

PEACEBUILDING FUND

SRI LANKA

QUARTERLY PROJECT UPDATE

Period covered:	01.01.2011 - 31.03.2011 <i>(Submitted by UNICEF and UNDP)</i>		
Project Number & Title:	Project number: PBF/IRF-14 (MDTF Programme: 00073919) Title: UNICEF Support to Mine Action Project (Sri Lanka) Title: UNDP Support to Mine Action Project (Sri Lanka)		
Approved Budget:	\$3,000,000 (UNICEF: \$2,000,000 & UNDP: \$1,000,000)		
Recipient UN Organization:	United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)		
Implementing Partner(s):	Ministry of Economic Development - former Ministry of Nation Building (MED), Ministry of Education (MOE), Ministry of Social Services and Social Welfare (MOSS), and Handicap International		
Approval Date:	18/01/2010		
Funds Committedⁱ:	\$ 1,112,938.68 (UNICEF) \$ 878,951.75 (UNDP)	% of Approved:	56% of programmable amount (UNICEF) 87.9% of programmable amount (UNDP)
Funds Disbursedⁱⁱ:	\$ 1,102,564.85 (UNICEF) \$ 722,357.88 (UNDP)	% of Approved:	55% of programmable amount (UNICEF) 72.24% of programmable amount (UNDP)
Forecast Final Date:	24/07/2011	Delay (Months):	6 months no-cost extension approved in October 2010

UNICEF Support to Mine Action Project

Outcome/Indicators:	Achievements/Results:	Challenges (incl. expected effect on project results):
PBF Priority Area: Peace dividends generate general confidence in the peace building process.		
Indicators: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> % increase of GDP inputs from North and East Number of IDPs and refugees returned and resettled in North and East 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data collection and analysis of the percentage increase of the GDP in the North and East is in progress. Statistics are not available yet. From January 2011 to 31st March 2011, 329,695 IDPs have returned and resettled in the North and East either to their places of origin, with host families, in transit situations or Social Institutions. 18,707 people are remaining in the IDP camps in Vavuniya and Jaffna (UNHCR/OCHA) 	<p>As a result of continuous Mine Risk Education, the general level of understanding on the threat of mine/explosive remnants of war is high. However, as many communities live close to infested or not yet fully surveyed areas Mine Risk Education continues to be critical in reducing the threat. In addition, people from the Southern Province have started visiting the North and</p>

ⁱ Project commitment is defined as legally binding contracts signed for goods, works, and services as permissible by the respective agency's financial rules and regulations.

ⁱⁱ Actual payments (for goods, works, and services) made against signed contract commitments. In most cases, total reported disbursements should not exceed total commitments, except in cases where disbursements are made against non-committed project funds (such as small scale payments, indirect programme costs etc, where no commitments are raised prior to payment).

		East and need to learn how to adopt mine safe behavior .
PBF 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.		
<p>Outcome Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # of explosive devices and dangerous areas reported by communities and NGO network [2009 about 350] • # 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 [Baseline: 18 incidents as of 25/11/09] • 75% of the war-injured and disabled children and women with disability identified by UNICEF's implementing partners in the North and East are referred to available services and support mechanisms by the end of 2010 [Target at least 800 children and adults with a focus on children] 	<p>The Ministry of Social Services and Social Welfare received funding in 2010 to continue supporting the community-based rehabilitation programme in the North and East. This involved the provision of mobility devices and other victim assistance including for those identified and referred by national Mine Risk Education (MRE) Non Governmental Organisations (NGOs). In addition, UNICEF has entered into partnerships with Handicap International, Caritas Valvuthayam and Motivation in the area of Victim Assistance (VA) with a focus on physical rehabilitation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 28 incidents with 47 civilian victims from victim-activated landmines and explosive remnants of war were recorded during 1st January 2010 to 31st December 2010 compared to 19 incidents with 29 casualties in 2009. No of Mine /ERW incidents were increased by 47% compared to 2009. But this total is fairly low taking into account that exposure to the threat has increased with people resettling into areas affected by mines/Explosive Remnants of War (ERW). • 21 children casualties were reported during 2010. Five boys were killed, and eleven boys and five girls were injured <p>Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 921 explosive devices and suspected dangerous areas were reported by communities and the NGO network as of 31 March 2011. • 2 incidents with 3 casualties from victim-activated landmines and explosive remnants of war were recorded from 1st January 2011 to 31 March 2011. 1 adult male got killed and 2 were injured • 100% of the 609 war-injured and disabled persons identified by MRE NGO partners were referred to available services and support mechanisms. Those referred and other war-injured and disabled children and women had access to the following quality services: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Around 2,762 people with disabilities, 	<p>The staffing structure of the National Mine Action Centre – the key Government coordination mechanism in Mine Action – has been approved by the Ministry of Finance. Recruitment of these posts are still ongoing</p>

	<p>including 1 296 women and children, benefitted from physical rehabilitation services since July 2010. Assistive devices and related services were provided by Handicap International for 1,942 persons (including 982 women and children) and Caritas Valvuthayam and Motivation for 820 disabled people (including 562 men, 201 women and 57 children).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 2,951 mobility and assistive devices and 912 Prosthetic and Orthotic devices were distributed or repaired through Handicap International since July 2010. 372 mobility and assistive devices and 201 Prosthetic and Orthotic devices were distributed or repaired through Caritas Valvuthayam and Motivation since July 2010. ➤ Since January 2010, 3,418 assistive devices were provided by the Ministry of Social Services and Social Welfare through the Community Based Rehabilitation programme. This programme is continuing in 2011. ➤ . 	
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Outputs: 1) Provision of mine risk education for conflict affected communities; 2) Provision of access to services for war-injured and war-disabled children and women

<p>Output indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # of people reached by MRE and community liaison (boys; girls; men; women; first time recipients; IDPs) 	<p>MRE activities continued, undertaken by national NGOs, and the Humanitarian Demining Unit (HDU) under the Ministry of Economic Development, reaching approximately 452,594 community members in addition to school community members (teachers, students, and principals). As previously reported, the International NGO InterNews conducted a second intensive MRE-campaign from July to September 2010.</p> <p>21 Safe Play Areas were set up in Mullaitivu District to ensure that safe spaces are available for children to play and engage in recreational activities. Children also receive MRE at the Safe Play Areas.</p> <p>Indicator:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As of 31 March 2011, a total of 452,594 people were reached by MRE and community liaison: Men – 100,189 Women – 115,019 Boys – 117,820 Girls – 119,566 <p>A Special MRE campaign was conducted in Thirkedehewaram temple festival in Mannar district during March 2011 and</p>	
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	96,703 people from different part of country were provided with Mine / ERW risk education during festival occasion	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of MRE activities 	<p>Indicator:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 8,287 MRE activities were carried out in eight districts namely Jaffna, Batticaloa, Ampara, Vavuniya, Mannar, Kilinochchi, Mullaitivu, and Trincomalee. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of audio-visual materials, billboards, posters, leaflets etc produced and disseminated 	<p>Indicator:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 108,219 Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials have been distributed so far; this does not include materials developed for the emergency mass media campaign held in January 2010 and from July to September 2010. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of locations (villages/IDP camps etc) reached by Mine Action programme 	<p>Indicator:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 382 locations have been reached since the beginning of the Mine Action programme. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of schools reporting school-based MRE 	<p>UNICEF provided technical support to the Ministry of Education to develop lessons on MRE for the life skills competency subject as well as additional teaching materials. The school based MRE curriculum was approved by the Academic Affairs Board in November 2010 and MRE will become part of the national school curriculum during April 2011. In addition, as previously reported, MRE was incorporated into the Accelerated Learning Program for the North from March 2011.</p> <p>Indicator:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training plan was developed on School Disaster Safety, including MRE, to trained educational officials and administrators, in collaboration with German Technical Cooperation and Centre for Educational Leadership Development in Meepe. All of the 27 education zones in the Eastern and Northern Provinces have designated focal points for MRE. These MRE focal points have held review meetings with Zonal Directors of Education, Deputy Directors of Development, and other education personnel. 36 School based MRE Monitoring visits have been made by in-service advisors (ISAs). MRE corners were established in selected 199 schools in the North and East provinces covering Kilinochchi, Mullaitivu, Thunukkai, Vavuniya North and Madhu Zones in the North and in Kalmunai, Trinco and Baticaloa in the East, respectively. MRE materials were provided for all MRE corners and 	

	<p>education activities are continuing. MRE corners activities include :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ School wall paintings with MRE messages ✓ Display of MRE posters ✓ Mine model sign garden activities ✓ School level MRE competitions ✓ Continues awareness training programs ✓ Distribution of MRE awareness materials including leaflets , stickers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Around 48,200 children were benefitted from this MRE corners during 2010 and it help to increase the knowledge and skill of students on Mine risk behavior. The level of knowledge of students built on identifying explosive devises and reporting on Mine / ERW / suspected areas to proper authorities. Parents also actively took part in MRE corner activities and it provided opportunity for them to learn more on Mine safe behaviors. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # of Landmine & ERW safety trainings 	<p>Indicator:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 24 safety briefings were conducted involving 750 participants. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # and types of capacity building initiatives by MRE/VA officers 	<p>As previously reported, two national Technical Working Groups on MRE, Victim Assistance and Advocacy were held in March and August 2010; 33 police officers received a Training of Trainers in MRE in August 2010; to-date five TOTs have been conducted on MRE in the Education Sector.</p> <p>In November 2010, the Mine Action planning meeting was conducted in Colombo with participation from all relevant stakeholders including MED, MOE, MOSS, MRE agencies, VA agencies and advocacy agencies.</p> <p>In December 2010, one advance training on MRE Standard Operational Procedures was conducted for 15 senior managers from MRE agencies.</p> <p>Indicator:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The National Strategy for Mine Action in Sri Lanka, jointly developed by the government, UNICEF and UNDP, was officially signed in January 2011. Based on this strategy, the Mine Action 2011 Annual Work Plan was developed by all implementing partners. The National and District Mine Action Plans for 2011 were developed under the leadership of the National and Regional Mine Action Centers. 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> During the reporting period, 16 Training of Trainers (TOTs) and refresher trainings on MRE were conducted for 672 staff /MRE volunteers and teachers from Mannar and Mullaitivu were trained A 2nd batch of Humanitarian Demining Unit (HDU) of SLA provided with MRE TOT training during January 2011 and 54 HDU members were trained 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of monitoring visits by implementing partners and UNICEF 	<p>Indicator:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 282 monitoring visits were conducted by UNICEF and partners including review meetings with partners. 	

UNDP Support to Mine Action Project

Outcome/Indicators:	Achievements/Results:	Challenges (incl. expected effect on project results):
PBF Priority Area: Peace dividends generate general confidence in the peace building process.		
% increase of GDP inputs from North and East	NA	
Number of IDPs and refugees returned and resettled in North and East	From January 2011 to 31 st March 2011, 329,695 IDPs have returned and resettled in the North and East either to their places of origin, with host families, in transit situations or Social Institutions. 18,707 people are remaining in the IDP camps in Vavuniya and Jaffna (UNHCR/OCHA)	While the return and resettlement process has been largely completed in 2010, the challenge in 2011 will be to clear livelihood and infrastructure related tasks, as many people have returned to their villages without being able to re-establish their livelihoods due to contamination of agricultural and grazing land with mines or other unexploded ordnance (UXO).
PBF Outcome: Mine action facilitated the safe and socio economic recovery of IDPs, thereby strengthening the peace dividends in the community		
% of returnees and resettled community members inhabiting previously Mine/UXO contaminated land that report that they are able to access livelihood related infrastructure.	No Post Clearance Impact Assessments (PCIA) were conducted in during the reporting period	
% of km2 of confirmed hazardous areas have been cleared through mine field clearance.	During the reporting quarter a total of 4.4 km2 of Confirmed Hazardous Area (CHA) was cleared through mine field clearance. Of the 300 km2 of CHA recorded as of 1 st January , 2010, a cumulative total of 23.3 km2, accounting for 7.76% of the total CHA, has	

	been cleared through minefield clearance as at the end of the reporting period.	
Output: Government institutions are better able to manage, coordinate and quality assure mine action in Sri Lanka		
Presence of a national mine action standard endorsed and published by GoSL	The Ministry of Economic Development (MED) has endorsed the following Sri Lanka National Mine Action Standards (SLNMAS) : SLNMAS 01, SLNMAS 02, SLNMAS 03 and SLNMAS 04, SLNMAS 04-10, SLNMAS 04-20, SLNMAS 04-30, SLNMAS 04-40, SLNMAS 04-60, SLNMAS 04-70, SLNMAS 05, SLNMAS 07 SLNMAS 08, SLNMAS 09, SLNMAS 11, SLNMAS 12, SLNMAS 13. The standards were drafted by the International Technical Advisor following consultations with a broad section of mine action stakeholders. The presence of these national standards have enabled mine action stakeholders to effectively carry out mine action activities and are a basis for the trainings provided to RMAO staff and partners. These standards are in the process of being translated into the Sinhala and Tamil languages in order to ensure their wider usage by the national deminers and mine action operators who primarily speak the local languages. The translation of the Standards to Sinhala and Tamil languages has highlighted the need for developing appropriate mine action terminology in these languages, as outlined in the Glossary included in SLNMAS #1, since such terminology does not exist. Sinhala and Tamil speaking mine action technical experts have been hired at the recommendation of the NMAC to review the work of translators and to develop such appropriate terminology in consultation with other mine action stakeholders and the NMAC.	
Presence of a victim surveillance system in place	There is currently no victim assistance surveillance system in place. A system needs to be developed and implemented to ensure that all mine incidents are reported by clinics, hospitals, MRE agencies and Victim Assistance agencies, and to ensure that victims are referred to the appropriate service providers to receive the necessary health care, as well as socio-economic assistance they might require. Progress however has been made in the form of including the victim assistance surveillance system into the Sri Lankan National Mine Action Strategy. A UNICEF consultant has been recruited to develop such a system in the second quarter of 2011.	
% of GoSL HR requirements of NMAC and DMAOs fully met	In anticipation of a comprehensive assessment of the Sri Lanka national mine action structure set to take place in the second quarter of 2011, a new staffing structure for the RMAOs and NMAC that is more in line with the funding capabilities and needs of that structure is being developed. As such, recruitment of additional	

	<p>staff has been temporarily suspended at the NMAC and RMAOs.</p> <p>.</p>	
<p>Presence of a common national mine action strategy with buy in from all Mine Action Stakeholders</p>	<p>A Working Group consisting 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 prepared a draft National Mine Action Strategy, which subsequently went through a validation process at district levels, where several meetings were organized and where the Project Director of the NMAC presented the strategy to the Government Agents and other local authorities, in order to get feedback and local endorsement of the draft. The final draft was subsequently circulated for feedback to implementing partners, as well as other stakeholder ministries (including Health, Education, Foreign Affairs and Social Services). Feedback received was incorporated and the final draft was presented to the Secretary of the Ministry of Economic Development.</p> <p>The official endorsement was received in January 2011. The signed Strategy has been distributed to government and nongovernmental stakeholders throughout the mine action sector in Sri Lanka.</p>	

<p>% of NMAC and DMAO staff trained in accordance with identified training needs.</p>	<p>Module Three of the Mine/ERW clearance Quality Assurance (QA) Assistant course was conducted from 28th March to 8th April 2011. The same training was offered simultaneously at both the Jaffna and Vavuniya RMAOs. Twenty eight QA Assistants from the two RMAOs and sub offices were trained by two UNDP International Technical Advisors (ITAs) in partnership with the Mine Action Officers, Senior QA Assistants and Senior Operations Assistants. The module focused on the quality management process in Sri Lanka, training the participants on the following aspects; the Accreditation process in Sri Lanka, the monitoring process including responsibilities of the NMAC, types of monitoring, monitoring of MRE, monitoring of demining activities, preparation before monitoring, frequency of visits, guidelines in conducting a QA visit, suspension of a work site, signing of the evaluation sheet, filling of evaluation sheets, QA monitoring reports and reporting process, maintenance of QA monitoring records and handling of different types of QA equipment. Thereafter the participants studied the Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) of the various demining agencies and engaged in practical sessions where they monitored worksites. In addition, post clearance inspection and sampling of cleared land was also undertaken.</p> <p>Mr. Halil Radogoshi, Systems Support Officer attached to the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD), trained the IMSMA/IT staff from the two RMAOs and the NMAC from 26th March to 1st April 2011 on the use of appropriate forms and issues pertaining to trouble shooting of the IMSMA NG pilot phase. This was the first time that the IMSMA training was conducted in the centralised location of the NMAC office in Colombo and was seen as a valuable opportunity for IMSMA users in the field offices to share information with their counterparts at a national level, in particular with the recently hired Senior IMSMA Officer. On 31st March, demining operators Sarvatra, Horizon, HALO Trust and FSD together with UNICEF, NMAC and representatives from the two RMAOs participated in customizing and updating the existing forms and decided that the following forms will be part of the IMSMA NG data entry process:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IMSMA GN Information form • CHA form • IMSMA NTS form • IMSMA Hazard Area Cancellation form • MRE activity form • Demining Accident form • Casualty form • Mine Accident report 	
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Victim form <p>It was also decided to do away with the Technical Survey form.</p> <p>A five day Emergency Medical Technician (Basic) training course was conducted by FSD instructors for seven QA Medics from the Jaffna and Vavuniya RMAOs. The following topics were covered during the course.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Introduction to emergency medical care• The human body• Baseline vital signs and SAMPLE history• Lifting and moving patients• Airway• Scene size-up• Initial assessment• Focussed history and physical exam – trauma patients• Focussed history and physical exam – medical patients• Detailed physical exam• On-going assessment• Documentation• General pharmacology• Bleeding and shock• Soft tissue injuries• Musculoskeletal care• Injuries to the head and spine• Advanced airway• Therapy	
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