



PEACEBUILDING FUND

FINAL PROGRAMME¹ NARRATIVE REPORT

<p>Programme Title & Project Number</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Programme Title: UNDP Support to Mine Action Project (Sri Lanka) Programme Number (if applicable): 00073919 MPTF Office Project Reference Number: PBF/IRF-14 	<p>Country, Locality(s), Thematic Area(s)²</p> <p><i>(if applicable)</i> Country/Region: Colombo, Northern Province and Eastern Province of Sri Lanka</p> <hr/> <p>Thematic/Priority: Mine Action</p>
<p>Participating Organization(s)</p> <p>United Nation Children’s Fund (UNICEF) United Nation Development Programme (UNDP)</p>	<p>Implementing Partners</p> <p>The Ministry of Economic Development (formerly Ministry of Nation Building and Estate Infrastructure Development), Ministry of Education, Ministry of Social Services, Humanitarian Demining Unit of the Sri Lanka Army and national and international non-governmental organisations such as Handicap International, Community Trust Fund, and Eastern Human and Economic Development-Caritas.</p>
<p>Programme/Project Cost (US\$)</p> <p>MPTF/JP Fund Contribution: \$3,000,000</p> <p>Agency Contribution <i>UNICEF - \$ 2,000,000</i> <i>UNDP - \$ 1,000,000</i></p> <p>Government Contribution <i>(if applicable)</i></p> <p>Other Contributions (donors) <i>(if applicable)</i></p> <p>TOTAL: \$3,000,000</p>	<p>Programme Duration (months)</p> <p>Overall Duration 18 months <i>(months)</i></p> <p>Start Date³ 21 January 2010 <i>(dd.mm.yyyy)</i></p> <p>End Date (or Revised End Date)⁴ 24 July 2011</p> <p>Operational Closure Date⁵</p> <p>Expected Financial Closure Date</p>

¹ The term “programme” is used for programmes, joint programmes and projects.

² Priority Area for the Peacebuilding Fund; Sector for the UNDG ITF.

³ The start date is the date of the first transfer of the funds from the MPTF Office as Administrative Agent. Transfer date is available on the [MPTF Office GATEWAY](#).

⁴ As per approval by the relevant decision-making body/Steering Committee.

⁵ All activities for which a Participating Organization is responsible under an approved MPTF programme have been completed. Agencies to advise the MPTF Office.

Final Programme/ Project Evaluation

Evaluation Completed

Yes No Midterm Outcome Evaluation (to which the UNDP Support to MA Project contributes)2011

Evaluation Report - Attached

Yes No Mid Term Outcome Evaluation (to which the UNDP Support to MA Project contributes) - Attached

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List of Acronyms

AXO	Abandoned Explosive Ordnance
CDC	Centres for Disease Control and Prevention
CBO	Community Based Organizations
CHA	Confirmed Hazardous Area
CPAP	Country Programme Action Plan
DIM	Directly Implemented
DS	Divisional Secretariat
DMAO	District Mine Action Office
ERW	Explosive Remnants of War
FSD	Foundation Suisse de Deminage
GDP	Gross Domestic Production
GoSL-	Government of Sri Lanka
HDU	Humanitarian Demining Unit
IDP	Internally Displaces Persons
ICBL	International Campaign to Ban Landmines
IEC	Information, Education and Communication material
ICRC	International Committee of Red Cross
IMSMA	Information Management System for Mine Action
IMSMA NG	Information Management System for Mine Action New Generation
IT	Information Technology
ITA	International Technical Advisor
LoA	Letter of Agreement
LTTE	Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam
MAG	Mine Action Group
MED	Ministry of Economic Development
MRE	Mine Risk Education
MoE	Ministry of Education
MoSS	Ministry of Social Services
MoH	Ministry of Health
MED	Ministry of Economic Development
NMAC	National Mine Action Centre
NMAP	National Mine Action Programme
NSCMA	National Steering Committee on Mine Action
NGO	Non Governmental Organizations
NMAC	National Mine Action Centre
PCIA	Post Clearance Impact Assessment
QA	Quality Assurance
QM	Quality Management
RMAO	Regional Mine Action Office
SLA	Sri Lanka Army
SLNMAS	Sri Lanka Mine Action Standards
SMAP	Support to Mine Action Project
TOTs	Training of Trainers
UN	The United Nations
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UXO	Unexploded Explosive Ordnance
VA	Victim Assistance
VMAMC	Village Mine Action Monitoring Committee
WFP	World Food Programme

FINAL PROGRAMME REPORT
UNICEF-SUPPORT TO MINE ACTION PROJECT

I. PURPOSE

a. Provide a brief introduction to the programme/ project (*one paragraph*).

The key objectives of the project are to provide at-risk communities in landmine/Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) areas with the appropriate knowledge to protect themselves from the dangers of these devices, and to support quality rehabilitative services for land mine survivors and other persons with disabilities. The project also aims to advocate with the Government of Sri Lanka to accede to the Anti-Personnel Landmine Convention and related legal instruments. The UNICEF-assisted mine action programme was implemented through government entities, local and international Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs), and in close collaboration with other key stakeholders such as UNDP and all demining operators. Mine Risk Education (MRE) interventions are designed with gender and age considerations to take into account the specific needs of each group. Specific risk-taking behaviours (such as burning rubbish to prevent dengue) of at risk groups (such as firewood collectors or scrap metal collectors), and the local threats are assessed by developing village maps.

b. Provide a list of the main outputs and outcomes of the programme as per the approved programmatic document.

PBF Priority Area: Peace dividends generate general confidence in the peace building process.

Outcome:

- Children and adults in conflict affected areas show improved mine-safe behavior to protect themselves from the risks of landmines and ERW.
- War-injured and war-disabled persons are identified, their needs assessed and referred to available services if needed.
- Peace dividends generate general confidence in the peace building process.

Outputs:

- Provision of mine risk education for conflict affected communities
- Provision of access to services for war-injured and war-disabled children and women

c. Explain how the Programme relates to the Strategic (UN) Planning Framework guiding the operations of the Fund.

In line with Sri Lanka's commitments under the Millennium Declaration, the overall UNDAF Peace Outcome aims to promote *an improved environment for a sustainable peace anchored in social justice and reconciliation*. The Government of Sri Lanka invited the United Nations to support the socio-economic dimensions of the peace process in 2002. Since then, UN agencies have made a major contribution to humanitarian, reconstruction and rehabilitation programs throughout the conflict-affected areas including the Mine Action programme. UNICEF Sri Lanka's Country Programme Document 2008-2012 makes special reference to Mine Action under the Child Protection Sector with the following indicators:

- Decrease in number of girl and boy mine/unexploded ordnance casualties
- Number of community-based Mine Action Groups

The UNICEF-supported Mine Action programme also contributes to national priorities as stated in the 10-year National Strategy for Mine Action in Sri Lanka:

- Continue providing mine risk education ensuring that people show mine-safe behaviour.
- Determine and meet the needs of landmine/ERW victims and integrate them into society.
- Advocate for the respect for international humanitarian law norms, particularly regarding the Antipersonnel Mine Ban Convention and the Convention on the Rights of People with Disability.

d. List primary implementing partners and stakeholders including key beneficiaries.

Key implementing partners

Government: The Ministry of Economic Development (MED), Ministry of Education, Ministry of Social Services and the Humanitarian Demining Unit of the Sri Lanka Army.

NGOs/INGOs: Community Trust Fund, Eastern Human and Economic Development-Caritas, Handicap International, Internews, Mines Advisory Group, Motivation, Rural Development Foundation, Sarvodaya, Social Organizations Network for Development, and Valvuthayam-Caritas.

Key beneficiaries

- People living in Mine/ERW contaminated areas of the Northern and Eastern provinces.
- People who are frequently travelling to the North and East.
- People with disability having a special focus on Mine/ERW victims.
- Village level committees such as Village Mine Action Committees, Rural Development Societies, Women Rural Development Societies and Volunteer Networks.

II. ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAMME/ PROJECT RESULTS

a. Report on the key outputs achieved and explain any variance in achieved versus planned results.

During the reporting period January 2010 to end July 2011, the valuable funding from the UN Peace Building Fund supported the implementation of life-saving Mine Risk Education for vulnerable communities living in areas contaminated by mines/ERW and rehabilitation services for persons with disabilities, including landmine survivors, as detailed below.

Mine Risk Education for Conflict Affected Communities

UNICEF staff, with NGO support, provided training in community and school based MRE, and in the delivery of mine/ERW safety briefings⁶ for NGOs, national UNICEF staff, volunteers and where possible, Government staff. This ensured more effective planning, implementation and monitoring of MRE.

During the project reporting period, more than 16,000 MRE activities were carried out in 412 villages in eight conflict affected districts namely: Jaffna, Batticaloa, Ampara, Vavuniya, Mannar, Kilinochchi, Mullaitivu, and Trincomalee. These activities were supported through the production and dissemination of more than 120,000 information, education and communication (IEC) materials such as posters, leaflets and campaign materials. Through these interventions, more than 700,000 people (approximately Men-170,000, Women-180,000, Boys-175,000 and Girls-180,000) benefitted from MRE and are better equipped with the knowledge to protect themselves from the risk of mines/ERW. In addition, 39 landmine

⁶ UN Department of Safety and Security endorsed UNICEF's suggestion to make briefings mandatory for all staff/missions to the Northern Province.

and ERW safety briefings were conducted for humanitarian workers, Government officials and international NGOs benefitting more than 1,200 participants.

In addition, school based MRE has been implemented in 91 schools in the Eastern Province and 198 schools in the Northern Province including activities such as school hazard mapping, MRE corners and dissemination of MRE messages through school assemblies, dramas, songs etc. UNICEF's support led to the establishment of MRE corners in 199 selected schools in the North and East providing approximately 83,000 children (and parents who got involved) with increased knowledge on identifying explosive devices and reporting on mines/ERW/suspected areas to proper authorities. UNICEF also provided technical support to the Ministry of Education to develop lessons on MRE for the '*Civic Education and Life Skills Competencies*' subject as well as additional teaching materials. In 2010 MRE was incorporated into the Accelerated Learning Program for the North, which supports the most vulnerable children who lost months or years of education during the conflict, to catch up to their peers. Further advances were made, when in November 2010, the school based MRE curriculum was approved by the Academic Affairs Board and MRE was to become part of the national school curriculum in 2012. The effective roll out of the MRE curriculum is taking place during 2012. All 27 education zones in the Eastern and Northern Provinces have designated MRE focal points and in-service advisors to monitor the implementation of school based MRE activities and the supplementary curriculum on MRE.

Access to appropriate services for war-injured and war-disabled children and women

UNICEF also scaled up its victim assistance related activities in the North and East of the country. In this regard, UNICEF supported the Ministry of Social Services (MoSS) to facilitate a community based rehabilitation programme in the North and East involving the provision of mobility devices and other victim assistance. The MoSS also served as a point of referral for landmine survivors identified by national Mine Risk Education implementing partners. In addition, UNICEF partnered with Handicap International, Caritas Valvuthayam and Motivation in the area of Victim Assistance with a focus on physical rehabilitation. Through these interventions, people with disabilities, including landmine survivors, had access to physical rehabilitation services including: rehabilitative services, physiotherapy, psychosocial support, access to loans, medical support and livelihood services.

- b. Report on how achieved outputs have contributed to the achievement of the outcomes and explain any variance in actual versus planned contributions to the outcomes. Highlight any institutional and/ or behavioural changes amongst beneficiaries at the outcome level.**

Children and adults in conflict affected areas show improved mine safe behaviour to protect themselves from the risk of land mines and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW)

At the end of July 2011, when the project ended, more than 370,000 Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)⁷ had returned and resettled in the North and East either to their places of origin, with host families or in transit situations. Another approximately 9,300 people⁸ remained in transit camps in Vavuniya and Jaffna districts. During the return and resettlement phase, Mine Risk Education was critical to safeguard the lives of those returning to areas only partially surveyed and cleared from mines and ERW.

Despite the significant risk of exposure to mines/ERW, the number of incidents increased by a relatively low number from 19 incidents with 29 casualties in 2009 to 27 incidents with 47 casualties in 2010. In 2011, 17 incidents with 24 casualties from victim-activated landmines

⁷ Joint Humanitarian and Early recovery Update, July 2011.

⁸ Joint Humanitarian and Early recovery Update, July 2011.

and explosive remnants of war were recorded⁹. This may be substantially attributed to the extensive MRE conducted at the height of resettlement, reaching more than 700,000 vulnerable communities, including IDPs and refugees, since the start of the project in January 2010.

Reports coming from the affected communities on Unexploded and Abandoned Explosive Ordnance (UXO and AXO) and on suspected dangerous areas are another strong indicator showing the impact of MRE. During the reporting period, 1,928 reports have been sent to the District Mine Action Offices (DMAOs), demining agencies and other authorities, including the Security Forces, to initiate appropriate action. This led to the removal of a great majority of the devices. Most of these reports are from areas that had been released for safe return after completion of Battle Area Clearance and demining, signifying once again the importance of MRE as a prerequisite for IDP and refugee return.

War injured and war disabled persons are identified, their needs assessed, and referred to available services

UNICEF victim assistance activities focused specifically on strengthening existing partners to respond to the needs of child and women victims of land mines and ERW, including separated and unaccompanied children, single mothers and young girls, who could be at risk of social exclusion due to physical disabilities. Through these interventions, more than 3,000 people with disabilities, including 1,403 women and children, benefitted from mobility and assistive devices; prosthetic and orthotic devices; and physical rehabilitation services. An additional 848 persons with disabilities, including landmine survivors, were referred by MRE implementing partners to available physical rehabilitation services and other services including medical support, transport facilities and livelihood support.

The UNICEF-supported victim assistance programme also calls for ensuring that existing health care and social service systems, rehabilitation programmes and legislative and policy frameworks are able to meet the needs of all citizens – including landmine survivors and family members of deceased victims. As such, significant steps were taken resulting in the inclusion of a national Victim Assistance strategy into the recently revised National Mine Action Strategy. This ten-year strategy was revised by UNDP and UNICEF on behalf of the Government, and was eventually endorsed in February 2011.

Peace dividends generate general confidence in the peace building process

MRE supports social peace, which essentially includes trust building, increased community participation, and building of cross community networks and civil military relations. Since the beginning of the return and resettlement process in Sri Lanka, the safety of the displaced population returning home has been on top of the agenda. In addition to security, the Government of Sri Lanka has shown real interest in engaging communities in MRE as a way to build trust between them and government services. This opportunity provided a unique chance to create a feeling of confidence and security; it constitutes a single but important starting point for reconciliation among communities in a country deeply affected by the long-standing conflict. Towards the end of 2009, when the resettlement process to the North was initiated and accelerated, UNICEF supported additional community based MRE teams by partnering with national NGOs, the Humanitarian Demining Unit of the Sri Lanka Army and by supporting the MoE, and in particular the Provincial Director of Education – Northern Province, in conducting school based MRE. This remains essential as the return pattern shows that people are being resettled in areas surrounded by heavily contaminated land. In addition, partnering with the Humanitarian Demining Unit (HDU) of the Sri Lanka Army provided an opportunity to build confidence and trust with community members; in just one month (July 2011) a total of 463 explosive devices were reported by the community and majority of the devices were disposed of by the HDU.

⁹ Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) figures

Advocacy for acceding to the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention (Ottawa Treaty) and other relevant legal instruments gained significant momentum with the end of the armed conflict in May 2009 but has since stalled. The International Campaign to Ban Landmines representative in Sri Lanka lobbied the Government successfully and there were promising signs for accession prior to the Summit in Cartagena, Colombia end of November 2009. With two national elections, new Government structures and a change in senior staff since then, advocacy efforts need further follow-up. To date Sri Lanka has not acceded to the Convention.

c. Explain the overall contribution of the programme to the Strategy Planning Framework or other strategic documents as relevant, e.g.: MDGs, National Priorities, UNDAF outcomes, etc

Continuous MRE to promote mine safe behavior amongst vulnerable communities living in at-risk areas contributed to relatively low mine/ERW incident rates of 19 incidents in 2009, 27 in 2010 and a significant reduction (11%) to 17 in 2011. This result further supports the UN Country Team efforts to increase opportunities for early recovery of livelihoods disrupted by conflict.

d. Explain the contribution of key partnerships and collaborations, and explain how such relationships impact on the achievement of results.

Close collaboration was developed and maintained with the MED, HDU, and UNDP for coordination; with the MoE and National Institute of Education for school-based MRE; with the MoSS and Ministry of Health on VA; and with the Sri Lanka Campaign to Ban Landmines and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for advocacy. The engagement with the HDU produced a positive impact on a number of levels. The specific Explosive Ordinance Disposal capacity of the HDU enabled them to quickly address community reports of mines/ERW sightings, translating in a very effective cooperation. Furthermore, HDU has access to High Security Zones and was able to reach populations unapproachable by humanitarian actors.

Another important partnership was established with the World Food Programme (WFP). Firewood collection was identified as one of the main risk activities exposing children and adults to mine and ERW threats. Through a positive collaboration with WFP, the AGNI firewood-saving cooking stove was introduced in areas where firewood collection in highly contaminated areas was prevalent, resulting in positive risk mitigation.

UNICEF staff at district level organized monthly meetings with the implementing NGOs, mainly to build the capacity of the partner in project management. Whenever possible, this coordination mechanism was organized through the DMAO. UNICEF continued convening biannual Technical Working Group meetings among mine action stakeholders to analyse the current context regarding mine action needs, plan activities and programmes and agree on common formats and approaches.

e. Who have been the primary beneficiaries and how they were engaged in the programme/project implementation? Provide percentages/number of beneficiary groups, if relevant.

The primary beneficiaries are people living in mine/ERW contaminated areas, those traveling to at-risk areas and people with disabilities, including mine/ERW victims. Through Mine Risk Education, these vulnerable communities were empowered to educate others at risk through community-based organizations, schools, religious associations etc. and maintain links with responsible government authorities for reporting sightings of mines/ERW and ensuring their immediate removal and disposal. During the reporting period, 12 village level mine action committees were formed and are actively involved in mine action planning and coordination.

f. Highlight the contribution of the programme on cross-cutting issues pertinent to the results being reported.

The UNICEF-assisted Sri Lanka Mine Action programme is one of the key components under the child protection sector. The MRE programme implementers include sensitization on child protection issues, such as out-of-school children, under-age marriage and child abuse, in their work with communities. The community-based MRE programme also identified and referred child protection issues to appropriate services. In addition, as a mine risk reduction measure, 21 safe play areas were established in Mullaitivu district so that children could engage in recreational activities, as well as receive MRE, in a safe space avoiding the need to enter into mine/ERW contaminated areas.

Decades of armed conflict severely damaged infrastructure and took a serious toll on already limited safe water supply and sanitation facilities. Partner assessments indicated that households lacking or having very limited toilet facilities were practicing open defecation in areas that were not cleared from mines. UNICEF advocated with relevant authorities that households most at-risk should be prioritised for receiving sanitation facilities. In addition, since some of the wells were exposed to mines, UN Mine Action offices provided monitoring support during the cleaning as well as final assurance, upon completion, that the wells are free from mine risk.

g. Has the funding provided by the MPTE/JP to the programme been catalytic in attracting funding or other resources from other donors? If so, please elaborate.

MRE, mine clearance and related activities, such as victim assistance, have an impact far beyond reducing or eliminating civilian casualties. A thoughtfully and vigorously executed mine action programme, in support of a larger resettlement and economic revitalization project, helps to build and sustain civil society. Without such a programme, other development initiatives in post-conflict zones face unnecessary hurdles.

However, due to the large numbers of IDPs to be reached, the number of stakeholders involved, donor concerns over access and security and competing humanitarian needs in emergency contexts, UNICEF faced funding shortfalls despite continued resources mobilization efforts. The valuable resources that were received from the Peace Building Fund and other donors such as the European Union and the Governments of Australia, Denmark and Spain, were effectively and critically utilized to support an upsurge in Mine Action capacity and related interventions contributing to several significant outcomes in the areas of MRE, VA and advocacy.

Further fundraising will be necessary as Sri Lanka will need fully fledged mine action for several years to come, whilst the Government budget should increasingly bear this cost. UNICEF's 5-year planning cycle ends in 2012 and based on a Mid-Term-Review conducted in 2010, UNICEF's commitment to continue mine action support is firm. Preparing a new 5-year cycle 2013-17 will provide an opportunity to assess the mine action needs and programme responses for a hand-over to the National Mine Action Centre.

h. Provide an assessment of the programme/ project based on performance indicators as per approved project document using the template in Section IV, if applicable.

Please refer to completed template in Section IV.

III. EVALUATION & LESSONS LEARNED

- a. **Report on any assessments, evaluations or studies undertaken relating to the programme and how they were used during implementation. Has there been a final project evaluation and what are the key findings? Provide reasons if no evaluation of the programme have been done yet?**

A comprehensive process evaluation of the Mine Risk Education programme was conducted by the Centres for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) in August-September 2010¹⁰. CDC provided the required technical and human resources for the evaluation at no additional cost with UNICEF supporting operational and logistical costs.

The findings are generally positive and recommendations made identify particular areas that may benefit from improvement but conclude that the MRE programme is conducted professionally, is cost-effective and achieved the planned results, including:

- Low incident rate of civilians getting injured or killed from mines;
- Sufficient coverage of MRE activities in mine/ERW affected areas;
- Professional MRE delivery using a consistent set of core messages;
- Acceptance by the local community;
- High numbers of reports on ERW and even mines forthcoming from the local population;
- Good coordination and planning among key stakeholders; and
- Strong collaboration between UNICEF and key stakeholders at all levels.

The evaluation identified some important needs:

- Targeting refugees returning to Sri Lanka in close collaboration with UNHCR
- Targeting construction workers and other workers operating in mine/UXO contaminated risk areas
- Determining the frequency of high risk behaviours
- Using geographic information system technology to overlay population or resettlement data with conducted MRE activities in order to improve targeting and coverage
- Hiring and training community liaison facilitators and coordinating reintegration with demining teams.

- b. **Explain, if relevant, challenges such as delays in programme implementation, and the nature of the constraints such as management arrangements, human resources, as well as the actions taken to mitigate, and how such challenges and/or actions impacted on the overall achievement of results.**

Many communities live close to infested or not yet fully surveyed areas. Mine Risk Education continues to be critical in reducing the threat. However, the introduction of authorization procedures in July 2010 requiring Ministry of Defense clearance and approval from the Presidential Task Force for Resettlement, Development and Security in the Northern Province (PTF) for NGOs operating in the Vanni was a significant challenge for timely service provision. Following advocacy with the key Ministry responsible for Mine Action, the Ministry of Economic Development, PTF approval was no longer needed for MRE from October 2010 onwards.

In addition, two parliamentary elections took place during 2010: notably Presidential election in January and General elections in April, which considerably slowed down the overall achievements in project implementation. Specifically, elections resulted in change of

¹⁰ Evaluation of UNICEF Sri Lanka Mine Risk Education Activities, International Emergency and Refugee Health Branch, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Atlanta, U.S.A., December 2010.

Ministers as well as administrative bodies. It took time to build relationships with the new officials and for them to become familiar with their relevant ministries, which caused some delay in project approvals and implementation.

New trends are emerging such as increased travel to the North and East by people from other parts of the country and more involvement of youth and children in scrap metal collection for income generation, which is a highly risky activity. There is a clear need to address the emerging risk behavioural issues through further MRE.

c. Report key lessons learned that would facilitate future programme design and implementation, including issues related to management arrangements, human resources, resources, etc.,

In general, mine action will continue to play a central role in the current resettlement and development process in the North and East of Sri Lanka. MRE support will be essential for at least five more years to be fully in-line with the revised National Mine Action Strategy. Mine safe behavior will have to become second nature, particularly for those living or working in mine/ERW affected areas. UNICEF is committed to Mine Action and will include this as a key priority area in the next 5-year programme cycle (2013-2017).

UNICEF aims to consolidate existing national capacities in MRE, VA and in advocacy and support the strengthening of national and regional structures to plan and coordinate mine action in 2012. Support to Government structures under the MED (NMAC and Humanitarian Demining Unit), and in the education and social services sector will be key. The existing capacity in national NGOs will continue to play a central role while government structures gradually take over.

MRE has expanded considerably and this level needs to be maintained and consolidated over the coming years. Implementing partners like the HDU MRE teams will play an increasing role; so may the Police. The focus, however, should be on the mine/ERW affected communities themselves: build the grass root capacity on how best to mitigate the risks from mines/ERW through training and engaging Government focal points as part of village councils, religious leaders, CBO members, community volunteers, principals and teachers.

IV. INDICATOR BASED PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT

Performance Indicators	Indicator Baselines	Planned Indicator Targets	Achieved Indicator Targets	Reasons for Variance (if any)	Source of Verification	Comments (if any)
PBF Priority Area: Peace dividends generate general confidence in the peace building process.						
% increase of GDP inputs from North and East			Sri Lanka achieved lower middle income status in 2009, with a per capita GDP of \$2,400, and recorded 8 per cent economic growth in 2011. ¹¹ In relation to Millennium Development Goal 1, the rate of poverty fell from nearly 23 per cent in 2002 to 8.9 per cent in 2009/10, excluding three districts in the north where the survey was not completed as information on household sampling frame was not available due to high movement of population immediately after the cessation of the conflict.			

¹¹ Central Bank Annual Report, 2010.

Number of IDPs & refugees returned and resettled in North and East			As of end July 2011, 372,138 IDPs have returned and resettled in the North and East either to their places of origin, with host families or in transit situations. Another 9,371 people remain in the IDP camps in Vavuniya and Jaffna.		UNOCHA Joint Humanitarian and Early Recovery Update	
Outcomes: Children and adults in conflict affected areas show improved mine-safe behavior to protect themselves from the risks of landmines and ERW; war-injured and war-disabled persons are identified, their needs assessed and referred to available services if needed; peace dividends generate general confidence in the peace building process.						
# of explosive devices & dangerous areas reported by communities & NGO network [2009 about 350]	495		1,928 explosive devices and suspected dangerous areas reported.		Implementing Partner (IP) reports	
# of incidents with civilian victims from victim-activated landmines and explosive remnants of war is reduced by 10% by the end of 2010 compared to 2009	2009 – 19 incidents	10% reduction	In 2010, 28 incidents and 47 casualties were reported. In 2011, 17 incidents and 24 casualties were reported.	Casualty rate is to be considered relatively low, in light of the high level of contamination in returnee areas affected by mines/ERW.	Information Management System for Mine action (IMSMA)	
75% of the war-injured & disabled children and		75%	All war-injured & disabled children and women		Implementing partner	

women with disability identified by UNICEF's implementing partners in the North and East are referred to available services & support mechanisms by the end of 2010			identified by UNICEF's implementing partners are referred to available services		reports	
Outputs: Provision of mine risk education for conflict affected communities and provision of access to services for war-injured and war-disabled children and women						
# of people reached by MRE and community liaison (boys; girls; men; women; first time recipients; IDPs)			701,954 people (men-167,177, women-179,944, boys-175,509 and girls-179,324) reached by MRE and community liaison		IMSMA, IP reports, UNICEF monthly reports	
# of MRE activities			16,127 MRE activities carried out in eight districts		IMSMA, IP reports, UNICEF monthly reports	
# of audio-visual materials, billboards, posters, leaflets etc produced & disseminated			126,836 Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials distributed		IMSMA, IP reports, UNICEF monthly reports	
# of locations (villages/IDP camps etc) reached by Mine Action programme			412 locations		IMSMA, IP reports, UNICEF monthly reports	
# of schools reporting school-based MRE			91 schools reported school-based MRE in the Eastern Province and 198 schools in the Northern Province		School based MRE monitoring reports and analysis	

# of Landmine & ERW safety trainings			39 landmine & ERW safety trainings			
# of mine/ERW victims/survivors and people with disabilities identified, assisted or referred to appropriate services		At least 800 children and adults	3,112 people with disabilities, including 1,403 women and children, benefitted from physical rehabilitation services			
# and types of capacity building initiatives by MRE/VA officers			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2 Technical Working Group meetings - 32 Training of Trainers (TOT) and refresher trainings on MRE conducted for 783 IP staff and MRE volunteers; education officers; 33 police officers; and 108 HDU staff. - Advance training on MRE Standard Operational Procedures for 15 senior MRE staff 		UNICEF monthly reports, Minutes	
# of monitoring visits by implementing partners and UNICEF			334 monitoring visits by implementing partners and UNICEF		IMSMA, IP reports, UNICEF monthly reports	

FINAL PROGRAMME REPORT

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME- SUPPORT TO MINE ACTION PROJECT

I. PURPOSE

a) Introduction

Since its inception the umbrella UNDP Support to Mine Action Project (SMAP)¹² in Sri Lanka was designed to strengthen national capacities to manage, implement and coordinate mine action (MA) activities in support of the National Mine Action Programme (NMAP). The specific aim of the SMAP is to provide mine action coordination support and technical management capacity to the National Steering Committee for Mine Action (NSCMA), Government Agents (GAs) and local Mine Action Focal Points in the mine-affected districts, to achieve the goal of creating a mine-free environment in support of resettlement and development in Sri Lanka. The Project has two main components:

- *Component One- Capacity development of the NMAC in support of the national coordination and operational oversight of mine action activities in Sri Lanka.*
- *Component Two- Support to Field Operations in support of the resettlement and recovery of conflict-affected communities..*

Forming an integral part of the National Mine Action Centre (NMAC), the Regional Mine Action Offices (RMAO) entirely supported by UNDP carry-out their functions on behalf of the GAs, facilitate the monthly meetings of the District Steering Committees for Mine Action, assist in the preparation of district work plans, compile mine/explosive remnants of war (ERW) clearance and survey task dossiers issued to the demining organizations¹³, and liaise with the Sri Lanka Army (SLA) regional command to obtain security authorization for the proposed clearance tasks. Most importantly, the RMAOs carry out Quality Management (QM) of humanitarian demining, including of survey, clearance and MRE activities. This not only ensures that Sri Lanka's National Mine Action Standards (SLNMAS) are adhered to when conducting mine action related activities, but also safeguards the trust that people have in the proper clearance of land and the safety of their return. The RMAOs also update the Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) databases and conduct Post-Clearance Impact Assessments (PCIA) and Joint Assessments.

b) Outcomes and Outputs

PBF Priority Area: Peace dividends generate general confidence in the peace building process.

Outcome: Mine action facilitated the safe and socio economic recovery of IDPs, thereby strengthening the peace dividends in the community

Output: Government Institutions are better able to manage, coordinate and quality assure mine action in Sri Lanka

c) Link to Strategic UN Planning Framework (Explain how the Programme relates to the Strategic (UN) Planning Framework guiding the operations of the Fund)

The Peace building pillar (Outcome 3) under the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2008-2012 is contributed to by Output 1.3: Increased opportunities for early recovery of livelihoods disrupted by conflict, including through programs in the area of

¹² The UNDP Support to Mine Action Project is directly implemented by UNDP, through a Project Management Unit (PMU) and Regional Mine Action Offices (RMAOs) spread across the mine-affected districts.

¹³ Danish Demining Group, Devlon Assistance for Social Harmony, Halo Trust, Horizon, Milinda Moragoda Institute for People's Empowerment, Mines Advisory Group, Sarvatra, Swiss Foundation for Mine Action, Sri Lanka Army-Humanitarian Demining Unit

Mine Action (under United Nations Country Team Outcome 1¹⁴). The UNDP Country Programme Action Plan (CPAP) 2008-2012 directly contributes to the above UNDAF and recognizing mine action as the enabler for resettlement and recovery processes committed to continue its support to mine action as part of the overall socio-economic rehabilitation process in the North and East. Accordingly the SMAP was placed under the CPAP's peace building pillar Outcome 7: Socio-economic recovery in the North and East.

The SMAP is also guided by the National Steering Committee for Mine Action (NSCMA) Chaired by the Ministry of Economic Development (MED) and the Sri Lanka National Mine Action Strategy (2010), which sets the national priorities for the sector for a 10 year period.

d) Implementing Partners and Stakeholders

Key Implementing Partner: The Ministry of Economic Development (formerly the Ministry of Nation Building and Estate Infrastructure Development)

Key Beneficiaries:

- People living in Mine/ERW contaminated areas of the Northern and Eastern Provinces.
- People who are frequently travel to the Northern and Eastern Provinces
- The National Mine Action Centre and its Regional Mine Action Offices

II. ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAMME/ PROJECT RESULTS

a. Report on the key outputs achieved and explain any variance in achieved versus planned results.

The Output: *Government Institutions are better able to manage, coordinate and quality assure mine action in Sri Lanka*

The following key achievements among others contributed towards the achievement of the above Output:

The National Mine Action Centre (NMAC) officially established: The NMAC was established under the MED, to serve as the operational arm of the NSCMA, responsible for the overall management of the MA sector. UNDP supported the establishment of the NMAC through provision of dedicated technical inputs to design its structure and Terms of Reference (ToR) and to develop the ToRs for the core positions at the NMAC.

Since signing the Letter of Agreement in 2009 with the then Ministry of Nation Building and Estate Infrastructure Development (since 2010 MED) UNDP also supported the NMAC through staffing, operational resources and capacity development in order to enable it to fulfill its operational mandate. Under the LoA the SMAP has funded the placement of 6 positions, which include Senior IMSMA Officer, MA Secretary, two MA Quality Control Officers in Jaffna and Vavuniya, MA Officer Batticaloa (allowances) and Driver.

Mine action sector activities managed: As of July 2011; more than 370,000 Internationally Displaced Persons (IDPs),¹⁵ returned or resettled in areas released following survey, mine clearance and/or battle area clearance; while as of September 2011, of the 300 km² of Confirmed Hazardous Area (CHA) recorded as of January 1, 2010, a cumulative total of 32.6 km², accounting for 10.86% of the total CHA, was cleared through minefield clearance. These achievements were facilitated as a result of the work carried out by the RMAOs which are entirely supported by the SMAP to-date.

While in 2010 two RMAOs located within the Jaffna and Vavuniya District Secretariats, with sub-offices in Mannar, Mullaitivu and Killinochchi Districts were maintained and supported by SMAP and a RMAO was also established in Batticaloa in the Eastern Province in April 2011. This is headed by the Mine Action Officer, provided by the Government Agent (GA) and supported by a UNICEF funded assistant. One Quality Assurance (QA) team and a driver from the Vavuniya RMAO provide regular quality management and coordination support

¹⁴ Increased equity in socio-economic opportunities and services for conflict affected communities, including IDPs (UNDAF 2008-2012).

¹⁵ Joint Humanitarian and Early recovery Update, July 2011.

to this office. The Vavuniya office covers the districts of Mannar, Anuradhapura, Polonnaruwa, Vavuniya, and Mullaitivu, while the Jaffna office covers the districts of Jaffna and Killinochi. The core staffing structure in the RMAOs include a National Mine Action Officer, QA Assistants, QA Team Medics, Operations Assistants, IMSMA Assistants, Administration and Finance Assistants and Drivers.

National Mine Action Strategy and Standards developed and endorsed: Following a consultative process, a Working Group¹⁶ developed the National Mine Action Strategy, which was validated by at the District and National levels by stakeholders. The Strategy was officially endorsed by MED in January 2011.

In 2010, the MED also endorsed 17 Sri Lanka National Mine Action Standards (SLNMAS), which were drafted by UNDP's International Technical Advisor (ITA), following consultations with a broad section of the mine action stakeholders. These Standards, which are in keeping with International Mine Action Standards, enabled the mine action sector to carry out mine action activities more effectively, and MA work would be quality checked against these standards.

To ensure wide use of these national documents, the Strategy and Standards were translated in to Sri Lanka's two official languages, Sinhala and Tamil.

NMAC and RMAO capacities strengthened: The SMAP increased its Technical Advisory support in 2010 and 2011, with the placement of one ITA at each RMAO and one with the NMAC which enabled the provision of direct support for the staff and sector partners and the NSCMA, which contributed towards strengthening national technical capacity and the achievement of high standards in implementing Project and sector activities.

In 2010 and 2011 in addition to on the job training guided by the ITAs, 49 members from the NMAC and the RMAO were trained in a range of technical aspects through programmes conducted locally and participation in international training programmes facilitated by the Project. These trainings enabled the staff to update their technical knowledge and skills, thereby improving the overall quality of their work. The trainings included;

- Field Technical Advisor (FTA) training organized by MAT Mondial, Kosovo
- Module One, Two and Three of the Mine/ERW clearance QA Assistant Course
- Module Three of the Mine/ERW clearance QA Assistant Course
- IMSMA NG Administrator Level 1 certification training conducted by Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD).
- IMSMA NG training programme conducted in Jaffna for the MRE and de-mining operators to introduce IMSMA NG and its data usage features.
- The International Senior Managers Training Course in Amman, Jordan
- The Senior Managers' course in ERW & Mine Action, The James Madison University Harrisonburg, Virginia
- QA Medics participated in an Emergency Medical Technical (Basic) training
- Training in "Advance Life Support" conducted by the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society
- Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) Administrator Level 1 and Administrator Level 2 training conducted by the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD) in Geneva, Switzerland.
- National Mine Action Programme Directors' and UN Advisors' Meeting in Geneva, Switzerland.

The presence of the ITAs also facilitated regular contact and negotiations at decision making levels with the Government and the SLA regarding access to survey and clearance tasks, which contributed towards speedy approval processes for the high rate of survey and clearance at the time.

Mine action sector management structure review conducted: Against the background of the gradual transition in 2011 from humanitarian demining, the shrinking resource envelope and specifically the limited resources for sector management, the SMAP in partnership with the

¹⁶ Working Group comprised of the Chief Field Engineer of the Sri Lanka Army-Humanitarian Demining Unit (SLA-HDU), the Project Director of the NMAC, the mine action technical advisors of UNDP and UNICEF, and the Mine Action Officers of the RMAOs.

NMAC completed a MA sector management review which resulted the management structure being 'right-sized' to correspond to the expected mine action activities in 2012. This structure came into place in January 2012.

Mine materials and equipment procured: The Project procured mine materials essential for the quality management process and two vehicles to enhance the Project's aging fleet of vehicles. The vehicles were a critical asset required to facilitate the extensive travel that has to be undertaken by the quality management teams in difficult ground conditions. It is anticipated that these assets will be handed over to the MED/NMAC when the SMAP ends in due course.

b. Report on how achieved outputs have contributed to the achievement of the outcomes and explain any variance in actual versus planned contributions to the outcomes. Highlight any institutional and/ or behavioural changes amongst beneficiaries at the outcome level.

The establishment of the NMAC is one of the main contributors to achievement of the Project Outcome and also towards facilitating the mainstreaming of MA into Sri Lanka's recovery and development process. Prior to the SMAP's interventions, GoSL did not have an official institution to lead the management of the MA sector and lacked the technical capacity to put in place Standards to guide sector activities. While the Project's capacity development support has significantly contributed towards strengthening the capacities of the government's management structure, as the NMAC was established only in July 2010, it would continue to require capacity development support from UNDP and sector partners in the medium term and a financial commitment from GoSL in the long term.

The above have enabled the NMAC to start taking ownership and responsibility for overall coordination of all sector activities, information management and support sector partners. In addition, with the support of SMAP, the MA sector is also the first cluster among the humanitarian sectors to be led by a Government partner (NMAC).

Furthermore, examples of major development/reconstruction outcomes that have followed mine action interventions are as follows:

- Agriculture: Rice bowl area in Mannar District – 63,420 tonnes harvested during Maha Season
- Access to places of worship: Madu Church and Thirukeshwaran Hindu Temple, Mannar District – 1.3 million visitors in 2010
- Fisheries: North Western coastal belt for fisheries – 3.6 million kg fish harvested in the first quarter, 2011
- Tourism: 12km² of Eastern Province beaches opened
- National infrastructure reconstruction:
 - Railway track clearance – 148 km between Omanthai and KKS in the Northern Province; 106 km from Medawachchiya to Mannar
 - Highways – A32, 41 km from Mannar to Vellankulam; A12 and A5, 60 km each

c. Explain the overall contribution of the programme to the Strategy Planning Framework or other strategic documents as relevant, e.g.: MDGs, National Priorities, UNDAF outcomes, etc

As detailed in Section I, UNDP recognized mine action as the enabler for resettlement and recovery processes in the North and East and therefore committed in the 2008-2012 CPAP to continue its support to mine action. Accordingly, the work of the RMAOs contributed to/facilitated as at the third quarter of 2011; more than 370,000 Internationally Displaced Persons (IDPs),¹⁷ returned or resettled in areas released following survey, mine clearance and/or battle area clearance and mine field clearance of a cumulative total of 32.6 km² (of the 300 km² of Confirmed Hazardous Area (CHA) recorded as of January 1, 2010).

As the NSCMA, Sri Lanka's National Mine Action Strategy and the District Development Plans have been the guiding force for the mine action sector primarily in the past 2

¹⁷ Joint Humanitarian and Early recovery Update, July 2011.

years, the sector (including the SMAP) focused primarily on clearing and releasing land to facilitate the return and resettlement of IDPs, and since mid 2011 to facilitate access to livelihoods and community infrastructure, in order to ensure the returnee population are able to access lands/locations (agricultural land, the sea for fishing, lands for grazing etc) to engage in income generating activities. Furthermore, efforts were also made to initiate mine clearance in and around large scale infrastructure in the North (i.e. roads, railways lines, water bunds, electricity connections etc).

d. Explain the contribution of key partnerships and collaborations, and explain how such relationships impact on the achievement of results.

The SMAP's main partnership has been with GoSL through the Chair of the NSCMA which is the MED. This strong partnership has contributed significantly towards the achievement of the Project results thus far, most significantly the establishment of the NMAC and endorsement of the National Mine Action Strategy and SLNMAS.

SMAP also maintains a close relationship with all mine action sector partners (including the NMAC, SLA, demining agencies, UNICEF and its network of MRE providers, Victim Assistance providers and the Sri Lanka Campaign to Ban Land Mines) as its aim is to support the management of the sector as a whole, including management of activities on the ground on a daily basis. In providing support to the NMAC in particular, UNDP works in close consultation with UNICEF (working on mine risk education and victim assistance) to ensure complementarity.

SMAP's ITAs and the NMAC have also contributed significantly towards sharing of technical MA information among donor and development partners, humanitarian and NGO actors, through regular briefings provided through forums such as the Humanitarian Country Team meeting and Early Recovery Group meeting.

e. Who have been the primary beneficiaries and how they were engaged in the programme/project implementation?

The NMAC and its RMAOs have been one primary beneficiary category of the SMAP Project, which has consistently engaged in project planning and actively engaged in project implementation on a daily basis.

Additionally, MA is carried out for the benefit, safety and wellbeing of people living in and returning to mine/ERW contaminated areas. SMAP, recognizing the importance of community (second category of beneficiaries) participation in recovery and development activities through the RMAOs efforts were made to establish Village Mine Action Monitoring Committees (VMAMC) in the Mannar and Vavuniya in the Northern Province. This mechanism which brings together local level government and security officials, community and religious leaders and MA sector representatives has contributed towards creating community ownership in MA, through increased understanding of MA activities in the village, engaging the community in setting village level priorities with higher immediate impact, linking MA to development and increasing community interaction.

f. Highlight the contribution of the programme on cross-cutting issues pertinent to the results being reported.

Given that women and children make up the majority of civilians affected by the conflict, they are also disproportionately affected by the scourge of mines. In the conduct of mine action activities, it has therefore been important to proactively target women in the community, both as recipients of MRE and victim assistance and also as equal participants and agents of change in decision-making, advocacy and lobbying with respect to mine action. As a cross-cutting issue, the SMAP made efforts to promote that gender mainstreaming is incorporated into planning and operations of mine action related activities, and that national policies on mine action give particular emphasis to vulnerable groups, including women and children.

g. Has the funding provided by the MPTEF/JP to the programme been catalytic in attracting funding or other resources from other donors? If so, please elaborate.

During 2010 and 2011, the umbrella UNDP-SMAP to which the Peace Building Fund contributed, was also supported by the Australian Government's Overseas Aid Programme (AusAID), the Central Emergency Response Fund and UNDP's Bureau for Crisis Prevention and

Recovery (BCPR) and UNDP TRAC. The positive results achieved by the SMAP with this donor support, has enabled the Project to engage in resource mobilization efforts in 2012, to continue supporting the MA sector in Sri Lanka in the medium term.

h. Provide an assessment of the programme/ project based on performance indicators as per approved project document using the template in Section IV, if applicable.

Please refer Section IV.

III. EVALUATION & LESSONS LEARNED

d. Assessments, evaluations or studies undertaken relating to the programme

In 2011, UNDP commissioned an independent Mid Term Evaluation of Outcome 7: Socio-economic recovery in the North and East, under UNDP's CPAP for the 2008-2012 programme cycle. The umbrella UNDP Support to Mine Action Project directly contributes towards this Outcome.

The Evaluation Report (provided as an Attachment) states that;

“The project, which was initiated in 2002, has adapted a great deal to the evolving context in the country. Currently, it continues to provide vital support to the government in managing mine action activities. Without the SMAP, the process of releasing cleared land would not have been as speedy as it has been and the sector would have faced greater challenges in adhering to the required high standards in implementing the relevant activities. Capacity building of government institutions has culminated in the establishment of the National Mine Action Centre, but further capacity building is currently ongoing. The Mine Action Strategy and standards have also been setup providing the framework for all activities and greater government ownership”

The Evaluation Report identified the need for the Project to continue its support to the Government of Sri Lanka (vis-à-vis the NMAC) in the short term and recommended that;

- The Project derive its legitimacy from national policy in order to continue to be relevant
- The Project review quality of the quality management strategy, including review of quality at every level from strategic planning to implementation for all mine action activities.
- The Project consider issues beyond resettlement (E.g.: livelihood and infrastructure)and focus on development oriented de-mining in the future
- The Project develops a plan for transitioning staff from UNDP to national. NMAC needs to take the lead in coordinating this process and ensuring existing staff are necessarily absorbed into national structures.

e. Challenges such as delays in programme implementation, and the nature of the constraints such as management arrangements, human resources, as well as the actions taken to mitigate, and how such challenges and/or actions impacted on the overall achievement of results.

A key challenge has been in the transition of leadership from the UN to Government. UNDP anticipated a transition to a fully Government lead management structure in 2011, however this was not possible due to an insufficient commitment of national resources to maintain the NMAC and RMAOs human resource capacities and operations.

This transition was further compounded by difficulties faced in making timely and sustained recruitment of qualified personnel for the NMAC and RMAOs (due to a number of reasons including the lack of technical MA capacity in the government sector, limited national funding for MA and lengthy public administration recruitment procedures). Continuous national and regional capacity development has therefore been essential, while advocating for funds to be committed for MA management under the national budget to further facilitate recruitment under government contracts/ absorb the trained capacity currently under the UNDP Support to Mine Action Project.

Time constraints and competing priorities in the field (conducting quality management of the then high number of demining tasks) posed a challenge for the RMAOs to carry out Post Clearance Impact Assessments (PCIAAs). Furthermore the need arose to review the suitability of conducting PCIAAs in Sri Lanka and accordingly determine the most suitable post clearance land usage assessment that should be conducted, through a process led by the NMAC.

The initiation of the Accreditation Process led by the NMAC was delayed due to competing priorities, although submissions were made in November 2010 by the 8 demining operators¹⁸. However, in the second quarter of 2011 the Accreditation Committee was appointed, in the third quarter 2011 a timeline developed for the Process and fourth quarter 2011 desk reviews initiated.

Limited understanding among Sinhala and Tamil language experts of the technical mine action terminology posed a challenge to the timely completion of the translation of the Sri Lanka National Mine Action Strategy and 17 Standards to both the Sinhala and Tamil languages. This also required that particularly the Strategy go through a timely review process by experts working in the mine action sector.

f. Report key lessons learned that would facilitate future programme design and implementation, including issues related to management arrangements, human resources, resources, etc.,

Timelines for the takeover of full ownership/responsibility by Government for the management of MA were/continue to be longer than expected: The Project will continue discussions with the MED to advocate for increased Government commitment to make a greater contribution towards the management of the mine action sector, to gradually take over full responsibility for the management component/transition trained UNDP technical staff to government contracts.

The need to continue to adapt to the changing context: As the humanitarian demining phases draws to an end and recovery/development oriented demining is fully initiated, in a time where there is a significant reduction in available donor resources for the mine action sector as a whole in Sri Lanka, the Project will periodically review its Project structure to ensure it corresponds to the activities on the ground. Activities on the ground would be influenced by any change in context, the clearance priorities and available resources.

The need to develop a long term MA management structure and continue/enhance management capacity development support: The SMAP will engage in discussions with MED regarding the need for NMAC (and accordingly support MED) to develop the optimal structure it requires to manage MA activities in the long term in Sri Lanka. Based on the outcome of these discussions, SMAP will conduct a capacity assessment in 2012 to redesign its capacity development strategy for the medium term.

The need to adopt more socio-economic approaches in MA: Informed by the transition from recovery to development in most mine-affected districts, and the importance of focusing mine action activities beyond humanitarian demining, the Project will look at the developmental impacts of mine action across sectors such as livelihoods, health, education and expanded opportunities for bringing communities together. This will require that the Project support the NMAC to adopt more qualitative approaches to priority-setting and work-planning, and that it builds capacities of local and national governance institutions to factor mine action into regional and sectoral development plans. Accordingly the Project will also strengthen its own capacity and coordination support for planning and measuring the efficiency and effectiveness of mine action vis-à-vis developmental objectives. Similarly, the Project is taking the first steps to integrate the information-management between UNDP's economic recovery, disaster risk and mine action activities towards this end.

¹⁸ Danish Deming Group, Devlon Assistance for Social Harmony, Halo Trust, Horizon, Milinda Moragoda Institute for People's Empowerment, Mines Advisory Group, Sarvatra and Swiss Foundation for Mine Action.

IV. INDICATOR BASED PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT

Performance Indicators	Indicator Baselines	Planned Indicator Targets	Achieved Indicator Targets	Reasons for Variance (if any)	Source of Verification	Comments (if any)
PBF Priority Area: Peace dividends generate general confidence in the peace building process						
% increase of Gross Domestic Production inputs from North and East			Sri Lanka achieved lower middle income status in 2009, with a per capita GDP of \$2,400, and recorded an 8 per cent economic growth in 2011.		Central Bank Annual Report 2010/2011.	
Number of IDPs and refugees returned and resettled in North and East			At the end of July 2011, when the project ended, more than 370,000 Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) had returned and resettled in the North and East either to their places of origin, with host families or in transit situations		OCHA- JHU July 2011	
Outcome1 : Mine action facilitated the safe and socio economic recovery of IDPs, thereby strengthening the peace dividends in the community						
Indicator 1.1 % of returnees and resettled community members inhabiting previously Mine/UXO contaminated land that report that they are able to access livelihood related infrastructure			89.5% of returnees to previously contaminated land are now able to access livelihood related infrastructure.		-Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) data base and PCIAs -NMAC	

Indicator 1.2 % of km2 of confirmed hazardous areas have been cleared through mine field clearance			Of the 300 km2 of CHA recorded as of January 1, 2010, a cumulative total of 32.6 km2, accounting for 10.86% of the total CHA, has been cleared through minefield clearance.		IMSMA data base	
Output 1.1: Government Institutions are better able to manage, coordinate and quality assure mine action in Sri Lanka						
Indicator 1.1.1 Presence of a national mine action standard endorsed and published by GoSL			Following a consultative process 17 National Mine Action Standards drafted by ITA and endorsed by MED. Standards translated to Sinhala and Tamil languages. Accreditation process was initiated.		UNDP Project Documents, NMAC UNDP Project Documents, NMAC Technical Working Group Meeting Minutes	
Indicator 1.1.2 Presense of a victim surveillance system in place			No victim assistance surveillance system is in place. However victim assistance surveillance system has been included in the National Mine Action Strategy.			General funding constraints did not enable the NMAC to embark upon the development of this surveillance system.
Indicator 1.1.3 % of GoSL HR requirements of NMAC and RMAOs fully met		RMAO-64 members NMAC-13 members	RMAO 86% (55 UNDP staff, 2 ITAs and 3 GoSL) and NMAC 84 % (8 GoSL) were met). In the 3 rd quarter of 2011 a new staffing structure for the RMAOs and NMAC that is in line with the needs of the mine action sector in Sri Lanka and the funding capabilities has	Owing to the long time frames in recruiting qualified staff, the NMAC plans to secure staff	Organogram-RMAOs NMAC	

			<p>been developed. Sector consultations were conducted with stakeholders at the national and district levels including the two RMAOs as part of this process. Since the project staffing structure will be downsized in keeping with the reduced number of clearance teams of the agencies, no additional staff will be recruited in the future.</p>	<p>on secondment basis from amongst existing government staff where possible, failing which to re-advertise and seek external candidates.</p>		
<p>Indicator 1.1.4 Presence of a common national mine action strategy with buy in from all Mine Action Stakeholders</p>	<p>A National Mine Action Strategy not in place.</p>	<p>Development and validation of a National Mine Action Strategy and its endorsement by government.</p>	<p>Draft National Mine Action Strategy (NMAS) developed by a Working Group consisting of Chief Field Engineer- SLA-HDU, Project Director NMAC, UNDP and UNICEF MA technical advisors and RMAO mine action officers concluded a district level validation process. Official endorsement of the MED was received in Jan 2011.</p>		<p>UNDP Quarterly Reports</p>	
<p>Indicator 1.1.5 % of NMAC and RMAO staff trained in accordance with identified training needs.</p>			<p>100% of NMAC and RMAO staff was trained in the identified technical aspects of mine action.</p>		<p>UNDP Quarterly Reports</p>	