

**UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
GOVERNMENT OF SRI LANKA
Project Budget**



Project Number: SRL/02/002

Project Title: Support to Mine Action in Sri Lanka

Start Year: 2002
 End Year: 2004
 Executing Agent: UNDP - UNDP (Direct Execution)
 Implementing Agent: UNDP - UNDP (Direct Execution)
 Revision Type: SUB - SUBSTANTIVE REVISION

Budget Financing (In US\$)			
INPUTS	REV "I"	REV "H"	VARIATION
UNDP			
01-UNDP-IPF / TRAC - (Trac 1.1.1 & 1.1	300,000	300,000	0
Cost Sharing			
Third Parties	2,953,923	1,905,453	1,048,470
TOTAL INPUTS	3,253,923	2,205,453	1,048,470
TOTAL	3,253,923	2,205,453	1,048,470

Brief Description:

This revision signifies the project's transfer from preparatory phase to the main phase against the attached Project Document in consultation with the Government of Sri Lanka and all stakeholders. It reflects additional cost sharing contribution received from: (i) the Government of United Kingdom distributed in the proportion of US\$ 618,083 for 2003 and US\$ 295,420 for 2004; and (ii) Contribution from AUSAID - third tranche, totalling US\$ 134,967 for 2003; extending the project to 30th June 2004.

Approved by:	Signature:	Date:	Name/Title:
UNDP:		29/8/03	Miguel Bermeo - Resident Representative
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Government of Sri Lanka
and
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)



UNDP Support to Mine Action in Sri Lanka
(SRL/002/02)



This Project constitutes the main phase of UN support to Mine Action in Sri Lanka. It builds on a previous project and on a one-year preparatory assistance phase. Its purpose is to assist Sri Lanka to effectively address the humanitarian and development implications of landmine and Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) contamination in the effected areas. This will be accomplished by strengthening the Sri Lankan capacity for planning, co-coordinating, managing and implementing all aspects of mine action.

Executive Summary

The Government of Sri Lanka has stated a goal of making Sri Lanka 'free from the effects of mines and UXO' by the end of 2006. This project has been designed to support that goal, and to provide a foundation for activities that are likely to be required after that date. It will serve to implement the priorities identified by the National Steering Committee for Mine Action by promoting a safer environment for the people of the conflict affected areas; the rapid revitalization of land for IDP resettlement, agriculture, livestock and infrastructure and to increase economic development throughout the country. This will be achieved through the establishment of a Sri Lankan capacity to plan, manage, coordinate and execute mine action and related activities, and thus contribute to a positive mine action environment in Sri Lanka.

The main primary results to be achieved by this project are:

- 1) To further strengthen and develop management and technical capacity of Sri Lanka through the established National Steering Committee for Mine Action to coordinate mine action activities with the purpose of making Sri Lanka 'free from the effects of mines and UXO' by 2006
- 2) To improve the safety of the mine affected communities by reducing the landmine threat through the supporting the implementation of an integrated programme including the use of Quality Management practices
- 3) To meet the needs of the mine and UXO incident survivors and to develop strategies for their socio-economic reintegration

The results will be achieved through the following activities:

- a) Strengthen the national capacity to plan, manage and execute humanitarian Mine Action activities.
- b) Provide support to Mine Action implementing agencies to conduct mine action activities.
- c) Continue and improve a partnership and resource mobilization strategy to support coordination of the implementation of the Sri Lankan Mine Action Programme and for mine action operations.

Resources currently are available only for Years 1 and 2, and the project document therefore will be signed for this period alone. However the text of the document, detailing activities and arrangements, covers all three years of the project and will be the basis for project extensions as more funds become available.

Contents

PART I

- 1.1 List of Acronyms
- 1.2 Situational Analysis
 - 1.2.1 Mine Action Coordination
- 1.3 Strategy
 - 1.3.1 Overall Strategy
 - 1.3.2 Capacity Building Strategy
 - 1.3.3 Partnership Strategy
 - 1.3.4 Training Strategy
 - 1.3.5 Advocacy Strategy
 - 1.3.6 Gender Integration Strategy
 - 1.3.7 Sustainability
 - 1.3.8 Risks

PART II

- 2.1 Strategic Results Framework

PART III

- 3.1 Management Arrangements
 - 3.1.1 Project Execution Modality
- 3.2 Roles and Responsibilities
 - 3.2.1 Government of Sri Lanka
 - 3.2.2 UNDP
 - 3.2.3 UNICEF
- 3.3 Monitoring and Evaluation

PART IV

- 4.1 Legal Context

PART V

- 5.1 Input Output Budget based against Main Phase Results Framework
- 5.2 Budget for SRL/02/002 inclusive of PA phase

ANNEXES

- A. Draft description of functions for National Steering Committee for Mine Action
- B. Mines and their impact on Sri Lanka
- C. Definition of Mine Action
- D. Performance of PA Phase – Contribution towards SRF Goals
- E. Budget and Expenditure of PA phase to 30th June 2003
- F. Sample terms of reference for Project Steering Committee for Mine Action
- G. Generic Composition of Area Mine Action Office in the field
- H. Summary of key web-links
- I. Map of Demining Agencies operational in the Sri Lanka

PART I

1.2 Situational Analysis

As Sri Lanka emerges from almost two decades of armed conflict it finds that landmines, unexploded ordnance (UXO) and improvised explosive devices (IED)¹ constitute a significant impediment to the reconstruction and resettlement envisaged by national and local authorities, and to the aspirations for a normal and productive life held by its citizens. The conflict displaced approximately 800,000 from the North and East and approximately 60,000 refugees in camps in India.

Whilst the entire country has suffered from the consequences of the conflict, the Districts of Jaffna, Kilinochchi, Mannar, Mullaitivu, Vavuniya, Batticaloa, Trincomalee, Ampara and adjacent districts have borne the brunt of the conflict. Livelihoods, particularly for the poor, have been destroyed. Much of the physical infrastructure and access to the means of food production also have been destroyed or blocked, or have simply deteriorated over time; their replacement or rehabilitation is essential for economic life to resume, and normal livelihoods to be re-established. The presence of landmines complicates efforts to address these problems by local residents, by local and national authorities, and by international organizations. Mine casualties had been running as high as 15-20 per month in the affected areas which, proportionate to the population, is very high. In recent months they have declined, most likely as a result of the combined mine action efforts and also because of a decrease in population movements. The latest survey statistics show that 405 villages are known to be affected by mines.

These groups are the intended beneficiaries of this project. It is designed primarily to assist Sri Lankan local and national authorities and NGOs, to address the social and economic impact of landmines. This project is incorporated into UNDP's initiatives in conflict prevention, peace building, sustainable recovery and transition, with a focused goal of contributing towards increasing livelihood opportunities and the MDG of halving poverty within Sri Lanka. Most importantly, the project will aid in the efficiency and effectiveness of landmine operators – national and international – as they conduct activities such as survey, clearance, mine risk education and marking on behalf of the local residents who face the day-to-day consequences of landmine contamination.

One of the aims of the Preparatory Assistance phase of UN Assistance to Mine Action was to assess more accurately the scope of the landmine and UXO problem in Sri Lanka. (See Annex B for a detailed summary and analysis). The focus has been on determining impact on communities rather than the number of mines (estimated by the Sri Lanka Army to be over one million) as this is the relevant information in determining priorities and allocating resources. This includes determining the numbers of persons impacted (both in terms of access to land and sources of livelihood as well as victims and survivors of landmine incidents) and the location and type of landmines, which have been used. Information also has been gathered on the characteristics of affected terrain and environmental factors which will influence the appropriate response. Surveys have been conducted, primarily by NGOs, and numerous mine records were released by the Sri Lankan Army. Together these provide a

¹ Throughout this document "landmines" refers also to unexploded ordnance and improvised explosive devices.

solid basis from which to plan. This baseline information has been collated in the IMSMA (Information Management System for Mine Action) database.

1.1.2 Mine Action Coordination

The Government already has established some structures to coordinate landmine issues at policy and operational levels, and to guide the numerous national and international implementing organizations. Foremost among these is the National Steering Committee for Mine Action (NSCMA) responsible for policy oversight and co-ordination, advice and direction on operations including on National Mine Action Standards, Quality Assurance, Mine Risk Education and Victims Assistance (see Annex A for a draft description of its functions) The NSCMA comprises Secretary level representation from stake holding Ministries, representation from the Tamil Relief Organisation, Ambassadorial level members or their designated officials representing the donor community, demining NGOs, UNICEF and UNDP.

Mine Action Offices in Jaffna and Vavuniya provide operational coordination and centralised information in their respective areas and are supported by UNDP and UNICEF. Plans are also underway to support the Mine Action Office linked to the SIHRN (or its successor) that recently opened in Kilinochchi. Within this document these decentralized mine action offices are collectively referred to as “Area Mine Action Offices”. Due to the demand of IDP return in the North and East, District Mine Action Committees have been established to give oversight to Mine Action activities in return areas and develop priorities with the Area Mine Action Offices. A sub-committee on demining has also been established under the Ministry of Relief, Rehabilitation and Refugees to co-ordinate resettlement activities in the northern province with Mine Action operations. To date, operational implementation has been undertaken by national and international NGOs, the Sri Lankan Army, and the U.S. Quick Response Demining Force (see Annex I for map of their tasked localities as determined by the NSCMA).

1.3 Strategy

The Tokyo declaration reiterates the international communities commitment to support humanitarian relief and to work in partnership with both the parties towards this end. Furthermore, it encourages the parties to reach agreement on an innovative administrative structure for the reconstruction and development of the North and East. In this context and in anticipation that the institutional arrangements will continue to evolve over the three year time frame of this project this document will concern itself more with describing functions and activities that are required rather than necessarily identifying the exact bodies that will carry out the functions. The ultimate focus of this project is to enable maximum mine clearance in Sri Lanka in the shortest period of time, targeted at the areas most in need, and supported by the other pillars of mine action. This holds true even though UNDP itself does not envisage engaging in such operations.

1.3.1 Overall Strategy

In line with the direction of the government's policy document "Regaining Sri Lanka" and national plans for rehabilitation and recovery, the overall strategy of the project will be to continue to develop local and national capabilities to perform mine action activities effectively with a view to full Sri Lankan management and implementation as an end state. Core elements include the deployment of technical advisors, the development of targeted training programmes as well as providing opportunities for Sri Lankan nationals to exchange experiences and learning from other international mine action programmes. Provided that national counterparts are recruited quickly, at the end of the three-year project the UNDP technical advisors should have trained their counterparts adequately so that the transition to national management is well underway.

As a sub-committee of the National Co-coordinating Committee on Relief, Rehabilitation and Reconciliation (NCCR), the NSCMA will also provide strategic oversight for linkages to other rehabilitation, development and resettlement initiatives and to national Quality Management systems.

1.3.2 Capacity Building Strategy

Sri Lankan authorities have requested UNDP's assistance in strengthening and supporting mine action² at three levels: global policy oversight, operational coordination, and support to the implementing agencies. Oversight of the global aspects of mine action already have been entrusted to the National Steering Committee for Mine Action (NSCMA); this includes activities such as the approval of Sri Lankan Mine Action Standards and countrywide annual plans, information management, approval of overall priorities, resource mobilization and coordination at a countrywide level.

To assist the NSCMA and the broader mine action programme, it is recommended that the government establish a Mine Action Office for Sri Lanka (MAO-SL). This Office will be supported by the UNDP project and will perform three functions. First, it will act as a Secretariat to the NSCMA, assisting the NSCMA to act as a deliberative coordination body that endorses policy decisions based on the information and analysis provided by the MAO-SL and that provides a bridge between mine action and other relevant sectors. Second, the MAO-SL will compile information and data from the Area Mine Action Offices; control its quality; analyse the information for use both by the NSCMA, the Area Mine Action Offices, and all mine action, development and humanitarian organizations; and support the work of mine action operators in the field. Third, since mine action is not an end to itself and must be in support of other activities relevant to the country, the MAO-SL also will work to integrate mine action into other development, resettlement, and humanitarian activities. It will be a liaison office and resource center for other agencies, institutions and NGOs working in the north and east of Sri Lanka.

² "Mine Action" refers to a set of complementary activities designed to reduce the social, economic and environmental impact of mines. These are generally grouped into five categories: mine risk education; survey clearance and marking; assistance to victims; stockpile destruction and advocacy for a total ban on landmines (see Annex C).

Due to the demands of spontaneous IDP return it became apparent during the PA phase that operational coordination for Mine Action in Sri Lanka needed to be decentralized to the affected areas. The NSCMA thus delegated authority to the Government Agents and the District Mine Action Committees whose function it is to implement the co-ordination and policy direction, with the support of the local mine action office based, wherever possible, within the District Secretariats. The function of these offices is to conduct activities on behalf of the local committee specifically with reference to information centralisation, quality management and co-ordination of liaison with demining operators.

The project shall continue to strengthen the Area Mine Action Offices in Jaffna, Kilinochchi and Vavuniya. Additional area offices – no doubt of much smaller scale – could be envisaged, particularly in Batticaloa or wherever the NSCMA deems appropriate. National staff in these offices will include a combination of the following: staff provided by the government, staff on UNDP and UNICEF contracts, and staff seconded by NGOs. The provision of national staff and their support are the foundation of the national and local contribution towards the successful sustainable implementation of this project. A list of the minimum requirements for the MAO-SL, (not including support staff) and the Area Mine Action Offices in Jaffna, Killanochi, and Vavuniya is listed at Annex G.

1.3.3 Partnership Strategy

Supporting the co-ordination of all stakeholders involved in Mine Action in Sri Lanka is a key component of the project. Thus it is important to consider how the project will connect partnerships both vertical and horizontal to ensure the cost-effective and rapid delivery of the national programme. The NSCMA itself constitutes a network of stakeholders that joins the Prime Ministers Office, TRO, donors, UN, government agencies (including the Ministry of Defence and army) and international demining agencies. The project was founded through UN interagency co-operation and shall continue to work in direct partnership with UNICEF for mine risk education and in response to the needs of the wider UN system. It shall also be guided by the UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF). The project will support the effective co-ordination of resource mobilisation with bi-lateral and multilateral sources both internationally and locally.

At the operational coordination level (i.e. in the AMAO), a partnership strategy is proposed whereby an NGO – national or international – operational in a given area would be asked to take the lead for certain functions in the area office. This has proven successful in other mine action programmes globally. For example, it is envisaged that the TRO would assume this role for the Kilinochchi office with the SIHRN or its successor and with support from this Project. The Project will also support and strengthen (where possible) other operational components of mine action to be carried out by various national and international NGOs, by the military, and by commercial companies.

1.3.4 Training Strategy

A variety of training mechanisms will be utilised to fulfill the skills development and operational requirements of Mine Action in Sri Lanka. These include UNDP's Mine Action Exchange Programme (MAX) and Senior and Middle Management Mine Action training courses developed by UNDP and implemented in cooperation with Cranfield Mine Action

and local institutions. Training workshops and seminars are envisaged to fill gaps as identified by both the project and the NSCMA. However, the core of the development of national capacity will be the skills transfer in the day-to-day operation of the project given by experienced project staff to their national counterparts.

1.3.5 Advocacy Strategy

In keeping with the UN Strategy for Mine Action 2001-2005, UNDP staff including its most senior representatives will advocate for Sri Lanka's signature to the AP Mine Ban Treaty and to the signature by the LTTE of a comparable document such as the Geneva Call. UNDP also will support the activities of others engaged in this effort and avail itself of opportunities to further educate relevant people about the Treaty. Advocacy is also in keeping with UN General Assembly Resolution A/RES/57/159 "Assistance in mine action," for which Sri Lanka voted, and which calls both for universalization of the AP Mine Ban Treaty and for the cessation of mine use and adherence to the Treaty's provisions by non-state actors.

1.3.6 Gender Integration Strategy

Just as women, men, girls and boys tend to do different work, have differing mobility patterns and contribute to family and community life in diverse ways, their possible exposure to and the impact of landmines and UXO will vary considerably. The quality and quantity of information available to women, men, girls and boys about the threats and effects of landmines and UXO is likely to vary, as will their perspectives on priorities for mine action. Therefore, the unique needs and distinct perspectives of women and men, girls and boys must be taken into consideration in the design, implementation and evaluation of mine-action programmes. All aspects of mine-action programming must include gender considerations. The Project therefore will work with operators and managers to ensure that these factors are taken into account.

1.3.7 Sustainability

The mine action problem in Sri Lanka has been assessed by international NGO's as "containable". Due to the availability of army minefield maps, the task of identifying the minefields has been reduced. (No records have been released to date by the LTTE.) However additional surveys were required and will need to continue in future. On the condition that donor mobilisation continues to fund capacity building and operations to current demand, early estimates by some demining operators have stated that they can clear all high and medium priority mine fields in their tasked areas within a 4 year time frame.

Nonetheless, beyond this timeframe there will still be a requirement for a technical capacity to address outstanding issues, including lower priority areas and emergency tasks. In addition the present High Security Zones are not included in this estimate and, should it be required, the time required to prepare them for civilian use has not been calculated. Donor funding for operations will be required for this. This implies also a continued need for the co-ordination and quality assurance of demining operators, collation and dissemination of all information relating to mine action activities, and management. Significant progress toward this end state of a nationally managed, residual capacity will be the ultimate objective of this project.

Staff turnover or delays in recruiting national staff can translate into a longer project life span, as capacity development and stability of staff go hand-in-hand. Skills transfer in the absence of counterparts does not work. Therefore, Sri Lankan counterparts at local and national level will need to be identified quickly, and recruited if none exist at present.

The level of resources made available by donors to UNDP over the coming three years will not only dictate the level of support for the core project components, it will also dictate the level and type of support the project is able to provide to NGOs and other operators. The Project will assist in resource mobilization to facilitate the provision of financial and in-kind contributions on both a bilateral basis to the government or operators within the national programme, or through the United Nations itself.

1.3.8 Risks

At present, peace talks between the Government and the LTTE have been suspended for over four months. At the same time that mine action contributes to peace and stability by supporting the resettlement of populations, this Project depends for its success on the support of both parties to the conflict and on continued progress towards peace. Such an environment creates the necessary conditions for the provision of national counterparts as mentioned above. It also will be a key factor in continued donor support. Donors made clear at the Tokyo conference that further assistance will go hand in hand with progress toward resolving outstanding political issues.

Continued access to the mine affected areas and continued security to permit all activities also is an important consideration for this Project and for all mine action actors to be able to meet their objectives.

A final risk to the project would be if resettlement and development activities were curtailed. Mine action is not an end to itself -- it must support other activities. In their absence, donors and operators alike could be expected to reduce their support.

This Project is designed to support and encourage the continued movement toward peace. However contingency plans will be drawn up during the initial stages of the Project for the rapid reduction or redeployment of operational assets and staff should it be required. This is at the request of donors, whose continued support is required to ensure the Project's operations, and also to ensure the sustainability and flexibility of the Project.

PART II

2.1. Strategic Results Framework

The following framework provides a results based approach to project activities in line the 2003 annual work plan of the NSCMA. Activities will be reviewed by a project steering committee (see Part III) during the course of the project to ensure that it is a rolling framework, flexible and responsive to the national strategic plan. This results framework builds on the earlier results framework and activities of the Preparatory Phase (PA) phase (see Annex D). The "baseline" cited within the framework refers to PA activities achieved to date.

RESULTS FRAMEWORK

<p>Intended Outcome as indicated in the Strategic Results Framework: (SGN2): Conflict prevention Sub-Goal, peace building and sustainable recovery; and transition in countries emerging from crisis. Lift from present strategic results framework SRF: increased livelihood opportunities in affected communities and thereby reduce the disconnect between relief and development.</p> <p>Outcome indicators: -The project aims to support significant progress towards Sri Lanka's stated goal of making the country "free from the effects of mines and UXO" by the end of 2006</p>			
<p>Applicable Strategic Area of Support (from SRF) and TTF Service Line (if applicable): SASN4 – Recovery processes at the community level.</p>			
<p>Partners: Mine action is an integrated sector that requires close cooperation with national and local authorities, donors, implementing partners, security forces, and the communities it seeks to assist. Therefore its list of partners is significant and includes Prime Minister's Office, The Office of the Commissioner General, stakeholding ministries (including Finance, Ministry of Relief, Rehabilitation and Reconciliation and Defence, National Steering Committee on Mine Action, Sri Lanka Army, Government Agents in the affected areas, United Nations agencies, international and national NGOS donors, SIHRN, District Mine Action Committees</p>			
Intended outputs:	Output Targets	Indicative Activities	Inputs³
<p>A. Capacity Building:</p>			
<p>A.1: National Steering Committee for Mine Action functions effectively as deliberative, inter-sectoral, policy making body.</p> <p>Baseline: National Steering</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ongoing. Action on specific documents listed as separate outputs (Sri Lanka Standards, annual plans, etc.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regular consultations with Chair of NSCMA; Draft discussion paper on configuration of MAO-SL; Drafting of proposals for consideration by NSCMA; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNDP Advisory Team Budget: All affiliated costs incorporated in A2

³ Budget figures are estimates for first 12 months only. All future activities depend on incoming donor funding.

<p>A.3: Area Mine Action Offices in Jaffna, Killanochi and Vavuniya fully functional; additional satellite offices established if required</p> <p>Baseline: Offices in Jaffna, Killanochi and Vavuniya have been established although with varying levels of capacity activity; Jaffna using existing capacity from JRRP and Vavuniya having completed the first district work plan.</p> <p>Indicator: Mine Action activities are well prioritized according to local plans, and operators are effectively tasked, monitored and supported in the mine-affected areas.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify and recruit Sri Lankan managers for all Area Offices; Strategy developed for integrating the concerns of District Mine Action Committees and supporting their activities. Development of prioritization and tasking procedures; Development of operational work plans; NGO Partners working as appropriate for specific functions within the AMAO; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advice and support to senior managers in meeting Output Targets Formal and informal training of senior managers; Formal and informal training of middle managers; Memorandum of Agreement or similar document jointly drafted and agreed with TRO; Potential placements through Mine Action Exchange; Provision of IMSMA and all required equipment and training for data entry and information dissemination. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNDP Advisory Team UNDP MAT support UNDP Mine Action Exchange (MAX) Programme
<p>A.4: Effective Management Information System developed and implemented.</p> <p>Baseline: IMSMA Version 3.0 installed in Area Offices, UNDP Office and training</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All SLA minefield records entered into IMSMA Provision of IMSMA to all mine action operators who request it; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data entry; Development of training modules in conjunction with GICHD; Arrange and manage GICHD interventions; Solicit and manage other in- 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNDP Information Management Advisor UNDP Advisory Team In-kind contribution from GICHD In-kind contribution from Swedish Rescue Services

<p>provided to staff including those of NGOs.</p> <p>Indicator: IMSMA staffed by national operators at both field and national levels, freely available to all stakeholders and utilised to its fullest extent in all components of Mine Action</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training provided on data entry in IMSMA to all relevant staff: • Commence training of senior Sri Lankan staff on information management and analysis: • Quality control system for IMSMA data entry established at MAO-SL: • Surveys of conflict-affected areas complete: 	<p>kind contributions;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Workshops on Information Management for senior managers • Coordinate with Sri Lankan managers and NGOs to identify information gaps and arrange for survey as required. • Develop a quality control system for data entry • Produce database queries and reports for analysis by senior and middle managers • Train Sri Lankan staff in all of the above. 	<p>Agency</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MAX • Equipment
<p>A.5: Sri Lankan Mine Action Standards (SLMAS), based on International Mine Action Standards (IMAS), developed and introduced by National Steering Committee for Mine Action.</p> <p>Baseline: Initial SLMAS have been drafted and circulated for comment.</p> <p>Indicator: Full SLMAS adapted from IMAS, adopted by NSCMA and implemented by all mine action operators.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First round of SLMAS fully reviewed and endorsed by NSCMA • Full SLMAS fully reviewed and endorsed by NSCMA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A thorough review of the IMAS • Writing of the Sri Lankan Mine Action Standards (SLMAS) • Following adequate comment and review period, refinement of SLMAS based on inputs. • NSCMA approval of the SLMAS; • Solicit and manage support from GICHD • Train the MAO-SL staff on SLMAS • Review of operator's standard operating procedures to ensure compliance with the SLMAS; training provided as required or 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNDP Advisory Team • Consultant (9-12 months; dual function with Objective A.6) • In-kind support from GICHD

<p>A.6: An effective Quality Management system developed and implemented with synergies linked to other nationally established national QA systems involved in rehabilitation and recovery</p> <p>Baseline: NSCMA have endorsed the concept of QA. Initial discussions have taken place with mine action operators, including the SLA, on a QA system. QA team established in Jaffna.</p> <p>Indicator: QA system providing independent ratification of demining operators and their practices as defined by the SLMAS. Accreditation of cleared lands provided to appropriate authorities and communities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accreditation process developed and managed by the MAO-SL • QA Teams operational at all area offices • Development of EDD testing and accreditation facility 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Translation of necessary documents into/from English. • Develop accreditation process in consultation with NSCMA and operators; • Develop external QA system; • Recruit and train QA teams; • Supervise QA teams; • Solicit in-kind contributions and manage development of EDD accreditation facility; • Train personnel in quality control implementation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNDP Advisory Team • Consultant (9-12 months; same as for Output A.7) • In-kind support for EDD • Equipment
<p>A.7: Community based Mine Risk Education programme established and coordinated by MAO-SL.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish MRE guidelines and standards; Develop plan of action 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure the inclusion of UNICEF and its implementing partners into all relevant aspects of Project. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNDP Advisory Team • UNICEF Advisory Team

<p>A.8: Strategic Plan developed for mine action that links its activities to overall development and humanitarian priorities.</p> <p>Baseline: No significant activities to date.</p> <p>Indicator: Strategic Plan developed with participation of all stakeholders and endorsed by NSCMA.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitate co-location of MRE staff with other Project staff in all Mine Action Offices. Assist in developing mass media campaign Systematic coordination and communication with UNICEF and implementing partners. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strategic Plan completed and co-coordinated by MAO-SL 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultations with all stakeholders; Workshops; Stakeholder analysis; Analysis and compilation of survey data; Analysis of requirements; Compilation and assessment of assets; Management of consultants if required; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNDP Advisory Team Mine Action Exchange Programme Potential for short-term consultants Funds for workshops Budget: incorporated in A2 and A3 	
<p>A. 9: Mine Action Offices compile, track, and analyse victim data to permit targeted assistance, and promote and integrated services to survivors.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Active surveillance system established. Annual analysis published of victims and survivors Resources mobilized to support rehabilitation and social integration services for the disabled. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Train staff on relevant modules of IMSMA 3, and train managers in query and analysis of database Design and support socio-economic integration projects for victims Advocate with authorities for the integration of victim assistance into the overall health care system. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNICEF Advisory Team

<p>A.10: An Annual Work plan for Sri Lanka, reflecting the activities of all mine action partners, is produced and disseminated.</p> <p>Baseline: An initial work plan for 2003 was produced and endorsed by the NSCMA.</p> <p>Indicator: Work plan aligned to strategic plan produced with input and participation from all stakeholders and endorsed by NSCMA</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual Work plans completed and disseminated by MAO-SL. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultations with all stakeholders; Solicitation of inputs and plans from operators Dissemination of drafts for review; Layout and publication Translation of documents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNDP Advisory Team UNDP Public Information Specialist Printing and distribution costs <p>Budget: Incorporated in A2 and A3</p>
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<p>B: Support to Mine Action Operations:</p>			
<p>B.1: Streamlined procedures established for MOUs, customs exemptions, etc. for mine action operators.</p> <p>Baseline: NSCMA has been established of a “one-stop shop” for this purpose.</p> <p>Indicator: One-stop shop supported by MAO- SL, positively evaluated by NGOs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation support provided by NSCMA and/or MAO-SL. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If requested, bring NGO requirements to the attention of the NSCMA’s designated “one-stop shop.” 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNDP Advisory Team

<p>B.2: The safe and secure disposal and destruction of mines removed from minefield sites.</p> <p>Baseline: Procedures established and functioning.</p> <p>Indicator: Requests for explosives and marking materials filled in accordance with requirements.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of explosives and marking material to mine action operators 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collect forecasts from NGOs on requirements • Facilitate issuance of explosives and directly provide marking materials • Coordinate in-kind contributions • Advise and train Sri Lankan counterparts on all above activities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNDP Advisory Team
<p>B.3: Achievements and lessons of an integrated and co-ordinated national approach to Mine Action produced and disseminated for the public and stakeholders in 1 Annual Report countrywide.</p> <p>Baseline: No activities to date.</p> <p>Indicator: A quality report is produced and disseminated each year with contributions from all mine action operators.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual Report on the mine action programme countrywide published and disseminated by MAO-SL or NSCMA for each Project year. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2003, compile contributions from mine action operators; • Draft annual report and circulate for comment and review; • Present annual report to NSCMA for endorsement; • Produce and disseminate report; • In subsequent years, draft Annual Report based upon previously agreed upon Annual Work plan; • Advise and train Sri Lankan counterparts on all above activities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNDP Advisory Team • Mine Action Public Information Specialist

<p>B.4. Ensure effective, open and accessible communications systems to all demining operators through the construction of a Mine Action VHF safety and communications network</p> <p>Baseline: Needs assessed and implementation negotiations underway. Some equipment ordered.</p> <p>Indicator: Communications system operational and functioning to maximum effect</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Repeaters purchased and installed for Mine Action VHF Network 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assessment of need among mine action operators; Determination of preferred option for network Tender and purchase of equipment; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Equipment
<p>B.5: Promote cost effective utilization use of donor funds</p> <p>Baseline: Some support provided to NERF to set up its Mine Action component. AusAid and Italian funds channeled to operators.</p> <p>Indicator: Mine action operators positively evaluate the Project's role in promoting their requirements to bilateral donors.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assistance in resource mobilisation through UNDP and MAO-SL. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regular consultation and information sharing on potentially available resources and requirements including direct grants to all operators Use links to international for a such as the Mine Action Support Group to promote Sri Lanka mine action requirements; Coordinate countrywide input into UN Portfolio of Mine Related Projects; Advise and train Sri Lankan counterparts on all the above. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNDP Advisory Team UNDP Country Office RBAP/ NY UNDP Mine Action Team/NY

<p>B.6: Provision of funding for clearance and related activities to all operational actors</p> <p>Baseline: Ad hoc grants have been provided to NGOs; others in pipeline.</p> <p>Indicator: Grants and disbursements made available in a timely manner to local and international NGO capacity according to the strategic and annual national work plans</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bridging funds and grants provided as made feasible by donor contributions. • Equipment purchased for operators as feasible; depending on donor contributions and UNDP regulations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As available, funds disbursed subject to consultation and UNDP rules and procedures; • Training workshop organized for UNDP mine action staff; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNDP Advisory Team • UNDP Country Office • RBAP/ NY • UNDP Mine Action Team/NY • UNDP Contracts Office/NY
<p>B.7: Establish a Public Awareness and Information Campaign that benefits all mine action sectors.</p> <p>Baseline: One newsletter has been disseminated.</p> <p>Indicator: Positive and accurate information is disseminated through various media that reflects the contributions of all mine action actors.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bi-monthly publication of a mine action newsletter by MAO-SL; • Development of a Public Information Campaign 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consult regularly with all mine action operators to maintain up-to-date information; • Provide inputs to Mine Action Support Group and other donor fora; • Facilitate work of Landmine Monitor researchers; • Organize events with local media, issue press releases on behalf of MAO, NSCMA and operators. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mine action Public Information Specialist • Equipment • Translation costs • Operational expenses
<p>C: Resource Mobilization</p>			

<p>C.1: The effective mobilisation of funds to ensure the continued integrated delivery of the national programme fairly and equitably to all components of Mine Action</p> <p>Baseline: Resources have been mobilized from both bilateral and multilateral sources to meet coordination and capacity building requirements through 2003, and to support some operations.</p> <p>Indicator: All sectors of mine action operating at full capacity in a co-coordinated and effective manner with equal and non-duplication disbursement of funds</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sufficient financial resources mobilized on a multilateral or bilateral basis to support mine action coordination, capacity building, and operations in line with strategic and annual plans. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continued technical input to donor fora and mechanisms coordinating support to the rehabilitation of the North and East; • Continued advocacy for mine action within the international donor community; • Reporting to current donors; • Support for the World Bank and SIHRN in its administration of the mine action component of the NERF or all other successor arrangements. • Follow up commitments made to Mine Action activities made at the Tokyo Donor Forum. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNDP Country Office • UNDP Advisory Team • Mine Action Public Information Specialist • RBAP and Mine Action Team/NY
<p>C.2: Utilisation of in kind donations to cost effectively complement the use of financial resources made available for Mine Action in Sri Lanka</p> <p>Baseline: Two sets of in-kind resources mobilized. Discussions underway for</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-financial resources mobilized to support mine action coordination, capacity building, and operations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Solicit in-kind contributions from donors and NGOs to support specific mine action activities in Sri Lanka. • Co-ordinate pool of resources available to operators on a loan basis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNDP Advisory Team

<p>further in kind support.</p> <p>Indicator: In-kind and non-financial resources mobilized to supplement financial resources with non-duplication and equal distribution</p>			
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PART III

3.1 Management Arrangements - Overview

The management arrangements outline in the following paragraphs are designed to approach the issue of coordination of Mine Action activities in a pragmatic and flexible fashion that will respond to any changes in the political situation. The Sri Lanka Mine Action Programme will be guided by the NSCMA and supported by a MAO-SL that will serve as a countrywide focal point. Because of the different circumstances in each area and the varying requirements of the District Mine Action Committees, the existing area Mine Action Offices in Jaffna, Kilinochchi and Vavuniya may all require slightly different management arrangements to respond to their circumstance, and this will need to be endorsed by the NSCMA. NGO partnership is recommended particularly for the Vanni under the coordination of SIHRN or its successor, subject to the agreement of the NSCMA. Under this system, an NGO that has a significant presence, in this instance TRO, should be requested to implement the structure of the office, including the provision of counterparts, to assist with the development of capacity and the carrying out of various functions.

3.1.1 Project Execution Modality

The Main Phase project shall be directly executed by UNDP. The Government focal point for the project will be the Prime Minister's Office. National oversight and ownership will be ensured through regular consultation and through the guidance of a Project Steering Committee. This Committee will meet twice yearly at working level to review the ongoing progress of the project measured against the Results Framework and an agreed work plan (see Annex F for sample Terms of Reference). Government representatives will include the Chair of the NSCMA, Director MAO-SL, Secretaries to the Ministries of RRR, the Eastern Region, Defence, ERD and Secretary NSCMA. Additional representatives from national and international NGOs, donors, and the United Nations are envisaged.

The UNDP Senior Advisor for Mine Action/CTA will be responsible for the implementation of activities and the achievement of outputs under the project. S/he will work closely with the NSCMA, the MAO-SL and UN Country Team through the UN Resident Coordinator in Sri Lanka. All other Technical Advisers will report to the Chief Technical Adviser. Any contractors or consultants engaged to assist in the implementation of the Mine Action project will be responsible to the Chief Technical Adviser for the fulfillment of their contract requirements.

The United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) may be requested to implement certain activities of the project, particularly sub-contracts requiring an international tender. Depending on the type of contract, the technical capacity of the Mine Action Team, and the capacity of the UNDP Country Office, it will sometimes be advisable to employ the services of UNOPS. This will be subject to the agreement of the Resident Representative on a case-by-case basis, based on the advice of the Chief Technical Adviser in agreement with the Project Steering Committee. The average fee for UNOPS services is 10%

The NSCMA has requested that UNDP contractual arrangements attempt to make maximum use of Mine Action agencies currently active in Sri Lanka, as opposed to bringing in new international agencies. UNDP will adopt a general policy of building on the capacities of mine action agencies already operating in Sri Lanka where possible

3.2 Roles and Responsibilities

3.2.1 Government of Sri Lanka

The Government of Sri Lanka (GoSL) will undertake to issue a directive to form a Mine Action Office for Sri Lanka to coordinate mine action activities in Sri Lanka. The Terms of Reference of the MAO-SL will be determined by the NSCMA. It will be located in Colombo and will be under the overall supervision of the NSCMA and reporting to the Prime Minister's Office. In its function as secretariat for the NSCMA, the Office should include an undertaking to act as the custodian of the Sri Lankan Mined Area Data Base and for Quality Management issues in, particularly for accreditation and licensing of mine action agencies, and handover and certification of cleared land.

The NSCMA will provide to the UNDP Resident Representative the following:

- a. An undertaking that the GoSL will identify and allocate suitable GoSL employees or equivalent to act as counterparts to the UNDP/UNICEF Technical Advisers (see below) within three months of the commencement of the main phase project.
- b. An undertaking to identify a mechanism for employment (e.g. civil service contracts) for UNDP funded national staff in the AMAO and/or the MAO-SL in a timeframe to be established within the first quarter of the main phase project.

The NSCMA will identify the following counterparts to the UNDP/UNICEF International staff to ensure the completion of technical skills transfer. Ideally these candidates should be government employees to ensure the longevity and sustainability of the National Mine Action Programme.

Director, MAO-SL
Mined Area Data Base Manager
Mine Action Officer, Jaffna
Mine Action Officer, Vavuniya

Support and administrative staff also will be required to ensure the smooth functioning of the MAO-SL

3.2.2 UNDP

International project personnel will consist of a Senior Advisor for Mine Action/CTA, an Information Management Advisor and up to two Technical Advisers (Mine Action). UNICEF will provide a Mine Risk Education Adviser who will be affiliated with the Project. UNDP may also utilize short-term consultants or sub-contractors to act as advisers for specific sub-projects, particularly during Year 1 of the project e.g. a consultant to assist in drafting Sri Lanka Mine Action Standards and developing a Quality Management system, etc.

During the Preparatory Assistance phase UNDP supported the Sri Lanka Mine Action programme by employing the necessary national staff to adequately assist it, and for the two AMAO in Jaffna and Vavuniya in the execution of their responsibilities. In outline, national staff are required to conduct the following core functions:

- a. Coordination of Mine Action technical operations.
- b. Data collection, Data Entry and maintenance of the mined area data base.
- c. Conduct of Quality Management functions.
- d. Administration/logistics/finance and procurement functions.

Additional national staff are presently provided as follows:

- a. Public Information Specialist.
- b. Telecommunications Assistant.

The project will facilitate the participation of Sri Lankan staff in the Mine Action Offices in regional and international training workshops on management and technical aspects of mine action, and will support the training of Quality Management teams prior to their deployment. International project staff will provide direct, organized and structured training to enhance the capabilities of their counterparts.

For the duration of the programme all equipment shall remain under the ownership of UNDP for active use by both counterparts and project structures (e.g. area offices). At the end of the project, in consultation with the NSCMA, counterparts and stakeholders an assessment shall be conducted as to how the ownership of the equipment shall continue within the National Programme. Funds to cover the depreciated duty on the goods (especially the vehicles) should be catered for in the appropriate budgets within the purview of the NSCMA.

3.2.3 UNICEF

Although not technically covered by the UNDP Project, UNICEF's partner role in this endeavor deserves special mention. Within the UN system, and for the UN in Sri Lanka, UNICEF is the lead agency that coordinates mine risk education. At present it provides four national MRE advisors who are co-located with other national mine action staff in the AMAO. These staff also are expected to be taken on as government staff at the same time as those on UNDP contracts. UNICEF also funds several local NGO's as implementing partners including White Pigeon, Sarvodaya, Community Trust Fund, and AROD.

The UNDP and UNICEF partnership continues in the field of assistance to survivors. Here, UNICEF focuses most on the physical and psycho-social aspects of assistance, with UNDP focused on the socio-economic reintegration of survivors. The strategy is one of joint programming and of joint funding in future. UNICEF's annual budget for both MRE and support to victims is approximately \$700,000 annually.

3.2 Monitoring and Evaluation

The monitoring and evaluation for the project will lie on two levels. First and foremost, the M&E for the National Programme is separate from that of the project although the two are closely linked. As an activity of the project, socio-economic indicators will be developed for the NSCMA to monitor and review the progress of the wider programme strategy. This task shall be carried under the secretariat functions of the MAO-SL, as these can be closely linked back to the monitoring and evaluation that occurs through the Quality Management system. The latter involves a two stage process of assessing the process that a demining operator is following as well as the end product of a cleared mine field. On this basis accreditation for demining operators and completion certificates shall be issued.

Secondly, the Project Steering Committee through the review and analysis of the work plan and results framework shall validate the progress of the project. The Senior Advisor for Mine Action/CTA will conduct internal monitoring of the UNDP support project and at the conclusion of each month, he/she will present a written quarterly report to both the Project Steering Committee and UNDP Resident Representative detailing the achievements of the project, problems encountered, deficiencies identified and solutions adopted to overcome these problems and deficiencies. The report will encompass all aspects of the project including operations, personnel, contractor performance, administration, logistics and finance. The information for these reports shall be based on site visits conducted at the field level by the Senior Advisor/CTA and the TAs, as well as from a monthly report sent from the Area Mine Action Offices.

At the district level consideration shall be given in the first quarter of the main phase project to devising participatory monitoring process under the direction of the District Mine Action Committees. Regular periodic and comprehensive evaluations of the project will also be conducted, and shall have a strong emphasis on learning and good practice for the purposes of both internal and external dissemination. The first evaluation should occur approximately six months after commencement of the main phase project. Subsequent evaluations will be conducted annually. On completion of the project, and prior to the Senior Advisor for Mine Action/CTA departing the project, a detailed and comprehensive Post-Project Review will be conducted. All evaluations and reviews should include a detailed cost-benefit Analysis.

PART IV

4.1 Legal Context

This project document shall be the instrument referred to as such as in Article 1 of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between the Government of Sri Lanka and the United Nations Development Programme, signed by the parties on 20 March 1990. The host country implementing agency shall for the purpose of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement refer to the government cooperating agency described in that agreement. The

following types of revision may be made to this project document with the signature of the UNDP Resident Representative only, provided he or she is assured that the other signatories of the project document have no objections to the proposed changes.

- a) Revisions in or addition of any of the annexes of the project document.
- b) Revisions, which do not involve significant changes in the immediate objectives, outputs or activities of a project, but are caused by the rearrangement of inputs already agreed to or by cost increase due to inflation.
- c) Mandatory annual revisions which rephrase the delivery of agreed project inputs or increased expert or other costs due to inflation or take into account expenditure flexibility.

PART V

5.1 Input Output Budget

Attached are indicative budgets for August to December, 2003 and for January to June, 2004. The budgets indicate the present status of funding and planned expenditures for these two periods. They are indicative simply because negotiations with donors to permit some expenditure of 2003 funds into 2004 are still ongoing. Should these negotiations change the present status then a new budget would be submitted within the two-month period permitted for such revisions.

Draft description of functions for National Steering Committee for Mine Action

National Steering Committee on Mine Action

A National Steering Committee on Mine Action has been established.

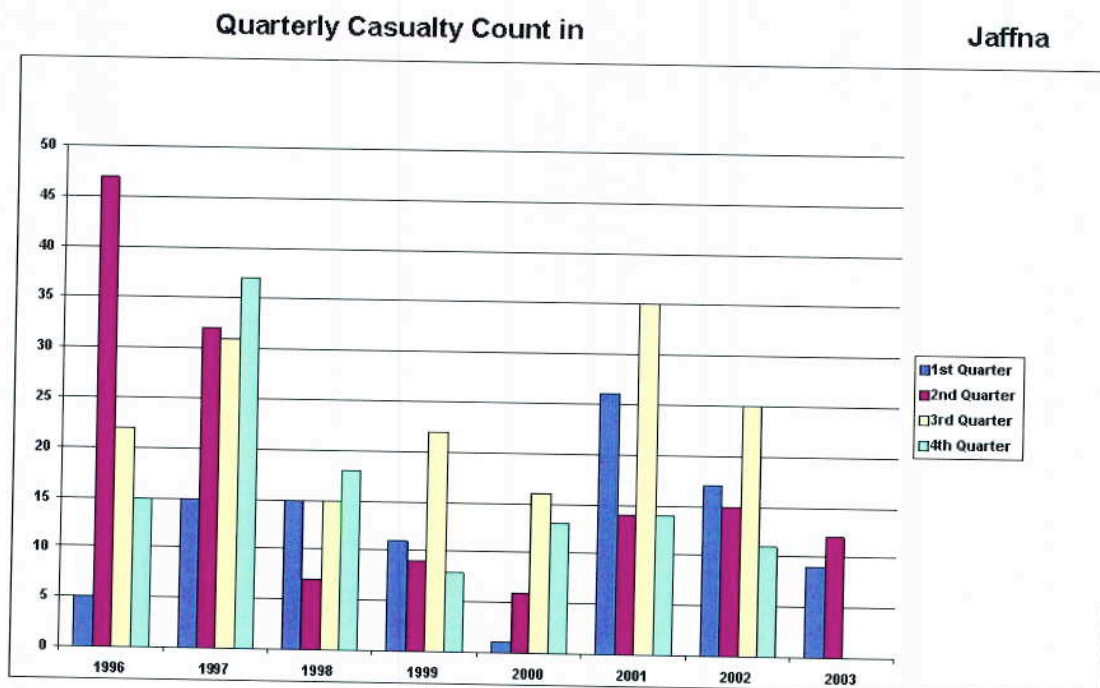
Its functions include the following:

- a) Establish policy guidelines on all aspects of Mine Action
- b) Facilitate the establishment and staffing of a Mine Action Office for Sri Lanka
- c) Provide advice and direction to the Mine Action Office for Sri Lanka
- d) Review and approve:
 - i The Sri Lanka Mine Action Plan
 - ii The priorities for Mine Action Activities in Sri Lanka
 - iii Mine Action policies and Standards
 - iv The policy on Victims Assistance and Mine Risk Education for Sri Lanka
- e) Provide regular reports to the Government of Sri Lanka on Sri Lanka Mine Action issues.
- f) Assist in resource mobilization for Mine Action initiatives.
- g) Assist in the creation of a positive environment for Mine Action in Sri Lanka
- h) All other matters connected to Mine Action

Mines and their Impact on Sri Lanka

Landmines have been used by both Government and LTTE forces since the outset of the civil war in Sri Lanka. However, they only became a significant problem for the civilian population following the Sri Lankan Army "Operation Riviresa" to recapture Jaffna in 1995. During this battle, almost the entire population of the Jaffna peninsula was displaced, and landmines were used in large numbers by both sides, especially the Sri Lankan Army, which laid long barrier minefields across the western part of the peninsula.

During 1996, as relative calm returned to the Jaffna area, many of the displaced began to return. Unaware of the indications of the presence of mines, and forced through economic necessity to make the best use of available land and shelter, civilian casualties during this period were high.

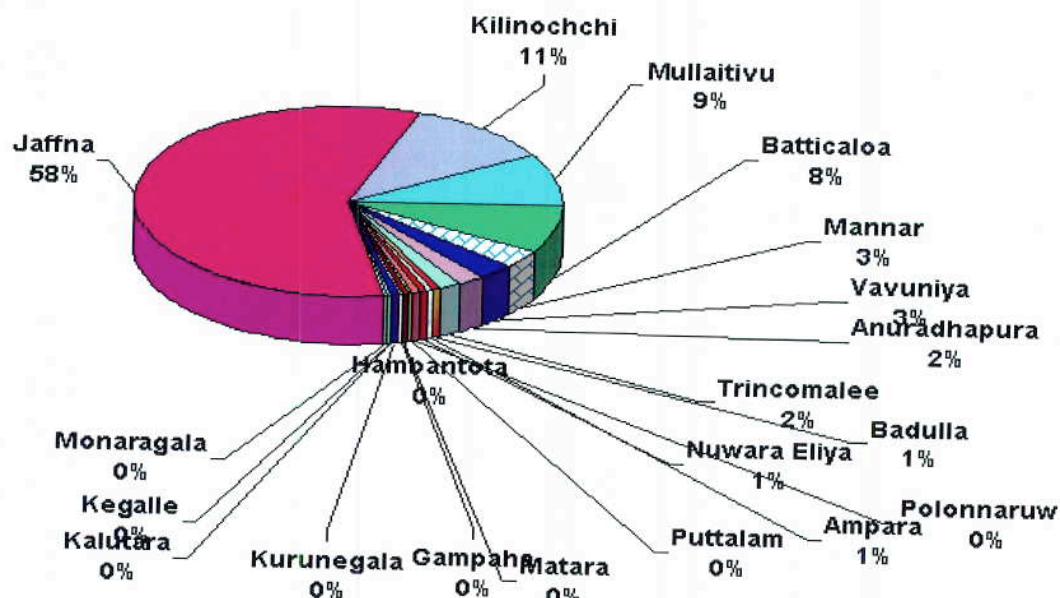


Following the Jaffna campaign, the Sri Lankan Army continued to lay mines in large numbers in defence of Mullaitivu, Kilinochchi, Mankulam, Paranthan and Elephant Pass in particular, and also along the main "Forward Defence Line" running from east to west across the southern end of the Vanni and around strategic locations in the East. Following each round of fighting, when the LTTE took positions in Mullaitivu (1997), Kilinochchi (1998), Mankulam and Paranthan (1999), Elephant Pass (2000), civilians returning to these areas also began to suffer casualties from landmine accidents. Throughout this period, the LTTE also continued to make use of landmines, and in particular during the period they occupied the Thenmaradchchi area in Jaffna (April 2000-January 2001) they laid minefields and nuisance mines.

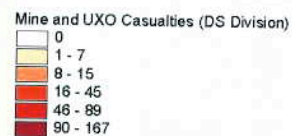
As would be expected, the civilian casualty rates are highest in areas of high return of displaced persons, and high intensity of fighting. In particular, the districts of Jaffna, Kilinochchi, Mullaitivu and Batticaloa have significant levels of casualties.

Summary of mine and UXO incidents

District	Total victims	Injured	Dead
Ampara	6	6	0
Anuradhapura	21	5	16
Badulla	8	3	5
Batticaloa	87	81	6
Gampaha	4	3	1
Hambantota	1	0	1
Jaffna	609	544	65
Kalutara	2	0	2
Kegalle	2	1	1
Kilinochchi	112	99	13
Kurunegala	4	3	1
Mannar	32	29	3
Matara	4	2	2
Monaragala	2	1	1
Mullaitivu	95	82	13
Nuwara Eliya	6	3	3
Polonnaruwa	5	4	0
Puttalam	4	3	1
Trincomalee	16	12	4
Vavuniya	28	16	12



Mine and UXO Casualties per DS Divison

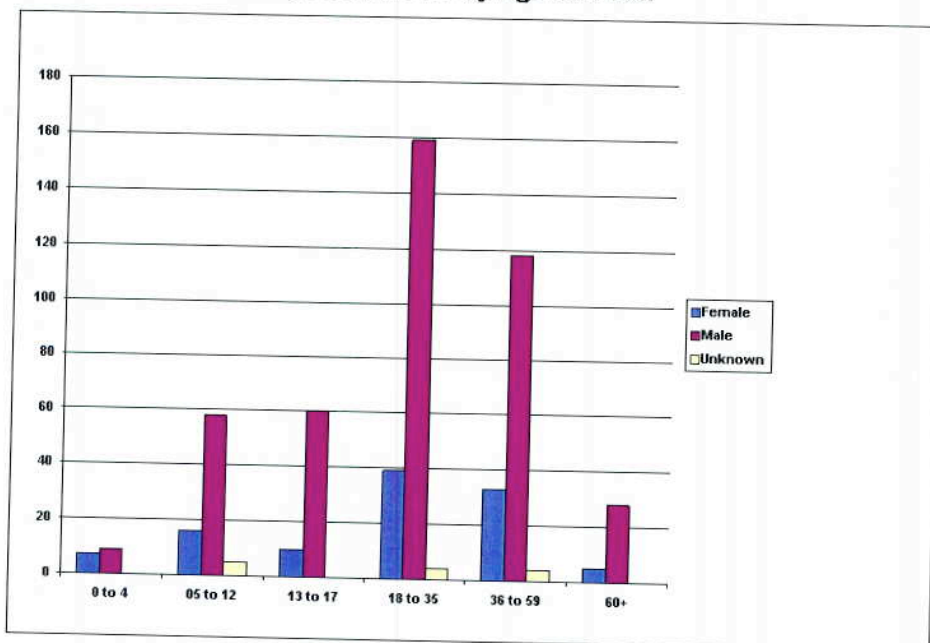


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The small number of casualties occurring in areas outside the main conflict area are due to unexploded ordnance, which have been removed from the conflict area by unknown persons.

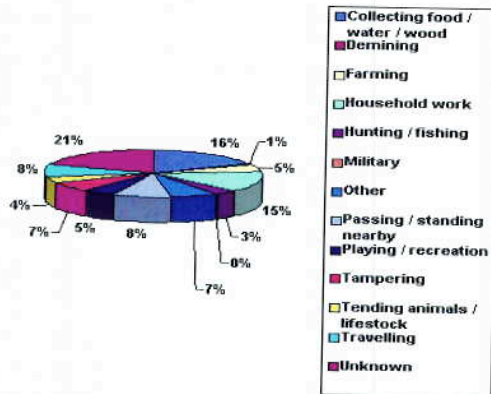
Casualty Breakdown by Age and Sex



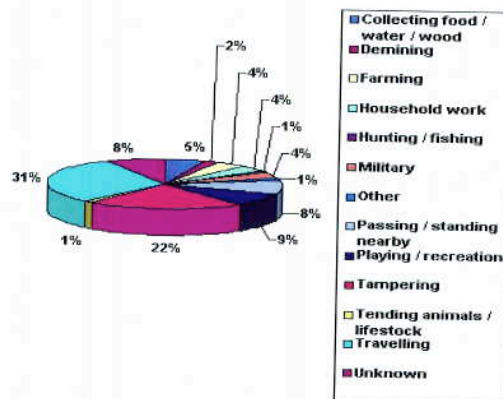
Contrary to popular belief, the most vulnerable group in relation to landmines is adult males. Over 85% of all recorded casualties are male, and the overwhelming majority of working age. The main reason for this is that the activities which are most commonly being undertaken at the time of an accident are collection of firewood, and clearing of house compounds by returning families. In the north and east of Sri Lanka, which are the most affected areas, these activities are overwhelmingly carried out by adult males, especially heads of household.

Summary of injuries and deaths per activity at the time of the accident

Injuries by activity at time of accident

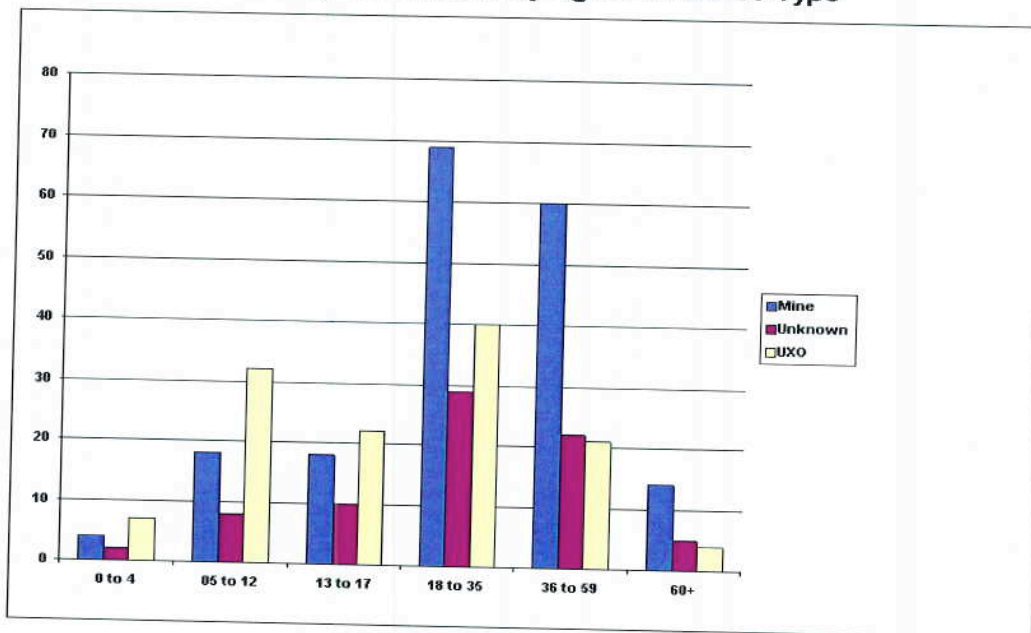


Deaths by activity at time of accident



It is interesting to note that children tend to be proportionately more vulnerable to the risks associated with unexploded ordnance (UXO) than with landmines.

Casualty Breakdown by Age and Device Type



Approximately 10% of all ordnance used during the conflict fails to explode as intended, and is left lying wherever it falls. Some may then be moved to other locations, or even dumped in wells, as people try to regain access to their land. For economic reasons, adults are taking risks that put them in danger from landmines – mine accidents tend to happen in minefields, which tend to be regular, and therefore can be identified and avoided if possible. However, UXO will lie anywhere in the conflict area, and are therefore more likely to be encountered by curious children at play.

The overwhelming majority (86%) of casualties involved in landmine accidents in Sri Lanka survive. This means that their injuries must be treated, drawing on limited resources available for health care, and their longer term rehabilitation (physical, psychological and economic) must be attended to.

A typical landmine injury involves the loss of a lower limb, resulting in the need for a prosthetic. Prosthetics last for limited periods of time before requiring replacement, and those fitted to children must be replaced more regularly to allow for growth.

Many landmine survivors will find that their sources of income prior to the accident are more difficult or impossible to continue. Many families also find that traditional roles change as families look for alternative income sources, this can in turn lead to other problems as cultural values are challenged. Other survivors suffer significant psychological problems from the social stigma associated with disability. In some cases, pressure on family incomes forces older children, especially boys, to leave school earlier than planned in order to take on income generating roles – this in turn can lead to these children themselves being put at greater risk of a landmine accident.

Activity	Injured/Dead		Loss of										Other injuries								
			Foot		Leg		Hand		Arm		yes/egl		Hearing		Head Neck	Upper Limbs	Chest	Abdomen	Back	Pelvis/Buttock	Lower Limbs
			L	R	L	R	L	R	L	R	L	R	L	R							
Collecting food /water /wood	140	8	54	29	51	33	4	5	1	1	2	1	1	0	15	20	12	11	2	2	40
Demining	10	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	4	4	4	3	0	0	3
Farming	42	6	8	8	5	9	1	1	0	1	3	2	0	1	9	10	7	4	1	1	9
Household work	125	6	33	22	30	21	1	0	0	0	4	3	0	0	23	23	9	12	3	2	31
Hunting / fishing	26	1	8	4	8	5	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	4	0	0	6
Military	2	6	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Other	62	2	12	14	13	19	3	1	0	0	2	2	0	0	9	9	6	4	1	1	12
Passing / standing nearby	72	12	13	16	16	15	2	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	8	17	15	15	2	0	25
Playing / recreation	39	13	0	2	1	6	8	9	6	7	7	11	1	1	3	1	8	10	0	1	5
Tempering	60	32	2	2	1	1	4	4	0	0	2	2	0	0	7	26	12	21	2	3	9
Tending animals / livestock	35	2	10	9	10	9	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	5	6	3	4	0	3	13
Travelling	71	44	8	7	10	14	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	3	18	12	23	9	5	20
Unknown	173	12	20	17	19	16	3	1	1	1	3	2	0	0	7	26	11	13	5	2	25

The economic impact of landmines is not simply limited to the families of survivors. In 1999-2000, during the Mine Action Pilot Project in Jaffna, the Level 1 Survey identified that in the areas where it was conducted, approximately 6.5% of the land area surveyed was suspected to be mined. This includes some of the most productive agricultural land in the peninsula. In addition

to the land suspected of being mined, there is also a significant amount of land which is inaccessible to the local community, because there is a barrier minefield between the place where people live and the land they may wish to farm. It is too early to say, exactly what the full impact of this is, but it is clear that in some areas, at least 10% of agricultural land is unavailable due to the presence of mines.

Definition of Mine Action

Mine action refers to the activities undertaken to make the world safe from landmines. These activities seek to relieve the human suffering caused by landmines, and specifically the impact of the weapons on people and the communities they live in.

The five core components of mine action, according to the United Nations, are:

- Mine clearance to remove landmines and UXO from the ground;
- Mine awareness and risk reduction education to inform individuals and communities about the weapons, and to help reduce accidents among populations living in mine-affected areas;
- Victim assistance to help those who have been injured by mines;
- Advocacy to support a total ban on antipersonnel mines; and,
- Stockpile destruction to help countries destroy their stockpiled antipersonnel landmines and meet their obligations under the Antipersonnel Mine Ban Convention.

An integrated approach is needed in mine action because mine clearance is a slow and costly process, and not all landmines and UXO will be identified, mapped and cleared before people displaced and affected by conflict go back to their communities and return to their daily routines. This makes mine awareness and victim assistance vital components of mine action. While mine awareness helps educate the population about the danger of mines, victim assistance provides help and rehabilitation for those who have been injured in mine or UXO related accidents. Similarly, stockpile destruction and advocacy contribute to providing a sustainable and durable solution to the landmine problem worldwide, and to ensuring that national governments respect international laws developed to stop the use of landmines and other weapons of war.

Landmines and UXO leave a legacy that stalls the recovery of countries from armed conflict and seriously jeopardizes the development and reconstruction of affected areas. Mine action is a process that aims to recreate an environment where people can live safely, where victims needs are addressed, and where economic health and social development can occur free from the constraints imposed by the existence of landmines.

UN Assistance to Mine Action PA Performance – Contribution towards the SRF Goals

SRF Goal: Special Development Situations	SRF Sub Goal: Conflict prevention, peace-building, sustainable recovery and transformation in countries emerging from crisis	Strategic Area of Support: Recovery process at the community level
Outcomes Increased livelihood opportunities in affected communities and thereby reduce the disconnect between relief and development	Update on outcome To date over 280,000 IDPs have returned to the conflict affected areas since the ceasefire agreement. As recorded by Ceasefire Monitor, their decision to return has, in part, been influenced by the knowledge that both sides are jointly working towards a "mine free environment". However, it is too early within the lifespan of the Project to make a causal link between an increase of livelihood opportunities due to the greater availability of safe and secure land.	Update on outputs National Mine Action Programme established and funds raised to support Mine Action in Sri Lanka <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project for UN Assistance to Mine Action in Sri Lanka formulated and approved covering a 3-4 year period Funds mobilised to support the above programme (estimated at \$7.6 million)
Update on outcome To date over 280,000 IDPs have returned to the conflict affected areas since the ceasefire agreement. As recorded by Ceasefire Monitor, their decision to return has, in part, been influenced by the knowledge that both sides are jointly working towards a "mine free environment". However, it is too early within the lifespan of the Project to make a causal link between an increase of livelihood opportunities due to the greater availability of safe and secure land.	Update on outputs National Mine Action Steering Committee established forming the foundation for a national Mine Action Programme. Secretariat for NSCMA planned in main phase (Mine Action Office – Sri Lanka) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project Document formulated covering a 4 year period to support and develop the national Mine Action Programme Over 50%, \$3.8 million, has been mobilised to support the National Programme through the project (new estimates for cost of programme stand at \$6.5 million). Further support provided to mobilise funds for the National Programme outside of the project (e.g. MGNA) 	Update on partnership strategies "UNDP will work closely with other UN agencies – especially UNICEF and UNHCR – in a manner that would complement and enrich each other's intervention increasing the link between relief and development work under the UNDAF. The national project steering committee will include key Government Ministries, UN agencies, and NGO partners concerned with Mine Action. At the field level, activities leading the achievement of the outcome will be co-ordinated by District level bodies in close co-operation with relevant Government Agencies and local stakeholders."
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Outcomes	Update on outcome	Annual outputs	Update on outputs	Update on partnership strategies	Recommendations and proposed action
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical support and assistance provided to ongoing UN Mine Action activities in Sri Lanka • Advisory support provided to Government, UN, NGO and local concerns in Mine Action 	<p>physiological information on mine survivors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Specialist Technical Support provided in areas such as International Mine Action Standards and Quality Management practises as a foundation for providing "certification" of mine clearance • Technical Advisors both in Colombo and the field have provided advice on a wide range of issues from technical support to the infrastructural reconstruction of the A9 through to prioritising clearance based on socio-economic impact. 	<p>links the progress of Mine Action activities directly back to relief and development policy within the Triple R Framework. Finally the district level committees are chaired by the GAs and include civil society, divisional secretaries and INGOs at these meetings.</p>	

ANNUAL OUTPUT TARGET
 Year 1 - August to December 2003
 Indicative Input - Output Budget

Activity Description	Inputs description	Budget
A. Capacity Building		
Support to the National Steering Committee for Mine Action		
Support to the Mine Action Office for Sri Lanka		
	International Staff	117500
	National Staff	12125
	Training/Advocacy/Workshops	22400
	Equipment	66000
	Operations	12000
Support to the Area Mine Action Offices	International Staff	113,500
	National Staff	14678
	Training/Advocacy/Workshops	13200
	Equipment	48000
	Operations	31000
	Construction	8600
Develop Quality Management System	Staff, Equipment and Training	140,000
Total for Output A		599003
B: Support to Mine Action Operations		
Construction of a Mine Action VHF safety and communications network	Equipment	66000
Support to Mine Action Operations	Contracts, Equipment and Training	1,251,444
Mine Risk Education	Included in UNICEF budget	
Assistance to survivors	Contracts, Equipment and Training	86,000
Public Awareness	Contract and Operations	30,000
Total for Output B		1,433,444
Grand Total		2,032,447

ANNUAL OUTPUT TARGET
 Year 2 - January to June 2004
 Indicative Input - Output Budget

Activity Description	Inputs description	Budget
Continued support to the National Steering Committee for Mine Action		
Continued support to the National Mine Action Office for Sri Lanka		
	International Staff	141,000
	National Staff	14,550
	Training/Advocacy/Workshops	26,880
	Operations	19,560
Continued support to the Area Mine Action Offices	International Staff	136,200
	National Staff	17,614
	Training/Advocacy/Workshops	15,840
	Operations	42,360
Continued support for Quality Management System	Staff and Training	71,892
Grand Total		485,896

UNDP Support to Sri Lankan Mine Action

Funding and Budget Summary - August 2003

Costsharing Totals				
		<i>Rev H</i>	<i>Rev I - 2003</i>	<i>Rev I - 2004</i>
DfID I	712,580.00	94,500.00	618,080.00	0.00
DfID II	295,420.00	0.00	0.00	295,420.00
WB	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	0.00	0.00
AusAid I&II	591,599.00	591,599.00	0.00	0.00
UNHCR	81,947.00	81,947.00	0.00	0.00
AusAid III	134,967.00	0.00	134,967.00	0.00
NZAID	79,000.00	79,000.00	0.00	0.00
UNMAS	58,407.00	58,407.00	0.00	0.00
UNDP TRAC	300,000.00	300,000.00	0.00	0.00
Sub-total for 002	3,253,920.00	2,205,453.00	753,047.00	295,420.00
<i>Total to be budgeted in Rev I</i>				<i>1,048,467.00</i>
		<i>2003 Rev A</i>	<i>Rev B - 2003</i>	<i>Rev B - 2003</i>
Italy (Thematic Trust Fund - TTF)	397,654.00	397,654.00	0.00	0.00
Unearmarked TTF	190,476.00	0.00	0.00	190,476.00
Sub-total for M01	588,130.00	397,654.00	0.00	190,476.00
<i>Total to be budgeted in Rev B</i>				<i>190,476.00</i>
Total to date	3,842,050.00	2,603,107.00	753,047.00	485,896.00
<i>Total to be budgeted for main phase</i>				<i>1,238,943.00</i>

Budget Summary	Budgets	Expenditure	Available	Shortfall
<i>For 2002</i>	484,442.00	484,442.00	0.00	0.00
<i>For 2003 (incl proposed bud)</i>	2,871,712.00	839,265.00	2,032,447.00	0.00
<i>For 2004</i>	1,100,000.00	0.00	485,896.00	614,104.00

(as at 31st July 2003)

Personnel	Total	2002		2003		2004		Expenditure		Balance
		Bud H (002) + Bud A (M01)	Bud H (002) + Bud A (M01)	Bud H (002) + Bud A (M01)	Bud H (002) + Bud A (M01)	Jan - Dec 2002	Jan - July 2003			
International Consultant	649,500.00	203,190.00	401,310.00	45,000.00				203,190.40	210,962.70	235,346.90
Administrative Support	73,688.00	8,107.00	65,581.00	0.00				8,106.87	37,048.87	28,532.26
UN Volunteers	11,762.00	0.00	11,762.00	0.00				0.00	11,761.70	0.30
Monitoring and Evaluation	43,500.00	16,128.00	27,372.00	0.00				16,128.49	17,890.37	9,481.14
Mission Costs	20,000.00	9,349.00	10,651.00	0.00				9,348.84	0.00	10,651.16
National Consultants	17,500.00	0.00	17,500.00	0.00				0.00	0.00	17,500.00
(Sub-total)	815,950.00	236,774.00	534,176.00	45,000.00				236,774.60	277,663.64	301,511.76
Sub-contracts										
Sub-Contracts for Mine Action	117,654.00	0.00	117,654.00	0.00				0.00	25,541.03	92,112.97
Future Operations Project	641,472.00	0.00	641,472.00	0.00				0.00	380,989.02	260,482.98
Sub-Contract for Quality Mgt	38,424.00	0.00	38,424.00	0.00				0.00	0.00	38,424.00
Sub-Contract for MRE Activities	58,407.00	0.00	58,407.00	0.00				0.00	0.00	58,407.00
Sub-Contract for VA activities	60,000.00	0.00	60,000.00	0.00				0.00	0.00	60,000.00
(Sub-total)	915,957.00	0.00	915,957.00	0.00				0.00	406,530.05	509,426.95
Training										
Training (IMSM.A)	2,000.00	33.00	1,967.00	0.00				32.97	0.00	1,967.03
Local Training	39,666.00	93.00	39,573.00	0.00				93.14	1,424.00	38,148.86
Workshops/Seminars/St. Tours	31,334.00	0.00	31,334.00	0.00				0.00	1,434.51	29,899.49
(Sub-total)	73,000.00	126.00	72,874.00	0.00				126.11	2,858.51	70,015.38
Equipment										
Equipment	238,167.00	92,172.00	145,995.00	0.00				92,171.93	65,283.20	80,711.87
Computers	83,265.00	39,374.00	43,891.00	0.00				39,374.33	22,338.53	21,552.14
Support Vehicles	230,568.00	101,741.00	128,827.00	0.00				101,741.11	23,858.28	104,968.61
Operations & Maintenance Cost	73,500.00	4,072.00	69,428.00	0.00				4,071.72	27,766.88	41,661.40
Medical Equipment	13,050.00	0.00	13,050.00	0.00				0.00	0.00	13,050.00
Ambulance	30,000.00	0.00	30,000.00	0.00				0.00	0.00	30,000.00
S/W and H/W	6,500.00	0.00	6,500.00	0.00				0.00	4,490.68	2,009.32
GPS Equipment	5,000.00	0.00	5,000.00	0.00				0.00	0.00	5,000.00
Office set up	21,500.00	0.00	21,500.00	0.00				0.00	0.00	21,500.00
(Sub-total)	701,550.00	237,359.00	464,191.00	0.00				237,359.09	143,737.57	320,453.34
Miscellaneous										
Sundries	22,314.00	10,183.00	12,131.00	0.00				10,182.84	8,475.92	3,655.24
Execution Fee	74,336.00	0.00	74,336.00	0.00				0.00	0.00	74,336.00
Total	2,603,107.00	484,442.00	2,073,665.00	45,000.00				484,442.64	839,265.69	1,279,398.67
Totals from SRL/02/002(RevH)	2,205,453.00	484,442.00	1,676,011.00	45,000.00						
Totals from SRL/03/M01(Rev A)	397,654.00	0.00	397,654.00	0.00						
Cross Check Totals	2,603,107.00	484,442.00	2,073,665.00	45,000.00						



United Nations Development Programme
SRL/02/002 - SUPPORT TO THE NATIONAL MINE ACTION PROGRAMME

Main Source of Funds: 01 - UNDP-IPF / TRAC - (Trac 1.1.1 & 1
Executing Agency: UNDP - UNDP (Direct Execution)

Budget - Revision "1"

Sbin	Description	Implementing	Funding	Total	2002	2003	2004
013	Administrative Support			783,400	203,190	455,110	125,100
013.01	Administrative Support (15)	UNDP					
			Net Amount	53,500	8,107	45,393	
			W/M	72	72	0	0
			Total	53,500	8,107	45,393	
013.02	Admin Support	UNDP	NZE				
			Net Amount	3,688		3,688	
			Total	3,688		3,688	
013.03	Admin. Support	UNDP	IBRD				
			Net Amount	1,500		1,500	
			Total	1,500		1,500	
013.04	Admin. Support	UNDP	UKM				
			Net Amount	51,100		28,600	22,500
			Total	51,100		28,600	22,500
013.99	Line Total			109,788	8,107	79,181	22,500
			W/M	72	72	0	0
			Total	109,788	8,107	79,181	22,500
014	UN Volunteers						
014.01	UNV IMSMA Specialist	UNDP					
			Net Amount	11,762		11,762	
			W/M	2	0	2	0
			Total	11,762		11,762	
014.99	Line Total			11,762		11,762	
			Net Amount	11,762		11,762	
			W/M	2	0	2	0
			Total	11,762		11,762	
015	Monitoring and Evaluation						
015.01	Local Travel -	UNDP					
			Net Amount	19,500	10,051	9,449	
			Total	19,500	10,051	9,449	
015.02	Duty Travel	UNDP	IBRD				
			Net Amount	17,500	6,077	11,423	
			Total	17,500	6,077	11,423	
015.03	Duty Travel	UNDP	NZE				
			Net Amount	4,000		4,000	
			Total	4,000		4,000	
015.04	Duty Travel	UNDP	UKM				
			Net Amount	38,600		23,600	15,000
			Total	38,600		23,600	15,000
015.99	Line Total			79,600	16,128	48,472	15,000
			Net Amount	79,600	16,128	48,472	15,000
			Total	79,600	16,128	48,472	15,000
016	Mission Costs						
016.01	Mission Costs	UNDP					
			Net Amount	10,000	9,349	651	
			Total	10,000	9,349	651	
016.02	Mission Costs	UNDP	IBRD				
			Net Amount	10,000		10,000	
			Total	10,000		10,000	
016.99	Line Total			20,000	9,349	10,651	
			Net Amount	20,000	9,349	10,651	
			Total	20,000	9,349	10,651	
019	PROJECT PERSONNEL TOTAL			1,004,550	236,774	605,176	162,600



United Nations Development Programme
SRL/02/002 - SUPPORT TO THE NATIONAL MINE ACTION PROGRAMME
 Budget - Revision "I"

Main Source of Funds: 01 - UNDP-IPF / TRAC - (Trac 1.1.1 & 1
 Executing Agency: UNDP - UNDP (Direct Execution)

Sbin	Description	Implementing	Funding	W/M	Total	2002	2003	2004
						102	56.5	15
020	CONTRACTS				173.5			
021	Contract A			Total	1,004,550	236,774	605,176	162,600
021.01	Sub-contracts for Mine Action	UNDP						
	Net Amount				30,000		30,000	
	Total				30,000		30,000	
021.02	Sub-Cont. for Mine Action	UNDP	UKM					
	Net Amount				219,785		139,785	80,000
	Total				219,785		139,785	80,000
021.99	Line Total				8,600		8,600	
	Total				8,600		8,600	
022	Contract B				258,385		178,385	80,000
022.01	Future Operations	UNDP	AUSAID					
	Net Amount				691,645		691,645	
	Total				691,645		691,645	
022.02	Future Operations	UNDP	AUL					
	Net Amount				78,045		78,045	
	Total				78,045		78,045	
022.99	Line Total				78,045		78,045	
	Total				78,045		78,045	
023	Contract C				769,690		769,690	
023.01	Quality Management	UNDP						
	Net Amount				27,924		27,924	
	Total				27,924		27,924	
023.02	Quality Management	UNDP	UKM					
	Net Amount				110,000		80,000	30,000
	Total				110,000		80,000	30,000
023.99	Line Total				137,924		107,924	30,000
	Total				137,924		107,924	30,000
024	Contract D				107,924		107,924	
024.01	Sub-Cont.-National Standards	UNDP	IBRD					
	Net Amount				10,500		10,500	
	Total				10,500		10,500	
024.02	Sub-Cont.-National Standards	UNDP	UKM					
	Net Amount				16,000		16,000	
	Total				16,000		16,000	
024.99	Line Total				26,500		26,500	
	Total				26,500		26,500	
025	Contract E				26,500		26,500	
025.01	Sub-Cont.-Public Information	UNDP	UNMAS					
	Net Amount				26,000		26,000	
	Total				26,000		26,000	
025.02	sub-Contract - MRE Activities	UNDP	UNMAS					
	Net Amount				32,407		32,407	
	Total				32,407		32,407	
025.99	Line Total				58,407		58,407	
	Total				58,407		58,407	



United Nations Development Programme
SRL/02/002 - SUPPORT TO THE NATIONAL MINE ACTION PROGRAMME
 Budget - Revision "I"

Main Source of Funds: 01 - UNDP-IPF / TRAC - (Trac 1.1.1 & 1
 Executing Agency: UNDP - UNDP (Direct Execution)

Sbln	Description	Funding				Total	2002	2003	2004
		Implementing	UNDP	IBRD	UKM				
029	SUBCONTRACTS TOTAL					1,250,906	1,140,906	110,000	
	Net Amount					1,250,906	1,140,906	110,000	
	Total					1,250,906	1,140,906	110,000	
030	TRAINING								
	Net Amount					2,000	1,967		
	Total					2,000	1,967		
032	Other Training								
	Net Amount					28,666	28,573		
	Total					28,666	28,573		
032.01	Training (IMSMA)								
	Net Amount					31,334	31,334		
	Total					31,334	31,334		
032.02	Local Training								
	Net Amount					19,800	11,800	8,000	
	Total					19,800	11,800	8,000	
032.03	Workshops/Seminars/St. Tours								
	Net Amount					11,800	11,800		
	Total					11,800	11,800		
032.04	Training (IMSMA)								
	Net Amount					25,049	12,000	13,049	
	Total					25,049	12,000	13,049	
032.05	Local Training								
	Net Amount					118,649	97,474	21,049	
	Total					118,649	97,474	21,049	
032.06	Workshops/Seminars/St. Tours								
	Net Amount					118,649	97,474	21,049	
	Total					118,649	97,474	21,049	
032.99	Line Total								
	Net Amount					25,049	12,000	13,049	
	Total					25,049	12,000	13,049	
039	TRAINING TOTAL								
	Net Amount					118,649	97,474	21,049	
	Total					118,649	97,474	21,049	
040	EQUIPMENT								
	Net Amount								
	Total								
045	Equipment								
	Net Amount								
	Total								
045.01	Equipment								
	Net Amount					173,167	80,995		
	Total					173,167	80,995		
045.02	Computers								
	Net Amount					56,265	30,000		
	Total					56,265	30,000		
045.03	Support Vehicles								
	Net Amount					194,068	93,500		
	Total					194,068	93,500		
045.04	Support Vehicles								
	Net Amount					36,500	35,327		
	Total					36,500	35,327		
045.05	Operation & Maintenance Costs								
	Net Amount					33,500	29,428		
	Total					33,500	29,428		
045.06	Non-Exp. Equip. - Computers								
	Net Amount					27,000	13,891		
	Total					27,000	13,891		
045.07	Medical Equipment								
	Net Amount					13,050	13,050		
	Total					13,050	13,050		
045.08	Non-Exp. Eq. -Ambulance								
	Net Amount					30,000	30,000		
	Total					30,000	30,000		
045.09	Non-Exp. - S/W and H/W								
	Net Amount					6,500	6,500		
	Total					6,500	6,500		



United Nations Development Programme
SRL/02/002 - SUPPORT TO THE NATIONAL MINE ACTION PROGRAMME
Budget - Revision "I"

Main Source of Funds: 01 - UNDP-IPF / TRAC - (Trac 1.1.1 & 1
Executing Agency: UNDP - UNDP (Direct Execution)



Sbin	Description	Implementing		Funding	Total	2002	2003	2004
		UNDP	NZE					
045.10	GPS Equipment				5,000		5,000	
	Net Amount				5,000		5,000	
045.11	Expendable Equipment			UKM	9,400		9,400	
	Net Amount			UKM	9,400		9,400	
045.12	Non-Expendable Equipment			UKM	70,000		70,000	
	Net Amount			UKM	70,000		70,000	
045.13	Support for Vehicles			UKM	30,000		15,000	15,000
	Net Amount			UKM	30,000		15,000	15,000
045.14	Operation & Maintenance			UKM	45,000		30,000	15,000
	Net Amount			UKM	45,000		30,000	15,000
045.99	Line Total				729,450	237,359	462,091	30,000
	Net Amount				729,450	237,359	462,091	30,000
049	EQUIPMENT TOTAL				729,450	237,359	462,091	30,000
	Net Amount				729,450	237,359	462,091	30,000
050	MISCELLANEOUS				729,450	237,359	462,091	30,000
053	Sundries				729,450	237,359	462,091	30,000
053.01	Sundries	UNDP			19,814	10,183	9,631	
	Net Amount	UNDP			19,814	10,183	9,631	
053.99	Line Total			UKM	3,794		1,794	2,000
	Net Amount			UKM	3,794		1,794	2,000
059	MISCELLANEOUS TOTAL				23,608	10,183	11,425	2,000
	Net Amount				23,608	10,183	11,425	2,000
090	EXECUTION FEE				23,608	10,183	11,425	2,000
096	Direct Execution Fee				23,608	10,183	11,425	2,000
096.01	Country Office Administration (3%)	UNDP			9,000		9,000	
	Net Amount	UNDP			9,000		9,000	
096.02	Country Office Administration (5%)	UNDP	AUSAID		34,921		34,921	
	Net Amount	UNDP	AUSAID		34,921		34,921	
096.03	COA - UNHCR/AUL	UNDP			3,902		3,902	
	Net Amount	UNDP			3,902		3,902	
096.04	Direct Execution Fee (5%)	UNDP	IBRD		25,000		25,000	
	Net Amount	UNDP	IBRD		25,000		25,000	
096.05	DEX Fee (5%)	UNDP	NZE		3,762		3,762	
	Net Amount	UNDP	NZE		3,762		3,762	
096.06	COA (5%)	UNDP	UKM		50,175		35,404	14,771
	Net Amount	UNDP	UKM		50,175		35,404	14,771
096.99	Line Total				126,760		111,989	14,771
	Net Amount				126,760		111,989	14,771



UN
DP

United Nations Development Programme
 SRL/02/002 - SUPPORT TO THE NATIONAL MINE ACTION PROGRAMME
 Budget - Revision "I"
 Main Source of Funds: 01 - UNDP-IPF / TRAC - (Trac 1.1.1 & 1
 Executing Agency: UNDP - UNDP (Direct Execution)

Sbin	Description	Implementing	Funding	Total	2002	2003	2004
099	BUDGET TOTAL						
	Net Amount			3,253,923	484,442	2,429,061	340,420
	W/M			173.5	102	56.5	15
	Total			3,253,923	484,442	2,429,061	340,420



United Nations Development Programme
SRL/02/002 - SUPPORT TO THE NATIONAL MINE ACTION PROGRAMME
 Budget - Revision "1"
 Main Source of Funds: 01 - UNDP-IPF / TRAC - (Trac 1.1.1 & 1
 Executing Agency: UNDP - UNDP (Direct Execution)

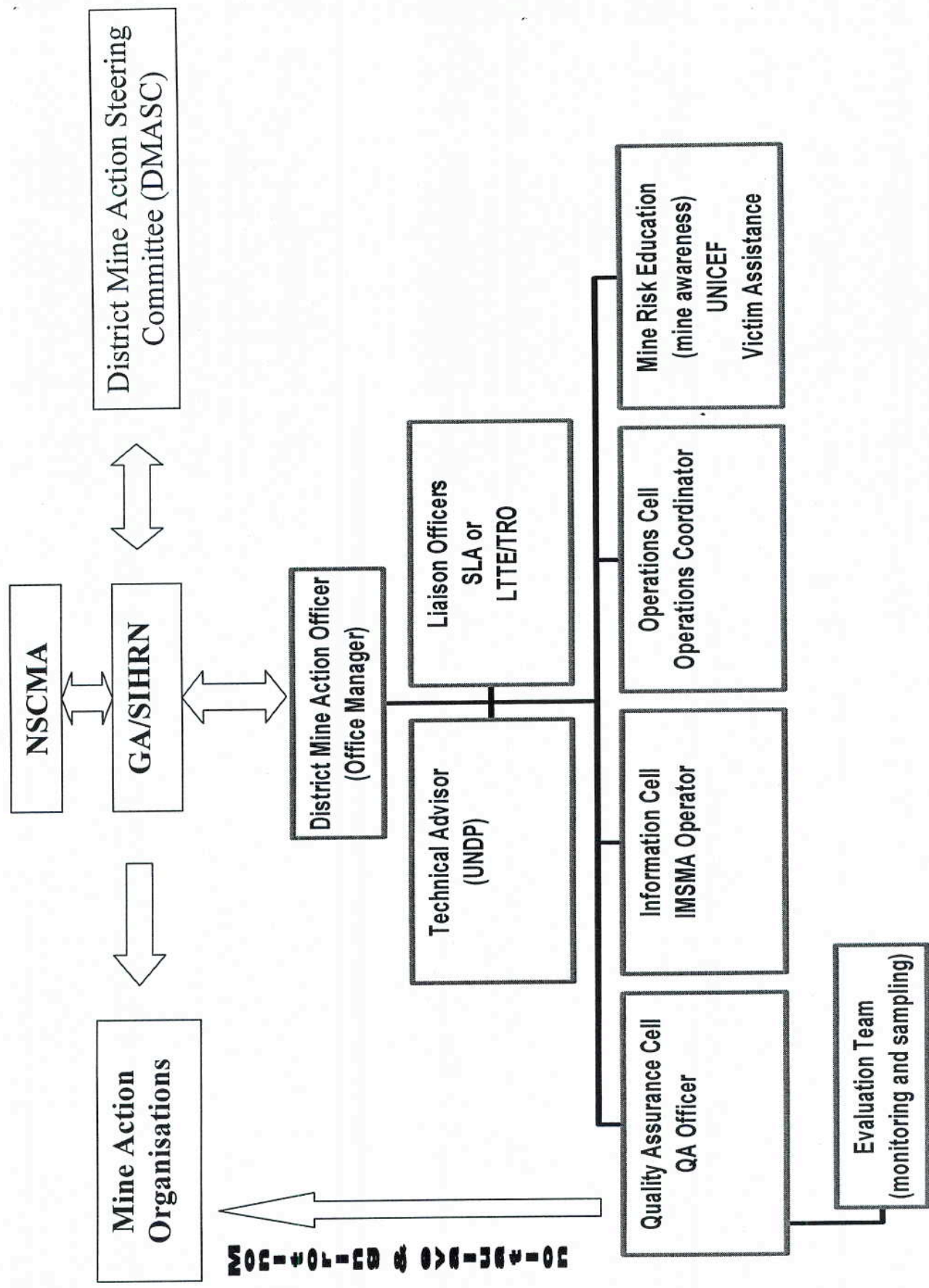
Sbln	Donor	Funding	Total	2002	2003	2004
103						
103.01	IBRD	IBRD	Net Contrib.	1,000,000	432,372	567,628
			Total	1,000,000	432,372	567,628
103.02	AUSAID	AUSAID	Net Contrib.	726,566	726,566	726,566
			Total	726,566	726,566	726,566
103.03	UNHCR	AUL	Net Contrib.	81,947	81,947	81,947
			Total	81,947	81,947	81,947
103.04	NZE	NZE	Net Contrib.	79,000	79,000	79,000
			Total	79,000	79,000	79,000
103.05	UNMAS	UNMAS	Net Contrib.	58,407	58,407	58,407
			Total	58,407	58,407	58,407
103.06	UKM	UKM	Net Contrib.	1,008,003	712,583	295,420
			Total	1,008,003	712,583	295,420
103.99			Net Contrib.	2,953,923	432,372	2,226,131
			Total	2,953,923	432,372	2,226,131
109	C/S Total	-----	Net Contrib.	2,953,923	432,372	2,226,131
			Total	2,953,923	432,372	2,226,131
999			Net Contrib.	300,000	52,070	202,930
			Total	300,000	52,070	202,930
						45,000
						45,000

Sample Terms of Reference for the Project Steering Committee

Closely linked to the NSCMA, the Project Steering Committee for Mine Action have the following responsibilities:

- a. Participate in all stages of project process (design and formulation, LPAC and appraisal, implementation, evaluation, etc.);
- b. Build consensus around the project's strategies in relation to the NSCMA annual workplan and the national programme strategy, and planned results found in the results framework;
- c. Provide advice when substantive changes are needed in the project's planned results, strategies or implementation arrangements; and
- d. Monitor progress, participate in field visits to project sites, consult with beneficiaries, and ensure that potential opportunities and risks, including lessons learned from experience, are taken into account by the project management.

The project Steering Committee may include representatives of the government, donors, UN Agencies, project beneficiaries and UNDP. The Steering Committee should meet regularly, at least every six months, and extraordinarily whenever circumstances require. The proceedings of meetings are recorded.



Summary of Key Weblinks

1. www.mineaction.org - E-mine website maintained by UNMAS
2. www.mineactionstandards.org - IMAS website maintained by GICHD for UNMAS
3. www.gichd.ch - GICHD website
4. www.imsma.ethz.ch - IMSMA site maintained by ETHZ (software developers for GICHD)
5. www.undp.org/erd/mineaction - UNDP mine action website - details role of UNDP
6. www.icbl.org - International Campaign to Ban Landmines website
7. www.icbl.org/lm - Landmine Monitor report website
8. maic.jmu.edu - Mine Action Information Center at James Madison University, USA