



Tuan Zaharan/ICRC

# NEWSLETTER

OCTOBER-DECEMBER 2015

## HUMANITARIAN ACTION

### REFLECTING ON A YEAR OF EXPANDED HUMANITARIAN ACTION IN SRI LANKA

Dear Reader,

In Sri Lanka in 2015, the ICRC expanded its humanitarian response to address the remaining needs of people who were affected by the past conflict. We advocated for the authorities to clarify the fate and whereabouts of missing persons and to comprehensively address the needs of their families. We continued to take measures for the welfare of people in detention. We supported vulnerable communities with livelihoods, and access to clean water and better sanitation facilities. Taking place alongside, was the promotion of respect for the principles of international humanitarian law (IHL).

Our experience from working with families of missing people in other countries is that they have multifaceted needs ranging from the desire to know the fate of their missing relative, to economic and psychosocial support and help with day to day legal and administrative matters. In Sri Lanka, in the past years, the ICRC has been in dialogue with the Government about addressing these needs.

Towards this end, over November 2014-July 2015, the ICRC completed an island-wide

Family Needs Assessment, with the approval of the authorities. Three hundred and ninety five families, including families of missing security forces personnel and the police, took part in this assessment. The findings and recommendations from this assessment will be shared with the authorities in early 2016. To address the psychosocial and other needs these families may have, the ICRC will implement the Accompaniment Programme. The pilot phase of this programme was launched in Anuradhapura and Mannar at the end of 2015 and will be extended to Trincomalee in 2016. The ICRC also advocated for the adoption of a Certificate of Absence, which recognizes the legal status of missing people. When adopted, this certificate will make it easier for these families to deal with their legal, financial and administrative matters.

The ICRC's visits to places of detention in the country are to support detaining authorities to provide better conditions of detention and treatment of detainees. To add to these efforts, while continuing to carry out small-scale structural improvements in prison wards, toilets and kitchens, this year, we conducted an assessment of prison health services and presented the findings and recommendations to the relevant authorities.

We also brought together key stakeholders in the criminal justice process at a high-level roundtable, which led to the formation of an 11-member inter-institutional task force to address the legal and judicial causes of overcrowding in prisons.

It is often the case that during conflicts, families and entire communities get displaced and/or lose their jobs and livelihoods, and when the conflict ends, they need economic support. In 2015, more than 700 households headed by women, people disabled as a result of the past conflict, released rehabilitees and the extremely economically vulnerable in Vavuniya, Kilinochchi and Mullaitivu launched or consolidated an income-generating activity such as animal husbandry, crop cultivation and shop keeping under the ICRC's Micro Economic Initiatives programme. Similarly, nearly 1,360 households in Kilinochchi, Mullaitivu and Vavuniya, eligible for support from the ICRC's Community Based Livelihood

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Support Programme, received fishing nets, canoes, seed paddy, fertiliser and agriculture implements to start fishing and paddy cultivation.

Vulnerable communities in the Vavuniya, Mannar, Kilinochchi and Mullaitivu districts have better access to safe drinking water and sanitation from the renovation and construction of wells, hand pumps and toilets. These efforts reached nearly 4,500 people. About 15,000 school children benefitted from an improvement in the quality of their drinking water, due to the installation of reverse osmosis plants, in addition to the construction of new classrooms in their schools.

In the realm of its forensic activities, the ICRC worked with the judicial medical

community to enhance their technical forensic skills, especially those related to the recovery, analysis and identification of human remains, provided input on the development or refinement of policy-level issues, such as promoting the finalization of guidelines on the management of the dead after disasters. It also contributed to the process of amending the laws, procedures and practices relating to the conduct of inquests into deaths and addressing medico-legal issues in places of detention.

The ICRC is a reference organisation for IHL, and trainings to promote IHL among the armed forces, academics, and national authorities, and international human rights law among the police, continued apace in 2015. Nearly 1,600 members of the armed forces, and around 1,300 going on UN

peacekeeping missions to Haiti, Lebanon and South Sudan, received these trainings.

The ICRC supported its national partner, the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society, to build the capacity of its volunteers to respond during disasters, and together with them, restored family links (including between separated migrants and between detainees and their families), and implemented a livelihood programme for over 100 households headed by women and released rehabilitees in the Vavuniya district.

The reopening of the ICRC office in Vavuniya in September this year, will help to boost its humanitarian endeavours.

The ICRC delegation in Sri Lanka

## HELPING COMMUNITIES MEET THEIR ECONOMIC NEEDS

Fishing is a main source of income for people living in Kokupadayan and Arippe West in Musali, Mannar. However, a lack of fishing equipment pushes fishermen in these areas to find other sources of income to support their families. "We are skilled fishermen," says Wijayakumar, who is from Kokupadayan. "But we were working as labourers because we did not have the fishing gear we needed."

A part of the ICRC's efforts to address remaining humanitarian needs of people affected by the past conflict is to help communities like Kokupadayan and Arippe West restore their livelihoods and generate a sustainable income. Through our Community

Based Livelihood Support Programme (CBLSP), we assess the economic needs of vulnerable communities such as these, and provide them with the inputs required to start income generating activities.

Head of the Economic Security department in the ICRC's Colombo delegation, Mr M Kamil, explains, "The Community Based Livelihood Support Programme is designed to meet sector-specific needs primarily in the fisheries, agriculture, livestock, and small business sectors. It benefits multiple households within a community. This sectorial livelihood intervention is carried

out through existing community-based organisations, thereby ensuring ownership of the project and guaranteeing its sustainability in the long term."

In 2015, six communities in Mannar, Kilinochchi, and Mullaitivu engaged in fishing and agriculture, received inputs under the CBLSP.

"We received fishing nets from the ICRC in December, through the fisheries society in our community," explains Wijayakumar. "We were happy to quit our jobs as labourers and go back to fishing," he adds.



A lady from Mullikulam, Mannar, receives seed paddy for cultivation.



Fishermen from a small fishing community in Mullaitivu prepare to go fishing using a boat they received through the CBLSP.



# HEALTH CARE SERVICES IN PRISON AND MEDICO-LEGAL ASPECTS OF IMPRISONMENT

Seeking to improve health care services in prisons and ensure humane conditions of detention and treatment of detainees, the ICRC, together with the Ministry of Health, organized a training for prison medical officers on 3-4 December in Colombo. Twenty four doctors working in prisons (Anuradhapura, Bogambara, Colombo, Galle, Jaffna, Kalutara, Mahara, Negombo, and Tangalle) participated in the training.

The two-day training was two-dimensional. It dealt not only with improving health care services in prisons in Sri Lanka, but also with medico-legal issues in places of detention.

During the opening session, both the director general of the Ministry of Health, Dr P G Mahipala, and deputy director general, Dr Jayasundara Bandara, emphasised the Ministry's commitment to ensuring that the prison population has indiscriminate access to health care. In his opening address, the Commissioner General of Prisons, Mr H M N C Dhanasinghe, reiterated this message, calling for stronger collaboration among the

Ministry of Health, Department of Prisons and the ICRC. "Together, let's ensure better health care services for inmates – treating them as equal citizens, without discrimination – to prevent and control communicable diseases in prisons," he said.

Speaking on behalf of the ICRC, the Colombo delegation's protection coordinator, Ms Michela Bertani Jequier, assured those present of the organisation's continued support and assistance to improve Sri Lanka's prison health services.

On the first day, participants learnt of and discussed priority health care issues in prisons, how to improve the prison medical officers' ability to provide health care for inmate-patients with mental health illnesses, tuberculosis, and communicable diseases, and how to increase prisoners' awareness of health risks in prison. Specialists and experts from the Epidemiology, Non-communicable Disease, and Prevention and Control of Tuberculosis units of the Ministry of Health, and the Institute of Mental Health made

presentations on their areas of practice during the training.

On the second day, medico-legal experts and prison doctors engaged in a panel discussion on the medico-legal aspects of imprisonment, sharing their views and the challenges they face in this area. Facilitated by the College of Forensic Pathologists of Sri Lanka (CFPSL) and the ICRC, the panel discussion focused on detainee pre-screening, documentation and evaluation of injuries, and investigation of deaths in custody. The Istanbul Protocol – the world accepted reference on the management of torture survivors – and guidelines on the correct medico-legal management of torture survivors, developed by the CFPSL, served as a basis for the discussion.



Channa Jayawardene/ICRC

Participants at the two-day training in Colombo.



Channa Jayawardene/ICRC

The panel discussion in progress; (left to right) chief consultant judicial medical officer of the Institute of Forensic Medicine and Toxicology, Dr A. Tennakoon, head of department and senior lecturer, Department of Forensic Medicine, University of Sri Jayewardenapura, Dr Muditha Vidanapathirana, and at the podium, consultant forensic psychiatrist, (retired) Dr Neil Fernando.



Channa Jayawardene/ICRC

Director general of the Ministry of Health, Dr P G Mahipala, delivers the opening address.

# WOUNDED HEALERS: ACCOMPANYING THE FAMILIES OF

Seetha (63) is the wife of a missing husband. She has two children, a daughter (26) and son (20). She regularly travels about 100 Km to her 'places' of work in Anuradhapura, where she meets with other families like hers, whose husbands, siblings or children are missing. "I volunteered for this job so that I could help others like myself; I find it very fulfilling. My husband is missing, so I know their pain and grief and the problems they are facing," she says.

Seetha is an accompanier in the ICRC's accompaniment programme, which was launched in November 2015 for families of missing people in Sri Lanka. The programme aims to help these families deal with their emotional and wider social difficulties. A unique feature of the programme is that the accompaniers themselves have a missing loved one. Their role, as service providers in this programme, is to support families of missing people who are registered with the ICRC.

"In many non-western countries, including Sri Lanka, counselling and psychotherapy is generally seen as something for those who are mentally ill. The accompaniers are not perceived as mental health workers; they have undergone the pain of ambiguous loss, so they are able to empathise with others in their plight. For families of the missing, speaking to others like themselves, takes away the stigma associated with mental illness. We have observed that families find it easier to open up to others in the same situation. They feel safer sharing their pain with them," says the mental health and psychosocial support delegate at the ICRC's delegation in Colombo, Mr Bhava Poudyal. "We select the more resilient people (among the families of the missing) and train them to provide psychosocial support to others dealing with the same loss. As a peer support programme, the healing and support work both ways," said Mr Poudyal, who heads the programme.

**Psychosocial support is about helping people who have gone through adverse life events to resume their regular lives as much as possible through interventions that target both the psychological and social domains of their lives. It aims to foster resilience, and prevent pathological consequences. Psychosocial interventions can also contribute to the treatment of pathologies.**

## BACKGROUND

From November 2014 to July 2015, the ICRC conducted an island-wide assessment to understand the multifaceted needs of families of missing people. Having identified and classified these needs, the accompaniment programme was designed with the aim of addressing them. In agreement with authorities, the ICRC has partnered with three local NGOs, namely, Shanthiham Association for Health and Counselling to support families in Mannar, Survivors Associated to provide support in Anuradhapura, and the Family Rehabilitation Centre (FRC) to provide support in Trincomalee. These NGOs were selected based on their experience in providing psychosocial support to different groups of people affected by Sri Lanka's past conflict.

The ICRC partners with local NGOs so that their expertise can enhance the implementation of the programme, which aims to build the capacities of families of missing people and the support network created through the programme. Thus contributing towards sustaining it in the long term.

## HOW THE ACCOMPANIMENT PROGRAMME WORKS

The ICRC lists relatives of missing people to be potential accompaniers through an initial assessment that takes into consideration their emotional wellbeing, education, motivation and ability to travel around their designated area. With their consent, this list is shared with the partner organization, who then makes a final selection with the ICRC's input, and recruits them.

After being trained on how to provide basic psychosocial help, assess needs, and map resources, accompaniers spend 5-6 weeks meeting families, forming a relationship with them, assessing their needs, and mapping locally available resources required to meet those needs. They also help families with access to the necessary resources. For instance, if an individual requires assistance in an administrative procedure, the accompanier will identify the relevant service provider, provide the information and, if needed, accompany the individual to obtain these services.



**Psychologist for the accompaniment programme, Ms Thushanthini Vykundanathan, trains accompaniers in Mannar.**

The ICRC conducted the initial training for accompaniers in Anuradhapura in November 2015, and in Mannar in December 2015. Monitoring their progress is Ms Arundathi Abeyapala, one of two psychologists who are part of the programme, and based in the ICRC's Colombo delegation. She says, "The accompaniers were shy during the first training, but meeting the families has strengthened them and given them confidence. They tell me that people in their community now look at them with respect, and call them "miss". I now see a group of enthusiastic women, laughing through tear-dimmed eyes, keen to help others like themselves."

**For more information on the NGOs we are partnering with for the accompaniment programme, visit**

**<http://www.frsl.org/>, <http://shanthiham.lk/>,  
<http://www.survivorsassociated.org/index.html> .**



# THE MISSING

## What is 'Accompaniment'?

Accompaniment is about being a "helping friend" and being there for people during their emotional difficulties (psycho-) and their wider social difficulties (-social). For the wider social difficulties, it consists of taking/guiding people to appropriate resources to seek support for their multifaceted socio-economic, health, legal and administrative needs.

The next phase is training on how to conduct peer support groups. Over three months, companions form and conduct peer support groups of 6-8 people. During group sessions, individuals are able to share their struggles, pain and fears and also learn from and support their fellow group members. Commemoration activities for missing loved ones are a part of these group sessions. Jeyashri (21), the youngest of the companions in Mannar, says, "We can't talk about our emotional struggles at home. If I talk about how much I miss my missing sister, my mother starts to cry. But I can share my struggles with the other companions."



The youngest of the companions from Mannar, 21 year old Jeyashri and 22 year old Darshini.

Ms Thushanthini Vykundanathan, the other psychologist in the accompaniment programme, shares, "In my view, the greatest challenge families of missing people face is learning to live with the ambiguity of their loss. Their stories are unfinished; but sometimes it's not about the ending, it's about the story. And the accompaniment

programme helps them to keep their stories alive through the companions who have found the courage to conquer their fear and help, encourage and inspire others, in turn discovering a renewed purpose."



Companioner, Seetha (front centre) conducts a session during the training in Anuradhapura.



Psychologist for the accompaniment programme, Ms Arundathi Abeyapala, and mental health and psychosocial support delegate, Mr Bhava Poudyal, train companions in Anuradhapura.

# RESEARCHING INQUESTS INTO DEATHS

Continuing its support to the Committee established by the Minister of Justice to propose amendments to laws, procedures and practices in relation to inquests into deaths, the ICRC, together with the Ministry of Justice, facilitated the second in a series

of workshops for relevant stakeholders. At this workshop, which was held in Colombo on 5 December, participants, who had also attended the first workshop in September, shared their views on the proposed legislative framework presented by the Committee.



The second workshop on reforms relating to the conduct of inquests of deaths.

**For more information on the Committee's objectives and the first workshop, visit**  
<https://www.icrc.org/en/document/sri-lanka-responding-needs>

As a part of its contributions to the work of this Committee, the ICRC hired a researcher to synthesize international legislation on inquests into deaths to assist the Committee to capitalize on best practice from around the globe.



Ms Savini Iddamalgoda, Attorney-at-Law, LL.B (London).

Here, the researcher, Ms Savini Iddamalgoda, shares her thoughts on the research she conducted, why the subject interests her, and what she takes away from this experience.

## AS A LAWYER BY PROFESSION, WHAT MADE YOU TAKE ON THIS RESEARCH?

Researching international legislation on inquests into deaths seemed like a challenging task. However, I was interested in the subject, as I had gained some knowledge on it during my apprenticeship in the Attorney General's Department. When I found out that the ICRC would be supporting the Ministry of Justice in its endeavour to propose amendments to the current legislation on inquests of deaths, and was looking for a researcher, I decided to rise to the challenge and apply for the position, seeing it as an opportunity to learn and contribute, in my small way, to the development of the law in Sri Lanka.

## IN BRIEF, WHAT DID YOUR RESEARCH ENTAIL?

I was entrusted with examining the legal systems (i.e. key statutes) in relation to the conduct of inquests into deaths in South Africa,

Germany, UK (England and Wales), Canada (British Columbia), and Australia (Victoria). I also had to research other subordinate legislation in these countries, such as rules and regulations, outline links to the subject-specific laws, and identify the roles of the service providers and best practice guidelines on the procedural aspects of conducting an inquest.

After I had collected all this material, I had to synthesize my research findings and provide a report to the Committee, through the ICRC, outlining procedures in the concerned countries and highlighting evidence-based best practice and concepts/procedures that are not in place in Sri Lanka.

## HOW DO YOU SEE THIS RESEARCH CONTRIBUTING TO/ASSISTING THE COMMITTEE'S WORK?

In addition to providing the Committee with more 'food for thought', if I may say that, this research also sheds light on new concepts derived from the foreign legislation. The Committee would be able to consider whether such concepts could be used to amend the prevailing procedures on inquests or be newly incorporated into the law. For instance, I learnt that in the UK (England and Wales), evidence could be given behind a screen or via video in situations that required safeguarding cultural and/or religious sensitivities or a person's identity. This is a practice that would benefit Sri Lanka, I believe, especially in view of cultural and/or religious sensitivities.

I was also able to assist the Committee to gather more information in the form of observations and proposed amendments from the views of the participants at the two consultative workshops that were held recently.

## COULD YOU SHARE THREE THINGS YOU'VE LEARNT FROM THIS EXPERIENCE?

First, it definitely enhanced my knowledge on the subject, in terms of scope, depth and the related procedural aspects of inquests into deaths. I would say that what I have learnt will contribute to the progress of my career as a lawyer, and has even inspired me to pursue higher studies on the subject.

Second, is the understanding I now have of the ICRC's work. Being exposed to its work as an "insider" made me realise how much goes on 'behind the scenes' to help and reach people in need. The diversity of its work – from economic support to its work in prisons to its forensic activities and its work with families of missing people – and the fact that it's all premised upon international humanitarian law, truly makes the ICRC very unique as a humanitarian organisation, in my opinion.

I carried out my role under the supervision and guidance of the senior legal advisor, Ms Lakmini Seneviratne, and the regional forensic coordinator, Ms Shuala Drawdy, in the ICRC's Colombo delegation. They taught me many things, including new words. One such word was triage, which the Oxford Dictionary describes as – "The process of determining the most important people or things from amongst a large number that require attention." Learning to triage helped me to submit the research by the given deadline, and is a lesson for life I take with me as I move on in my career.



# WORKING TOGETHER TO IMPROVE LIVING CONDITIONS IN PRISON

In its endeavour to support prison authorities to improve conditions of detention, the ICRC, in collaboration with the Department of Prisons, organised a workshop for prison staff involved in the management and maintenance of prison facilities. The first of its kind, this workshop brought together private companies from the Engineering and Construction fields to train vocational instructors working in prisons and enhance their capacity to improve living conditions in prisons around the country.

"The aim of this workshop was to increase the knowledge of vocational trainers about civil engineering and electrical works. It was much needed, as they supervise and guide the inmates who do the physical work," says the director (Engineering) of the Department of Prisons, Mr S.Maheswaran.

The workshop was held from 19 to 22 October in Colombo. Representatives from the Engineering department of the University of Moratuwa, Holcim Lanka (Pvt) Ltd, Kent Engineering, Singha Cement, Nippon Paint Pvt. Ltd, Finco Engineering, Jat Holding Pvt Limited, and Orange Electricals made presentations on different technical aspects of construction and maintenance in relation to prison structures. The Engineering division of the Department of Prisons closed the workshop with a recap and summary of the practical ways in which prison staff could apply what they had learnt.

Chief inspector of works in the Department of Prisons, Mr Jayantha Premadasa, has served in this field for 25 years. Considering the technical and structural advances in his field over his years of service, he found this training extremely

beneficial in helping to keep vocational instructors up to date with new technologies and ways and means of repairing and maintaining prison infrastructure. He says, "We learnt a lot on the different technical aspects of maintenance and construction. We can use this in our day to day work to improve the quality of construction and maintenance in prisons."

"We hope that through this training, vocational instructors would have gained a better understanding of the maintenance process and would be able to enhance their capacity in carrying out maintenance work in prisons," says head of the water and habitat department in the ICRC's Colombo delegation, Mr Giuseppe Magliulo.

**"The ICRC aims to secure humane treatment and conditions of detention for all detainees, regardless of the reasons for their arrest and detention. We also seek to alleviate the suffering of their families, particularly by restoring communication between detainees and their relatives."**

What we do for detainees,  
<https://www.icrc.org/en/document/what-we-do-detainees>



Commissioner general of prisons, Mr H M N C Dhanasinghe delivers the welcome address.



Discussing the renovation of wards and external drainage in the Anuradhapura prison.



Sessions in progress.

# FACTOID

## ICRC ACTIVITIES: OCTOBER-DECEMBER 2015

### SUPPORT TO THE SRI LANKA RED CROSS SOCIETY (SLRCS)



**19** first aid instructors attended a refresher course to learn of new tools and techniques in first aid.

**167** volunteers from 14 districts further developed their first aid skills by attending an island-wide advanced first aid exam.

**3** SLRCS branches provided first aid services at district-level events (including for pilgrims visiting places of worship).

Volunteers, the general public, government authorities and students attended **14** dissemination sessions (including capacity building workshops on the dissemination of humanitarian principles and values), and awareness sessions on the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement at SLRCS branches.

**21** volunteer dissemination coordinators from 16 districts participated in an annual experience sharing workshop.

Continued to provide the National Society financial, technical and material support to re-establish its northern branches (e.g. Kilinochchi & Mullaitivu).

### ADDRESSING THE NEEDS OF FAMILIES OF MISSING PEOPLE



**377** families of the missing were individually met with in Mannar and Trincomalee to follow up on their tracing enquiries and **72** new tracing cases were registered.

**470** families' needs have been assessed, as part of the accompaniment programme for families of missing people in Anuradhapura and Mannar.



**28** detention visits took place in 18 places of detention.

**176** families of detainees received a travel allowance to visit their relatives in detention.

### DETAINEE WELFARE

**1,025** families exchanged news via Red Cross Messages and oral messages over the phone.

**4,678** detainees received ad hoc assistance in the form of cleaning materials, hygiene and recreational items.

Over **2,900** detainees benefitted from the construction of water and habitation facilities in the Anuradhapura, Mahara and Palkeleke prisons.

### SUSTAINING LIVELIHOODS AND PROVIDING ACCESS TO SANITATION FACILITIES AND SAFE DRINKING WATER



**702** households (women-headed, people with disabilities, released rehabilitees, and families of the missing) in the Northern and Eastern provinces received cash grants to establish or regenerate their livelihoods.



**104** women-headed households in the Vavuniya district received livelihood support, as part of a Micro Economic Initiatives programme implemented in partnership with the SLRCS.

**1,359** households benefitted from sectoral livelihood interventions (agriculture and fishing) through the Community Based Livelihood Support Programme in 8 communities in the Mullaitivu, Mannar, and Kilinochchi districts.

**1,551** school children benefitted from the construction of overhead water tanks and taps in ten schools in the Mannar and Kilinochchi districts.

**2,097** school children benefitted from the installation of reverse osmosis plants in two schools in the Vavuniya district.

**895** school children benefitted from the construction of classrooms in two schools in the Kilinochchi and Mullaitivu districts.

**4,701** individuals including **1,833** school children benefitted from access to safe drinking water due to the renovation and construction of 84 wells in the Kilinochchi, Mullaitivu, Mannar and Vavuniya districts.

### FORENSIC ACTIVITIES



Conducted a four-day course on Advanced Techniques in Forensic Odontology for senior forensic odontologists in Sri Lanka to build their technical capacity in forensic odontology. Through theoretical lectures and practical sessions, participants were introduced to advanced techniques and new technologies in Forensic Odontology, especially as related to identification of remains and assessment of age in the living. The course was facilitated by Dr Danilo De Angelis of the LabAnOF, University of Milan, and took place at the Institute of Forensic Medicine & Toxicology in Colombo. This initiative is a part of the ICRC's efforts to support forensic practitioners in Sri Lanka and in other countries in the South Asia region in building their capacity in forensic odontology.



### PROMOTING INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW (IHL)

**187** army personnel of the Non Commissioned Officers' Training School, Kalaoya, received training on IHL.

**33** Army, Navy and Air Force IHL instructors participated in a three-day advanced seminar on IHL at the General Sir John Kotelawala Defence University, Colombo.

**114** armed forces personnel including 15 foreign nationals from Malaysia, Uganda, Oman, Maldives, Nepal, Indonesia, Rwanda, Pakistan, Bangladesh and China attended a three-day seminar on IHL at the Defence Services Command and Staff College, Batalanda.

A team of undergraduate law students from Asia Pacific Institute of Information Technology (APIIT) and the Open University of Sri Lanka participated in the regional round of the Henry Dunant Memorial Moot Court Competition in Lahore, Pakistan.

Supported two academics to participate in the Advanced International Humanitarian Law South Asia Academics Training (AISAAT) and two to the South Asia Teaching Session (SATS) in New Delhi, India.

Supported a lecturer from the Faculty of Law, University of Colombo, to attend the Advanced Seminar on International Humanitarian Law in Geneva, Switzerland.



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