

TO: Bisrat Aklilu, Executive Coordinator
A: UNDP Multi-Donor Trust Fund (MTDF) Office

DATE: 19 January 2010

THROUGH:

S/C DE:

FROM: Judy Cheng-Hopkins
DE: ASG for Peacebuilding Support

SUBJECT: **Transmittal of approved PBF Project Sri Lanka – Support to Mine Action**

OBJET:

1. Reference is made to the project document and budget on PBF financial support to Mine action in Sri Lanka submitted on 18 January 2010, duly signed by the national counterpart and UNDP.
2. The proposed activity has been identified as a national priority within the country's strategy on peacebuilding and consolidation. The activity will facilitate the safe return and socio-economic recovery of IDPs, thereby strengthening the peace dividends in the community.
3. The project activities proposed to be supported by PBF under the Immediate Response Facility have been developed as part of a holistic approach towards peacebuilding and consolidation in support of the national strategy projected for a total amount of US\$ 6,900,000. PBF is requested to contribute to the national strategy with 43% of its total cost (US\$ 3,000,000) delivering quick peace dividends in support of the safe return of IDPs. The project activities supported by PBF are expected to be completed by 31 December 2010.
4. The PBF allocation plays a critical role along with other bilateral and multilateral funding to kickstart and support the safe return and socio-economic recovery of IDPs, thereby strengthening the peace dividends within the community.
5. Therefore you're kindly requested to transfer the requisite funds to the recipient in line with the provision of the Memorandum of Understanding concluded between UNDP and the PBSO.
6. Thanking you for your fruitful collaboration in supporting the Sri Lanka team in implementing PBF projects.

Enclosures

cc: Mr. E.E. Otobo, Deputy Head and Director PBSO
Mr. B. Williams, Chief Financing for Peacebuilding
Branch, PBSO



**United Nations Peacebuilding Support Office/Peacebuilding Fund
(PBSO/PBF)
Project submission**

Recipient UN Organization: UNDP / UNICEF Sri Lanka	Country: Sri Lanka
Project Title: UNDP and UNICEF support to Mine Action	Project Number:
Project Cost: US\$ 3,000,000	Project Duration: 12 months

1. Decision of the Head of the Peacebuilding Support Office:

- ☒ **Approved for a total budget of US\$ 3,000,000 under the Immediate Response Facility**
☐ **Approved with modification/condition**
☐ **Deferred**

Reason/Comments

PBSO provides a catalytic contribution in providing support to mine action in Sri Lanka to enable safe return and socio-economic recovery of IDPs, thereby strengthening peace dividends in the community. The proposed activity is part of a holistic approach towards peacebuilding and peace consolidation to which PBF is requested to contribute 43% of the total project costs. The project activity is expected to be completed by December 2010.

Ms. Judy Cheng-Hopkins
ASG, Peacebuilding support office

18 January 2010

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Signature

Date

2. Action taken by the Executive Coordinator, MDTF Office, UNDP

- ☐ **Project consistent with provisions of the UN-UNDP and UNDP-Recipient UN Organizations MOUs and the LOA with donors**

Bisrat Aklilu,
Executive Coordinator, MDTF Office, UNDP

.....
Signature

.....
Date



PEACEBUILDING FUND

PROJECT DOCUMENT COVER SHEET

Project Title: UNDP: UNDP Support to Mine Action project UNICEF: UNICEF Support to Mine Action project	Recipient UN Organization: United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
Project Contact: Address: Tom Hockley Telephone: +94 11 2580691 E-mail: Tom.Hockley@undp.org	Implementing Partner(s): Ministry of Nation Building and Estate Infrastructure Development, Handicap International, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Social Services and Social Welfare
Project Number: To be completed by UNDP MDTF Office	Project Location: Colombo, Northern Province and Eastern Province
Project Description: Mine action will facilitate the safe return and socio-economic recovery of IDPs, thereby strengthening the peace dividends in the community. One sentence identifying issue/problem tackled and peacebuilding or peace consolidation process addressed	Total Project Cost: USD 6,900,000 Peacebuilding Fund: USD 3,000,000 Government Input: NA Other: USD 2,500,000 Total available: USD 2,500,000
	Project Start Date and Duration: January 1, 2010 – December 31, 2010
Gender Marker Score¹: _1 for UNICEF/ 1 for UNDP <i>Score 1 for projects with women mentioned explicitly in its objectives, but no specific activities are formulated nor is a budget reserved; and</i> <i>Score 0 for projects that do not specifically mention women.</i>	
PBF Priority Area(s) and Outcomes: Priority Area 3: Revitalise the economy and immediate peace dividends Outcomes: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Communities affected by conflict are protected, including internally displaced persons and refugees 2. Children and adults in conflict affected areas show improved mine-safe behaviour to protect themselves from the risks of landmines and ERW 3. War-injured and war-disabled persons are identified, their needs assessed and referred to available services if needed 4. Peace dividends generate general confidence in the peacebuilding process. <i>(use PBF results framework to identify PBF priority area. Sample PBF outcomes are also included in the results framework).</i>	

Outputs and Key Activities:

Paragraph outlining essential details of the programme/project



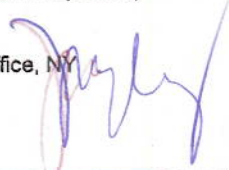
UNDP:

UNDP supports the Government of Sri Lanka (GoSL) to coordinate and manage mine action, including mine -and UXO clearance in the country. On behalf of the GAs, the District Mine Action Offices (DMAO) located in Jaffna, Vavuniya and Mannar districts assist in preparing clearance and survey task dossiers, liaise with the Sri Lanka Army (SLA) regional command to obtain security authorization for the proposed tasks, and carry Quality Management (QM) of humanitarian demining. The DMAOs also update the Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) databases and conduct Post-Clearance Impact Assessments (PCIA).

In order to meet the accelerated demands for demining in the North, the UNDP Support to Mine Action Project will significantly strengthen its human resource, operational and technical capacities to meet immediate, rapidly expanding and time-sensitive mine action demands, particularly with respect to providing the necessary coordination and quality management support for mine clearance activities in the North. The Project plans to strengthen its staffing and operational capacities in the District Mine Action Offices in Jaffna and Vavuniya, and sub-office in Manar, and plans to open sub-offices in Killinochchi and/or Mulaitivu when the UN resumes its operational presence in these districts. One additional International Technical Advisor will be recruited to provide assistance and guidance to the National Steering Committee on Mine Action (NSCMA), the DMAOs and the demining organizations, and contribute to ensuring that humanitarian mine action in Sri Lanka is implemented in conformity with Sri Lanka's National Mine Action Standards (SLNMA). Where possible, the UNDP Support Project will strengthen the capacities of its staff to be sensitive to the differential impacts of landmines on men, women, girls and boys, and ensure a strong gender-sensitive orientation to its support to mine action activities, particularly with respect to the prioritization of clearance of tasks and release of land.

UNICEF:

UNICEF will conduct a mine risk education (MRE) campaign, including community-based MRE, through national NGOs and a network of volunteers and staff (both males and females) from local NGOs and community-based organizations. Mine risk reduction will combine education and explosive ordnance disposal through teams under the Ministry of Nation Building and Estate Infrastructure Development. Data will be systematically collected on casualties and areas affected by mines or explosive remnants of war (ERW). School-based MRE will take place through the formal school system and its integration into a national "school disaster safety plan". UNICEF will further support community liaison work linking communities with demining operators, conduct landmine safety briefings for aid workers and other service providers, and support public information dissemination. Victim assistance for war-injured and disabled will range from physical rehabilitation to community-based rehabilitation aiming at social inclusion - in particular aimed at children and women.

(for IRF-funded projects)	
<p>Recipient UN Organization(s) Neil Buhne Resident Representative and Resident Coordinator</p> <p>Signature </p> <p>Resident Coordinator's Office December 16, 2009</p>	<p>National Implementing Partner(s) (as relevant) Replace with: Name of Head of Partner Signature Name of Institution Date & Seal</p> <p> W. K. K. KUMARASIRI Secretary Ministry of Nation Building & Estate Infrastructure Development</p>
<p>Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO) Name of Representative Signature Peacebuilding Support Office, NY Date & Seal</p> <p>21/1/10 </p>	<p>Representative of National Authorities Replace with: Name of Government Counterpart Signature Title Date & Seal</p>

COMPONENT 1: Situation Analysis

(note: for IRF submissions this component may be skipped if the information is already contained in the IRF submission template.) Please refer to component A 'Peacebuilding Context and Role of the UN System,' in the IRF Submission Note.

Minimum one paragraph, suggested maximum one page.

COMPONENT 2: Narrative Section: Project justification

(note: for IRF submissions this component may be skipped if the information is already contained in the IRF submission template.)

1. Describe the project's direct and immediate relevance to peacebuilding, and elaborate the link to the strategy in the Priority Plan, including the PBF Priorities and Outcomes that it targets. (See the PBF Results Framework).

The Government of Sri Lanka has repeatedly affirmed its commitment to resettling the majority of the 280,000 newly displaced persons by the end of January 2010, as part of its 'Vaddakin Vasantham' (Northern Spring), a 2-year development plan for the Northern Province, while the international and donor community have also expressed their interest in the early dismantling of welfare centers and the expedient resettlement of IDPs. Between August 5 and November 19 a total of 112,209 IDPs have been resettled in their districts of origin, with the majority of this number returning to the Northern districts of Jaffna, Vavuniya, Mannar, Mullaitivu and Kilinochchi. The return and resettlement of all IDPs as well as the socio-economic recovery of the conflict – affected districts is proving to be a daunting task for many reasons, including resource limitations and resource mobilization constraints, also considering dwindling donor support to Sri Lanka given both its recent ascension to Middle Income status. Notwithstanding, the swift and safe return and sustainable recovery of the displaced populations is to be regarded as Sri Lanka's foremost peace-building challenge, as it will bring normalcy to those communities affected by the protracted conflict, restore their trust in the country's governance structures, give rise to perceptions of equal treatment, which will in turn, foster goodwill and cohesion across the different groups.

An immediate effect of the war is the significant mine and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) contamination throughout the North and East of Sri Lanka. This contamination not only presents a threat to the safety and welfare of the people living in these areas but also puts constraints on the reconstruction and resettlement efforts that are being undertaken by national and local authorities. The last General Mine Action Assessments (GMAA) and Technical Surveys (TS) conducted between 2002 and 2006 on a limited scale in the Northern districts have found a total area of 203.8 km² to be contaminated by mines/ERW. The escalation of the conflict since 2006 has, however, raised the strong possibility of significant fresh contamination, and the recent GMAAs and mine clearance activities conducted in some of the war-affected areas in the North confirm this suspicion. There is thus a need for large-scale mine survey and clearance activities to identify safe areas and mark off and clear the dangerous, mine/ERW contaminated areas in order to support to safe return of the population.

Mine contamination directly impacts people's survival and safety, with potential for high death and injury casualty rates from landmines and other explosive remnants of war, particularly unexploded ordnance (UXO); children and women, especially single female householders, are more at risk of injury and death as they are normally less protected during resettlement. Single women are under higher pressure to provide for their children, arrange accommodation, and have often less access to information. The government has prioritized mine clearance tasks for the purpose of resettlement and agriculture, while surrounding jungle and highly contaminated areas that will require months of mine clearance work, will be marked off and cleared at a later stage. People returning to, or living in these areas require sustained Mine Risk Education (MRE) to be able to live safely until all areas have been cleared. Community and school-based MRE and community liaison with mine clearance agencies will ensure that children and adults, with special attention to women, in affected areas have the knowledge, skills and attitudes to protect themselves from the risks of landmines and ERW. When carried out before resettlement takes place, this also gives people the confidence to return safely to their homes.

A considerable number of IDPs have developed (or are at high risk of developing) some kind of mine-related disability. Limited surveys done in IDP camps show that 750 people suffered from amputations and 160 were

victims of spinal cord injuries, with many of these injuries being sustained as they escaped from heavy fighting areas during the last few months of the war. In addition, over 1,200 persons present complicated fractures that are at high risk of becoming permanent impairments. Many are actually already sustaining permanent disabilities due to lack of timely medical and primary rehabilitation treatments. Apart from the people affected directly by the conflict a large number of displaced people develop disabilities due to diseases as direct consequences of the war, which resulted in poverty, negligence, and severe lack of health interventions. This problem is compounded by an acute shortage of technicians and health professionals, which are not in a position to deliver appropriate services to those victims of the conflict. Rehabilitating disabled war victims enables them to reintegrate in society and regain their livelihoods and independence. This allows disabled persons to become productive citizens in their communities, prevents their stigmatization or isolation in society and strengthens the peace dividends in the community as a whole.

Mine clearance, mine risk education and victim assistance have an impact far beyond reducing or eliminating civilian casualties. It plays a critical role in re-assuring the real and perceived threats to human security of conflict-affected communities. It is an essential precondition to resettlement, which in turn facilitates the safe return of displaced children and adults and provides a conducive environment for the normalization of lives and the recovery of livelihoods. Effective mine clearance will have a particularly profound confidence-building impact on women returnees, who are often at risk of mine-related injuries in the carrying-out of household chores such as firewood collection, cattle rearing etc. In the Sri Lankan context, the expedient and effective clearance of mines will mean the speedy resettlement of those populations that continue to live in closed or transit camps in the North, or in temporary shelters or with friends and relatives, greatly ameliorating the hardships of camp or transient living. The ongoing resettlement process is to be seen as an opportunity for gaining and building the trust of those communities in the North and East, and therefore its efficiency is to be viewed as the litmus test for confidence building and cohesion. A speedy release of IDPs from closed camps will also reduce the risk of fueling animosity and disenchantment, particularly among unemployed youth.

Speedy and effective mine clearance enables communities to access critical resources such as land, housing, infrastructure, public services and markets, which in turn allows them to pursue their recovery and development objectives, which contributes to achieving stability and peace in the post-conflict phase, this is of critical importance for children and female householders, who are more vulnerable during the resettlement process. Clearance of farmlands and coastal access routes in particular allows farmers and fishermen to return to their traditional livelihoods. Communities that have been long-dependent on humanitarian relief will be afforded the opportunity to recover their socio-economic independence, which will undoubtedly increase their perception of the direct dividends that are to be gained during peacetimes.

Victim assistance serves as vehicle for supporting victims through physical and psychosocial care, which facilitates their return to normalcy and socio-economic reintegration/inclusion.

Furthermore, mine action activities will facilitate economic revitalization and social reintegration interventions in the affected districts, which potentially serve as opportunities for promoting social cohesion at the community level. Mine action activities will also allow for the electorate to return which will enable the re-establishment of democratic institutions and legitimate electoral politics.

UNDP Support to Mine Action Project

UNDP supports the Government of Sri Lanka (GoSL) to coordinate and manage mine action, including mine -and UXO clearance in the country. On behalf of the GAs, the District Mine Action Offices (DMAO) located in Jaffna, Vavuniya and Mannar districts assist in preparing clearance and survey task dossiers, liaise with the Sri Lanka Army (SLA) regional command to obtain security authorization for the proposed tasks, and carry Quality Management (QM) of humanitarian demining. The DMAOs also update the Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) databases and conduct Post-Clearance Impact Assessments (PCIA).

With the government prioritization of resettlement in the North, there has been a surge in survey and clearance tasks since June 2009. The Humanitarian Demining Unit (HDU) of the Sri Lanka Army (SLA), six international demining operators, and one local NGO have scaled up significantly in order to handle the increased number of tasks. To meet the accelerated demands for demining in the North, the UNDP Support Project will strengthen its human and

technical resource capacities in the DMAOs of Vavuniya, Jaffna and Mannar in addition to preparing the planned establishment of sub-DMAOs in Mulaitivu and/or Killinochchi. The Project plans to strengthen its staffing and operational capacities and by December 2010 will seek to more than double the number of mine action staff in place compared to April 2009 levels. In particular the Quality Management (QM) work of the DMAOs requires urgent upscaling. Quality Management, which includes quality assurance of survey, clearance and Mine Risk Education (MRE) activities, not only ensures that Sri Lanka's National Mine Action Standards (SLNMAS) are adhered to when conducting mine action related activities, but also safeguards the trust that people have in the proper clearance of their land and the safety of their return. Before land is released for resettlement a Completion Survey Form is signed by the GA, the demining operator and the Quality Assurance Assistant upon a satisfactory final Quality Control check. It is therefore critical that the quality management capacities of the DMAOs are scaled-up, so that they correspond to the operational scale-up of the demining operators in response to the increase volume of tasks, in order to ensure that quality management functions continue to be delivered at optimum levels. Without this much required reinforcement of quality management capacities at the District Mine Action Offices the quality assurance process runs the risk of turning into a bottleneck that could ultimately delay the return and resettlement of IDP populations to demined areas.

In addition, the Project plans to increase its technical capacities by recruiting an additional International Technical Advisor, who will join the ITA already recruited for Vavuniya in providing technical assistance and guidance to the National Steering Committee on Mine Action (NSCMA), the DMAOs and the demining organizations. The presence of an international technical advisory capacity in the North is expected to not only ensure adherence to mine action standards and operating procedures but also to facilitate regular contact and negotiations at decision making levels with the Government and the Sri Lanka Army regarding access to survey and clearance tasks, which will facilitate the speedy approval process of survey and clearance tasks. The ITA will also carry out the required reviewing and updating of Sri Lanka's National Mine Action Standards, Standard Operating Procedures and accreditation procedures. The ITA will also work to strengthen the gender orientation of the UNDP Support Project, particularly with respect to strengthening awareness among staff and partners of the gendered impacts of mine action activities on men and women.

UNICEF Support to Mine Action Project

UNICEF interventions in the area of Mine Risk Education and Victim assistance are an integral part of the child protection and education programmes. UNICEF's programmes aim at building a safer and more protective environment for children and their parents, specially for single women with children, through a variety of actions including support to statutory child protection bodies, to community-based child protection mechanisms and through monitoring the situation of children affected by armed conflict, particularly within the scope of Security Council Resolution 1612. During 2009, significant efforts have been made to building a relationship of trust with key government partners through the implementation of joint programmes to stop child recruitment, and develop and strengthen child protection systems able to effectively prevent and respond to abuses and child protection issues affecting communities.

Mine Risk Education supports social peace, which essentially includes trust building, increased community participation, building of cross-community networks and civil-military relations. Since the beginning of return and resettlement process in Sri Lanka, the safety of the displaced population returning home has been on the top of the agenda. In addition to security, the Government of Sri Lanka has shown real interest and commitment to get involved in MRE as a way build trust between government services and communities. This opportunity offers a unique chance for the creation of a space of trust, confidence and security and constitutes a significant starting point for the reconciliation among communities in a country deeply affected by the long-standing conflict. When resettlement to the Vanni is initiated and accelerated, UNICEF plans to significantly upscale MRE capacities through the support of additional community-based MRE teams by partnering with national NGOs and by supporting the Ministry of Education, and in particular the Provincial Directorate of Education- Northern Province, in conducting school-based MRE. This is essential as the return pattern shows that people are resettled in areas surrounded by still heavily contaminated land.

UNICEF also plans to upscale its victim assistance related activities in the North and East. Victim assistance as commonly understood in Mine Action refers to all care and rehabilitation activities that aim to meet the immediate

and long-term needs of landmine and ERW victims, their families, and affected communities. Victim assistance in Mine Action should not create isolated programs for those disabled from landmines and ERW. Victim assistance calls for ensuring that existing health care and social service systems, rehabilitation programs and legislative and policy frameworks are adequate to meet the needs of all citizens – including landmine survivors and family members of deceased victims. UNICEF victim assistance activities will pay special attention to the specific needs of children and women victims of landmines and ERW, including separated and unaccompanied children, single mothers and young girls, who could be at risk of exploitation due to the injuries and related physical disabilities.

2. Describe the critical gaps in international funding for peacebuilding that the project fills: eg. the time-critical nature of the project and the unavailability of timely alternative funding; the lack of available funding for specific peacebuilding activities, etc.

Both UNICEF and UNDP continue to face funding shortfalls, despite recent resource mobilization efforts that resulted in donor commitments from the European Commission, UNDP's Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery (BCPR), the Central Emergency Fund (CERF), and the Australian Assistance for International Development (AusAID). The ever-present funding shortfall is largely due to the sheer volume of mine survey and clearance tasks that are being issued in the North, the number of IDPs to be reached by MRE, the number of stakeholders involved, the relatively slow turn-around of donor support given overwhelming and competing humanitarian needs and donor concerns over access and security. This is especially the case with regard to victim assistance, which, due to the traditional focus on mine clearance and MRE, has received relatively less attention from donors, resulting in a larger funding gap.

3. Identify the catalytic effect of the project on the engagement of stakeholders in the peacebuilding process, including:
 - i. Sustained financial support for peacebuilding activities from the broader international community; and/or
 - ii. Mobilization of National stakeholders in support of peacebuilding activities (describe clearly and concretely what the project expects to achieve towards this end).

Because mine action is an essential precursor to resettlement, effective mine clearance, combined with a strong mine risk education and victim assistance program, will encourage donors to pledge increased support to subsequent early recovery activities as well, thereby serving as a catalyst for further donor funding for recovery work in the North and East. Mine action will open up new geographic areas in the North for recovery and development interventions, which were previously inaccessible due to mine contamination. In addition, given shared agreement among all stakeholders on the importance of mine action in the current context, the sector can serve as a platform for dialogue and consensus-building between Government, UN agencies, donors and other stakeholders, and potentially facilitate consensus-building on larger recovery and development issues.

COMPONENT 3: Logical Framework (including implementation strategy)

1. Describe the project's sustainability strategy (including an existing funding commitment or concrete steps that will be taken to ensure follow-up funding to sustain the project's impact), and/or an exit strategy.

UNDP

The establishment of a National Mine Action Center (NMAC) in Sri Lanka is a long-standing need for the country and a key priority for the UNDP Support to Mine Action Project. The NMAC will function as the implementing arm of the National Steering Committee for Mine Action in Sri Lanka, by coordinating and managing mine actions, such as demining operations and mine risk education. The establishment of a NMAC will enable the Government to take complete ownership of the entire scope of mine actions in Sri Lanka. It will also help to gradually institutionalize the capacities developed by the Project to-date. With support from the Bureau of Crisis Prevention and Recovery, an institutional blue print for the NMAC has been prepared and reviewed by the Government. BCPR has further committed funds to support the technical assistance in the transitional phase of the NMAC. Therefore while the UNDP Support to Mine Action Project will continue to provide and scale-up project capacities to meet increased

mine action needs in the country, the Project will in parallel, proceed with its support to the Government of Sri Lanka to institutionalize the NMAC in 2010, in order to ensure the gradual transfer to national ownership.

UNICEF

Existing core funding for UNICEF's mine action support project to Sri Lanka comes from the European Commission (EC). The current agreement covers the period until 10 October 2010 and further opportunities for continued funding through the EC will be assessed. The cost-sharing agreement with the EC covers 75% of the agreement. Additional funding has been obtained from AusAid for Aus\$ 200,000 until June 2010. Several Child Protection Emergency funds include MRE and victim assistance but have been largely depleted.

A hand-over strategy is employed with regards to the Ministry of Education by integrating MRE into the national curriculum and as a consequence into the national budget provisions. As the Ministry of Nation Building and Estate Infrastructure Development is progressing towards setting up a National Mine Action Centre, UNICEF has been asked to support its staffing structure in the future. UNICEF has also been requested to assist the GoSL's Humanitarian Demining Unit teams by creating four MRE teams. It is anticipated that with the setting up of the NMAC the Government will also create a budget line for mine action in the national budget and assume greater ownership of mine action.

2. A logical framework is required. The following log frame format is recommended:

UNDP Support to Mine Action Project

Part 1 (Strategic Level):

Objectives	Measurable indicators/Targets	Means of verification	Important assumptions
<p>PBF Priority Area</p> <p>Priority area 3: Revitalise the economy and immediate peace dividends.</p>	<p>% increase of GDP inputs from North and East;</p> <p>Number of IDPs and refugees returned and resettled in North and East</p>	<p>Cost-effective methods and sources to quantify or assess indicators</p>	<p>External factors necessary to sustain objectives in the long run</p> <p>A sustainable peace in Sri Lanka and a development strategy aimed at improving living conditions in all districts.</p> <p>Access of UN agencies and INGOs to work in war-affected areas is unrestricted.</p>
<p>PBF Outcome(s)</p> <p>Mine action facilitated the safe return and socio-economic recovery of IDPs, thereby strengthening the peace dividends in the community.</p> <p><i>The immediate impact on the project area or target group. Refer to the PBF Results Framework for suggestions.</i></p>	<p># of new businesses and enterprises that open on mine cleared land</p> <p>% of mine displaced population that returns to original community post mine clearance</p> <p>Baseline: to be determined upon issuance of task</p> <p>Target: TBD</p>	<p>Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) database and Post Clearance Impact Assessments</p>	<p>(Immediate Objective to Development Objective)</p> <p>External conditions necessary if achieved project purpose is to contribute to reaching project goal</p> <p>Access to land for survey, clearance and quality assurance activities is given to demining agencies and DMAO staff.</p> <p>Release of land is followed by the return of the population.</p>
<p>OUTPUTS:</p> <p>Land released by survey and clearance activities is brought</p>	<p>km2 of cleared land brought back into productive use</p> <p>Baseline: 253.934 Km2 of land has been cleared of mines and</p>	<p>Cost-effective methods and sources to quantify or assess indicators</p>	<p>(Outputs to immediate objective)</p> <p>Factors out of project control which, if present, could restrict</p>

back into productive use	UXO's (2008) Target: 96% of total km2 cleared [2010]	Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) database and Post Clearance Impact Assessments Reports	progress from outputs to achieving project objectives.
Community economic revitalization is enhanced	# of new houses constructed and existing housing structures refurbished (disaggregate by type)	SLNMA and accreditation policy	Security situation in the North deteriorates and no access is given to land for mine action activities
<i>The specifically deliverable results expected from the project to attain the objectives.</i>	% of pre-existing infrastructure that is rehabilitated or reconstructed		

Part 2 (Implementation Level): *This table describes what will be implemented, by whom, how, and how much.*

PBF Outcome: Mine action facilitates the safe return and socio-economic recovery of IDPs, thereby strengthening the peace dividends in the community. (One table for each PBF Outcome)

Main Activities	Inputs	Rough Cost Estimate (optional)	Person(s) responsible for mobilizing inputs
1. UNDP-supported DMAO staff will conduct: survey and mine clearance tasking, clearance quality assurance/control, completion certification, Post-Clearance Impact Assessment, mine risk education (MRE) quality assurance, and maintain IMSMA. Staff will also lead or substantially support the organization of technical working groups, National Steering Committee on Mine Action (NSCMA) meetings, the Donor Peace Support Group (DPSG) - Sub-Committee on Mine Action meetings; and ad hoc planning meetings	National staff Electronic and mine action technical equipment Capacity building and refresher training Vehicles	USD 420,484 USD 70,000 USD 47,000 USD 105,000	UNDP
2. The International Technical Advisor (ITA) will contribute to ensuring that humanitarian mine action in Sri Lanka is implemented in conformity with Sri Lanka's National Mine Action Standards (SLNMA), Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) and other relevant protocols. SLNMA, SOPs and accreditation procedures for demining operators are reviewed and updated.	International Technical Advisor	USD 230,000	UNDP

3. Mine action coordination and management at the central level	National staff	USD 61,672	UNDP

UNICEF Support to Mine Action Project

Part 1 (Strategic Level):

Objectives	Measurable indicators/Targets	Means of verification	Important assumptions
<p>PBF Priority Area</p> <p>Priority Area 3:</p> <p>Revitalise the economy and immediate peace dividends</p>	<p>Quantitative ways of measuring or qualitative ways of judging timed achievement of goal</p> <p>% increase of GDP inputs from North and East;</p> <p>Number of IDPs and refugees returned and resettled in North and East</p>	<p>Cost-effective methods and sources to quantify or assess indicators</p>	<p>External factors necessary to sustain objectives in the long run</p> <p>A sustainable peace in Sri Lanka and a development strategy aimed at improving living conditions in all districts.</p> <p>Access of UN agencies and INGOs to work in war-affected areas is unrestricted.</p>
<p>PBF Outcome(s)</p> <p>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 peacebuilding process.</p>	<p># of explosive devices and dangerous areas reported by communities and NGO network [2009 about 350]</p> <p># 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]</p> <p>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>	<p>Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) database, reports from National Steering Committee on Mine Action or future National Mine Action Centre</p> <p>IMSMA records include incidents, casualties, MRE activities and reporting of dangerous areas, suspect explosive devices and abandoned ordnance as registered</p> <p>KAP-surveys and analysis by MRE implementing NGOs.</p> <p>School-based MRE monitoring reports and analysis (Ministry of Education).</p>	<p>(Immediate Objective to Development Objective)</p> <p>External conditions necessary if achieved project purpose is to contribute to reaching project goal</p> <p>Ministry of Education to undertake systematic monitoring</p> <p>Ministry of Social Services and Social Welfare & Ministry of Health collaborate on disability issues</p>
<p>OUTPUTS:</p> <p>1. Provision of mine risk education for conflict affected communities.</p> <p>2. Provision of access to services for war-injured and war-disabled children and women</p>	<p># of people reached by MRE and community liaison (boys; girls; men; women; first time recipients; IDPs)</p> <p># of MRE activities</p> <p># of audio-visual materials, billboards, posters, leaflets etc produced and disseminated</p> <p># of locations (villages/IDP camps etc) reached by Mine Action programme</p> <p># of schools reporting school-</p>	<p>Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) database</p> <p>Reports from implementing partners.</p>	<p>(Outputs to immediate objective)</p> <p>Factors out of project control which, if present, could restrict progress from outputs to achieving project objectives.</p> <p>No access to areas with people at risk, and no decrease of number of High Security Zones</p> <p>No acceptance and support to MRE by security forces</p>

	based MRE # of Landmine & ERW safety trainings # of mine/ERW victims/survivors and people with disabilities identified, assisted or referred to appropriate services (boys; girls; men; women) # and types of capacity building initiatives by MRE/VA officers; # of monitoring visits by implementing partners and UNICEF		

Part 2 (Implementation Level): *This table describes what will be implemented, by whom, how, and how much.*

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 peacebuilding process (One table for each PBF Outcome)

Main Activities	Inputs	Rough Cost Estimate (optional)	Person(s) responsible for mobilizing inputs
MRE:			UNICEF
1. Community-based MRE sessions; construction of safe-play areas	Subcontract with NGOs Construction safe-play areas	\$300,000 \$95,000	
2. Mine Risk Reduction teams under Ministry of Nation Building	Subcontract with GoSL's Humanitarian Demining Unit Purchase of 2 vehicles	\$170,000 \$60,000	
3. Mine Risk Education by school system	Subcontract with Ministry of Education including material production	\$100,000	
4. Mass media campaign	Subcontract with service provider/Direct Payments	\$100,000	
Subtotal MRE		825,000	
VA:			UNICEF
1. Provision of physical rehabilitation including mobile teams, especially for children and women	Subcontract with NGOs	\$625,000	
2. Community-Based Rehabilitation with a focus on socio-economic inclusion	Subcontract with Ministry of Social Services and Social Welfare	\$200,000	
Subtotal VA		825,000	

COMPONENT 4: Budget

The budget should utilise the Standard Format* agreed by UNDG Financial Policies Working Group with necessary modifications to suit the expected PBF project activities. The use of the budget format is mandatory since it allows the UNDP MDTF Office as the Administrative Agent of the PBF to consolidate and synthesize the periodic financial expenditure reports that will be submitted by Recipient UN Organizations.

Recipient UN Organizations are encouraged to attach a copy of the project budget in the standard format for their organization to facilitate review.

UNDP Support to Mine Action Project

PBF PROJECT BUDGET- UNDP	
CATEGORIES	AMOUNT (USD)
1. Supplies, commodities, equipment and transport	175,000
2. Personnel (staff, consultants and travel)	712,156
3. Training of counterparts	47,432
Sub-Total Project Costs	934,588
Indirect Support Costs**	65,421
TOTAL	1,000,000

UNICEF Support to Mine Action Project

PBF PROJECT BUDGET - UNICEF	
CATEGORIES	AMOUNT (USD)
1. Supplies, commodities, equipment and transport	60,000
2. Personnel (staff, consultants and travel)	210,000
3. Training of counterparts	<i>[included in partner contracts]</i>
4. Contracts	1,590,000
5. Other direct costs	0
Sub-Total Project Costs	1,860,000
Indirect Support Costs**	140,000
TOTAL	2,000,000

* See the UNDG Harmonized reporting to Donors for Joint Programmes approved in 2006 and available on <http://www.undg.org/docs/9442/Explanatory-Note---Annex-D.doc>.

** The rate shall not exceed 7% of the total of categories 1-5, as specified in the PBF MOU and should follow the rules and guidelines of each recipient organisation. Note that Agency-incurred direct project implementation costs should be charged to the relevant budget line, according to the Agency's regulations, rules and procedures.

COMPONENT 5: Management Arrangements

A brief description of project implementation arrangements to ensure the cost-effective and efficient attainment of the outputs identified in the logical framework.

Project implementation and supervision arrangements

- Indicate the in-country capacity of the Recipient UN Organization, and the capacity of the national (or locally-based) implementing partner(s)

UNDP

The IRF support will be implemented under the umbrella of the ongoing UNDP Support to Mine Action Project, which falls under the peacebuilding pillar of the UNDAF and the UNDP CPAP respectively. The National Steering Committee for Mine Action (NSCMA) chaired by the Ministry of Nation Building and Estate Infrastructure Development in Colombo provides policy direction to the Project. The Project is Directly Implemented (DIM) through the Colombo-based Programme Implementation Unit (PMU) and the UNDP contracted staff placed in District Mine Action Offices in Jaffna, Vavuniya and the sub-DMAO in Mannar. Provisions will be made for potential requirements to open a further sub-office in Killinochchi and/or Mullaitivu when the UN resumes its operational presence in this district.

In addition to the oversight provided by the UNDP Country Office (CO) and the project monitoring team, the activities will be accountable to the oversight modalities of the umbrella UNDP Support to Mine Action Project. The Project is steered by a Project Board, comprising of the Ministry of Nation Building and Estate Infrastructure Development, other relevant government ministries, UN agencies and donors, which are responsible for providing advice on programmatic strategy and direction, endorsing annual work-plans and reviewing progress against work-plans at 6 month intervals.

UNICEF

UNICEF's work in Sri Lanka works is in line with the Country Program Action Plan (CPAP) signed by the Government of Sri Lanka for the period 2008-2012. UNICEF has four field offices in the conflict-affected districts, which are managed by international staff. The Colombo office plays a technical role, giving technical guidance to the field offices and coordinating with government officials at the central and provincial level. UNICEF's mine action programme falls under the Child Protection Section. Other sections in UNICEF such as Health and Nutrition, Education and Communication incorporate MRE during nutrition/immunization campaigns and school activities.

The Ministry of Nation Building and Estate Infrastructure Development (MNBEID) is the lead ministry for mine action and chairs the National Steering Committee on Mine Action. A Humanitarian Demining Unit was recently set up under the MNBEID and has recruited 250 deminers, to be increased to 350 by end of 2009. Capacity within the MNBEID regarding managing MRE and VA to date is minimal.

The Ministry of Education has a national MRE focal point based in the Ministry in Colombo. Focal points are also assigned for the Northern and Eastern Province. Education officers at all levels including principals and teachers have been trained in MRE over the past 6 years.

The Ministry of Social Services and Social Welfare (MoSS&SW) is the line-ministry for disability and has developed a national disability policy. The Ministry provides counseling support and runs a community-based rehabilitation programme. The North and East, however, still need to be included in this programme. Support for war-injured and disabled persons has increased with UNICEF support in 2009. Social Service Officers are part of the MoSS&SW and are in charge of allocating and following up on Government assistance to people with disability, including assistive devices, disability allowance and self-employment allowance. There is approximately one social service officer per district division, thus 10-15 social services officers per district.

Ministry of Health and Nutrition- The Provincial Director of Health Services of both the Northern and Eastern province is supportive to the idea of strengthening the services for persons with disabilities. At Colombo level a focal point for the coordination for disability is assigned and active.

Some of the demining INGOs have Mine Risk Education expertise and are willing to jointly strengthen national capacities. In the Victim Assistance sector international and national agencies are active in Sri Lanka including ICRC, Handicap International, Motivation and Caritas.

Community-based MRE has been implemented by national NGOs since 2003. They have developed strong local capacities. Trained facilitators and volunteers from a previous partner that used to be supported in the Vanni until mid-2008 will be identified and absorbed if possible.

- Identify the main local stakeholders, how they are affected by the project, and how they have been consulted

The United Nations Country Team, government stakeholders such as the Ministry of Nation Building and Estate Infrastructure Development, the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Social Services and Social Welfare, as well as mine action stakeholders, such as demining operators, and mine risk education and victim assistance service providers, have been consulted and involved in the planning process.

Coordination arrangements

- Identify the structure or mechanism responsible for monitoring the plan from which the project has been drawn, and its role in overseeing project activities
- Describe how the project will be coordinated with other on-going or planned projects

UNDP

Strategic direction is given and policy decisions are made at the central level by the National Steering Committee on Mine Action, on a bi-annual basis. At the day-to-day implementation level, coordination with other on-going and planned projects takes place through bi-weekly meetings with international demining agencies, the Sri Lankan Army and UNDP at the Ministry of Nation Building and Estate Infrastructure Development to discuss coordination issues as well as progress made at field level. Furthermore, weekly or bi-weekly district level coordination meetings take place with district level authorities, demining and MRE operators, and other UN agencies and I/NGOs involved in humanitarian and recovery work.

Furthermore, as an integral precursor to early recovery, the mine action sector closely coordinates with early recovery activities in Sri Lanka, both at the strategic policy level and at the district level. Coordination takes place mainly through the Early Recovery Group, which serves as the forum for strategic information sharing among UN agencies, as well as through coordination mechanisms led by the Government at the district level.

UNICEF

UNICEF organizes quarterly Technical Working Groups with all relevant stakeholders on MRE, VA and Advocacy (including UNDP and line ministries). TWG meetings serve the purpose of analyzing the current context regarding mine action needs, reflecting and planning activities and programmes, agreeing on common formats, approaches, and training needs. MRE implementing partners prepare monthly and weekly work plans with supervision of UNICEF focal points. These plans are submitted to the respective DMAO. All NGOs have a network of volunteers and meet on a monthly basis with them. This is part of the strategy to increase ownership of the mine action problem/response by the mines/ERW-affected communities.

UNICEF also participates in the bi-weekly coordination meetings at the central and district levels.

COMPONENT 6: Monitoring and evaluation

Systems for project monitoring, including lesson learned, and impact assessment, including what data will be collected, how, how often, and who will be in charge. Recipient UN Organizations should ensure that the plan fulfils Global PBF M&E requirements, as detailed in the Priority Plan. See also the PBF Results Framework for guidance.

UNDP

The UNDP Country Office will provide the overall oversight and quality assurance for the project. The implementation of the project will be steered by a project monitoring team, comprised of the relevant CO and project personnel of the Crisis Prevention and Recovery (CPR) cluster in the Country Office. The monitoring team will undertake regular monitoring visits to validate progress reporting and assess the effectiveness, efficiency and impact of interventions against the Project's work plan and strategies. Progress will also be monitored through the monitoring and evaluation systems and processes that are already in place for the umbrella UNDP Support to Mine Action Project. The Project Steering Board shall bi-annually validate the progress of the Project through the review and analysis of the work plan and results framework.

UNICEF

UNICEF Child Protection (CP) has an effective monitoring system, which ensures systematic and regular monitoring of progress against results and activities. Child Protection uses a monitoring framework to track progress and maintain data against critical protection indicators. The data also serves as the baseline for programming. Child Protection and partner staff involved in the implementation of the programme have clear roles and responsibilities to monitor specific aspects of the programme on a regular basis. Joint field monitoring visits take place by programme and management staff on a monthly basis. Monthly reviews with partners take place to review progress and address constraints. Furthermore, external monitoring is carried out by the District Mine Action Office (DMAO) quality assurance (QA) teams to ensure that MRE is conducted in accordance with Sri Lanka's National Mine Action Standards.

COMPONENT 7: Analysis of risks and assumptions

Key assumptions with regard to external factors that are outside project control but nevertheless necessary to the achievement of project outputs and purpose should be stated in the log frame.

- Assess main potential causes of failure, including security, and their likelihood of occurrence, and the seriousness of consequences that would be suffered;
- Options considered and the steps taken in project design and implementation to address, and minimise or mitigate the potential risks;

- Access to land for survey, clearance and quality assurance activities and access to the population for MRE activities is given to demining agencies, DMAO and MRE staff and release of land is followed by the return of the population.

At the point of preparing this proposal access to Killinochchi and Mullaitivu districts is still limited, in particular for NGO staff conducting MRE activities on behalf of UNICEF. In order to allow for a full peace dividend of this project, access needs to improve. MRE without rapid response to community reports on UXO finds and newly suspected dangerous areas lacks credibility and the result could be a decrease of community participation. Regular coordination meetings with the MNBEID and the security forces will mitigate the risk of longer-term restrictions of NGO staff to these areas.

While access of NGO staff to these areas depends on security clearance from the Ministry of Defense and the security forces, access for UN staff has been mainly limited because these districts are still in Security Phase IV. Provided that the current trend in security improvements continues, we expect a reclassification from Security Phase IV to Security Phase III within one month, which will allow for the establishment of UN permanent presence in these districts. Access is already provided to UN staff travelling to these districts.

Post Clearance Impact Assessments will be carried out to assess the extent of the return of the population and the use of cleared land.

- Any undertakings or agreements made with partners that impact on project implementation including monitoring of agreements; the implications of non-compliance.

Implementing partners will undergo extensive capacity building. However, while in case of significant under-performance or non-compliance UNICEF will initially seek to find solutions for betterment, in case of repeated failures in addressing and improving performance UNICEF will terminate partnerships.

Annex I: Project Summary and Status Updates – Part One and Part Two

The completion of a standardised Project Summary template and subsequent Project Status Updates are required for posting on the PBF website (www.UNPBF.org). See Annex II.

PEACEBUILDING FUND ANNEX I

PROJECT SUMMARY

Project Number & Title:				
Recipient UN Organization:	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)			
Implementing Partner(s):	Ministry of Nation Building & Estate Infrastructure Development, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Social Services & Social Welfare; Handicap International; National MRE NGOs and national NGOs working in disability			
Location:	Colombo, Northern and Eastern Province			
Approved Project Budget:				
Duration:	Planned Start Date: January 1, 2010 Planned Completion: December 31, 2010			
SC Approval Date: (Actual Dates)		MDTF Funds Transfer		Project Activities Start Date
Project Description:	Mine action will facilitate the safe return and socio-economic recovery of IDPs, thereby strengthening the peace dividends in the community.			
PBF Priority Area:	Priority area 3: Communities affected by conflict are protected, including internally displaced persons and refugees; peace dividends generate general confidence in the peace building process.			
PBF Outcome:	- Mine action facilitated the safe return and socio-economic recovery of IDPs, thereby strengthening the peace dividends in the community. - 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 are being identified, their needs assessed and referred to available services if needed - Peace dividends generate general confidence in the peacebuilding process.			
Key Project Activities:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mine action coordination and management • Quality assurance of mine action • Risk education and risk reduction from mines and explosive remnants of war in conflict affected communities • Victim assistance for war-injured and disabled children and adults with a focus on physical and community-based rehabilitation 			
Procurement:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5 vehicles and mine action technical equipment 			

QUARTERLY PROJECT UPDATE

Period covered:			
Project Number & Title	PBF/		
Recipient UN Organization:			
Implementing Partner(s):			
JSC Approval Date:			
Funds Committed²:		% of Approved:	

Funds Disbursed³:		% of Approved:	
Forecast Final Date:		Delay (Months):	

Outcome/Indicators:	Achievements/Results:	Challenges (incl. expected effect on project results):