

IRF – PROJECT DOCUMENT

TEMPLATE 2.1



United Nations Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO)/ Peacebuilding Fund (PBF)
IRF PROJECT DOCUMENT

<p>Project Title:</p> <p>Support for Sri Lanka national reconciliation efforts by addressing grievances of the concerned sections of the population through targeted resettlement of the last of the conflict affected internally displaced persons.</p>	<p>Recipient UN Organization(s):</p> <p>UNHCR and UNICEF</p>
<p>Project Contact:</p> <p>Mr. Golam Abbas UNHCR Representative, Address: UNHCR RO Colombo Telephone: +94 (0)11 2683968 E-mail: abbas@unhcr.org</p> <p>Una McCauley UNICEF Representative Address: 3/1 Rajakeeya Mawatha, Colombo 7 Telephone: +94-11-2677550 E-mail: umccauley@unicef.org</p>	<p>Implementing Partner(s) – name & type (Government, CSO, etc.): Ministry of Resettlement, Resettlement Authority, Northern Provincial Government, Rural Development Foundation (RDF), Jaffna Social Action Center (JSAC), Sevalanka Foundation (SLF), Sri Lanka Red Cross, Federation of the Red Cross, SOND (MRE NGO)</p> <p>Project Location(s): Northern and Eastern Provinces of Sri Lanka</p>
<p>Project Description:</p> <p>The project supports crucial peacebuilding opportunities brought about by the political transition in January 2015 that are aimed at promoting national reconciliation in Sri Lanka, giving priority attention to trust and confidence building measures amongst groups most affected by the inter-ethnic conflict.</p>	<p>Total Project Cost: \$1,200,000</p> <p>Peacebuilding Fund: \$1,200,000</p> <p>Government Contribution: Approximately \$232,300 (US\$92 per family) as resettlement grants and in-kind support</p> <p>Other: In-kind local community labor.</p>

This project supports the resettlement of internally displaced persons (IDPs) to land being released by the military from High Security Zones in the north (Jaffna) and the east (Trincomalee) after the new government that came into power on 8 January 2015. The non-return of these lands has been one of the major grievances and causes of political stand-off in recent years among politicians at central and provincial levels and also contributes to the significant levels of bitterness among members of the different communities.

In an attempt to resolve this long standing issue, the current government of Sri Lanka has allocated resources for re-settlement. However, due to resource limitation, the government has requested donor support to ensure basic supplies and services for the initial period of resettlement. This project envisages covering some of the immediate needs of the most vulnerable families (including female headed households) who wish to return to their places of origin as part of the initiative to deliver durable solutions for the IDP returnees. Sustainable resettlement will be a key element of trust and confidence building among the communities.

Proposed Project Start Date: 15 June 2015

Proposed Project End Date: 14 December 2016

Total duration (in months)¹: 18 months

Gender Marker Score²: 2 (Score 2 for projects that have gender equality as a significant objective.)

Overall Outcome:

A more conducive environment for building peace created by addressing and minimising the grievances of the vulnerable Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) with regard to their access to land and the provision of immediate assistance that ensures sustainability of their return and fosters confidence.

Project Outcome:

1. Most vulnerable families out of 2,525 resettling families are assisted to achieve durable solutions through return to their land, released from High Security Zones in 2015, with access to basic essential supplies and on site services.

¹ The maximum duration of an IRF project is 18 months.

² PBSO monitors the inclusion of gender equality and women's empowerment all PBF projects, in line with SC Resolutions 1325, 1888, 1889, 1960 and 2122, and as mandated by the Secretary-General in his Seven-Point Action Plan on Gender Responsive Peacebuilding.

PBF Focus Areas³ which best summarizes the focus of the project (*select one*):

Promote coexistence and peaceful resolution of conflicts (Priority Area 2)

<i>(for IRF-funded projects)</i>	
<p>Recipient UN Organization⁴</p> <p>[Redacted]</p> <p>M. Golam Abbas Representative UNHCR Sri Lanka Date & Seal 19th June 2015</p> 	<p><i>Representative of National Authorities</i></p> <p>[Redacted]</p> <p>Chitrangane Wagiswara Secretary Ministry of Foreign Affairs Sri Lanka Date & Seal</p>
<p>Recipient UN Organization</p> <p>[Redacted]</p> <p>Una McCauley Representative UNICEF Sri Lanka Date & Seal</p> 	<p>Resident Coordinator (RC)</p> <p>[Redacted]</p> <p>Subinay Nandy UN Resident Coordinator Sri Lanka Date & Seal</p> 
<p>Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO)</p> <p>[Redacted]</p> <p>Oscar Fernandez-Faranco Assistant Secretary-General for Peacebuilding Support Peacebuilding Support Office, NY (Date & Seal) 29/6/2015</p>	

³ PBF Focus Areas are:

- 1: Support the implementation of peace agreements and political dialogue (Priority Area 1);
(1.1) SSR; (1.2) RoL; (1.3) DDR; (1.4) Political Dialogue;
- 2: Promote coexistence and peaceful resolution of conflicts (Priority Area 2);
(2.1) National reconciliation; (2.2) Democratic Governance; (2.3) Conflict prevention/management;
- 3: Revitalize the economy and generate immediate peace dividends (Priority Area 3);
(3.1) Employment; (3.2) Equitable access to social services
- 4) (Re)-establish essential administrative services (Priority Area 4)
(4.1) Strengthening of essential national state capacity; (4.2) extension of state authority/local administration; (4.3) Governance of peace-building resources (including JSC/ PBF Secretariats)

⁴ Please include signature block for each RUNO receiving funds under this IRF.

PROJECT COMPONENTS:

I. Country context and Problem statement

a. Situation analysis:

After more than 25 years of violence, the conflict in Sri Lanka ended in May 2009, when government forces regained the last area controlled by the LTTE. With a population of about 20 million, Sri Lanka's major ethnic groups are the Sinhalese (74 per cent) and Tamils (18 per cent). There is a long-established Tamil minority in the northern region and eastern parts of the country, and a smaller Muslim minority in these areas also. Most of the fighting took place in the north and the east, but the conflict/violence also affected other areas of the country. More than 70,000 were killed over the period of conflict and several thousand displaced. Displacement affected populations mainly belonging to the Tamil and Muslim ethnic minorities, and also some from the Sinhalese majority (mainly those who were living in the border villages) at various stages of the conflict. Many IDPs faced multiple displacements due to the escalation of conflict and some were also affected by the tsunami in 2004. There was wide spread concern about the fate of civilians caught up in the conflict zone during the final stages and the confinement of some 250,000 displaced in camps for months soon after the conflict. There have been allegations of wide spread human rights violations affecting all communities. Over the last six years, the remaining number of IDPs has been highly contested by all stakeholders. Various efforts were undertaken to verify and report on the absolute number of remaining IDPs, their profiles and locations. However, due to the operational environment, an agreement on absolute figures could not be reached. According to 2013/2014 data available to UNHCR, approximately 8,500 families (30,000 individuals) remain displaced in the north and the east and are living either in welfare centres or with friends and family. Some of them have been displaced for more than two decades.

In addition to the IDP resettlement, Sri Lankan refugees who are living abroad have also been returning in small numbers. In 2014, as per the data shared by India, there are approximately 68,000 persons living in refugee camps and near 37,000 living outside the camps within Tamil Nadu, India alone. Thus far in 2015, 147 individuals have returned voluntarily, which follows similar trend as in 2014, where a total number of 398 refugee returnees arrived at their places of origin. In the places of return, development partners treat both IDPs and refugee returnees equally as the challenges they face are similar. The support extended by this government would ensure successful return of some IDPs to their places of origin, which is likely to enhance the sense of normalcy and thereby encourage more Sri Lanka refugees to return home.

The political economy of the Sri Lanka internal conflict has to be understood in its demographic, economic and political context. It is an island country of 66,000 sq. (making it one of the most densely populated countries in the world), even though population growth is stable at about 20 million there is pressure on scarce land, social services and the job market. Although Sri Lanka graduated to lower middle income country status in 2010, there are significant disparities in income, infrastructure and access to basic services across the country. Since the end of the conflict, the country has seen overall poverty fall from 15.2 percent in 2007 to 6.7 percent in 2012. Although some 30 percent of people live just above the \$1.25 per day poverty line, and are therefore at risk of economic or climatic shock. Poverty rates in several districts remain high, particularly in the conflict affected districts of the country. At the same time, inequality is rising with the share of total

household income of the poorest quintile of the population declining from 1.9 percent in 1990 to 1.5 percent in 2012⁵.

Sri Lanka's international recognition in the area of development comes from its history of relatively high human development for a country of comparably low per capita income. As of 2014, Sri Lanka had a Human Development Index of 0.75 which places it in the category of a 'High Human Development' country, alongside countries such as Mexico and Jordan. Life expectancy at birth is 74.3, literacy for the 15 to 24 age group is 98 percent, and infant mortality is 9.4 per 1,000 live births. A long tradition, dating back to pre-colonial times, of investment in education, health and poverty alleviation programmes, is largely responsible for these development outcomes. However, as with overall poverty rates, there are disparities across regions, with most conflict affected districts lagging behind in terms of poverty, access to quality services and overall development indicators as well as being affected by residual tensions related to the conflict.

In terms of gender equality, Sri Lanka performs well in the education and health sectors yet sees significant disparities in the economic and political fields. The unemployment rate for women is twice that of men, and disparity in pay is common. Women also face numerous barriers to entering the work force and taking up representational roles, and this is particularly stark in the former conflict zones. Across Sri Lanka it is estimated that there are 90,000 female headed households. Approximately two-thirds are in the conflict affected areas of the country, with many facing profound and multi-faceted vulnerabilities linked to a lack of sustainable livelihood, inability to access land, indebtedness, insecurity, sexual violence and psycho-social trauma.

b. Existing peacebuilding activities and gaps:

Following the end of the conflict in May 2009, the Government reiterated its commitment to peace and reconciliation as laid out in the joint statement (23 May, 2009) with the Secretary- General and later appointed the Lessons Learnt and Reconciliation Commission (LLRC) that made far reaching recommendations for institutional reform and redress.

In the post conflict period the Government prioritized economic recovery - construction of new roads, bridges, medical facilities, schools, housing, demining and resettlement of internally displaced persons – as a strategy to sustain peace. The approach did not address the core grievances of the minorities and the root causes of the conflict, which principally revolve around power sharing, discrimination, access to land and militarization. In addition, the policy of “limited and selective engagement” with the international community added to the political complexity, leaving little space for the UN to engage on issues of reconciliation and accountability. International concern expressed through the three Human Rights Council resolutions (2012 to 2014), resulted in the government introducing ad-hoc mechanisms, like appointing Commissions of Inquiry⁶ which lacked independence and credibility, to deal with issues of accountability and human rights violations.

In recent years, society has become somewhat polarized with limited opportunities for meaningful interaction across ethnicities⁷. The shrinking political space, including for civil society, and ethno-nationalist politics, led all parties to adopt entrenched positions that increased polarization both at the political and community levels. The government's approach also resulted in changing conflict

⁵ Data from the Sri Lanka MDG Country Report, 2014

⁶ Presidential Commission to Investigate into Missing Persons (2014), Army Court of Inquires, International Advisors appointed by the President to investigate into the last stages of the conflict (2014).

⁷ The Strategic Context Assessment (2014) indicates that only one in four Sri Lankans have friends from other ethno-religious communities.

dynamics, characterized by growing targeting of Muslims by certain groups claiming to be Sinhala nationalists.⁸ Analysis indicates that this may result in conflict hotspots emerging in the South of the country, which harbour the potential for ethno-religious violence, in parallel to the potential for return to conflict in the North and the East. Economic triggers could also result in conflict with increasing dissatisfaction in the deep-south largely driven by corruption and a steep rise in prices of basic goods⁹ straining state-society relationships.

With regard to recovery from the conflict, a key step taken by the Sri Lankan government was the formation of a Presidential Task Force (PTF) for Resettlement, Development and Security in the Northern Province in May 2009. The PTF was given the authority to prepare strategic plans, programmes, to resettle IDPs, and rehabilitate and develop the economic and social infrastructure of the Northern Province. Most of IDPs voluntarily resettled into their original places of habitation and benefited from shelter and livelihood assistance provided by the government and its development partners.

Under this programme, the PTF resettled (as per the latest data available dated 31 December 2014) 155,899 families (518,824 persons) in the Northern Province, of which: 16,729 families in Vavuniya, 31,188 (Jaffna), 40,741 (Mullaitivu), 41,234 (Kilinochchi) and 26,007 (Mannar). This included IDPs who had been in protracted situations of displacement and those who were living with host families. At present, programmes are underway to resettle approximately 2,600 families (8,700 individuals) from near 8,500 IDP families (30,000 individuals) still remaining in the North and East. From the above, 1,169 IDP families (4,240 individuals) in Jaffna still lives in 32 welfare centres and some of them may opt to return to their places of origin if their properties are within the lands are being released (from High Security Zones) in Jaffna. Challenges to resettlement are many and include: demining; prior arrangements for resettlement; legal issues concerning proof of land ownership, restoration of basic infrastructure; provision of temporary shelter; and livelihoods support.

In all, after a thirty-year conflict, the biggest challenge that still remains is the process of reconciliation and this has to come from within Sri Lanka, its people and its government. It is the Sri Lankan people, Sinhala, Tamil and Muslim, who have been affected by the conflict. People have just started to live with an expectation of peace, and thus, they have to be given some time to adjust themselves and reconcile. It is imperative to give attention to the process of psychological reconciliation while building a bridge of trust amongst the communities.

With the election of a new President in January 2015 and the institution of the Cabinet in February 2015, the authorities have prioritized settling the problems of the internally displaced and identification of durable solutions on the country's internal agenda. A call for formulation of the comprehensive policy framework and appropriate action on behalf of the remaining instances of protracted internal displacement was made in that regard. Therefore, the current environment can be considered conducive for collaborative intervention to address the initial resettlement needs that is required to build confidence among the remaining IDP returnee population that in turn will affect confidence building among the ethnic minority.

Initially during the post conflict /humanitarian phase, the donor community was engaged in providing relief and resettlement assistance through the cluster system in the areas of housing, demining,

⁸ Bodu Bala Sena, Raviya Balana and Sinhala Ravaya.

⁹ Analysis indicated that 81 percent of Sinhalese believe that corruption is the biggest challenge that the country faces, with 96 percent of Sri Lankans coping with large rise in food prices.

documentation, legal aid, sexual and gender based violence prevention and response, child protection, water and sanitation etc. However, with the end of main humanitarian phase and the non-conducive operational environment, many development actors withdrew from the field. UNHCR have also utilized the Seeds for Solution (SSG) funds to assist the resettled communities with both livelihood and capacity building.

Meanwhile, immediately after the conflict, the government has used its own resources to develop the region's disrupted road networks, medical facilities, and schools. The government has also encouraged private sector partners, such as MAS garments, to expand into the conflict affected regions in order to generate more income opportunities. As of this year, the government has also partnered with other resource providers to resettle IDPs; for instance the government, with the assistance of the Gnanam Foundation, a local foundation belonging to Lycamobile, is in the process of finalizing the resettlement of 115 landless IDP families (351 individuals) in Vavuniya in the Northern Province. These families who were displaced since 1990s, will be provided with housing and toilets, along with one acre of agricultural land. It is learned that the government will provide nearly 2.6 million rupees for clearing the area and another Rs.0.8 million for the internal roads, while the Gnanam Foundation will renovate the main road with culverts, construct open dug wells and provide livelihood assistance.

c) Government strategy:

The Presidential elections held on 8 January 2015, was a political game changer in Sri Lanka. The political transition resulted in the formation of a national government bringing the two largest parties in Parliament together for the first time since independence. President Maithripala Sirisena representing the UPFA, with Prime Minister Ranil Wickremasinghe representing the UNP, have declared that they are politically committed to securing long term peace through reconciliation. In the interim, the two parties were guided by the One Hundred Day Program and its extension towards elections in the coming months, which seeks social transformation by:

- Introducing constitutional reforms to scale back powers of the Executive President, strengthening oversight bodies and right to information as a fundamental right;
- Addressing corruption through rule of law based investigations;
- Taking immediate actions to address the core grievances of minorities and IDPs including releasing land occupied by the military, appointing civilian governors in the North and the East, strengthening civilian administration and maintaining the tradition of singing the national anthem in Sinhala and Tamil; and
- Advancing reconciliation by establishing the Reconciliation Taskforce, which will evolve into an office of national unity¹⁰ led by former President Chandrika Kumaratunga.

The Government has made a modest start by laying the groundwork for a long term political settlement. However, it is important to note that the political transition remains fragile. Extremist elements at both ends of the political spectrum, including the Tamil diaspora, need to be managed strategically, to ensure that they do not coopt or derail the fragile reform and transition process. The new Government has shown renewed political will to find durable solutions for the remaining IDPs, and a call for the formulation of a comprehensive policy framework and appropriate action to address the remaining instances of protracted internal displacement was made.

¹⁰ With statutory status

Firstly, the government has decided to release 3,055 acres of land during 2015, including 2,000 acres in Jaffna¹¹ and 1,055 acres in Sampur, Trincomalee. From the total, 2,055 acres will be released by end June enabling the resettlement of 2,525 families that would include some of the 1,162 families currently residing in welfare centers in Jaffna and 266 families currently residing in welfare centers in Trincomalee. Secondly, the government has allocated US\$ 232,300 as returnee grant to support immediate resettlement including clearing of land, food and a tool kit for each returnee family (equivalent to roughly US\$92 per family). The government will also establish essential infrastructure facilities like roads and electricity, but specific details of have not been agreed upon as of yet. Therefore, the environment can be considered conducive for collaborative interventions to address the initial resettlement needs that are required to build confidence among the IDP returnee population and in turn foster confidence among the ethnic minority.

d) UN Response:

The Government in its attempt to reset the relationship with the UN initiated engagement with the Secretary-General in February 2015. The Secretary-General in his dialogue has expressed his commitment to support Sri Lanka's peacebuilding and reconciliation efforts. This was followed by the visit of the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs, Mr. Feltman, to Sri Lanka from 28 February to 3 March who emphasized the need to fast track the implementation of measures to address the core grievances of minorities to serve as a confidence building measure through inclusive, consultative mechanisms. The visit set the groundwork to develop a cohesive UN strategy for peacebuilding in Sri Lanka to prevent a relapse into violent conflict.

The Government also expressed to the High Commissioner for Human Rights its commitment in receiving technical assistance in advancing accountability and reconciliation. From 29 March to 4 April the Special Rapporteur on the promotion of truth, justice, reparations and guarantee of non-recurrence, Mr. Pablo de Greiff, visited Sri Lanka and publicly shared observations that will help define and prioritize the sequencing of activities for UN support. The Government has also invited the Working Group on Enforced and Involuntary Disappearances to visit Sri Lanka in August 2015 and has extended an invitation to the High Commissioner to visit Sri Lanka in 2015.

The High Commissioner for Human Rights will report again to the Human Rights Council in September 2015 and his recommendations can feed into this project. In addition, the Secretary General¹² encouraged the newly elected Government to investigate allegations of sexual violence and to provide multi-sectoral services for survivors, including reparations and economic empowerment programs for women at risk, including women heads of household. In this context, the flexible and strategic peacebuilding fund will enable the UN to support the government to continue steps towards accountability and reconciliation, end impunity and ensure there are no political reversals. Broad support for returns by the UN agencies in Sri Lanka is an important investment in confidence and trust building.

e) Rationale for PBF support:

The Government's commitments provide a real opening for the UN to engage comprehensively and provide UN expertise and technical assistance to advance accountability and reconciliation and build sustainable peace. The UN Resident Coordinator has consulted the Minister of Resettlement,

¹¹ This covers 6 divisions of Valalai, Vasavilan East, Kadduvan, Kurumpasitty, Palaiveemankamam, and Varuthalaivilan.

¹² Secretary General Report on conflict related sexual violence (S/2015/203),

Reconstruction and Hindu Religious Affairs and its officials to ascertain how the UN system can support the Government in providing durable solutions to the remaining IDPs. Such immediate to mid- and longer-term support could potentially cover support to the resettlement policy, strategy and action plans; livelihoods; food security and nutrition; shelter and housing; water, sanitation and hygiene; education; child protection and women's empowerment; social services; and legal documentation needs.

As highlighted above, in the context of the release of land held in militarized High Security Zones to its original owners currently living in displacement, the UN has been requested by the Government of Sri Lanka to assist in the resettlement of IDPs to released land in and around Jaffna and Trincomalee. Given the politically sensitive nature of the returns and the need for them to be managed without creating further resentment or impacting on trust and confidence, the Resident Coordinator and his team have agreed to assist in this process

This project, therefore, aims to support the Government of Sri Lanka in implementing the land return element of the One Hundred Day Program. It provides a framework to help build confidence by supporting the implementation of:

"quick impact and high visibility resettlement initiatives that will be delivered inclusively and consultatively as confidence building measures to begin to address some of the core grievances of conflict affected and vulnerable IDPs" in the North and the East of the country.

This project will be jointly implemented by UNHCR and UNICEF in collaboration with the Government of Sri Lanka and other concerned national stakeholders, in particular the Northern Provincial Council.

II. Objectives of PBF support and proposed implementation

a) *Project outcomes, theory of change, activities, targets and sequencing:*

Expected overall outcome:

A more conducive environment for building peace created by addressing and minimizing the grievances of the vulnerable Internally Displaced People (IDPs) with regard to their access to land and the provision of immediate assistance that ensures sustainability of their return and foster confidence.

Outcome:

Of the 2,525 resettling families returning to their own land, the UN is planning to assist approximately 360 of the most vulnerable families¹³, with access to basic essential supplies and

¹³ Vulnerability will be defined according to each context as the types of families, experience of displacement and what remains on the original land may vary. Key factors that will be considered include economic status, whether the families have somewhere to live currently, whether their released land has any facilities still intact or not, among other criteria. The number of vulnerable families will be identified together with the local government authorities who are currently registering the families that intend to return to the newly released locations. Disaggregated data can be provided once the returnee registration process is complete, which is expected to happen by August 2015.

services on site thus enabling them to achieve durable solutions. It is envisaged that such would foster higher confidence among the minorities, mainly the Tamil population, to support the current and longer-term efforts at peace building.

Theory of Change:

IF the UN partners with the government to enable the most vulnerable IDP families including the female headed households to access shelter and basic services, with security of tenure, based on a voluntary and consultative basis, this will enable the immediate return of IDPs to their original land. THEN the trust and confidence in the overall process of land release and resettlement will be reinforced amongst the minority communities (living in Sri Lanka as well as those who are taking refuge externally) and their political representatives at the provincial level. This will reinforce confidence in the ability of the national government to deliver on core grievances while moving towards a sustainable and long term peace.

Content of Support:

Target group(s) & coverage: *Most vulnerable¹⁴ of 2,525 resettling families (IDPs who are returning to their own land)¹⁵ in the Northern and Eastern Province*

Implementing UN Agencies and Partners: *UNHCR and UNICEF working in partnership with the Ministry of Resettlement.*

Budget: *US\$1,200,000*

To complement government efforts to resettle the last of the IDPs, that includes the release of land, surveying and clearing of land in Jaffna and Trincomalee, the UN support will be in the form of critical topping up assistance and will target the most vulnerable families, including the female headed households. This support will enable the IDPs to immediately return once the land clearance is completed, thereby reinforcing trust and confidence in the overall resettlement process. Special attention will be given to ensure that women and/or female-headed households receive targeted attention in the exercise. UN support efforts will be implemented as follows:

- i) UNHCR will provide land, housing and property assistance (which will include assistance towards transitional shelter, to anchor returnees at the place of return and non-food relief items), alongside protection monitoring support which will ensure a transparent and consultative process, with attention to priority basic needs, towards achievement of durable solutions. As required, UN Women will be called to provide support assistance and advice to ensure special attention is given to women and/or female headed households, including assessing their numbers and needs in the resettlement exercise.
- ii) UNICEF will provide water and sanitation, ambulatory services (mobile clinics) and Mine Risk Education. UNICEF will also support psychosocial counselling to those in need.

In parallel to the PBF, the Resident Coordinator's Office (through UNDP) will engage a ProCap and national consultant to prepare a comprehensive IDP strategy and action plan involving all

¹⁴ Identification of vulnerable families will be determined by economic status, whether the families have somewhere to live currently, whether their released land has any facilities still intact or not among other criteria.

¹⁵ The majority of the IDP returnees, with few exceptions of second generation IDPs, are the rightful owners of the newly released land.

stakeholders (government, development partners, INGOs and NGOs, civil society and donors) to provide comprehensive support, including attention to livelihood concerns.

According to government reports and the rapid assessment conducted by UNHCR, the main concerns of the IDPs are associated with land, housing and property related issues, such as shelter, jungle/bush clearing, water and sanitation, land surveying, documentation and boundary demarcation. With the government addressing the issues related to allocation and clearing of land, and demarcation; UNHCR will provide assistance for transitional shelter and non-food relief items to vulnerable families through its implementing partners, alongside protection monitoring of all returnees. Return of IDPs to their places of origin, after many years of displacement may expose them to protection risks which can affect their safety and wellbeing. Land and property related issues, personal documentation problems; specific protection concerns related to women and children, physical safety and mines/UXOs are among the identified protection risks which require systematic monitoring and intervention from development partners. UNHCR will expand its current protection monitoring coverage to the new areas of return to provide protection by presence that is expected to both deter violations and abuses of the returnees' rights as well as to ensure returnees are able to make informed decisions that ensures the return itself is sustainable. UNHCR's presence will also ensure that return is voluntary. The protection monitoring mechanisms will be pursued at community level, including at both areas of displacement and return, (i.e. through focus-group discussions on community level issues and concerns) and at individual level (i.e. through individual interviews and follow up on cases/individuals with particular concerns/vulnerabilities). UNHCR protection staff will identify protection issues and gaps, report all protection concerns and make referrals as necessary to relevant government institutions and partners for further counselling and interventions (i.e. security, sexual and gender based violence etc.)

UNICEF will provide water and sanitation, mobile health services and Mine (Unexploded Ordinance) Risk Education across all resettlements. Given that permanent water supply to returnees on a household basis will require a longer time period and larger investment, UNICEF will provide "interim water supply sources" in the forms of common dug wells (55) and tube wells (8) to the community. In addition, 3 schools will be provided with ground water supply to ensure provision of drinking water. UNICEF will also provide semi-permanent toilets to the most vulnerable households¹⁶. This will complement the UNCHR shelter component. The WASH initiatives will include efforts to get women involved in community management of facilities and engage them in mapping the longer term WASH needs of the returnee populations. In the absence of health facilities at resettlement sites, and given walking distances to health facilities, regular visits of health care providers will take place. Special emphasis will be placed on communicable diseases, nutrition and injuries (i.e. snake bites). In addition, mothers' support groups will be established to engage mothers in community level activities that promote maternal and child nutrition. In the first four days of resettlement taking place at Valalai (Jaffna, March 2015), 5 UXOs were identified and reported to authorities by returnees who had received on-site mine risk reduction¹⁷, therefore validating the need for MRE at all return sites. In addition to the returnees' families, MRE sessions will be conducted with laborers and other community members who will be involved in preparatory work on resettlement (e.g. cleaning the jungle, pathways etc.).

¹⁶ UNICEF will secure drinking water for vulnerable households based on their identification by district authorities. These are expected to be about 275 households. For toilets UNICEF will cover 170 households.

¹⁷ UNICEF funding for SOND, the Mine Risk Education NGO expired end April 2015, emergency allocations will cover costs for May.

b. Project Budget:

This project will be funded from two sources, i.e. the Peacebuilding Fund and Government contributions. The Peacebuilding Fund contribution of \$1.2 million will come from its Immediate Response Facility (IRF), while the Government contribution of \$232,300 will be from the national budget. This cash assistance from government is to be distributed as returnee grants to support immediate resettlement intended for clearing land, food and tool kits for each returnee family (equivalent to roughly US\$92 per family). In addition, Central Government, Provincial Councils and local communities will also contribute in-kind. The in-kind contribution will include: return of land; provision of basic road infrastructure (clearance of paths); local communities will provide labor to help clear and prepare land for habitation.

Outcome/ Output number	Output name	Output budget by RUNO	UN budget category	Remarks (i.e. on types of inputs provided or budget justification)
Output 1.1	Land, housing and property assistance	\$549,200 (UNHCR)	Staff and other personnel, Travel, Transfers and Grants to Counterparts.	
Output 1.2	Protection Monitoring of all returnees across new resettlements	\$97,034 (UNHCR)	Staff and other personnel, Travel.	
Output 1.3	WASH and health	\$453,536 (UNICEF)	Contractual services, transfers and grants to counterparts, travel and general operating and other direct costs	
Output 1.4	MRE	\$42,800 (UNICEF)	Contractual services	
<i>Coordination and Monitoring</i>		<i>\$57,430 (UNHCR and UNICEF)</i>	<i>Contractual Services</i>	<i>Final Evaluation/ Reviews</i>
Total		1,200,000		

Table 3: Project budget by UN categories

CATEGORIES	UNHCR	UNICEF	TOTAL
1. Staff and other personnel	96,992	-	96,992
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	-	-	-
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)	-	-	-
4. Contractual services	29,792	426,546	456,338
5. Travel	8,366	6,440	14,806
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	495,000	52,000	547,000
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	3,600	2,760	6,360
Sub-Total Project Costs	633,750	487,746	1,121,495
8. Indirect Support Costs*	44,362	34,142	78,505
TOTAL	678,112	521,888	1,200,000

c. Capacity of UNHCR and UNICEF:

UNHCR and UNICEF will be the implementing agencies for this project. UNHCR has been operating in Sri Lanka since 1987 and continues to assist IDPs, while UNICEF has extensive peacebuilding experience in Sri Lanka, having worked with national, provincial and district level authorities on social cohesion program in schools and youth programs and through negotiation around conflict sensitive service delivery in health and WASH. Below is a summary of the agencies' capacities and capabilities to implement this project:

Year	RUNO	Key Source of Funding (government, donor etc)	Annual Regular Budget in S¹⁸	Annual emergency budget (i.e. CAP)	Total Personnel (including FTA, service contract and UNV)
2014	UNHCR	Core + Donor	\$5,9 million	-	79 (as at Dec 14)
2015	UNHCR	Core + Donor	\$4,7 million	-	74 (as at Jan 15)
2014	UNICEF	EU, AusAID, Global Thematic, Regular Resources	\$10.3 million	CERF- 88,041	78
2015	UNICEF	EU, AusAID, Global Thematic, Regular Resources	\$15 million	-	78

Peacebuilding expertise of agencies:

Agency	Expertise
UNHCR	<p>UNHCR has been operating in Sri Lanka since 1987 and continues to assist IDPs till 2016. Globally and in Sri Lanka, UNHCR has the expertise to put in place peacebuilding structures from protection and program perspectives to facilitate any peacebuilding initiative as it affects all persons of concern (PoCs) to UNHCR and host communities. Protection Monitoring – a strong asset of UNHCR in Sri Lanka – plays an important role in the context of peacebuilding; UNHCR's ability to monitor, advocate and address IDPs/returnees ability to access rights and services in the context of the IASC framework for durable solutions makes an important contribution towards creation of conducive conditions in former conflict and current return and reintegration areas. Cooperation with the local authorities and service providers in that context is essential and it remains another strong element of UNHCR engagement in the wider peace-building process.</p> <p>Apart from UNHCR's strong presence in Colombo with diversified expertise, UNHCR has offices in the North with staff who have related expertise in peace building. Furthermore, UNHCR builds the capacity of the implementing partners, who are involved in the delivery of services to the newly resettled returnees. Likewise,</p>

¹⁸ This is understood to mean financial 'delivery' or total expenditure per annum, actual and projected.

	UNHCR have experience supporting capacity building of displaced persons through the implementing partners, particularly for them to become self-reliant that indirectly supports social cohesion among communities.
UNICEF	UNICEF has extensive peace building experience in Sri Lanka, having worked with national, provincial and district level authorities on social cohesion programs in schools and youth programs and through negotiation around conflict sensitive service delivery in health and WASH. UNICEF worked directly with authorities and NGO partners on the DDR of 1000s of child soldiers during and at the end of the conflict ensuring that reconciliation and reintegration were the mechanisms used for children's return to their communities, a strong commitment to children as tools for peace building was built into the success of that aspect of demobilization in Sri Lanka. UNICEF held a mid-term review of its 2013-2017 program in 2014 and oriented the country program to a number of cross cutting areas of work, peace building and reconciliation was one of four areas for work with regard to children, services and behavior change which now underlies the program approach. In addition UNICEF has worked swiftly to address the needs of those made vulnerable by returns and natural crises in Sri Lanka, as a means of promoting stability.

Experience with Joint Programming:

Agency	Experience
UNHCR	UNHCR has a well-established relationship with the Government of Sri Lanka, as it works closely with the National, Provincial and District administration of the country in implementing its current Country Program, which would be crucial for undertaking a Project of this nature and for preparing the ground in collaboration with others for responsible disengagement from IDP assistance intervention by end of 2016. UNHCR has vast experience in joint programming. UNHCR in all its operations encourages joint programming with other UN agencies to ensure complementarity in program delivery to Persons of Concern (POCs), as well as to take advantage of other agencies' added value. UNHCR Sri Lanka is currently engaged in joint programming with UNDP, UNICEF, OHCHR and UNFPA to support the Human Rights Commission in Sri Lanka and with UNDP Access to Justice and Social Integration Program covering subjects such as Access to Justice, Women and Gender Empowerment and Social Integration, particularly with regards to the stateless.
UNICEF	With regard to UNICEF in Sri Lanka's experience in joint programming In its 2008-2012 Program Cycle UNICEF worked jointly with ILO and UNDP to implement the Integrated Program for Empowering Conflict Affected Communities to Re-build their lives in North and East Sri Lanka, funded by the United Nations Human Security Trust Fund. UNICEF also worked with WHO, UNFPA and UNDP to implement the Joint UN Program on Prevention of and Response to Gender-based Violence in Sri Lanka funded by UNWOMEN. Since 2013 UNICEF also works with UNDP, UNHCR, OHCHR and UNFPA to support strengthening the capacities of the Human Rights Commission in Sri Lanka. Furthermore, under the European Union funded Support to District Development Program, UNICEF works alongside 5 other UN Agencies and IFC, to implement the five year joint program in 7 target Districts in Sri Lanka UNICEF has recently worked to develop joint program documents with FAO and WFP on ending malnutrition in Sri Lanka and works closely through joint approaches with other UN agencies on gender, youth, protection (case work and broader post conflict related matters) and social protection. UNICEF also works closely with other agencies such as UNHCR on joint approaches to emergency response and with the Humanitarian Coordination Team.

Summary of strengths/value added that will be put to use in implementation:

Agency	Summary
UNHCR	UNHCR Sri Lanka has been receiving on average a budget of 5m USD for the past five years to cover all aspects of office functioning and consequently has a robust team of Protection, Program and Admin/Finance staff to manage operations. UNHCR Sri Lanka has its Representation Office in Colombo, with a Field presence in Kilinochchi, Jaffna and Vavuniya, which jointly undertake field interventions. UNHCR has a network of partners in Colombo, North and East, who stand ready for project implementation. In addition, UNHCR has established good working relations with government actors, communities and IDPs/ returned IDPs. In particular, UNHCR can make unique contributions to peace-building from the view of promoting durable solutions for the displaced persons. Achieving sustainable reintegration of IDPs, IDP and Refugee returnees is considered a crucial component of peace-building.
UNICEF	Through its country office and zone offices UNICEF has established partnerships with National, provincial and district authorities and brings those networks to the project. In addition it brings partnership with a network of international, national and local civil society organizations, as well as a dialogue with young people themselves. UNICEF has a strong team in Colombo working to incorporate a reconciliation and equity focused perspective into national policies regarding the delivery of services to women and children in Education, Health and Nutrition, WASH, Protection, justice for children and communication for behavior change, this is replicated at local level through zone office staff. UNICEF additionally provides a local policy and practice focus that is community oriented and engages community in implementation.

M&E Capacity:

Agency	Summary
UNHCR	UNHCR has a fully-fledged monitoring and evaluation capacity, both at HQ, regionally and locally in Sri Lanka. UNHCR has well established monitoring procedures and can evaluate projects implemented in Sri Lanka using existing staff who have multi-functional training. In case of complicated evaluation, UNHCR Sri Lanka has unlimited access to draw expertise from the regional office or our HQ.
UNICEF	UNICEF has a strong Monitoring and Evaluation Unit with capacity to provide oversight and expert advice to field teams and local authorities on program design and implementation to ensure qualitative and quantitative assessments of impact. The Unit provides support to thematic sections and focal points to integrate Theory of Change into results based management strategies. It comprises an international staff member with oversight, a Planning and Monitoring Officer, a Budgets Analyst, a HACT/quality assurance staff member. All UNICEF staff members have monitoring built into their performance evaluations. The evaluation function is split between the Country Office and independent accredited evaluation bodies within Sri Lanka.

III. Management and coordination

a. Project management:

A high-level Steering Committee will be established to oversee all PBF projects in Sri Lanka. The Steering Committee will be co-chaired by the Resident Coordinator and Minister or Secretary of Foreign Affairs with high level representation from the Ministry of Resettlement, Office of National Unity; Northern Provincial administration; and Attorney General's Office. Additionally, the Government and the UN will jointly identify one donor representative and one civil society representative to join the Steering Committee. The UN Resident Coordinator will also invite one UN agency to participate in the meetings, depending on the issues being discussed. The Steering Committee's principle role is strategic guidance and decision making, and it will meet at least twice

annually. For this outcome the UN will partner with the Ministry of Resettlement nationally, and work closely with Government Agents and District Secretaries locally to support the resettlement of IDPs in Jaffna and Trincomalee.

The Steering Committee will be served by more inclusive technical committees, bringing together all relevant implementing partners for each of the PBF projects. The technical committee for this project will include UNICEF, UNHCR, UN Women and the Ministry of Resettlement. The technical working committee will be responsible for work-planning, implementation, reporting and early identification of bottlenecks and potential risks that may require elevating to the Executive Committee for attention. On a day to day basis the teams of UNHCR and UNICEF will work side by side to ensure timely coordination of activities, and harmonized engagement with Government partners. In addition, UNICEF and UNHCR will further explore the possibilities for coordination in the North, including the possibility of a UNHCR focal point to coordinate implementation with UNICEF and the local authorities.

On behalf of the RCO, the Reconciliation and Development Advisor will support the technical working committee to engage with the Steering Committee and coordinate with the other technical working committees. The RDA will have an overall coordination and oversight function of the components of PBF work.

Communication and messaging: To help sustain and build credibility of the renewed peacebuilding efforts in Sri Lanka, the UN will work closely with the Government partners to develop a joint communications strategy to bring visibility to the results achieved through the IRF initiatives. In particular, the Communications Unit of the RC Office will work closely with agency communication colleagues to ensure key results, human interest stories and news items are well documented and profiled through different media, including the Sinhala and Tamil press/media and work with government channels of communication nationally and locally. Support will also be provided to government partners to provide material suitable for uploading on their own websites, and the un.lk website will include a dedicated page for the PBF initiative. In certain instances, a lower profile approach will be taken, where it is imperative that the Government be seen as fully in the driving seat. The UN's engagement in these cases will be conducted with high sensitivity, and the UN will work under the radar with the Resident Coordinator keeping key partners informed of key developments and milestones on bilateral basis, rather than through public communication channels.

Sustainability and resource mobilization: In line with the new Government's commitment to peacebuilding, partial funding has been made available from the national budget to support trust building initiatives such as the land release and IDP resettlement in Jaffna and Trincomalee. UN Country Team assistance will be complementary, with a view to catalyzing the overall process and the movement towards durable solutions. On this matter, UNHCR is on the ground in the North and will be engaged in regular monitoring to assess sustainability of return and viability and gaps. UNHCR will tap into its program as appropriate. UNHCR leads the UN agencies engaging with returns to land formerly held by the military and with other agencies will lead assessments of the viability and longer term sustainable nature of return. Agencies will work with the RCO to ensure coherent and consistent messages about the protection, rights and facilities offered to these returning IDPs and coordinate responses to their needs with the proposed resettlement plan to be developed by the Ministry of Resettlement. However, short term, given that returns have started immediate and urgent needs must be addressed in response to requests while the plan is being developed. The UN will work together with other development partners working in the area of peacebuilding and

reconciliation, and will ensure complementarity of interventions and no overlap. Additionally, with the PBF support, the UN hopes to demonstrate and secure its position as a knowledge leader in the area of peacebuilding in Sri Lanka, especially with regard to the application of innovative approaches at the intersection of reconciliation and politics. In so doing, the UN foresees key donors also working through the UN as their principle partner for the delivery of peacebuilding programs. The UN will also begin developing a Peacebuilding Strategy with the Government, and will use the results of the PBF support to demonstrate the types of interventions required and the requisite funding allocations.

b. Risk management:

Table 5 – Risk management matrix

Risks to the achievement of PBF outcomes	Likelihood of occurrence (high, medium, low)	Severity of risk impact (high, medium, low)	Mitigating Strategy (and Person/Unit responsible)
Political transition later in 2015 brings a new Government with a different approach to peacebuilding and working with the UN	Low	High	The UN will continue to engage regularly with key decision makers from a broad cross-section of political parties with a view to building trust and broad based consensus for the proposed peacebuilding interventions.
Strained relations between the Northern Provincial Council and the national Government restricts dialogue and agreement around peacebuilding interventions, impacting on effective delivery of interventions and achievement of results	Medium	Medium	The UN ensures close consultation with the Northern Provincial Council during the design of the PBF Project Document, and inclusion of the Northern Provincial Council in the Steering Committee.
Delays in final handing over of land for resettlement	Medium	High	The Good Offices of the UN will continue to engage with the President's / Prime Minister's Office to advocate for immediate release of land
Despite land being made available and resettlement support being offered, IDPs delay return to original land until basic infrastructure such as roads, electricity and schools is in place	Medium	High	The UN will advocate with the Ministry of Resettlement to ensure speedy delivery of basic infrastructure and services, and will support the authorities to communicate clearly with affected IDP families.
Incidents with UXOs and mines deter families from resettling rapidly and reduce confidence in the overall process	Low	High	UNICEF will support comprehensive Mine Risk Education covering all returnees, including children. UNICEF and UNHCR will coordinate closely with the Government to ensure rapid

			clearance of UXOs
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c. Monitoring & evaluation:

The project and subsequent projects will be monitored in accordance with the IRF Results Framework (Annex B). The implementing UN organizations will be responsible for monitoring and reporting on their components of the Results Framework, and for budgeting for these activities accordingly. The technical working committee will ensure that at least bi-annual consolidated updates are provided to the Steering Committee. UNHCR will regularly monitor the post return environment and a plan with this project in view will be amended accordingly. UNHCR will also tap from regional/HQ evaluation resources. Locally UNHCR and UNICEF will also partner with Provincial Councils, Government Agents and Divisional Secretaries and their staff to monitor the implementation of the project quarterly.

It is worth noting that the project is very much dependent on the assistance rendered by the local district secretaries in identifying the voluntary returnees¹⁹. The Government is currently in the process of registering families that wish to return. Prioritization for support under this project will then be conducted jointly by the UN and the Government, based on willingness to return and assess vulnerability of the returnees. Only once the registration process is complete will the UN have gender disaggregated data to facilitate the beneficiary selection and monitoring process. All indicators in the results framework will be disaggregated by gender and geography. The data collection will be based on the following:

- Government reports;
- UNHCR and UNICEF field and project reports;
- Protection monitoring reports by UNHCR including the annual protection assessment based on the Tool 3 indicators; and
- Annual Reconciliation barometer survey which will be led by the ONU.

The project will monitor, with government officials:

- Returns and the status of returns, i.e. staying on land or visiting to rehabilitate, numbers, ages and gender and status of individuals in the families regarding services they access and income generation needs etc. for further UNCT interventions and advocacy with government officials.
- Impact analysis of resources and services that are provided by the project
- A joint end of cycle evaluation will be undertaken by UNHCR and UNICEF

d. Administrative arrangements

The UNDP MPTF Office serves as the Administrative Agent (AA) of the PBF and is responsible for the receipt of donor contributions, the transfer of funds to Recipient UN Organizations i.e. UNHCR and UNICEF, the consolidation of narrative and financial reports and the submission of these to the PBSO and the PBF donors. As the Administrative Agent of the PBF, MPTF Office transfers funds to RUNOs on the basis of the signed Memorandum of Understanding between each RUNO and the MPTF Office.

¹⁹ The majority of returnees are the rightful owners of the newly released land. However, there are few second generation IDP families who intend to return to their parent's land, in which case the government will assess their claims prior to return.

AA Functions

On behalf of the Recipient Organizations, and in accordance with the UNDG-approved "Protocol on the Administrative Agent for Multi Donor Trust Funds and Joint Programs, and One UN funds" (2008), the MPTF Office as the AA of the PBF will:

- Disburse funds to each of the RUNO in accordance with instructions from the PBSO. The AA will normally make each disbursement within three (3) to five (5) business days after having received instructions from the PBSO along with the relevant Submission form and Project document signed by all participants concerned;
- Consolidate narrative reports and financial statements (Annual and Final), based on submissions provided to the AA by RUNOS and provide the PBF consolidated progress reports to the donors and the PBSO;
- Proceed with the operational and financial closure of the project in the MPTF Office system once the completion is notified by the RUNO (accompanied by the final narrative report, the final certified financial statement and the balance refund);
- Disburse funds to any RUNO for any costs extension that the PBSO may decide in accordance with the PBF rules & regulations.

Accountability, transparency and reporting of the Recipient United Nations Organizations

Recipient United Nations Organizations will assume full programmatic and financial accountability for the funds disbursed to them by the Administrative Agent. Such funds will be administered by each RUNO in accordance with its own regulations, rules, directives and procedures.

Each RUNO shall establish a separate ledger account for the receipt and administration of the funds disbursed to it by the Administrative Agent from the PBF account. This separate ledger account shall be administered by each RUNO in accordance with its own regulations, rules, directives and procedures, including those relating to interest. The separate ledger account shall be subject exclusively to the internal and external auditing procedures laid down in the financial regulations, rules, directives and procedures applicable to the RUNO.

Each RUNO will provide the Administrative Agent and the PBSO (for narrative reports only) with:

- Bi-annual progress reports to be provide no later than 15 July;
- Annual and final narrative reports, to be provided no later than three months (31 March) after the end of the calendar year;
- Annual financial statements as of 31 December with respect to the funds disbursed to it from the PBF, to be provided no later than four months (30 April) after the end of the calendar year;
- Certified final financial statements after the completion of the activities in the approved programmatic document, to be provided no later than six months (30 June) of the year following the completion of the activities.

- Unspent Balance at the closure of the project would have to be refunded and a notification sent to the MPTF Office, no later than six months (30 June) of the year following the completion of the activities.

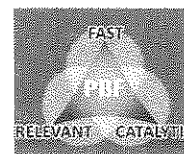
Ownership of Equipment, Supplies and Other Property

Ownership of equipment, supplies and other property financed from the PBF shall vest in the RUNO undertaking the activities. Matters relating to the transfer of ownership by the RUNO shall be determined in accordance with its own applicable policies and procedures.

Public Disclosure

The PBSO and Administrative Agent will ensure that operations of the PBF are publicly disclosed on the PBF website (<http://unpbf.org>) and the Administrative Agent's website (<http://mptf.undp.org>).

Annex A: Project Summary (to be submitted as a word document to MPTF-Office)

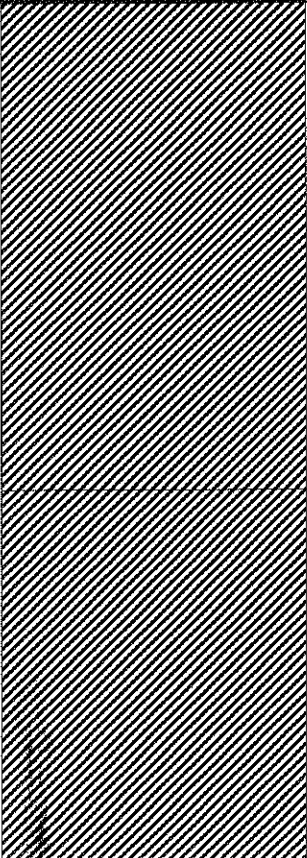


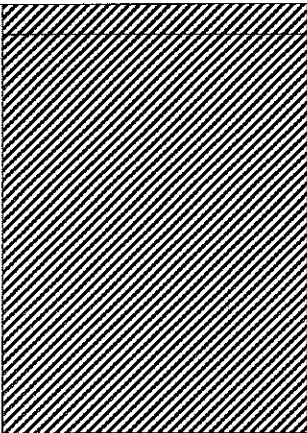
**PEACEBUILDING FUND
PROJECT SUMMARY**

Project Number & Title:	PBF/ Support for Sri Lanka national reconciliation efforts by addressing grievances of the population through targeted resettlement of the last of the conflict affected internally displaced persons.	
Recipient UN Organization:	UNHCR and UNICEF	
Implementing Partner(s):	Ministry of Resettlement, Resettlement Authority, Northern Provincial Government, Rural Development Foundation (RDF), Jaffna Social Action Center (JSAC), Sevalanka Foundation (SLF), Sri Lanka Red Cross, Federation of the Red Cross, SOND (MRE NGO)	
Location:	Sri Lanka	
Approved Project Budget:	US\$1,200,000	
Duration:	Planned Start Date: 1 Jun 2015	Planned Completion: 30 Nov 2016
Project Description:	<p>The project supports crucial peacebuilding opportunities brought about by the political transition in January 2015 that are aimed at promoting national reconciliation in Sri Lanka, giving priority attention to trust and confidence building measures amongst groups most affected by the inter-ethnic conflict.</p> <p>This project supports the resettlement of IDPs to land being released by the military from High Security Zones in the north (Jaffna) and east (Trincomalee), after the new government that came into power on 8 January 2015. The non-return of these lands has been one of the major grievances and causes of political stand-off in recent years among politicians at central and provincial levels and also remains as a factor</p>	

	<p>contributing to the significant levels of bitterness among members of the different communities.</p> <p>In an attempt to resolve this long standing issue, the current government of Sri Lanka has allocated resources for re-settlement and due to resource constraints, has requested donor support to ensure basic supplies and services for the initial period of resettlement. This project envisages covering some of the identified immediate needs of the most vulnerable families (including female headed households) who wish to return to their places of origin as part of the initiative to deliver durable solutions for the IDP returnees. Sustainable resettlement will be a key element of trust and confidence building among the minority communities.</p>
PBF Focus Area:	Promote coexistence and peaceful resolution of conflicts (Priority Area 2):
Project Outcome:	<p>Approximately 360 of the most vulnerable families out of 2,525 resettling families are assisted to return to their land, released from High Security Zones in 2015, with access to basic essential supplies and services on site thus enabling them to achieve durable solutions.</p> <p>It is envisaged that such would foster higher confidence among the minorities, mainly the Tamils, to support the current and longer-term efforts at peace building</p>
Key Project Activities:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land, housing and property assistance (shelter and NFIs) provided to returning vulnerable IDPs • Protection monitoring for persons of concern (all resettling IDPs) • Provision of WASH and health services for resettling communities • Mine Risk Education conducted for resettling families

Annex B: IRF Results Framework

Country: Sri Lanka											
Project Effective Dates: 1 June 2015 – 30 November 2016 (18 months)											
PBF Focus Area: Priority area 2/ Promote coexistence and peaceful resolution of conflicts											
IRF Theory of Change:											
Outcomes	Outputs	Indicators	Means of Verification	Year 1			Year 2			Milestones	
Outcome 1: Tamil confidence in the government and the peace process is increased as a result of sustainable resettlement of remaining IDPs.		Outcome Indicator 2a: Number of families who return to their own land Baseline: 0 in newly released lands Target: 2,525 families (gender disaggregated)	Government reports					X			
		Outcome Indicator 2b: Percentage of IDP families reporting satisfaction with the resettlement process and support received Baseline: 0 Target: At least 75%	Annual Protection Assessment of IDPs who have returned, relocated or locally Integrating (Tool Three)					X			
		Outcome Indicator 2c: Percentage of IDP families who become re-displaced or returned to the displacement camps or host families Baseline: 0 Target: Less than 5% of IDP families become re-displaced or returned to the displacement camps or host families (gender disaggregated)	Protection monitoring reports, Government reports			X			X		

	<p>Outcome Indicator 2d. Percentage of people in the North that believe the “National Government is sincere in wanting to resolve Tamil concerns”.</p> <p>Baseline: 79% (strongly (18%) and somewhat agree (61%) in June 2015</p> <p>Target: 25% of those that strongly agree</p>							
	<p>Output Indicator 1.1.1: Number of vulnerable families provided with land, housing and property assistance through IPs</p> <p>Baseline: 0 in newly released sites Target: 360 vulnerable families of which an estimated 10% would be Female Headed Households</p>	<p>UNHCR project and field reports GoSL DS Reports</p>	<p>X</p>					<p>Vulnerable families identified in conjunction with government authorities</p>
<p>Output 1.2 Protection needs of newly resettled families monitored (This will be based on the UNHCR Tool 3 which includes 8 protection monitoring indicators</p>	<p>Output indicator 1.2.1 a): Number of individuals monitored at places of displacement to ensure voluntariness of return and informed decision.</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 50% of the estimated</p>	<p>UNHCR Protection Monitoring reports</p>		<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>	

covering safety and security, adequate standard of living, access to livelihoods, restoration of housing, land and property, access to personal and other documentation, family reunification, participation in public affairs, and access to effective remedies and justice.)	returnee families (to be gender disaggregated).											
	Output indicator 1.2.1 b): Number of focus group discussions conducted at community level Baseline: 0 Indicator: 24 FGDs (2 FGDs per location x 12 locations) consisting of at least 50 percent women.	UNHCR Protection reports			x	x	x		x			
	Output indicator 1.2.1 c): 20% of the estimated returnee families interviewed quarterly Baseline: 0 Target: Percentage of returning families (including women) that are interviewed at least once within a three month period through protection monitoring	UNHCR Protection Monitoring reports				x	x		x	x		
	Output indicator 1.2.1 d): Number of protection related incidents ²⁰ reported (pre or post return) Baseline: 0 Target: 200 incidents (gender disaggregated)								x			
Output 1.3 Essential sanitation and health services provided for resettling families	Output Indicator 1.3.1: Proportion of vulnerable resettling families benefiting from a family latrine	UNICEF project reports						X				Needs assessment conducted by UNICEF

		<p>Baseline: 0 Target: 170 Will be gender disaggregated to highlight female headed households</p>										
		<p>Output Indicator 1.3.2: Proportion of vulnerable resettling families with access to a renovated well</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 55 dug wells and 8 tube wells benefitting 315 families (275 families benefiting from dug wells and 40 families benefiting from tube wells.) Will be gender disaggregated to highlight female headed households.</p>	UNICEF project reports					X				Wells under renovation
		<p>Output Indicator 1.3.3: Percentage of resettling families with access to safe drinking water</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 100% of all retuning families (approx.2,525 families)</p> <p><i>NB for first three months water supplied by bowser and one or two tube wells per site.</i></p>	UNICEF Project reports					X				Wells which can serve as pump wells identified and bowser vehicle available
		<p>Output Indicator 1.3.4: Percent of returnees with access to on site healthcare</p>	UNICEF project reports					X				Mobile clinics established

		<p>Baseline: 0 Target: 100% of all returnees (approx. 2,525 families) Will be gender disaggregated to highlight female headed households.</p>									
	<p>Output 1.4 Returning population know how to identify mines and UXOs, and know what to do</p>	<p>Output indicator 1.4.1: Number of returning people provided with MRE</p> <p>Baseline: 0 As these are mainly people who have been displaced in urban settings they have had no MRE previously. Those coming from welfare camps will have had some but it was focused more on mines than UXO</p> <p>Target: 100% of all returnees (approx. 2,525 families) Will be gender disaggregated to highlight female headed households.</p>	<p>UNICEF project reports</p>					X			<p>MRE partner identified for community awareness programmes</p>
		<p>Output indicator 1.4.2: Percentage of returnee families reporting mines/UXOs to authorities (child injury committees)</p> <p>Baseline: (5 in Valailai in the first 4 days) Target: 100% of returnees reporting to child injury committees at the district/provincial level.</p>	<p>UNICEF project reports and Child Injury Committee reports</p>					X			<p>MRE sessions underway</p>

*Notes: *: Indicators against which there is an asterisk can be disaggregated by gender and youth*

Annex C: Detailed budget - Attached