UNDP

National Advocacy Framework on HIV, Human Rights and Sexual Diversity

Narrative Report

on

CAPACITY BUILDING WORKSHOP TO BUILD AN ADVOCACY FRAMEWORK FOR MSM/TG AND CSW

18th October to 19th October 2012

at

FPA Sri Lanka Head Office, Colombo

Submitted by -

The Family Planning Association, Sri Lanka

37/27, Buller’s Lane, Colombo 07
Overview

The Family Planning Association of Sri Lanka (FPA Sri Lanka) was instituted in 1953 as a non-governmental organization (NGO). We have and continue to initiate and explore innovative and challenging processes of family planning in Sri Lanka and are proud to be one of the most expansive and well known NGO's in the country that focuses on family planning, Sexual and Reproductive Health and welfare.

FPA Sri Lanka in partnership with UNDP and UNAIDS conducted the first Colombo based, two day capacity building workshop to develop an advocacy framework for MSM/TG and CSW at the FPASL Auditorium. The targeted audience was members from CSO’s/CBO’s/ NGO’s, networks who are currently engaged in HIV/AIDS programs and/or are working with marginalized groups such as PLHIVs, Drug Users, MSM/TGs and CSWs.

The first day of the program was conducted from 9.00am – 4.30pm and the second day concluded by 2.00pm. The sessions were conducted by the FPASL Advocacy team in Sinhala Medium.

The following is a detailed activity report of the two day capacity building workshop conducted from the 18th of October 2012 to the 19th of October 2012 at FPA Sri Lanka Auditorium.

Objectives of Workshop:

- Develop and advocacy framework to support the implementation of NSP 2013-2017 in consensus with the community that work on HIV prevention
- To develop skills of individuals working in HIV prevention to build advocacy strategies with specific relevance to MSM/TG/CSW

Learning Outcomes

At the end of workshop participants should:

- Develop understanding of current legal environment with relevance to MSM/TG/CSW
- Develop understanding of current social and health exclusion of MSM/TG/CSW through findings of community consultations
• Develop Advocacy Expected Results
• Undertake SWOT analysis with relevance to organization and intended activity
• Develop Political Maps for Advocacy frameworks
• Develop activity plans for advocacy frameworks
• Identify means of verification in developing work plans

**Number of Participants:**

29 Participants

**Represented Organizations:**

• Heart to Heart Lanka
• Diversity And Solidarity Trust (DAST)
• Community Development Services (CDS)
• NGO Management Development Centre
• Positive Women’s Network
• Lanka Plus
• Positive Hopes Alliance
• Mithuru Mithuro Movement
• National Youth Council
• Youth LEAD
• Rotaract Movement
• Divaina Newspaper*
• FPA Sri Lanka (Medical Unit, Alokaya Counselling Centre and Outreach Unit)

* Several journalists were invited for the workshop; however majority of them stated they were unable to commit two days for the workshop due to the nature of their work. Therefore it was decided to invite media personnel for the National Stakeholder meeting.
ACTIVITIES OF THE WORKSHOP

DAY 1 – 18th October 2012

Welcome and Objectives

The guests were welcomed at 09.30am by Mr. Ananda Bodhinayake, FPASL and a brief introduction of the workshop was given by him.

Dr. Fredrick Abeyratne of UNDP explained the objectives of the workshop and the background to the project. He informed the audience about a similar Advocacy workshop which was conducted a few years back and explained its outcome.

Dr. Dayanath Ranatunga of UNAIDS explained the overall objective of the project to lead up to prevention of HIV/AIDS. He further encouraged the audience and stated that a change has taken place due to all of their advocacy work. However he added that it was necessary for all parties to share and communicate the same advocacy message. The objective of advocacy workshops and programs is to ensure that issues are prioritised and all parities are aware and come to a common consensus about the key advocacy issues they wish to highlight. He added that CSOs/CBO’s and NGO’s are at times over ambitious and are easily discouraged as they
expect instant results. He educated the audience about the necessity to continuously work towards the goal despite the various obstacles and difficulties.

**Session 01 – Legislation and Public Policy Analysis**

The Desk review on the policies, legal environment was presented by Ms. Madusha Dissanayake. The presentation was of immense importance as the majority of the participants were not aware of the laws and policies related to MSM/TG and CSW communities. The analysis of the prevailing human rights framework with regard to the above communities was also beneficial for the participants as they were able to understand the importance of creating an advocacy framework for these marginalized groups.

The participants were aware of the existence of the Vagrants Ordinance but did not have a comprehensive knowledge about the Section 365 in the Penal Code nor Section 365A. These gaps in knowledge were evident during discussions. Section 365 and 365A were both clearly explained and the terminology used discussed.

*Figure 2 - Ms. Madusha Dissanayake conducting the session*
Session 02 - Presentation of Data gathered from Community Consultations

Next Mr. Mahesh Kumara of the FPASL Advocacy Unit presented the data gathered through the community consultations conducted during the month of October. The participants actively participated in this session as they shared their opinions and experiences with the audience.

Data collected from the community consultations with TG/MSM groups was presented first. The participants discussed whether the TG and MSM communities were accepted by society. During this discussion they were interested to know whether particular jobs and sectors were more accommodating to these communities than others and whether acceptance was more within the private sector.

Issues of TGs

During the presentation about sexual identity, few of the TG participants shared their experiences in using public washrooms. E.g. -

- Being mistaken for men in disguise when using female bathrooms
- Female users feeling uncomfortable and in turn making them feel unwelcome
- Being mistaken for Commercial Sex Workers when using male bathrooms

Participants came to the conclusion that TGs face discrimination when using either of the bathrooms and hence the need for a third gender bathroom was a basic and essential need.

The participants were not clear about the procedures of the conversion process for TGs. A TG participant believed that Sex Reassignment Surgery (SRS) was conducted at the National Hospital with a letter of consent from Dr. Kapila Ranasinghe. However a doctor who was present amongst the audience stated that SRS is only done based on necessity and not for an individual’s choice. The participants stated they did not know the process involved after SRS. All of them were aware that a TG person must live as a woman/man for 2 years, but the legal processes involved with regards to changing the sex in the Birth Certificate and National Identity Card etc. was unclear.

One of the issues of the TG community was the length of the conversion time. Participants discussed this and a few shared instances when TG persons who had undergone the surgery wished to convert back to the former sex. In general the majority of the participants believed the minimum of 2 years was necessary and practical. Few participants stated that no one was
aware of the next step after living as a woman/man for 2 years and that living as the favoured sex, itself is not a guarantee to undergo surgery.

The participants debated the TG and MSM communities’ preference for a long term partner. Promiscuity was brought out as an issue faced by many of the TGs and MSMs. Therefore the participants found the data interesting. A remark was made that it was the TGs who preferred to have long term partners in comparison to the MSMs.

The research team was questioned as to why Female to Male TGs were not reached through the consultations. It was explained that this group was not targeted for preventive strategies as they were not identified as a MARP.

**Commercial Sex Work**

With regards to the issue of reported Heterosexuals being high in the data from Kalutara, the participants themselves discussed whether it was due to economic reasons the survey participants were engaged in Male sex work. However the research team identified that their behaviour was bi-sexual even though they identified themselves as heterosexuals. During the presentation of data in reference to commercial sex work the participants stated that a CSW could overcome the stigma and discrimination attached to their status and employment with money and power within the Sri Lankan society.
During the discussion of CSWs difficulties in disengaging from the trade, a participant working with CSWs in the Ratnapura district stated they had conducted a program to develop alternative employment opportunities to middle age CSWs. The participants stated it was necessary to implement more financial support programs for the CSW community, specially the FSWs as many of them are engaged in the trade due to economic constraints.

**Stigma and Discrimination**

Participants were at a general consensus that stigma and discrimination is only faced by those affected by poverty. It was also discussed that stigma and discrimination is high in Sri Lanka in general and that society does not easily allow others to absolve themselves from their past. Therefore the stigma and discrimination faced by the MSMs TGs and CSWs is similar to that of Drug Users and persons with a criminal record.

The participants themselves stated that the law enforcement authorities also create and sustain the stigma and discrimination against the TGs, MSMs and CSWs.

**Law Enforcement authorities**

With regards to the data presented in relation to the level of harassment by law enforcement authorities for the MSM/TG communities in comparison to FSW, participants stated that the authorities consider the MSM and TG community as a mode of revenue generation and target them for bribes and to fulfil the quota of arrests within an area during a given period of time.

The participants further stated that the law enforcement authorities do not take necessary action against Sex work publicized on social media networks such as Facebook.

**E.g.** Advertisements for massage parlours and visiting masseurs on social media sites

The participants added that the law does not target individuals in the higher strata’s of society.

**Gender Based Violence**

Many of the participants believed the data presented with regards to Gender Based Violence was misinterpreted by the participants of the community consultations due to their lack of understanding and awareness of the term.
Session 3 – Developing an Advocacy Framework

The next session commenced after lunch and was conducted by Ms. Madusha Dissanayake. She further explained the objectives of the project and discussed the importance of developing Advocacy Frameworks in order to reach final goals.

The overall objective of the project was identified as to “Gain a good impact for prevention strategies of the HIV & AIDS NSP 2013-2017 of Sri Lanka by developing a series of activities aiming at bringing about sound political change that will benefit the targeted population thereby the entire country”.

After briefly explaining about Advocacy and its need, she went on to explain the Comprehensive Advocacy Model to be utilized in developing advocacy frameworks. The main stages of the model included:

- Analysis and Planning
- Institutional Strengthening
- Strategy Implementation for Political Change
- Accountability

She stated that before setting in motion an Advocacy project, it was essential that basic agreements should be reached concerning all parties’ political stance in relation to the problem or issue to be addressed.
Ms. M. Dissanayake explained the basics of developing an AER by clearly specifying or defining the political change/changes that is/are needed. AER should follow the basics of How, When and by whom it would be achieved.

The participants undertook the activity of developing Advocacy Expected Results for the purpose of advocacy framework to support the National Strategic Plan. The participants were divided into three groups and each presented their AERs.

**Group 1**
- To develop a population of youth that have comprehensive knowledge of Sexual Reproductive Health
- To establish an environment in which all communities have the ability to access to STI/HIV services
- To establish an environment in which Transgendered persons are accepted

**Group 2**
- By 2017, To amend sections 365 and 365A of the Sri Lankan law to establish the rights of MSM/TG/CSW.
- By 2015, to establish a standard process in the government to change identification cards of Transgendered persons.
- By 2017, revision of Vagrancy law to establish rights of CSW persons by the government.
Group 3

- By 2017 to create awareness amongst Doctors, Nurses Health Service and to broaden current services through the Ministry of Health.
- By 2017 to create a change in attitudes by means of a National Education Policy through the Ministry of Education.
- By 2017 to establish a Media Policy to enable accurate and standard reporting regarding MSM/TG/CSW.
- By 2017 to achieve revision/amendment of outdated 365 law through Ministry of Justice.

Figure 5 – Participant presenting group work

Ms. M. Dissanayake explained the strengths and short-comings of the goals developed by the participants and explained how relevant they were to the overall objective of preventing HIV amongst these groups.
Group Work: Political Mapping – Identification of Stakeholders

The participants next in the same three groups undertook the activity of listing out stakeholders of the AERs. The participants were asked to identify any party who would have an interest in the achievement of each AER.

Example:

The AER: By 2017 to create awareness regarding TG/CSW/MSM amongst Doctors, Nurses Health Service and to broaden current services through the Ministry of Health.

List of Stakeholders:

- Minister of Health
- President’s Secretary
- NSACP
- High Commissioner
- Other NGOs
- Ministry of Women’s Affairs
- International Monetary Fund
- World Bank

The participants had identified sub levels for stakeholders, e.g. provincial health secretaries

Upon presentation of the identified stakeholders the relevance of each was discussed amongst the participants.

Figure 6 – Ms. M. Dissanayake facilitating group work
Ms. M. Dissanayake next explained to the group the importance of undertaking a SWOT analysis to assess the capabilities of the organization to venture into a particular project. She explained with examples how to identify strengths and weaknesses within the organization and how to identify opportunities and threats in the external environment.

She went on to explain the role of CSOs in promoting state accountability and enabling responsiveness. She highlighted that many CSOs undertake activities such as pressing for better public services, pushing political leaders to improve the performance of the state, identifying who benefits from public spending, bargaining around taxation issues, lobbying for land rights, organizing and fighting for women’s rights, campaigning against corruption etc. But the success of each is variable as CSOs do not analyze their capabilities before taking action.

The participants were divided into two groups and each group was given a role:

- **Group 1 - CSOs working on HIV prevention**
- **Group 2 - Organizations working with MARP**

Each group was asked to undertake two SWOT Analyses on achieving AERs specifically for

1. The Health Sector
2. Law Enforcement

**Group 1 - SWOT Analysis for Health Sector by CSO working on HIV Prevention**

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<tr>
<th>STRENGTHS</th>
<th>WEAKNESSES</th>
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<td>- CSOs already involved in HIV prevention work</td>
<td>- No unity amongst organizations</td>
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<td>- Presence of resource persons with HIV/STI knowledge</td>
<td>- Lack of resources – Financial and physical</td>
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<td>- CSO members representation in CCM already a step to achieving goals</td>
<td>- Dependence on Donors and Lack of long-term strategies making organizations unstable</td>
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### OPPORTUNITIES
- International relations and support leading to increased funding
- Working with the Ministry of Health as an ally
- Involvement of CSOs in health policy development

### THREATS
- Present negative attitudes regarding CSOs
- Legal challenges due to nature of subject
- Opposing pressures from religious leaders
- Cultural environment of Sri Lanka

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#### Group 2 - SWOT Analysis for Law Enforcement by Organizations working with MARP

### STRENGTHS
- Large network of community
- Organizations having clear focus of working with target groups
- Current International Support for organizations working with MARP

### WEAKNESSES
- Very poor political knowledge
- Poor knowledge of law and legal processes

### OPPORTUNITIES
- Bearing signature to International conventions
- Development of other regional countries toward social inclusion of TG/MSM/CSW

### THREATS
- Sri Lankan culture against TG/MSM gaining rights
- Religious leaders challenging establishment of rights
- Negative reports by media
- Present legal framework coming into action against TG/MSM/CSW

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The participants actively discussed the accuracy of the SWOTS undertaken and their capabilities in reality. A key point brought out was the lack of knowledge to bring about political change being common to all the organizations. Financial constraints and lack of sustainability of CSOs were also highlighted as a crucial setback to the organizations being involved in long term framework implementation.

At the end of the discussion the participants were all given a Case Study – Battalan Island to read and identify at least one Advocacy Expected Result for the next day.
Figure 7 – Participants during a session

---End of Day 1---
DAY 2 – 19th October 2012

Ms. Madusha Dissanayake welcomed back the participants for the second day and began with a recap of the previous day.

The participants stated their learning outcomes from the previous day to include a more comprehensive knowledge of the legal environment with regards to CSW/MSM/TG. The participants also stated to have a deeper understanding of different community groups present in our society and the discrimination and marginalization that they are exposed to.

The participants also stated that they receive many awareness workshops as CSOs but identified the need for capacity building workshops such as this is needed greatly to develop strategic thinking of organizations. The participants also stated the importance of developing advocacy skills and the importance for organizations to focus their activities.

Case Study: Battalan Island

Ms. M. Dissanayake started the day with discussion of a cases study – Battalan Island (Annexure 2). The overall learning outcome of the case study was to develop AER. The participants identified the main issues in Battalan Island to be Health issues. The need for contraception in the island and the mortality rate of mothers was discussed.

Figure 8 – Participants during group work
The participants stated the AERs that they had developed and Ms. Madusha Dissanayake helped them to revise AERs to be more focused. The participants stated the importance of undertaking studies such as this to develop the capacity to identify National Issues and develop strategic thinking.

**Group Work: Political Mapping**

Ms. M. Dissanayake explained to the participants how to develop a political map to analyze audience. A stakeholder would be marked on the map as a circle giving consideration to two axes - Interest and favour. Indication of the level of power of a stakeholder would be indicated by the size of a circle.

The participants were next divided into two groups to undertake the activity of mapping the stakeholders they had identified in the previous days sessions.

*Figure 9 – Participants working in a group for the session on political mapping*

E.g. Political Map for AER of creating a young population with good knowledge or SRH
Figure 10 – A participant presenting the group work on political mapping
**Group Work: Understanding Potential Allies**

Next the importance of identifying potential allies was discussed. In achieving AERs it is important to identify Who is going to support, How to gain support and Who should be involved. Further Ms. M. Dissanayake discussed the importance of changing weaknesses and threats into strengths and Opportunities.

The participants in their same groups next identified potential allies for establishment of advocacy framework for TG/MSM/CSW.

e.g.

- NSACP
- FPA
- UNAIDS,WHO,ILO, UNFPA
- Organizations working in HIV prevention
- Centre for Policy Alternatives
- Sarvodaya
- Regional Countries
- Minister of Health
- AIDS foundation Lanka
- Youth Organizations

The participants also identified actors and cricketers as potential allies in implementing an advocacy framework especially through electronic and print media.

**Advocacy Expected Results**

Ms. M. Dissanayake identified AERs developed from the combined effort of the participants.

1. By 2015 NSACP in partnership with MoH & CSOs will implement the NSP to enhance the capacity of health sector to develop and deliver MSM and TG sensitive HIV prevention, treatment, care and support services.

2. By 2017 Ministry of Justice with Ministry of National Security will protect the rights of MSM & TG to access health services by sensitizing police/public security, justice system, legislators and human right defenders/lawyers
3. By 2014 Media Ministry in partnership with CSOs will engage and sensitize media on the need to protect the rights of MSM and TG to access HIV services with equity and dignity.

4. By 2014, Ministry of Religious affairs in Partnership with FBO coalition will sensitize the need to protect the rights of MSM and TG to access HIV services with equity and dignity.

**Group Work: Developing Work Plan to Achieve AERs**

Based on the AERs developed and agreed, the participants were divided into three groups and asked to develop short term, medium term and long term goals to achieve the AERs. Mrs. M. Dissanayake also discussed the importance of monitoring and evaluation and thus identifying indicators to verify achievements was also discussed.

*Figure 10 – Participants involved in group work*

Goal 1: By 2015 NSACP in partnership with Ministry of Health and CSOs will implement the NSP to enhance the capacity of health sector to develop and deliver MSM and TG sensitive HIV prevention, treatment, care and support services.
The other two groups presented their ideas with relevance to AER 1 and 2.

Goal 2: By 2017 Ministry of Justice with Ministry of National Security will protect the rights of MSM & TG to access health services by sensitizing police/public security, justice system, legislators and human right defenders/lawyers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Means of Verification</th>
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</table>
| **SHORT TERM**| - Develop unity and a common goal amongst organizations working with PLHIV and MSM/CSW/TG groups  
- Development of skills and knowledge for advocacy  
- Establish relations with Director of NSACP through discussions  
- Identification of doctors in the field and discussion with them for creating awareness with other health professionals                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | Signed agreement/MOU between officials                                                                                                       |
| **MEDIUM TERM**| - With the involvement of the Minister of Health to create awareness amongst public and private sector professionals regarding MSM/TG/CSW and to increase equal access to health services                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | -Final Proposal and Workplan                                                                                                               |
| **LONG TERM** | - Establishment of access to SRH services as a right for all community groups                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | -Attendance for workshops and reviews                                                                                                           |

**Activity**

**Means of Verification**

- Reduced number of harassments of TG/MSM
- Amendment of law
Goal 3: By 2014 Media Ministry in partnership with CSOs will engage and sensitize media on the need to protect the rights of MSM and TG to access HIV services with equity and dignity

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Activity</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>SHORT TERM</strong></td>
<td>- Awareness programmes about CSW/MSM/TG</td>
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<td>- Establish key contact and develop their knowledge on subject to report accurate information</td>
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<td>- Establish link with the Ministry of Media</td>
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<td><strong>MEDIUM TERM</strong></td>
<td>- Publish articles/air programmes regarding discrimination of CSW/MSM/TG through media</td>
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<td>- Develop short films dramas to make public aware of these community groups</td>
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<td>- Involve MSM/TG/CSW in documentaries, and to air it on public television channels</td>
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</table>
| LONG TERM | - Sensitization and awareness of Journalists to report true and accurate information regarding said groups  
- Immediate rectification of inaccurate information reported regarding these groups  
- To accurately report International milestones for MSM/TG/CSW in local news  
- Maintain excellent relations with the Ministry of Media |
Conclusion

It was noted that the participants who were mainly involved in advocacy work had little understanding of the process, planning and development of advocacy strategies. Therefore the overall objectives of the workshop were successfully achieved. The results were reflected through the group activities and feedback.

The developed draft advocacy framework will be shared during the meeting for National Stakeholders. Subsequently the final Capacity Building Workshop will be held to strengthen the community’s capacity to implement the identified strategies.

--END OF WORKSHOP--

FEEDBACK:

- Received a clear understanding of advocacy and current knowledge was expanded
- Understood the framework in which advocacy should be done
- Time allocated was insufficient as there was a large amount of knowledge disseminated on the subject. Preferred if the workshop was conducted for 3 days.
- Program was well organized
- Subject discussed was timely and of great necessity
- Workshop objectives were clearly defined and helped to understand the topic
- Developed skills necessary for advocacy
- Need for a hand out
- Learnt how to plan and implement an advocacy strategy
- Understood the issues faced by the MSM/TG and CSW communities through the presentation of survey data
- Program was not completely successful because the participants knowledge on political environment and legal system was low
FPASL Advocacy Team

- Ms. Madusha Dissanayake
- Ms. Nadika Fernandopulle
- Mr. Ananda Bodhinayake
- Ms. Bhagya Ratnayake
- Mr. Mahesh Kumara
- Ms. Roshini Randeniya
- Ms. Umanga Settinayake
## AGENDA

**UNDP - CAPACITY BUILDING WORKSHOP TO BUILD AN ADVOCACY FRAMEWORK FOR MSM/TG AND CSW**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Session</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>DAY 1 - 18th October 2012</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>9.00am – 9.10am</td>
<td>Registration and Welcome</td>
<td>Ms. Madusha Dissanayake</td>
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<td>9.10am – 9.30am</td>
<td>Overview of workshop</td>
<td>Dr Fredrick Abeyratne - UNDP and Dr Dayanath Ranatunga - UNAIDS</td>
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| 9.30am – 12.30pm      | Overview of Objectives
Presentation of data and desk review of current situation
Discussion                      | Ms. Madusha Dissanayake and FPASL Advocacy Team                                |
| 12.30pm – 1.30pm LUNCH|                                                                        |                                                                                 |
| 1.30pm – 2.30pm       | Identifying Advocacy Expected Result – Group work                        | Ms. Madusha Dissanayake and FPASL Advocacy Team                                |
| 2.30pm – 3.30pm       | SWOT Analysis & Political Mapping – Group work                           |                                                                                 |
| 3.30pm – 4.30pm       | Group Presentation and Discussion                                         |                                                                                 |
| **DAY 2 – 19th October 2012** |                                                                        |                                                                                 |
| 9.00am – 11.00am      | Developing Work plan – Group work                                        | Ms. Madusha Dissanayake and FPASL Advocacy Team                                |
| 11.00am – 1.00pm      | Planning the advocacy framework
Discussion                      |                                                                                 |
| 1.00pm - LUNCH        |                                                                        |                                                                                 |
| **END OF WORKSHOP**   |                                                                        |                                                                                 |
Annexure – 2

## ඉදිරිපති නවකල්ප (විකාෂ ප්‍රමාණ)

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<td>13.</td>
<td>විශේෂ පැවතිය</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>තාකාමෙහි සොයා උපයා</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>දෙදුරු සොයා උපයා මේ අත්‍ය මුද්‍රාමතිය</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>දෙදුරු සොයා උපයා මේ අත්‍ය මුද්‍රාමතිය</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>විශේෂ පැවතිය</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### විධානිතාව දේශපාලනය

විධානිතාව නවකල්පය පහත පියවස්කම පැවතිය පහත පියවස්කම පැවතිය ඇතික්ෂණය අත්‍ය මුද්‍රාමතියෙක් ය. මූලාංග පැවතිය අති මුද්‍රාමතියෙක් ය. පෙර, 20 පෙර පැවතිය අත් 1000 පෙර පැවතිය අති මුද්‍රාමතියෙක් යි. මෙතිරහැරි අති මුද්‍රාමතියෙක් යි. කොටසි අති මුද්‍රාමතියෙක් යි. මෙතිරහැරි අති මුද්‍රාමතියෙක් යි. කොටසි අති මුද්‍රාමතියෙක් යි. විජය තාකාමෙහි සොයා උපයා මේ අත්‍ය මුද්‍රාමතියෙක් යි. කොටසි අති මුද්‍රාමතියෙක් යි. කොටසි අති මුද්‍රාමතියෙක් යි. කොටසි අති මුද්‍රාමතියෙක් යි. කොටසි අති මුද්‍රාමතියෙක් යි. කොටසි අති මුද්‍රාමතියෙක් යි. කොටසි අති මුද්‍රාමතියෙක් යි.

### චිත්‍ර ප්‍රතිපත්ති

විධානිතාව දේශපාලනය හා කොටසි කීර්ති අති මුද්‍රාමතියෙක්.

### ආරක්ෂාකරණය

2008 වසරේදා විධානිතාව දේශපාලනය සහ කුරුවම පැවතියේදී දේශපාලනය 2013 වසරේදා විධානිතාව සහ කුරුවම පැවතියේදී.
රැජුවන් මේදීම

මෙහෙයි වෙනස් පැහැදිලි අභ්‍යාගික කඩාව අතීත නිර්මාණ මටින් දැන්වා, මෙහෙවත් විශේෂ අභ්‍යාගික කඩාවකට අදහස් පෙන්වන්නේ ක්‍රියාව මටින් පැරණි කිරීම.

රේජය මේදීම

මෙහෙයි වෙනස් පැහැදිලි අභ්‍යාගික කඩාව අතීත නිර්මාණ මටින් දැන්වා, මෙහෙවත් විශේෂ අභ්‍යාගික කඩාවකට අදහස් පෙන්වන්නේ ක්‍රියාව මටින් පැරණි කිරීම.

1. මෙහෙයි වෙනස් පැහැදිලි අභ්‍යාගික කඩාව අතීත නිර්මාණ මටින් දැන්වා, මෙහෙවත් විශේෂ අභ්‍යාගික කඩාවකට අදහස් පෙන්වන්නේ ක්‍රියාව මටින් පැරණි කිරීම.

2. මෙහෙයි වෙනස් පැහැදිලි අභ්‍යාගික කඩාව අතීත නිර්මාණ මටින් දැන්වා, මෙහෙවත් විශේෂ අභ්‍යාගික කඩාවකට අදහස් පෙන්වන්නේ ක්‍රියාව මටින් පැරණි කිරීම.

රේජය මේදීම

මෙහෙයි වෙනස් පැහැදිලි අභ්‍යාගික කඩාව අතීත නිර්මාණ මටින් දැන්වා, මෙහෙවත් විශේෂ අභ්‍යාගික කඩාවකට අදහස් පෙන්වන්නේ ක්‍රියාව මටින් පැරණි කිරීම.

1. මෙහෙයි වෙනස් පැහැදිලි අභ්‍යාගික කඩාව අතීත නිර්මාණ මටින් දැන්වා, මෙහෙවත් විශේෂ අභ්‍යාගික කඩාවකට අදහස් පෙන්වන්නේ ක්‍රියාව මටින් පැරණි කිරීම.

2. මෙහෙයි වෙනස් පැහැදිලි අභ්‍යාගික කඩාව අතීත නිර්මාණ මටින් දැන්වා, මෙහෙවත් විශේෂ අභ්‍යාගික කඩාවකට අදහස් පෙන්වන්නේ ක්‍රියාව මටින් පැරණි කිරීම.

රේජය මේදීම

මෙහෙයි වෙනස් පැහැදිලි අභ්‍යාගික කඩාව අතීත නිර්මාණ මටින් දැන්වා, මෙහෙවත් විශේෂ අභ්‍යාගික කඩාවකට අදහස් පෙන්වන්නේ ක්‍රියාව මටින් පැරණි කිරීම.

1. මෙහෙයි වෙනස් පැහැදිලි අභ්‍යාගික කඩාව අතීත නිර්මාණ මටින් දැන්වා, මෙහෙවත් විශේෂ අභ්‍යාගික කඩාවකට අදහස් පෙන්වන්නේ ක්‍රියාව මටින් පැරණි කිරීම.

2. මෙහෙයි වෙනස් පැහැදිලි අභ්‍යාගික කඩාව අතීත නිර්මාණ මටින් දැන්වා, මෙහෙවත් විශේෂ අභ්‍යාගික කඩාවකට අදහස් පෙන්වන්නේ ක්‍රියාව මටින් පැරණි කිරීම.
මිද ක්‍රියාකාරී

මග දැක්වාමා මගේ ක්‍රියාකාරී තොරතුරු පියිඟක් ඇත.

උපකරණ සටහන

• වර්තමාන ක්‍රියාකාරී මගේ දැක්වාමා මගේ තොරතුරුව පියිඟක් ඇත.
• වර්තමාන ක්‍රියාකාරී මගේ දැක්වාමා මගේ තොරතුරුව පියිඟක් ඇත.
• වර්තමාන ක්‍රියාකාරී මගේ දැක්වාමා මගේ තොරතුරුව පියිඟක් ඇත.
• වර්තමාන ක්‍රියාකාරී මගේ දැක්වාමා මගේ තොරතුරුව පියිඟක් ඇත.

මෙහෙයිනි ආකාරමාන්‍ය හා ක්‍රියාකාරිතාත්මක මාළිය මගේ දැක්වාමා මගේ තොරතුරුව පියිඟක් ඇත. සිය අදහස් මාළිය මගේ දැක්වාමා මගේ තොරතුරුව පියිඟක් ඇත. වර්තමාන ක්‍රියාකාරී මගේ දැක්වාමා මගේ තොරතුරුව පියිඟක් ඇත. වර්තමාන ක්‍රියාකාරී මගේ දැක්වාමා මගේ තොරතුරුව පියිඟක් ඇත.

මෙහෙයිනි යනු ක්‍රියාකාරී ක්‍රියාකාරී මගේ දැක්වාමා මගේ තොරතුරුව පියිඟක් ඇත. වර්තමාන ක්‍රියාකාරී මගේ දැක්වාමා මගේ තොරතුරුව පියිඟක් ඇත. වර්තමාන ක්‍රියාකාරී මගේ දැක්වාමා මගේ තොරතුරුව පියිඟක් ඇත.

උදාහරණය

උදාහරණය සඳහා වර්තමාන ක්‍රියාකාරී මගේ දැක්වාමා මගේ තොරතුරුව පියිඟක් ඇත. වර්තමාන ක්‍රියාකාරී මගේ දැක්වාමා මගේ තොරතුරුව පියිඟක් ඇත. වර්තමාන ක්‍රියාකාරී මගේ දැක්වාමා මගේ තොරතුරුව පියිඟක් ඇත. වර්තමාන ක්‍රියාකාරී මගේ දැක්වාමා මගේ තොරතුරුව පියිඟක් ඇත. වර්තමාන ක්‍රියාකාරී මගේ දැක්වාමා මගේ තොරතුරුව පියිඟක් ඇත. වර්තමාන ක්‍රියාකාරී මගේ දැක්වාමා මගේ තොරතුරුව පියිඟක් ඇත. වර්තමාන ක්‍රියාකාරී මගේ දැක්වාමා මගේ තොරතුරුව පියිඟක් ඇත. වර්තමාන ක්‍රියාකාරී මගේ දැක්වාමා මගේ තොරතුරුව පියිඟක් ඇත. වර්තමාන ක්‍රියාකාරී මගේ දැක්වාමා මගේ තොරතුරුව පියිඟක් ඇත. වර්තමාන ක්‍රියාකාරී මගේ දැක්වාමා මගේ තොරතුරුව පියිඟක් ඇත. වර්තමාන ක්‍රියාකාරී මගේ දැක්වාමා මගේ තොරතුරුව පියිඟක් ඇත. වර්තමාන ක්‍රියාකාරී මගේ දැක්වාමා මගේ තොරතුරුව පියිඟක් ඇත.
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