

**NEXUS BETWEEN SECURITY AND POST-WAR PEACEBUILDING IN
SRI LANKA: AN EVALUATION ON THE IMPLICATIONS OF THE
REPORT OF LESSONS LEARNT AND RECONCILIATION
COMMISSION**

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The central thesis of this paper is to draw a connection between security and peacebuilding on the current progress of implementing the recommendations of the Lessons Learnt and Reconciliation Commission (LLRC) in key three structural issues that are contested in Sri Lanka political solution, militarization, and war crimes and accountability; after the cessation of the protracted civil war between the Sri Lankan Government Forces and the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) in 2009. In order to embark on this endeavour, the study puts the final Report of the LLRC as the subject of analysis because of the following couple of reasons: firstly, the LLRC had the hope that providing structural measures to address the existing conditions that are need to be transformed; and, secondly, the current post-war peacebuilding process being undertaken on the ground is mainly related to the proposals made by the LLRC in its final Report. However, a fundamental question arises regarding the implementable deficits of the recommendations made by the LLRC for post-war peacebuilding. In another sense, the recommendations of the LLRC related to the selected three issues are not being used a great deal on the ground. Significantly, it is still fraught with nervousness, and clearly, the holding process is not adequately supported or understood by the two major ethnic communities, Sinhalese and Tamils. In order to find the answer, the study relied on two broad sources of data: primary and secondary. For primary sources, semi-structured interviews were held in Sri Lanka over a period of five weeks in July and August 2012. Targets of the interviews were drawn from a broad spectrum of society: political and religious leaders, university professors, government ministers, prominent thinkers, international and non-governmental organization staffs, and journalists. As secondary sources, related official reports, text books, journals and periodicals and other written secondary sources were used. The study found fault with the LLRC since it has not paid sufficient attention on security of the two major ethnic communities in its focus of analysis as well as in the recommendations related to the issues selected. Due to this prime shortfall, the progress of implementation, in accordance with the recommendations of the LLRC on the selected three key issues, is being questioned and activities are still being obstructed.

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