

2021

Publications Catalogue

Centre for Poverty Analysis

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1. INTRODUCTION

The Centre for Poverty Analysis (CEPA) is an independent Sri Lankan Think Tank established in May of 2001 by Sri Lankan professionals working on poverty and development related issues. CEPA carries out a range of client services that includes research, consultancy, evaluation, impact monitoring, training and facilitation.

Founded with the intention of institutionalising poverty impact monitoring and poverty analysis within the Sri Lankan institutional landscape, CEPA strives to fill a need for applied policy relevant advice and has been providing practice-oriented services that are grounded in sound empirical research since then. Over the years, CEPA has responded to the needs of a constituency that included a variety of actors, such as state, non-state, international, national, civil society, community based organisations as well as the private sector - and has influenced policy making in the development field.

CEPA is registered as a company limited by guarantee under Sri Lanka's Companies Act 17 of 1982, on 24th April 2001 and re-registered under the Companies Act No.7 of 2007 on 28th July 2008.

CEPA works in seven thematic areas of **Basic Services and Social Protection, Sustainable Development, Labour Migration, Livelihoods and Employment, Diaspora and Development, Social Cohesion and Reconciliation** and **Urban and Rural Transformation**.

One of CEPA's objectives is the improvement of know-how transfer and policy dialogue on poverty. The information and publication activities of CEPA play an important part in contributing to the achievement of this objective.

1.1 OTHER INFORMATION RESOURCES

CEPA offers a range of information services that can be accessed by individuals and organisations at no cost. CEPA encourages information seekers to access the **Think Space** (Resource Centre) for a wide range of resources on poverty and development in Sri Lanka.

The **Reference collection** includes books, reports, journals, and a collection of video material primarily focusing impact monitoring, evaluation, research methodology, poverty, development, conflict, and broad areas of social sciences. Resources can be searched on the **Poverty Portal** (www.povertyportal.lk), a platform targeted for practitioners, researchers and students to obtain information on poverty in Sri Lanka.

The CEPA **website** (<https://www.cepa.lk/>) acts as a channel of news and information on poverty and on CEPA. It hosts information on CEPA's programmes, services, personnel, partners, news and events.

CEPA publications are available on the site, and can be downloaded in full-text <https://www.cepa.lk/publications/>

1.2 Publication Series

The CEPA publication series include the outputs of its programmatic and service areas produced since its inception in 2001.

The publication series are categories as follows.

- Studies
- Edited Volumes
- Working Papers
- Think Piece – Post War Perspectives
- Poverty Briefs
- Thematic Briefs
- Open Forum on Poverty
- Article Series

However, to make online access easy on the CEPA site, the above categories are re-arranged into broad areas of Research (includes Studies, Edited Volumes, Working Papers), Think Pieces (includes Post-War Perspectives), Briefs (includes Poverty and Thematic Briefs) and Other (Article Series, CEPA's contribution with other institutions, both locally and internationally).

Enquiries regarding publications should be addressed to:

The Librarian/Manager
Resource Centre
Communications Programme
Centre for Poverty Analysis
16, Jawatta Road
Colombo 5
Sri Lanka
Tel: + 94 11 4690200 (General)
+ 94 11 4690203 (Direct)
Email: library@cepa.lk; info@cepa.lk

2. PUBLICATION SERIES

2.1 STUDIES

Studies are substantial pieces of in-depth research that are published as books.

★ LATEST

Sarma V., Licht, S. and Kalugalgedara, T. (2018). **Educational Inequalities in Sri Lanka: National Data and Local Perspectives on Access, Quality and Learning Outcomes.** Study Series No.10.107pp (Trilingual)

Sri Lanka has a history of educational policies driven towards providing universal access to education. However, universal access to a quality education remains a challenge. Recognising that schooling is not necessarily the same as learning, this study analyses the extent of educational inequality in Sri Lanka in terms of access, quality and learning outcomes and investigates contributing factors. Focusing on secondary education in the public schooling system, the study presents a national overview on educational inequalities, as well as an empirical analysis of the local dynamics and interdependencies in three district case studies of Batticaloa, Monaragala, and Mullaitivu. The study is based on a discussion of the available literature, primary data from the ACTED-CEPA (Citizen Report Card) studies, qualitative interviews with key stakeholders and the Household Income and Expenditure Survey 2016.

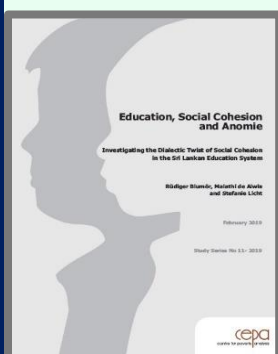


as well as an empirical analysis of the local dynamics and interdependencies in three district case studies of Batticaloa, Monaragala, and Mullaitivu. The study is based on a discussion of the available literature, primary data from the ACTED-CEPA (Citizen Report Card) studies, qualitative interviews with key stakeholders and the Household Income and Expenditure Survey 2016.

<https://www.cepa.lk/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/2019-Sarma-et-al.-Educational-Inequalities-English.pdf>

<https://www.cepa.lk/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/2019-Sarma-et-al.-Educational-Inequalities-Sinhala.pdf>

<https://www.cepa.lk/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/2019-Sarma-et-al.-Educational-Inequalities-Tamil.pdf>



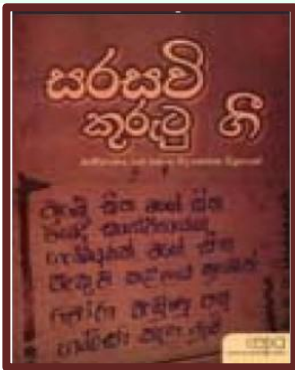
Blumor, R. de Alwis, M. and Licht, S. (2019). **Education, Social Cohesion and Anomie. Investigating the Dialectic Twist of Social Cohesion in the Sri Lankan Education System.** Colombo: Centre for Poverty Analysis. 152pp.

This paper examines Basic Social Services and Social Cohesion from an in-depth perspective of CEPA's own research, advocacy and policy. The services assessed under 'basic services' include education, health, transport, social protection, water, and waste treatment. These are evaluated in terms of access, quality, experience and outcomes. Inequality in accessing essential services is indeed a

violation of rights of the people. CEPA defines 'social cohesion' as an essential requisite that keeps society from falling apart, reducing disparities in wealth and income and empowerment of people by creating a sense that they are engaged in a community enterprise as equal members. The papers

compiled in this publication, supported by GIZ, provide insights and lessons learnt in formulating and implementing policy reform especially in education. They demonstrate the intimate link between education, basic services and social cohesion filling a lacuna left unaddressed in this area. CEPA believes that this publication will help sensitise and enhance the capacity of stakeholders in the service delivery sector to critically engage with issues specific to the region, and to develop a clear grasp of root causes that need to be addressed. It is hoped that this publication will help develop stronger policy prescriptions that will serve the goal of poverty eradication, as a part of the multi-faceted programs of CEPA.

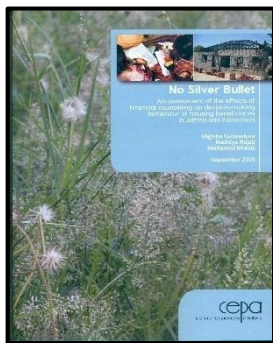
<https://www.cepa.lk/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/2019-Education-Social-Cohesion-GIZ-min.pdf>



Nandana Ajith, Jayasinghe P., Abeyratne, A.M. and Abeysinghe, W.A. (2016). සරසවි කුරුටු ගී. සාහිත්‍යමය සහ සමාජ විද්‍යාත්මක විග්‍රහයක් (Sarasavi Kurutu Gee: A Literary and Sociological Analysis). 224pp; annexes

ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ විශ්වවිද්‍යාල පද්ධතිය තුළ ඉතා ජනප්‍රිය අංගයක් වන සරසවි කුරුටු ගී පිළිබඳව සාහිත්‍යමය සහ සමාජ විද්‍යාත්මක විචාරයක් මෙම කෘතිය ඇසුරේ දක්නට ලැබෙයි. විශේෂයෙන් ම සරසවි ජීවිතයේදී සිසුන්ට එදිනෙදා ජීවිතයේ මුහුණ දීමට සිදුවන අනෙකුත් දුක් දොම්නස් ගැහැට නිර්මාණාත්මකව ප්‍රකාශ කර තිබෙන ආකාරයත් ඒවා ඇසුරේ ප්‍රකට වන සමාජ ආර්ථික හා දේශපාලනික යතාර්තයන් මේ තුළින් විචාරයට ලක්කර තිබේ. සරසවි කුරුටු ගී ඇසුරින් දර්ශනවේදය ඉස්මතු කරන අයුරු හඳුනා ගැනීමට මෙම කෘතිය තුළින් උත්සහ කරන අතර ඊට අමතර සමාජමය කරුණු ද විග්‍රහයට බඳුන් කෙරෙයි. මෙම කෘතිය මගින් ලංකාවේ දැනට පවතින විශ්වවිද්‍යාල 15කට ආසන්න ප්‍රමාණයක රචනා වී තිබෙන සරසවි කුරුටු ගී විමර්ශනයට ලක් වේ. නන්දන අජිත්, ප්‍රහාන් ජයසිංහ, ඒ.එම්. අබේරත්න සහ ඩබ්ලිව්. ඒ අබේසිංහ යන අය විසින් මෙම කෘතිය සම්පාදනය කර තිබෙන අතර මෙය දර්ශන විශ්ලේෂණ කේන්ද්‍රයේ ප්‍රකාශනයකි.

<https://www.cepa.lk/wp-content/uploads/2016/09/Sarasavi-Kurutu-Gee-Book-Final-min.pdf>



Gunasekara V., Najab N. and Munas, M. (2015) **No Silver Bullet: An Assessment of the Effects of Financial Counselling on Decision-Making Behaviour of Housing Beneficiaries in Jaffna and Kilinochchi.** Study Series No 09. 40pp.

Owner-driven housing construction programme in the North is an initiative by the Swiss Agency for Development Cooperation (SDC) which provides funds in the form of a staggered grant-scheme, to selected returnee families for the reconstruction of their destroyed houses. A study conducted by the Centre for Poverty Analysis (2014) found that approximately 85% of housing beneficiaries had unmanageable debt and over 50% of them lacked knowledge about managing finances (Romeshun, Gunasekara, & Mohamed, 2014). As a response to this evidence, in May 2014, SDC implemented a financial counseling module, specific to the housing process, as a way of maintaining low housing-related debt levels. This action by SDC shapes the main objective of this study, which is to understand the extent to which SDC's financial counseling intervention shaped behavioral changes in housing beneficiaries in relation to the housing (re)construction process.

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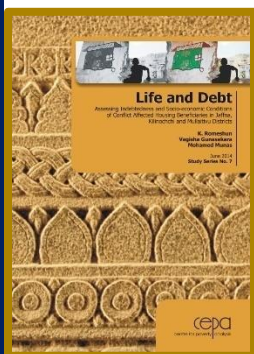
SANDERATNE, N. and DE ALWIS, S.2014. **National and Household Food Security in Sri Lanka**. Study Series No 08. Colombo: Centre for Poverty Analysis. 112pp.



Food security has been a central concern in Sri Lanka since the early decades of the 20th century. The underlying reason for concern is that Sri Lanka has been a food deficit import-export economy since the 19th century. An additional level of anxiety can be attributed to the fact that, as an island nation, Sri Lanka is dependent on food supplies from overseas which could be undermined by international developments.

This book 'National and Household Food Security in Sri Lanka' is a presentation of the economic rationale behind different facets of food security catering to the needs of both economists and non-economists. It covers all the important issues encompassing the definition of food security: availability, accessibility and utilization of food, and discusses the implications of various policy measures adopted by the Sri Lankan government to ensure food security since the Second World War.

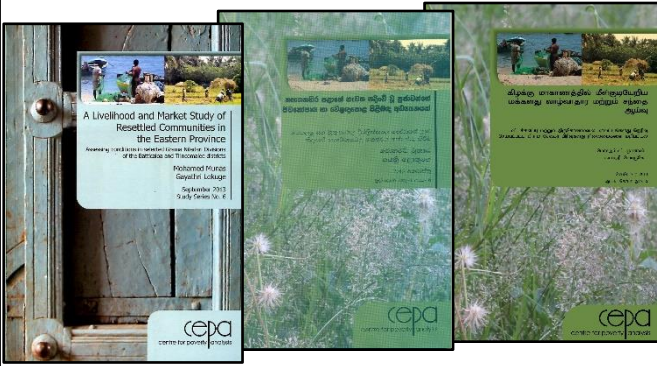
<https://www.cepa.lk/wp-content/uploads/2020/08/National-and-Household-Food-Security-compressed.pdf>



ROMESHUN, K., GUNASEKARA, V. and MUNAS, M. 2014. **Life and Debt. An Assessment of Indebtedness and Socio-Economic Conditions of Housing Beneficiaries in Jaffna, Killinochchi and Mullaitivu**. Study Series No 7 – 2013. Colombo: Centre for Poverty Analysis. 86pp.

Recent evaluations of housing reconstruction programmes in the Northern Province suggest a visible trend of increased indebtedness among housing beneficiaries. This study attempts to better understand this trend by examining the socio-economic situation of housing beneficiaries and the extent to which the housing programme drives household debt. A survey of 347 households in Jaffna, Mullaitivu and Killinochchi (with 2/3 households participating in a housing programme) indicated that average debt among housing beneficiaries were higher than those that have been approved to participate but have not begun construction of houses. Half of the sample reported inability to pay back debt; and increased debt leads households to coping strategies such as reducing food consumption that negatively affects the quality of life. Findings of this study indicate that participation in an owner-driven housing programme is not the cause of indebtedness but is a catalyst that leads to higher levels of borrowing. Lack of sustainable livelihoods appear to be a strong factor leading households to borrow. Other factors such as the lack of financial literacy and the increased supply of debt also appear to be linked with indebtedness. Findings of this study will be useful to improve implementation of owner driven housing programme.

<https://www.cepa.lk/wp-content/uploads/2020/08/Life-and-Debt.pdf>



MOHAMED, M. & LOKUGE, G. 2013. **A Livelihood and Market Study of Resettled Communities in the Eastern Province.** Study Series No 6. Colombo: Centre for Poverty Analysis. 98 pp. 2013

The Center for Poverty Analysis (CEPA) was contracted by the Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED) to identify and study potentially profitable economic activities in two conflict-affected districts: Batticaloa and

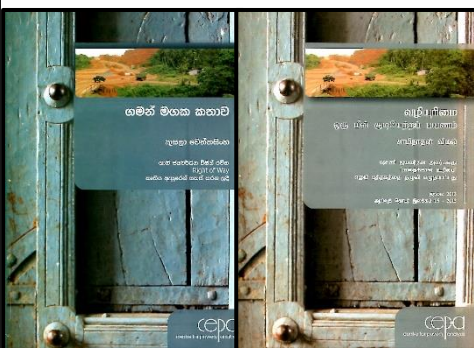
Trincomalee. The study was conducted in 2010, one year after the end of the war. The analysis aims at providing an understanding of livelihood patterns and market opportunities and constraints in the studied regions. The study includes some of the most vulnerable people such as the female headed households, the elderly and the disabled.

The study comprises an introduction, the conceptual framework, methodology and limitations, the context in Batticaloa and Trincomalee and a detailed analysis of value chains for key livelihoods in the target areas. Finally, the study provides policy and development intervention opportunities and recommendations.

<https://www.cepa.lk/wp-content/uploads/2020/08/Market-Study-English-Final.pdf>

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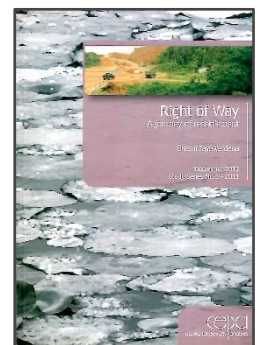
WETTASINGHE, K. 2013. **Right of Way. A Journey of Resettlement. (Sinhala version)** Colombo: Centre for Poverty Analysis. 95pp. Study Series No 5.

SAMINATHAN, W. 2013. **Right of Way. A Journey of Resettlement. (Tamil version)** Colombo: Centre for Poverty Analysis. 95pp. Study Series No 5.

The Sinhala and Tamil publications are based on the adaption from 'Right of Way' by Sharni Jayawardena.

JAYAWARDENA, S. 2011. **Right of Way. A Journey of Resettlement.** Colombo: Centre for Poverty Analysis. 90pp. Study Series No 5 – 2011.

'Right of Way' is based on experiences and lessons learnt from CEPA's work as an external evaluator of the ADB-funded Southern Transport Development Project. This publication looks at the process of resettlement that took place to make way for the Southern Expressway. It records the journey of the communities who lost their homes and livelihoods and experienced changes to their living environments. It also examines the dual role of the Road Development Authority, which supervised the road construction and implemented the project's social programmes. The book also provides insights into one of the first large-scale implementations of the principles contained in the National Involuntary Resettlement Policy of Sri Lanka formulated to protect the rights of displaced people. *Right of Way* documents the

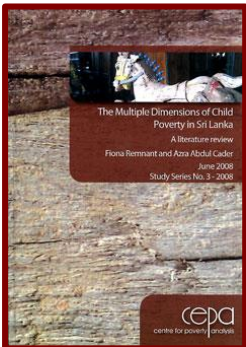


positive and negative impacts of the involuntary displacement and resettlement so that future projects may benefit from these experiences.

<https://www.cepa.lk/wp-content/uploads/2020/09/Right-of-Way-English.pdf>

<https://www.cepa.lk/wp-content/uploads/2020/08/Gaman-Magaka-Kathawak-Sinhala-min.pdf>

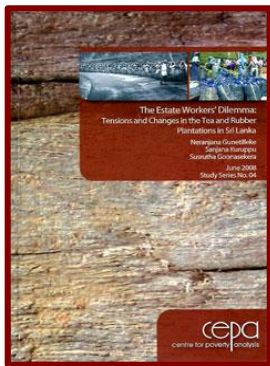
<https://www.cepa.lk/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/Vazhiurimai-Right-of-Way-Tamil.pdf>



REMNANT F., AND ABDUL CADER, A. 2008. **The Multiple Dimensions of Child Poverty in Sri Lanka. A Literature Review.** Colombo: Centre for Poverty Analysis. 293pp. Study Series No 4-2008.

This study draws on a range of qualitative and quantitative information to provide an overview of the priority issues facing deprived, excluded and vulnerable children in Sri Lanka, as well as an assessment of the research gaps. It is envisaged that this study can be used as a source of statistics and information for those working with children as well as for those who have an interest in child poverty.

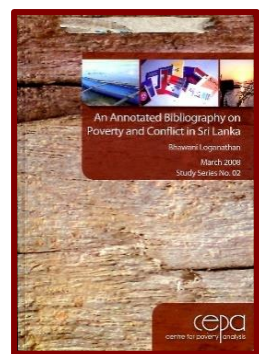
<https://www.cepa.lk/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/The-Multiple-dimensions-of-Child-Poverty-min.pdf>



GUNETILLEKE, N., KURUPPU, S., and GOONASEKERA, S. 2008. **The Estate Workers' Dilemma: Tensions and changes in the Tea and Rubber Plantations in Sri Lanka.** Colombo: Centre for Poverty Analysis. 107pp. Study Series No 3-2008.

Poverty among Sri Lanka's plantation sector workers has been a problem that has been difficult to address, mainly because of the unique nature of the sector. This is a comprehensive study that uses qualitative methods to understand the nature and drivers of poverty in the estates. It contains important insights for the industry, for policymakers and for civil society organisations working with estate workers.

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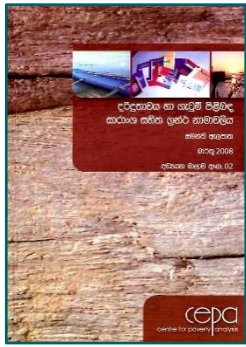
Loganathan, Bhawani. (2008). **An Annotated Bibliography on Poverty and Conflict in Sri Lanka.** Colombo: Centre for Poverty Analysis. 184pp and 36pp, English and Tamil bibliographies respectively.

This bibliography brings together resources for those interested in the interrelationship between various forms of social conflict and poverty. It highlights the links between poverty and social conflict as observed among conflict-affected communities, the rural/urban poor and within groups at risk such as women, children and youth. The volume includes references to a wide variety of resources, including monographs, reports, maps, brochures, periodicals

and website links.

<https://www.cepa.lk/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/An-Annotated-Bibliography-on-Poverty-Conflict-English.pdf>

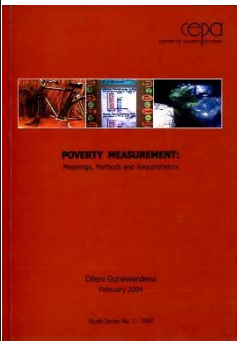
<https://www.cepa.lk/wp-content/uploads/2008/10/An-Annotated-Bibliography-on-Poverty-Conflict-Tamil.pdf>



ඇලපාත, සමන්ති. (2008). දරිද්‍රතාවය හා ගැටුම් පිළිබඳ සාරාංශ සහිත ග්‍රන්ථ නාමාවලිය. කොළඹ:දරිද්‍රතාවයේලේඛනකේන්ද්‍රය, පිටුව62.

This bibliography brings together resources for those interested in the interrelationship between various forms of social conflict and poverty. It highlights the links between poverty and social conflict as observed among conflict-affected communities, the rural/urban poor and within groups at risk such as women, children and youth. The volume includes references to a wide variety of resources, including monographs, reports, maps, brochures, periodicals and website links.

<https://www.cepa.lk/wp-content/uploads/2020/08/An-Annotated-Bibliography-on-Poverty-Conflict-Sinhala-compressed.pdf>



GUNewardENA, D. 2004. **Poverty Measurement: Meanings, Methods and Requirements.** Colombo: Centre for Poverty Analysis.(Reprint in 2007).235pp.

This study provides an overview of international best practices in poverty measurement methodology. It takes the format of a non-technical review but is also useful as a manual and is split into three main sections: a review of conceptual approaches to poverty measurement; a review of international best practice in relation to poverty measurement; and a review of data requirements (and typical sources) for poverty measurement.

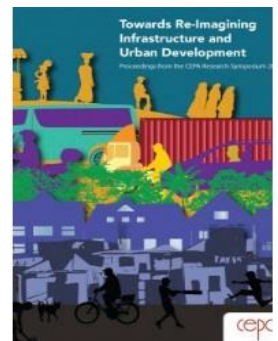
<https://www.cepa.lk/wp-content/uploads/2020/12/Poverty-Measurement.-Meanings-Methods.pdf>

2.2 EDITED VOLUMES

Edited Volumes are the publication of papers presented at conferences organised by CEPA or a collection of papers on a specific theme. Edited volumes are published as Books.

★ LATEST

Towards Re-Imagining Infrastructure and Urban Development: Proceedings from the CEPA Research Symposium 2015(2018). Colombo: Centre for Poverty Analysis72pp.



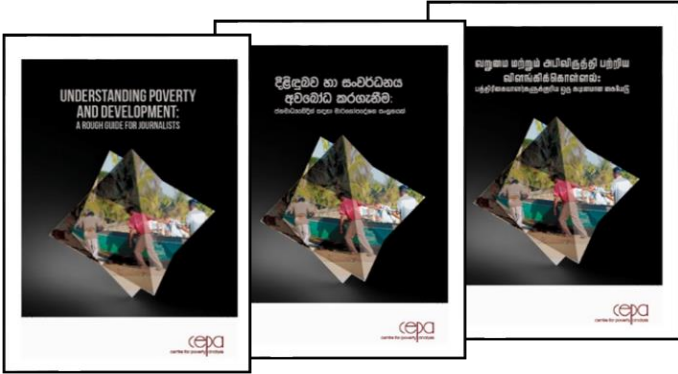
At CEPA, we use our annual symposiums to engage with a wide audience on the various themes and topics that we research. The aim being not just to share our research but also to learn from others and engage with policy and practice. Since its early beginnings CEPA has been looking at urban poverty and how the manifestations of poverty change based on the urban-rural dynamic. We have questioned the broad-brush approach of treating all households in under-served settlements as poor. We have also looked at different aspects of urban development such as evictions and re-settlement with the aim of promoting inclusive and socially just urban development. We have examined the processes through which development is delivered and how it impacts people; the types of livelihoods and related lifestyles that determine people’s ability to move out of poverty; and how disasters such as floods affect

people and how they cope with it. More recently we have concentrated on how the urban poor are served by the city planners and how they are included (or not included) in city making – with the emergence of plans and concepts such as the Megapolis. We have turned our focus to how people themselves shape or adapt infrastructure and the space of a city. Hence over time we have looked at diverse topics, with diverse researchers contributing to the growing body of knowledge.

<https://www.cepa.lk/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/180618-Towards-Re-Imagining-publication-Final-high-resolu-min.pdf>

Gunawardene, N. (2016). **Understanding Poverty and Development. A Rough Guide for Journalists.** Colombo: Centre for Poverty Analysis, 27pp.

දිළිඳුව හා සංවර්ධනය අවබෝධ කර ගැනීම. ජනමාධ්‍යවේදීන් සඳහා මාර්ගෝපදේශන සංග්‍රහයක්. වැරැදි මෙමඟුරුම අපි විසිට පිටුපසට ගෙන යාමට හැකිවීය.



This manual was published by CEPA in parallel to the initiation of the media fellowship programme to probe many facets of poverty. This program was launched in association with UNESCO. According to this manual the media understanding of poverty is very limited and most media houses allocate little or no budget for field-based and investigative journalistic assignments on poverty related topics. With the media fellowships on poverty and development, the CEPA hopes to tackle this gap. The manual also consists a series of articles on

areas such as understanding poverty, negligence of poverty in media, reporting poverty, development/constructive journalism, challenges, and strategies in reporting poverty etc.

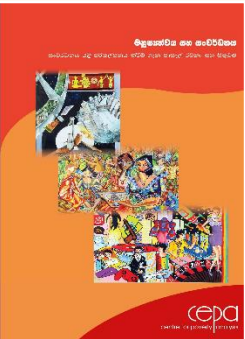
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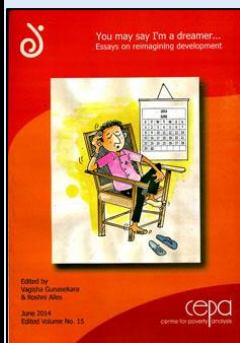
<https://www.cepa.lk/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/2016-Understanding-Poverty-and-Development-A-Rough-Guide-Sinhala.pdf>

<https://www.cepa.lk/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/Understanding-Poverty-and-Development-Tamil-version.pdf>

මනුෂ්‍යත්වය සහ සංවර්ධනය: සංවර්ධනය යළි පරිකල්පනය කිරීම ගැන පාසල් රචනා සහ සිතුවම්. කොළඹ: දරිද්‍රතා විශ්ලේෂණ කේන්ද්‍රය, 2015. පිටු 119.

අප සමාජයේ බොහෝ දෙනා සංවර්ධනය අවබෝධ කරගෙන ඇත්තේ, ආර්ථිකමය හා තාක්ෂණික ජවසම්පන්න භාවය ලෙසය. පසුගිය වකවානුව පුරාවටම සංවර්ධනය කියා අප දුටුවේ අධිවේගී මාර්ග, වරාය සහ ගුවන්තොටුපල සහ සුපිරි වෙළඳ සංකීර්ණ ගොඩ නැගීම ආදියයි. දරිද්‍රතා විශ්ලේෂණ කේන්ද්‍රය සංවර්ධනය යළි පරිකල්පනය කිරීම යන වැඩසටහන මුල් කරගෙන සංවර්ධනය සහ මනුෂ්‍යත්වය මැයෙන් පාසල් රචනා සහ සිතුවම් කරගත් 2014 දී සංවිධානය කරනු ලැබුවේ, සංවර්ධනය පිළිබඳ මෙවන් ජනප්‍රිය සහ අවිචාරශීලී අදහස් නැවත සිතා බැලීමකට ලක් කිරීමකටය. මෙම පාසල් තරගයේ අවසන් වටයට තේරුණු රචනා සහ සිතුවම් මෙසේ පොතක් ලෙස කළ එළිදැක්වීම, එයට සහභාගී වූ අනාගත ලේඛක ලේඛිකාව නිදිරි ගන්වන්නක් වනු නොඅනුමානය.



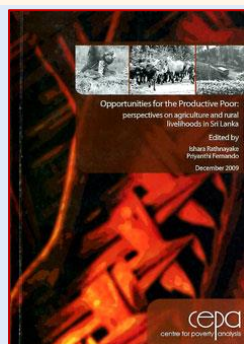


GUNASEKARA, V. and ALLES, R. 2014. **You May Say I'm a Dreamer...Essays on Reimagining Development.** Edited Volume No. 15. Colombo: Centre for Poverty Analysis. 86pp.

This is a collection of essays commissioned by the Re-imagining Development initiative of the Centre for Poverty Analysis. It has no single author, no single viewpoint, no single style of writing, but is held together by the visions of women and men, young and not-so-young, who have dared to dream of a different development trajectory, of a different world. The essays in this volume cover a wide spectrum of subjects.

Some are reflections on the paths that our societies have taken. Paths that have taken us away from our natural environment and led us to believe in the superiority of the human species and our role in controlling and 'taming' nature. Paths that have severed us from our traditional spiritual roots that have created endless forms of alienation, inequality and social exclusion. These reflections call for actions to engage with the principles of deep ecology and to see life from the perspective of synergy and interconnectedness and to look for a new 'core culture' that is compatible with the sustainability of our planet.

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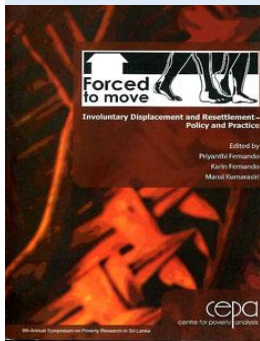


RATHNAYAKE, I.& FERNANDO, P. (Eds.). 2009. **Opportunities for the Productive Poor: Perspectives on Agriculture and Rural Livelihoods in Sri Lanka.** Colombo: Centre for Poverty Analysis. 273p.

This publication is an outcome of the work carried out by CEPA for the International Fund for Agriculture Development (IFAD) as background to the formulation of their Country Strategic Opportunities Paper (COSOP) 2010-2015. The publication explores opportunities and challenges for supporting the rural poor, within identified six thematic areas. It also identifies several opportunities, challenges and implications for developing intervention

strategies.

<https://www.cepa.lk/wp-content/uploads/2020/08/Opportunities-for-the-productive-poor.pdf>



FERNANDO, P., FERNANDO, K., & KUMARASIRI, M. (2009). **Forced to Move: Involuntary Displacement and Resettlement – Policy and Practice.** 9th Annual Symposium on Poverty Research, Colombo: Centre for Poverty Analysis. 209pp.

The 9th annual symposium focused on involuntary displacement and resettlement. Resettlement in large scale is not new to Sri Lanka. Development projects like the Mahaweli Project, the Colombo-Matara highway have necessitated the physical and economic displacement of people in mass scale. This publication brings together lessons and analysis from the different types of displacement and resettlement issues to improve the policy and practice of the process.

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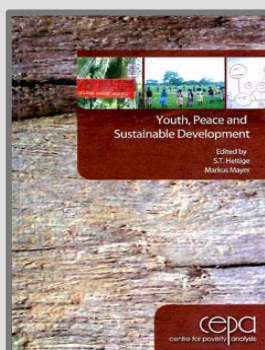
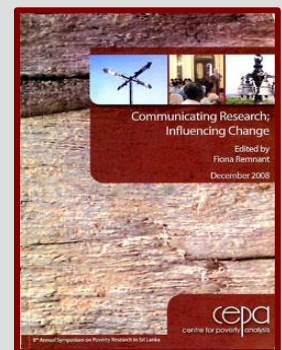
REMNANT, F., (Ed.) 2008. **Communicating Research; Influencing Change. Experiences from Sri Lanka and Beyond,** 8th Annual Symposium on Poverty Research, Colombo: Centre for Poverty Analysis. 143pp.

The 8th Symposium explored how knowledge generated through research can be effectively communicated to influence change. Based on the discussions and presentations from this symposium this book addresses the current context and key issues around evidence-based policymaking in Sri Lanka.

The responsibility for good evidence-based policymaking lies with both sides; researchers need to work together more effectively to ensure better access to good quality information, and government and other important decision makers need to value and use research more rigorously in decision-making.

There is clearly no one formula for successfully influencing policy and behaviour; the circumstances differ in almost every case, and the process is not linear or simple enough to be able to be distilled into several steps or instructions.

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HETTIGE, S.T., MAYER, M. (Eds.) 2004. **Youth, Peace and Sustainable Development.** Colombo: Centre for Poverty Analysis. 248pp.

This study is based on the Conference on 'Youth in Sustainable and Peaceful Development' held in 2004, in Colombo.

The study examines the role of youth in sustainable development, the importance of school learning in preparing youth to tackle problems prevalent in society today, youth employment and finally, conflict and its effects on marginalization and social cohesion. The publication states that peace is a pre-requisite for sustainable development. However, it is not the sole criterion, as there are other factors that facilitate or hinder development.

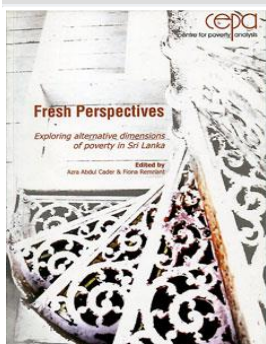
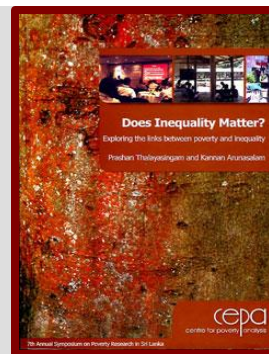
https://www.cepa.lk/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/Communicating-research-8th-Annual-Sympo_compressed.pdf

THALAYASINGAM, P., ARUNASALAM, K., (Eds.) 2007. **Does Inequality Matter? Exploring the Links between Poverty and Inequality, 7th Annual Symposium on Poverty Research**. Colombo: Centre for Poverty Analysis. 316pp.

Questions about the link between poverty and inequality were the focus of the 7th Annual Symposium on Poverty Research in Sri Lanka, which was held on the theme 'Does Inequality Matter? Exploring the links between poverty and inequality'. The symposium provided a forum for researchers, policymakers and other stakeholders to discuss new research, both in Sri Lanka and in the region, and to discuss implications of this research on policy.

Presenters focused on diverse aspects of the relationship between inequality and poverty, including social exclusion, access to new technologies, conflict and trade. Two panels looked at how inequality is addressed in practical terms by a selection of institutions that seek to address it in their work, and how it is tackled in the policy sphere.

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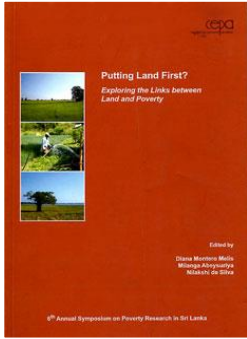


ABDUL CADER, A., REMNANT, F., (Eds.) 2007. **Fresh Perspectives: Exploring Alternative Dimensions of Poverty in Sri Lanka**. Colombo: Centre for Poverty Analysis. 157pp.

This publication brings together a collection of innovative papers which draw on the CEPA's broad experience in monitoring, research and analysis of issues relevant to poverty in Sri Lanka. Fresh Perspectives offers the reader an alternative and sometimes challenging, view on new and old issues by using CEPA's multidimensional approach to poverty and combining qualitative and quantitative analysis. The chapters in the first half of this volume consider a variety of different ways of measuring poverty, applying them to the Sri Lanka context. The analysis highlights the shortcomings of relying on the limited 'conventional', quantitative measures of poverty which often fail to illustrate the deeper and more complex picture of how poverty is experienced in Sri Lanka. This is complemented by the second half of the book which uses qualitative information and analysis to shed new light on poverty alleviation in four areas of relevance to Sri Lanka; conflict, the estate sector, youth, and the tsunami.

By presenting alternative views and the conventional thinking which has built up around these issues, giving the reader a new perspective.

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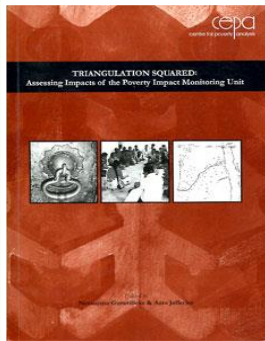


MONTERO MELIS, D., ABEYSURIYA, M., DE SILVA, N. (Eds.) 2006. **Putting Land First: Exploring the links Between Land and Poverty**, 6th Annual Symposium on Poverty Research. Colombo: Centre for Poverty Analysis. 276pp.

Although land is a well-researched topic in Sri Lanka, there has been limited research into the links between land and poverty, and whether policy reform is necessary for poverty reduction. These issues were the focus of the 6th Annual Symposium on Poverty Research in Sri Lanka, the theme of which was, 'Putting Land First? Exploring the Links between Land and Poverty.

This volume is a compilation of selected papers presented at the symposium, addressing topics such as the role that access to and ownership of land plays in rural poverty, and the importance of land policy reform in poverty alleviation. For the first time, the publication of the proceedings includes a translation in Tamil and Sinhala of the introductory chapter as well as the abstracts of the different papers.

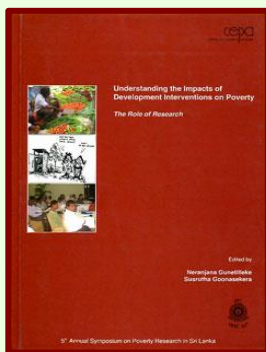
<https://www.cepa.lk/wp-content/uploads/2020/09/Putting-Land-First-6th-Annual-Symposium-min.pdf>



GUNETILLEKE, N. & JAFFERJEE, A. (Eds.) 2005. **Triangulation Squared: Assessing Impacts of the Poverty Impact Monitoring Unit**. Colombo: Centre for Poverty Analysis, 2005. 300pp.

This volume chronicles the impact assessment of PIMU (Poverty Impact Monitoring Unit), the development cooperation project which led to the creation of CEPA. Among the dimensions explored are; PIMU's efforts at institutionalising poverty impact monitoring within the Sri Lankan landscape, methodologies for impact assessment, impacts on poverty related policymaking, and a fascinating voyage of introspection in a paper that probes the 'inner realities' of development cooperation and its implications for sustainability.

<https://www.cepa.lk/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/triangulation-squared-min.pdf>



GOONASEKERA, S. & GUNETILLEKE, N. (Eds.) 2005. **Understanding the Impacts of Development Interventions on Poverty: The Role of Research**, 5th Annual Symposium on Poverty Research. Colombo: Centre for Poverty Analysis & IMCAP University of Colombo, 2005. 308pp.

There is growing emphasis in the development sector, and by policymakers, on the importance of assessing the impacts of policies, programs and projects on poverty. It has therefore become increasingly important to reflect on the rigorousness and policy relevance of the methodologies and conceptual frameworks used by researchers and evaluators in such assessments. This volume is a compilation of selected papers from the 5th Annual Symposium on Poverty Research in Sri Lanka, held in October 2004, looking at the lessons learned as well as the experiences gained by practitioners and researchers working on poverty related issues in Sri Lanka.

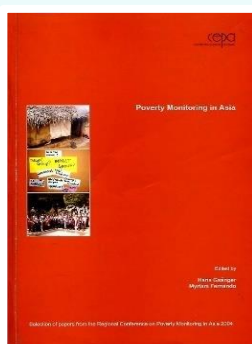
<https://www.cepa.lk/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/Understanding-the-impacts-5th-Annual-Symposium.pdf>

ASIRWATHAM, R. and THALAYSINGAM, P. (Eds.) 2004. **Poverty and Social Conflict: Integrating Conflict Sensitivity into Poverty Analysis**, 4th Annual Symposium on Poverty Research. Colombo: Centre for Poverty Analysis & IMCAP University of Colombo. 239pp.



This publication is a compilation of selected papers presented at the 4th Annual Symposium on Poverty Research in Sri Lanka held in November 2003. The relative peace the country was experiencing at the time gave rise to a renewed focus on development and poverty alleviation, particularly in areas directly affected by the conflict. The symposium provided a forum for researchers and practitioners working in related areas to share their ideas and insights to produce a more conflict sensitive vision of development for Sri Lanka.

<https://www.cepa.lk/wp-content/uploads/2020/08/Poverty-Social-Conflict-4th-Annual-Symp.-1.pdf>

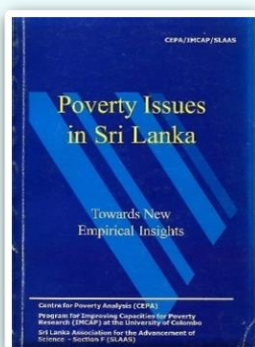


GSÄNGER, H. and FERNANDO, M. (Eds.) 2004. **Poverty Monitoring in Asia**, Regional Conference on Poverty Monitoring in Asia. Colombo: Centre for Poverty Analysis. 488pp.

The Regional Conference on Poverty Monitoring in Asia, held in March 2004, sought to contribute to policies on poverty monitoring for more efficient and effective poverty reduction, improvement of procedures and techniques in poverty monitoring, promotion of creative new methodologies and replication of best practices. This volume contains selected papers from the conference that synthesis the experiences and

lessons learned by practitioners and researchers from six Asian countries. The papers and discussions provide valuable insights into innovative and practical examples of poverty monitoring in real life contexts and are a timely contribution to the dissemination of regional experiences from Asia.

<https://www.cepa.lk/wp-content/uploads/2020/08/Poverty-Monitoring-in-Asia.pdf>



CEPA / IMCAP, 2003. **Poverty Issues in Sri Lanka: Towards New Empirical Insights**, 3rd Annual Symposium on Poverty Research in Sri Lanka. Colombo: Centre for Poverty Analysis & Programme for Improving Capacities for Poverty Research at the University of Colombo. 252 pp.

This publication compiles the papers presented at the 3rd Annual Symposium on Poverty Research in Sri Lanka held in August 2003 on the subject of recent research findings on different aspects of poverty. The discussion aimed to map out priorities and future directions pertaining to poverty research in Sri Lanka and highlight the importance of increasing

the understanding of the causes and dynamics of poverty in Sri Lanka in order to improve poverty alleviation strategies.

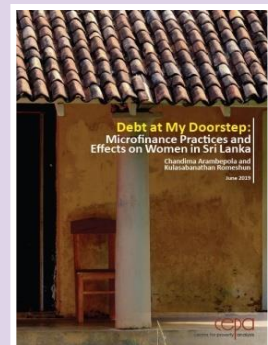
2.3 Working Papers

Working Papers are work-in-progress and research studies of an exploratory nature. Publications under this category are either produced from assignments or standalone ‘thought pieces’ that are not necessarily expected to lead to more comprehensive studies.

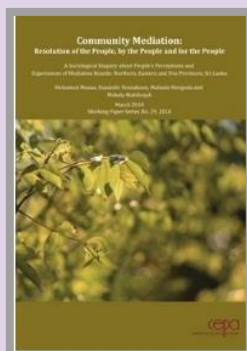
★ NEW

ARAMBEPOLA, C., AND ROMESHUN, K. 2019. **Debt at my Doorstep: Microfinance Practices and Effects on Women in Sri Lanka.** Colombo: Centre for Poverty Analysis. Working Paper Series, 30. 60pp.

In light of concerns regarding rising indebtedness and multiple borrowings, micro-credit lending and its effects on women has garnered much attention in the public discourse. This unprecedented focus has led the Government of Sri Lanka to consider varied options to mitigate these negative effects. This study, using data collected through in-depth interviews with female borrowers of the districts of Monaragala, Batticaloa and Mullaitivu, focuses on underlying microcredit practices to better understand how the process of accessing such credit affects female borrowers. Evidence points to how financial institutes that are already registered with the Central Bank of Sri Lanka, use shortcuts to reach out to the same pool of borrowers at the community level, leading to multiple lending. The absence of background checks and monitoring of borrowers inadvertently leads women to borrow for reasons other than income-generation. This has resulted in an inability to service the loans, the erosion of savings and assets and, discontent within the family and community.



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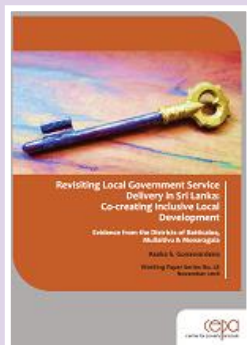


MUNAS, M., TENNAKOON, H., MEEGODA, M. and MAHILRAJAH, M. 2018. **Community Mediation: Resolution of the People, by the People and for the People Mediation. A Sociological Enquiry about People's Perceptions and Experiences of Mediation Boards: Northern, Eastern and Uva Provinces, Sri Lanka.** Centre for Poverty Analysis, 2nd edition. Working Paper Series No. 29. 56pp.

Community based mediation, a commonly known community-based dispute resolution mechanism has a long history in Sri Lanka. These mechanisms existed in the form of village councils or Gam Sabas during the pre-colonial times. Although mechanisms approximating these councils continued to function throughout the Portuguese and Dutch colonial rule, they became largely defunct during the British rule. If the enactment of the Village Communities Ordinance in 1871 by the British marked their colonial reconstitution, the Rural Courts Ordinance of 1945 laid the foundation for postcolonial attempts to reactivate community-centric mediation, particularly through the replacement of rural courts by Conciliation Boards (Gunawardana, 2011). While there were several attempts to formalise

community mediation during British rule and in the early post-independence period, it was established as a formal mechanism within Sri Lanka under the Community Mediation Boards Act 72 of 1988 as part of resolving community level disputes and minor offences. Thereby, the first Mediation Boards were established in July 1990 in selected divisional secretariat divisions around the country. The then ongoing war constrained the establishment of Community Mediation Boards in the Northern and Eastern Provinces except in Uhana and Dehiattakandiya DS Divisions in Ampara District. At the time the study was carried out, there were 329 Community Mediation Boards with approximately 8500 mediators functioning in the country.

<https://www.cepa.lk/wp-content/uploads/2020/08/Community-Mediation-Study-2-WPS-29-2018.pdf>

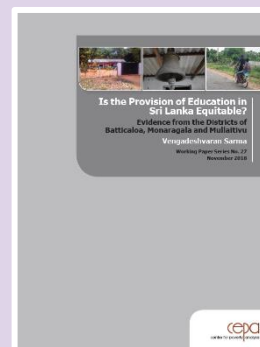


GUNAWARDENA, A. 2018. **Revisiting Local Government Service Delivery in Sri Lanka. Co-creating Inclusive Local Development.** Working Paper Series No. 28. Colombo, Centre for Poverty Analysis. 50pp.

This study seeks to position the findings of a survey on the delivery of public services by Pradeshiya Sabhas (PSs) within the macro context of public service delivery. The purpose is to understand governance issues and implications arising in this context, with regards to the nature and scope of the institutional space available at the micro level for elected local authorities in responding to development outcomes at the local level. The study is undertaken with a view to identifying thematic areas for research and policy engagement in bringing about inclusive development at the local level. The study takes off from “Surveys on the delivery of public services by Pradeshiya Sabhas”, carried out by the Centre for Poverty Analysis (CEPA). These were conducted in Monaragala, Batticaloa and Mullaitivu Districts, using the Citizen Report Card (CRC) methodology as the tool for assessing access, quality and satisfaction of actual users of public services as well as a tool for social accountability of the service provider.

<https://www.cepa.lk/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/2018-Gunawardena-Revisiting-Local-Government.pdf>

Sarma, V. 2018. **Is the Provision of Education in Sri Lanka Equitable? Evidence from the Districts of Batticaloa, Monaragala and Mullaitivu.** Colombo, Centre for Poverty Analysis. 47pp.

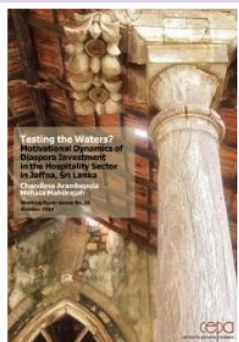


The Centre for Poverty Analysis (CEPA) and ACTED, in collaboration with zonal education departments and Local governments in Batticaloa, Monaragala and Mullaitivu Districts launched the benchmark reports of the Electronic Citizens Report Card (e-CRC) on the Delivery of Secondary Education Services and Public Services on January 22, 2019. The survey was carried out under the EU funded project: 'Co-creating social development and good governance: fostering cooperation between Civil Society Organizations (CSO) and government authorities for better social services'. The project focused on enhancing the capacity of CSOs in cooperation with government authorities to promote better access to and quality of services, while ensuring the accountability of service providers.

The National event is the culmination of this two-year research programme, and shared the results, lessons learned, and best practices on the delivery and quality of social service provision. The event was attended by District Secretaries / Government Agents, Provincial Commissioners

/ Assistant Commissioners of Local Governments, Officers of Zonal Education Divisions, Chairman/Secretary of Pradeshiya Sabhas, and Members of Community based Organations in Batticaloa, Monaragala and Mullaitivu Districts.

<https://www.cepa.lk/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/2018-Sarma-Is-the-Provision-of-Education-Equitable.pdf>



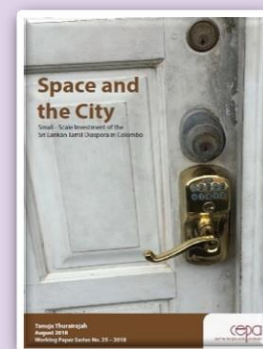
ARAMBEPOLA, C. AND MAHILRAJAH, M. **Testing the Waters? Motivational Dynamics of Diaspora Investment in the Hospitality Sector in Jaffna, Sri Lanka.** Centre for Poverty Analysis. 30pp.

In the post-2009 era, focus on encouraging members of the diaspora to invest in Sri Lanka has been relatively high. However, there is lack of clarity on why such members would wish to financially invest in their “home” country, especially those who had left Sri Lanka during the conflict. Using the burgeoning tourist accommodation sector in Jaffna and Nallur, this study tracks such financial investments into the sector by diaspora members and further analyses the motivational dynamics underpinning such investments. Adapting a model proposed by authors Nielsen and Riddle (2010) the study found that while emotional and social status motivations are strong, political motivations are fundamental to understanding the decision-making process. However, rather than possessing an ‘edge’ over other investors because of their local knowledge and social networks, diaspora investors encounter a range of challenges in setting up and operating a business remotely.

<https://www.cepa.lk/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/Testing-the-Waters-26-min.pdf>

THURAIRAJAH, T. **Space and the City. Small - Scale Investment of the Sri Lankan Tamil Diaspora in Colombo.** Colombo: Centre for Poverty Analysis. 44pp.

This CEPA working paper looks at a heterogeneous Sri Lankan Tamil diaspora’s involvement in the production and reproduction of space within an urban context in Colombo, through small-scale investments in condominiums. The analysis of the qualitative data collected for the study highlights how post-war diasporic ‘returns’ play a role in the emergence of a new form of neighbourhood. It also looks at how property developers responding to the demand created by the ‘returning’ Tamil diaspora negotiate the boundaries of the formal and the informal with regards to production of space.



<https://www.cepa.lk/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/Space-the-City-25-min.pdf>



INADEEN, B., THENNAKOON, I., MAHILRAJAH, M., ROMESHUN, K. AND TENNAKOON, H. (2018). Benchmark Survey on the Delivery of Secondary Education Services - Batticaloa District. Findings of the Electronic Citizen Report Card (eCRC). (English, Sinhala and Tamil). Colombo: Centre for Poverty Analysis. 38-50pp.

The Centre for Poverty Analysis (CEPA) and ACTED, in collaboration with zonal education departments and Local governments in Batticaloa, Monaragala and Mullaitivu Districts launched the benchmark reports of the Electronic Citizens Report Card (e-CRC) on the Delivery of Secondary Education Services and Public Services on January 22, 2019. The survey was carried out under the EU funded project: 'Co-creating social development and good governance: fostering cooperation between Civil Society Organizations (CSO) and government authorities for better social services'. The project focused on enhancing the capacity of CSOs in cooperation with government authorities to promote better access to and quality of services, while ensuring the accountability of service providers. The National event is the culmination of this two-year research programme, and shared the results, lessons learned, and best practices on the delivery and quality of social service provision. The event was attended by District Secretaries / Government Agents, Provincial Commissioners / Assistant Commissioners of Local Governments, Officers of Zonal Education Divisions, Chairman/Secretary of Pradeshiya Sabhas, and Members of Community based Organations in Batticaloa, Monaragala and Mullaitivu Districts.

<https://www.cepa.lk/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/2018-Benchmark-Secondary-Education-Batticaloa-Tamil.pdf>

<https://www.cepa.lk/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/2018-Benchmark-Secondary-Education-Batticaloa-Sinhala.pdf>

<https://www.cepa.lk/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/2018-Benchmark-Secondary-Education-Batticaloa-English.pdf>

<https://www.cepa.lk/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/2018-Benchmark-Secondary-Education-Monaragala-Tamil.pdf>

<https://www.cepa.lk/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/2018-Benchmark-Secondary-Education-Monaragala-Sinhala.pdf>

<https://www.cepa.lk/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/2018-Benchmark-Secondary-Education-Monaragala-English.pdf>

<https://www.cepa.lk/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/2018-Benchmark-Secondary-Education-Mullaitivu-Tamil.pdf>

<https://www.cepa.lk/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/2018-Benchmark-Secondary-Education-Mullaitivu-Sinhala.pdf>

<https://www.cepa.lk/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/2018-Benchmark-Secondary-Education-Mullaitivu-English.pdf>

INADEEN, B., THENNAKON, I., MAHILRAJAH, M., ROMESHUN, K. AND TENNAKON, H. (2018).

Benchmark Survey on the Delivery of Public Services by Pradeshiya Sabhas-Batticaloa, Monaragala and Mullaitivu Districts. Findings of the Electronic Citizen Report Card (eCRC). (English, Sinhala and Tamil). Colombo: Centre for Poverty Analysis. 38-50pp.



The Centre for Poverty Analysis (CEPA) and ACTED, in collaboration with zonal education departments and Local governments in Batticaloa, Monaragala and Mullaitivu Districts launched the benchmark reports of the Electronic Citizens Report Card (e-CRC) on the Delivery of Secondary Education Services and Public Services on January 22, 2019. The survey was carried out under the EU funded project: 'Co-creating social development and good governance: fostering cooperation between Civil Society Organizations (CSO) and government authorities for better social services'. The project focused on enhancing the capacity of CSOs in cooperation with government authorities to promote better access to and quality of services, while ensuring the accountability of service providers. The National event is the culmination of this two-year research programme, and shared the results, lessons learned, and best practices on the delivery and quality of social service provision. The event was attended by District Secretaries / Government Agents, Provincial Commissioners / Assistant Commissioners of Local Governments, Officers of Zonal Education Divisions, Chairman/Secretary of Pradeshiya Sabhas, and Members of Community based Organations in Batticaloa, Monaragala and Mullaitivu Districts.

<https://www.cepa.lk/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/2018-Benchmark-Survey-on-Public-Services-Batticaloa-Tamil.pdf>

<https://www.cepa.lk/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/2018-Benchmark-Survey-on-Public-Services-Batticaloa-Sinhala.pdf>

<https://www.cepa.lk/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/2018-Benchmark-Survey-on-Public-Services-Batticaloa-English.pdf>

<https://www.cepa.lk/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/2018-Benchmark-Survey-on-Public-Services-Mullaitivu-English.pdf>

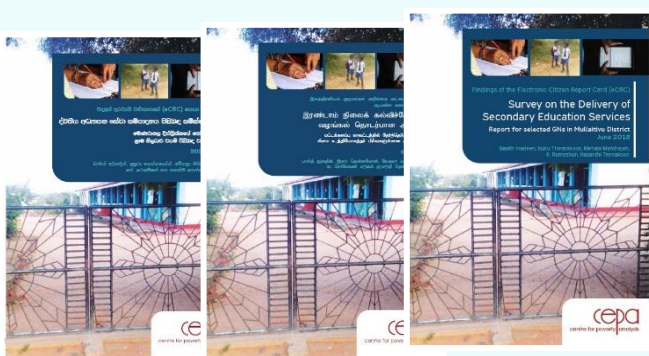
<https://www.cepa.lk/wp-content/uploads/2019/02/2018-Benchmark-Survey-on-Public-Services-Mullaitivu-Sinhala.pdf>

<https://www.cepa.lk/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/2018-Benchmark-Survey-on-Public-Services-Mullaitivu-Tamil.pdf>

<https://www.cepa.lk/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/2018-Benchmark-Survey-on-Public-Services-Monaragala-English.pdf>

<https://www.cepa.lk/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/2018-Benchmark-Survey-on-Public-Services-Monaragala-Sinhala.pdf>

<https://www.cepa.lk/wp-content/uploads/2019/02/2018-Benchmark-Survey-on-Public-Services-Monaragala-Tamil.pdf>



INADEEN, B., THENNAKON, I., MAHILRAJAH, M., ROMESHUN, K. AND TENNAKON, H. (2018). **Survey on the Delivery of Secondary Education Services. Report for Selected GNs in Batticaloa, Monaragala and Mullaitivu Districts** (English, Sinhala and Tamil). Colombo: Centre for Poverty Analysis. 34-42pp.

This report presents the findings of the first eCRC survey with the objective of attempting to use the eCRC as a tool for assessing access, quality and satisfaction of actual users of public services as well as a tool for social accountability and transparency. The eCRC survey results revealed several areas that the respondents identified as needing immediate attention and action to improve service delivery within the three districts. Based on the findings of the eCRC survey, action plans were prepared and discussions between service providers and service receivers were facilitated. This report has been prepared to proactively disseminate the findings from this study and use this information to advocate operational policy and reform measures, where needed.

<https://www.cepa.lk/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/2018-Survey-on-the-Delivery-of-Secondary-Education-Monaragala-English.pdf>

<https://www.cepa.lk/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/2018-Survey-on-the-Delivery-of-Secondary-Education-Monaragala-Sinhala.pdf>

<https://www.cepa.lk/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/2018-Survey-on-the-Delivery-of-Secondary-Education-Monaragala-Tamil.pdf>

<https://www.cepa.lk/wp-content/uploads/2019/02/2018-Survey-on-the-Delivery-of-Secondary-Education-Batticaloa-Tamil.pdf>

<https://www.cepa.lk/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/2018-Survey-on-the-Delivery-of-Secondary-Education-Batticaloa-English.pdf>

<https://www.cepa.lk/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/2018-Survey-on-the-Delivery-of-Secondary-Education-Batticaloa-Sinhala-min.pdf>

<https://www.cepa.lk/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/2018-Benchmark-Secondary-Education-Mullaitivu-Tamil-1.pdf>

<https://www.cepa.lk/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/2018-Survey-on-the-Secondary-Education-Mullaitivu-Sinhala.pdf>

<https://www.cepa.lk/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/2018-Survey-on-the-Delivery-of-Secondary-Education-Batticaloa-English.pdf>



INADEEN, B., THENNAKON, I., MAHILRAJAH, M., ROMESHUN, K. AND TENNAKON, H. (2018).

Survey on the Delivery of Public Services by Pradeshiya Sabhas. Report for Selected GNs in Batticaloa, Monaragala and Mullaitivu Districts (English Sinhala and Tamil). Colombo: Centre for Poverty Analysis. 34-42pp.

CEPA undertook electronic Citizen Report Card (eCRC) Surveys in selected Grama Niladhari Divisions within three districts, namely Batticaloa, Monaragala and Mullaitivu Districts. The eCRC surveys aimed to determine the quality of services, accountability of service providers and areas for improvement in the delivery of public services by Pradeshiya Sabhas within the study area. This report presents the findings of the first eCRC survey with the objective of attempting to use the eCRC as a tool for assessing access, quality and satisfaction of actual users of public services as well as a tool for social accountability and transparency. The eCRC survey results revealed a number of areas that the respondents identified as needing immediate attention and action to improve service delivery within the three districts. Based on the preliminary findings of the eCRC survey, action plans were prepared and discussions between service providers and service receivers were facilitated. This report has been prepared to proactively disseminate the findings from this study and use this information to advocate operational policy and practice reform measures, where needed.

<https://www.cepa.lk/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/2018-Survey-on-the-Delivery-of-Public-Services-Mullaitivu-English.pdf>

<https://www.cepa.lk/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/2018-Survey-on-the-Delivery-of-Public-Services-Mullaitivu-Sinhala.pdf>

<https://www.cepa.lk/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/2018-Survey-on-the-Delivery-of-Public-Services-Mullaitivu-Tamil.pdf>

<https://www.cepa.lk/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/2018-Survey-on-the-Delivery-of-Public-Services-Monaragala-English.pdf>

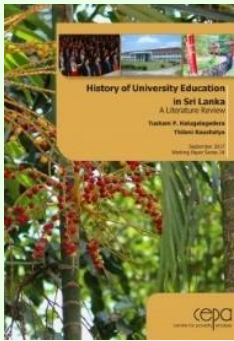
<https://www.cepa.lk/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/2018-Survey-on-the-Delivery-of-Public-Services-Monaragala-Sinhala.pdf>

<https://www.cepa.lk/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/2018-Survey-on-the-Delivery-of-Public-Services-Monaragala-Tamil.pdf>

<https://www.cepa.lk/wp-content/uploads/2019/02/2018-Survey-on-the-Delivery-of-Public-Services-Batticaloa-English.pdf>

<https://www.cepa.lk/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/2018-Survey-on-the-Delivery-of-Public-Services-Batticaloa-Tamil.pdf>

<https://www.cepa.lk/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/2018-Survey-on-the-Delivery-of-Public-Services-Batticaloa-Sinhala.pdf>



Kalugalagedera, T. and Kaushalya T. History of University Education in Sri Lanka. A Literature Review. Centre for Poverty Analysis, 2017. 63pp. Working Paper Series 24

Since the 1970s, Sri Lanka's higher education institutions have been facing a barrage of criticism. While access has been an underlying issue through the decades, in the more recent past the quality of university education provided and the quality of graduates produced have also come into question. Often the lack of resources in terms of funds and manpower, as well as the mismatch between the graduates produced and the skills required by the labour market

are cited as key issues within the education sector. This literature review provides an overview of the history of university education in Sri Lanka and trends in graduates' social mobility and other socio-economic indicators from the 1940s to 2014.

<https://www.cepa.lk/wp-content/uploads/2020/08/History-of-University-Education-in-24-1.pdf>

ජයසේකර, ප්‍රශාන්ති සහ නාජාඩි, නාදියා. 2016. ප්‍රචණ්ඩත්වයේ දේශපාලන ආර්ථිකය. පශ්චාත් යුද ශ්‍රී ලංකාව තුළ කාන්තාවන්ගේ ආර්ථික සම්බන්ධතා. දරිද්‍රතා විශ්ලේෂණ කේන්ද්‍රයේ ප්‍රකාශනයකි. 36pp. Working Paper Series 23

(The Political Economy of Violence: Women's Economic Relations in Post-War Sri Lanka. Women's Economic Relations in Post-War Sri Lanka. Researching Livelihoods and Services Affected by Conflict).



ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ දිග් ගැසුණු සිවිල් යුද්ධය 2009 මැයි මාසයේ අවසන් වීමෙන් පසුව යුද්ධයෙන් පීඩාවට පත් රටේ උතුරු නැගෙනහිර ප්‍රදේශවල කාන්තාවන්ට එරෙහිව කායික හා ලිංගික ප්‍රචණ්ඩත්වය සැලකිය යුතු මට්ටමකින් ජාතික හා ජාත්‍යන්තර අවධානයට පාත්‍ර වී ඇත. මෙම අධ්‍යයනය කායික ප්‍රචණ්ඩත්වයේ මෙම ස්වරූපවලින් ඔබ්බට යමින් දේශපාලනික හා ආර්ථික සම්බන්ධතා හා ක්‍රියාවලි කරණ කොට ගෙන බිහි වී නොනැසී පවතින ව්‍යුහාත්මක ප්‍රචණ්ඩත්වය ද එම සම්බන්ධතා හා ක්‍රියාවලි ස්ත්‍රී-පුරුෂ සමාජ භාවය, කුල හා පන්ති පීඩනය සමග එක්ව න ආකාරයද පැහැදිලි කිරීමට උත්සාහ කරයි. මෙම අධ්‍යයනයේ ප්‍රධාන තර්කය වන්නේ කාන්තාවන් අත්දකින ප්‍රචණ්ඩත්වය දේශපාලනික හා ආර්ථික ව්‍යුහයන්ට සම්බන්ධිතව ද අවබෝධ කර ගත යුතු බවත් ප්‍රචණ්ඩත්වයේ සලකුණ කාන්තාවන්ගේ ශරීරවල පමණක් නොව ඔවුන්ගේ ශ්‍රමයෙහි ද තිබෙන බවත් ය. යාපනයේ පිහිටි වෙට්ටිකාඩු* නම් ධීවර ගම්මානයේ බීඩි ඔතන්නන් පිළිබඳව කරන ලද සිද්ධි අධ්‍යයනයක් හරහා මෙම පත්‍රිකාව

ස්ත්‍රී-පුරුෂ සමාජ භාවය, කුල හා පන්ති පීඩනය මෙන් ම දේශපාලනික හා ආර්ථික සම්බන්ධතා ද යන දෙයාකාරයෙන්ම දීර්ඝ කාලීන ප්‍රචණ්ඩත්වය තහවුරු වී නොනැසී පවතින සැටි පැහැදිලි කරයි.

<https://www.cepa.lk/wp-content/uploads/2020/09/Political-Economy-of-23-Sinhala.pdf>

This is a translation of the study 'The Political Economy of Violence: Women's Economic Relations in Post-War Sri Lanka. By Prashanthi Jayasekera and Nadhiya Najab carried out under the Secure Livelihoods Research Consortium. The English version is available for download:

https://securelivelihoods.org/wp-content/uploads/WP50_The-Political-Economy-of-Violence_Womens-economic-relations-in-post-war-Sri-Lanka.pdf

வன்முறையின் அரசியல் பொருளாதாரம்: இலங்கையில் யுத்தத்திற்கு பின்னரான பெண்களின் பொருளாதார தொடர்புகள் (Najab, N. and Jayasekera, P. 34pp. Working Paper Series 23).

கடந்த 2009ஆம் ஆண்டு மே மாதம் இலங்கையில் போர் முடிந்த பிறகு போரின் பாதிப்புக்குள்ளான வடக்கு, கிழக்கு பிரதேசங்களில் வாழும் பெண்களுக்கு எதிரான முரண்பாடுகள் தொடர்பாக தேசிய மற்றும் சர்வதேச ரீதியில் கவனம் செலுத்தியிருக்கின்றமையை காணக்கூடியதாக உள்ளது.

இந்த ஆய்வானது உள் ரீதியாக தொடரும் முரண்பாடுகளுக்கு அப்பால் அரசியல் மற்றும் பொருளாதார தொடர்புகளுடன் இணைந்த செயற்பாடுகள் பாலினம், சாதி மற்றும் சமூக தராதரங்களுடன் எவ்வாறு இணைந்து செயற்படுகின்றது என்பதை தெளிவுபடுத்துகின்றது.

இந்த ஆய்வின் பிரதான நோக்கமானது பெண்கள் முகம் கொடுக்கும் முரண்பாடுகள் அரசியல் மற்றும் பொருளாதார அமைப்புகளுடன் இணைத்து புரிந்துகொள்ள வேண்டும் என்பதும் மற்றும் நடக்கும் முரண்பாடுகள் பெண்களின் உடல்களில் மட்டுமின்றி அவர்கள் செய்யும் தொழில்களிலும் இருப்பதே. யாழ்ப்பாணத்திலுள்ள வெட்டிகாடு* என்கிற கரையோர கிராமத்தில் பீடி தயாரிக்கும் தொழிலில் ஈடுபட்டிருப்போர் தொடர்பாக செய்த ஆய்வின் மூலம் பாலினம், சாதி மற்றும் சமூக தராதரம் அத்துடன் அரசியல் மற்றும் பொருளாதார தொடர்புகள் என்கிற இரண்டு பக்கங்களிலும் அதிகபட்ச காலமாக முரண்பாடுகளானது நடந்து அழியாமல் இருப்பதை விளங்கப்படுத்துகின்றது.

<https://www.cepa.lk/wp-content/uploads/2017/10/Political-Economy-of-23-Tamil.pdf>

https://securelivelihoods.org/wp-content/uploads/WP50_The-Political-Economy-of-Violence_Womens-economic-relations-in-post-war-Sri-Lanka.pdf

Gunasekera, V., Philips, M. and Nagraj, V. **Hospitality and Exclusion: A Study About Post-War Tourism in Passikudah** 2016. The study was carried out under the Researching Livelihoods and Services Affected by Conflict (SLRC) Consortium. The Tamil version is published by the Centre for Poverty Analysis. Working Paper Series 22. Colombo: Centre for Poverty Analysis 44p.



பாசிக்குடா பபான்ற யுத்தத்தினால் பாதிக்கப்பட்ட பிரபதசங்களில் சுற்றுலாத்துறை அபிவிருத்தியின் பபாருளாதார, சமூக மற்றும் அரசியல் இயக்காற்றல்களும், விறனத்திறன்களும் மற்றும் யுத்தத்திற்கு பின்னரான சுற்றுலாத்துறை அபிவிருத்தியின் அரசியல் மற்றும் பபாருளாதாரம் பதாடர்பில் இந் நூலானது அறியத்தருகிறது.

2016 ம் ஆண்டு பமற்பகாள்ள்ப்பட்ட ஆராய்ச்சியின் அடிப்படையில் இந் நூல் பெளியிடப்பட்டது. இலங்கை ெறுறம் ஆராய்ச்சி நிறலயத்திற்காக ெகீஷா குணபசகர, மீரா பிலிப்ஸ் மற்றும் விஜய் நாகராஜ் ஆகியபயார் இக் ஆராய்ச்சியில் பங்பகற்பாளர்களாக பங்காற்றி இருந்தனர். பபாருக்கு பின்னரான இலங்கை சுற்றுலாத்துறை அபிவிருத்தியும், அரசியல் பதாடர்பும் மற்றும் புதிய பதாழில் திறன்கறள பற்றியும் இந் நூல் பதளிவுபடுத்துகிறது.

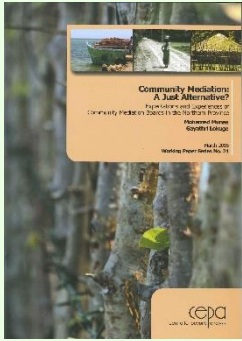
பல்வாந் ஸூட வாவரணயக பவநித ஸ்ரீ லங்காவே ஸ்வாரக கர்லாந்நய பிலிலெவ பாகிலுடா ப்ரடேஸயே ஸிலு கரந லெட பர்யேஷணயக ப்ரநிபலயக லெஶ மெம காவிய லெலுநா லந லுகிய. வஶர நிஶக ப்ரண ப்ரவநி ஸ்ரடீடயே ஶாஶ் லலாபும லெலு பாகிலுடா ப்ரடேஸய ஶா ஶ் ஶாஶ்ரந ப்ரடேஸயல ஸ்ரடீடயேந் பஶ் ஶிலுவந ஶ்வாரக கடுஶ்ர ஶஶ ஶ்வாரக கர்லாந்நயே காலிந ப்ரவணகா ஶாஶி மெந்ம ஶ்வாரக கர்லாந்நய ஶ்ரஶ்ரே லெலி நுகுநெ விலிமந் ஶா ஶ்ரவிலிமந் ஶ்ரணயே லகியா ஶ்ரவணவந் பிலிலெவந் மெம பர்யேஷணயே ஶ்ரவணய ஶ்ரமலு கர நிலெ. விஷேஷயேந்ம பாகிலுடா ப்ரடேஸய ஶ்ரஶ்ரவ ஶ்வாரக கர்லாந்நயடு பவந்நா விஶவநாவயந் ஶா வர்லலாநய வந விடு ஶ் ஶ்ரஶ்ரவ ஶிலுவி ஶ்ரநி காலிந வெநஶ்ஶம பிலிலெவ ஶ்ரவணயக கிர்லமந் மெம ஶ்ரந்மய ஶ்ரஶ்ரே ஶிலு கெரஶி. ஶ்ரஶ்ரவா விஷ்லேஷண கெந்ஶ்ரயே ப்ரகாணயக வந மெம காவியே பர்யேஷண ஶ்ரவணவய லலா ஶ்ர நிலெந்நெ வ்ரீஷா ஶ்ரணஶ்ஶகர, மீரா பிலிப் ஶஶ விஶ்ரீ நாகராஜ் ஶந பர்யேஷணயந் விஶ்ரீ.

Following the end of Sri Lanka's 30-year civil war, the Eastern seaboard, which had been a primary theatre of war, became the centre for high-investment hospitality and tourism developments that could showcase Sri Lanka's transition from war-torn country to 'miracle of Asia'. This study examines the economic, social and political dynamics and effects of tourism development in in the Special Tourism Zone of Passikudah. It focuses on the effects on the traditional local fisher industry, wage labour, skills gap and employment opportunities in tourism, especially for women; self-employment and debt. While finding exclusion of the local population and subjectivities that reproduce ethnic animosity and patriarchal norms, the authors offer several pointers for a pathway from narratives of discrimination and exclusion to inclusion and distributive justice.

This study was carried for the SLRC

<https://securelivelihoods.org/publication/hospitality-and-exclusion-a-study-about-post-war-tourism-in-passikudah/>

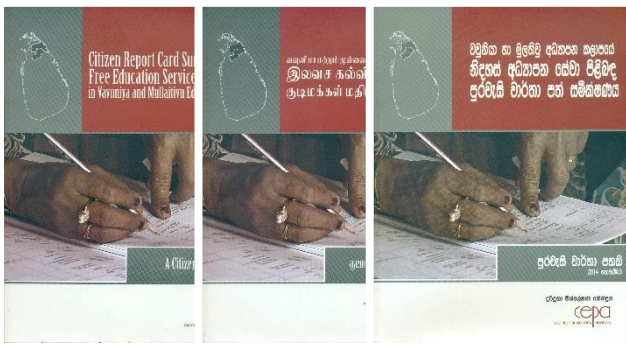
<https://www.cepa.lk/wp-content/uploads/2020/09/2016-1047-S-Gunasekara-et-al.-Sri-Lanka.-Hospitality-SLRC-Report-13.pdf>



Munas, M. and Lokuge, G. **Community Mediation: A Just Alternative? Expectations and Experiences of Community Mediation Boards in the Northern Province** 2016. Working Paper Series 21. Colombo: Centre for Poverty Analysis. 50p.

While Community Mediation Boards have a long history in Sri Lanka, dating back to 1990, the establishment of these boards in the Northern Province was relatively recent, with the first Community Mediation Board being set up in Jaffna in 2006. At present there are 329 Community Mediation Boards in operation in the country, covering all the divisional secretariats. The overall aim of the study is to understand how those who access Community Mediation Boards perceive and experience Community Mediation Boards in the Northern Province. The study specifically looked at disputants' expectations of Community Mediation Boards, factors that explain disputants' satisfaction or dissatisfaction of the mediation processes and outcomes and who accessed Community Mediation Boards in the Northern Province.

<https://www.cepa.lk/wp-content/uploads/2020/08/Community-Mediation-21.pdf>



INADEEN, B., MAHLRAJAH, M. AND ROMESHUN, K. 2014. **Citizen Report Card Survey on Free Education Services in Vavuniya and Mullaitivu Educational Zones: A Citizen Report Card November 2014**. Colombo: Centre for Poverty Analysis. 51pp. Available in English & Tamil.

Education is a key driver in coming out of poverty in Sri Lanka. The North and East Provinces have been affected by the three decade long armed conflict that destroyed much of the infrastructure, including educational facilities. The Government of Sri Lanka is making investment in educational and other facilities in the North and East, but services that go with the educational facilities are key to achieving results in the sector. The Centre for Poverty Analysis (CEPA) gathered information on the quality of educational services using the Citizen Report Card (CRC) to provide a user's perspective to assist concerned authorities improve educational services in the Mullaitivu Educational Zone of the Mullaitivu District and the Vavuniya North and South Educational Zones in the Vavuniya District. Educational Services in the two Districts were assessed based on a number of indicators. The services included educational infrastructure, facilities in school, student welfare support provided by the government, teaching quality, interaction of school staff with students and parents, opportunities for student development in the school, issues at school for students and their resolution and costs hidden and other. Collection of money for numerous purposes other than the facilitation/annual fees is reportedly common. An associated issue is that in most instances no receipts are provided for these payments. Coercion is also used to ensure moneys are paid. It includes children being sent home or out of class, corporal punishment and children not being allowed to sit examinations. Again, report suggests that urgent measures need to be taken to eliminate these practices as they are contrary to the spirit of free education. Thus, while the government is investing in infrastructure, Educational Authorities need to take note of the systemic issues reported above to improve and enhance the educational attainment of students in the respective educational zones

<https://www.cepa.lk/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/CRC-Survey-on-Free-Education-Vavuniy-Mullaitivu-Eng.-min.pdf>

<https://www.cepa.lk/wp-content/uploads/2014/12/CRC-Survey-on-Free-Education-Tamil-min.pdf>

<https://www.cepa.lk/wp-content/uploads/2014/12/CRC-Education-Mullaitivu-and-Vavuniya-Sinhala-Final.pdf>



KARIYAWASAM, S. 2013 & 2014. **Comparative Perspectives: Gendered Dimensions of Wellbeing.** Working Paper Series 20. Colombo: Centre for Poverty Analysis. 25pp Available in Sinhala, Tamil & English.

This publication is based on a multi-dimensional poverty analysis carried out by the Center for Poverty Analysis. The idea of

mental wellbeing is an important concept in this field. There are several studies that indicate that income and happiness are not linked above very low levels of income, and therefore there has been an increasing interest among both researchers and policymakers in the non-material dimensions of wellbeing. A module developed by the Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative using subjective indicators as well as psychological or mental health indicators was piloted in the Badulla District of Sri Lanka. This module explores how men and women experience non-material wellbeing in different ways. It provides a rich data set that measures and understands the various dimensions of mental wellbeing in a Sri Lankan context.

<https://www.cepa.lk/wp-content/uploads/2020/08/Comparative-Perspectives-English-20.pdf>

<https://www.cepa.lk/wp-content/uploads/2020/08/Comparative-Perspectives-Tamil-20.pdf>

<https://www.cepa.lk/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/Comparative-Perspectives-Sinhala-20.pdf>

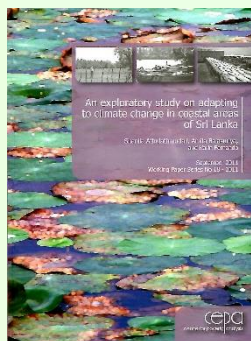
ROMESHUN, K. AND MAYADUNNE, G. 2013. **Appropriateness of the Sri Lanka poverty line for measuring urban poverty: the case of Colombo.** Working Paper Series-No.19. Colombo: Centre for Poverty Analysis. 66pp. Available in Sinhala and Tamil languages. English version can be downloaded from <http://pubs.iied.org/10606IIED.html>.



In developing countries, poverty is generally measured in terms of expenditure on food and the expenditure on non-food needs is based on what households whose expenditures should be sufficient to meet their food needs spend on non-food. Since non-food expenditure in urban areas is likely to be higher this method is likely to under report poverty in the urban areas. Thus, this study explores measuring poverty in urban areas using multiple dimensions.

<https://www.cepa.lk/wp-content/uploads/2020/08/IIED-Nagarikka-Dharidrathavaya-19.pdf>

<https://www.cepa.lk/wp-content/uploads/2020/08/IIED-Tamil-19.pdf>



ATHULATHMUDALI, S., BALASURIYA, A. and FERNANDO, K. 2011. **An Exploratory Study on Adapting to Climate Change in Coastal Areas of Sri Lanka.** Colombo: Centre for Poverty Analysis. 62pp. Working Paper Series-No.18.

This study examines how various actors, in policy and implementation at national, sectoral, civil society, NGO and community levels attempt to address climate change. The study uses an actor-based approach to analyse elements that aid and impede adaptation at each level and highlights issues that can assist better climate change adaptation. The study focuses on agriculture, fisheries and tourism livelihoods of poor communities that are most vulnerable to climate change in coastal areas of Sri Lanka.

<https://www.cepa.lk/wp-content/uploads/2011/10/An-Exploratory-Study-on-Adapting-18.pdf>

THALAYASINGAM, P., MUNAS, M., & LOKUGE, G. 2009. **Making Peace-Keeping Peace. A Study on Community Conflict Management in Puttalam.** Colombo: Centre for Poverty Analysis. 60pp. Available in Sinhala, Tamil & English. Working Paper Series: 17.



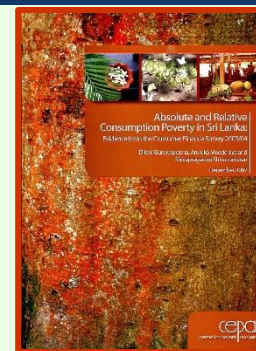
The study examines the development and resolution of six conflict incidents in ethnically mixed Divisional Secretariat divisions in Puttalam, selected for their diversity, their stages of resolution, and the parties involved. The study examines the dual impact of the sudden influx of IDPs – the dominant view in the host community that this influx created the foundation for conflict by increasing the competition for resources in the area, and the contribution made by the IDPs towards the local economy. There is further examination of other issues which added to the complexity of the conflicts and often made their resolution more tenuous and difficult. These included factors such as identity, land, and political power. There is also detailed discussion of the local socio-economic situation. The study analyses various local mechanisms for dispute resolution including administrative structures, legal institutions, development institutions, religious leaders and organisations and Peace Committees examining their impact and effectiveness in dealing with local conflicts.

<https://www.cepa.lk/wp-content/uploads/2020/08/Making-Peace-Keeping-Peace-17-Engl..pdf>

<https://www.cepa.lk/wp-content/uploads/2020/09/Making-Peace-Keeping-Peace-Samaya-Godanagima-17.pdf>

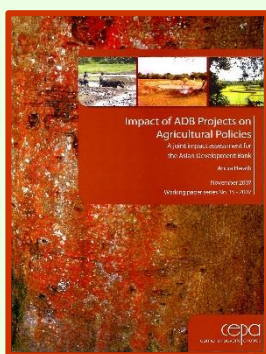
<https://www.cepa.lk/wp-content/uploads/2009/09/Making-Peace-Keeping-Peace-Tamil-17.pdf>

GUNewardena, D., Meedeniya, A. & Shivakumaran, S. 2007. **Absolute and Relative Consumption Poverty in Sri Lanka: Evidence from the Consumer Finance Survey 2003/04.** Working Paper Series: 16. Colombo: Centre for Poverty Analysis. 72pp.



This study is a profile of poverty based on the information collected in the Consumer Finance Survey (CFS) of 2003/04. The study is unique in that its estimates of poverty include a wider geographical coverage than many previous studies (including the Northern and Eastern provinces of Sri Lanka), and in that it uses a range of poverty lines rather than a single poverty line. It also provides information on the association between poverty and some characteristics for which evidence was not previously available. This study uses several poverty lines that provide a wide-ranging picture of poverty, from the situation of the very poor that face absolute deprivation to the vulnerable non-poor who are in relative poverty.

<https://www.cepa.lk/wp-content/uploads/2020/08/Absolute-And-Relative-16.pdf>



HERATH, A. 2007. **Impact of ADB Projects on Agricultural Policies: A joint impact assessment for the Asian Development Bank.** Colombo: Centre for Poverty Analysis. 105pp. Working Paper Series: 15.

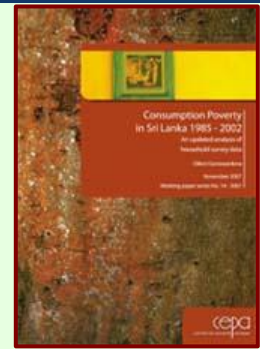
The 'Impact of ADB Projects on Agricultural Policies' assesses the performance of the Asian Development Bank assistance in policy reform in the Sri Lankan domestic agricultural sector and agriculture-related areas in the natural resource sector. The study assessed policies during the period 1996 to 2006 focusing on the major policy thrusts of the Government in the domestic agriculture sector, proceeding to understand the ADB involvement

with these policies. The study then goes on to examine the impact of policy on the performance of the agricultural sector, the impact on poverty and the sector's constraints in sustaining ADB-supported policies.

The review highlights that the direction of donors' policy needs to take account of the economic, social and political realities of the country and of the capabilities of programme implementers and beneficiaries. Continuous sound and inclusive socio-economic evaluations are necessary to support the policy-formulation process. Unless donors apply a holistic view of the sector and understand its dynamics in their policy-formulation, their involvement will risk being unsustainable or even being rejected.

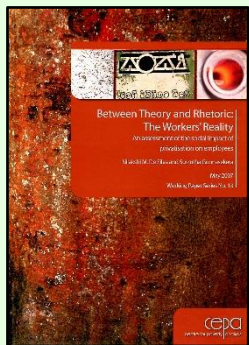
https://www.cepa.lk/wp-content/uploads/2020/08/Impact-of-ADB-Projects-15_compressed.pdf

GUNWARDENA, D. 2007. **Consumption Poverty in Sri Lanka 1985-2002: An Updated Analysis of Household Survey Data.** Colombo: Centre for Poverty Analysis. 91pp. Working Paper Series: 14.



This study on disaggregated poverty measures attempts to complement existing poverty data and analysis to supplement existing poverty statistics with a comprehensive poverty profile that examines bi-variate relationships between poverty and its covariates for Sri Lanka for the 17-year period (1985 to 2002) using from the 2002, 1995/96, 1990/91 Household Income and Expenditure Surveys (HIES) and the 1985/86 Labour Force and Socio-economic Survey (LFSES). It provides an analysis of the relative contributions of growth and redistribution in reducing poverty in Sri Lanka over time, nationally, and at the sectoral, provincial and district level. The study also examines several possibilities for a relative poverty line for Sri Lanka, based on the relative position of the value of the (absolute) official poverty line in 2002.

<https://www.cepa.lk/wp-content/uploads/2020/08/Consumption-Poverty-in-SL.pdf>



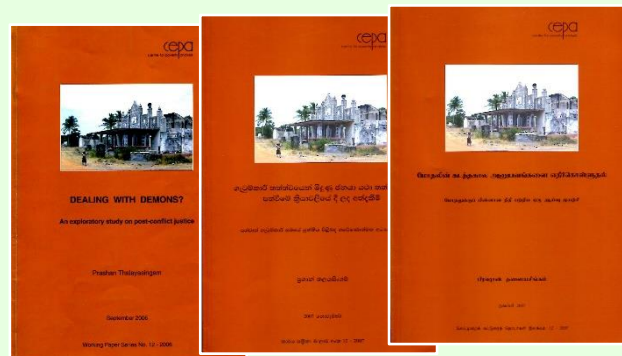
DE SILVA, N., AND GOONASEKERA, S. P. 2007. **Between Theory and Rhetoric: The Workers' Reality. An Assessment of the Social Impact of Privatisation on Employees.** Colombo: Centre for Poverty Analysis. 45pp. Working Paper Series: 13.

This study attempts to cast fresh light on the debate by analysing the firsthand experiences of workers in three companies privatised during the 1990s to establish the extent to which privatisation affected working conditions, workers' standard of living and attitudes and perceptions. Interviews with present workers revealed that the shift towards practices which rewarded productivity rather than political allegiances was generally seen as positive, and for most, working and living conditions had not been negatively affected. The firsthand experiences of workers who lived through the privatisation process add important insights to the policy discussion about public enterprise reform and inform ways in which the process can be improved to promote the well-being of workers.

<https://www.cepa.lk/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/2007-Between-Theory-Rhetorics-13.pdf>

THALAYASINGAM, P. 2006. **Dealing with Demons? An Exploratory Study on Post-Conflict Justice.** Colombo: Centre for Poverty Analysis. 22pp. (Available in Sinhala, Tamil & English). Working Paper Series 12.

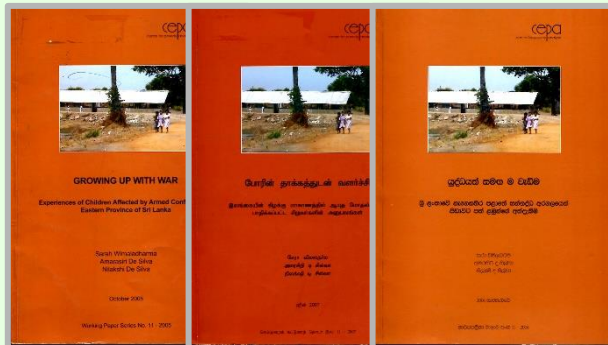
This study seeks to understand post-conflict justice from the perspective of three communities in Mannar, Sri Lanka. It examines if socio-economic status determines the timing of their search and the type of justice, they are seeking. It also examines key terms such as 'peace', 'reconciliation', 'justice' and 'human security' from the perspective of conflict affected communities and their validity and role in post-conflict



situations. The paper is an attempt to broaden the dialogue about Sri Lanka's conflict and to include perspectives from conflict affected communities. The ideas they present on recovery from conflict, their considerations, needs and challenges are all different from those at the macro level. The paper suggests taking this discussion forward and recommends strengthening the institutions communities use to solve their own problems rather than attempting to replace them with other institutions.

<https://www.cepa.lk/wp-content/uploads/2020/08/Dealing-with-Demons-12-Engl..pdf>

<https://www.cepa.lk/wp-content/uploads/2020/08/Dealing-with-Demons-Getumkaari-Thatthvayen-12-2.pdf>



WIMALADHARMA, S., DE SILVA A., DE SILVA, N. 2005. **Growing Up With War: Children Affected by Armed Conflict in Eastern Sri Lanka.** Colombo: Centre for Poverty Analysis. 32pp. (Available in Sinhala, Tamil & English). Working Paper Series 11.

This exploratory study is focused on three districts in the Eastern province and confirms that children are affected both directly and indirectly by armed

conflict. Given the long timeline of the conflict in Sri Lanka, many older children and adults have been exposed to extreme periods of violence and insecurity and continue to live with a constant sense of fear. Most children were affected by the conflict through poverty – almost every household covered by this study has become poorer as a result of the conflict. They have lost land, property and livelihoods and in some instances, children have been forced by their circumstances to become income earners. Conflict-induced poverty in the region, which has an inadequate and dilapidated infrastructure, has also affected the development and well-being of children.

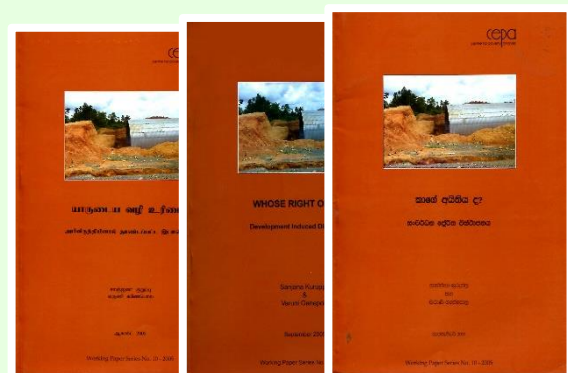
<https://www.cepa.lk/wp-content/uploads/2020/08/Growing-Up-With-War-combined.pdf>

<https://www.cepa.lk/wp-content/uploads/2005/09/Growing-up-with-war-Tamil.pdf>

<https://www.cepa.lk/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/Yuddayath-Samaga-Vadeema-Growing-up-WPS-11-Sinh.pdf>

GANEPOLA, V. and KURUPPU, S. 2005. **‘Whose Right of Way?’ Development Induced Displacement.** Colombo: Centre for Poverty Analysis. 39pp. (Available in Sinhala, Tamil & English). Working Paper Series 10.

This study looks at the phenomenon of Development Induced Displacement (DID) within the framework of the Colombo – Katunayake Expressway (CKE) and the Southern Transport Development Project (STDP).



The paper analyses the wider and direct impacts of displacement from the point of view of the people affected by the expressways in terms of the land acquisition and displacement, public awareness, response, reaction and participation of affected persons, impacts at both community and household level.

<https://www.cepa.lk/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/Whose-Right-of-Way-10-English.pdf>

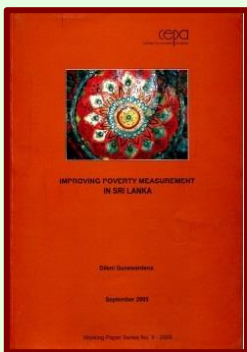
<https://www.cepa.lk/wp-content/uploads/2020/08/Kaage-Aithiyada-Whose-Right-of-Way-10-Sinhala.pdf>

<https://www.cepa.lk/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/2005-Yaarudaya-Vazhil-WPS-10-Tamil.pdf>

GUNWARDENA, D. 2005. **Poverty Measurement: Improving Poverty Measurement in Sri Lanka**. Colombo: Centre for Poverty Analysis. 60pp. Working Paper Series 9.

The past few years have seen great progress in the area of poverty measurement, both in terms of the development and consolidation of best practice, and in conceptual and methodological advances. This study examines poverty measurement in Sri Lanka against the backdrop of these developments, reviewing poverty measurement studies over the period 1969- 2002. It evaluates existing sources of data for poverty measurement, and makes recommendations that identify priority actions for improvement, key players in the process and what steps need to be taken.

<https://www.cepa.lk/wp-content/uploads/2020/08/Poverty-Measurement-in-SL.-Improving-Poverty-9.pdf>



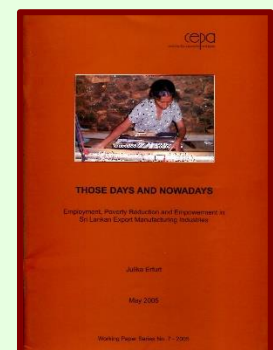
JABBAR, S. 2005. **Does Caste Matter? A Study of Caste and Poverty in Sinhalese Society**. Colombo: Centre for Poverty Analysis. (Reprinted 2005). 60pp. Working Paper Series 8.

This study attempts to understand if there is a caste dimension to poverty in Sinhalese society. The importance of caste appears to be reducing and a large percentage of people are no longer occupied in caste-based employment. However, the popular view that caste no longer matters in Sinhalese society may not be accurate amongst the lower caste poor. The findings of this study indicate that if one is poor, lower caste status is an added obstacle to overcoming poverty.

<https://www.cepa.lk/wp-content/uploads/2005/10/Those-Days-and-Nowadays-07.pdf>

ERFURT, J. 2003. **Those Days and Nowadays: Employment, Poverty Reduction and Empowerment in Sri Lankan Export Manufacturing Factories**. Colombo: Centre for Poverty Analysis. (Reprinted 2005). 60pp. Working Paper Series 7.

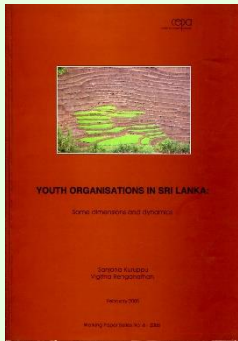
This study was carried out in the Biyagama Trade Zone (FTZ), and non-FTZ factories in the rural and peri-urban settings of Hambantota and Bandaragama to examine the relationship between employment and poverty amongst the predominantly female workforce in FTZ and non- FTZ factories.



The research shows that the workers' perceptions of poverty are different from official poverty lines and shaped by a variety of factors. The study also demonstrates that families' household

income increased significantly after the workers were employed in the factories and that there is a positive correlation between women's empowerment and distance from their family.

<https://www.cepa.lk/wp-content/uploads/2005/10/Those-Days-and-Nowadays-07.pdf>



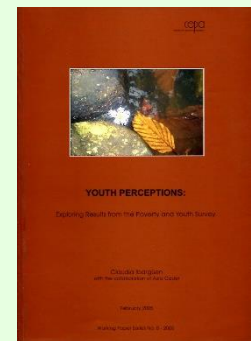
KURUPPU, S. and RENGANATHAN V. 2005. **Youth Organisations in Sri Lanka: Some Dimensions and Dynamics**. Colombo: Centre for Poverty Analysis, Working Paper Series 6.

This qualitative study focuses on understanding how young people assume responsibilities within their communities. The research looked at the operational dynamics of Youth Organisations, in particular their driving forces and motivations, current and evolving objectives and activities, trends, leadership and membership, links with external bodies, future vision and the government structures which support these organisations.

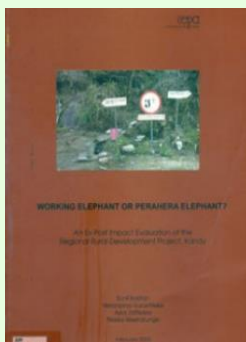
<https://www.cepa.lk/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/Youth-Organisations-06.pdf>

IBARGÜEN, C. 2005. **Youth Perceptions: Exploring Results from the Poverty and Youth Survey**. Colombo: Centre for Poverty Analysis. 90pp. Working Paper Series 5

This report presents the main findings of a youth survey conducted by CEPA in Sri Lanka. The study focused on revealing the opinions and viewpoints of young people on poverty and poverty related issues. The results are analysed in comparison with results from previous studies and surveys and in terms of the differences between responses from men and women, youth in rural and urban settings, and youth in the conflict and non-conflict areas. The report highlights policy areas which appear to require closer attention or a change of strategy.



<https://www.cepa.lk/wp-content/uploads/2005/10/Youth-Perceptions-05.pdf>

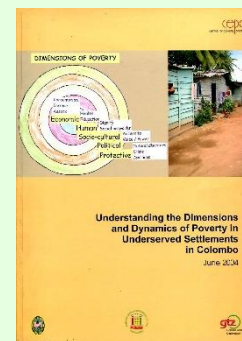


BASTIAN, S., GUNETILLEKE, N., JAFFERJEE, A., and WEERATUNGE, N. 2005. **Working Elephant or Perahera Elephant? An Ex-Post Impact Evaluation of the Regional Rural Development Project, Kandy**. Colombo: Centre for Poverty Analysis. 121pp. Working Paper Series 4.

This report outlines the findings of an evaluation of the BMZ supported Regional Rural Development Programme (RRDP) located in the Kandy district of Sri Lanka and implemented from 1987 to 2000 by GTZ (German Technical Cooperation). Given the ex-post nature of the evaluation, the impact was assessed in terms of what remains on the ground, what can be learned from the project for future project planning and policy recommendations.

<https://www.cepa.lk/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/2004-Working-Elephant-or-Perahera-Elephant-WPS-4-1.pdf>

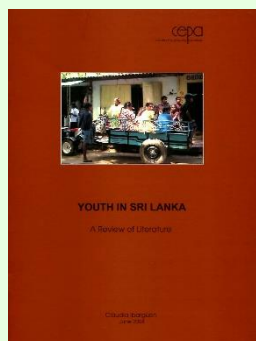
GUNETILLEKE, N., ABDUL CADER, A., and FERNANDO, M. 2004. **Understanding the Dimensions and Dynamics of Poverty in Underserved Settlements in Colombo.** Colombo: Centre for Poverty Analysis & Participatory Improvement of Underserved Settlements in Colombo (PRIMUSS). 64pp. Working Paper Series 3



The issue of poverty in Sri Lanka focuses very heavily on rural and estate populations. It is only during the last two decades that urban poverty has gained a certain degree of prominence.

This study attempts to contribute to the need for better information by increasing the understanding of the dimensions and dynamics of poverty in underserved settlements (USS) in Colombo. The CEPA team worked in very close cooperation with Colombo Municipal Council professionals during all stages of this study.

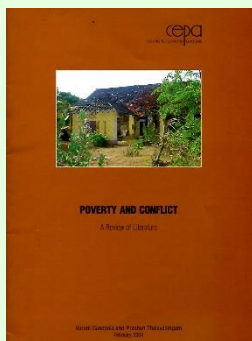
<https://www.cepa.lk/wp-content/uploads/2004/10/Understanding-the-Dimensions-03-min-min.pdf>



IBARGÜEN, C. 2004. **Youth in Sri Lanka: A Review of Literature.** Colombo: Centre for Poverty Analysis. 19pp. Working Paper Series 2.

The purpose of this review was to bring together and analyse the principal academic debates and discussions on the subject of Sri Lankan youth. The review is divided into the following interconnected subtopics; sociological discussion of 'youth' in Sri Lanka, the singularity of Sri Lankan youth, education, employment, poverty and development, politics and participation, violent conflict.

<https://www.cepa.lk/wp-content/uploads/2004/10/Youth-in-Sri-Lanka.-02.pdf>



GANEPOLA, V. and THALAYASINGAM, P. 2004. **Poverty and Conflict: A Review of Literature.** Colombo: Centre for Poverty Analysis. 32pp. Working Paper Series 1.

This review attempts to create an understanding of the conceptual linkages between poverty and conflict through a detailed examination of a selection of published material. The review is divided into two sections: the first examines themes underlying the relationship between poverty and conflict, including the conflict sensitivity of external interventions, the debate between relief and long-term development, and conflict Sensitivity assessment tools. The second section examines the human cost of conflict.

<https://www.cepa.lk/wp-content/uploads/2020/08/Poverty-Conflict-01.pdf>

2.4 Think Piece – Post War Perspectives



Danura Miriyagalla (2018). **Sri Lanka's Large-Scale Private Sector with Old and New 'Elephants in the Room'**. Post-War Perspective Series. 21pp.

Successive governments in Sri Lanka were known for their omnipresence within the economic and business landscape. The relationship between governments and certain sections of the large private sector appeared as being necessary associations of existence with an expectation that the private sector would become the country's engine of growth. However, since the dawn of liberalisation, contrary to expectations, the private sector may have neither had an opportunity nor ability to 'lead' in the overall development of the economy.

This report fills an important gap in knowledge on key factors that affected investment and business growth among the large private sector in Colombo during the period of 2015-16. It also highlights the challenges faced by Sri Lanka's large private sector in the war economy as well as during the transition to a peace economy and makes key recommendations to support more investment. The Centre for Poverty Analysis (CEPA) is an independent Sri Lankan think-tank promoting a better understanding of poverty-related development issues. CEPA believes that poverty is an injustice that should overcome, and that overcoming poverty involves changing policies and practices nationally and internationally as well as working with people in poverty. CEPA strives to contribute to influencing poverty-related development policy, at national, regional, sectoral, programme and project levels.

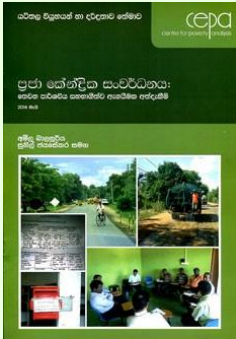
<https://www.cepa.lk/wp-content/uploads/2018/11/Large-Private-Sector-Final.pdf>

Danura Miriyagalla (2018). **Competing and Collaborating at the Periphery: Small and Medium Enterprises in Post-Conflict Sri Lanka**. Post-War Perspectives. 21pp.

The lack of presence of large businesses in the peripheral regions of Sri Lanka, unlike in the core Western Province, underscores the importance of Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) for regional economic growth and development. Despite their importance, knowledge about SMEs in peripheral regions such as in the fragile post-conflict contexts of the North and East of Sri Lanka remains relatively low. This paper fills an important gap in knowledge on key challenges faced by SMEs in the North and East of the country. It highlights the reasons why sustainability, growth and long-term viability of large sections of SME businesses in the peripheral areas appear to be in doubt. Moreover, it justifies the need to provide targeted and sector-based support through respective value chains, the policy environment and social integration.

<https://www.cepa.lk/wp-content/uploads/2020/08/Miriyagalla-Competing-and-Collaborating.pdf>

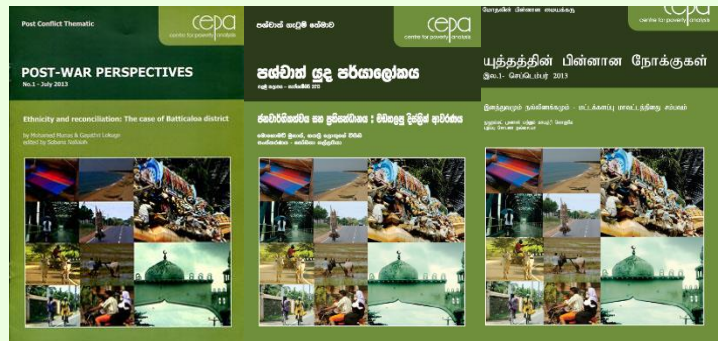




BALASURIYA, A. and JAYASEKARA, S. 2014. **ප්‍රජා කේන්ද්‍රික සංවර්ධනය (Prajā Kendrika Sanvardhanaya)**. (May 2014). Colombo: Centre for Poverty Analysis. 5pp.

<https://www.cepa.lk/wp-content/uploads/2020/09/Prajā-Kendrika-Sinhala.pdf>

MUNAS, M. and LOKUGE, G. 2013. **Ethnicity and Reconciliation: The Case of Batticaloa District**. (No. 1). Available in Sinhala, Tamil & English. Colombo: Centre for Poverty Analysis. 6pp.



Sri Lanka's civil war is largely seen as a conflict between the Liberation Tamil Tigers of Eelam (the LTTE) and the Sri Lankan government. In the discussions on reconciliation, the fragile relationship between Tamil and Muslim communities is not always considered. This brief explores the prospects of forging relationships between Tamils and Muslims, especially in the East.

<https://www.cepa.lk/wp-content/uploads/2020/08/Post-War-Perspectives-English.pdf>

2.5 Briefs

The Briefing Paper Series contains three categories: **Policy Briefs**, **Poverty Briefs** and **Thematic Briefs**.

Policy Briefs have a clear policy orientation and aim at policy makers in government, non-government, research and donor organizations that work on poverty and development issues.



Sri Lankan Diaspora for Post-War Development, Reconciliation and Sustainable Peace. CEPA Policy Brief (2018) English and Tamil. 16pp.

Post-war Sri Lanka is faced with a triple challenge of economic development, reconciliation and sustainable peace. In 2015, when the current government took office, it invited the Sri Lankan Diaspora to become a partner in realising its post-war development and peace agenda.

However, there is a lack of detailed and systematic understanding of Diaspora’s expectations and motivations for engagement with Sri Lanka in the post-war period. On the other hand, the initial enthusiasm expressed by the Government of Sri Lanka has also yet to be translated into a coherent and a meaningful strategy.

யுத்தத்திற்குப் பின்னரான அபிவிருத்தி, நல்லிணக்கம் மற்றும் நிலையான சமாதானத்திற்கான புலம்பெயர் இலங்கைச் சமூகம் (2019) 16pp

<https://www.cepa.lk/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/2018-Sri-Lankan-Diaspora-for-Post-War-Development.pdf>



Women's Economic Relations in Post-War Sri Lanka. The Case of Beedi Rollers in Vettikadu. CEPA Policy Brief (2018), English, Sinhala and Tamil. 4 pp.

This policy brief is based on the working paper titled “The political economy of violence: Women’s economic relations in post-war Sri Lanka” and focuses particularly on women’s engagement in beedi rolling, in a village in

Jaffna.¹ It attempts to understand the women’s continued engagement in a precarious working environment as well as the alternative income generating opportunities available to them in the transition from a period of war to no-war.

<https://www.cepa.lk/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/2019-Pashchaath-Yuda-Sri-Lankawe-Sin-Chandima.pdf>

<https://www.cepa.lk/wp-content/uploads/2018/10/2019-Womens-Economic-Relations-Beedi-English-min.pdf>

<https://www.cepa.lk/wp-content/uploads/2018/08/2019-Womens-Economic-Relations-Beedi-Tamil.pdf>

Caste Identity and Access to Services. Findings from a Study Conducted in Jaffna. CEPA Policy Brief (2019). 4 pp.

Very little is known about how water, sanitation and education services are delivered to and accessed by people in the North, or about how class and caste dynamics come into play in access to basic services. In the absence of such knowledge, it is difficult to understand how such marginalised groups may build resilient livelihoods.



The Centre for Poverty Analysis (CEPA), through funding from the Secure Livelihoods Research Consortium, conducted a study among two oppressed caste settlements in Jaffna to shed more light on this issue. The methodology included semi-structured interviews with community members, government officials, and service providers, further complemented by informal discussions and observations.

<https://www.cepa.lk/wp-content/uploads/2018/07/2019-Caste-Identity-English.pdf>

<https://www.cepa.lk/wp-content/uploads/2018/06/2019-Kula-Ananyathavaya-Tamil.pdf>

<https://www.cepa.lk/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/2019-Kula-Ananyathavaya-Sinh.Chandima.pdf>

Poverty Briefs include a non-specialist audience and are written in an informal and informative style.



RATHNAYAKE, I.2014.**Urban Poverty in Sri Lanka – 2013**. Briefing Paper Series, 14, 2014. Available in Sinhala & English. Colombo: Centre for Poverty Analysis. 19pp.

Urban Poverty in Sri Lanka was initially written by Azra Abdul Cader and published in 2004 which was revised by Ishara Rathnayake and published in 2014.

Urban Poverty in Sri Lanka - 2013 provides an overview of the urban poverty with a special focus on the Colombo Metropolitan Area where urban poverty is most prevalent. It looks at the reactions to addressing urban poverty; challenges faced and highlight critical institutional and policy issues which affect attempts at addressing the problem. The brief also looks to identify priority areas for immediate intervention. Although the existence of rural and estate sector poverty has been acknowledged and discussed extensively since Independence, poverty in the urban sector has been relatively neglected due to lack of awareness. Correspondingly, the knowledge base as well as policy formulation and interventions were heavily biased towards the rural and estate sectors. However, over the last three decades, urban poverty has gained a certain degree of prominence with the

gradual acknowledgement of its specific nature and the establishment of institutions with an urban focus. Hence the address of urban poverty issues has increasingly come to the forefront of policy and program interventions.

<https://www.cepa.lk/wp-content/uploads/2013/10/Urban-Poverty-in-Sri-Lanka-14-2013-English.pdf>

<https://www.cepa.lk/wp-content/uploads/2014/10/Urban-Poverty-in-Sri-Lanka-2013-Tamil.pdf>

<https://www.cepa.lk/wp-content/uploads/2014/10/Urban-Poverty-in-Sri-Lanka-14-2013-Sinhala-min.pdf>

JABBAR, S., SENANAYAKE, D. 2013. Revised by RATHNAYAKE, I.

Overview of Poverty in Sri Lanka – 2013. Briefing Paper Series, 13, 2014. Available in Sinhala, Tamil & English. Colombo: Centre for Poverty Analysis. 14pp.

In the Overview of Poverty 2013, CEPA looks at the different approaches used to define, measure and monitor poverty – both monetary and non-monetary. The brief examines the methods used in Sri Lanka and discusses the methods of measuring poverty in Sri Lanka at national, district, provincial and sectoral levels. The brief also looks at factors such as education, health, living conditions and gender development that have a bearing on the poverty levels of different socio-economic groups.

<https://www.cepa.lk/wp-content/uploads/2020/08/Overview-of-Poverty-brief-2013-Tamil.pdf>

<https://www.cepa.lk/wp-content/uploads/2020/08/Overview-of-Poverty-in-Sri-Lanka-2013-13.pdf>

<https://www.cepa.lk/wp-content/uploads/2014/10/Overview-of-Poverty-brief-2013-Sinhala.pdf>

TAYLOR, S., PERERA, L., AND STOREY, P. 2012. **Poverty and the Challenges of the Elderly.**

(No:12) Sinhala, Tamil & English. Colombo: Centre for Poverty Analysis. 31pp.

දරිද්‍රතාව සහ වියපත්භාවයේ අභියෝග (Poverty and the Challenges of the Elderly)

<https://www.cepa.lk/wp-content/uploads/2020/08/Poverty-and-Challenges-12.pdf>

https://www.cepa.lk/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/Poverty-and-Challenges-Varumayum-Muthiyorgalin-12_compressed.pdf

<https://www.cepa.lk/wp-content/uploads/2020/08/Poverty-and-Challenges-12-1.pdf>

REMNANT, F., ABDUL CADER, A., & COULL, J. 2008. **Child Poverty in Sri Lanka.** (No:11)

Sinhala, Tamil & English. Colombo: Centre for Poverty Analysis. 23pp.

<https://www.cepa.lk/wp-content/uploads/2020/08/Child-Poverty-Illangaiyil-Siruvar-11.pdf>

<https://www.cepa.lk/wp-content/uploads/2020/08/Child-Poverty-11-English.pdf>

<https://www.cepa.lk/wp-content/uploads/2008/10/Child-Poverty-in-Sri-Lanka-PB-11-Sinhala.pdf>

YATAWARA, R. 2004. **Poverty and Trade Issues in Sri Lanka.** (No: 10) Colombo: Centre for Poverty Analysis. 21pp.

<https://www.cepa.lk/wp-content/uploads/2020/08/Poverty-and-Trade-Issues-10.pdf>

JAFFERJEE, A. 2004. **The Role of International Financial Institutions in Sri Lanka.** (No: 9) Colombo: Centre for Poverty Analysis. 12pp.

<https://www.cepa.lk/wp-content/uploads/2004/10/The-Role-of-International-09.pdf>

KOTTEGODA, S. **Gender Dimensions of Poverty in Sri Lanka.** 2004. (No: 8) Colombo: Centre for Poverty Analysis. 12pp.

<https://www.cepa.lk/wp-content/uploads/2020/08/Gender-Dimensions-of-Poverty-08.pdf>

GUNETILLEKE, N. & ABDUL CADER A. 2004. **Urban Poverty in Sri Lanka.** (No: 7) Colombo: Centre for Poverty Analysis. 13pp.

<https://www.cepa.lk/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/Urban-Poverty-in-SL-07.pdf>

KURRUPPU, S. 2004. **Poverty issues in Southern Sri Lanka.** (No: 6) Colombo: Centre for Poverty Analysis. 14pp.

<https://www.cepa.lk/wp-content/uploads/2020/08/Poverty-Issues-in-Southern-Sri-Lanka-PB-6.pdf>

IBARGUEN, C. 2004. **Poverty and Youth issues in Sri Lanka.** (No: 5) Colombo: Centre for Poverty Analysis. 12pp.

<https://www.cepa.lk/wp-content/uploads/2020/08/Poverty-and-Youth-Issues-in-Sri-Lanka-PB-5.pdf>

GANEPOLA, V. & THALAYASINGAM, P. 2004. **Dimensions of Conflict outside the North and East of Sri Lanka.** (No: 4) Colombo: Centre for Poverty Analysis. 12pp.

<https://www.cepa.lk/wp-content/uploads/2020/08/Dimensions-of-Conflict-04.pdf>

JAFFERJEE, A. & SENANAYAKE, D. 2004. **Poverty Reduction Strategy in Sri Lanka.** (No: 3) Colombo: Centre for Poverty Analysis. 13pp.

<https://www.cepa.lk/wp-content/uploads/2020/08/Poverty-Reduction-03-1.pdf>

SANDERATNE, N. 2004. **Livelihoods and Poverty in Sri Lanka.** (No: 2) Colombo: Centre for Poverty Analysis. 12 pp.

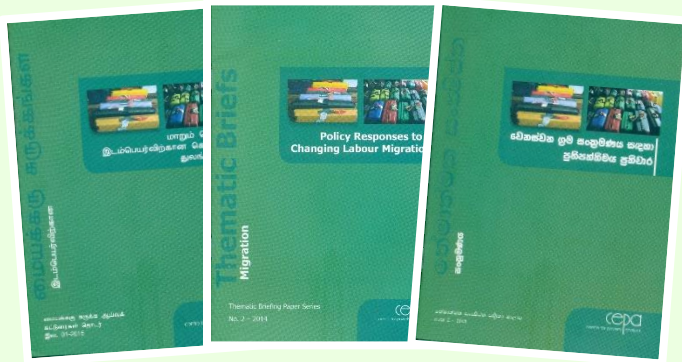
<https://www.cepa.lk/wp-content/uploads/2020/08/Livelihoods-and-Poverty-02-combined.pdf>

JABBAR, S. & SENANAYAKE, D. 2004. **Overview of Poverty in Sri Lanka.** (No: 1) Colombo: Centre for Poverty Analysis. 16pp.

<https://www.cepa.lk/wp-content/uploads/2020/08/Overview-of-Poverty-01.pdf>

Thematic Briefs

Thematic Briefs were produced between 2013-2014 under the Migration and Infrastructure thematic programmes.



MUNAS, M. AND NAJAB, N. 2014. **Policy Responses to a Changing Labour Migration**. Thematic Briefing Paper Series No. 2-2014. Colombo: Centre for Poverty Analysis (CEPA). 14p. Available in English, Sinhala and Tamil.

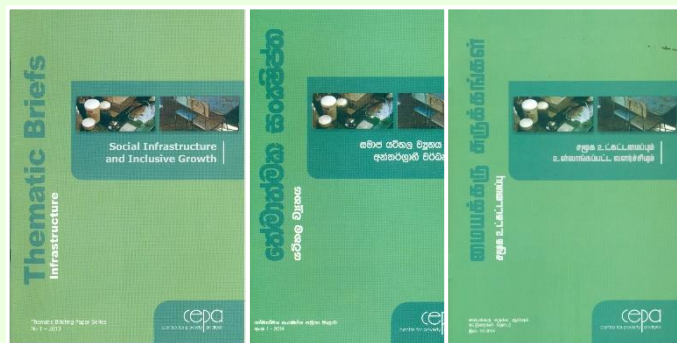
This thematic brief looks at the history of Sri Lankan labour emigration and changing labour migration trends. The brief provides an

overview of the various policies implemented and formulated for the purpose of protecting the nation's labour resources overseas, as well as some of the potential consequences of the proposed labour migration policies. A majority of the people migrating from Sri Lanka for the purpose of labour until 2009 have been females and even today they represent a significant proportion of the labour supply. This brief also looks at the various types of abuse and adverse circumstances female labour migrants face while overseas and at home because of their decision to migrate. The brief also explores the various policies implemented and formulated for the purpose of protecting the national's labour resources when overseas. The book attempts to look at some of the potential consequences of the proposed labour migration policies.

<https://www.cepa.lk/wp-content/uploads/2015/08/Policy-Response-Tamil.pdf>

<https://www.cepa.lk/wp-content/uploads/2020/08/Migration-English.pdf>

<https://www.cepa.lk/wp-content/uploads/2015/10/Policy-Response-Migration-Sinhala.pdf>



FERNANDO, P., KUMARASIRI, M. 2013. **Social Infrastructure and Inclusive Growth** (No. 01). Available in Sinhala, Tamil & English. Colombo: Centre for Poverty Analysis. 16pp.

The Thematic briefs explore development issues falling within these five areas on Post conflict development, Infrastructure, Migration, Vulnerability and Environment that

do not have a direct relationship with poverty. This is the first brief published under the theme of infrastructure. The paper examines the evolution of social policies in Sri Lanka with particular focus being paid to social infrastructure in areas of health and education. It investigates issues pertaining to social infrastructure and inclusive growth, highlighting the fact that despite significant levels of social infrastructure provision and positive social development indicators in Sri Lanka, there are still significant challenges to meet with, in order to continue providing education and health services equitably to all citizens.

<https://www.cepa.lk/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/2013-Fernando-and-Kumarasiri-Social-Infrastructure-Tamil.pdf>

<https://www.cepa.lk/wp-content/uploads/2020/09/2013-Fernando-and-Kumarasiri-Social-Infrastructure-Sinhala.pdf>

2.6 VIDEO DOCUMENTARY

CEPA: In Conversation - Migrant Workers, Policy Responses and Research. By Chandima Arambepola.

Chandima introduces the basic concepts on the Labour Migration thematic programme and shares valuable insights into the thematic and what the research primarily focuses on. The thematic looks at internal and external labour migration dynamics, policy aspects of migration, how policy is practiced and the voice of migrant workers. The video also touches on serious questions concerning the COVID 19 pandemic and the influx of migrant workers returning to Sri Lanka.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MYJ8maOtzho>

CEPA: In Conversation – Featuring Karin Fernando

Sustainable Development is a key thematic that CEPA has been working on in the last few years. Karin Fernando leading the thematic Sustainable Development talks of how the achievements in social and economic wellbeing come with a cost to our planet, which results in higher vulnerability amongst the poorer population.

The video teaches us that sustainable development is about environmental, economic and social dimensions working together and within ecological boundaries. A sustainable framework is a necessity when we talk about poverty alleviation.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9pqmcURZirs>

CEPA: In Conversation – K. Romeshun

K. Romeshun is a Senior Researcher at CEPA who leads the Basic Services and Social Protection thematic programme. He educates viewers on how access and quality of basic services are important to poverty reduction and improving inequality. Work within the thematic also exceeds basic social protection, social protection programs, social services and welfare.

He outlines several variations and issues with access and quality in relation to basic services that the thematic research focuses on.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=47piuo4YUoU>

CEPA: In Conversation – Natasha Palansuriya

Natasha Palansuriya is a Senior Researcher at CEPA attached to the Diaspora and Development thematic programme. She explains the definition of the term diaspora and the perspectives of the diaspora. She outlines how diaspora groups are running development projects in the country, the need to welcome all diaspora to engage and be participants of the development projects and how the state must take responsibility to give clear information to the diaspora interested in investing in the country.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yUc7hwi7c1Y>

CEPA Short Course on Migration - 2019

Beyond Borders: Understanding the Nexus of Migration, Development and Conflict 2019 – This short course, which took place in November 2019, was designed to create an interactive learning space for those interested in understanding the intricacies of migration, including how different types of migration is interconnected with conflict, natural disasters and (under)development.
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=P5Us6wRH4I8>

User Satisfaction and Governance through the Citizen Report Card (CRC)

CEPA partnered with the Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED) to enhance the capacity of, and cooperation among civil society groups and local authorities in several districts of the Northern Province to foster good governance in development processes. Through this initiative, efforts were made to facilitate local service delivery to promote an inclusive and empowered society in Sri Lanka that is actively involved in development and poverty reduction.

As a result, CEPA undertook several surveys using the Electronic Citizen Report Card (eCRC) tool in selected Grama Niladhari Divisions within three districts of Batticaloa, Monaragala and Mullaitivu on the delivery of Secondary Education Services and Public Services by the Pradeshiya Sabhas. The survey aimed to determine the quality of services and areas for improvement. The video provides information on the key stages and processes of CRC methodology and how it can be used to enhance service delivery.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kTKWC9-FhME>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JmSgK-fEnnY>

<https://vimeo.com/youngasiatv>

<https://vimeo.com/129208659>

Educational Inequalities in Sri Lanka: National Data and Local Perspectives on Access, Quality and Learning Outcomes

Sri Lanka has had a history of educational policies driven towards providing universal access to education. However, a recent World Bank study quantified a 4.7-year learning gap for Sri Lankan students, revealing that schooling is not the same as learning in Sri Lanka.

CEPA carried out a study titled “Educational Inequalities in Sri Lanka: National Data and Local Perspectives on Access, Quality and Learning Outcomes”, investigating dimensions, causes and trends of poverty and inequalities between social groups in the education sector in Sri Lanka. The authors of this study, namely Tushani Kalugalagedara, Vengadeshvaran Sarma and Stefanie Licht speak on the educational inequalities, the factors surrounding and contributing to the inequality, what data was used and a general overview of the study.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=f7U--AlwHWs>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qiQZ1cOGUjo>

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4RYqnIfFt_s

Perceptions on Poverty and Inequality in Sri Lanka

This video series sees numerous researchers, policymakers, social activists, and people from different socio-economic settings to understand what they think of poverty and inequality in Sri Lanka, educating viewers with their expertise and knowledge.

CEPA produced a series of videos with numerous researchers, policymakers, social activists, and people from different socio-economic settings to understand what they think of poverty and inequality in Sri Lanka, educating viewers with their expertise and knowledge.

Prof. Dileni Gunewardena on Poverty and Inequality in Sri Lanka

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4QtCIBckzEo>

Featuring Prof. Amala de Silva on Poverty and Inequality in Sri Lanka

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MhLJgTxe_W4

Dr Lalithasiri Gunaruwan on Poverty and Inequality in Sri Lanka

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-Zp4cl_Ufxg

Balasingham Skanthakumar on Poverty and Inequality in Sri Lanka

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uN9FEnp1bfc&t=86s>

Ravindra Deshapriya on Poverty and Inequality in Sri Lanka

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=V-cO5O7oMFQ>

Prof. Srimal Abeyratne on Poverty and Inequality in Sri Lanka

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sLXSTBh9ytc>

Karin Fernando on Poverty and Inequality in Sri Lanka

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XrX7I3eB_88

Reimagining South Asia in 2030-Karin Fernando, Centre for Poverty Analysis (CEPA), Sri Lanka

‘South Asia will be a better place with more attention to the people needing help and to the environment’ – Karin Fernando speaking at the ‘Reimagining South Asia in 2030’. Karin was one of the Panelists at the Nineth South Asia Economic Summit [#SAES9](#) which was organised by CPD in Dhaka on 15-16 October 2016.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4POqrOfUHqM>

Beyond 60. Dimensions of Growing old in Sri Lanka

(Trilingual). Colombo: Centre for Poverty Analysis, 2012.

Duration: 20 minutes.

This documentary explores the reality of the elderly, revealing that they remain active and productive well into their later years, either because they have to or because they want to. It recognizes their continued contribution to society and the need to protect their rights.

The documentary is produced by CEPA with the support from the World Bank, Civil Society Fund.

This documentary explores the reality of the elderly, revealing that they remain active and productive well into their later years, either because they must or because they want to. It recognises their continued contribution to society and the need to protect their rights. It is based on case studies of 20 elderly individuals from the Hambantota and Batticaloa Districts. It highlights an often-forgotten aspect of growing old: productivity. The individuals talk about their different experiences of remaining active and productive in their late years, as well as the challenges they face in this endeavour.

Produced by the Centre for Poverty Analysis, with the support from the World Bank Civil Society Fund.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jOBghZls_xc

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jOBghZls_xc&t=538s
(English)

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jOBghZls_xc&t=538s
(Sinhala)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xPqLm64rYFQ>
(Tamil)

Duration: 20 minutes.

ARUNASALAM, K. 2008. **Escape or Maximise? The Estate Workers' Dilemma**. Colombo: Centre for Poverty Analysis. DVD.

This documentary is a visual presentation of the main findings of CEPA's study, 'Estate Workers' Dilemma: Tensions and Changes in the Tea and Rubber Plantations in Sri Lanka'. It aims to stimulate discussion amongst the various actors seeking solutions for the sector.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tAHfb81ozwI>

2.7 Unpublished documents

CEPA makes available a selection of studies, documentations and other non-confidential research outputs produced through its service provision and dialogue and exchange activities. This includes the documentations of the **"Open Forum on Poverty"**.

Currently available:

- Bjarnesen, J. and Thalayasingam, P. (2006) *Challenges to the Post-Tsunami Reconstruction Process*, Centre for Poverty Analysis, Colombo.
- Gunetilleke, N. et al. (2005) *Moving Out of Poverty in the Tea and Rubber Sectors in Sri Lanka: Understanding Growth and Freedom from the Bottom Up*. Executive Summary. Centre for Poverty Analysis, Colombo.

2.8 Unpublished documents

The Open Forum on Poverty, generally held every quarter, is facilitated by CEPA with the objective of providing a platform for professional debate and discussion on poverty related issues of current interest. Open Forum publications document the proceedings at the Forum and include the presentation by the main speaker, comments by the discussant(s) and the discussion. CEPA Open Forums on Poverty aim to provide a platform for professional debate on poverty related issues in Sri Lanka, and to encourage knowledge sharing and discussion. (The documentation will be made available upon request).

62. **Employment Outcomes of Technical and Vocational Training Graduates in Sri Lanka** (02/2020)

Presentations were made by K. Romeshun, Senior Researcher of CEPA, Amar Gunatilleke, Chief Executive Officer, Marga Institute and Ryotaro Hayashi, Social Sector Economist, Asian Development Bank. The event's Discussant was Dr. W.G. Somaratne, Programme Reforms Specialist, Skills Sector Reforms Programme, Ministry of Skills Development and Vocational Training.

61. **Transformative or Same-Same? The 4th Industrial Revolution and Jobs** (09/19)

Presentations were made by Karin Fernando, Senior Research Professional, CEPA, Helani Galpaya, Chief Executive Officer, LirneAsia and Dinesh Wickremanayake, Managing Director, WNS Global Services. Discussants were Simrin Singh, Country Director, International Labour Organisation and Anton Marcus, Convener and General Secretary, Free Trade Zones & General Services Employees' Union. The Forum was chaired by Gayathri Lokuge, Senior Research Professional, CEPA.

60. **Debt at my Doorstep: Microfinance Practices and Effects on Women in Sri Lanka** (06/19)

Presented by Chandima Arambepola and Kulasabanathan Romeshun, the Forum was chaired by Ms. Samadanie Kiriwandeniya (Chairperson - SDB Bank PLC) and followed by a panel discussion with Ms. Crysanthi Thambiah (Former DGM- Hatton National Bank PLC; former ED-HNB Finance) and Mr. Anura Atapattu (Founder Director-Berendina Microcredit Institute; Director-Berendina Development Services (BDS); Consultant- Microfinance and Enterprise Development Services).

59. **Educational Inequalities in Sri Lanka: National Data and Local Perspectives on Access, Quality and Learning Outcomes** (02/19)

This Open Forum was based on a research carried out by Vengadeshvaran Sarma, Stefanie Licht and Tushani Kalugalgedera. The welcome address was made by K. Romeshun, Team Leader, Basic Services & Social Protection. Introductory remarks were by Dr. Rüdiger Blumör, Programme Coordinator, Education for Social Cohesion (ESC), Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ). Opening remarks were made by Prof. Marie Perera, Senior Professor, Faculty of Education, University of Colombo and Director of the National Education Research and Evaluation Centre - NEREC. Panelists were Dr. Mihiri Warnasuriya, Centre of Development Studies, University of Cambridge and Dr. Achala Gupta, Asian Research Institute, National University of Singapore). The event was Moderated by Prof. Marie Perera.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=f7U--AlwHWs>

58. **Neighbourhood Mapping' as a Means for an Inclusive City: Findings of a Pilot Study in Wekanda, Colombo 02** (06/18)
- Presented by Nirmani Liyanage, Professional, CEPA. Panellists were Dr. Gopakumar Thampi (The Asia Foundation) & Dr. Nishara Fernando (Dept. of Sociology, University of Colombo). Prof. Nihal Perera (Department of Urban Planning, Ball State University, U.S.A.) was the Respondant. The Forum was moderated by Archt. Madura Premathilake.
57. **Even fish have an Identity. A Study on How Ethnic Identities Mediate Livelihoods in a Fishing Community in Post-War Sri Lanka** (01/18)
- Presented by Gayathri Lokuge, Senior Professional, Centre for Poverty Analysis. Discussants were Dr. Asha Abeyasekera & Dr. Vagisha Gunasekara. The Event's Chair was Dr. Malathi De Alwis.
56. **Reflections on Post-War Recovery: What the findings of the Secure Livelihoods Research Consortium tell us about access to basic services, livelihoods and social protection of resettled populations** (02/17)
- Presenters at the 56th Open Forum were Vagisha Gunasekara, Nayana Godamunne, Aftab Lall & Nadhiya Najab and Chaired by K. Romeshun.
55. **Ensuring Safe and Secure Employment for Women** (06/16)
- Presentations were made by Padmini Weerasuriya (Coordinator at the Women's Centre, Ekala) on FTZ/EPZ Workers; Menaha Kandasamy (President of the Ceylon Plantation Workers Red Flag Union) on Plantation and Domestic Workers and Prashanthi Jayasekara (Researcher, CEPA) on Informal Sector Workers. Discussants were Mrs. Swarna Sumanasekara, Chairperson National Committee on Women and Mr. P. Mahadeva, Commissioner of Labour (Women & Children), Department of Labour. The Forum was moderated by Dr. Sepali Kottegoda (Executive Director at the Women and Media Collective).
54. **Implementing the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction: Learning from global and regional experiences** (09/15)
- The 54th Open Forum was based on a Policy Dialogue on Disaster Risk Reduction. Implementing the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction: Learning from Global and Regional Experiences'. Launch of the Global Assessment Report (GAR) 2015 by Subinay Nandi, Resident Representative UNDP and Resident Coordinator United Nations, Sri Lanka. The Panel Presentation were made by Mr. Andrew Maskrey: Coordinator, Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction, UNISDR; W. M. Bandusena, Secretary of the Ministry of Disaster Management. Discussants were Hon. Dr. Harsha de Silva, Member of Parliament and Priyanthi Fernando. Moderated by Mihir Bhatt, Duryog Nivaran Chairperson.
53. **University Education in Sri Lanka. A Critical Reflection.** (07/15)
- Panellists of the Forum were Dr. Harini Amarasuriya (Open University of Sri Lanka), Ms. Nilakshi de Silva (CEPA) and Dr. Harsha Aturupane (World Bank). The event's Moderator was Ms. Priyanthi Fernando (CEPA Associate).
52. **Debt for Development? Understanding the Effects of Credit as a Development Intervention.** (09/14)
- Presentations were made by Dr. Ganga Tilakaratna, Research Fellow and Head of Poverty and Social Welfare Policy research at the Institute of Policy Studies of Sri Lanka; and Dr. Vagisha Gunasekara, Senior Research Professional at CEPA. Panellists were Mrs. Samadanie Kiriwandeniya, Chairperson

of the SANASA Development Bank; Mr. Dulan De Silva, Chairman of the Berendina Group; The Open Forum was moderated by Mr. Vijay Kumar Nagaraj, Senior Research Professional at CEPA.

51. **Space for Citizens' Actions- from an Anti-corruption Campaign to Aam Admi Party to the BJP victory** (06/14)

The 51st Open Forum's Speaker was Dr. Rajesh Tandon, President, Society for Participatory Research in Asia (PRIA), New Delhi and UNESCO Chair in Community Based Research and Social Responsibility in Higher Education. The discussion was moderated by Dr. Udan Fernando, Team Leader, Communications and Policy Programme.

50. **Ensuring Quality of Survey Data** (4/14)

Presented by Prof. S.S. Colombage, Former Director of Statistics, Central Bank of Sri Lanka and Dr. Anila Dias Bandaranaike, Former Assistant Governor, Central Bank of Sri Lanka. The Forum was Chaired by Dr. Indrajit Coomaraswamy, Former Director of Economic Affairs of the Commonwealth Secretariat.

49. **Making Sustainability the Next Metric: The Post 2015 Development Agenda.**

Panel discussion with Razina Bilgrami, Country Director, UNDP. Priyangi Jayatunga, Senior Researcher, MIND Institute. Hon. Minister Patali Champika Ranawaka, Minister of Technology, Research and Atomic Energy (Pre-recorded interview) and Dileepa Witharana, Senior Lecturer, The Open University. The event was chaired by Karin Fernando, Team Leader – Poverty Impact Monitoring Programme, CEPA.

48. **Development, Displacement and Resettlement.** A discussion on the National Involuntary Resettlement Policy and its implications for development projects in Sri Lanka (2/13)

Presentations by Gehan Gunatilleke, Attorney-at-Law, Nayana Godamunne, Senior Professional, CEPA and Mohamed Munas, Professional, CEPA. The Forum was chaired by Cyrene Siriwardhana, Policy and Advocacy Manager, Oxfam Australia.

47. **Beyond 60: Dimensions of Growing Old in Sri Lanka** and the launch of a Poverty Brief: **Poverty and the Challenges of the Elderly** (in Sinhala, Tamil and English) (10/10).

Presented by Dr. Sarath Samarage, Consultant, WHO. The Discussant was Mr. Elmore Perera, Attorney-at-law/former Surveyor General. Chaired by Karin Fernando, Team Leader, Poverty Impact Monitoring Programme, CEPA.

46. **Measurement of Poverty in Sri Lanka.** (5/12).

Presented by Suranjana Vidyaratne, Director General, Department of Census and Statistics. The Discussant, Nisha Arunatilake, Research Fellow and Head of Labour, Employment and Human Resources Development Research, Institute of Policy Studies presented and discussed on 'Applying Multi-dimensional Measures'. Chaired by K Romeshun, Team Leader of the Poverty Assessment and Measurement Programme, CEPA.

45. **Vulnerable Groups and Land Issues in the North** (02/12).

Presented by Gayathri Lokuge, Research Professional, Centre for Poverty Analysis (CEPA). Chaired by Professor Savitri Goonesekere, Board Member of the Centre for Poverty Analysis, Emeritus Professor of Law and Director of the Centre for Women's Research (CENWOR). The Discussant was Dr. Malathi de Alwis, Consultant Anthropologist, Consortium of Humanitarian Agencies (CHA).

44. **Rethinking Poverty.** (11/11). Presented by Professor Jomo Kwame Sundaram, Assistant Secretary-General for Economic Development, UN DESA. Chaired by Dr.

Indrajit Coomaraswamy, CEPA Board Member and former Director of Economic Affairs, Commonwealth Secretariat.

43. **Understanding Poverty: A Case Study of Multidimensional Poverty Among Samurdhi Welfare Recipients in Badulla District** (08/11)

Presented by Nilakshi De Silva, Senior Research Professional and K.I.H. Sanjeevanie, Research Professional, Centre for Poverty Analysis. Chaired by Professor Kalinga Tudor Silva, Senior Professor - Faculty of Arts, University of Peradeniya and Executive Director, International Centre for Ethnic Studies. Discussant - Mr. Hemachandra Ranathunge, Freelance Consultant, Poverty Alleviation and ICT (former Additional Secretary, Samurdhi, Poverty Alleviation and ICT, Ministry of Economic Development).

42. **Coastal Fisheries Management Strategies and Fisher Livelihoods in Sri Lanka** (03/11). Presented by Mr. Simon Diffey and Dr. Oscar Amerasinghe, Senior Lecturer in Agriculture/Fisheries/ Environmental Economics, University of Ruhuna, Matara.

41. **ICT for Rural Livelihoods. Bottlenecks and Opportunities** (07/10)

Presented by Ms. Nilakshi De Silva, Senior Researcher, Poverty Impact Monitoring and Mr. Jagath Seneviratne, Programme Head of Monitoring and Evaluation, Information and Communication Technology Agency (ICTA). Chaired by Ms. Priyanthi Fernando, Executive Director, Centre for Poverty Analysis.

40. **Malnutrition in Sri Lanka: Today's Problem-Tomorrow's Crisis** (05/10)

Presented by Dr. Renuka Jayatissa, Head of Department of Nutrition, Medical Research Institute and Dr. Moazzem Hossain, Chief of Health and Nutrition Section, UNICEF Sri Lanka. Chaired by Prof. Amala De Silva, Senior Lecturer, Department of Economics, University of Colombo. Discussant was Dr. Lloyd Fernando, Programme Director of Distance Learning, Postgraduate Institute of Management of the Sri Jayawardhanapura University.

39. **Community Level Conflict Management. Lessons from the Making Peace- Keeping Peace Study** (09/09). Presented by Prashan Thalayasingam, Team Leader, Poverty & Conflict Programme, Gayathri Lokuge & Mohommed Munas, Professionals of the PAC Team. Chaired by Sunil Bastian, former Chairman.

38. **Urban Poverty in the US and Sri Lanka. How Different It Is?** (07/09)
Presented by Prof. Lakshman Yapa, Professor of Geography at the Pennsylvania State University. Chaired by Neranjana Gunetilleke, Senior Professional of the Poverty Impact Monitoring (PIM) Programme.

37. **Improving Policy and Practice: Lessons Learnt from Resettlement Experiences** (02/09)

Discussion on **resettlement policies and practices with insights** by Mr. B.A Jayananda, Deputy Director, Land Use and Policy Planning Division, Ministry of Land and Land Development and Ms. Farzana Haniffa, Senior Lecturer of Department of Sociology, University of Colombo. Chaired by Priyanthi Fernando, Executive Director, CEPA.

36. **Growth, Distribution and Poverty Alleviation** (11/08)

Reflections on the book presented by Dr. Nimal Sanderatne, Dr. Harsha Athurupane, and Dr. Dileni Gunewardena. Chaired by Priyanthi Fernando, Executive Director, CEPA.

35. **Growing Our Food or Our Fuel? - Food Security in the Context of Land Availability** (10/08). Presented by Dr. Wasanthi Wickremasinghe, Senior Researcher, Hector Kobbekaduwa Agrarian Research and Training Institute and Mr. Parakrama Jayasinghe, President of the Bio Energy Association of Sri Lanka. Chaired by Karin Fernando, Coordinator, Poverty Impact Monitoring (PIM) Programme.
34. **Surprises in Poverty Indicators. New Poverty Statistics/Indicators based on Household Income and Expenditure Survey 2006/2007** (05/08).
Presented by Mrs. D.B.P. Suranjana Vidyaratne, Director General of the Department of Census and Statistics. Commented by Neranjana Gunetilleke, Senior Professional of the Poverty Impact Monitoring (PIM) Programme. Chaired by Mohammed Munas, Professional of the Poverty and Conflict (PAC) Programme.
33. **The Updated Consumer Price Index (CPI): The Need and Implications.** (01/08). Presented by Mr. D.C.A Gunwardhana, Department of Census and Statistics. Discussants Dr. Harsha De Silva, LIRNE Asia and Deshal De Mel, Institute of Policy Studies. Chaired by Nilakshi De Silva, Senior Professional of the Poverty Impact Monitoring (PIM) Programme.
32. **Changing Research Support in South Asia and China. Does the Chinese rural Investment Study Suggest Anything About Research Support Directions?** (10/2007). Presented by Dr. Stephen J. McGurk. Chaired by Mr. Sunil Bastian, Chairman of CEPA.
31. **Between Theory and Rhetoric: The Workers' Reality.** (06/2007). Presented by Nilakshi De Silva and Susrutha Goonesekera. Chaired by Fiona Remnant, Senior Professional of the Poverty Assessment and Knowledge Management (PAM) Programme.
30. **Gender Wage Gaps in Sri Lanka: Glass Ceilings or Sticky Floors?** (03/2007)
Presented by Dr. Dileni Gunewardena, Senior Lecturer, University of Peradeniya
Facilitated by Azra Abdul Cader, Coordinator, Poverty and Knowledge Management Programme.
29. **Returns to Capitals in Micro-Enterprises: Evidence from a Field Experiment** (12/06). Presented by Dr. Suresh De Mel, University of Peradeniya and Prof. Christopher Woodruff, University of California, San Diego. Facilitated by Neranjana Gunetilleke, Coordinator, Poverty and Impact Monitoring Programme.
28. **Dealing with Demons – An Exploratory Study on Post- Conflict Justice** (09/06). Presented by Prashan Thalayasingam, Coordinator Poverty and Conflict Programme, Centre for Poverty Analysis. Commented by Dr. Darini Rajasingham-Senanayake. Facilitated by Kannan Arunasalam, Senior Professional, Centre for Poverty Analysis
27. **Living Conditions in the North and East – How Different? Findings from the Consumer Finances and the Socio-Economic Survey 03/04** (07/06).
Presented by Dr. Anila Dias Bandaranaike, Director, Department of Statistics, Central Bank. Commented by Dr. Rohan Samarajiva. Facilitated by Priyanthi Fernando.
26. **Pro-Proft? Pro-Poor? The role of CSR in Development** (03/06)
Presented by Chandra Jayaratne, Director, Eagle Insurance Company Ltd.
Commented by Dr. Nireka Weeratunge. Facilitated by Azra Jafferjee
25. **Income Distribution after Economic Liberalisation: Sri Lanka, 1980-2002** (08/05). Presented by Ms. Ramani Gunatilaka, Consultant and PhD Candidate at the University of Monash, Australia. Commented by Mr. Deva Rodrigo, Member of the Ceylon Chamber of Commerce (CCC). Chaired by Dr. Patricia Alailima, Consultant Coordinator (CEPA)

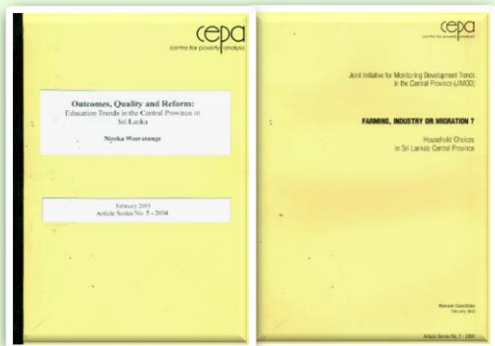
24. **Disconnected Discourses and Emerging Alliances: Poverty Monitoring in Sri Lanka** (06/05). Presented by Mr. Christoph Feyen, Senior Advisor to the Centre for Poverty Analysis (CEPA). Commented by Mr. Lalith Weeratunga, Secretary to the Prime Minister
23. **Sri Lankan Youth Poised for the Future: Insights and Findings from Three Years of the CEPA Poverty and Youth Programme** (03/05)
Presented by Claudia Ibarguen (CEPA), Sanjana Kuruppu (CEPA), Vigitha Renganathan (CEPA).
Facilitated by Markus Mayer, IMCAP Program, University of Colombo
22. **Institutional Development Within a State in Transition: Challenges** (02/05)
Presented by Sunil Bastian, International Centre for Ethnic Studies (ICES). Commented on & facilitated by Shelton Wanasinghe, Institute of Policy Studies (IPS)
21. **Development after development? On the Economics of Social Peace and Reconstruction in Sri Lanka** (12/04)
Presented by Darini Rajasingham-Senanayake, Associate, Centre for Poverty Analysis. Commented on & facilitated by Nira Wickremasinghe, Department of History and International Relations, University of Colombo.
20. **Malnutrition as a Measure of Poverty: Are Sri Lankans Malnourished or is the Indicator Flawed?** (07/04)
Presented by R.M.K. Ratnayake, Ministry of Finance (MoF) & Renuka Jayatissa, Medical Research Institute (MRI). Facilitated by Neranjana Gunetilleke, Centre for Poverty Analysis.
19. **Achieving Millennium Goals in Sri Lanka: Trends, Key Issues, Challenges and a Reflection on Institutional Arrangements** (01/04)
Presented by V. Sivagnanasothy, Ministry of Policy Development and Implementation (MPDI) & Christoph Feyen, German Technical Cooperation (GTZ) Sri Lanka / Centre for Poverty Analysis (CEPA)
18. **Improving Sri Lanka's Poverty Measurement Methodology** (10/03)
Presented by Dileni Gunewardena, University of Peradeniya
Commented on & facilitated by Indra Tudawe, UNICEF
17. **Poverty, Food Security and Conflict: A Review of the Focussed Impact Assessment of IFSP Trincomalee** (07/03)
Presented by Christine Schenk & S. Srimanobhavan, IFSP Trincomalee. Commented on & facilitated by Yuvi Thangarajah, Eastern University.
16. **'Yathra Theatre Workshop'** (01/03)
Presented by Asoka De Zoysa, IntraAct Theatre Group. Commented on & facilitated by Sepali Kottegoda, Women and Media Collective
15. **The 2001 Population Census Count of Sri Lanka and its Deviation from Projected Values: Some Resultant Implications for Poverty Analysis and Targeting of Poverty Programmes** (09/02)
Presented by Indralal de Silva, Dept. of Demography, University of Colombo Commented on by Dileni Gunawardane, Dept. of Economics, University of Peradeniya
Facilitated by Seneka Abeyratne, National Agri-Business Council
14. **"Greed and Grievance" in the Sri Lanka Conflict: Implications for Poverty and Marginalisation** (03/02)

Presented by Steve Hollingworth, CARE International, Sri Lanka. Commented and facilitated by Muttukrishna Sarvananthan, International Centre for Ethnic Studies (ICES)

13. **Monitoring and Measuring Poverty: Balancing International and National Information Needs** (11/01)
Presented by A.G. W. Nanayakkara, Department of Census and Statistics & Hans Gsaenger, German Development Institute. Facilitated by Pat Alailima, National Planning Department.
12. **Micro Entrepreneurs and Entrepreneurial Cultures in Sri Lanka: Implications for Poverty Reduction** (06/01)
Presented by Nireka Weeratunge, Centre for Poverty Analysis. Commented by Shehara de Silva, Board of Investment (BOI). Facilitated by Nihal Fonseka, DFCC Bank, Colombo.
11. **Poverty Alleviation Theories and Approaches: Have we got it right, finally?** (03/01)
Presented by M. Adil Khan, Senior Advisor, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). Facilitated by K. Tudor Silva, Peradeniya University.
10. **The “Change Agents” Programme: Reducing Rural Poverty by Catalysing Economic Change** (11/00)
Presented by Ramani Gunatilaka, Freelance Consultant. Commented by Jehan Perera, National Peace Council, Colombo. Facilitated by Indra Tudawe, Hector Kobbekaduwa Agrarian Research and Training Institute (HARTI), Colombo
9. **Why Poverty Persists** (09/00)
Presented by Nimal Sanderatne, University of Peradeniya
Commented by Asoka Kasturiarachchi, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).
Facilitated by S. Hettige, Faculty of Arts, University of Colombo
8. **Poverty, Local Planning & Youth Empowerment in Southern Sri Lanka** (05/00).
Presented by Markus Mayer, South Asian Institute, Colombo. Commented by Sunil Bastian, International Centre for Ethnic Studies (ICES). Facilitated by Yoga Rasanayagam, University of Colombo
7. **The Use of Stunting and Wasting as Indicators for Food Insecurity and Poverty** (03/00)
Presented by Ines Reinhard, Integrated Food Security Programme (IFSP) and K.B.S. Wijeratne, Sewalanka Foundation. Commented by Seneka Abeyratne, AgEnt
Facilitated by R.M.K. Ratnayake, Ministry of Samurdhi, Youth Affairs and Sports
6. **Recent changes in the BMZ/GTZ Evaluation System and Approaches to Poverty Impact Monitoring** (12/99)
Presented by Volker Steigerwald, German Agency for Technical Cooperation (GTZ)
Facilitated by Christoph Feyen, Poverty Impact Monitoring Unit (PIMU)
5. **No Future in Farming? The Potential Impact of Commercialisation of Non-Plantation Agriculture on Rural Poverty in Sri Lanka** (11/99)
Presented by Tudor Silva, University of Peradeniya. Commented by Sunil Bastian, International Centre for Ethnic Studies (ICES). Facilitated by Darini Rajasingham, Social Scientists Association (SSA)
4. **Politics of Target Oriented Poverty Alleviation Programmes: The Sri Lankan Case** (10/99)
Presented by Sunil Bastian, International Centre for Ethnic Studies (ICES)
Commented & facilitated by Ramani Gunetilleke, Institute of Policy Studies (IPS)
3. **Women and Poverty in Sri Lanka: Trends and Characteristics** (07/99)
Presented by Sepali Kottegoda, Women’s Media Collective
Commented and facilitated by Kumudhini Rosa, Vocational Training for Women and Youth (VTW)

2. **Poverty in Sri Lanka: Measurement and Alleviation Exercises** (03/99)
Presented by W.D. Lakshman, Vice Chancellor University of Colombo. Commented & facilitated by Sunil Bastian, International Centre for Ethnic Studies (ICES)
1. **Improving Poverty Related Research Capacities in Sri Lanka** (01/99)
A brainstorming of Sri Lankan academicians and donor representatives. Facilitated by Christoph Feyen, Poverty Impact Monitoring Unit (PIMU)

2.9 Article Series



GUNATILAKA, R. **Farming, Industry or Migration? Household Choices in Sri Lanka's Central Province.** 2004. (Article series 1) Colombo: Centre for Poverty Analysis, 28pp. The paper looks at the proportion of income from farming, non-farming, and migration in the portfolio of households' income-earning activities in Central Province, Sri Lanka. The paper was part of the JIMOD study (Joint Initiative for Monitoring of Development Trends in the Central Province) and sought to inform the process of formulating policies to reduce poverty in the province.

GUNATILAKA, R. **Real Wage Trends and Labour Market Integration in the Informal Sector: The Case of the Central Province in Sri Lanka.** 2004 (Article series 2) Colombo: Centre for Poverty Analysis, 28pp.

The article is part of a broader initiative to analyse development trends in Sri Lanka's Central Province. The study examined the real wage trends in the informal sector in Central Province, during the twenty years immediately after the economic liberalization of 1978, and the extent of labour market integration between districts in the Central Province. The article discusses implications for poverty reduction in the region.

RUPASENA, L.P. **Income trends in the Central Province.** 2004 (Article series 3) Colombo: Centre for Poverty Analysis, 20pp.

This article analyses the income situation in the Central Province based on the Household Survey conducted by CEPA in the Central Province in 2001. The survey covered Kandy, Matale and Nuwara-Eliya districts and the data was analysed by districts, sectors and more/less developed areas.

GUNATILAKA, R. **Trends in Real Producer Prices and Agricultural Market integration in Central Province, Sri Lanka.** 2004 (Article series 4) Colombo: Centre for Poverty Analysis, 46pp.

This study analyses the trends in real agricultural producer prices in the Central Province following economic liberalisation, the extent of integration of product markets with regional consumer markets in the Central Province and Colombo metropolis, the influence of regional producer prices on consumer markets, and the implications for policy in the region.

WEERATUNGE, N. **Outcomes, Quality and Reform: Education Trends in the Central Province.** 2004 (Article series 5) Colombo: Centre for Poverty Analysis, 33pp.
Price – Rs. 100

This article analyses uses the Household Survey conducted by CEPA in 2001 in the Central Province to analyse educational achievement and perceptions of education, comparing different districts, sectors, gender, ethnicity and levels of development.

KURUPPU, S. **Trends in Health and Living Conditions in Central Province.** 2004 (Article series 6) Colombo: Centre for Poverty Analysis, 22pp.

This study examines health awareness, health-seeking behavior, the quality of services and facilities, the types of diseases and disease trends and general health conditions in the Central Province in Sri Lanka. The study uses data on health generated through the JIMOD Household Survey and therefore draws on perceptions as well as data.

WEERATUNGE, N. Employment and Development: Perceptions from the JIMOD Participatory Development. 2004 (Article series 7) Colombo: Centre for Poverty Analysis, 21pp.

The paper attempts to understand the characteristics and impacts of wide-ranging efforts at empowerment within the Central Province. A significant area the study looked at was whether community and social mobilisation strategies instituted by both government and NGOs have led to any long-term improvements in participatory community decision-making.

UNAMBOOWE, G.I. Investment Trends and Economic Growth Sectors in the Central Province. 2004 (Article series 8) Colombo: Centre for Poverty Analysis, 70pp.

This study analyses investment trends at the regional level to identify growth sectors within the province. As national data on economic growth at district level is not available, the study uses an inventory of investments in the three districts of the Central Province within the last decade to benchmark the sources of growth within this time.

FERNANDO, W.A.J. Report on a Survey of Enterprises in the Central Province. 2004 (Article series 9) Colombo: Centre for Poverty Analysis, 27pp.

This sample survey was undertaken to ascertain the level of contribution from micro, small, medium and large-scale enterprises (MSMLE's) to economic development in the Central Province, with particular emphasis paid to provision of employment. The study also highlights the developments and constraints faced by MSMLEs between 1990-2000.

UPASENA, S., BARTHOLOMEUSZ, K., WEERASINGHE, A., MORAPAYA, R.B. Self-Assessments of Impacts by Projects and Programmes in the Central Province. 2004 (Article series 10) Colombo: Centre for Poverty Analysis, 22pp.

This study uses an innovative interactive methodology to gather information on how project and programme staff perceived and assessed the impacts of projects & programmes set up by their own organisation.

