers	8	2	90	43	22	35

Table 6:Impact of educational inputs provided by other support provides on QOL of resettled IDPs

Education related support	No response	Responses		Effectiveness of the educational support received		
		Received	Not received	Less effective	Somewhat effective	Very effective
Access to Pre-schools	89	11	0	0	46	54
Access to schools	89	3	8	0	43	57
Exposure to computer literacy	89	3	8	0	66	34
Free books	89	11	0	0	56	44
Sponsorships and scholarships	89	0	11	0	0	0
Adequacy of teachers	89	11	0	o	46	54

Health

Table 7:Health Support

Nature of support	Received	Not received
Hospitals	100	0
Health officers	100	0
Clinics	65	35
Awareness training programs/education	15	85
Health advice	85	15
Counseling	12	88
Referrals	34	66

Table 8: Status of Prevailing Diseases

Disease	Response	Entering the camp	At the camp	Resettlement
Diabetics	Don't know	6	4	6
	No	73	66	61
	Yes	21	30	33
Blood pressure	Don't know	9	10	6
	No	89	72	74
	Yes	2	18	20
Asthma	Don't know	5	10	10
	No	92	73	70
	Yes	3	17	20
Cholesterol	Don't know	1	10	8
	No	98	64	61
	Yes	1	26	31
Skin Rashes	Don't know	7	7	5
	No	87	91	91
	Yes	6	2	4
Lung disease	Don't know	32	30	28
	No	63	57	56
	Yes	5	17	20
Heart disease	Don't know	10	8	5
	No	78	70	69
	Yes	12	22	26
Other	Don't know	6	5	6
	No	73	68	61
	Yes	21	27	33

Table 9:Impact of Health Supports

	Level of effectiveness		
	Less effective	Somewhat effective	Very effective
Hospitals	05	57	38
Health officers	10	73	17
Clinics	29	67	04
Awareness/training programs/education	76	18	6
Health advice	31	69	0
Counseling	38	60	2
Referrals	19	62	19

Housing

Table 10:Nature of Houses of IDPs

Type of House	Number of families	
	At the time of entering an IDP camp	Resettlement situation
Permanent house	66	19
Semi permanent house	24	33
Temporary house	09	42
Other	1	6

Employment

Table 11:the relationship between job category and income

Category	Total Family Income (Monthly average) At the time of displacement		Total Family Income (Monthly average) Within the camp		Total Family Income (Monthly average) Resettlement Situation	
	51-75	Below 50	51-75	Below 50	51-75	Below 50
Paid employment	5	12	5	9	3	18
Own account worker	28	20	2	8	5	21
Employer	15	0	0	0	3	2
Daily Wages	4	18	12	64	14	52

Income

Table 12:Number of Income Generating Persons in a Family

Number of Persons per family engaged in employment	At the time of displacement	Within the camp	Resettlement Situation
One Person	71	75	87
Two Person	27	25	13
Three Person	2	0	0

Table 13: Total family income during three stages

Age	At displacement	Within the camp	At resettlement
51-75	64	7	21
Below 50	46	93	79
Total	100	100	100

Table 14: Sources of income

Sources of Income	As % of total
Trade	31
Fishing	53
Agriculture	16

IMPACT OF ENVIRONMENT

Water

Table 15: Water usage during three stages

Water source	At the time of displacement	During the IDP camps	At resettlement
Used piped borne water	35	79	15
Used well water	58	17	73
Used tube wells	2	3	9
Other sources	5	1	3

Table 16: Impact of water Usage

Level of stratification on water supply	During the camp	After Resettlement
Not at all satisfied	6	10
Not satisfied	31	18
Slightly satisfied	38	60
Satisfied	25	12

Sanitation: Toilets

Table 17: **Availability and use of toilets**

Source	At the time of displacement	Within the camp	After Resettlement
Attached bath	5	2	0
Water sealed toilet	12	62	29
Well toilet	42	36	58
Bush	28	0	0
Use of buckets	13	0	13
Total	100	100	100

Sanitation: Garbage disposal

Table 18: Reveals the garbage disposal and its impact

Means of disposal	At the time of displacement	Within the camp	At present
Throw away to a dump	19	21	37
Used for manure/compost	1	1	0
Fired at home	76	42	62
Collected by Local Government	2	36	1
Total	100	100	100

QUALITY OF SERVICES PROVIDED THROUGH CAMPS

Table 19: Interventions within the Camp stage

Development Interventions	Level of Interventions
Formation of women's societies	14
Self employment/Business training	21
Life skills and vocational training	5
Provision of machinery and equipment for self employment	13
Heath/hygiene improvement programs	40
Societal ethics and life	12
Awareness on environment protection	11
Social mobilization: GAD, seettu	49
Religion based empowerment of societies	91
Economic enhancement: awareness, training, seminars, advice, guidance etc	18
Water usage, diseases etc	15
Sanitation: cleanliness, hygiene:	8
Safety: well being, protection, living	12
Vegetation: plant, crop for home economy, home gardening	5
Provision of welfare facilities-survival support	80
Resettlement support: materials, houses, advise, money etc	84

Table 20:Type of Organizations and level of interventions within the camps

Development Interventions	Services by GOs	Services by NGOs	Services by others
Formation of women's societies	4	9	1
Self employment/Business training	3	17	1
Life skills and vocational training	1	4	0
Provision of machinery and equipment for self employment	3	7	3
Heath/hygiene improvement programs	37	3	0
Societal ethics and life	0	10	2
Awareness on environment protection	0	11	0
Social mobilization: GAD, cheettu	0	49	0
Religion based empowerment of societies	0	0	91
Economic enhancement: awareness, training, seminars, guidance etc	8	10	0
Water usage, diseases etc	4	11	0
Sanitation: cleanliness, hygiene:	6	2	0
Safety: well being, protection, living	11	1	0
Vegetation: plant, crop for home economy, home gardening	0	5	0
Provision of welfare facilities-survival support	43	34	3
Resettlement support: materials, houses, advise, money etc	51	33	0
Total % level of effort	35%	43%	22%

Table 21: Impact of interventions in camp stages

Development Interventions	Less effective	Somewhat effective	Very effective
Formation of women's societies	18	2	8
Self employment/Business training	11	8	0
Life skills and vocational training	21	1	0
Provision of machinery and equipment for self employment	0	0	0
Heath/hygiene improvement programs	32	10	18
Societal ethics and life	3	16	1
Awareness on environment protection	32	9	0
Social mobilization: GAD, seettu	1	3	0
Religion based empowerment of societies	4	62	24
Economic enhancement: awareness, training, seminars, advice, etc	0	0	0
Water usage, diseases etc	20	5	0
Sanitation: cleanliness, hygiene:	0	1	0
Safety: well being, protection, living	0	1	0
Vegetation: plant, crop for home economy, home gardening	17	4	0
Provision of welfare facilities-survival support	47	9	17
Resettlement support: materials, houses, advise, money etc	38	62	0
Overall support for resettlement	73	26	0

MATERIAL RESOURCE BASE

Table 22: Material resource base of IDPs families

Item	At the time of entering a IDP camp	Presently
Motor car	3	0
Motor lorry	1	0
Motor wagon	0	1
Three wheeler	30	3
Tractor/tailor	2	0
Hand tractor	10	1
Motor bicycle	19	2
Foot bicycle	75	21
TV	80	34
Electric fans	13	5
Telephone (fixed lines)	11	0
Telephone mobile	2	73
Rice cooker	2	0
Gas cooker	20	4
Radio	91	28
Refrigerator	9	2
Boat	15	1

SAFETY AND SECURITY

Table 22 : Safety and security

Item	Response	
	Yes	No
Perception over economic stability	6	94
Perception of future family stability	17	83
Ability supplement income with home gardening	18	82
Feeling on moving out from the camps	46	54
IDPs perception on Safety and security	95	5
Feeling on QOL improvement after resettlement	21	79

Safety/Security	Response	
	Yes	No
Do you think that you are now able to be safe and protected?	95	5
Are you confident that your quality of life will be improved after resettlement?	9	91

LIST OF REFERENCES

Angel, A (2008), *National Legal Framework for IDPs in Sri Lanka: a Critical Analysis*, India: Institute of Peace and Conflict Studies, http://www.ipcs.org/pdf_file/issue/1905030534RP17-Andre-SriLanka.pdf (Accessed 11 December, 2010).

Badurdeen, F.A. (2010), *Ending Internal Displacement: The long-term displacement*, University of Oxford: refugee studies Centre, http://www.rsc.ox.ac.uk/publications/working-papers-folder_contents/RSCworkingpaper66.pdf (Accessed 13 October, 2010).

Brown D. and Mansfield K. (2009), *Listening to the experiences of the long-term displaced*, Forced Migration, Protracted Displacement, and University of Oxford: Refugee Studies Centre, http://www.fmreview.org/FMRpdfs/FMR33/FMR33.pdf (Accessed 16 February .2011).

Brun, C. (n.d), *Research guide on internal displacement*, NTNU Research Group on Forced Migration, Norway: Norwegian University of Science and Technology (NTNU) http://www.forcedmigration.org/research-resources/expert-guides/internal-displacement/fmo041.pdf, (Accessed 22 June, 2010).

Bryman, A. (2008) *Social Research Methods*, New York: Oxford University Press

Campanaro, G. et al. (2002), *Developmental Relief: The European Perspective, Prepared for the Transition Working Group Inter-Action from Disaster to Sustainable Civil Society: The Kobe Experience*, http://www.gppac.net/documents/Dublin/gulick.pdf (Accessed 11 October, 2011).

Central Bank of Sri Lanka (2010), *Annual Report*, Colombo: Central Bank of Sri Lanka.

Cohen, Roberata (2004), *the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement: An Innovation in International Standard Setting*, Global Governance, And Washington: the Brookings Institution. http://www.brookings.edu/articles/2004/1001humanrights_cohen.aspx (Accessed 15 October, 2010).

Daily New (1990), News Paper, 31th Oct., Colombo: Lake House Publisher.

De. Silva K.M (1981), *Universal Franchise 1931-1981, Sri Lankan Experience*, Department of Information.

Department of Census and Statists (2010), *Statistical Abstract*, Colombo, Department of Census and Statists.

Egeland, J. (2005), *Towards a stronger humanitarian response system*, Marion C. & Tim M. *and* Sharon E. (ed) *Forced Migration Review,* Refugee Studies Centre Department of International Development, UK: University of Oxford.

Elliot, D. (2005), Employment*, Income* and the MDGs, Critical Linkages and Guiding Actions, Employment and Income Division
www.deza.admin.ch/ressources/resource_en_64247.pdf (Accessed on 12 Oct 2011).

Erguden, S (n.d), *Low-cost housing: policies and constraints in developing countries,* http://www.fig.net/pub/proceedings/nairobi/erguden-CMTS1-1.pdf, Acting Chief, Housing Policy Section, United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat)
 (Accessed 11 October, 2011).

Goddard W. and Melville S. (2001), Research Methodology: an Introduction, 2nd Edition, Lansdowne: Jata and Co. Ltd Publisher.

Guiding Principles on Internally Displacement (2004), United Nations, OCHA,

http://www.internaldisplacement.org/8025708F004BE3B1/(http%20InfoFiles)/A2D4116C222EB1F18025709E00419430/$file/GPsEnglish.pdf (Accessed 11 January .2011).

Fagen, P.W. (2003), *looking beyond emergency response, when does internal displacement end?* Marion Couldrey & Dr Tim Morris*, Sharon Ellis (ed) *Forced Migration Review*, UK: Refugee Studies Centre. http://www.fmreview.org/FMRpdfs/FMR17/fmr17full.pdf, (Accessed 04, December.2010).

Farook L. (2009), Nobody's People: the forgotten plight of Sri Lanka's Muslims, Colombo: South Asia News Agency.

Frelick, B. (2000), *Displacement without end: internally displaced who can't go home, Forced migration review*. UK: Refugee Studies Centre.
http://www.fmreview.org/FMRpdfs/FMR17/fmr17.03.pdf (Accessed 7 September 2011).

Godagama, A. (2011), *Resettling IDPs in Sri Lanka: are we on the right track?* Parliamentary Research Journal, *Vol.1 No.1 Colombo: Research Division*
Harild, N. and Christensen. A. (2010), *the development challenge of finding durable solutions for refugees and internally displaced people*, World development report 2011.

http://wdr2011.worldbank.org/sites/default/files/pdfs/WDR%20Background%20Note%20on%20Displacement_0.pdf (Accessed 14 September 2011).

Hasbullah S. H (2001), Muslim Refugees: the forgotten people in Sri Lanka's ethnic conflict, Research and Action Forum for Social Development.

Human Rights Commission of Sri Lanka (2011,) *National Protection and Durable Solutions for Internally Displaced Persons Project* Phase out report: 2002 – 2O11: Puttalam. http://www.idpsrilanka.lk/Doc/GeneralDocuments/Puttalam-Phase_out_Report_NPDS_for_IDPs_Project.pdf (Accessed 12 January .2011)

Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre, (2011), official web page, Switzerland, http://www.internaldisplacement.org/8025708F004BC2FE/(LookupContactUsPages)/4F5936B6509BAA6E802570A5003D3275 (Accessed 01.August.2011).

Island (1990), News paper 3th Nov., Colombo: Upali Newspapers Limited.

Jamille b. and June, j. s. (2009), *Internal displacement in Iraq: the Process of working toward durable,* Washington: University Bern http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/AC793C786E4118EE052575D2006E8341-Full_report.pdf (Accessed 1August, 2011).

Liyanage, S. (2009)**, Characteristics***, Issues and Challenges in Post-War Conflicting Situation* www.ndisl.org/.../Characteristics,%20Issues%20and%20**Challenges**%20in%20**post**%20**war**%20conflic.

Meyer, S. (2006), the *'refugee aid and development' approach in Uganda: empowerment and self-reliance of refugees in practice*, new issues in refugee research, Research Paper No. 131, UK, University of Oxford.

Ministry of External Affairs, 2011, http://www.mea.gov.lk/index.php/en/media/news-archive/612-government-provides-humanitarian-assistance-to-idps. (Accessed 1 August, 2011).

Ministry of Resettlement, (2011), *official web page*, Sri Lanka http://www.resettlementmin.gov.lk, (Accessed on 31.July.2011).

Mooney, E. (2003), *Bringing the end into sight for internally displaced persons*, Marion Couldrey & Dr Tim Morris , Sharon Ellis, (Ed)When does internal displacement end?, *Editors Forced Migration Review, UK:* Refugee Studies Centre, UK.

Natasha M. et al. (2005), *Qualitative Research Methods: A data collector's field guide*, USA: Family Health International, http://www.fhi360.org/nr/rdonlyres/emgox4xpcoyrysqspsgy5ww6mq7v4e44etd6toiejyxalhbmk5sdnef7fqlr3q6hlwa2ttj5524xbn/datacollectorguideenrh.pdf (Accessed 3 March .2011).

NEPAD Secretariat Governance (2005), *African Post-Conflict Reconstruction Policy Framework, Peace and Security Programm*e. (http://www.qualitativeresearch.net/index.php/fqs/article/view/346/755)(Accessed 10 July 2011).

Norwegian Refugee Council (2008) *Camp Management Toolkit*, Norway: Norwegian Refugee Council, www.nrc.no/arch/_img/9293547.pdf (Accessed 2 May 2011).

Norwegian Refugee Council (2010), *Protracted Muslim IDPs from Jaffna in Puttalam and their Right to Choose a Durable Solution*. http://www.nrc.no/arch/_img/9493105.pdf (Accessed 24 March 2011)

Perera, S. (2005), *The Ethnic Conflict in Sri Lanka: A Historical and Sociopolitical Outline*".

Presidential Task Force (2011), Presidential Task Force for Development.

Report on welfare centre revalidation in Puttalam district (2006), *Final report on the 2006 revalidation of the 2004 Puttalam welfare centre survey* http://ihdp.lk/reports/unhcr/UNHCR%20REPORT%20-%202006.pdf (Accessed 2 May 2011).

Ross. S. M. et al.(n.d) , *Research Designs* http://faculty.ksu.edu.sa/Alhassan/Hand%20book%20on%20research%20in%20educational%20communication/ER5849x_C054.fm.pdf (Accessed 3 March .2011).

Sekaran U. (2006), *Research Methods for Business: A Skill Building Approach*, *Fourth Education,* India: Welly Publisher.

Schipper, L. and Pelling, M. (nd), Disaster *risk, climate change and international development: scope for, and challenges to integration*, UK http://www.eird.org/cd/on-better-terms/docs/Schipper-Pelling-Disaster-Risk-CC.pdf (Accessed 31July.2011).

Shanmugaratnam N. (2000), *Forced migration and changing local political economies: A study from North-western Sri Lanka*, Noragric working papers no 22, Centre for International Environment and Development Studies. http://www.umb.no/statisk/noragric/publications/working_papers/2000_wp_22.pdf (Accessed 3 February .2011).

Shaw, R. Goda K (2004), *UN Centre for Regional UNCRD Development Phases and Activities of Post-Conflict Reconstruction14 Disasters*, Development Institute, Oxford: Blackwell Publishing

Sri Lanka: Conflict-Affected Region Emergency Project (n.d), *Development coordination*, http://www.adb.org/Documents/RRPs/SRI/44065/44065-01-sri-dc.pdf (Accessed 01.August.2011).

South, A. (2008) *Humanitarian aid to IDPs in Burma: activities and debates*, 'Forced Migration Review', Refugee Studies Centre, UK: Oxford University http://www.ashleysouth.co.uk/files/Forced_Migration_Review_April_2008.pdf.(Accessed 11.Junuray.2011).

The Brookings Institution (2011), *Resolving Internal Displacement: Prospects for Local Integration*, Elizabeth Ferris (Edit) London School of Economics Project on Internal Displacement. Washington: the Brookings Institution http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/fullreport_163.pdf(Accessed 31 July.2011).

The Brookings Institution, (2010), *IASC Framework on Durable Solutions for Internally Displaced Persons*, University of Bern: Project on Internal Displacement, Washington: the Brookings Institution http://ochanet.unocha.org/p/Documents/IASC%20Framework%20DS%20for%20IDPs.pdf (Accessed 29July.2011)

The Bookings Institution (2007), *when displacement ends*, USA: George Town University. http://www.brookings.edu/~/media/Files/rc/reports/2007/09displacementends/2007_durablesolutions.pdf (Accessed 02August.2011)

The Brookings Institution (nd), *Resolving Internal Displacement: Prospects for Local Integration*, and London School of Economics Project on Internal Displacement), Washington: the Brookings Institution

The Brookings institution (2007), *when displacement ends*, A Framework for Durable Solutions, USA: University of Bern Project on Internal Displacement, Washington: the Brookings Institution
http://www.brookings.edu/~/media/Files/rc/reports/2007/09displacementends/2007_durablesolutions.pdf). (Accessed 15.Jununray.2011)

The Refugee Council (2003), *Sri Lanka: Internally displaced persons and safe returns* Sri Lanka Project, United Kingdom: The Refugee Council.
http://www.refugeecouncil.org.uk/Resources/Refugee%20Council/downloads/researchreports/srilanka_idps.pdf (Accessed 31.July.2011).

Thompson. S. (nd), *Community-based camp management*, Thailand Burma Border Consortium, www.fmreview.org/textOnlyContent/FMR/30/Thompson.doc, (Accessed 29 July, 2011)

Uffelen J. G.V. and Kropff. M. J. (2006), *Return after Flight*, Thesis Wageningen University.

United Nations Development Programme (2005), *Human Development Report*.UNDP.

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (2009), *Statistical year book*, Switzerland.
www.unhcr.at/no_cache/.../zahlen-und-statistiken.html?L=0 (Accessed30July .2011).

United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (2008), Sri Lanka, http://ochaonline2.un.org/srilanka(Accessed 07August.2011).

Wassel, T.(2007), *Protecting housing rights for IDPs in Sri Lanka* ,Centre on Housing Rights and Evictions (COHRE http://www.cohre.org) http://www.fmreview.org/FMRpdfs/FMR33/06-08.pdf(Accessed 01 August.2011).

World Bank (2003), *Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (at the glance)* World Bank Health-Nutrition-Population
http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTPHAAG/Resources/AAGWatSan11-03.pdf, (Accessed 6 February .2011).

World Bank (2003), World Bank Health-Nutrition-Population (2011), www.worldbank.org/hnp http://rehydrate.org/water/worldbank-water-sanitation-hygiene.pdf , (Accessed 13 February .2011).

World Health Organization (2012), Switzerland http://www.who.int/hdp/en/ (Accessed 26 January.2011).