

CIVIC POLICY BRIEF · AARAMBAM ERA

# Civilian Recovery Infrastructure

*After fear is removed, purpose must return.*

## The single sentence

Demilitarisation removes the fear. Land return restores the space. **Civilian recovery infrastructure gives that space direction** — jobs, learning, youth opportunity, culture, community service, wellbeing support, and transparent local projects.

## Why this framework exists

The most common objection to demilitarising Sri Lanka's North-East is the claim that withdrawing the military would create instability. This brief is the structured rebuttal. It shows — in advance, on the public record — that the alternative to permanent military control is **not disorder**. The alternative is **civilian life supported by accountable recovery infrastructure**.

It aligns with three settled international frameworks: UN General Assembly resolution **A/RES/70/262 (2016)** — **Sustaining Peace**; the World Bank–UN study *Pathways for Peace (2018)*; and UN Human Rights Council resolutions **46/1 (2021)** and **51/1 (2022)** on Sri Lanka, which both reference non-recurrence guarantees. The United Kingdom is a co-sponsor of the HRC track.

## The seven recovery areas

<b>1. Jobs &amp; Enterprise</b>	Textiles, agriculture, food, digital services, repair workshops, women-led enterprise, ethical wholesale routes to UK and diaspora markets.
<b>2. Libraries &amp; Learning</b>	Town libraries, digital labs, Tamil/English learning, coding and AI literacy, business skills, after-school support.
<b>3. Youth Spaces</b>	Sports, music, arts, gaming, festivals, debate, safe social spaces. Entertainment is part of social recovery, not a luxury.
<b>4. Community Service</b>	Elder support, public clean-ups, village repairs, volunteer teams, local mediation, food distribution.
<b>5. Recovery &amp; Wellbeing</b>	Trauma-informed support, addiction prevention, family support, women's safety, grief support, non-stigmatising referral.
<b>6. Culture &amp; Memory</b>	Tamil language, remembrance, local history, music, archives, intergenerational learning.
<b>7. Transparent Local Projects</b>	Verified needs, public dashboards, contribution logs, local oversight, audit trails, misuse reporting, completion records.

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**EVIDENCE & LIVE SIGNAL****The case in numbers and citations**

**Land & militarisation:** Human Rights Watch, *Why Can't We Go Home? Military Occupation of Land in Sri Lanka* (2018); International Crisis Group, *Sri Lanka's North II: Rebuilding under the Military* (2012); Adayaalam & PEARL, *Normalising the Abnormal* (2017); Oakland Institute, *The Long Shadow of War* (2015).

**Health consequences of prolonged pressure:** Doherty et al., *BMC Psychiatry* (2019); Husain et al., *JAMA* (2011); Rajapakse et al., *Alcohol & Alcoholism*, Oxford Academic (2017). These document the measured stress burden of any civilian population kept under long-term war and displacement — a consequence of conflict, not a feature of any community.

**Comparative precedent:** International Fund for Ireland — Peace Walls, Peace Impact, and Personal Youth Development programmes; External Evaluation 2016–2020. Bristol University Press, *Policy & Politics* (2016) on the Northern Ireland peace dividend.

**UK demographic anchor:** ONS Census 2021 — concentrated British Tamil populations in Harrow, Brent, Newham, Croydon, Merton, Kingston, Hounslow.

**Live signal · Aarambam era**

- **Northern Province Governor & Jaffna Security Forces Commander** — land release formally on Provincial Council agenda.
- **Sri Lanka Parliamentary Defence Committee** — chaired by the President; agenda includes land release, road reopening, and recovery in the North-East.
- **UK-led Sri Lanka Core Group statement at UNHRC 61** — active UK policy track this framework speaks into.
- **UN OCHA / IOM / UN Resident Coordinator** — Cyclone Ditwah displacement and recovery assessments in the North-East.
- **'Himikama' civilian land redistribution programme** — launched from Kilinochchi.
- **Independent reporting (Groundviews)** — confirms structural recovery in the North remains unresolved. This is the gap the framework fills.

**What this is. What it isn't.**

**This is** a civic framework describing how civilian-led recovery can follow demilitarisation. **This is not** a state, a political party, an armed structure, a charity, or a financial scheme. **TLTE does not collect funds, does not run reconstruction, and does not broker trade.** Recovery is built by civilians, councils, cooperatives, community organisations, and diaspora networks — accountable to themselves and to the public.

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*“No community can rebuild under fear. And no recovery is complete unless people have something meaningful to build.”*

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**Read the full framework:** docs.tlte.cloud/civilian-recovery · **Demilitarisation case:** /demilitarisation-first · **Reconstruction transparency:** /transparent-reconstruction · **Who is behind this:** /about-tlte

TLTE C.I.C. — United Kingdom. Lawful, voluntary, non-violent civil-society framework. Operates in the Aarambam (founding) era. Last updated: Aarambam era.