

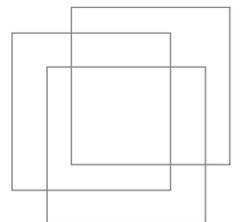


International
Labour
Organization



Sri Lanka

ASSESSMENT OF THE EFFECTS OF
ANNUAL DROUGHT AND FLOODS ON
CHILD LABOUR (HAZARDOUS AND
NON-HAZARDOUS) AND CHILD WELFARE



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Assessment of the effects of annual drought and floods on child labour (hazardous and non-hazardous) and child welfare in Sri Lanka / International Labour Office, ILO Country Office for Sri Lanka and the Maldives, Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work Branch (FUNDAMENTALS) - Geneva: ILO, 2018.

ISBN: 978-92-2-031266-7 (Print); 978-92-2-031267-4 (Web pdf)

International Labour Office; ILO Country Office for Sri Lanka and the Maldives, Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work Branch

ILO Cataloguing in Publication Data

Acknowledgements

This publication was written by Sonali Moonesinghe, ILO consultant, for the ILO Colombo Office Team in collaboration with FUNDAMENTALS.

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Printed in Sri Lanka.
Designed by Romy Kanashiro, Lima.

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Abbreviations

CAS	Child Activity Survey
CBO	Community Based Organization
CRPO	Child Rights Protection Officer
CTB	Ceylon Transport Board
DDMC	District Disaster Management Centre
DS/GA	District Secretary/Government Agent
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
FGD	Focus Group Discussions
GN	Grama Niladari
NBRO	National Building Research Organization
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
RDS	Rural Development Society
SDC	School Development Committee
UNCRC	United Nation Convention on the Rights of the Child
WRDS	Women Rural Development Societies



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1. Introduction

1.1 Background

Sri Lanka is facing severe natural disasters in the form of excessive floods, landslides and droughts. Recent disasters, such as landslides and flooding in Ratnapura, severe drought conditions in Anuradhapura and, both floods and drought in Batticaloa districts, have shown immediate and long-term impacts on the communities resulting from household, and local infrastructural destruction and damage, householder displacements, dislocations and livelihood disruptions. The government conducted a Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (2016) which has revealed that floods and landslides in the country have affected approximately 493,319 people. It is estimated that at least 150,000 women and girls of reproductive age and over 189,000 children are affected by the disaster.¹

Three of the worst-affected districts in the recent disasters, Ratnapura, Anuradhapura and Batticaloa, were selected for this assessment. The communities and households in each district have shown differences, as well as similarities, in terms of broader common factors in their responses to disaster, and the ways in which they coped with different types of disasters, based on local, contextual specifics. To a large extent, they were determined by local dynamics, such as geographic locations and regional climatic conditions, community and local institutional capacities, community livelihoods, extent, severity and nature of disasters, such as extended drought in some areas and unpredictability of landslides in other districts. The direct impact of sudden shocks, as well as the indirect impact of longer-term hidden costs, were evident in all three districts. The districts revealed that post-disaster poverty and a lack of economic opportunities contribute to both low school and non-school attendance

and high rates of school drop outs. The fuelling of children's involvement in paid or unpaid forms of labour to assist their families during periods of increased economic hardships following natural disasters, was also evident.

Asia and the Pacific region is home to the largest number of children worldwide. Approximately 600 million children reside in South Asia, which constitutes 27% of the world's child population.² South Asia is the most populous region with more than 1/4th of the world's children residing in the region and is also home to the largest number of children engaged in child labour.³ Sri Lanka has been one of the countries in the forefront of the war against child labour in the region. This is indicated through its national and international commitments, encouraging indicators on education and its policies and programs.

1.2 Legal frameworks addressing child labour

Sri Lanka has ratified all key international conventions concerning child labour. The ILO Convention No. 138 on Minimum Age for Admission to Employment; The ILO Convention on the Worst Forms of Child Labour No. 182. It is also a signatory to a number of United Nations treaties and conventions which include: the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC); UN CRC Optional Protocol on Armed Conflict; the UN CRC Optional Protocol on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography; and the Palermo Protocol on Trafficking in Persons. The Sri Lankan Government established legislation relating to CL has set the minimum age for work as 14 years, and 18 years as minimum age for hazardous

1 OCHA Situation Report; <http://reliefweb.int/report/sri-lanka/sri-lanka-floods-and-landslides-emergency-response-plan-june-october-2017>

2 UNICEF; Child-Centered Disaster Risk Reduction in South Asia; (2015)

3 ILO, Mainstreaming Child Labour Issues in Key Development Policies and Programs, (2010)

work. It has also raised the compulsory age for education from 14 to 16 years. As a part of the government's efforts to eliminate child labour, Child Activity Surveys (CAS) were conducted in 2008/2009 including the most recent CAS in 2016. The Decent Work Country Program (DWCP) is the primary vehicle for delivery of ILO support to the Sri Lankan government, in which, addressing child labour is integral to the DWCP in Sri Lanka.

1.3 Child labour

"Child labour" is defined as "work that deprives children of their childhood, their potential and their dignity, and that is harmful to physical and mental development."⁴ However, not all work done by children is classified as child labour. Participation in work that does not affect their health and personal development, not interfere with their schooling, is generally regarded as being positive. This includes activities such as helping parents in the house, assisting in family businesses or earning pocket money outside school hours or during school holidays. The most hazardous forms of child labour involve children being enslaved, separated from their families, exposed to serious hazards and illnesses and/or left to fend for themselves on the streets. It is also noted, however, that defining particular forms of work as child labour depends on the child's age, type and hours of work performed, conditions under which it is performed, and objectives pursued by individual countries, with variations among countries and internally, within country sectors.⁵

1.4 Purpose and objectives

The main purpose of this review is to provide a better understanding of the impact of floods and droughts on child labour and child welfare. The review will focus on issues relating to current natural disasters in the context of Sri Lanka, its impact on children and their families, specifically on children's loss of welfare, schooling, their vulnerabilities to child labour and prevailing child labour in the selected districts. It aims at understanding some of the disaster-related issues and location-specific, local dynamics that impact on the communities, village households, householder livelihoods and daily survival difficulties, which directly affects the well-being of their children and increase their vulnerability to child labour. The study has also attempted to understand how children, girls and boys, perceive, experience and respond to severe weather pattern changes and disasters. The study will contribute to preventing and eliminating child labour, as well as reducing violence against children.

Disaster in general, both natural and man-made, place children in vulnerable situations and exposes them to numerous risks and dangers in multiple areas. Constant displacements and relocations, disruption of education, health and nutrition, psycho-social and protection issues, are some of the challenges faced by those affected, particularly among the lower socio-economic and poor communities in developing countries. Family displacements, loss of livelihoods, disruption of schools and deprivation of education leaves a high potential for pushing children (girls and boys) into the labour market to help their families financially. Although the government has responded in various ways to address some of these issues, there is a lack of comprehensive information and an inadequate understanding of the impact of disaster and challenges faced by affected communities at household level. This prevents appropriate preventive measures and

4 Ibid.

5 Ibid.

long-term planning for effective programs to assist households during periods of disaster. The International Labour Organization (ILO), Colombo Office will provide support for

government efforts through the findings of this study by assessing the impact of droughts and floods on child labour (hazardous and non-hazardous) and child welfare in Sri Lanka.





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2. Methodology

The assessment utilized primarily qualitative components and methods complemented by quantitative data from the districts, to compile information from the field. This study did not include a quantitative household survey component, due to the impracticality of completing such a survey within the allocated timeline and resources across three districts. Basic biographic data was obtained from 90 householders and combined it with information obtained from interviews and focus group discussions. This provided significant insights and information on disaster-affected household dynamics, the impact on children and their welfare, the strong potential for child labour and ground realities of disaster relief and preventive and/or mitigation efforts, as well as their concept of disaster risk reduction (DRR), in the districts. The study relied on existing, recent data obtained from the districts and combined both available quantitative data and qualitative information in making the final analysis.

The assessment comprised of the following components: (a) a **brief desk** review and (b) **fieldwork in 3 selected districts** conducted over a 2-month period. The literature review aimed at providing some insights into climate change and its impact on households, more specifically on children. It also served to provide guidance for fieldwork in areas affected by disaster. The assessment reviewed available and relevant documents in connection with disaster in general (within a 10-year period) and natural disaster in the Sri Lankan context, as well as material relating to South Asian Disaster Impact studies. A literature overview was conducted on relevant studies, reports, publications relating to climate change and disaster impact on children, their overall welfare and resulting child labour issues, including related material, as recommended by ILO.

2.1 Fieldwork strategy

Fieldwork was conducted over a period of 14 work days. Field research entailed discussions with 30 heads of households in each district, including Female Heads of Households in locations where possible, particularly Batticaloa, where a high presence of households headed by widows and single mothers was indicated. The participants were asked to provide basic biographic data on a one-page questionnaire which included additional comments noted by the interviewer. This was administered prior to discussions in all districts. These questionnaires were pre-coded and entered into a simple excel database created for data entry and basic comparative analyses (See Annex 3).

2.2 Selection criteria

The sampling criteria was based on the most affected DS division and communities/villages, the level of damage and vulnerability of children caused by natural disaster/s specific to the location. The household sample was selected on a random basis after initial discussions with District Administrative Officers, the District Secretary (DS) and relevant Divisional Secretaries/ Officers at the inception of field work in each district.

2.3 Review tools

Head of Household Questionnaire, and Discussion Guidelines were used to guide and direct FGDs and interview discussions. (See Annex 1) The questionnaire guideline was intended to be used only as a framework for collecting information and was structured to obtain information relevant to the assessment. Depending on the interview/discussion, persons or children interviewed and the information sought, there was flexibility to

change. Guideline questions were developed and adapted to local district specificities, as required. Selected tools, that is, household questionnaire/discussion guidelines were adapted to different location specifics after initial piloting and feedback from the field.

2.4 Fieldwork locations

Fieldwork was carried out in selected villages (See Annex 2) in the three (3) districts, Ratnapura, Anuradhapura and Batticaloa, which were selected as they cover a range of natural disasters which included drought, landslides and floods among other.

Field Visits/Qualitative Work: A total of 28 Key Interviews, both formal and informal and a total of 13 FGD were conducted, 7 Householder FGDs (3 in Batticaloa; 2 Anuradhapura; 2 Ratnapura) and 6 FGDs with children (2 FGDs with children from each district location). Children's groups included, approximately 8-10 children, both girls and boys, their average age between 9 and 16 years. Formal/informal interviews were conducted with District Administrative Officers, non-government stakeholders and relevant community/village members.

Interviewees included the following:

- ❖ District Secretaries/GAs, Divisional Secretaries, Grama Niladaris, District Disaster Management Centre Officers, Child Protection Officers;
- ❖ Division level – Divisional Secretaries, Disaster Management Centre Officials;
- ❖ Village Level - Grama Niladaris/School Principals/Teacher/ Heads of Households - Including Single-Heads of Households/ Parents.

2.5 Assessment team

The assessment team consisted of the lead consultant and a research assistant to cover field visits in the 3 districts.

2.6 Constraints and challenges

This assessment covers new and emerging issues relating to climate change and natural disaster impacts in three districts. Conducting a study of this nature, which includes a literature review, fieldwork and report (within 40 working days) was a challenge and ambitious in scope, given the limited time-frame and available resources. This is an important area that would require a comprehensive study which should include both quantitative and qualitative components to capture more detailed information specific to each district. Government district administrative structures do not yet have a systematic method of compiling disaggregated data and information which is essential for this study. Accordingly, the information and contents presented in this report should be considered in the context of a quick Impact Review/Assessment, which will precede future studies.

Obtaining data from specific, affected villages and the relevant village administrative officials, particularly disaggregated data, was a significant challenge in the field. Although available data was obtained from different field level sources, a systematic method of compiling accurate, disaggregated data in the districts, needs to be put in place to establish a comprehensive, centralized database, of directly and indirectly affected children, families to facilitate access to detailed household information.

In addition, Ratnapura district was recovering from the recent major landslides and flood disaster during field visits. Accessing officials at district level was difficult as they were

in emergency meetings with donors and coordinating relief services. Obtaining follow-up data was particularly difficult in this district.





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3. Key findings

Field visits show that:

- i. Children and their families in the selected villages of Ratnapura, Anuradhapura and Batticaloa districts are extremely vulnerable to both immediate shocks and distress caused by sudden floods and landslide disasters and slow onset disasters, such as drought, related to climate-change in the areas of physical and psychological health, food and nutrition, education, water and sanitation issues.
- ii. The degree and intensity of disaster and magnitude of its impact are determined, to a large extent, by the district's geographic location and local context, including prior community exposure to disaster, enabling some degree of preparedness, as well as local authority capacity;
- iii. Man-made disasters, such as the recently ended, protracted armed conflict in the country and the tsunami, have increased pre-existing socio-economic marginalization and vulnerability of households and livelihoods in the eastern district. Recent natural disasters have further exacerbated their vulnerabilities showing negative impacts on the daily lives, livelihoods and income-generating options of the communities;
- iv. Increased levels of existing poverty and vulnerabilities aggravated by sudden onset disasters show visible impacts resulting from daily disruptions on children's lives, as well as hidden, gradually unfolding consequences of the longer-term effects of drought, such as climate change-driven economic migration of household members/parents and wild elephant encroachments and attacks, on their overall welfare and security;
- v. Acceleration of steadily declining household livelihoods has resulted in parents/householders' loss of income, lack of alternative income sources, increased indebtedness and inability to support or sustain children's education and provide

protection for their children, in turn disrupting and/or temporarily stopping children's school attendance, increasing their vulnerability to engage in child labour;

- vi. Prevalence of child labour was evident in the district's villages when short-term and longer-term pressures of increased severity and frequency of drought, floods and landslides, contributed toward heightened parental poverty, socio-economic disabilities and coping strategies, which entailed different forms of paid/unpaid child labour.
- vii. Disaster risk reduction and mitigation action in the three districts is currently limited to a focus on disaster response services. Much needs to be done in terms of ensuring the operation of a functional disaster risk reduction system, preparedness, mitigation and the introduction of concepts of child-centred DRR and children's agency, into overall disaster management planning and design.

3.1 District background and context

Batticaloa District

Geographic Location and Climate Impacts: Batticaloa has 14 Divisional Secretariat (DS) Divisions and all fourteen are affected by erratic, seasonal droughts and floods. They experience hurricane type weather with strong winds and are cyclone prone, although Disaster Management officials noted that the last one occurred in 1978. To a large extent, the district's geographic location appears to have also contributed to the excessive nature of disasters. Batticaloa is bordered by Polonnaruwa, Moneragala and Ampara districts, all of which are considered "high rainwater catchment" areas containing several dams. As was observed, the actions of border districts have a direct and immediate impact on Batticaloa. When Ampara district



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releases their excess water by opening the sluice gates of Nawagiri dam, and Munthalai Aaru (river) floodgates are opened. In Polonnaruwa, for example, excess water floods vast areas of Vellavali DS division and Kiran DS divisions in Batticaloa district.

Other villages in the district are located in low-lying areas vulnerable to flooding. Officials in the National Disaster Management Centre (DMC) under the purview of the district's administrative office, emphasized changes in the seasonal monsoon weather patterns and increasing rains and flooding. The district is now subject to both drought and floods throughout the year instead of seasonal flooding and drought. In addition, the intensity and extended duration of the recent drought has had a severe impact on the communities and their children. The impact is visible in three areas: i) livelihoods; ii)

education iii) health and nutrition and iv) water and sanitation. Vaharai, Vellavali and Kiran DS divisions are extremely vulnerable to floods, but are also affected by drought. Last year's annual rainfall was very low therefore there was no flooding in Vellavali division, Vettichenai village, usually subject to flooding.⁶ Flood water reaches 3-4 feet in certain villages in this division, and in such situations, the householders and children relocate to nearby schools which serve as temporary safe shelters for a period of at least 5-6 days till the water subsides. Children, as well as teachers, are unable to attend school and parents are unable to pursue their livelihoods during this period in these locations.

⁶ Discussion with DMC Village Level Committee member – Vettichenai Village

Drought brings on other related issues of concern to the local communities and families, such as increased fire hazards which are often man-made. Wild elephant encroachment into villages due to the scarcity of water and food has resulted in increased human elephant conflicts. People have been killed and/or injured in some encounters which has led to a compromising of children's education, due to cancellation, postponement or changes in evening catch-up and tuition classes. Ten DS divisions in this district have been selected for emergency disaster response action through national relief services by the DMC in Batticaloa, as current drought conditions have resulted in a severe scarcity of drinking water.

Socio-Economic Issues: Traditional livelihoods in the district are agricultural farming, fishing (both sea and freshwater) and livestock development. The drought has resulted in poor crop production and low yield, which reduces the income of farming communities, while increasing their indebtedness to local money-lenders. Continuous drought patterns in recent years have resulted in an increasing cycle of debt. This, in turn, has an impact on the ability of householders/parents to provide basic necessities for their children to attend school, such as clothes, shoes, or often transportation fare and money for food, including breakfast, before attending school. District officials noted that there is a very high dropout rate among school children in the past 10 years. The loss of primary livelihoods has resulted in family members attempting to improvise and look for sources of income which tend to bring about negative impacts. For example, some householders from farming communities seek their children's, primarily boy's/son's assistance to help in their agriculture-based livelihood efforts. Others who engage in cutting firewood in the jungles to sell, take their male children along. Apart from engaging in unpaid labour, it was observed that they are increasingly at risk of attacks from elephants.

Discussions with Grama Niladari officials revealed there is a high level of parent migration overseas for employment. Although migration, particularly among women, has been common in many districts, field discussions confirmed that many of the men migrated for economic reasons as their livelihood patterns had changed due to recurring droughts and floods. Women's migration has increased, as they can no longer depend on their husband's income to sustain the family. Agricultural farming, for example, is no longer considered a sustainable livelihood that generates a steady income. Children are left with grandmothers or aunts, who are often unable to provide the care and supervision they need. This strongly increases the likelihood of their dropping out of school, or being subjected to neglect, increased risk of abuse, and loss of general welfare, which is well documented.⁷ Discussions with school authorities in the field highlighted a negative impact on school attendance among children of migrant parents. Increasing numbers of parents overseas are sending remittances to families left behind, which has created a new disincentive among boys to continue their education beyond Ordinary Levels. A school principal in Vaharai observed that "there was an increasing trend among these children to buy mobile phones, earn money and engage in daily labour work."

Anuradhapura District

Geographic Location and Climate Impacts: The district is situated in the dry zone of the country and is currently experiencing severe drought conditions. The district has 4 main rivers⁸ that flow through it and all of them overflowed during the recent heavy rainfalls in May, causing major floods in the surrounding

7 Save the Children, Sri Lanka's Missing Mothers, (2013) Planned International Research Paper, ODI Project; Briefing; *Climate Extremes and Child Rights in South Asia: A Neglected Priority*; (October 2012); UNICEF, Children & Migration Country Studies.

8 Kala Oya, Malwathu Oya, Maa Oya, Yaanu Oya

areas. Currently, drought has affected all divisions in this district, resulting in paddy cultivation, a major livelihood source in this district, to cease in the last three seasons, a period of 1 ½ years that includes the main Yala, Maha cultivation seasons beginning in 2016. In this year's Maha cultivation season only 20% of the paddy land has been cultivated of which 50% of the yield is expected to fail due to the current lack of rain. Water scarcity is a serious issue in this district for both irrigation, as well as domestic consumption.⁹ De-forestation, silting of major tanks and changing weather patterns have added to the severity of disasters that village communities are currently facing.

Socio-Economic Issues: Primary livelihoods in the villages are paddy, chena/other crop cultivation and inland fishing. Many male youth are also engaged in civil defence services (as home guards¹⁰). Householders who have been unable to continue their traditional paddy/other crop cultivation, due to recent weather pattern changes typically engage in available daily labour as a source of income. The DDMC Officer noted that the old "cascade system", where a network of tanks linked to a main tank for the irrigation of paddy lands has been gradually destroyed, due to the expanding population and village communities continuing to build on areas reserved around these tanks, leading to silting. Silting of tanks has further increased as trees that prevented mud/soil from getting into tanks have been cut down. This has affected both paddy cultivation and freshwater/inland fishing livelihoods. The current extended drought has further exacerbated these issues. Discussions reveal a dire need for access to irrigation alternatives and diversification of income-generating options for householders, whose primary occupation is based on

agricultural farming and inland fishing in the district.

Floods usually occur every December. However, last May, the district experienced sudden and unexpected floods. From the end of 2014 to beginning of 2015 communities in Anuradhapura district experienced particularly severe flooding. The four main rivers in the district overflow during this period and surrounding areas are subject to flooding. For example, Katurodagama village in Nochchiyagama DS division is surrounded on one side by a branch of a primary river¹¹ and the other side a large tank,¹² both of which floods their village. The Assistant Director of the District's DMC noted that weather patterns have changed, and the district is subject to unpredictable and severe periodic flooding. The Assistant Divisional Secretary (DS) of Nochchiyagama Division highlighted several villages that are affected primarily by drought, noting that its increasing severity is something they had not experienced in the past. In turn, this is adding to increasing elephant attacks as they come into the villages in search of food and water. The potential danger to the community is high and he noted that extra precautions are being taken by not sending children for after school classes/tuition in the evenings when elephants are likely to come out of the jungle.

Drought and floods impact children's attendance in school in the district, and the DDMC Assistant Director noted that many children usually tend to drop out after Grades 5 and 6, primarily because of their families' economic difficulties and poverty conditions in the villages. He observed that children engage in unpaid labour, "boys typically help parents with agricultural activities not necessarily to earn an income, while girls provide help in looking after younger siblings."¹³ He also noted that this is a way of life among agricultural communities. However, school

9 Interview Additional DS Anuradhapura

10 Volunteer paramilitary units established during the war, and come under the command of the local police. They were initially deployed in their home towns and villages, to protect the civilian population from attacks by the LTTE. They are paid a small allowance.

11 Adabokku Ela flows into Kala Oya

12 Kirimatiyawa Wewa

13 Discussion with Anuradhapura Additional DS



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dropout rates among urban children were low. This suggests there are significant differences between rural and urban children and a higher potential for rural children's engagement in and vulnerability to child labour in general in this area. The Child Activity Survey¹⁴ findings, that 84.7% of the working child population is from the rural sector, in contrast to 13.1% from the urban sector, further corroborates this point. It should be pointed out, however, that the type of labour that rural children engage in differ from urban children. It could be either paid or mostly unpaid, and children often attend school while working, whereas urban children engage directly in paid labour.¹⁵

Officials indicated that the severity of drought is having a major impact on the health and

nutrition of children. Disruption of livelihoods and parent's inability to afford basic needs, has resulted in the deprivation of adequate food/nutrients and children are showing signs of malnutrition. Access to water, as well as water quality, are major issues in the villages. The quality of well water was undrinkable, but most wells have dried up with little or no water for washing, bathing and other domestic consumption purposes. Officials also noted that kidney issues were emerging within the community.¹⁶

14 Department of Census and Statistics, Child Activity Survey: (2016)

15 Ibid

16 Discussions with DMC Development Officer, Mahavilachchiya DS Division



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Ratnapura District

Geographic Location and Climate Impacts: Ratnapura district is located in the south-west region of Sri Lanka known as the “wet zone,” and was usually subject to the south-west monsoon rains from May through September in the past. However, these historical weather patterns appear to have changed and Ratnapura is plagued by intense rainfall leading to major flooding and landslides in the past two years, disrupting the lives of entire communities. As in the other two districts, officials acknowledge that weather patterns have changed and intensified in the past two years. Four major rivers¹⁷ that flow through the district have also contributed to recent major floods during excessive rain falls. Ratnapura district, at the

time of this assessment, had not yet recovered from the natural disasters experienced in May this year. The district’s officials, some of whom had been affected themselves, as well as householders and their children, were still significantly distressed and recovering. Some families were uncertain of returning to their homes due to the high risk of landslides in their location. As a precautionary safety measure, they would leave their homes at night and return during the day. Psychological impacts were visible, as many expressed their inability to sleep at night and stated they were living in fear of recurring landslides each time it rains.

Socio-Economic Issues: The district’s economy is centred on tea and rubber plantations, as well as the gem mining industry. Selected locations for assessment in Ratnapura included areas and communities that were severely

17 Kalu ganga/river, Kuru ganga, Weganga, Hangamu ganga

affected by recent floods and landslides. Most of the families interviewed were involved in the tea or rubber plantation Industry as workers/tea pluckers, rubber tappers, gem mining or available daily labour, and were badly affected by the disasters. Some household members were employed outside the district, while several had family members working in the Middle East, pointing to the possible lack of opportunities for a steady source of income and livelihood within the district.

When disasters, such as floods and landslides, take place or during severe rainfalls and the potential for landslides increases, families and children evacuate their homes, and remain in safe locations, usually schools, multipurpose buildings, churches/temples or with friends and relatives. Parents are unable to work and some members who work outside the district are afraid to leave their families, which deprives them of their daily income. Children, on the other hand, are out of school, missing at least 10-12 days of school. Those studying for their Ordinary Level Exam (Grade 10) were able to attend make-up classes to catch up on their missed curriculum. Schools, housing and other infrastructure buildings are potentially at risk of damage from recurring landslides, and householders are advised not to return until the National Building Research Organization¹⁸ checks safety codes and clears them for return. DMC Relief Officer and CRPO discussions noted that schools have been badly affected. 15 schools in Kalawana division have been placed in the high-risk category. Therefore, classes have to be accommodated in the remaining schools in two shifts, Grades 1-5 group classes are conducted in the morning and the second group attend in the afternoon. These interruptions are disruptive for the

children and also cause difficulties for both working parents and teachers.

Water access and water quality are major issues as wells are contaminated after floods and drinking water remains unsafe until wells are cleaned. Mudunkotuwa village was entirely flooded and schools were completely damaged. Children noted that their library, computers and labs were totally destroyed. The shocks and stresses following the recent landslides and floods were evident in discussions with householders and children. In Ratnapura, climate-related disasters aggravate already existing poverty conditions, creating additional barriers for attending school. This has a direct, negative impact on children's education, more importantly, on the quality of education children receive, resulting from temporary stopping of school and/or intermittent school attendance. Although field discussions did not indicate the prevalence of children engaging in child labour, as in the other two districts, continued disruptions and temporary stopping of school attendance create an environment for permanent school drop outs and the risk of child labour is strong.

18 NBRO come under the Ministry of Disaster Management, and is responsible for landslide risk assessment management. NBRO issues Landslide Risk Assessment Reports as a pre-requisite for granting of building permits and approval of development projects.



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4. Analysis

4.1 Climate change impact on households

Table 1. Number of affected families by floods drought landslides in selected villages

District	DS Division	GN Division	Village	Affected families	Male	Female
Anuradhapura	Mahavilachiya	Sandamal eliya	Ihaladangaswawe	17	30	30
Anuradhapura	Nochiyagama	Katurodagama	Katurodagama	26	38	30
Anuradhapura	Nochiyagama	Katurodagama	Katukeliyawa	102	158	160
Ratnapura	Kuruwita	Keeragala Upper Division	Keeragala	62	150	162
Ratnapura	Kuruwita	Mudun Kotuwa	Mudun Kotuwa East	73	88	77
Batticaloa	Porathivu Pattu	Vellaveli	Vettuchenai	83	133	149
Batticaloa	Manmunai West	Vavunativu	Kothiyapulai	1121	612	509
Batticaloa	Koralaipattu North	Mankerny West	Kokkuvil	79	128	143

Increasing intensity of drought in Batticaloa and Anuradhapura districts have had multiple negative impacts on children and families, leading to longer-term disastrous consequences. Discussions with the community and officials confirmed that drought conditions are worse than floods because they lack both irrigation water and water for drinking/ domestic consumption. Lack of irrigation water has affected agricultural cultivation, with low yield harvests leading to a loss of income, in turn, reducing parental support for children’s education and diet, creating food security and poor nutrition issues. The lack of safe drinking water and water for domestic consumption, bathing/washing/cooking etc. has led to poor sanitation and health issues for the local communities and their children. In Batticaloa district, periodic floods cause families to relocate temporarily to safe locations. These same communities and children have been

displaced multiple times due to the war, as well as the tsunami. Post-war and post-tsunami poverty continues to be further aggravated by the increasing severity of weather patterns and sudden onset disasters.

Households in Kokkuvil village,¹⁹ originally from Mavadi village resettled in this village after the Tsunami, living in temporary shelters for one year. After one year, they moved to semi-permanent housing for two more years. They were displaced again in 2006 and 2007 due to the war in the Eastern region, and went back to Mavadi. They lived in tents during this period and returned to Kokkuvil after the war ended in 2007. On their return, they resided with host families whose houses were not damaged. All of this reveals the disruption of stable livelihoods and daily lives of children with constant

¹⁹ Vaharai DS Division, Kokkuvil Hold FGD – Batticaloa District

interruptions in school attendance, increasing impoverished conditions, further aggravated by recent escalations in climate changes and resulting disasters. Batticaloa district is also highly prone to cyclones during droughts, elephant encroachments into villages and human-elephant encounters. Village authorities and parents are careful not to send children for evening tuition or classes and avoid certain times that they are likely to encounter animals and/or finish classes early. "Elephant attacks" were often mentioned by districts officials and the early warning system²⁰ that is in place for floods in Thunpankery village, for instance, is used to warn villagers of approaching elephants and impending attacks. Unfortunately, elephant conflicts are not perceived by these officers as a climate change-related, recurring and future potential hazard for the communities and their children.

Anuradhapura district's Additional District Secretary noted that all divisions in the district face drought conditions. In the past, major floods took place once in 15 years, but by the end of 2014 and the beginning of 2015, they have been experiencing severe flooding, including a massive flood in May of this year (2017). DDMC officers²¹ stated that weather patterns have changed and the unpredictability of local rivers flooding is very high. Drought conditions are so severe at present that paddy cultivation has been badly affected. In comparison to Batticaloa, where communities are affected by both drought and floods throughout the year, Anuradhapura is affected solely by drought for most of the year. In contrast to regular annual year-end rainfall and predicted floods in the past, they now experience sudden, intense rains and cyclone-type storms, leading to unpredictable, large-scale floods.

As in Batticaloa, elephant attacks are very common in the district's divisions visited.

Elephants regularly come into household compounds to eat their fruits and other vegetation. In Thambiyawegama village, the community noted that elephants are also affected by the drought and venture inside their compounds to eat their jack fruit and mangoes. Children noted that their school taps are damaged by elephants searching for water. Electric fencing is viewed by the community, including the children, as a futile precautionary measure, as elephants know how to destroy it. The scarcity of water and the poor quality of available water, such as well water in the district, appears to be leading to kidney issues in these areas, which was not indicated in Batticaloa. Available sources of water are used by animals/village cows, buffaloes, dogs, as well as humans. Households and children use this water to bathe, wash clothes and other domestic uses, except drinking, according to the villagers, inevitably leading to various health issues.

Ratnapura is subject to floods but has the added danger of major landslides that has destroyed and left entire parts of villages currently at risk of collapsing. In this district the direct impact of climate change and sudden disaster-related emergencies were clearly evident. Community members state that landslides are more deadly than flooding because floods recede but the potential for landslides is unpredictable, causing severe damage and destruction to village communities, their homes and buildings. De-forestation and extensive gem-mining in this district have contributed to landslide vulnerabilities, further intensified by severe weather patterns. Communities residing in tea and rubber estates in this district have been severely and directly affected by recent disasters.

In Kalawana DS division 80% of the population engage/work in the tea industry and plantations and, are highly vulnerable to and badly affected by landslides. Delgoda East GN division is identified as a high-risk area where peoples'

20 The Kovil/Temple loudspeaker is in place to be used as an early warning mechanism for potential natural disasters.

21 Discussion with Assistant Director DDMC

houses are cracked and the ground has caved in. 331 people in this division have been identified as affected and asked to relocate but, at the moment, they have no place nor allocated land to relocate to. As a result, they sleep in temples, multi-purpose buildings and other common spaces at night and return to their homes during the day. Within these households 40 are children under 18.²² The divisional CRPO noted that children are affected due to daily disruptions both day and night. In the Kuruvita division, Mudunkotuwa village was completely submerged during the recent flood, local schools' structures, all their equipment and books were destroyed. In all three districts, DDMC officials, district administrative officers and the communities agree that in the past two years, disaster occurrences have increased, as well its unpredictability and intensity. Ratnapura district officials are currently focused on emergency responsive action, such as relief services and rescue operations in their overall disaster risk management program.

4.2 Climate change impacts on children

Floods, drought and landslides have all had negative impacts both direct and indirect on children, varying in degree and intensity, depending on the nature of the disaster, and the manner in which their families/parent's livelihoods have been impacted. In all villages visited in this assessment a total of 1364 children between 5 and 17 years have been subject to either floods, landslides and/or drought and affected directly or indirectly (see Table 2). Climate-related disasters have affected their general welfare, as a result of temporary displacements and in some cases (i.e. Batticaloa locations) multiple displacements. Children have been subject to daily disruptions of their routines, sudden evacuations, living in temporary shelters, inadequate and/or poor diets in transition situations, including water scarcity, as well as resulting diseases and health-related issues.

Table 2. Number of affected children by floods drought landslides in selected villages

District	DS Division	GN Division	Village	Affected families	Affected children			
					<5 years		6-17 years	
					Male	Female	Male	Female
Anuradhapura	Mahavilachiya	Sandamal eliya	Ihaladangaswawe	17	3	4	7	8
Anuradhapura	Nochiyagama	Katurodagama	Katurodagama	26	1	3	3	2
Anuradhapura	Nochiyagama	Katurodagama	Katukeliyawa	102	7	9	20	18
Ratnapura	Kuruvita	Keeragala Upper Division	Keeragala	62	15	14	37	53
Ratnapura	Kuruvita	Mudun Kotuwa	Mudun Kotuwa East	73	14	15	21	22
Batticaloa	Porathivu Pattu	Vellaveli	Vettuchenai	83	11	19	37	34
Batticaloa	Manmunai West	Vavunativu	Kothiyapulai	1121	81	76	285	218
Batticaloa	Koralaipattu North	Mankerny West	Kokkuvil	79	12	15	32	43

22 Kalawana DS Division, DMC Officials

Climate change, declining livelihoods and impact on children

In each visited district, communities indicated existing hardships which have been further aggravated by recent climate change disasters. Household discussions in Batticaloa revealed past difficulties of multiple displacements during the war, continued disruptions of their livelihoods, due to war and natural disaster, which has prevented a stable source of income for householders. In general, their income has been inadequate to cover their daily expenses. Since the change in standard monsoon/seasonal weather patterns, they have experienced increasing floods this past year. They can no longer depend on seasonal rainfall for cultivation, nor the traditional, stable income they used to receive from paddy and other crop cultivation, since it has been destroyed by the floods or alternatively, due to the lack of rain which affects crop production, resulting in low yields.

In Kottiyarpulai village cultivation does not take place during drought periods. The resulting loss of income means farmers are indebted to local money lenders and are in a perpetual cycle of debt. Communities noted²³ that the problem of indebtedness began after the Tsunami, at a time when they had no options for accessing formal loan facilities. The current drought patterns and its negative impact on the primary Maha season cultivation, has led to their inability to repay loans obtained from local lending organizations, such as Samurdhi and WRDS, increasing their indebtedness. Perpetual indebtedness of households has added to their burdens of financial constraints, accelerating poverty conditions and reducing their ability to support school going children. Householders in Kottiyarpulai village expressed increasing difficulties in meeting daily survival needs. In their present context, many householders do not have money (Rs 50/=) for bus fare and food/

breakfast for their children to attend school and many go without food, which revealed they do not attend school on a regular basis. Transport and traveling distances in situations of decreased incomes and limited income generating options, have significant impacts on regular school attendance. In villages²⁴ where the school facilities are limited to Grade 5, children typically have to transfer to a bigger, secondary school located in a distant area to continue their education. This means they have to walk at least 2 kilometers to the main street to catch the bus, which is a further disincentive to continue schooling in this village.

In Anuradhapura, as in Batticaloa, changes in weather patterns have impacted on paddy cultivation and agricultural farming in general, specifically due to drought but also due to unexpected floods, resulting in a reduction or loss of income for families. Those who are unable to continue agricultural livelihoods attempt to engage in different types of available daily labour. Others tend to migrate out of the district, i.e. to Colombo or overseas for employment. Katurodagama village is affected by floods and drought but the recent drought appears to affect them more. The intensity of drought and floods began increasing two years ago, and they have not been able to cultivate paddy for one and half years. They manage to cultivate a few crops because of a stream/canal nearby which, they state is their "lifeline," they also engage primarily in agricultural daily labour. The canal provides water for bathing, washing and minimal irrigation but is not suitable for drinking as cows and other animals share the same water source. Daily rates for agricultural labour are Rs 1100/= for males and Rs 1000/= for females, but they noted that school expenses for children are over Rs 5000/= monthly per child, and they find the cost of soap alone to be excessive. The lack of quality drinking water has forced them to buy drinking water from a

23 FGD Kokkuvil village, Vaharai DS division

24 FGD with Households, Kokkuvil Village



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private supplier spending Rs 400/= to Rs 500/= per week for drinking water supplies. Schools don't always have drinking water, therefore, parents usually send water from home.

Discussions with householders in Anuradhapura, as well as Batticaloa highlight the link between floods and drought affected livelihoods, and the need for adequate and stable alternative sources of income to meet their daily expenses, while facing the challenges of supporting their school going children. Although householders acknowledged that education is important for their children, they also expressed the difficulties they experience in providing support for school going children.²⁵ They held the view that "all family members have to work to survive," indicating the internal, dual conflict they are faced with, of the simultaneous need to educate their children while coping with poverty

condition and added impacts of climate change related disasters.

In Katurodhagama village, household discussions²⁶ noted that most children stop attending school after Grades 8-9 and very few continue with schooling upto Ordinary Level (OLs) grades due to existing poverty conditions. Recent droughts, resulting from climatic changes have added to low school attendance as the loss of income has further limited the ability of parents to provide school supplies for their children. In Thambiyawagama village, children usually drop out after Ordinary Levels if they manage to continue that far, and engage in daily labour work or go to Colombo for employment. Girls tend to work in the garment industry by falsifying their age. Parents

25 FGD with Households, Katurodagama Village

26 FGDs in Katurodagama, Thambiyawagama villages, average age range that children tend to drop out of school appears to vary according to different villages, based on the discussions with householders and district officials.



acknowledged these realities in discussions and their complaint is that “no one likes to help with cultivation anymore ...” A clear indication here is the accepted, traditional norm common in agricultural communities, that children should support the livelihoods of parents particularly during difficult times, and the notion that education beyond a certain level, i.e. Grades 8-9, may not be relevant in their village. Key challenges in these villages are to achieve stable livelihoods in the context of climate-change conditions, that enables them to provide sustained support for the continued education of their children, relieving children from the obligations and pressures of economic contributions to the family/household.

In the affected locations of Ratnapura district where most of the households engage in tea plucking/rubber tapping or gem mining on a daily labour basis, major disasters, such as

landslides means the immediate loss of daily wages for the duration of displacement and/or relocation along with the challenges of accessing and travelling to places of work/employment. While the nature of disaster here is sudden and catastrophic, obstacles to the livelihoods of these communities result from the need to relocate, due to potential hazards of rock slips and landslides. This is a recurring problem when they are subject to continuous, heavy rains. Household members noted that they are engaged in daily work and cannot afford to miss a day of work, therefore, they have neither the time nor resources to relocate and rent new places.

During the recent landslide in Kuruvita Division, household members were out of work for 2-3 weeks. Household members who have to travel distances for work are scared to leave their families. Those who work in Colombo, in other

districts or in garment factories face a quandary about being apart from families residing in locations where entire hills are in danger of collapsing, and are categorized as high risk areas by DDMC authorities. Other areas/villages²⁷ visited were subject to major floods. The recent floods in May have been excessive, the entire village was submerged and local schools, laboratories, computers/equipment and libraries were completely destroyed. These communities typically engage in the tea industry/plucking, mining, rubber tapping for daily wages, as well as paddy farming. May-June was the regular season for reaping their paddy harvest but this was destroyed and they have not had a proper harvest in the past 3 years. Now, in the immediate aftermath of the disaster, they have little options for work as they are unable to engage in their previous occupations. At the time of this assessment the village was still recovering from recent disaster shocks, and were more concerned about a proper evacuation plan, which was not in place, and resources, such as boats to exit the village in an emergency. This is an area that will need immediate disaster response action by DMC authorities, to support the communities regain their livelihoods and lives in general and provide specific support for repair and reconstruction of school structures to ensure children's continued and consistent access to education.

Increased hardship and poverty linked to recurrent climate-related disasters have forced parents to hold back on paying for children's education. They are unable to meet financial requirements involved, whether in terms of school fees, and basics necessities, such as money for food, washing soap and transportation or hidden costs of replacing damaged uniforms and school supplies. Both longer term effects of climate change and sudden disasters in all districts have caused a decline and/or loss of income resulting in the inability to provide

support for children to attend, and stay in schools, despite their acknowledgment of the value of education for their children.

This leads to a temporary or permanent stopping of school attendance and as revealed in some villages confirmed in household discussions, children engage in various form of child labour typically after Grades 8 - 10. The Child Activity Survey (CAS) further supports this in their findings, that majority of working children belong to the age group 15-17 years.²⁸ Case studies in South Asia have confirmed that during periods when children could not attend school they would take up temporary or permanent employment; and the longer their absence from school, the more likely their full drop-out.²⁹

Unsafe livelihood alternatives

The decline of primary livelihood sources which is paddy cultivation due to current drought conditions have led communities to improvise, resort to sometimes unsafe means of securing some form of income. Some householders (both men and women) go to the jungles to collect firewood and/or dig up certain yams with medicinal components for which there is a high demand or collect honey. As noted before, parents tend to take their male children along to assist them. In these situations, people and children are vulnerable to elephant/animal attacks. Others migrate internally to coastal areas for daily labour in the fishing industry or engage in inland fishing.³⁰ Female heads of households also engage in these activities to generate an income, with the exception of honey gathering and fishing. Anuradhapura farmers who were interviewed stated that they have resorted to selling whatever available local

28 CAS conducted by the Department of Census and Statistics (2016)

29 Plan International Research Paper (2012)

30 FGD Kokkuvil Village, Batticaloa

27 FGD Mudunkotuwa Village, Kuruvita DS division

fruits they can find, i.e. tamarind to eke out some form of income³¹.

Climate change, migration and impact on children's welfare

An increase in both overseas and internal migration appears to be taking place, precipitated by current weather conditions which is adding to the burden of already declining livelihoods and the lack of income-generating options. In Thunpankerny GN division, out of a total population of 803, 75 males over age 18 years and 15 women have migrated, overseas. Children are usually left with grandmothers and aunts.³² Plan International village surveys in Sri Lanka found that 15-20% of parental caregivers had gone abroad for work because of the lack of opportunities at home, resulting from poor harvests, climate-related disaster losses and overwhelming poverty.³³ Caregivers often leave without ensuring adequate protection for the children. Case studies in Sri Lanka³⁴ have shown that when both parents had left children under the care of another family member, several accounts of abandoned children being increasingly at risk of harm and abuse were reported. These studies have found, based on children's accounts, that girls and boys have become victims of domestic violence associated with carers' alcoholism and drug abuse.

In Batticaloa, floods and drought affect livestock farming due to both scarcity of water during drought, and householder's loss of livestock during floods. Loss of annual investments is a common occurrence as livestock has to be replaced each year.³⁵ In some villages, many

people engaged in daily/agricultural and brick making labour, to cover their expenses. Unpredictable weather patterns, resulting in rains and floods have caused difficulties for the local brickmaking industry, as a result of dissolving raw material and bricks. As paddy cultivation has also deteriorated, there is minimal need for agricultural labour, therefore, the trend is to migrate out of the district and/or overseas for economic reasons.³⁶

Household discussions further revealed that many family members and heads of households are increasingly considering overseas migration for employment opportunities which appears to be an increasing phenomenon in these villages, particularly among widows. They noted that increasing drought, unavailability of irrigation, leading to low levels of cultivation, poor harvests and a need for income has led to overseas migration. The first woman to migrate from a village³⁷ (with 2 daughters) selected for this assessment, left as a housemaid in 2010 as her husband's income from farming was inadequate after drought impacts. Since 2012, many women have migrated to the Middle East from this village, indicating that many children are left without a parent/mother.

The growing trend of climate change economic migrants is likely to increase without access to alternative livelihood options for income generation, which highlights that climate change is also felt through increasing householder migration from remote villages. Field discussions and available case studies of children's experiences³⁸ outline the complexities of climate risks in connection with existing poverty and vulnerability. Research highlights the repercussions of climate change related economic migration, reflected in increasing inter-generational poverty,

31 FGD Katurodhagama Village

32 Interview with Thunpankerny GN Officer

33 *Climate Extremes and Child Rights in South Asia: A Neglected Priority*, Planned International Research Paper, ODI Project Briefing; (October 2012)

34 Ibid.

35 FGD in Vettichenai Village, Vellavali DS Division.

36 Ibid

37 FGD Kokkuvil Village

38 *Climate Extremes and Child Rights in South Asia: A Neglected Priority*; Planned International Research Paper Vol 12, ODI Project Briefing; (2012)



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unfolding socio-economic dynamics, including growing numbers of girls and boys in Sri Lanka and South Asia region, whose basic rights to education, welfare and protection are at risk of infringements.³⁹

Gender dimensions of disaster impact

The assessment finds that climate change related disaster affects women and men differently but a higher burden is placed on women particularly single heads of households and widows, in their responses to and how they cope with disaster, as observed in the field. The Government's PDNA⁴⁰ has confirmed that women, particularly female-headed households, were the more affected population in the 2016 disasters, but lacks pre- and post-disaster age and sex disaggregated

data which prevented an in-depth research on this topic. Post-disaster impact on women and girls and gender dynamics of climate-related disaster impact is an area that requires specific information and will need further research.

In Batticaloa, householder participation in discussions, revealed a much higher number of women, specifically as heads of households. Two of the villages visited in Batticaloa for this assessment had a higher number of women. (See Table 1) The extended drought has affected home gardening activities that women usually engage in, which adds to their burden of supporting their families. Single women heads of households in this area note they cannot find income generating sources and find it difficult to provide food for their children.⁴¹ Lack of water for domestic consumption also prevents them from washing clothes/uniforms for the

39 Ibid

40 Post Disaster Needs Assessment (2016)

41 Ibid.



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children, which is another deterrent for school attendance. Two cases in point illustrate specific difficulties for female headed households. In the first case, a single woman with 7 children has two daughters aged 19 and 20 employed in the garment industry outside the district. Her household is managed with the income earned by the daughters.⁴² In case two, a widow with a 13-year old son has difficulty supporting his school attendance and has no money to purchase basics such as soap to wash clothes. She is supported by relatives, including her 60-year old mother, who is engaged in daily labour work out of the district in the Puttalam district.⁴³ Discussions further revealed that widow heads of households tend to send their sons to work to obtain extra income.⁴⁴

The assessment observed that a higher number girls, a total of 778, compared to boys, total of 586, (See Table 2) were present in the selected villages. The ways in which girls and boys cope with and handle their daily lives during periods of disaster reflect the gendered dimensions of climate related disaster impact on the children. Boys are more likely to drop out of school, usually after Grades 8-10⁴⁵ and tend to engage in some form of labour, while girls when they drop out stay at home, get married, attend vocational training or in some cases work in garment factories. During drought conditions, access to water has created challenges for girls, due to the lack of water in school toilets and the need for privacy in common bathing areas. Boys, on the other hand, tend to bathe less or avoid bathing and are more involved in

42 FGD Kokkuvil Village

43 Ibid

44 FGD Kottiyarpulai village

45 average is grade 10 but this varies in some villages

assisting parents with water collection efforts for the family. Discussions reveal that boys are likely to drop out of school to assist parents with livelihood support, i.e. firewood collection and daily labour, compared to girls. The age range that they drop out of school and/or engage in labour appear to vary depending on different villages.

Challenges and barriers to education and child labour

Sudden disasters, such as floods, landslides have a major impact on children's education caused by constant disruptions of school attendance and the destruction of school infrastructure. A number of studies/reports emphasize the importance of education and the right of education to all children during emergencies and restoring opportunities to children affected by natural disasters.⁴⁶ It is noted that flood effects on the socio-economic well-being of children are well documented, yet the impact on children's access and right to quality education has received little attention.⁴⁷ Although this assessment observed that authorities in the district's villages organize makeshift arrangements and conduct catch up classes to cover missed curricula, particularly for those sitting for Ordinary Level and Advanced Level exams, closer attention should be given to the effects of floods and landslides on school children and infrastructure to ensure access to education, more specifically quality education.

The assessment observed the loss of and damage to school structures and disruption of a routine that provided a sense of normalcy in the discussions with children, who expressed differing views on the effects and type of

disaster they experienced. Some stated that floods affect them more because "they cannot go to school, and teachers cannot come to school." In addition, they have to relocate to temporary shelters usually schools, for 5-6 days at least, till flood water subsides. They have difficulty studying as their books are damaged or destroyed, including clothes and uniforms. On the other hand, during drought they can go to school, although they face difficulties in bathing, washing clothes and have less water to drink.⁴⁸ Children in this village noted that some children stop going to school after floods, "they get interested in other things." The local school they attend does not have Advanced Level classes, if they want to continue they have to travel 7 kilometers. Some cycle to school and although there are private/public buses available, they have to walk quite a distance to school from the bus halt. They noted that boys tend to drop out after Ordinary Levels (Grade 10) and work "making bricks and engage in agricultural labour work during the season."

In Batticaloa there was a noticeable invisibility of male youth in the field. Discussions with the district's Development Officer (DO) indicated that they tend to migrate to the Middle East after their Advance Level exams due to the lack of employment opportunities in the district. The officer also noted that this was common among the Tamil community and not within the Muslim communities. Female youth tend to stay at home and get married early. The District official further noted that vocational training centres have a high participation of girls,⁴⁹ indicating the demand for acquiring specific skill sets to earn some form of income. While officials highlighted certain trends among youth in Batticaloa district in discussions, this assessment does not specifically focus on youth specific issues. In general, children under 18 have been affected in the selected villages of Batticaloa by drought and floods. This has had an impact on children's

46 UNICEF, *Children and Disasters Building Resilience Through Education*, (2011); UNICEF, *Child-Centred Disaster Risk Reduction in South Asia*, (2015)

47 UNICEF, *Children and Disasters Building Resilience Through Education*; Mudavanhu, C. *The Impact of Flood Disasters on Child Education in Zimbabwe*.

48 FGD Children, Kottiyarpulai Village

49 Interview with Natural Disaster Relief Service DO

school attendance and the tendency to drop out of school typically during Grades 8 -10. In order to support children in this age group who drop out of school, facilitating vocational training to prevent engagement in child labour is an option to be considered in collaboration with agencies such as UNICEF. Youth perception surveys⁵⁰ and vocational training of youth programs conducted by UNICEF will provide additional insights into challenges faced by youth and confirm the demand for vocational training.

Discussions with a local school principal confirmed that attendance is low during October to December when the area experiences floods, but recent weather pattern changes caused sudden excessive rains and floods which resulted in children stopping school attendance, due to access difficulties. Typically, schools close and become temporary camps in the month of December. The excessive floods in 2014 was particularly severe. Teachers face travel difficulties and schools face a shortage of teachers during this period. However, children usually tend to return to school after the flood season in this district. The principal noted that regular awareness programs on the importance of education are conducted in the local school, due to the history of flood experiences and knowledge they have gained as a result, in the Vellavali division.

Other children⁵¹ noted that drought has worse impacts than floods, due to the lack of water, no drinking water, difficulties in bathing, and washing, they find it difficult to concentrate as their classrooms are very hot and are also prone to various diseases during this period. Discussions with school authorities confirmed that attendance during drought periods usually 2-4 months (April – June, July) is low. There is a lack of water in general, tap water is not available even under normal circumstances in this village

school, access to toilet facilities, especially for girls is difficult. Challenges to education arise during this period, especially with boys. Their attendance drops because they assist their parents in collecting water for the families. Late attendance is common as both girls and boys have to travel far to bathe/wash, prior to attending school. Girls seek privacy in common bathing areas, and if this means that they get late for school, they tend not to attend.

Discussions in Ratnapura villages noted that children tend to stop school after Ordinary Levels. Boys typically work on the estate as daily labourers or in stores/kades and girls join the garment industry or participate in vocational training programmes. In all three districts, many village schools do not have secondary school classes. In order to continue schooling, they have to travel a fair distance. This means travel costs/bus fare which, in most cases, parents cannot afford due to economic losses faced in the aftermath of disasters. Parents note that they value education but economic reasons prevent their support for continuing education. Temporary stopping of school attendance, which has emerged as a common occurrence in all districts, leads to a permanent end to schooling and engagement in some form of employment, usually daily labour. The longer children are absent from school the more likely they are to drop out. Field discussions have revealed the existence of both the potential for child labour and children engaging in paid/unpaid labour temporarily or permanently.

Health physical and psychological impacts

A current UNICEF report points out that deprivations caused by a lack of safe water and sanitation can compound and affect children's health, education and future prospects, creating a cycle of inequality that affects generations.⁵²

50 UNICEF, Youth and Adolescent Component, under "Support for Reconstruction & Development in Selected Districts Program" (SDDP), (2013)

51 FGD Children, Vaharai division, Kokkuvil village, Batticaloa

52 Thirsting for a Future, Water and Children in a Changing Climate; UNICEF (March 2017)



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Field visits in the districts have revealed that floods and contaminated water, drought and the lack of adequate water have resulted in several children experiencing limited access to safe water and sanitation. This is affecting children's health, and education which will have an impact on their long-term future. Climate change effects, such as increasing drought conditions, appear to have intensified existing water scarcity problems, by reducing the quantity, as well as the quality of water, contaminating water supplies/wells and disrupting hygiene practices and water and sanitation systems. Floods have caused diarrhoea among children in Kottiyarpulai village⁵³ as well water is salinated, affecting their drinking water supply. Children noted that they suffer from fever, particularly the smaller children (under 3 years), coughs, asthmatic wheezing, and eye infections

during the drought period. Some divisions in Batticaloa, as well as in Ratnapura, noted that Dengue has spread in certain areas during the drought this year.

Children in Anuradhapura villages are prone to skin and eye diseases during the current drought period. Children have to walk several kilometers, upto 5 km in some villages⁵⁴ to access water for bathing which tends to reduce daily bathing, particularly among boys. Available water sources for washing/bathing are used by both humans and animals, which is possibly a contributory factor to their skin diseases and other health issues. Well water is scarce and contaminated, schools do not have an adequate supply of drinking water, broken taps and filters were noted by children. Kidney problems are beginning to emerge in these areas, according to the divisional DMC development officer.

53 Vavunathivu DS Division, FGD with community - Batticaloa

54 Thambiyawegama village, Anuradhapura



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In Ratnapura, apart from physical health needs, there appears to be a significant psychological impact and extreme stress conveyed by householders who expressed fear and panic in their discussions. Evidence of high levels of alcohol consumption and addiction in the community was observed. Householders and children will need and benefit from some form of psycho-social counselling services in the immediate aftermath and months following the shocks of sudden disasters.

Food and nutrition issues

Research has found that climate change is contributing to a growing water crisis, placing millions of children at risk. Children need water to survive, but reliance on unsafe water puts them at risk of deadly diseases and

severe malnutrition. Children under 5 years die from diarrhoea linked to inadequate water, sanitation and hygiene.⁵⁵ In Batticaloa, which experiences both intense floods as well as droughts, householders⁵⁶ noted that their visits to the MOH clinics have confirmed children are malnourished in this village. Discussions have indicated that parents have difficulty in providing breakfast for school going children, and children themselves noted that they eat leftover dinner for breakfast. It is clear that access to food in general is scarce and nutrition is an issue. The DMC Development Officer noted that drought impacts on livelihoods has resulted in increased challenges for parents, food security issues, and children in Anuradhapura villages show signs of malnourished conditions. The Assistant

55 Thirsting for a Future, UNICEF (March 2017)

56 Vellavali DS Division/Vettichenai village FGD - Batticaloa

Director of Planning in Anuradhapura predicts that the effects of the drought will result in serious health and nutrition issues in the district.

Protection and general welfare

Field visits did not indicate specific action taken by district authorities targeting the security of children during disasters, particularly those who were affected by floods, landslides and relocated to temporary shelters. The focus is currently on responding to the needs of entire communities. Discussions with a CRPO⁵⁷ noted that they obtain information from the Police on reported incidents, indicating responsive action but not a focus on disaster risk reduction measures, which needs to take place. UNICEF is working with NCPA and child probation authorities to provide protection for orphaned, displaced and lost children and emerging issues, primarily in a monitoring capacity.

Significant issues of concern that appear to be emerging as potential, climate change related disasters are drought impacts that leave communities and children vulnerable to wild elephant attacks. Discussions with householders in Batticaloa and Anuradhapura noted that the increasing intensity of drought has led to increased elephant encroachments into villages in search of food and water. Porathivupattu village, affected by severe drought, is subjected to elephant attacks and, so far, one child has been attacked. This has posed some challenges for local authorities who are supporting additional evening classes for children, conducted by a local CBO.⁵⁸ Classes have been introduced to address persisting low and late attendance in schools, due to children assisting with water collection, and non-attendance during severe drought. But they face challenges in attending these classes due to potential elephant attacks. Some villages have changed the times to avoid

elephants, while Porathivupattu village has formed a village level committee to provide protection against such attacks and liaise with the wildlife society. Despite the increase in such incidents there is little recognition of the link between climatic extreme and acknowledgment of elephant issues as a related and potentially disastrous consequence of climate change and drought among senior officials, although communities appear to recognize the issue.

The growing trend of climate change economic migrants discussed previously has shown that parental migration has significant impacts on the security and welfare of children left behind. There is ample evidence of mother migration and its negative impacts, the general neglect and protection issues of children.⁵⁹ Case studies of children's experiences and available research provides extensive evidence of girls and boys in Sri Lanka at risk of infringements of their rights and protection. Field discussions also show that the departure of parents in the villages visited means that the children left behind are vulnerable to the violations of their basic rights to quality education, overall welfare and child labour.

4.3 Disaster risk reduction and preparedness

Government authorities

Several entities come under the Ministry of Disaster Management that is responsible for responding to national disaster. Each district has a National Disaster Management Centre, including the National Relief Services, Meteorology Department. The National Building Research Organization (NBRO) has offices in ten landslide prone districts. The DMC officers in Batticaloa district appeared

57 Ratnapura, Kalawana DS division

58 Nawalar Education Development Society

59 Save the Children: *Sri Lanka's Missing Mothers*, Working Paper on the Effects of Maternal Migration on Children, (2013)

to be well organized in terms of structure and representation in the DS and GN level, including the formation of Village level DMC Committees. Discussions with the DMC development officers indicate that their primary responsibility is to coordinate disaster management and relief services at village level during and after disasters and conduct awareness programs for the communities. Responsibilities include, coordination of relief supplies from UNDP and other providers, managing camps, providing awareness to community on disaster, coordination of NGO/UN/CSO roles, distributing water supplies and managing domestic consumption of water in coordination with the Pradeshiya Sabha, disbursement of funds and compensation through the Ministry of Disaster Management. The DMC has an early warning system in place for floods and tsunamis using local temple loud speaker systems, megaphone warnings to inform villagers. An annual pre-disaster management system program conducts a drill comprising of the Tri-forces, Pradeshiya Sabha, Health Department, Ceylon Transport Board (CTB), NGOs/CBOs participation.

In Anuradhapura, divisional level DMC structures are in place. However, the role of development officer's and their focus is mostly on disaster response action, flood relief service coordination, water supply during drought periods, aid relief coordination during major floods and early warnings for evacuation. This is done through the District Secretary/GA notice to Divisions and Divisional DMC officers inform communities through the GN. It was evident in the field that DRR does not include mitigation measures, disaster awareness programmes were not conducted in villages visited, and most significantly, it is noted that the attention and focus is on immediate and sudden disaster.

Ratnapura DMC structures were fully engaged in responding to the recent major landslides and recovery efforts at the time of this assessment. Their roles and responsibilities

also entail disaster response, coordination of relief and estimation of damages etc. Disaster preparedness consists of identification of high risk areas, conducting awareness on floods and landslides through village level Disaster Management Committees through the GN. Discussions with the GN in Kuruvita indicated that he had a sound disaster management plan in theory. However, visits to the villages revealed that implementation had not taken place. For example, DMC Relief Officers noted that there is an early warning system in place through the police, and that awareness on climate change and major disasters and causes have been conducted. Discussions with the villagers⁶⁰ indicated that there was no warning given, they saw trees falling and excessive rain and they ran from their homes. It is evident that policies may be in place in theory, but implementation at community/household level in villages visited has not taken place so far.

Ratnapura DMC officials noted the initiation of a National Insurance Scheme since 2016 in the district which covers compensation for natural disaster victims, small businesses and funeral expenses. However, there are no special schemes for children under this plan, revealing that disaster management planning, and social protection/insurance schemes have yet to integrate vulnerable populations, and should be designed to reach the most vulnerable, most specifically children.

Community and children

Field discussions indicated that village level committees were not fully functional as membership constituted WRDS, RDS members and their roles and responsibilities in preparation for and in response to disaster, was somewhat confused and not clearly defined. They are supposed to provide early warning to communities and are responsible for search and

60 FGD Kiragala estate upper division, Kuruvita

rescue operations during and after disasters. Some schools in Batticaloa villages visited have established Disaster Management Committees comprising of teachers, principals, SDCs and students. They are responsible for providing training on emergency preparation. Batticaloa has had a history of disasters, including the war and tsunami experience. Households noted that they have learnt lessons from both the war and tsunami so they are better prepared. This was evident in discussions with government and school authorities in contrast to the other two districts. Field discussions also indicated they had received disaster relief information from INGOs and DS/GA administrative authorities on protection of their children during emergencies.

Discussion with the children revealed that children over 12 years were more aware of DRR knowledge and trainings conducted by the school DMC compared to the younger groups. Their knowledge of climate change and related disasters is introduced through the curriculum only if they take geography or science courses. Those who do not follow these courses are not aware of climate change concepts. In general, however, both at government level and community levels DRR translates into disaster management as it occurs and consists of early warnings, disaster responsive action and relief services⁶¹. There is no clear indication that there is a recognition of the links between climate change, the environment, related current disasters and its long-term indirect impacts on the communities and well-being of children.

In Anuradhapura, households noted that they have no links with DMC, there was no village level disaster management committee in Thambiyawegama Village. In Katurodhagama, a small village, householders have formed a DMC and are aware of changing weather patterns but their knowledge of long-term climate change

and links to increasing severity of disasters, DRR, prevention and mitigation is limited.

In the Ratnapura district, villages visited do not appear to have benefited yet from DMC awareness raising, safety/survival trainings or early warning mechanisms. Discussions with children in Kiragala estate noted that they were not aware of the existence of village level DM committees. Mudunkotuwa village communities were still in the aid and assistance receiving phase after a major flood. DRR action was not evident, there were no DM village committees established in the village so far. Communities were primarily concerned about the lack of an effective evacuation plan and means to evacuate in an emergency which they have not yet received.

As observed in this assessment, DRR and adapting to climate change planning is currently focused on emergency/disaster responsive interventions, which are not specifically targeting critical aspects of child rights such as education, protection and prevention of child labour. Protection steps are taken, however, in response to reported incidents. Based on the information obtained in the field, institutional structures are in place, but more work is needed in terms of developing prevention and mitigation plans and, more importantly, achieving child-centred disaster risk reduction and recognition of children's agency:

⁶¹ In Thunpankerny the GN officer uses the established early warning system/temple loudspeakers during potential elephant attacks.



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Conclusions

Some of the key points that have emerged from this assessment are that there are specific local dynamics and broader common factors that impact on the communities and village households across districts during natural disasters. It impacts on their livelihoods and causes daily survival difficulties, which directly affects the welfare of their children, increasing their vulnerability to child labour.

There is a critical need to acknowledge the links between environmental degradation and climate change in relation to rising temperatures, greater frequency and severity of natural disasters, to address both direct and indirect impacts of disasters more effectively. Attention should be given to both immediate and unfolding disasters, such as drought and its longer-term consequences and effects, which must be understood in relation to climate change. Failure to acknowledge these realities prevents access to comprehensive information and appropriate understanding of the impact of disaster and issues faced by affected communities at household level. This, in turn, prevents relevant action being taken by the authorities, who are turning their attention primarily to the immediate consequences of sudden emergencies. Recognizing gaps between existing disaster management planning in theory and addressing ground realities when implementing programmes are crucial.

Disaster Risk Reduction and mitigation is limited at the present to disaster response services, while much needs to be done in terms of introducing concepts of child-centred

DRR and children's agency and integration of disaster risk profiles of communities into overall planning and designs. On the whole, there is a need to shift the focus from response to disaster preparedness and prevention. Incorporating disaster risk reduction into educational activities at the policy, as well as operational levels, will encourage this shift.

The assessment has also revealed that there are both direct and indirect impacts of climate change related disasters on children. The potential dangers of longer-term consequences of indirect impact appear to be far greater as the link between climate-related disaster effects on households/parents, resulting impact on livelihoods and their ability to support and protect their children decreases. This leads to both short-term and/or permanent engagement in different forms of child labour, as well as longer-term consequences for children's overall well-being and welfare. There is a significant need for development efforts and humanitarian action to become more risk-informed and climate sensitive, and pay more attention to the longer-term vulnerabilities of the communities, specifically children that goes beyond a focus on the immediate shocks and disaster. This is crucial for clear identification of issues to effectively address existing and evolving conditions to protect children, prevent and minimize the risks of child labour in all forms, hazardous and non-hazardous.



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Recommendations

- ❖ **Comprehensive Follow Up Study** - Conduct an additional, longer-term study as a follow up to the present assessment for comprehensive information on complexities in the context of climate change related disaster. The study should include strong quantitative and qualitative components to capture local specificities and vulnerabilities of communities/households that impact on children and child labour. Specific areas of focus should be on identified emerging issues such as: 1) Increased human/elephant conflict and impact on children, 2) Increasing climate change related economic migration, 3) Gender dimensions of disaster impact on women and girls 4) Youth-specific issues in relation to climate change disaster and continuing education;
- ❖ **Systematic, Disaggregated Data Collection** - Support and strengthen government structures to systematically collect data disaggregated by age, sex, geographic location and hazard type and establish a comprehensive central database of affected householders and children. This will enable both government and other agencies or entities to identify specific vulnerabilities of children, both direct and indirect and longer-term effects linked to climatic change in particular, in order to address them more effectively;
- ❖ **Functional Disaster Risk Reduction System** - Facilitate support for government stakeholders to shift their focus from disaster response to disaster preparedness and prevention by incorporating DRR into educational activities at policy level, as well operational levels to encourage risk informed, climate sensitive action. Enabling the formulation of an effective and functional disaster risk reduction system will play an important role for both disaster risk management, as well as reducing socio-economic, environmental vulnerabilities and encourage sustainable livelihood development;
- ❖ **Government, Private, Public Stakeholder Awareness** - Steps should be taken to increase awareness of government/private/public stakeholders on the links between environmental degradation, climate change and increasing intensity of current and future natural disasters. This should facilitate access to comprehensive information and insights into disaster impacts, both immediate and long-term, and related issues faced by affected communities at household level and the effect on children and child labour.
- ❖ **Local Authority Coordination, Communication & Collaboration** - Provide support for stronger and more pro-active role for divisional level child protection officers - strengthen the coordination/communication and linkages between disaster relief/management authorities, child protection units/officers and relevant officials at district, divisional and GN levels, during immediate and longer-term climate change related crises. Collaboration and coordination with entities such as UNICEF and Vocational Training Authorities is suggested.
- ❖ **Sustainable Livelihoods and Environment Conservation** - Support/facilitate the implementation of climate sensitive, environment friendly livelihood support interventions in selected villages targeting affected households, to meet the challenges of achieving stable livelihoods and/or income generating options in the context of current climate-change conditions, that will enable them to provide sustained support for children to continue their education and relieve children from the obligations and pressures of economic contributions to the family and/or household.



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Annexes

ANNEX 1: Research tools

Heads of household biographic data

Date of Interview:		
Place of Interview:		
District:	DS Division:	Village:
Type of Natural Disaster:		
Researcher Comments:		

Working definitions:

Heads of Households/Single-Heads of Households/Female Heads of Households/Parents

Basic Information:

- Name: (First Name Sufficient) _____
- Sex: Male _____ Female _____
- Age: _____
- Marital Status:
Married _____ Single _____ Separated/Divorced _____ Widowed: _____ Other _____
- # of Family members living with you _____
- # of Children living with you _____ # of Girls _____ # of Boys _____
- Age group:

Age range	Number of children
< 5	
6 – 13	
14 – 17	

- Religion:
Christian _____ Islam _____ Buddhist _____ Hindu _____
Other _____
- Occupation:
Employed _____ Unemployed _____ Other/disabled _____
- Employment/Livelihood:
Agricultural Farming _____ Livestock _____ Fisheries _____ Government (name) _____ Self
Employed/Business (describe) _____ Daily Labour _____ Other _____

Questionnaire Guidelines for Heads of Households

Displacements:

How long have you and your family resided here?

[If displaced discuss # of times and where and why]

Nature of Disaster:

Tell me about the specific natural hazards you have faced recently in this area [Floods? Drought? Landslides?]

Have you experienced these weather patterns/hazards for a long time?

If no, what has changed and since when – discuss

How has this affected you?

Impact & Issues:

Tell us some of the main problems you are currently facing – as a result of the floods/drought condition/landslides or other?

Are you currently working? Why or why not discuss..

If not working is it due to recent natural hazards or over a long period?

How many members in your family are/were working?

Do you have other source of income in this HH? Discuss sources...

Has anyone in this family migrated for work purposes? Who and Why did they leave? [links to recent hazards if any]

Children:

How many children do you have (under 18)? # Daughters? Sons?

Are they currently living with you? [if not discuss]

Are the children currently attending school? If no, why/why not? how do they spend their time?

Would you like them to continue their schooling? [If not attending school]

Discuss some of the challenges you are facing with the children if any

Emergency Preparedness/DRR Knowledge:

Have you had any information/attended awareness programs on preparing for disasters/reducing risks etc.?

If so who provided this information?

To your knowledge is there an early warning system in place? [of tsunamis/earthquakes..]

Discussion Topics For Children/Youth:

Biographic Information – To Be Noted by Researcher:

Age:

Gender: [Note any specific disability]

School; Village, DS Division, District:

Parents Occupation/Livelihood:

No: of family members in HHold (siblings, extended family members)

Check if they are living with parents/relatives or elsewhere

- ❖ Are you currently living with your parents? If not discuss
- ❖ What are the disasters you face/have faced in this area? Floods? Drought? Landslides?
- ❖ What are some of the main issues/problems that you have experienced/observed resulting from the present disasters/floods/drought conditions/landslides in this area....?
- ❖ To your knowledge have these floods/droughts other natural disasters been happening in your area for a long time? Or is it a recent occurrence? [why is this happening .. Discuss]
- ❖ What is the biggest challenge you feel you are facing in the present from specific types of natural disaster? [i.e. floods/lack of roads, unsafe school buildings, etc.] discuss ...
- ❖ In what specific ways do you feel you are directly affected? i.e. School/Family
- ❖ Are you currently attending school? If no why not?
- ❖ If working – how long have you been working? Why are you working? Would you return to school? ... Discuss
- ❖ Who responded/provided assistance during emergency situations? Who is currently assisting you/your family?
- ❖ Do you feel there are other potential dangers/disasters that may arise in the future that should be addressed? What/how?
- ❖ Have you received any information/material or participated in any climate change/DRR awareness programs? Where and who conducted programs?
- ❖ Do you feel you are better prepared now to deal with the next flood/drought situation? Why/why not?
- ❖ What suggestions/ideas do you have to tell us how to prevent/lessen the impact/damage?
a) In your area in general b) for young people/children?

Interview Questionnaire Guidelines:

FOR GOVERNMENT & DISASTER MGMT AUTHORITIES

[Strategies Implemented: Under Recovery Strategy/Proposed long-term plans]

- ❖ What steps has the government taken in terms of approaching: i) Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR); ii) Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)?
- ❖ Discuss - Disaster Risk governance measures?
- ❖ How have you enhanced disaster preparedness of the community/village level
- ❖ How are children factored/included in these programs? [Responsive action/ Mitigation, Preventive measures or Included/consulted in planning processes..
- ❖ What steps/measures are in place to protect children in emergencies?
- ❖ What are the issues children are facing in this area as a result of recent natural disasters? Short-term issues? Long-term issues? Girls vs Boys? Discuss....
- ❖ What measures/provisions are in place for social protection of children – long-term plans?
- ❖ Steps/policies to safeguard Children's infrastructure i.e. schools..
- ❖ Are schools vulnerable to floods/landslides in this area? [In Batti/Ratnapura]
- ❖ To your knowledge have building codes and standards been met in the construction of schools in this area?
- ❖ What programs have been/or are currently being implemented to strengthen disaster preparedness for the Children - To reduce risks of further disaster/extreme weather conditions?
- ❖ Are climate change/DRR topics included in the curriculum?
- ❖ How had the state funded National Natural Disaster Insurance Policy supported the community/Households in this area? [i.e. covering cost of damages/providing emergency relief]
- ❖ Are all households covered or is there a selection criteria? Discuss...

Guidelines for school authorities:

- ❖ What kind of disaster affects Children the most in this area?[Floods/Droughts/ etc.] How/ Why? Discuss...
- ❖ What steps/measures are in place to protect children in emergencies?
- ❖ What are the issues children face in this area as a result of recent natural disasters? Short-term issues? Long-term issues? Girls vs Boys? Discuss...
- ❖ Discuss school attendance during/after disasters in this area/temporary non-attendance/ permanent? How long do children typically stay away from school following a disaster in the area? Discuss...
- ❖ Was/is attendance high before disasters in this area? Is the dropout rate high during disasters or in general in this area? If so why?
- ❖ Are schools vulnerable to floods/landslides in this area? [In Batti/Ratnapura]
- ❖ Are there Steps/policies to safeguard Children's infrastructure i.e. schools?
- ❖ To your knowledge have building codes and standards been met in the construction of schools in this area?
- ❖ What programs have been/or are currently being implemented to strengthen disaster preparedness for Children - To reduce risks of further disaster/extreme weather conditions?
- ❖ Are climate change/DRR topics included in the curriculum?
- ❖ What measures/provisions are in place for social protection of children – long-term plans?

ANNEX 2: Field visit Workplan

Assessment of effect of annual drought and floods on child labour (hazardous and non-hazardous) and child welfare in Sri Lanka

Date	Time	Location	Description	Comments
June 22, 2017	9:30 am 1:30 pm	ILO Office Colombo; Presentation	Literature Review Presentation/World Day Against CL	
Travel to Batticaloa				
June 23, 2017	9:30 am Mtg with DS/GA Ms. Charles	Batticaloa DS Office	Meeting/Interview w/ Ms. Charles DS Batticaloa; Interview w/ Asst Director District Disaster Mgmt Center; Interview w/ DCM Development Officer (DO); Interview w/ Development Assistants	Batticaloa District is affected by/Prone to Drought, Floods, Cyclones, Earth Tremors, and increasing Elephant attacks, during drought periods they are also prone to fire hazards.
June 24, 2017	9:30 DMC Village Level Committee Member Mtg	Porativupattu (Vellavali) DS Division.	Interview w/ DMC Village Committee Member; HHold FGD Vettichenai Village (Vellaveli GN division)	
	2:00 HHold FGD	Manmuani West (Vavunathivu) DS Division.	HH FGD Kothiyapulai Village (Kothiyapulai GN division); FGD w/ Children Kothiyapulai	
June 25, 2017	9:30 Mtg w/ Vaharai DS and Dist: Disaster Mgmt Center DO 1:00 School Asst Principal/ Teachers	Koralaipattu North (Vaharai) DS Division.	HHold FGD Kokkuvil Village; Interviews w/ School Asst Principal/Teachers FGD w/ Children	There are 78 families in Kokkuvil village. They engage in fishing/paddy cultivation and other crops inbetween seasons. High number of female heads of households in this area.

Date	Time	Location	Description	Comments
June 27, 2017	School Principal Mtg	Porativupattu (Vellvali) DS Division	Interview w/ School Principal; Interview w/ GS Thunpankerny/Mr. Thiyatheeswaran	Porativupattu village comes under Thunpankerny GN division. There are 253 families: 202 children under 18/135 girls: 127 boys.
Travel to Anuradhapura				
June 28, 2017	9:30 am Mtg w/ Additional DS/ Mr. Gamage	District Secretariat Anuradhapura	Interview w/ Additional DS Interview w/ Asst Director DDCM/ Deshapriya Bandara;	Anuradhapura District is affected by severe droughts in all 22 divisions intensified in the past 2 years; also subject to annual floods for short periods and Increasing Elephant Attacks
	11:00 am Mtg w/ Divisional Secretary and Officials of Mahawilachchiya DS.	Mahawilachchiya DS Division.	Interview w/ DS Division Mahavillachi; Interview w/ Asst Director Planning/ Wimalaratne Mahavillachchi DS Division; Interview w/ DMC DO/ Lakmali; HHold FGD in Ihaladangaswewa Village (Sandamal Eliya GN division)/Herath Bandara	
June 29, 2017			Interview w/ Deputy Principal & Teacher/Lab; Thambiyawagama Village; FGD w/ Children Thambiyawagama village School Interview w/ GS Sadamal Aliya GN division.	

Date	Time	Location	Description	Comments
June 30, 2017	09.30 am Mtg w/Divisional Secretary and Officials of Nochchya-gama DS.	Nochchiya-gama DS Division	Interview w/ Nochchiyagama Division Asst DS; Interview w/ DMC DO/Nalini; Interview w/ Farmer's Society President HHold FGD in Katurodagama Village/ Katupathwewa GS Division	Katurodagama village has 22 families (all one clan) and 26 children: 12 girls; 14 boys
July 1, 2017		Nochchiya-gama DS Division	Interview w/ local NGO/ISRD Representative; Interview w/ Katupathwewa GS/ Danushka Ratnayake; FGD w/ Children, Katukeliyawa Village;	
Travel to Ratnapura				
July 2, 2017	10.00 am	Kuruwita DS Division	Interview w/ Kiragala GS, Kuruwita DS Division A.P.Gunetilleke	Ratnapura District is in a landslide and flood disaster recovery phase, they are still identifying high risk areas, NBRO is currently conducting assessments in landslide affected and landslide prone areas/buildings/schools; District Offices/DMCs in the affected DS divisions are currently responding to affected communities, all flood affected communities have not yet received any assistance.
	01.00 am w/ DMC Relief Officer Mr. Kumara; DMC Assistant Sunil Ratnayake	Ratnapura District Secretariat	Interviews w/ DMC Relief Officer Mr. Kumara; DMC Assistant Sunil Ratnayake	

Date	Time	Location	Description	Comments
		Kuruvita DS Division	FGD w/ children Kiragala Estate; FGD w/ HHolds, Kiragala Estate Upper Division;	
July 3, 2017		Kalawana DS Division	Interview w/ Kalawana DS Lakmali Kumari; Interview w/ Ranjini CRPO; DMC RO Mr. Sooriyaarchchi; Interview w/ Kalawana DS Division	
		Kuruvita DS Division	FGD w/ Children Mudunkotuwa Village; FGD w/ HHs Mudunkotuwa	
July 4, 2017			Interview w/ local NGO IRSD /Mr. Nimal	
July 5, 2017			Interview /phone w/ CED Ratnapura Office/ Chaminda	

ANNEX 3: Assessment of effect of annual drought and floods on child labour (hazardous and non-hazardous) and child welfare in Sri Lanka

S.No	District	a	Place of Interview	DS Division	Village	Type of Natural Disaster	Comments	Name	Gender	Age	Marital Status	# of Family Members living with you	# of children living with you			Age group of the children			Religion	Occupation	Employment/Livelihood
													Girls	Boys	< 5 years	6 -13	14 - 17				
1	Batticaloa	24-jun-17	At Village	Vellaveli	Vettuchenai	Flood	During the flood, the family shifts to school/ temporary shelter in Vellaveli and stays for 3 to 5 days till the water drains out.	Kirusnapillai Jeewaratnam	Male	36	Married	4	1	2	1	2	0	Hindu	Employed	Agricultural Farming	
2	Batticaloa	24-jun-17	At Village	Vellaveli	Vettuchenai	Flood	Husband of this lady is in Qatar. She lives alone at home and has a small poultry farm to get an income.	Rasanayagam Vani	Female	30	Married	0	0	0	0	0	0	Hindu	Employed	Livestock	
3	Batticaloa	24-jun-17	At Village	Vellaveli	Vettuchenai	Flood	Husband of this Lady is in Saudi and working as a welder. She has 4 children and of them, 2 are over 18 years. She has poultry and home gardening to get an income.	Thewapuththiran Kamalawathi	Female	40	Married	4	1	3	0	0	2	Hindu	Employed	Agricultural Farming and Livestock	
4	Batticaloa	24-jun-17	At Village	Vellaveli	Vettuchenai	Flood	Wife operates a small grocery shop and poultry for their additional income.	Subaraj	Male	25	Married	1	0	0	0	0	0	Hindu	Employed	Sele employed	
5	Batticaloa	24-jun-17	At Village	Vellaveli	Vettuchenai	Flood	She has poultry and sells eggs	Mrs. L.Kopiraj	Female	23	Married	1	0	0	0	0	0	Hindu	Employed	Livestock	
6	Batticaloa	24-jun-17	At Village	Vellaveli	Vettuchenai	Flood	engages in agricultural labour	Mrs. K. Thavarasa	Female	55	Married	5	1	2	0	0	1	Hindu	Employed	Daily Labour	
7	Batticaloa	24-jun-17	At Village	Vellaveli	Vettuchenai	Flood	Husband is working in Saudi - in house work. She has poultry and goats. She sells eggs and goats for income.	Mrs. Y.Yogaraja	Female	29	Married	2	2	0	0	2	0	Hindu	Employed	Livestock	
8	Batticaloa	24-jun-17	At Village	Vellaveli	Vettuchenai	Flood		K. Kirusnapillai	Male	60	Married	1	0	0	0	0	0	Hindu	Employed	Daily Labour	
9	Batticaloa	24-jun-17	At Village	Vellaveli	Vettuchenai	Flood	She has poultry and goats	Mrs.P. Suntharalingam	Female	37	Married	4	2	1	0	0	1	Hindu	Employed	Agricultural Farming and Livestock	
10	Batticaloa	24-jun-17	At Village	Vellaveli	Vettuchenai	Flood	Engaged in paddy farming and poultry	K.Maniyam	Male	70	Married	1	0	0	0	0	0	Hindu	Employed	Agricultural Farming and Livestock	
11	Batticaloa	24-jun-17	Multi Purpose Building	Vavunathivu	Kothayapullai	Flood and Droughts	He was wounded in the war, one leg has been amputated.	K.Ketharapillai	Male	45	Married	4	1	2	0	0	2	Hindu	Employed	Agricultural Farming	
12	Batticaloa	24-jun-17	Multi Purpose Building	Vavunathivu	kothayapullai	Flood and Droughts	Husband overseas in Qatar and works in a construction company. He sends money home	T. Sukuna	Female	35	Married	2	1	1	1	1	0	Hindu	Unemployed	-	
13	Batticaloa	24-jun-17	Multi Purpose Building	Vavunathivu	kothayapullai	Flood and Droughts		M.Poonkothai	Female	47	widowed	3	1	1	0	0	2	Hindu	Employed	Self-employed/ Business	
14	Batticaloa	24-jun-17	Multi Purpose Building	Vavunathivu	kothayapullai	Flood and Droughts	He cultivates Paddy and does vegetable farming	K.Kunanithi	Male	35	Married	3	1	1	1	1	0	Hindu	Employed	Agricultural Farming	

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													Girls	Boys	< 5 years	6 -13	14 - 17			
15	Batticaloa	24-jun-17	Multi Purpose Building	Vavunathivu	kothayapullai	Flood and Droughts	She operates a grinding mill and works as an agricultural labourer	K.Lilawathi	Female	42	Widowed	3	2	1	0	0	1	Hindu	Employed	Self-employed/ Business and Livestock
16	Batticaloa	24-jun-17	Multi Purpose Building	Vavunathivu	kothayapullai	Flood and Droughts	He works as a mason	Arasaratnam Theelipan	Male	27	Married	3	0	2	1	1	0	Hindu	Employed	Daily Labour
17	Batticaloa	24-jun-17	Multi Purpose Building	Vavunathivu	kothayapullai	Flood and Droughts	Husband works in Saudi, labour in construction sector	K. Sukirthara	Female	36	Married	4	2	2	0	1	1	Hindu	Unemployed	-
18	Batticaloa	24-jun-17	Multi Purpose Building	Vavunathivu	kothayapullai	Flood and Droughts	Elder son aged 20 years works as a daily labourer for income	k.Thiruchelvam	Male	49	Married	5	1	3	0	1	2	Hindu	Employed	Agricultural Farming and Fisheries and Daily Labour
19	Batticaloa	24-jun-17	Multi Purpose Building	Vavunathivu	kothayapullai	Flood and Droughts	Has 2 children both are over 18 years	T. Vijeyatsumi	Female	55	Widowes	3	2	1	0	1	0	Hindu	Employed	Self-employed/ Business
20	Batticaloa	24-jun-17	Multi Purpose Building	Vavunathivu	kothayapullai	Flood and Droughts	Head of household works as Driver tractor/ agriculture	K.Kamalanathan	Male	36	Married	4	1	2	1	1	1	Hindu	Employed	Agricultural Farming and Self employed/ Business
21	Batticaloa	24-jun-17	Multi Purpose Building	Vakarai	Kokkuvil	Droughts (Primarily) and Floods	Engaged in Inland Fishing and seasonal agricultural labor works for his income.	S.Uthayakumar	Male	28	Married	4	1	2	2	1	0	Hindu	Employed	Fisheries and Daily labour
22	Batticaloa	25-jun-17	Multi Purpose Building	Vakarai	Kokkuvil	Droughts (Primarily) and Floods	Inland Fishing and seasonal agricultural labor works for his income.	S.Jeevaratnam	Male	40	Married	3	1	1	2	0	0	Hindu	Employed	Fisheries and Daily labour
23	Batticaloa	25-jun-17	Multi Purpose Building	Vakarai	Kokkuvil	Droughts (Primarily) and Floods	Elder son aged 19 years helps father in fishing activities	V. Punniyarasa	Male	39	Married	3	1	1	0	1	0	Hindu	Employed	Agricultural Farming and Fisheries and Daily Labour
24	Batticaloa	25-jun-17	Multi Purpose Building	Vakarai	Kokkuvil	Droughts (Primarily) and Floods	Householder has a daughter over 18 years (age 20)	N.Karuval	Male	55	Married	2	1	0	0	0	0	Hindu	Employed	Fisheries and Daily labour
25	Batticaloa	25-jun-17	Multi Purpose Building	Vakarai	Kokkuvil	Droughts (Primarily) and Floods	Husband works in Saudi	K.Samila	Female	32	Married	2	1	1	0	1	1	Hindu	Unemployed	-
26	Batticaloa	25-jun-17	Multi Purpose Building	Vakarai	Kokkuvil	Droughts (Primarily) and Floods	now there is no more works in our area. Agriculture affected without water, so can not find works. Now inland fishing .	T.Kunavathi	Female	35	Married	1	0	1	1	0	0	Hindu	Employed	Fisheries and Daily labour
27	Batticaloa	25-jun-17	Multi Purpose Building	Vakarai	Kokkuvil	Droughts (Primarily) and Floods	Since Husband died in 2014, Her household income is based on Inland fishing and daily labour	T.Shanthini	Female	37	Married	1	0	1	0	1	0	Hindu	Employed	Daily Labour
28	Batticaloa	25-jun-17	Multi Purpose Building	Vakarai	Kokkuvil	Droughts (Primarily) and Floods	Engages in Inland Fishing as his livelihood	Chnamani Ganeshan	Male	65	Married	1	0	0	0	0	0	Hindu	Employed	Fisheries and Daily labour

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29	Batticaloa	25-jun-17	Multi Purpose Building	Vakarai	Kokkuvil	Droughts (Primarily) and Floods	Husband works in Qatar. She is involved in inland fishing activities for generating an income	Manokaran Tharsini	Female	31	Married	2	0	2	0	1	1	Christian	Employed	Fisheries	
30	Batticaloa	25-jun-17	Multi Purpose Building	Vakarai	Kokkuvil	Droughts (Primarily) and Floods	Seasonal daily labour works generating an income	Alakaiyya Sinnathambi	Male	70	Married	3	1	1	0	1	1	Hindu	Employed	Fisheries and Daily labour	
31	Anuradhapura	28-jun-17	Village	Mahavilachiya	Ihaladangaswewa	Drought		Mr.M. Herath banda	Male	53	Married	5	2	2	1	1	0	Buddhist	Employed	Agricultural farming and Daily Labour	
32	Anuradhapura	28-jun-17	Village	Mahavilachiya	Ihaladangaswewa	Drought	Son aged 18 years helping father in agricultural activities the last four season they were unable to cultivate because of drought.	Mr. M. Martien	Male	50	Married	2	0	1	0	0	0	Buddhist	Employed	Agricultural farming and Daily Labour	
33	Anuradhapura	28-jun-17	Village	Mahavilachiya	Ihaladangaswewa	Drought	Now no works in agriculture activities, only the daily labour works. It is very difficult to labour works.	Mr.W.Samankumara	Male	27	Married	1	0	0	0	0	0	Buddhist	Employed	Agricultural farming and Daily Labour	
34	Anuradhapura	28-jun-17	Village	Mahavilachiya	Ihaladangaswewa	Drought	we do not get any income by agriculture now. All agriculture activities affected without rain.	Mr.Sasinthu Jayanayaka	Male	24	Married	1	0	0	0	0	0	Buddhist	Employed	Agricultural farming and Daily Labour	
35	Anuradhapura	28-jun-17	Village	Mahavilachiya	Ihaladangaswewa	Drought	This person live alone children are over 18 and married. Wife died 7 years ago. Children assist to him. For last two years, no income because agriculture affected.	M.Suddhahami	Male	65	Widowed	0	0	0	0	0	0	Buddhist	Employed	Agricultural farming	
36	Anuradhapura	28-jun-17	Village	Mahavilachiya	Ihaladangaswewa	Drought	They have not been able to engage in any agricultural activities recently because of the lack of water.	Mr.M.Danapala	Male	49	Married	2	0	1	0	1	0	Buddhist	Employed	Agricultural farming and Daily Labour	
37	Anuradhapura	28-jun-17	Village	Mahavilachiya	Ihaladangaswewa	Drought	Daily labour in agricultural activities but they have no work now.	S.Sampath Pradheep Kumara	Male	38	Married	4	2	1	2	0	1	Buddhist	Employed	Daily Labour	
38	Anuradhapura	28-jun-17	Village	Mahavilachiya	Ihaladangaswewa	Drought	Daily labour/Work in agricultural activities but no income now because agriculture affected in their area. Their 2 boys are over 18 years	Hettiarachchige Ananda Jayalath	Male	50	Married	4	0	3	0	1	0	Buddhist	Employed	Daily Labour	
39	Anuradhapura	28-jun-17	Village	Mahavilachiya	Ihaladangaswewa	Drought	They have no work because they cannot cultivate in their area due to lack of water.	H.Sumansiri	Male	39	Married	2	0	1	0	1	0	Buddhist	Employed	Agricultural farming and Daily Labour	

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40	Anuradhapura	28-jun-17	Village	Mahavilachiya	Ihaladangaswewa	Drought	Has two children both boy and a girl are over 18.	Mr.K.V.Menike	Female	45	Married	4	2	1	0	1	0	Buddhist	Unemployed	-	
41	Anuradhapura	28-jun-17	Village	Mahavilachiya	Ihaladangaswewa	Drought	Head of Household is an ex Army personnel and pensioner. Wife does some agricultural labour when able.	K.B.Illaugaratne	Male	31	Married	3	2	0	1	1	0	Buddhist	Other	Other	
42	Anuradhapura	28-jun-17	Village	Mahavilachiya	Ihaladangaswewa	Drought	Daily labour/Works in construction in Colombo he comes home once a month	Mr.Niroshan Gruwasantha	Male	24	Married	2	1	0	1	0	0	Buddhist	Employed	Daily Labour	
43	Anuradhapura	28-jun-17	Village	Mahavilachiya	Ihaladangaswewa	Drought	Daily labour/Works in construction.	Mr.H.Lal Bandulasiri	Male	45	Married	4	1	2	0	0	2	Buddhist	Employed	Daily Labour	
44	Anuradhapura	28-jun-17	Village	Mahavilachiya	Ihaladangaswewa	Drought	Daily labour/Works as an agricultural laborer	Ms.M.Danawathic	Female	37	Seperated/Divorced	2	1	1	0	2	0	Buddhist	Employed	Daily Labour	
45	Anuradhapura	28-jun-17	Village	Mahavilachiya	Ihaladangaswewa	Drought	She is living with the assistance of her son.	Ms.M.Thilomthi	Female	60	Widowed	0	0	0	0	0	0	Buddhist	Unemployed	-	
46	Anuradhapura	30-jun-17	Village	Nochchiyagama	Katurodagama*	Flood and Droughts	They cultivate some crops but they are badly affected by the drought.	Mr.N.Aanandha	Male	47	Married	2	0	1	0	1	0	Buddhist	Employed	Agricultural farming and Daily Labour	
47	Anuradhapura	30-jun-17	Village	Nochchiyagama	Katurodagama	Flood and Droughts	She and her younger son are living with the support of her other children who are married and have moved out of this village.	Ms.E.M. Podi-menike	Female	63	widowed	1	0	1	0	0	1	Buddhist	Unemployed	-	
48	Anuradhapura	30-jun-17	Village	Nochchiyagama	Katurodagama	Flood and Droughts	They have cultivated some crops but no yield expected because the area is affected by drought	Mr.R.P.Saminthu Sriwardhana	Male	27	Married	2	0	1	0	1	0	Buddhist	Employed	Agricultural farming and Daily Labour	
49	Anuradhapura	30-jun-17	Village	Nochchiyagama	Katurodagama	Flood and Droughts	They are engaging in other crops cultivation/ fruits etc. was involved in paddy cultivation previously, he last farmed Paddy in 2015	Mr.K.K.Sisirakumara	Male	33	Married	3	2	0	2	0	0	Buddhist	Employed	Agricultural Farming	
50	Anuradhapura	30-jun-17	Village	Nochchiyagama	Katurodagama	Flood and Droughts	Lives with her daughter, husband and their two children; she is the oldest member of this village kinship structure of this community can be traced to her family	Ms.B.F.Cecil Nona	Female	73	Widowed	4	0	2	1	1	0	Buddhist	Employed	Daily Labour	
51	Anuradhapura	30-jun-17	Village	Nochchiyagama	Katurodagama	Flood and Droughts	Every year their cultivation is affected by flood and drought.	W.P.Samantha Vijayapura	Male	32	Married	5	3	1	2	2	0	Buddhist	Employed	Agricultural farming and Daily Labour	
52	Anuradhapura	30-jun-17	Village	Nochchiyagama	Katurodagama	Flood and Droughts	2 boys over 18/works in agricultural daily labor, but now they also engage in other types of daily labour .	Mr.Sunil Jayarathna	Male	48	Married	4	0	3	0	0	1	Buddhist	Employed	Daily Labour	

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53	Anuradhapura	30-jun-17	Village	Nochchiyagama	Katurodagama	Flood and Droughts	Householder's mother and younger brother are also living with them	Mr.Sugath wijepura	Male	24	Married	4	0	1	1	0	0	Buddhist	Employed	Daily Labour	
54	Anuradhapura	30-jun-17	Village	Nochchiyagama	Katurodagama	Flood and Droughts	They do not have enough work/sources of employment in this area.	Ms. Harindra Heaman Kumarapperama	Female	39	Married	3	0	2	1	1	0	Buddhist	Employed	Daily Labour	
55	Anuradhapura	30-jun-17	Village	Nochchiyagama	Katurodagama	Flood and Droughts	He is working as a Homeguard/Civil defence officer	Mr.Susantha Wijayapura	Male	31	Married	3	1	1	1	1	0	Buddhist	Employed	Agricultural farming and Daily Labour	
56	Anuradhapura	01-jul-17	RDS Building	Nochchiyagama	Katukeliyawa	Flood and Droughts	Daily labour work in Carpentry does paddy cultivation on a small scale for food/consumption not for sale.	Mr. D.Sarathkumara	Male	33	Married	4	2	1	1	2	0	Buddhist	Employed	Agricultural farming and Daily Labour	
57	Anuradhapura	01-jul-17	RDS Building	Nochchiyagama	Veliela	Flood and Droughts	Works as a Home Guard, has a grand child living with him. Parents are divorced and re-married, lives away from the child.	Mr. B.Srisena	Male	52	Married	5	1	3	0	1	0	Buddhist	Employed	other	
58	Anuradhapura	01-jul-17	RDS Building	Nochchiyagama	Katukeliyawa	Flood and Droughts	He works in agriculture farming but does not have enough work.	Mr. J.P.D.Prasantha Thilakarathna	Male	39	Married	2	1	0	0	1	0	Buddhist	Employed	Daily Labour	
59	Anuradhapura	01-jul-17	RDS Building	Nochchiyagama	Veliela	Flood and Droughts	Works in agricultural daily labour	Mr. B.Indra rani Dissanayaka	Female	49	Seperated/Divorced	1	1	0	0	1	0	Buddhist	Employed	Daily Labour	
60	Anuradhapura	01-jul-17	RDS Building	Nochchiyagama	Katukeliyawa	Flood and Droughts	He is also working as a Homeguard/Civil defence officer. Elder son self-employment	Mr.V.B.Gunasinghe	Male	53	Married	4	1	2	0	0	2	Buddhist	Employed	Agricultural farming and other	
61	Ratnapura	07/02/2017	Pansala/ Temple	Kuruvita	Keeragala Upper Division**	Land Slide	Householder is a driver working in Polannaruwa	J.Chithra Kumar	Male	34	Married	5	2	1	1	2	0	Hindu	Employed	Daily Labour	
62	Ratnapura	07/02/2017	Pansala	Kuruvita	Keeragala Upper Division	Land Slide	HHolder works in a tea estate working as a tea plucker	N.Ponnamma	Female	46	widowed	2	1	1	0	0	0	Hindu	Employed	Daily Labour	
63	Ratnapura	07/02/2017	Pansala	Kuruvita	Keeragala Upper Division	Land Slide	HHolder works in a Rubber estate as a Rubber tapper	S.Velayutham	Male	41	Married	4	1	2	0	2	0	Hindu	Employed	Daily Labour	
64	Ratnapura	07/02/2017	Pansala	Kuruvita	Keeragala Upper Division	Land Slide	HHolder works in Colombo as a construction worker	P.Sinnaia	Male	54	Married		1	0	0	0	0	Hindu	Employed	Daily Labour	
65	Ratnapura	07/02/2017	Pansala	Kuruvita	Keeragala Upper Division	Land Slide	HH works in a tea estate as a tea plucker	K.Selvakumar	Male	45	Married	5	1	2	0	1	2	Hindu	Employed	Daily Labour	
66	Ratnapura	07/02/2017	Pansala	Kuruvita	Keeragala Upper Division	Land Slide	He is unable to work because of his age but wife works in tea estate as a tea plucker.	A.Sithamparam	Male	71	Married	1	0	0	0	0	0	Hindu	Unemployed	-	
67	Ratnapura	07/02/2017	Pansala	Kuruvita	Keeragala Upper Division	Land Slide	One child a son over 18	P. PanneerChelvam	Male	52	Married	3	0	2	0	0	0	Hindu	Employed	Daily Labour	

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68	Ratnapura	07/02/2017	Pansala	Kuruvita	Keeragala Upper Division	Land Slide	HH is blind after an accident that took place 10 years ago. Wife works on the tea estate working as a tea plucker. They have a grand child aged 8 years, the mother went to abroad after a divorced.	P.Ramachandiran	Male	57	Married	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	Hindu	Unemployed	-
69	Ratnapura	07/02/2017	Pansala	Kuruvita	Keeragala Upper Division	Land Slide	Wife works in Saudi Arabia as a House-made. Children are over 18 years, one boy works as a daily laborer.	P.Ganesan	Male	45	Married	3	1	2	0	0	0	Hindu	Unemployed	-	
70	Ratnapura	07/02/2017	Pansala	Kuruvita	Keeragala Upper Division	Land Slide	HH works in the estate as a tea plucker but now scared to go to work after land slide.	K. Rasamalar	Female	54	Seperated/Divorced	1	0	1	0	0	0	Hindu	Employed	Daily Labour	
71	Ratnapura	07/02/2017	Pansala	Kuruvita	Keeragala Upper Division	Land Slide	Wife works plucking tea, Daughter in Jordan working overseas the last 8 years but has not sent any money for the past 6 months. Husband drinks/ganja (drugs) issues+H78	M.Selvanayagam	Male	55	Married	4	2	1	0	1	2	Hindu	Unemployed	-	
72	Ratnapura	07/02/2017	Pansala	Kuruvita	Keeragala Upper Division	Land Slide	No children under 18. HH is paralysed/stroke. Now unable to work wasa rubber tapper for the last 7 years. wife works plucking tea. Needs 22 kg per day to get paid Rps 730 if not shes paid Rps 500	K.Nadaraja	Male	56	Married	5	3	1	0	0	0	Hindu	Unemployed	-	
73	Ratnapura	07/02/2017	Pansala	Kuruvita	Keeragala Upper Division	Land Slide	Husband plucks tea, wife makes hoppers for breakfast and sells to Kade and receives approximately 3000.00 per month.	B.A.Samantha	Male	36	Married	3	1	1	0	1	1	Buddhist	Employed	Other	
74	Ratnapura	07/02/2017	Pansala	Kuruvita	Keeragala Upper Division	Land Slide	HH works as a daily labourer in estates. Wife works in the tea factory and recieves 10,000.00 per month.	A.Wijeyakumar	Male	42	Married	5	3	1	0	2	1	Hindu	Employed	Daily Labour	
75	Ratnapura	07/02/2017	Pansala	Kuruvita	Keeragala Upper Division	Land Slide	Ramanadan's daughter who is married lives with him, her husband is in Qatar. Another daughter and husband with two disabled child live in the same house.	S.Ramanathan	Male	66	Married	5	4	0	0	0	1	Hindu	Employed	Self-employed/ Business	

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76	Ratnapura	07/03/2017	Pansala	Kuruvita	Pahala Phorebawa	Flood	Wife works in their own tea estate of 1/4 acre but it was affected by the floods.	R.M.Jayasinghe Bandara	Male	86	Married	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	Buddhist	Unemployed	-
77	Ratnapura	07/03/2017	Pansala	Kuruvita	Pahala Phorebawa	Flood	HH is a widow and works on her own tea estate of 1/2 acre, their tea estate was also affected by floods.	Kunaratnam Menike	Female	60	widowed	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Buddhist	Employed	other
78	Ratnapura	07/03/2017	Pansala	Kuruvita	Muthunkotuwa East	Flood	HH works in a Rubber estate as tapper. Also he does labour works for getting income. His parents also live with him at this house	P.M.Samantha Puspakumara	Male	39	Married	4	0	1	0	1	0	0	Buddhist	Employed	Other
79	Ratnapura	07/03/2017	Pansala	Kuruvita	Muthunkotuwa East	Flood	He works in Gem mining but it was affected due to flood.	L.K.G.Tharanga Thamarakodi	Male	32	Married	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	Buddhist	Employed	Daily Labour
80	Ratnapura	07/03/2017	Pansala	Kuruvita		Flood	Householder works in Rubber estate working as a Rubber tapper and also does gem minning but due to flood could not work in gem mines	H.Sajith Kumara	Male	23	Married	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	Buddhist	Employed	Daily Labour
81	Ratnapura	07/03/2017	Pansala	Kuruvita	Weligambura	Flood	Householder works in a shop in Colombo and son works in the garment factory. They have their own tea estate sized 3/4 acre (affected by flood).	B.D.Premachandre	Male	55	Married	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	Buddhist	Employed	Other
82	Ratnapura	07/03/2017	Pansala	Kuruvita	Muthunkotuwa East	Flood	Householder works in Gem mining and Tea estate. After the flood work is inadequate. Two children are over 18, one son works in gem mining and other one works in Colombo as a mechanic.	R.D. Sarath Wickramarathna	Male	47	Married	5	1	3	0	1	1	0	Buddhist	Employed	Daily Labour
83	Ratnapura	07/03/2017	Pansala	Kuruvita	Muthunkotuwa East	Flood	Householder is retired lives with son and daughter, grand son 16 years, he is quite sickly/health issues.	Jayawardhana	Male	82	Married	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	Buddhist	Unemployed	-
84	Ratnapura	07/03/2017	Pansala	Kuruvita	Muthunkotuwa East	Flood	Husband died 5 years ago/Kidney issues/diabetic. Children are over 18. She has a plot of Rubber sized 1/2 acre and 1/4 acre tea. Depends on 26 years old daughter's teaching income, but daughter is getting married soon and will move away.	H.M.K.Menike	Female	58	widowed	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	Buddhist	Unemployed	-

S.No	District	a	Place of Interview	DS Division	Village	Type of Natural Disaster	Comments	Name	Gender	Age	Marital Status	# of Family Members living with you	# of children living with you			Age group of the children			Religion	Occupation	Employment/Livelihood
													Girls	Boys		< 5 years	6 -13	14 - 17			
85	Ratnapura	07/03/2017	Pansala	Kuruvita	Muthunkotuwa East	Flood	Daily labour in rubber and tea estate. Used to work in gem mines with machinery. Wife is a teacher at Eheliyagoda Central school.	M.L.Ananda	Male	47	Married	3	1	1	1	1	0	Buddhist	Employed	Daily Labour	
86	Ratnapura	07/03/2017	Pansala	Kuruvita	Muthunkotuwa East	Flood	Used to work in Gem mines. Typically 500.00 per day. If they find a gem they get Rps 3000.00 for each lakh the Gem is valued at.	H.K.Chaminda Tusara Rupasinghe	Male	38	Married	2	1	0	0	1	0	Buddhist	Employed	Daily Labour	
87	Ratnapura	07/03/2017	Pansala	Kuruvita	Muthunkotuwa East	Flood	She works in a Rubber estate as a rubber tapper and also clears land.	R.D. Nandini	Female	45	widowed	2	1	1	0	1	1	Buddhist	Employed	Daily Labour	
88	Ratnapura	07/03/2017	Pansala	Kuruvita	Muthunkotuwa East	Flood	Householder works in a printing shop in Eheliyagoda, his parents are living with them.	K.A.Sanjeewa	Male	32	Married	5	0	2	2	0	0	Buddhist	Employed	Other	
89	Ratnapura	07/03/2017	Pansala	Kuruvita	Muthunkotuwa East	Flood	HHolder is a Grama Niladhari, has two sons over 18, one is married. He and his wife lives with them.	H.K. Chandraratna	Male	52	Married	5	0	2	0	0	0	Buddhist	Employed	Government	
90	Ratnapura	07/03/2017	Pansala	Kuruvita	Muthunkotuwa East	Flood	Engages in tea plucking whenever possible not everyday. Husband died of a tractor accident 8 year ago.Children are over 18. Have not been plucking tea on a regular basis. Son chops wood as well as working on a rubber estate.	E.P.Kuleratna Menike	Female	46	Widowed	2	0	2	0	0	0	Buddhist	Employed	Daily Labour	

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ISBN 978-92-2-031266-7



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