ANNEX 4

STUDY TERMS OF REFERENCE
(excerpt)

1.0 Background

As background, the study shall take into account some of the most important aspects of the development problematic in Sri Lanka which have contributed to the present situation. They include, inter alia, socio-economic and regional disparities, ethnic and religious dimensions, political development and human rights. These essential issues cannot be addressed by humanitarian assistance alone but must form part of any long-term solution to Sri Lanka's problems.

2.0 Objective of the Study

The study shall examine the potential for an expanded International Humanitarian Assistance (IHA) programme in Sri Lanka, identify a range of possible implementing agents, and propose programming options.

3.0 Description of Services

For the purpose of this contract, the Consultant shall provide the services of Maxwell Brem to perform the following tasks:

3.1 The Consultant shall collect information on two (2) main aspects:

   a) programme implementing agents - the current and potential roles of organisations and assistance agencies (national and international) working to provide relief and other humanitarian services in the conflict and among displaced people.

   b) institutional structures and local capacities at the regional and local levels in the conflict areas - what structures and capacities exist, or could be developed, to link up to humanitarian assistance?

4.0 Issues to be Examined

4.1 Specific issues shall be defined more fully during the course of the study, particularly at the end of the first research phase. However, the following general issues and questions to be considered by the study have been identified.

   (End p85)

4.1.1 Needs

What humanitarian assistance (level and type) is needed by the displaced
population and residents remaining in the conflict zones? Which donors are providing emergency assistance, through what channels, and where does Canada stand? What is the likely profile of humanitarian aid needed in the foreseeable future, considering options of both a resolution to the conflict and its continuation?

4.1.2 Role of Current Implementing Agents

The IHA programme, at present, channels humanitarian assistance to Sri Lanka through the Red Cross movement and several inter-governmental organisations. What are the opportunities for further Canadian support linked to the attainment of Canada's broad objectives for Sri Lanka?

4.1.3 Expanded Options for Implementation

Are there other organisations in Sri Lanka (regional, national, international) capable of playing a significant role as channels of assistance? What are their mandates and roles, strengths and weaknesses? What are their operational and logistical capacities? Other issues include: their experience in the country, political and operating constraints, funding sources and mechanisms, links to the affected areas, likely acceptance by all parties in the conflict, links to Canada and Canadian aid, current programmes and future plans. Such organisations could, in principle, include ones in the field of development as well as those with an advocacy function in the realms of human rights or dispute resolution.

4.1.4 Sustaining Mechanisms

On a practical level, how has the uprooted population in the conflict zone sustained itself economically in the absence of a supportive economy and administration? What self-sufficiency or mutual aid mechanisms have developed? What mechanisms ensure, for example, that food aid is distributed? How does transport function? Are there entrepreneurial or other cultural traditions that play a role in coping with the emergency? How do all these factors affect the dynamics of displacement in the conflict zone?

4.1.5 What local institutions still function in the conflict zones? What are their roles, structures and capabilities vis-a-vis the displaced population? How can such local organisations be strengthened, as conduits of either relief or other forms of assistance that could contribute to ending the conflict, and thus also position them for a role in the rehabilitation and reconstruction to follow? What are appropriate roles for these institutions in addressing root in address causes of the conflict (social, political, economic)? What connections exist between these local structures of assistance and actual or potential implementing agents? How may these links be strengthened?

4.1.6 CIDA Corporate linkages
How can an expanded programme of humanitarian assistance in Sri Lanka develop linkages and opportunities with the Non Governmental Organisation (NGO) community, Special Programmes Branch (SPB), government-to-government opportunities (bilateral) and with human rights advocacy groups?