

Country/entity	Sri Lanka
Region	Asia and Pacific
Agreement name	Accelerated Action on Resettlement and Humanitarian Action, Progress on Human Rights
Date	9 Jan 2003
Agreement status	Multiparty signed/agreed
Interim arrangement	Yes
Agreement/conflict level	Intrastate/intrastate conflict

Sri Lankan Civil War (1983 - 2009)

The roots of the Sri Lanka conflict lay in British colonial policy which controlled the island from 1802 until 1948. During the early 1800s, the British brought Tamils from mainland India to work on the various plantations for tea, coffee and rubber, changing Sri Lanka's the demographic make-up. Upon independence, Sinhalese nationalism dominated the political sphere and introduced discriminatory policies against the Tamil minority straining relations and sparking protests. Armed Tamil resistance first came in the form of assassinations of moderate Tamils and opposition politicians in the mid-1970s. However, it was the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam's (LTTE) attack on checkpoint Four Four Bravo, which marked the turning point, sparking pogroms against Tamils in Sinhalese majority areas. This incident, known as Black July, is widely considered to the beginning of the civil war.

The first round of peace talks were backed by India, which had deployed the Indian Peace Keeping Force (IPKF) in 1987, and led to the 1987 Indo-Sri Lanka Accord. The Accord was successful in persuading the majority of insurgency groups to lay down arms. However, the strongest Tamil insurgency group, the LTTE, was not party to the talks and refused to disarm, sparking direct conflict between the IPKF and the LTTE until IPKF withdrawal 1990. Following the withdrawal, the LTTE consolidated their power in the North and East sparking another intense and bloody war with the central government that lasted until 2002 when another peace process was launched under the auspices of Norwegian negotiators. The second round of peace talks, however, only continued until April 2003 and in March 2004, a large faction of LTTE cadres split from the main organization damaging LTTE unity. The LTTE were defeated militarily by a large-scale government assault in 2009, however, the conditions for peace remain uncertain.

Close
Sri Lankan Civil War (1983 - 2009)

Stage	Pre-negotiation/process
Conflict nature	Government/territory
Peace process	Sri Lanka LTTE 2002 onward process

Parties	The Government of Sri Lanka (GOSL) and the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE)
Third parties	Royal Government of Norway
Description	Short meeting summary, congratulating on the success of the third session. This meeting emphasised the need to ensure implementation of urgent humanitarian priorities, including the resettlement of IDPs, and the transportation of prisoners through Vanni. Other aspects include updates on the Action Plan of Resettlement of IDPs, the developments in the Sub-Committee for Immediate and Humanitarian and Rehabilitation Needs (SIHRN), among other aspects.

Agreement document	LK_030109_Accelerated Action on Resettlement and Humanitarian Action, Progress on Human Rights.pdf (opens in new tab) Download PDF
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Women, girls and gender

Participation	Participation→Effective participation Page 2, Following an agreement made at the third session of talks, a committee was established to ensure the effective inclusion of gender issues in the peace process. The terms of reference for the committee will be formulated by the members at their first meeting. The committee will be facilitated by the Royal Norwegian Government, which will seek to provide a senior Norwegian resource person and necessary financial resources. The committee will consist of the following five representatives of each party: - LTTE: Ms. Sivahimi Subramaniam, Ms. Renuga Sanmugaraja, Ms. Mathimalar Balasingam, Ms. Sridevy Sinnathampi, Ms. Vasanthapireminy Samasundaram. - GOSL: Dr. Kumari Jayawardena, Dr. Deepika Udagama, Ms. Kumuduni Samuel, Ms. Faizoon Zakariya, Dr. Fazeela Riyas.
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Equality	No specific mention.
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Particular groups of women	No specific mention.
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International law	No specific mention.
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New institutions	No specific mention.
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Violence against women	No specific mention.
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Transitional justice	No specific mention.
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Institutional reform	No specific mention.
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Development	No specific mention.
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Implementation No specific mention.

Other No specific mention.
