Abstract

Contemporary post conflict Sri Lanka is facing multiple security challenges. Sri Lanka also has an ambition of becoming a developed country in the Indian Ocean region yet, there are many post conflict and terrorism related security threats affecting the country's peace and development process. They are mainly: influencing to pressurize Sri Lankan government through international community in favor of Tamil separatism, Spreading LTTE ideology and committing various organized crime and illegal activities such as drug dealing, human trafficking and piracy. Most of these activate and crimes are networked or grouped which are impossible to address only by the military or any single law enforcement entity. Even some of the threats are beyond the diplomatic and intelligence capacity of the country. The location of Sri Lanka is at a strategic point in the IOR. Given this strategic environment, Sri Lanka needs to make a comprehensive effort along with the civil military coordinated security effort as countermeasures to address these terrorism related threats. To encounter these Non-Traditional Security Threats (NTS) the author postulates that the civil military coordinated counter measures as a tool based on model of Avent (D.Avent,1994): the legislative framework, structural autonomy and flexibility. Further the object oriented performance review has been utilized as a dependent variable to achieve maximum optimization on enhancing civil armed forces coordination as the object. The major areas for discussion and analysis are: organizations and overview of policy framework perquisites for better coordination, use of international benchmarks and models currently practiced for coordination, necessity of three elements for "civil military coordination paradigm" *Avant DD. (1994) to* activate a successful coordination frame work, implementation of accountability and resource allocation with monitoring and auditing and examination of existing challenges for implementation. Finally as an outcome of discussion: diplomacy with nonalignment, policy framework ,formulation of strategy, formulation of national doctrine ,creation of trust between military and civil administration, soft approach, etc are suggested as road map suitable to encounter the NTS scenario in Sri Lanka.

Key wards: civil military coordination, nontraditional security threats, post conflict situation context.