

Children and armed conflict
in
the Northeastern Part
of the Island of Sri Lanka

**Report by the Child Protection Authority,
LTTE Peace Secretariat**

Underage recruitment
Killing and disappearance
Destruction of schools and hospitals

Child Protection Authority

LTTE Peace Secretariat

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Introduction

The problem of children in armed conflict in the Northeast of the island of Sri Lanka is a very significant and complex problem that affects Tamil children, their families and their community. The LTTE urgently wants to work to resolve this problem.

The situation of children in armed conflict is a humanitarian issue, and resolution should start with an understanding of the context in which it has become a problem. It is an error to politicise such an issue that affects children for the benefit of one side or the other. Rather, the problem should be understood and dealt with as a humanitarian and human rights issue.

Much of the focus and attention on violations of children's rights in the Northeast has been on underage recruitment. The LTTE is interested in working to resolve this one issue, in cooperation with those working for the benefit of children such as UNICEF, Save the Children, etc. The LTTE, as the organization responsible for the overall well-being of the children in the areas it governs and attempting to be responsible for all children of the Northeast, wishes to urgently concern itself with all violations of children's rights, including killings, disappearances, malnutrition, deprivation of education, etc., which the LTTE and the general population consider equally, if not more, important for a child's well-being.

The context of this problem is the struggle of the Tamil people in the defense of their right to self-determination, which has now gone on for close to three decades. The Tamil struggle has been in response to the systematic oppression of the Tamil people by the Government of Sri Lanka (GoSL).

During this time of war, the Tamil children living in the Northeast of the Island of Sri Lanka have been subject to repeated and innumerable violations of their rights by the armed forces of the GoSL. The schools where the Tamil children studied have been bombed, their homes torn down and their places of worship destroyed. There has been a destruction of the economy of the Tamil people and an intentional deprivation of food and medicines has been used as an instrument of war. As a result of the deliberate destruction of the Northeast, infant mortality has at least quadrupled since the start of the war, more than 90 percent of children are malnourished or undernourished, half of all children do not go to school, 500,000 Tamils are internally displaced, many multiple times, one third of the population has fled overseas, large numbers of children have been orphaned and thousands of children have been killed or disappeared. All these efforts to destroy the social framework of the Northeast has been well documented.

Serous violations of the rights of Tamil children temporarily decreased with the signing of the Ceasefire Agreement (CFA) in February 2002. However, these violations have significantly increased since December 2005.

In this report we consider in particular the violations cited in United Nations Security Council Resolution 1539. These are: underage recruitment, the killing and disappearance of children and the destruction of schools and hospitals. We discuss both the pre-CFA and post-CFA periods. Some of the child welfare programs run by the LTTE and other Tamil organizations functioning in the LTTE-governed areas are described in the annexure.

1. Underage-recruitment

Underage youths wanting to take up arms are of great concern to the international community. As part of the family of nations, the Tamil nation is also concerned about this phenomenon. The reasons for the phenomenon have been studied by many, and the factors leading to underage recruitment have been described as 'push' and 'pull' factors. Push factors are those that push a underage child into this situation and pull factors are those characteristics of the armed force that recruit underage children. The Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers summarizes the findings in their website, (<http://www.child-soldiers.org/childsoldiers/why-children-join>). A relevant section states the following:

“Children are forcibly recruited into armed groups in many conflicts but the vast majority of child soldiers are adolescents between the age of 14 and 18 who “volunteer” to join up. However, research has shown that a number of factors may be involved in making the decision to actually join an armed conflict and in reality many such adolescents see few alternatives to enlisting. War itself is a major determinant. Economic, social, community and family structures are frequently ravaged by armed conflict and joining the ranks of the fighters is often the only means of survival. Many youths have reported that desire to avenge the killing of relatives or other violence arising from war is an important motive.

Poverty and lack of access to educational or work opportunities are additional factors - with joining up often holding out either the promise or the reality of an income or a means of getting one. Coupled with this may be a desire for power, status or social recognition. Family and peer pressure to join up for ideological or political reasons or to honour family tradition may also be motivating factors. Girl soldiers have reported joining up to escape domestic servitude or enforced marriage or get away from domestic violence, exploitation and abuse.”

The above describes the experience of Tamil youth in the past decades of struggle against Sri Lankan government oppression. The pervasive violence by the Sri Lankan government targeting Tamil youth living in the Northeast, and the need to escape it, has also functioned as a major push factor, in addition to the economic and other problems mentioned above. Particularly vulnerable are those children who have been orphaned in the war.

Three case histories will help to understand the experiences of some of the Tamil children. The names are changed to protect the identity of the child, but they can be identified, with permission and consent of the relevant parties, for any confidential verification of their story.

Steven was four years old when his mother died. His father did not provide the care needed for him and he was left with a businessman in Vavuniya, a town in the GoSL-controlled area. The businessman used Steven as free child labour. When he was older, Steven ran away from the businessman and joined the LTTE by misrepresenting his age. At this time his father, who had failed to care for him, lodged a complaint with UNICEF, the Sri Lanka Monitoring Mission, and NESHOR claiming that Steven was forcibly recruited by the LTTE. As Steven had run away from his previous situation, he was offered an opportunity to study at the Economic and Social Development Centre (ESDC. A vocational training and schooling centre for at-risk children and youths. See Section 1.5 below), and thus avoid going back to the situation from which he had tried to escape. But, at his father's insistence, Steven was released and he had to go back to the businessman in Vavuniya.

This is an example of a male child attempting to escape his life situation caused by family disruption and poverty, and the impact of interested parties who then get involved in the problem with motives that are questionable.

As mentioned in the report by the Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers, many girls have also joined the LTTE to escape domestic abuse.

Kamalini joined the LTTE at 16. Her parents lodged a complaint with NESOHR and she was released. She refused to go back to her home saying that she wanted to fight for her country. The family had the economic means to support her and her school performance, too, was satisfactory. Yet Kamalini refused to go back to her family. The reason for this is that, there was a strong possibility that she was being sexually abused at her home.

The services available to families in the Northeast to deal with such sensitive problems are woefully inadequate. In many such cases, as in Kamalini's, the families are unaware of the real problem facing the girls at home. Resistance to going back is one of the symptoms of such secret problems faced by girls in their homes and community. But, even in such cases, the families often lodge complaints about forced

recruitment or abduction, without knowing the real problem facing the girls. In Kamilini's case, she was allowed to join the ESDC, where she is now a student.

Seetha has five older sisters who are all married and have young children. All her sisters face the economic need to work in order to support their families. They thus work for daily wages. Seetha was forced into the role of caring for her sisters' young children. Seetha tried to escape this situation by joining the LTTE. As she was underage, she was enrolled at the ESDC to improve her education.

1.1 Identifying and protecting at-risk children

The structures available to identify and protect children at risk, such those described above, are inadequate. This is well known to professionals and others working in the field. While this may be a universal problem, and is also very definitely a problem in the rest of the island of Sri Lanka, the situation has been made worse in the Tamil areas in the Northeast of the island by systematic discrimination in government, NGO and INGO budgets and over twenty years of war. The LTTE has had to step into this vacuum created by inadequate resources in the community to help children who seek protection from their life situations. UNICEF functions to monitor the situation of the children and does not take on the resource-intensive responsibility of caring for the children in need. It does not provide the direct aid that is needed in many instances. There are few other NGOs or INGOs providing services to at risk children. Thus, in the Tamil areas affected by the war, there is a need to increase the availability of resources that can effectively help children with poor living conditions to be cared for and nurtured in a safer environment.

1.2 Evolution of LTTE, CRC & Optional protocol

The LTTE began as a movement to fight for the rights of the Tamils in the early 1970s, when neither the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), nor its Optional Protocol were in place. The CRC, which came into effect as of 1990, allows recruitment of those attaining 15 years of age into military forces. This essentially duplicated the provisions in existing humanitarian law, exemplified by Article 77 of Additional Protocol I to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949.

Additional Protocol I applies to both State armed forces and those fighting for the defence of the right to self-determination. The Optional Protocol does not change the age of recruitment stated in both the CRC and the Geneva Convention.

It is worth noting that, when the Optional Protocol to the CRC became effective in 2002, the LTTE was functioning both as a military force in an armed conflict for the defence of the right to self-determination, and also as a government administering the areas under its jurisdiction. Thus, the LTTE recognizes that it has a role, as a government, to protect and care for children in the areas they govern, as any government should. The LTTE has set up a civil administration that is known to be without corruption, effective and with a demonstrated focus on humanitarian concerns. However, in face of the enormous burden on children and their families due to the war, the LTTE does recognize that its resources are not sufficient to deal with the entire problem faced by children.

During the almost 30 years of its evolution before 2002, underage youth did join the LTTE. The younger youths did not generally participate in any military operations, but rather attended schools, were given vocational training or were taught other useful skills appropriate to their age. The provisions of international law during that period did not suggest that such recruitment was a violation of the rights of the child. It is an observation made by many that, given the war and the inadequacy of the services to the Tamil children, children in LTTE camps fared considerably better than those living in government-controlled areas. There have been studies that have documented this.

Many of these underage youths are educated and respectable citizens; some of them are even accomplished leaders in the Tamil areas and also in the rest of the world. Many of these youths who joined the LTTE during the earlier periods learned skills that are in demand in the Northeast and outside the Tamil-governed areas, and many who have left the LTTE are presently working in many fields as skilled workers. Often these individuals avoid honestly stating their past for fear that it may jeopardize their employment in the larger world.

1.3 Current LTTE Policy

The LTTE fully appreciates and supports the ideals of the international community with respect to children as expressed in the various international conventions, specially the Optional Protocol on Children in Armed Conflict. While the LTTE notes that the Optional Protocol has neither attained the status of customary international law, nor does it have retroactive application, the LTTE shares its ideals.

As a government of a *de facto* state, possessing a defined territory, a government, a population and a capability to enter into international relations, the necessary attributes of a state under international law, the LTTE assumes the responsibility imposed on States. The LTTE insists that underage children, attend school or enroll in a job-training program. While this remains the policy, it should be acknowledged that fully implementing this policy has been difficult for a variety of reasons. Foremost of these is that many underage still want to join the LTTE as full members given the political and military ground reality.

As a government of a *de facto* state, the LTTE has the responsibility to prevent underage children from either volunteering or being part of any military training or operations. In this regard, it should be noted that, until very recently, there have been no military operations since the signing of the CFA in 2002, and hence the question of underage children being used for combat has not been an issue.

The current policy of the LTTE is also to return all underage children back to their families or to enroll them in the Education and Skill Development Centre (see Section on the ESDC), if they refuse to go back to their families. At ESDC, these youths either continue with their education or are placed in some vocational training program. The ESDC skill development centre is open for visits from parents and relatives of the child, and also from NGOs, UNICEF and other international agencies.

A problem faced by the LTTE is that often children seeking to join them misrepresent their ages in order to be able to get into full training and combat. Many children and

adults are missing their birth certificates or other documents because of a quarter century of turmoil, which makes determining age difficult. If such misrepresentation is found out, the LTTE releases these children and, as of 31 May 2006, the LTTE has released 1670 underage youths who joined the LTTE by misrepresenting their age.

Some of the sections in international conventions relevant to the problem of underage recruitment of children in armed conflicts can be found in Annexure 2.4.

1.4 Concerns about the UNICEF list

Until recently the LTTE had not invested the time or personnel specifically to process the UNICEF list. Prior to writing this report, efforts were made to process this list in detail. At that stage the LTTE was only in possession of a UNICEF list dated December 2005. This list had 1255 names. The LTTE came across a few hurdles in this process. In order to overcome these hurdles LTTE made three written requests to UNICEF. The three requests are: (1) for UNICEF to provide the LTTE with the latest list; (2) for UNICEF to provide the LTTE with an electronic copy of the list; (3) for UNICEF to provide the addresses of the youths in the list. (*Note that on 26 June 2005 UNICEF provided the LTTE with a later list dated June 2006. This list is discussed later.*)

Triplicates and duplicates in UNICEF list: One of the problems faced in processing the UNICEF list was the triplicate and duplicate names that were observed. Since it was too tedious to identify them on a hardcopy, the decision was made to request an electronic copy from UNICEF. It is worth noting here that LTTE has previously requested UNICEF on several occasions for an electronic copy and our requests were not met. Since there was a delay in UNICEF response this time as well, the above UNICEF list was converted to electronic format and immediately it was possible to identify several duplicate and some triplicate name entries. This is shown below with a few details omitted to hide the full identity. There are 19 redundant entries in this UNICEF list. This is one of the reasons for the LTTE request to UNICEF to provide an electronic copy of the UNICEF list.

Released youths not removed from UNICEF list: There were, also, at least 40 names of youths who have already been released. The LTTE has been consistently handing over the list of names of the youths who were released during the ceasefire period. The lists were handed over to the Head of the Kilinochchi branch of the UNICEF at regular intervals. The list of those released by the LTTE includes the home addresses of the youths so that UNICEF could readily confirm the release with the family. It is a very tedious task for the LTTE to check the UNICEF list against the list of youths released by the LTTE without an electronic copy. This is the second reason for our request for an electronic copy.

Outdated list: In addition, the LTTE believes that many names in the UNICEF list are outdated. Many names could have entered the UNICEF list, for instance, without the youth ever formally joining the LTTE. The database system of the LTTE members that is maintained by the LTTE has limitations imposed on it for security reasons, so those enlisted in the LTTE cannot be tracked in the database by name alone.

The LTTE, therefore, on several occasions, requested UNICEF that the addresses of those on the UNICEF list are provided to the LTTE so that the LTTE can quickly

identify if a member with that name is in fact with the LTTE. UNICEF has consistently not responded to this request of the LTTE also.

In relation to probable inaccuracies on the list, attention must be drawn to the small project carried out by the LTTE in March 2005 in the Kokkadichcholai area of Batticaloa. Using the birth certificates provided to us by UNICEF, possible villages of some of the youths on the UNICEF list was identified. 25 youths in the UNICEF list who are living at home were thus located.

The UNICEF Batticaloa list has around 200 names. A fair estimation based on population is that 40% of these are from Kokkadichcholai. Thus, out of 80 names in the UNICEF list, 25 errors were located related to youths who were with their parents, but who were on the UNICEF list. This type of error in the UNICEF list should be enough reason for UNICEF to provide the LTTE with the addresses of those on the list for double-checking.

Triplicates and Duplicates in the December 2005 UNICEF Hardcopy List

Given name	DOB	Date of Joining	District (UNICEF list no)
Sutha	16/10/88	10/04/04	Ampara (13)
Sutha	16/10/88	06/06/04	Ampara (26)
Sutha	16/10/88	27/07/03	Ampara (30)
Sashi	5/01/87	13/05/04	Trincomalee (87)
Sasshi	5/01/87	5/01/02	Trincomalee (151)
Sashi	5/01/87	30/12/01	Trincomalee (152)
Loji	29/07/86	5/03/04	Kilinochchi (78)
Loji	29/07/86	8/08/03	Kilinochchi (85)
Loji	29/07/86	7/01/03	Kilinochchi (90)
Balu	21/11/88	25/12/04	Batticaloa (122)
Balu	21/11/88	20/09/04	Batticaloa (141)
Kuha	2/10/88	1/10/04	Trincomalee (75)
Kuha	2/10/88	2/09/04	Trincomalee (78)
Ravi	09/04/88	23/05/05	Batticaloa (107)
Ravi	09/04/88	02/02/05	Batticaloa (118)
Arul	1/01/88	24/09/03	Vavuniya (102)
Arul	16/12/87	24/09/03	Vavuniya (101)
Manchu	12/12/87	7/02/03	Jaffna (240)
Manchu	12/12/87	28/11/02	Jaffna (255)
Selva	15/11/87	1/09/02	Vavuniya(178)
Selva	15/11/87	4/12/02	Jaffna (254)
Naresh	04/08/87	11/06/05	Batticaloa (92)
Naresh	04/08/87	20/10/04	Batticaloa (131)
Jee	24/02/87	10/01/04	Ampara (15)
Jee	24/02/87	24/08/04	Ampara (17)
Yathe	22/02/87	18/06/02	Trincomalee (133)
Yathe	22/02/87	17/06/02	Trincomalee (134)
Niro	21/07/86	1/03/03	Vavuniya (136)
Niro	21/07/86	31/08/03	Vavuniya (108)
Kris	29/05/86	2/08/02	Jaffna (301)
Kris	29/05/86	28/07/02	Jaffna (305)
Alos	22/12/85	6/04/02	Jaffna (334)
Alos	22/12/85	3/06/02	Jaffna (335)
Pooba	3/04/85	19/07/02	Vavuniya (201)
Pooba	9/03/85	19/07/02	Vavuniya (202)

UNICEF response to the three LTTE requests: In response to our three requests on 6 June, UNICEF met the LTTE Child Protection Authority on 28 June and handed them another hardcopy list dated 20 June 2006. *Out requests for an electronic copy and addresses were unheeded. UNICEF informed the LTTE that these two requests are under consideration and UNICEF was unable to say when LTTE will be told of the decision.*

Status of the June 2006 UNICEF list: Of the 40 who were earlier noted as released 36 names still remained in the latest list. It is the opinion of the LTTE that the present UNICEF list has many more names of youths who are actually with their families or released to the ESDC and are not with the LTTE. Most of the duplicates and triplicates in the December 2005 UNICEF list have been fixed in the June 2006 UNICEF list after the LTTE pointed them out, although a few still persists in the latest list of June 2006.

The second, the latest, June 2006 UNICEF list has 1387 entries. *It must be noted this total number of entries in the hardcopy list given to the LTTE differs from the total of 1470 outstanding cases given in the summary sheet given by UNICEF.* Of the 1387 entries in the hardcopy list, 36 names were released prior to 31 December 2005 but still remained in the June 2006 list. At least a further 17 names in the UNICEF list are known to the LTTE as released. Thus a total of 53 names in the UNICEF list are definitely not with the LTTE. That leaves 1334. As of 20 June 2006, the following is the status of this UNICEF list.

Names in UNICEF June 2006 list	1387
On list, but previously released by LTTE	54
Number over the age 21	107
Number over the age 20	197
Number over the age of 19	247
Number over 18	285
Number over 17	207
Number under the age of 17	293

It is worth noting one last point of concern in the UNICEF hardcopy list and summary sheet. The total number joining in the year 2006 based on the hardcopy list is 136. However, the total number for 2006 represented in the graph “Total annual recruitment and re-recruitment” in the UNICEF summary sheet handed to the LTTE 186. One is at loss to explain the difference of 50 occurring within a span of under six months.

For the above reasons, the LTTE is unable to accept the UNICEF list as error free, and at the same time, the LTTE is unable to double-check to find all the errors and bring them to UNICEF’s attention with out an electronic copy with addresses included.

UNICEF also has stated that it cannot accept those released to the ESDC (described below) as released from the LTTE. This UNICEF concern is discussed below after a description of the ESDC.

1.5 ESDC – Education and Skill Development Centre



The Educational Skills and Development Centre (ESDC), was opened two years ago to teach vocational skills to young people affected by the war. The centre provides basic counselling, guidance, and either educational or vocational courses based on the needs of the individual. ESDC primarily serves the 15 to 18 year old individuals and presently has an enrolment of over one hundred youths. The ESDC is funded and managed by the Tamils Rehabilitation Organisation (TRO) and Rural Education and Economic Development Organisation (REERDO). In addition it also received substantial funding from the International Labour Organization (ILO). Funding has also been obtained from the President's Fund through the Government Agent.

ESDC has two types of students.

(1) Those youths identified in the community as needing vocational assistance. Sometimes parents have brought their children directly to join the ESDC for learning and vocational training. Youths who are unable to read and write have also joined the ESDC. Special classes are conducted for them. It must be remembered that ESDC does not provide standard mainstream style learning. ESDC only provides catch up education and vocational training for those who have missed out on appropriate education.

(2) The other category of youths who are learning at ESDC are the underage youths released from the LTTE who either refuse to go to their families or are unable to go to their families due to the security situation in the GoSL controlled areas. It is this category that will be described here and the UNICEF concerns in relation to this.

Curriculum: The students at ESDC, follow a very strict routine and have long day with book learning, vocational training and extra curricular activities. The students are kept engaged and the program tries to use the time available in the most profitable manner. Most youths stay in the program for around a year but some who enjoy the learning experiences have stayed longer. The day starts at 5.00 am with exercise; followed by morning tea at 6.00 am, and school starts at 8.30. They have standard

learning classes till 2.30 pm. The students have lunch break and then from 3.00 pm - 5.30 pm, they have vocational training classes. After an hour of free time they have night classes for music, dance, drama, etc.

It has been observed that many children are noted to come from homes with only one meal and sometimes they have difficulty adjusting to the three meals and snack schedules in the school. This is a reflection of the general breakdown of the economy and food supply in many parts of the Northeast of the island. The aim of ESDC is to return the youths as good citizens to their family. Parents are encouraged to visit and see their children periodically.

Families and Background: Almost all the children at ESDC have been denied their right to education by the socio-economic situation of their families, caused by the policies of the GoSL to destroy schools, hospitals and livelihoods of the people. In this destroyed and depressed socio-economic context, struggling families are forced to keep the children at home as an extra hand to help them in earning a living. In many cases children are sent elsewhere to work as child labour. In the depressed socio-economic context parents have also pampered their academically able off-springs while neglecting the not so academically able off-springs and using them to do the hard physical work instead. Many of these children turn to the LTTE for refuge.

Some children in the war torn areas are victims of physical and sexual abuse and they seek refuge in the LTTE. If they are underage and are unwilling or unable to return home they are enrolled in the ESDC to upgrade their educational level.

There are instances when families strongly protest that their children are not returned to them and instead are educated at ESDC according to the child's wish. There are also cases of parents pulling children out the ESDC program and taking them back and then returning them again to ESDC a few months later when they see the advantage of being educated in the ESDC.

UNICEF's concern: UNICEF has raised some concerns in relation to educating the underage youths released from the LTTE at ESDC. Their concern is that the youths, after release from the LTTE, continue to be taken care of by a body, TRO, which also comes under the LTTE's jurisdiction. UNICEF, thus, is unable to consider these youths as having been released from the LTTE. UNICEF, however, does not offer an alternative resource-intensive solution to these children and their dilemma. UNICEF appears to be taking the stand that they will recognize only two types of actions as release from LTTE. One is when the youth rejoins with the family and the other is when the youth is released to their custody.

Dilemma of interpreting the LTTE: There is ambiguity in identifying the status of the LTTE under international law. This is a difficulty for UNICEF as it is for others. For the people who reside in the LTTE areas, and indeed for the majority of Tamils in the Northeast, the LTTE is a government providing services in several areas, similar to other recognized governments. The LTTE provides these services in an area comprising 70 percent of the Tamil homeland in the Northeast. International bodies like UNICEF, are in a dilemma, because on the one hand these bodies operating in the LTTE areas are aware of that the LTTE is a government comprising a civil administration, judiciary, police force and other institutions of a State, but at the same

time these international organisations have to report to their parent body that has its own decision makers out of the LTTE governed areas. Many of these decision makers have not yet legally accepted the reality on the ground and thus continue to view the LTTE merely as an armed group.

UNICEF concerns about the LTTE releasing underage youths to ESDC stems from this difficulty. It is clear that the LTTE has taken better care of the war- affected youths, than any international agencies as described in the annexure. This is possible because the LTTE's civil authorities have demonstrated capability and experience in caring for the area's war-affected children. The LTTE civil administration musters financial resources for this task from international agencies and from the Tamil Diaspora. Local branches of UNICEF are fully aware of this.

2. Killing-disappearance-injuries

“The Security Council ... Recalling the responsibilities of States to end impunity and prosecute those responsible for genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes and other egregious crimes perpetrated against children”

S/Res/1539 (2004)

2.1 During the two decades of war prior to CFA

The Northeast Secretariat on Human Rights (NESOHR) together with Northeast Statistical Division undertook an extensive survey of the damage due to 25 years of war during 2004. This is the first time such a survey had been attempted. Unfortunately, the December 2004 tsunami disrupted this survey. The data that was collected remains incomplete due to this disaster, and also due to the massive displacement of approximately half of the population to locations outside the Northeast which makes data collection difficult.

Based on this statistics collected, 365 children under the age of 5; 494 children between the ages of 5 and 10; and 4094 children between the ages of 11 and 17 were killed during the war prior to the CFA. This data is given as a table below. It should be borne in mind that this is incomplete data, and the actual death toll will be far higher than this.

Under the age of 5 killed	365
Between 5 and 10 years old	494
Between 11 and 17 years old	4094

The events listed below are typical incidents in which a large number of children were killed.

Saththurukondan massacre on 9 September 1990: Five infants under the age of 1 and 42 children under the age of 10 were killed. A total of 74 children under the age of 18 were killed After families were allowed back to resettle in their homes, the Sri Lankan armed forces surrounded the village and took 184 people. On that night they raped and murdered several women; altogether, 85 women were killed. Twenty-eight men were chopped to death.

Navali Church bombing 9 July 1995: 43 children under the age of 18 were killed. Eight rocket bombs were dropped by the army on Navali Church and its surroundings. The church was crammed with people who had taken refuge in the church when they realized the army was bombing their village. 155 bodies of civilians were recovered from the church.

Nagar Kovil School massacre on 22 September 1995: 29 children under the age of 18 were killed. There were 810 students at the Nagar Kovil School when the SLAF bombing started. Twenty-nine were killed and 42 were injured. Among them were several students who lost their limbs.

Madhu church massacre on 20 November 1999: 16 children under the age of 18 were killed. During the 1990s, following the SLAF attacks, many people from Jaffna, Mannar and Vavuniya were displaced to the church's surroundings, as it was considered a safe refuge. At 9:45 p.m. the SLAF started shelling. Forty people including children died.

2.2 From the signing of the CFA until the present


After a short lull period, Tamil civilians have been targeted yet again by GoSL-operated forces (Sri Lankan armed forces and its paramilitaries) since December 2005. Among the victims are scores of children who have been brutally killed, disappeared and injured. The table below gives details about the children and the circumstances in which they have been killed. Many of these killings have directly targeted the children in the most gruesome manner.

Children killed


Name	Age	Date	Incident description	M/F	Residence
Dilexan	4	23-Dec-05	Pesalai Massacre: burnt to death with his mother by SL Navy setting fire to home - Pesalai, Mannar	M	45, Victoria 100 House Scheme
Thambirajah Arulajanthan	17	29-Dec-05	Killed by SL Army shooting at his home in front of his parents - Kodikammam, Jaffna	M	Kodikammam
Gopalakrishnan Suresh	16	16-Jan-06	Killed by SLAFs shooting - Akkaraipattu, Batticaloa	M	RKM Road Akkaraipattu
Nishanthan	17	13-Apr-06	Killed in SLAFs planted claymore in LTTE area - Semamadu, Vavuniya	M	Vavuniya
Atputharasa Sureshkumar	16	17-Apr-06	Killed by SLAFs claymore in Chavakachcheri, Jaffna	M	Chavakachcheri
Pakkiaraja Baskaran (Batchcha)	16	22-Apr-06	He was arrested by SLAFs. Villagers reported hearing screams from the SLAFs camp where he was taken to. His dead body found along road the next day - Bharathipuram, Trincomalee	M	Kanniya
Meiyan Kishanthan	4	25-Apr-06	SLAFs Aerial Bombing: Killed by constant aerial bombing - Sampoor, Trincomalee	M	Sampoor, Muttur east
Thuraiappa Ratheesh	15			M	
Varathan Rajkumar	16			M	



Tamil children killed, disappeared and injured in NorthEast since December 2005

Name	Age	Date	Incident description	M/F	Residence
Thamotharampillai Sharmilian	17	4-May-06	He was one of the seven traveling in two three-wheelers when all were shot and killed by SLAFs-fired RPG. SLMM has ruled this as a violation because excessive force was used - Nelliady, Jaffna	M	Karaveddy
Balakumar	17	12-May-06	Killed by Paramilitary shooting - Church Road, Muttur town, Trincomalee	M	Muttur
Ketheeswaran Yathursan	0	13-May-06	Allaipiddy Massacre: Killed by SL Navy while they were sleeping between their parents - Allaipiddy, Jaffna	M	Allaipiddy
Ketheeswaran Thanushkanth	4			M	
					
Selvarajah Ravichandran	12	20-May-06	Killed by Paramilitary shooting while he was with his grandmother at his home - Mavadivembu, Batticaloa	M	Mavadivembu
Chandran Linton	15	21-May-06	Killed by SLAFs claymore in LTTE area - Periya Pandivirichan, Mannar	M	Mannar
Kanthaiya Sathiyathan	17	23-May-06	Killed by SLAFs shooting - LB3 Trincomalee	M	Trincomalee
Kanapathy Balu	12	27-May-06	Killed by SLAFs claymore in LTTE area - Thikiliveddai, Batticaloa	M	Batticaloa
Vinayagamorthy Nanthan	15			M	Batticaloa
Sivanesan Sinthujan	0	7-Jun-06	Vadamunai Massacre: 10 civilians with these three children killed by SLAFs landmine - Vadamunai, Batticaloa	M	Vadamunai
Saravanamuttu Chandrakumar	10			M	
Saravanamuttu Dineshkumar	11			M	

Tamil children killed, disappeared and injured in NorthEast since December 2005

Name	Age	Date	Incident description	M/F	Residence
Deluxan Ann Deluxi	7 9	8-Jun-06	Vankalai Massacre: Family of four massacred by SLAFs - Vankalai, Mannar	M F	Vankalai
					
Vimalanathan Sajeevan	12	10-Jun-06	Paramilitary stopped, entered bus and shot this child with another adult - Puliadichchanthi, Trincomalee	M	Koonitheivu
Sri Ravindrarajah Thineswaran	16	17-Jun-06	Missing for two weeks, dead body found - Muhamalai, Jaffna	M	Jaffna
Simion Antony Gnanapragasam	17	28-Jun-06	Transporting sand in tractor when tractor hit SLA planted claymore in LTTE area	M	Kokupadaiyan
Total Children Killed: 26					
Children disappeared/abducted					
Arulraj	15	3-Feb-06	Abducted by Paramilitary - Batticaloa (released)	M	Batticaloa
Sellathamby Kangeswaran	14	12-Mar-06	Abducted by Paramilitary - Akkurani, Batticaloa	M	Minimithaveli
Sellathamby Thangarajah	16			M	Akkurani
Sivalingam Vaneswaran	17			M	Minimithaveli
Mylvaganam Mohanasingham	9			26-Apr-06	Abducted by SLAFs home guards with black cloth covering faces; entered home - Thanganagar, Seruvila, Trincomalee
Yoganathan Alagendran	11	M	Thanganagar		

Tamil children killed, disappeared and injured in NorthEast since December 2005

Name	Age	Date	Incident description	M/F	Residence
Johnson	13	10-May-06	Has not returned from school since 14 April - Kallimodдай in Murunkan, Mannar	M	Kallimodдай in Murunkan
Antony Sureshkumar	17	10-May-06	Has not returned home since 24 April - Panankattikottu, Mannar	M	Panankattikottu
Amelandiran Lohandiran	14	15-Jun-06	Abducted by Paramilitary groups. Up to 200 children abducted from Santhiveli, Kiran, Mankerni, Valaichchenai and Iruthayapuram in Manmunai North - Batticaloa	M	Batticaloa
Krishnapillai Puvanedirani	15			M	
Maheswaran Satheeswaran	16			M	
Nageswaran Sritharan	16			M	
Kunsekaram Konthiran	17			M	
Velmuruhu Puviraj	17			M	
Sathasivam Selvanayagam	17			M	
30 children (UNICEF confirmed)				M	
Total Children Disappeared: 45 (possibly 200)					
Children injured					
Baby Yogeswari	2	7-Dec-05	Injured by paramilitary shooting at home - Ampara	F	Ampara
Tharmalingam Rajakumar	16	12-Jan-06	Injured by SLAFs shooting - Parameswara Junction, Jaffna	M	Navatkuly
James Nirojan	14	24-Feb-06	Injured by SLN beating - Kanthipuram, Kerniyadi, Jaffna	M	Mathahal
Marilidoss Sureshkumar	4	28-Apr-06	Injured by Paramilitary shooting - Urkavathurai, Kayts, Jaffna	F	Jaffna
Mahendrarasa Gajendran	17	12-May-06	Injured by Paramilitary shooting - Trincomalee	M	Trincomalee
Chandran Sangeetha	6	13-May-06	Injured by SLAFs shelling - Eravur, Batticaloa	F	Ward 5
A. Lorenzia	12	2-Jun-06	Injured by SLAFs shooting - Naruvilikulam, Mannar	F	Mannar
Pradeepan	1	7-Jun-06	Vadamunai Massacre: Injured by SLAFs planted landmine. 10 killed, 14 wounded - Vadamunai, Batticaloa	M	Vadamunai
Kavitha	2			F	
Sritharan Ano	6			M	
Saravanamuttu Santhiran	16			M	
Vijayarathnam Suvaruban	15	25-Jun-06	Injured by SLAFs beating - Jaffna	M	Batticaloa
90 children		26-Jun-06	Injury by SLAFs beating when soldier entered St Xavier Boys College and attacked students	M	Mannar
Total Children Injured: 12 (90 children attacked at St Xavier Boys College)					

3. Schools-hospitals-destroyed

“The Security Council ... strongly condemns ... denial of humanitarian access to children attacks against schools and hospitals ...”
S/Res/1539 (2004)

3.1 Hospitals damaged or destroyed

(Source: World Health Organization (WHO)

“*Health System and Health Needs of the North-East Sri Lanka*”, August 2002)

During the two decades of war until the signing of the ceasefire agreement in February 2002, 36 hospitals of varying sizes were damaged within the Northeast. The hospitals damaged include Teaching Hospitals (serving the entire Northeast province); District Hospitals, which serve each of the eight districts in the Northeast province; Rural Hospitals, which also serve a significant population; Maternity Homes; Outpatient clinics; and Peripheral Units. Many of these damaged hospitals have not been rebuilt. The majority of these hospitals were deliberately targeted by the armed forces.

Type of hospital	Number destroyed
Teaching hospitals	1
District hospitals	3
Rural hospitals	3
Maternity homes	5
Outpatient clinics	16
Peripheral units	4
Total destroyed	32

Below is a list of the damaged hospitals in each Northeast district.

Batticaloa



Vakarai	(Peripheral Unit)
Mandapathadi	(Rural Hospital)
Bakiella	(Outpatient clinic)
Mahilavedduvan	(Outpatient clinic)
Mankerny	(Outpatient clinic)
Periyapullumalai	(Outpatient clinic)
Unnichchai	(Outpatient clinic)

Trincomalee



Echchalampattai	(Outpatient clinic)
Thiriyai	(Outpatient clinic)
Thoppur	(Outpatient clinic)

Jaffna



Jaffna (Teaching Hospital)
*Repeatedly damaged since 1987

Chavakachcheri (District Hospital)
Maruthankerny (Rural Hospital)
Mandaitivu (Maternity Home)
Mulliyian (Outpatient clinic)
Kaithady (Outpatient clinic)
Pannai (Chest Clinic)

Mullaitivu



Mullaitivu (District Hospital)
Mankulam (Maternity Home)
Nattankandal (Maternity Home)
Oddusuddan (Outpatient clinic)
Alampil (Outpatient clinic)

Kilinochchi



Kilinochchi (District Hospital)
Poonakary (Peripheral Unit)
Pallai (Peripheral Unit)
Uruthirapuram (Maternity Home)
Vaddakachchi (Maternity Home)
Elephant Pass (Outpatient clinic)

Mannar



Chilavathurai (Rural Hospital)
Periyamadhu (Outpatient clinic)
Marichchukaddi (Outpatient clinic)

Vavuniya



Nedunkerny (Peripheral Unit)
Omanthai (Outpatient clinic)

3.2 List Schools destroyed and damaged in the Northeast by Sri Lankan military aerial bombing and shelling

(Source: Department of Education, Zonal Divisions)

	Zone	Name of School	Grade
1	Akkaraipattu	AK/ PanamaG T M S	
2	Akkaraipattu	AK/ Kanchchikudiyaru Kanasha V	
3	Akkaraipattu	AK/ ThangavelauthapuramG T M S	
4	Akkaraipattu	AK/ AllikampaiG T M S	
5	Akkaraipattu	AK/ KanakipuramG T M S	
6	Akkaraipattu	AK/ Thandiyadi Viceswara V	
7	Akkaraipattu	AK/ SagmamG T M S	
8	Akkaraipattu	AK/ Hijra NagarG T M S	
9	Akkaraipattu	AK/ As/Shifaya V	
10	Akkaraipattu	AK/ Ampalaththaru S S O V	
11	Akkaraipattu	AK/ Urani Saraswathy Vid	
12	Akkaraipattu	AK/ Pottuvil Methodist M T V	
13	Akkaraipattu	AK/ Vinayakapuram M M V	
14	Akkaraipattu	AK/ PanamaG T M S	
15	Akkaraipattu	AK/ Kanchikudigiruppu Ganesha V	
16	Akkaraipattu	AK/ ThangavelauthapuramG T M S	
17	Akkaraipattu	AK/ Alikkambai G T M S	
18	Akkaraipattu	AK/ Kannakipuram G T M S	
19	Akkaraipattu	AK/ Thandiyadi Viceswara V	
20	Akkaraipattu	AK/ SagmamG T M S	
21	Akkaraipattu	AK/ Hijra NagarG T M S . Pottuvil	
22	Akkaraipattu	AK/ As/Shifaya V. Pottuvil	
23	Akkaraipattu	AK/ Ambalaththaru S S O Vid	
24	Akkaraipattu	AK/ Urani Saraswathy V	
25	Akkaraipattu	AK/ Pottuvil Methodist M M M T M S	
26	Akkaraipattu	AK/ Vinayakapuram M M V	1c
27	Ampara	AM/ Hulanuge School M V	
28	Ampara	AM/ Bakmidiyaba School	
29	Ampara	AM/ Gonahala School	
30	Jaffna	J/ Columpuththurai Hindu M V	
31	Jaffna	J/ Jaffna Central College	
32	Jaffna	J/ Holly Family Convent	
33	Jaffna	J/ St.Charles M V	
34	Jaffna	J/ James Boys School	
35	Jaffna	J/ Vaitheeswara College	
36	Jaffna	J/ Vempady Girls College	
37	Jaffna	J/ Columpuththurai St. Joseph s V	
38	Jaffna	J/ Columpuththurai Thuraiappa V	
39	Jaffna	J/ Koddady Namasivaja V	
40	Jaffna	J/ Nallur South Sri Vigneswara V	
41	Jaffna	J/ Navanthurai R C T M S	
42	Jaffna	J/ Passayoor St. Antoney s Girls Sc	
43	Jaffna	J/ James Girls Sc	
44	Jaffna	J/ St. Mary s Vid	
45	Jaffna	J/ Annaipanthu Gurunathashamy V	
46	Jaffna	J/ St.Roches Vid	
47	Jaffna	J/ Periyakadai Barathy absha V	

48	Jaffna	J/ Sinkala M M V
49	Jaffna	J/ Katheeya M V
50	Jaffna	J/ Osmaniya Muslim College
51	Jaffna	J/ Mayarudeen G M M S
52	Jaffna	J/ Vannai West G M M S
53	Jaffna	J/ Chundikkulam Girls Girls
54	Jaffna	J/ St. Jhones College
55	Jaffna	J/ St. Patrics College
56	Jaffna	J/ Mohamadeeja Muslim College P.S
57	Jaffna	J/ Pomaiveli G M M S
58	Jaffna	J/ Canagaretnam M M V
59	Jaffna	J/ Senguntha Hindu College
60	Jaffna	J/ Muththuthamby M V
61	Jaffna	J/ Jaffna Hindu Ladies P V
62	Jaffna	J/
63	Jaffna	J/
64	Jaffna	J/
65	Jaffna	J/
66	Jaffna	J/ Nallur Station C C T M S
67	Jaffna	J/ Najanmarkaddu Makeswary V
68	Jaffna	J/ Ariyalai East G T M S
69	Jaffna	J/ Nallur Ananda Vid
70	Jaffna	J/ Kalady M M T M S
71	Jaffna	J/ Kalviankadu H T M S
72	Jaffna	J/ Nallur Gnothaya Vi
73	Jaffna	J/ Nallur Kassipilai V
74	Jaffna	J/ Nallur St. Benadic Vid
75	Jaffna	J/ Thirunalvely R C T M S
76	Jaffna	J/ Poompukar G T M S
77	Jaffna	J/ Atchuwely R C T M S
78	Jaffna	J/ Attiyar Hindu College
79	Jaffna	J/ Idaikadu M V
80	Jaffna	J/ Kopay christien College
81	Jaffna	J/ Kopay M V
82	Jaffna	J/ Sri Somaskanda College
83	Jaffna	J/ Urumpirai Hindu College
84	Jaffna	J/ Atchelu Saivapragasa Vi
85	Jaffna	J/ Atchuwely Sarasvathy V
86	Jaffna	J/ St. Thiresha Girls College
87	Jaffna	J/ Avarangal Magajana Vid
88	Jaffna	J/ Avaranga Nadarajah Ramalinga V
89	Jaffna	J/ Kopay Sharavanapavanantha Vid
90	Jaffna	J/ Puththaladdy Sri Vishnu Vid
91	Jaffna	J/ Urelu Ganesha V
92	Jaffna	J/ Urumpirai Saiva Tamil Vi
93	Jaffna	J/ Watharawatha Vigneswara Vid
94	Jaffna	J/ Atchchelu M M T M S
95	Jaffna	J/ Atchuweli North R C T M S
96	Jaffna	J/ Iruppalai C C T M S
97	Jaffna	J/ Kathiripay Subramaniya Vid
98	Jaffna	J/ Kopay Navalalar Vid
99	Jaffna	J/ Kopay North C C T M S
100	Jaffna	J/ Kopay North R C T M S
101	Jaffna	J/ Kopay North R C T M S

102	Jaffna	J/ Kopay South Skandaverl Vi	
103	Jaffna	J/ Navatkiri A M T M S	
104	Jaffna	J/ Neervely C C T M S	
105	Jaffna	J/ Neervely R C T M S	
106	Jaffna	J/ Neervely South H T M S	
107	Jaffna	J/ Pathameni Ratneswary Vid	
108	Jaffna	J/ Pootharmadam G T M S	
109	Jaffna	J/ Puttur M M T M S	
110	Jaffna	J/ Siruppiddy G T M S	
111	Jaffna	J/ Siruppiddy H T M S	
112	Jaffna	J/ Thopoor Arulnanthy Vid	
113	Jaffna	J/ Urelu C C T M S	
114	Jaffna	J/ Urumpirai Chandrothaya Vid	
115	Jaffna	J/ Urumpirai R C T M S	
116	Jaffna	J/ Valalai A M T M S	
117	Jaffna	J/ Atchuweli Sri Vipasi Vid	
118	Jaffna	J/ Puttur Sri Panjeeha Vid	
119	Jaffna	J/ Karanthan Ramupillai V	
120	Kalkudah	BT/ Kayankerney Saraswathy V	
121	Kalkudah	BT/ Kinnayadi Saraswathy V	
122	Kalkudah	BT/ Komathurai Vinayakar V	
123	Kalkudah	BT/ Mylankarraichchai Malaimagal V	
124	Kalkudah	BT/ Punanai G T M S	
125	Kalkudah	BT/ Murakkoddanchenai R K M V	
126	Kantale	T/ Pavatkulam Stage G S M S	
127	Kantale	T/ Komaradkadawala Maha V	
128	Kantale	T/ Pulikandy kulam V	
129	Kantale	T/ Kaladyanapura V	
130	Madhu	Mn/ Ilupaikkadavai G T M S	II
131	Madhu	Mn/ Vellankulangkulam G T M S	II
132	Madhu	Mn/ Periyamadu M.V	II
133	Madhu	Mn/ Adampan R C T M S	III
134	Madhu	Mn/ Moonrapiddy G T M S	III
135	Madhu	Mn/ Thevanpidy R C T M S	II
136	Madhu	Mn/ Thuya Josephvass M V	1C
137	Madhu	Mn/ Kalliyadi G T M S	III
138	Madhu	Mn/ Aththimoddi G T M S	III
139	Madhu	Mn/ Pappamoddi G T M S	III
140	Madhu	Mn/ Maraththihanaddi R C T M S	III
141	Madhu	Mn/ palayaddipuththukkulam R C T M S	III
142	Madhu	Mn/ Palaikkuli R C T M S	III
143	Madhu	Mn/ Parappukadanthan G T M S	III
144	Madhu	Mn/ Adampan M M V	1AB
145	Madhu	Mn/ Koorai G T M S	III
146	Madhu	Mn/ Karunkandal R C T M S	1C
147	Madhu	Mn/ Vaddakandal G T M S	II
148	Madhu	Mn/ Kovilkalam G T M S	III
149	Madhu	Mn/ Parappankandal R C T M S	II
150	Madhu	Mn/ Andankulam R C T M S	II
151	Madhu	Mn/ Maraththonduvan Velankulam G M T M S	III
152	Madhu	Mn/ Sornapuri G M T M S	III
153	Madhu	Mn/ Minukkan G M T M S	III
154	Madhu	Mn/ Aligar M V	1AB
155	Madhu	Mn/ Vilankuli Girls G T M S	III

156	Madhu	Mn/ Palampiddy G T M S	III
157	Madhu	Mn/ Kakkayankulam M V	II
158	Madhu	Mn/ Thiruketheeswaram H P T M S	III
159	Madhu	Mn/ Sinnavalayankaddu G T M S	II
160	Madhu	Mn/ Periyakunchukulam R C T M S	II
161	Madhu	Mn/ Thadchana Maruthamadu G T M S	II
162	Madhu	Mn/ Periyapandiviruchchan G T M S	1C
163	Madhu	Mn/ Iranai Ilupaikulam G T M S	II
164	Madhu	Mn/ Villathikulam G T M S	III
165	Madhu	Mn/ Periyamurippu G T M S	III
166	Madhu	Mn/ Kaddaiyadampan R C T M S	II
167	Madhu	Mn/ Navatkulam R C T M S	II
168	Madhu	Mn/ Mullikulam G T M S	II
169	Madhu	Mn/ Kerrisuddan G T M S	III
170	Madhu	Mn/ Sinnapandiviruchchan G T M S	II
171	Madhu	Mn/ Sinkala M V	II
172	Mannar	MN/ Gowriambal G T M S	Fully
173	Mannar	MN/ Pandaraveli G M M S	Fully
174	Mannar	MN/ Musali M V	Fully
175	Mannar	MN/ Kaddukarankudiyiruppu R C T M S	Damaged
176	Mannar	MN/ Talaimannar Pier G T M S	Damaged
177	Mannar	MN/ Vannamoddaï G T M S	Damaged
178	Mannar	MN/ Uyilankulam R E T M S	Damaged
179	Mannar	MN/ Erukalampidy Muslim M M V	Damaged
180	Mannar	MN/ Moddaikadai G T M S	Damaged
181	Mannar	MN/ Katkidanthakulam R C T M S	Damaged
182	Mannar	MN/ Puthukkudiyiruppu G M M S	Damaged
183	Mannar	MN/ Al/Azar M V	Damaged
184	Mannar	MN/ Olathoduvai G T M S	Damaged
185	Mullaitivu	V/ Nochchikkulam NO.1 J S V	II
186	Mullaitivu	MU/ Puthukkudigiruppu M V	1AB
187	Mullaitivu	MU/ Visuamadu M V	1AB
188	Mullaitivu	MU/ Udayarkaddu	1C
189	Mullaitivu	MU/ Iranaipalai M V	1C
190	Mullaitivu	MU/ Barathy	1C
191	Mullaitivu	MU/ Puthukkudiyiruppu R C T M S	II
192	Mullaitivu	MU/ Vallipunam G T M S	II
193	Mullaitivu	MU/ Suthanthirapuram G T M S	II
194	Mullaitivu	MU/ Ananthapuram G T M S	II
195	Mullaitivu	MU/ Thevipuram G T M S	
196	Mullaitivu	MU/ Arasharatnam G T M S	II
197	Mullaitivu	MU/ Vigneswara V	II
198	Mullaitivu	MU/ Ganesha V	II
199	Mullaitivu	MU/ Sri Murukanantha V	II
200	Mullaitivu	MU/ Kuravil Tamil V	III
201	Mullaitivu	MU/ Iruddumadu Tamil V	III
202	Mullaitivu	MU/ Theravil Tamil V	III
203	Mullaitivu	MU/ Mannakandal G T M S	III
204	Mullaitivu	MU/ Mullaitivu M V	1AB
205	Mullaitivu	MU/ Vidyanantha College	1AB
206	Mullaitivu	MU/ Chemmalai M V	1C
207	Mullaitivu	MU/ Kumulamunai M V	1C
208	Mullaitivu	MU/ Vattapalai M V	1C
209	Mullaitivu	MU/ Ampalavanpokkanai G T M S	1C

210	Mullaitivu	MU/ Alampil R C T M S	II
211	Mullaitivu	MU/ Kokulai G T M S	II
212	Mullaitivu	MU/ Kokuthoduwai G T M S	II
213	Mullaitivu	MU/ Mullaivaikkal West G T M S	II
214	Mullaitivu	MU/ Kalaimakal V	II
215	Mullaitivu	MU/ Uddupukulam Tamil Vid	II
216	Mullaitivu	MU/ Silawattai Tamil V	II
217	Mullaitivu	MU/ Mathalan R C T M S	II
218	Mullaitivu	MU/ Kallapadu G T M S	III
219	Mullaitivu	MU/ Mullaitivu R C T M S	II
220	Mullaitivu	MU/ Mulliyawalai Tamil V	II
221	Mullaitivu	MU/ Thannirootu H B T M S	II
222	Mullaitivu	MU/ Valayanmadam G T M S	III
223	Mullaitivu	MU/ Edduwaikkal G T M S	III
224	Mullaitivu	MU/ Arumukaththankulam G T M S	III
225	Mullaitivu	MU/ Karunadukerney G T M S	III
226	Mullaitivu	MU/ Keppapilavu G T M S	III
227	Mullaitivu	MU/ Mulliyawalai R C T M S	III
228	Mullaitivu	MU/ Mulliwaikkal Tamil G T M S	III
229	Mullaitivu	MU/ Mullaitivu H B T M S	III
230	Mullaitivu	MU/ Thannimurippu G T M S	III
231	Mullaitivu	MU/ Thannirootu Muslim V	III
232	Mullaitivu	MU/ Mullaitivu Muslim V	III
233	Mullaitivu	MU/ Nayaru G S M S	III
234	Mullaitivu	MU/ Unappilavu G T M S	III
235	Muthur	T/ Sinkala MV	II
236	Muthur	T/ Arafa Nagar G T M S	III
237	Muthur	T/ Alimchnai G T M S	III
238	Muthur	T/ Allai Nagar G T M S	II
239	Muthur	T/ Alfalaut Vid	1C
240	Muthur	T/ Kalaimahal Hindu College	1C
241	Muthur	T/ Sampoor M.V	III
242	Muthur	T/ Ilakanthai G T M S	II
243	Muthur	T/ Vipulanantha V	II
244	Muthur	T/ Mannampodiveddai G T M S	II
245	Muthur	T/ Paddithidal G T M S	II
246	Muthur	T/ Senaiyoor Central College	IAB
247	Muthur	T/ Killiveddy M.V	II
248	Muthur	T/ Agathiyar V	II
249	Muthur	T/ Mengamam G T M S	II
250	Muthur	T/ Mallikaitheevu M.V	1C
251	Muthur	T/ Periyaweli G T M S	III
252	Muthur	T/ Sanpaga M.V	1C
253	Muthur	T/ Thiruvalluwar V	II
254	Muthur	T/ Verugal Mugathuvaram G T M S	II
255	Muthur	T/ Mavadichchenai G T M S	II
256	Muthur	T/ Upporal Sivasakthi V	III
257	Muthur	T/ Upparu AI/Hidaya V	III
258	Muthur	T/ Sunkankuly G T M S	III
259	Muthur	T/ Varagathnagar Vid	III
260	Muthur	T/ Kalladivedduwan Buhary Vid	III
261	Muthur	T/ Alankerney vinayagar V	1C
262	Paddiruppu	BT/ Cheddipalayam M V	
263	Paddiruppu	BT/ Paddiruppu M M V	

264	Paddiruppu	BT/ Mandur 13 Vigneswara Vid	
265	Paddiruppu	BT/ Sinnawaththai G T M S	
266	Paddiruppu	BT/ Kaluwanchikudy Vinajakar Vid	
267	Paddiruppu	BT/ Periyakallar M M M T M S	
268	Paddiruppu	BT/ Vellavey Kalaimagal V	
269	Paddiruppu	BT/ Katchenai G T M S	
270	Thunukkai	MU/ Oddusuddan Vid	
271	Thunukkai	MU/ Katsilaimadu G T M S	
272	Thunukkai	MU/ Periyakulam G T M S	
273	Thunukkai	MU/ Othiyamalai G T M S	
274	Thunukkai	MU/ Periya lththimadu G T M S	
275	Thunukkai	MU/ Allaikallupoddakulam G T M S	
276	Thunukkai	MU/ Muththayankaddu Left Bank G T M S	
277	Thunukkai	MU/ Oddusuddan G T M S	
278	Thunukkai	MU/ Oddusuddan H T M S	
279	Thunukkai	MU/ Karipaddamurrippu G T M S	
280	Thunukkai	MU/ Ollumadu Tamil V	
281	Thunukkai	MU/ Koolanmurippu G T M S	
282	Thunukkai	MU/ Periyapuliyankulam G T M S	
283	Thunukkai	MU/ Thirumurrikaandy H T M S	
284	Thunukkai	MU/ Pannaikkankulam G T M S	
285	Thunukkai	MU/ Mankulam V	
286	Thunukkai	MU/ Mamadupalam Pasi G T M S	
287	Thunukkai	MU/ Ampagamam G T M S	
288	Thunukkai	MU/ Pandiyankulam M V	
289	Thunukkai	MU/ Kathaliyar Shammalankulam G T M S	
290	Thunukkai	MU/ Palinagar Maha V	
291	Thunukkai	MU/ Moonrumurippu G T M S	
292	Thunukkai	MU/ Siraddikulam G T M S	
293	Thunukkai	MU/ Panangamam Moonrumurippu G T M S	
294	Thunukkai	MU/ Ampalpuram Tamil V	
295	Thunukkai	MU/ Pallaippani Tamil V	
296	Thunukkai	MU/ Mallavi Center College	
297	Thunukkai	MU/ Yojapuram M V	
298	Trincomalee	T/ Salliampal V	1C
299	Trincomalee	T/ Vilgamulla V	III
300	Trincomalee	T/ Kannija G T M S	II
301	Trincomalee	T/ Barathy V	II
302	Trincomalee	T/ Sagarapura sinhala M V	II
303	Trincomalee	T/ Thiriyai M V	III
304	Trincomalee	T/ KallampaththaiG T M S	1C
305	Trincomalee	T/ IrranaikerneyG T M S	III
306	Trincomalee	T/ ThenamaravadiG T M S	II
307	Trincomalee	T/ Irrakakandy sinhala M V	II
308	Trincomalee	T/ Iiunthaikulam M M V	III
309	Trincomalee	T/ Kallarawa St. Antony Vid	III
310	Trincomalee	T/ Rottewewa Muslim V	III
311	Trincomalee	T/ NochchikulamG T M S	II
312	Trincomalee	T/ MuthalikulamG T M S	III
313	Trincomalee	T/ PankulamG T M S	III
314	Trincomalee	T/ PanmathavachchiG T M S	III
315	Trincomalee	T/ AvvainagarG T M S	II
316	Trincomalee	T/ NallakuddiyaruG M M S	III
317	Trincomalee	T/ ManmarithidalG T M S	III

318	Vadamaradchchi	J/	Vetrilaikerney parameswara	V
319	Vadamaradchchi	J/	Kaddaikadu	R C T M S
320	Vadamaradchchi	J/	Uduththurai	M V
321	Vadamaradchchi	J/	Aliyavalai	C C T M S
322	Vadamaradchchi	J/	Thalayadi	R C T M S
323	Vadamaradchchi	J/	Chempiyanpattu	R C T M S
324	Vadamaradchchi	J/	Vertilaikerney	R C T M S
325	Vadamaradchchi	J/	Pokkaruppu	G T M S
326	Vadamaradchchi	J/	Nagarkovil	M V
327	Vadamaradchchi	J/	Nagarkovil	A M T M S
328	Vadamaradchchi	J/	Kervil	G T M S
329	Vadamaradchchi	J/	Iuduppiddy Girls	College
330	Vadamaradchchi	J/	Iuduppiddy A M	College
331	Vadamaradchchi	J/	majana	G T M S
332	Vadamaradchchi	J/	Nelliyady	M M V
333	Valikamam	J/	Innuvil Centrel	College
334	Valikamam	J/	Elalai Saiva Mahajana	V
335	Valikamam	J/	Elalai North	A M T M S
336	Valikamam	J/	Elalai South	A M T M S
337	Valikamam	J/	Kandarodai Tamil Kandaiya	V
338	Valikamam	J/	Koddaikadu	G T M S
339	Valikamam	J/	Punnalaikadduwan	M V
340	Valikamam	J/	Punnalaikadduwan	G T M S
341	Valikamam	J/	Vaddu Hindu	College
342	Valikamam	J/	Victoriya	College
343	Valikamam	J/	Arali Hindu	College
344	Valikamam	J/	Sanganai Sivapragasa	M V
345	Valikamam	J/	Sulipuram North Arumugam	V
346	Valikamam	J/	Kaddupulam	G T M S
347	Valikamam	J/	Sillalai	R C T M S
348	Valikamam	J/	Pandatharippu Girls	Heigh School
349	Valikamam	J/	Pandatharippu Jasinth	R C T M S
350	Valikamam	J/	Illawalai St.Condry	College
351	Valikamam	J/	Mathagal St.Josephs	V
352	Valikamam	J/	Illawalai RC Boys	School
353	Valikamam	J/	Mareesankoodal	R C T M S
354	Valikamam	J/	Navali St. Peeter s	R C T M S
355	Valikamam	J/	Navali Isthana	A M T M S
356	Valikamam	J/	Sandilippai North	T M S
357	Valikamam	J/	Mareeshankoodal	Subramaniya V
358	Valikamam	J/	Mathagal St. Thomas	R C T M S
359	Valikamam	J/	Mathagal Vigneswara	V
360	Valikamam	J/	Manippay Mahalir	V
361	Valikamam	J/	Mahajana	College
362	Valikamam	J/	Union	College
363	Valikamam	J/	Illawalai Maikandan	M V
364	Valikamam	J/	Kadduvanpulam	M V
365	Valikamam	J/	Alaveddy Arunachchalam	V
366	Valikamam	J/	Alaveddy Senankaladdy	Gnannothaja Vid
367	Valikamam	J/	Kulanmankal	R C T M S
368	Valikamam	J/	Pannalai Sir Kanagasabai	V
369	Valikamam	J/	Thellippalai Sivapiragasha	V
370	Valikamam	J/	Mallagam Kanista	V
371	Vavuniya North	V/	Kanakarajankulam	M V

372	Vavuniya North	V/ Nedunkerny M V	1AB
373	Vavuniya North	V/ Puthuvilankulam Hindu College	1C
374	Vavuniya North	V/ Kulavisuddan G T M S	II
375	Vavuniya North	V/ Sinnapoovarashankulam Vicneswara V	1C
376	Vavuniya North	V/ Sinnadampan Varathi V	II
377	Vavuniya North	V/ Maraluppai G T M S	II
378	Vavuniya North	V/ Paddikkudiyiruppu G T M S	II
379	Vavuniya North	V/ Mannakulam G T M S	III
380	Vavuniya North	V/ Palayavadi G T M S	III
381	Vavuniya North	V/ Pothoor G T M S	III
382	Vavuniya North	V/ Puthuvilankulam G T M S	III
383	Vavuniya North	V/ Ayilady G T M S	III
384	Vavuniya North	V/ Anantharpuliyankulam G T M S	III
385	Vavuniya North	V/ Karappukuththy G T M S	III
386	Vavuniya North	V/ Katkulam G T M S	III
387	Vavuniya North	V/ Koramoddai G T M S	III
388	Vavuniya North	V/ Mathiyamadu Vivekanada V	II
389	Vavuniya North	V/ Nainamadu G T M S	III
390	Vavuniya North	V/ Nochchikulam No.2 G T M S	III
391	Vavuniya North	V/ Periyakulam G T M S	III
392	Vavuniya North	V/ Alankulam Muruganatha V	III
393	Vavuniya North	V/ Vignankulam Navaratnam V	III
394	Vavuniya North	V/ Sannasipaanthan Selvavinayagar V	III
395	Vavuniya North	V/ Kurisuddakulam G T M S	III
396	Vavuniya North	V/ Chenaipulavu Umayal V	III
397	Vavuniya North	V/ Kovilpuliyankulam G T M S	III
398	Vavuniya North	V/ Navalarpennai N V	III
399	Vavuniya North	V/ Unchalkaddi G T M S	III
400	Vavuniya North	V/ Puthukkulam Pandithamani V	III
401	Vavuniya North	V/ Kollarpuliyankulam Sri Ramakrisna V	III
402	Vavuniya North	V/ Rmanoor Thaninajakam Adikalar V	III
403	Vavuniya North	V/ Kanchukkulam Pandaravanniyan V	III
404	Vavuniya North	V/ Periyadampan Sri Kanasha V	III
405	Vavuniya North	V/ Mamadu vaani V	III
406	Vavuniya North	V/ Omanthai C C	1AB
407	Vavuniya North	V/ Puthukkulam M V	1AB
408	Vavuniya North	V/ Nochchimoddai J S V	II
409	Vavuniya North	V/ Kalmadu Unit 1 G T M S	1C
410	Vavuniya North	V/ Karunkaligkulam G T M S	III
411	Vavuniya North	V/ Kothondar Nochchikulam G T M S	III
412	Vavuniya North	V/ Shanmugananda M V	1C
413	Vavuniya North	V/ Thavasiyakulam G T M S	III
414	Vavuniya North	V/ Kalmadu Unit II G T M S	III
415	Vavuniya North	V/ Chemamadu Unit II G T M S	III
416	Vavuniya North	V/ Ilamaruthankulam G T M S	III
417	Vavuniya North	V/ Maruthoddai G T M S	III
418	Vavuniya North	V/ Puthiyasinnakkulam G T M S	III
419	Vavuniya North	V/ Paranaddakallu G T M S	III
420	Vavuniya North	V/ Matharpanikkaramahilankulam J S V	II
421	Vavuniya North	V/ Arumugathan Puthukkulam G T M S	III
422	Vavuniya North	V/ Koliyakulam G T M S	III
423	Vavuniya North	V/ Kovilkunchukulam G T M S	III
424	Vavuniya North	V/ Konthakarankulam G T M S	III
425	Vavuniya North	V/ Marayadiththakulam G T M S	III

426	Vavuniya North	V/	Pantrikeithakulam G T M S	II
427	Vavuniya North	V/	Palamoddai G T M S	III
428	Vavuniya North	V/	Vedarmakilankulam G T M S	III
429	Vavuniya North	V/	Kovilpuliyanakulam Maththamil V	1C
430	Vavuniya North	V/	Kovilmoddaivelankulam G T M S	III
431	Vavuniya North	V/	Pampaimadu G T M S	III
432	Vavuniya North	V/	Madukkulam Navajoathy V	III
433	Vavuniya North	V/	Marukarampalai G T M S	III
434	Vavuniya North	V/	Poompukar Kannaki V	II
435	Vavuniya North	V/	Suntharapuram G T M S	III
436	Vavuniya North	V/	Ananthakumarashamy V	III
437	Vavuniya North	V/	Nampankulam Muthumary V	III
438	Vavuniya North	V/	Rambaikulam Nadarajanantha V	III
439	Vavuniya North	V/	Vilathikkulam Sithamparam V	III
440	Vavuniya North	V/	Varoodayarelluppaikulam G T M S	III
441	Vavuniya North	V/	Navvi Srivani V	III
442	Vavuniya North	V/	Manikkailuppaikulam	III
443	Vavuniya North	V/	Veeramamunivar V	III
444	Vavuniya North	V/	Sengatpadai Thirukkumaran V	III
445	Vavuniya North	V/	Sinnathampanai Srikrishna V	III
446	Vavuniya North	V/	Periyamadu Ambal Vid	III
447	Vavuniya South	J/	Peyadiukulankulam G T M S	
448	Vavuniya South	J/	Pavarkulam M V	
449	Vavuniya South	J/	Christokulam G T M S	
450	Vavuniya South	J/	Kannaddy G T M S	
451	Vavuniya South	J/	Sinnathampannai G T M S	
452	Vavuniya South	J/	Parayanalankulam G T M S	
453	Vavuniya South	J/	Periyakaddu G T M S	
454	Vavuniya South	J/	Kandashamynagar Vipulanantha Vid	
455	Vavuniya South	J/	Veeramany Thirumagal Vid	
456	Vavuniya South	J/	Piramanalankulam Vigneswara V	
457	Vavuniya South	J/	Neeliyamoddai Saraswathy Vid	
458	Vavuniya South	J/	Koolankulam Navalar Vid	
459	Vavuniya South	J/	Niththiyannagar Logeswara V	
460	Vavuniya South	J/	Manijarkulam Vithiyanda V	
461	Vavuniya South	J/	Mukaththankulam Vigneswara V	
462	Vavuniya South	J/	Kangankulam G T M S	
463	Vavuniya South	J/	Thirunavukkarasar V	
464	Vavuniya South	J/	Aruvithoddam Sivanantha V	
465	Vavuniya South	J/	Poosanipiddy Thaumanavar V	
466	Vavuniya South	J/	Kallaru Sri Siththivinajakar V	
467	Vavuniya South	J/	Puliyadimirippu Somaskanda V	
468	Vavuniya South	J/	Pirapanmadduwa G S M S	
469	Vavuniya South	J/	Koweliya G S M S	
470	Vavuniya South	J/	Varikuttiyoor V	
471	Vavuniya South	J/	Palaya Ooruwa G S M S	

Annexure

Child welfare programmes

in the Northeast run by

Indigenous organizations and the

LTTE

Annexure

One in 300 children in the Northeast has lost both parents. Many more have hardships due to parental injury and illness. One in 12 children is out of school. Most of the children out of school are involved in hazardous child labour. A survey by the Education Council of Tamil Eelam found that almost 100 percent of the children have suffered major or minor under nourishment. The distressing statistics can go on.

1. Early efforts: Senchcholai the beginning of children homes in Northeast

The Tamil community under the leadership of LTTE began its efforts to nurture the vulnerable children of Northeast more than a decade ago. In March 1991 Senchcholai was opened to care for children who lost parents in the war. Children in children's home have been traditionally viewed as in orphanages and the children as orphans. These children were viewed with sympathy and pity and the general public considered it a good deed to help them. In the wider society these children had only a second class status.



Senchcholai children says,

“From the time Senchcholai was created the word ‘orphan’ was forbidden inside Senchcholai and among those working for Senchcholai. Although the children have lost their family they have not lost their rights. These children have all the rights that children with parents enjoy. Senchcholai generated a status for these

children that are in par with the status of other children. A new outlook was created along the line, ‘These are children of Tamileelam. These are our children. There are none among them who have no one.’”

During the war years Senchcholai has seen a growth in intake of children; it has assured that they are given a strong educational foundation in order for them to stand on their own feet. More than 100 children left Senchcholai to join their own family when ever it was possible to trace the family that was separated from the child as a result of the war.

Education Level of Children at the Time of Joining			
Joining Age	No of Children Joining	No of Children without Education	% of Children over 5 Yrs Old Joining without Education
0-2	31		
3-5	36		
6-7	44	27	61%
8-10	108	98	91%
11-13	97	74	76%
14-16	59	48	81%
>16	8	6	75%
Total	383	253	80%

Senchcholai found that it was necessary to set up its own internal school because most of the children joining Senchcholai have dropped out of school for several years as shown in the adjacent table. Also Sri Lanka’s school system’s focus is limited to educating children whose background fits into a narrow criterion. This school system does not address issues such as children who have missed several years of school or who do not have birth certificates. Senchcholai Girls School creates a learning environment in which, knowledge, skill, and attitude were made the central precepts in which life and learning were combined.

Vocational Status of school graduates	
University of Jaffna	1
Teacher Training	1
Teachers without formal training	2
Voice of Tigers	2
Studying at Vanni Tech	2
Basic Computing	8
Kavalthurai	2
Customs Department	2
Woodwork	3
Machinist	17
Chef Training	4
Videography	5
Basic Medics	1
Medical Laboratory Technician	1
Nursing	2
Office Assistant	1
Fibre glass technician	2
Venpura Technician	1
Factory work	1
Driver	1
Mother	7
Uncertain	44

Young women who grew up in Senchcholai have created fulfilling lives for themselves; some are working professionally, some are furthering their education and some have married and began families. Achievements of children who grew up at Senchcholai are given in the table below.

2. Today's programs: NGOs carrying on the early efforts



Today the early efforts have grown in depth and breadth and are led by indigenous organizations like Tamils Rehabilitation Organisation (TRO), Centre for Women's Development & Rehabilitation (CWDR), Rural Education and Economic Development Organisation (REERDO) as well as by the LTTE. International NGOs have more recently played a part in this effort only because of the strong foundation provided by indigenous NGOs.

2.1 The creation of more children's homes



One-hundred-and-sixty-five (165) children's homes are caring for 9,577 children. Although there are thousands more children in the wider community who are not receiving adequate nourishment and education in a secure environment, children's homes continued to be set up by indigenous organizations to care for children 24 hours a day 7 days a week. These children's homes provide food, clothing and education in a secure, loving environment.



Iniya Vazhvu Illam (Good Life Home) was created for children with sight, hearing and speech impairment and addresses their special educational needs. The home is run by TRO and cares for 80 children. In addition to education, Iniya Vazhvu Illam conducts musical and computer activities and also has a library so children are able to exercise their talents and develop skills as intelligent children. Iniya Vazhvu Illam is proud of four of their children who have moved on to attend Jaffna University.

A common problem faced by children homes in other areas in Sri Lanka as well as across the world is child abuse. Child abuse is non-existent and unthinkable in children's homes in LTTE administered areas. UNICEF, operating its offices throughout the Northeast can attest to this.

Anthropologists agree that Tamil culture is child centred. What does it suggest if, in this culture, many children are being cared for in a children's home? It shows that the devastation has left thousands of children in critical situations. It also shows this child centred culture has responded in ways that prevents destitute children being left on the street.

2.2 Support for families

In addition to providing care for children without parents, programs have also been created to provide care for families raising their own children.



2.2.1 Mother-Child Nutrition Centres

Mother-Child Nutrition Centres care for the nutritional requirement of pregnant mothers, nursing mothers, and children under five years old with their mothers, who otherwise would not receive adequate nourishment.

2.2.2 Mother-Child Care Centres

Mother-Child Care Centres are run by CWDR for mothers made destitute by war. There are thousands more widowed and destitute mothers in Northeast who need to be supported to ensure the needs of their children are met.

2.3 Education program



2.3.1 Preschools

Preschools have been started by TRO from urban centres to the remotest areas. TRO runs more than 2,400 preschools that have a total of 70,000 preschoolers. There are other programs to complement the mainstream education system that is seriously under resourced.



2.3.2 Volunteer teachers

Many state schools in the Northeast face a teacher shortage. Volunteer teachers are employed and their salaries are paid by the Education Council of Tamil Eelam to fill some of these vacancies. Graduate teachers are also employed by the Student Organisation of Tamil Eelam to teach in state schools.



2.3.3 Free evening classes

The Student Organization of Tamil Eelam arranges free evening classes where children can do their homework.

2.3.4 Further educational opportunities



Three years after the ceasefire most of the children in the Northeast still have not seen a computer or any of the modern educational facilities. The Student Organisation of Tamil Eelam inaugurated a trial model complex for child development in Killinochchi to ameliorate this situation. There is a long way to go to make this available to more children of Northeast, but the Student Organisation has this far been able to run a preschool, a children's Free Computer Park, and Multimedia facility.

2.4 Article 38 of the Convention of the Rights of the Child

Article 38 of the Convention of the Rights of the Child:

"States Parties undertake to respect and to ensure respect for rules of international humanitarian law applicable to them in armed conflicts which are relevant to the child.

State Parties shall take all feasible measures to ensure that persons who have not attained the age of fifteen years do not take a direct part in hostilities.

States Parties shall refrain from recruiting any person who has not attained the age of fifteen years into their armed forces. In recruiting among those persons who have attained the age of fifteen years but who have not attained the age of eighteen years, States Parties shall endeavour to give priority to those who are oldest."

Article 1 of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Right of the Child:

"States Parties shall take all feasible measures to ensure that members of their armed forces who have not attained the age of 18 years do not take a direct part in hostilities."

"States Parties shall take all feasible measures to ensure that members of their armed forces who have not attained the age of 18 years do not take a direct part in hostilities."

Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Right of the Child – Article 1:

"State Parties shall ensure that persons who have not attained the age of 18 years are not compulsorily recruited into their armed forces."

Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Right of the Child – Article 2

"The Security Council strongly condemns the recruitment and use of child soldiers by parties to armed conflict in violation of international obligations applicable to them."

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3. Dedication and the drive to improve children's lives in the Northeast

One aspect of these social programmes that will impress any observer is the total immersion of the staff into their work. This creates an atmosphere of a tight-knit family unit. The cohesion of these family-like units creates a nourishing social context that magnifies the effect of the service provided to the beneficiaries far beyond what can be expected for the level of material input. Overall, the war's destruction, the tsunami and the resulting poverty has made child development in the Northeast to lag far behind the rest of Sri Lanka. Nevertheless, children's opportunities are continuously being strengthened.