

Cover Page

Country: Sri Lanka

UNDAF Outcome:

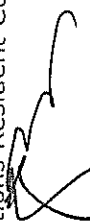


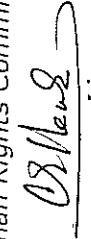


Governance mechanisms and practices enable the realization of the principles of the MD and promote and protect human rights of all persons

Joint Programme Outcome:

Better Protection for the citizens of Sri Lanka against human rights abuses

<p>Programme Title: Human Rights Joint Programme</p> <p>Programme Duration: 1 Aug 2009 – 31 Dec 2011</p> <p>Fund Management Option(s): Parallel and Pass-through</p> <p>Administrative Agent: UNDP</p>	<p>Total estimated budget: \$978,000</p> <p>Out of which:</p> <p>1. Available resources: \$323,000</p> <p>Source of funds:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government • Regular/Other Resources \$300,000 • UNDP \$20,500 • UNFPA \$2,500 • OHCHR Geneva \$655,000 <p>2. Unfunded budget:</p>
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Names and signatures of national counterparts and participating UN organizations

UN Organizations	National Partners
<p>Mr. Neil Buhne, United Nations Resident Coordinator</p> <p>Signature </p> <p>Date 25.11.09</p>	<p>Professor Rajiva Wijesinha, Secretary, Ministry of Disaster Management and Human Rights</p> <p>Signature </p> <p>Date 21 Aug 2009</p>
<p>Mr. Douglas Keh, Country Director, UNDP</p> <p>Signature </p> <p>Date 25/11/09</p>	<p>Mrs. Chandra Ellawala Secretary, Human Rights Commission</p> <p>Signature </p> <p>Date 21/07/2009</p>
<p>Ms. Lene K. Christiansen, Representative, UNFPA</p> <p>Signature </p> <p>Date 25.11.2009</p>	<p>Mr. M Sumanadasa Secretary, Ministry of Child Development and Women's Empowerment</p> <p>Signature </p> <p>Date 23/07/2007</p>

Joint Programme Document Contents

1. Executive Summary
2. Situation analysis
3. Strategies including lessons learned and the proposed Joint Programme
4. Results framework
5. Management and coordination arrangements
6. Fund management arrangements
7. Feasibility, risk management and sustainability of results
8. Accountability, monitoring, evaluation and reporting
9. Ex-ante assessments and cross-cutting issues
10. Legal Context or Basis of Relationship

1. Executive Summary

This Joint Programme falls under the Governance Pillar of the UNDAF, and in particular the second UNDAF Outcome "Governance mechanisms and practices enable the realization of the principles of the Millennium Declaration and protect human rights for all persons".

The participating UN Agencies are UNDP, UNFPA with support from the Senior UN Human Rights Advisor. Through this programme the UN agencies will pool their knowledge and resources and coordinate planning and policies with a view to promoting an overall objective of "better protection for the citizens of Sri Lanka against human rights abuses".

- To strengthen the national system for the monitoring and protection of human rights and provision of redress; and
- To promote human rights awareness amongst duty-bearers and claim-holders at both national and local levels.

The Programme will work closely with government partners to support their efforts to meet commitments to international human rights agreements. In particular, the Programme will support: (1) the design and implementation of a National Action Plan on Human Rights (NHRAP), which is one of the Government's key commitments made during the May 2008 Universal Periodic Review at the UN Human Rights Council; (2) the promotion and implementation of Security Council Resolution 1325; and (3) strengthening of the Human Rights Commission in selected priority areas such as monitoring and reporting, identified by the ICC as critical for the Commission to deliver on its mandate and move back in line with the Paris Principles.

Noting that grass roots civil society organisations often lack awareness on human rights and knowledge about avenues for protection and redress of grievances, the Programme will look to build awareness around rights and inform claim holders about the steps being taken to reform and improve the national machinery, especially at the regional level and on key issues such as those included in the NHRAP and other policy documents. Taking into account the important role that the police force fulfils in the national protection framework, and with a view to building trust and confidence between police and civilians, the Programme will also look to sustain and deepen efforts that have already been taken by government and partners to promote a human rights based approach to policing.

The Programme will be implemented from July 2009 – December 2011. A Joint Programme Steering Committee, chaired by the Minister for Disaster Management and Human Rights, shall be responsible for overall coordination, management and quality assurance of the Joint Programme. Four Technical Working Groups will be established to manage the day to day implementation issues of the different components of the Programme.

The financial mechanism for the Programme will be a combination of pass-through and parallel funding. UNDP will serve as the Administrative Agent under the pass-through mechanism and will also be responsible for preparing consolidated narrative and financial reports to the Steering Committee.

The total budget for the Programme is 978,000 USD out of which 323,000 USD is already secured. Efforts will be undertaken to mobilize the unfunded portion of the budget amounting to 655,000 USD both through in country and global level avenues. Care has

been taken to allocate the currently available resources against key priorities to ensure the attainment of prioritized results in the absence of an influx of additional resources.

2. Situation Analysis

Sri Lanka recently emerged as a Middle Income Country (MIC) with a growth rate averaging 5-6% over the past few years, and with impressive gains made towards achieving several of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). At the same time however, benefits from growth and development have not been spread evenly, with the lives of many having been severely impacted by the 2004 Indian Ocean Tsunami and/or the almost three-decade-long conflict, which lasted from 1983 to May 2009 and with pockets of poverty existing in other parts of the country.

During the first half of 2009, Sri Lanka's landscape changed dramatically. On 18 May 2009 the Sri Lankan government formally announced its military victory over the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) and its regaining of complete territorial control over Sri Lanka. The final stages of the conflict resulted in more than 200,000 people fleeing the area over the period from the end of April to mid May. They joined 70,000 who had fled between the end of 2008 and March 2009.

Prior to October 2008 there were 63,141 IDPs in camps in the East and North of Sri Lanka. This figure represented the fact that almost all of the tsunami affected IDPs had been resettled as well as all but 5% of people displaced by fighting in 2006 and 2007 in the Eastern districts. It is Government policy to initiate a similar programme in the North for the approximately 300,000 recently displaced IDPs.

The communities in the North, East and adjacent Northern and Eastern districts have borne the brunt of the conflict, including loss of kith and kin, injury, repeated displacement, loss of productive income and assets, interruptions to public service delivery, and the challenge of living in an environment of insecurity, militarization and mistrust. The over two-decade-long conflict has also resulted in deepening social divisions and fragmenting community relations, both at the local and national levels. The end of the conflict provides a unique opportunity to reverse these divisions and fragmentation.

For women, the burdens of displacement or poverty are often especially challenging. Across Sri Lanka it is estimated that 25% of households are headed by women¹ who often face difficulties accessing land and economic opportunities, leaving them and their families in highly vulnerable situations. Furthermore, the prevalence of alcohol abuse is also high which contributes to domestic violence and family breakdown.

As Sri Lanka looks forward, from a human rights perspective, it has many of the building blocks required for a comprehensive human rights based approach to recovery and development. Sri Lanka is State Party to all major human rights treaties, as well as many of the core labour conventions, and the Constitution includes a comprehensive fundamental rights chapter. Sri Lanka is also signatory to both Security Council Resolution 1612 (UNSCR 1612) on Children and Armed Conflict and Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women and Peace and Security (UNSCR 1325). The Supreme Court has a long tradition of human rights jurisprudence and the Human Rights Commission (HRC) of Sri Lanka was established as a

¹ Sri Lanka Demographic & Health Survey 2000, Department of Census & Statistics & Ministry of Health, Nutrition and Welfare 2002, Note this figure excludes the North and the East due to a lack of data at the time, and is likely to be significantly higher today due to the conflict

key national protection mechanism. In addition, the Ministry of Disaster Management and Human Rights is mandated to plan and implement policies on mitigation and prevention of disasters and to promote human rights in Sri Lanka.

However, both the Government and the UN recognize that challenges remain, and these have been highlighted and recommendations for action have been discussed in different forums including the UN Human Rights Council and through the various Special Procedure Visits². In 2008 the International Coordinating Committee (ICC) for National Human Rights Institutions also revised its accreditation for the HRC from A to B. This was following an assessment which found both the operational effectiveness and the appointment processes for the Commissioners to be out of line with the Paris Principles. The HRC has since been working with OHCHR, the Senior UN Human Rights Advisor and the Asian Peer Forum (APF) for Human Rights Institutions to identify priority actions that can be taken to move the institution back in line with the Paris Principles with a view to regaining the A accreditation status. The Government of Sri Lanka also committed at the Human Rights Council in May 2008 to develop a National Action Plan on Human Rights, and has since, with the support of UNDP and the UN Senior Human Rights Advisor, undertaken a stocktaking analysis of key issues and a series of national consultations to validate the needs and identify priority actions. A draft National Action Plan is expected to be released for consultation in mid 2009.

In sum, the key challenge moving forward is to ensure that the national machinery is in a stronger position to promote and safeguard the human rights of all Sri Lankans. The National Human Rights Action Plan provides an opportunity to draw together actors from government, the human rights commission, police, civil society, the UN system and other development partners to harness attention and support around priority issues. Similarly, while national partners are already working closely with UNICEF to implement the recommendations of UNSCR 1612, only the very early foundations have been set for similar work under UNSCR 1325. At the same time, there is much that can be done within the HRC to strengthen its operational effectiveness and ensure that its extensive network of regional offices deliver on their protection mandate - even if the HRC's full accreditation status will be contingent on the realignment of the appointment process for Commissioners with the constitutionally mandated procedure pending the reactivation of the Constitutional Council. As a critical component of the national protection framework the police also deserve special attention. It is recognized that there is often a perception of fear or lack of trust between police and their communities, and while the Government has started to address this issue over the past few years with support from development partners for training programmes covering human rights based approaches to policing etc, these actions need now to be deepened and sustained.

3. Strategies including lessons learned and the proposed Joint Programme

Background

This joint programme falls under the Governance Pillar of the UNDAF, and in particular the second UNDAF Outcome "Governance mechanisms and practices enable the realization of the principles of the Millennium Declaration and protect human rights for all persons",

² These visits included the UN Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of IDPs, and in 2007 the UN High Commissioner on Human Rights

With support from the Senior UN Human Rights Advisor, the participating UN Agencies are UNDP and UNFPA. Through this programme the UN agencies will pool their knowledge and resources and coordinate planning and policies with a view to promoting an overall objective of “better protection for the citizens of Sri Lanka against human rights abuses”.

- To strengthen the national system for the monitoring and protection of human rights and provision of redress; and
- To promote human rights awareness amongst duty-bearers and claim-holders at both national and local levels.

The core of the programme will focus on developing the capacity of target groups—key national institutions including the Ministry of Disaster Management and Human Rights (MDMHR), the Human Rights Commission of Sri Lanka (HRC), civil society organizations and the police force — in order to provide trusted and sustainable solutions to the human rights challenges facing Sri Lanka.

The programme intends to address capacity constraints at all levels in Sri Lanka. However, given the urgency of challenges in the conflict affected areas and following the principle of progressive realization, the programme will focus, but not limit, its field based activities on the North and East. This strategy is of most relevance to the support planned for the HRC, where for example, the programme would adopt a sequenced approach whereby the offices in the North and East would first be provided with capacity support which, subject to funding, would consequently be rolled out across the country.

The programme will also interface closely with the work of the UN Joint Programme on Gender Based Violence and the UNICEF/UNHCR Programme supporting the implementation of UNSCR1612 (on children and armed conflict) and the UNFPA Programme supporting the implementation of UNSCR1325. The capacity development interventions with the Human Rights Commission will at the same time take into consideration the support provided by UNHCR to the IDP Unit of the HRC, so as to ensure maximum synergies and non-duplication. Linkages will also be promoted with other UNDP Governance Projects, in particular the Equal Access to Justice Project, which for example has an extensive library of materials and network of partners that can facilitate the capacity building interventions both centrally and in the regions.

Lessons Learned

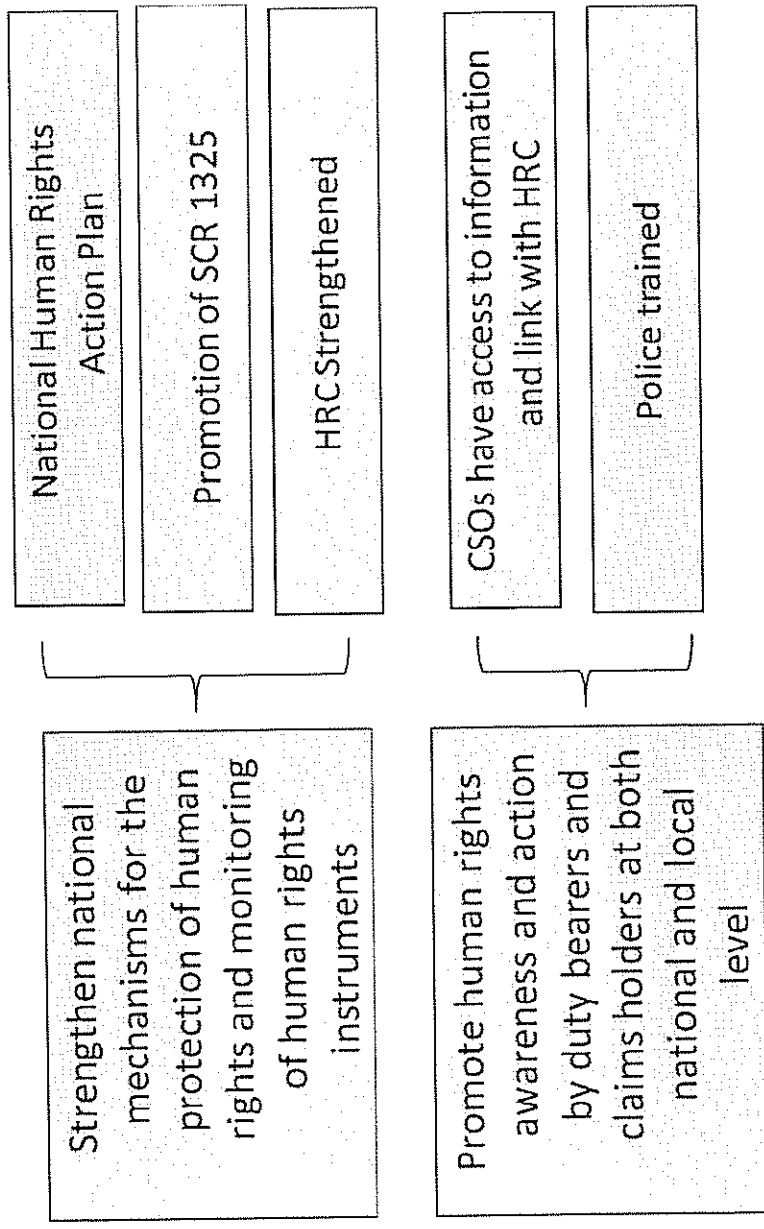
The initial concept for this joint programme was first drawn up in early 2007, and has since been updated to reflect the changing situation on the ground. The strategy has taken into account the findings and recommendations of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, the UN Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, Mr. Manfred Nowak and the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of IDPs, Mr Walter Kalin. All of these high level emissaries visited Sri Lanka in the latter half of 2007 and early 2008. The strategy of support with the HRC has also been developed in line with the recommendations of the ICC which are designed to address the critical areas of operational weakness.

As long term partners of the Government in the field of human rights, there are also a number of lessons from former projects that have been incorporated into this programme’s design. In particular for example, attention has been given to ensuring adequate attention to capacity development needs within partner institutions both to assist with the coordination of activities under the joint programme but also to ensure adequate attention

to training of core staff so that programme interventions are more likely to be sustained beyond the life of the programme.

The Proposed Joint Programme

The two overall objectives of the project and the corresponding five output areas are outlined in the chart below



I. STRENGTHENED NATIONAL MECHANISMS FOR THE PROMOTION AND PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND MONITORING OF IMPLEMENTATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS INSTRUMENTS

The programme will work closely with government partners to support their efforts to meet commitments to international human rights agreements. In this regard, the programme will in particular support: (1) the design and implementation of a National Action Plan on Human Rights (NHRAP), which is one of the Government's key commitments made during the May 2008 Universal Periodic Review at the UN Human Rights Council; and (2) the promotion and implementation of Security Council Resolution 1325.

Output 1: Development of a National Human Rights Action Plan

During the UPR in May 2008, the Government of Sri Lanka (GoSL) committed to developing a National Human Rights Action Plan (NHRAP). With the support of UN Action2 funding, UNDP and the UN Senior Human Rights Advisor have since been supporting the efforts of the Ministry of Disaster Management and Human Rights (MDMHR) to lead the development

of the plan. A number of important steps have already taken place such as the identification of a national technical advisor to oversee the entire process, agreement on the key inputs to the process and the consultative steps to be taken. Furthermore a first round of consultations with government and civil society has been held, informed by a baseline assessment of the human rights situation in Sri Lanka, identifying gaps in human rights promotion and protection, including particular issues of focus (i.e. conflict, trafficking etc) and vulnerable populations.

Moving forward, this programme aims to provide support to the MDMHR to finalise the NHRAP's development, and depending on the priorities selected, provide technical support for the implementation and monitoring of the Plan.

- **1a) Support for finalization of the NHRAP**

Current support under the Action 2 project is scheduled for completion by 30 June 2009. The Joint Programme will provide support to the MDMHR to:

- Hold wide public consultations and obtain feedback on the draft NHRAP. This includes adequate dissemination of the Plan and solicitation of comments and submissions from the public (use of a media strategy);
- Assist the MDMHR to develop a comprehensive monitoring framework for implementation of treaty body recommendations
- Devise a mechanism that will facilitate the input of such monitoring into the reporting process to treaty bodies of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
- Finalize the draft and public launching and dissemination of the NHRAP through the MDMHR.

The Senior Human Rights Advisor and other UN colleagues will continue to work closely with the MDMHR to support this process and to provide technical advice on the steps required to meet each priority based on requests from MDMHR.

- **1b) Capacity building for the MDMHR to support the coordination, implementation and monitoring of progress of the NHRAP**

The MDMHR is ideally placed, given its mandate and its leadership of the Inter-Ministerial Committee on Human Rights to oversee the coordination and monitoring of the National Action Plan. Through the programme, support will be provided for periodic consultative evaluations of the Plan against benchmarks.

The MDMHR is in the process of developing its Human Rights Unit into a fully-fledged Human Rights Division, and it is this Division that would take the lead on the coordination and oversight of the NHRAP. Capacity building support will be provided through the programme to the Division in the form of staff training, and cost-effective logistical support to ensure that staff can undertake field monitoring visits to assess progress in different areas of the National Action Plan.

To assist the new Division, the programme will work with the Ministry to identify human resource capacity needs which could be met through national consultants, or through the UNV system. These modalities have proven to be effective in supporting the Ministry's work in the past. However, to avoid a dependency on project funded positions, emphasis will be placed on ensuring that core functions are carried out by permanent government staff, with consultants and UNVs focusing on capacity building, in the form of training and the introduction of new systems.

- **1c) UN support to specific priority areas of work identified in the NHRAP**

As the development of the NHRAP is still underway, the identification of key areas for UN support is not yet finalized. However, it is likely that the UN will be involved in assisting the implementation of some of the following areas of the National Plan. For example, discussions are currently underway with WHO, the Ministry of Health and the MDMHR regarding the possible inclusion of violence prevention as a priority area in the NHRAP. Other possible areas of cooperation include: UNFPA on issues pertaining to SCR 1325; IOM in areas related to human rights of migrants, UNICEF on issues related to child protection, UNHCR regarding IDPs, ILO and UNDP on the reintegration of ex-combatants et Once the NHRAP is finalized with the priority areas identified, the UN agencies will formulate their respective plans for support.

- **1d) UN support for dealing with cases of disappearances through developing a comprehensive database tracking system.**

During 2008 and the first half of 2009 initial work began in the MDMHR, with the support of the UNDP Action II Project to establish a comprehensive database tracking system to provide a centralized databank of information on all cases of disappearances. Information requested by the UN Working Group and information provided on cases being investigated by the National Human Rights Commission and the Police will all go through this database. Previously there was no centralized tracking system which made obtaining information on the status of cases of disappearances a tedious task.

Once the tracking system is developed, the intention is for the Ministry to hand the responsibility for its maintenance and management to the HRC. For this purpose, the project will also include necessary capacity development interventions with the HRC to facilitate an effective and sustainable handover.

A tracking system on cases of torture is also being envisioned, which will track all cases of torture reported to the police, NHRC and the UN Special Rapporteur on Torture.

Output 2) Establishment of a national task force on UN Security Council Resolution 1325

Resolution 1325, passed by the Security Council (October 2000), specifically addresses the impact of conflict on women, and women's contributions to conflict resolution and sustainable peace. The proposed national taskforce consisting of Government, the UN, civil society and bilateral partners will be charged to make recommendations to Government for the implementation of Resolution 1325 in Sri Lanka and to monitor national performance against key elements of the Resolution. The National Taskforce will be chaired by the Ministry of Child Development and Women's Empowerment and will include the stakeholders mentioned above.

Key activities under this area of support include:

- **2a) Support a review of existing material related to SCR 1325 and the development of a framework for the national consultation on the establishment of a Task Force on 1325**

A national consultant with a strong background in the principles of SCR 1325 will be identified to prepare a draft set of recommendations for areas in which the proposed national taskforce should prioritise its focus. The consultant will draw on research

already undertaken, conduct interviews with key stakeholders and identify gaps where further analysis is needed. The recommendations will feed into the consultation process to establish the taskforce, and will form the basis of the taskforce's action plan.

- **2b) Support a national consultation to develop and endorse an Action Plan for the task force on 1325**

The programme will support a national consultation process which is expected to be chaired by the Ministry of Child Development and Women's Empowerment as the key national line ministry for implementation of the resolution and will include the participation of relevant line ministries, regional/international experts, NGOs, UN agencies and other stakeholders. The objective of the national consultation would be to: (1) raise awareness on the current status of issues related to SCR 1325 in Sri Lanka; (2) increase understanding and knowledge on best practices for the implementation of SCR 1325; and (3) based on the findings and recommendations of the work of national consultant (as outlined under 2a above), identify and agree on next steps towards the establishment of a taskforce, including an overall terms of reference and Action Plan.

- **2c) Support the establishment of a national task force on UN SCR 1325**

The programme will support the establishment of a national taskforce and subsequent joint field visits for the taskforce members, with a view to facilitate a shared understanding of members on the issues and challenges and also to encourage different organisations and government institutions to work together. The members of the task force will also be expected to identify comparative advantages and expertise of their relevant institutions to support the collection of information and monitoring of relevant areas covered by SCR Resolution 1325. It is hoped that by fostering a joint commitment to implement the Resolution 1325 among taskforce members, there will be greater sustainability and accountability in the actions. The taskforce will be co-chaired by the Resident Coordinator and the Ministry of Child Development and Women's Empowerment with representation by relevant UN agencies, civil society and government line ministries/agencies. The core tasks for the taskforce will include:

 - Monitor implementation of aspects of the National Plan on Women that relate to SCR 1325.
 - Establishment of coordination mechanisms for implementation of 1325 in conflict-affected areas;
 - Provide regular information on implementation to international and national partners for support to policy formulation/implementation, capacity building, and programme reviews.
 - Other activities identified as relevant by the Task Force.

Output 3) Strengthened protection and monitoring mechanisms of the HRC, particularly at the regional level

In light of the 2007 decision by the ICC to downgrade the Human Rights Commission from A to B status, OHCHR, UNDP, and the Asia Pacific Forum(APF) have been in discussion with the HRC to address some of the main issues and shortcomings highlighted by the ICC as vital to allow the HRC to regain its former status.

The intention is to first engage in a 12-month period of targeted, small-scale projects focused primarily on strengthening the technical capacity of the regional offices including on

issues related to: monitoring and investigating, detention centre visits while increasing staffing capacities in key field offices (through UNVs). The targeted regional offices would be Jaffna, Ampara, Vavuniya, Batticaloa, and Trincomalee and, subject to sufficient resources, other priority offices, for example in districts where there is a high caseload of IDPs or where the demand from the population is deemed the highest.

Key activities to support the HRC at the regional level include:

- **3a (and 3e) Assessment of capacity needs of regional offices:** The assessment would look at particular key office functions and the available resources to meet those functions. The priority will be to assess HRC offices in conflict-affected areas and other identified priority areas, such as border Districts. As a result of the tsunami and the conflict, offices have developed slightly different focuses and the security situation has also impacted on staffing levels differently. The capacity assessment will therefore need to include a separate review of all priority offices.

Noting the specific rights based issues that women often face, a dedicated component of the assessment will look specifically at the HRC's capacities to address gender related issues.

- **3b (and 3f) Capacity building of regional offices (trainings, additional staff (possibly through the UNV modality), basic equipment):** Based on the capacity assessment, the programme would work with the HRC to design a technical capacity building action plan for each office. The UN programme will then support the implementation of the action plan.

At the **national level** support will be geared towards strengthening the communication and reporting function of the HRC, as a means of building relations between the HRC and the general public and as a mechanism for holding the HRC accountable to delivering on its mandate. Reporting has been identified as an important area for strengthening through the 2007 Stocktaking exercise. Since then the HRC has undertaken some measures in this regard, including the publication of its first newsletter and also the launch of a new website. Both initiatives provide a foundation on which to build, and the programme will work with the HRC to ensure that they are further developed to carry the type of information that would be expected to be provided through such platforms. The programme will also support the HRC in regularizing the publication of annual public reports the last edition of which was published for the 2004-05 period with the 2007 draft report currently pending submission to Parliament for approval of publication.

Key activities for support to the HRC at national level include:

- **3c) Support to management of data on complaints and status of complaints**

Public reporting by the HRC requires credible information and documentation on human rights violations. Accurate records and systems to track reported violations and conduct investigations are key to generate credible data in the field of human rights.

These systems need to exist not only at the regional level but must also feed into the centre. Given the high need for confidentiality and data protection, the systems should include necessary security and privacy features.

While databases already exist to some extent, the flow of information, both in hard copy and electronic format, is not happening on a systematic basis.

Support will therefore be provided to the HRC to refine and standardize existing systems for eventual roll-out of a unified system to the regional offices in order to provide a platform for data comparison and cross reference checking of entries across offices. The system will also encourage information to be collected in a systematic way at the point of data entry with standardized indicators to be developed for recording of disaggregated information. The programme will provide technical assistance to the HRC to design a practical and easy to use system to be rolled out at relatively low cost across offices by making maximum use of the existing infrastructure. The system's functionality and use will be frequently reviewed for adaptation and enhancement and IT capacities are expected to be further developed with a view to gradually introducing a comprehensive electronic complaints management system.

- **3d) Support for HRC quarterly and annual reports**

The programme will support the HRC to produce, print, translate and distribute quarterly information briefs at the regional and central level, and to publish a sound annual report providing a comprehensive overview of the work of the Commission in a given year.

The system for information collection and management will be designed in such a way that quarterly reports can be generated automatically.

The programme will provide support to the HRC's central and regional offices so that they are able to analyse their data and provide regular, high quality reports to the general public. Guidance will also be provided on the type of information suitable to enter the public domain while at the same time ensuring adequate confidentiality for witnesses, victims and the accused.

Priority reporting tools to be developed or supported have been identified as follows:

- Annual State of Human Rights Report in Sri Lanka;
- Quarterly reports containing at a minimum the number of allegations presented to the HRC (database);
- Updated website with reports, numbers, links to HR instruments and laws in 3 languages.

- **3e and 3f:** Please note that these elements concern the gender specific elements of the capacity assessment and capacity development interventions for the Regional Offices, and have therefore been included under 3a and 3b in the narrative.

2: PROMOTE HUMAN RIGHTS AWARENESS AMONGST DUTY BEARERS AND CLAIMS HOLDERS AT NATIONAL AND LOCAL LEVEL

Output 4) Civil Society Organisations have increased engagement with the HRC and have access to English language human rights material

Grass roots civil society organisations often lack awareness on human rights and knowledge about avenues for protection and redress of grievances. The programme will therefore look to work with the MDMHR and the HRC to build awareness around rights, but also to inform

claim holders about the steps being taken to reform and improve the national machinery, especially at the regional level and on key issues such as those included in the NHRAP and other policy documents.

An important first activity under this pillar will be to review the opportunities for relationship building between the regional HRC offices and civil society. Possible interventions could include support for shared training events or discussion forums on priority topics such as women and conflict.

Key activities for this results area include:

- **4a) Support for regular meetings between civil society and regional HRC offices**

Under the 2003-2006 strategic plan, the HRC planned to undertake ongoing consultations with civil society to identify human rights issues for attention by the Commission and to conduct human rights education programmes for target groups. Apart from consultations led by the project supported units of the HRC such as the UNHCR funded IDP unit, the HRC does currently not hold broad-based consultations to engage with civil society on key human rights issues such as migrant worker rights, child labor et A key recommendation from the ICC and from the September 2008 Asia Pacific Forum (APF) mission was for the HRC to explore ways of building bridges and strengthening cooperation with NGOs. UNDP, with the support of the UN Senior Human Rights Advisor, will work with the HRC to strengthen this critical outreach mechanism.

- **4b) Support organisations outside of Colombo (translation services, human rights information, outreach)**
A key challenge to participating in national or regional meetings, drafting papers for review by government or development partners or even applying for grants to fund human rights based activities is often language. A small allocation for translation services for human rights focused NGOs will therefore be a component of this Programme.
- **4c) Awareness raising for civil society on human rights and avenues for protection and redress of grievances**
Support will be provided for general advocacy and awareness raising initiatives, in particular ensuring that key human rights information material from government ministries, NGOs and from OHCHR publications is easily available in Sinhala and Tamil languages.

Output 5) Police Forces Trained in Human Rights and Human Rights Based Approaches

To mirror the support for claim holders and increase their protection, the programme will work with duty bearers at the national and local levels. In particular, the programme will target police forces since they are often the duty bearers that civilians have the most frequent contact with, and in many areas there is often a lack of trust between communities and police.

The Government has already been working with a number of partners to provide human rights based training to police forces, and in May 2009, with the support of OHCHR, a comprehensive training strategy for the police force has been developed. To increase the

effectiveness of the training, the strategy looks to employ innovative and alternative models – aimed more widely at effecting a positive attitudinal change. To foster sustainability the strategy also includes the development of training manuals, and the training of trainers within the police.

During May 2009, the first steps were taken with the training a cadre of police trainers (ToT). The newly trained officers were then also given the chance to test the materials through several 3 day pilot training events.

As a next step, a mapping /stocktaking exercise will be conducted to identify areas of priority, based on where trainings have been conducted to date and to identify the remaining challenges. With the materials developed, and utilizing the trained cadre of officers, the programmes will then be rolled out across the country, and consequently incorporated as part of standard practice for new recruits and refresher courses.

Key activities under this results area include:

5a) Stocktaking and review of human rights police training in Sri Lanka

The programme will support an initial mapping/stocktaking of the police training that has been conducted to date with a view to identifying the positive aspects and the challenges that remain. The mapping will also inform the design and roll-out of new programmes to ensure that efforts build on rather than duplicate previous or existing programmes.

5b) Support the roll out of the human rights training across the country, with a priority in the conflict-affected, newly resettled areas of the north and east, and other areas that have reported problems of human rights violations within the police forces

A schedule based on prioritized areas (conflict, newly resettled areas or high levels of human rights violations) will be mapped out and the training will be rolled out, with a view to cover the entire country. A post-evaluation assessment will be built into the existing training material.

Midway through the roll-out of the trainings, a forward looking external review/evaluation of the effectiveness of the courses will be conducted. The training materials and methodologies could then be adjusted as needed to improve effectiveness.

4. Results Framework

The Results Framework outlines the proposed areas of intervention and the responsible UN and national counterparts. The framework has been designed to ensure non-duplication of efforts and efficient use of resources.

Table 1: Summary of Results framework

UNDAF Outcome: Governance mechanisms and practices enable the realization of the principles of the MD and promote and protect human rights of all persons		Outcome of Joint Programme: BETTER PROTECTION FOR THE CITIZENS OF SRI LANKA AGAINST HUMAN RIGHTS ABUSES		INDICATOR: % change in Human Development Index ranking		INDICATOR: % change in governance indicators included in UNDP Human Development Reports (voice and accountability and rule of law)	
Agency and Partner	Implementing Partner	Indicative activities for each Output	Resource allocation and indicative time frame (note figures in brackets represent funds already mobilised)	2009 Funded	2010 Funded	2011 Funded	Total Funded
Joint Programme Outputs	Agency and Partner	Indicative activities for each Output	Resource allocation and indicative time frame (note figures in brackets represent funds already mobilised)	2009 Funded	2010 Funded	2011 Funded	Total Funded
1) National Human Rights Action Plan in place, and being implemented and monitored	UNDP, MDMHR	1a) Support for finalization of the NHRAP	-	20,000	-	-	20,000
		1) Public Consultations on Draft NHRAP	-	-	-	-	
		2) Develop a comprehensive monitoring framework for NHRAP and body recommendations	-	-	-	-	
		3) Mechanism designed to facilitate the input of such monitoring into the reporting process to treaty bodies of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.	-	-	-	-	

									<i>! Terms of reference and methodology prepared for the assessment and study team identified (including HRC staff and a national consultant)</i>													
									<i>!! Assessment conducted of the capacity of HRC offices in conflict affected and border districts to undertake core functions as per HRC mandate</i>													
									<i>3b) Capacity building of regional offices</i>	4,500	4,500											
									<i>! Capacity building plan identified for priority offices</i>													
									<i>!! Staff capacity constraints addressed through training and placement of UNVs</i>													
									<i>!!! Basic equipment provided to support core office functions</i>													
									<i>3c) Support to management of data on complaints and status of complaints</i>	2,500	2,500	30,000	12,500	100,000	10,000	132,500	25,000					
									<i>! Data collection systems reviewed and then strengthened and streamlined</i>													
									<i>!! Standard indicators developed and staff trained for collection of disaggregated data</i>													

mechanisms of the HRC particularly at the regional level.

UNFPA, HRC	<p>!!!) Enhancement of IT capacities to lay foundations for introducing a comprehensive electronic complaints management system.</p> <p>3d) Support for HRC quarterly and annual reports</p> <p>1) Publication of Annual State of Human Rights Report in Sri Lanka</p> <p>!!) Quarterly reports published containing the number of allegations presented to the HRC, (and disaggregated information as the database is developed)</p> <p>!!!) Website updated quarterly with recent reports, links to HR instruments and laws in three languages</p>	2,500	2,500	2,500	25,000	7,500	20,000	5,000	47,500	15,000	-
UNFPA, HRC	<p>3e) Assessment of capacities and training needs of HRCSL and its Regional offices in the area of gender an women's rights:</p> <p>!!) Terms of reference drafted and national consultant selected for the assessment of the capacities of the HRC to respond to women's</p>	5,000	5,000	5,000					5,000	5,000	

language human rights material	UNDP, HRC, MDMHR	!!) A series of Regional Consultations take place and priority needs identified for follow up by HRC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		!!!) One year after initial consultations, evaluation conducted to draw lessons and advice on strategy moving forward	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		UNDP, HRC, MDMHR	4b) Translation services and outreach to human rights organization based outside Colombo	10,000	10,000	20,000	-	-	-	-
		UNDP, HRC, MDMHR	!!) Translation services provided for CSO/CBOs preparing human rights papers for review by government or development partners, or even applying for grant funding etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		UNDP, HRC, MDMHR	!!!) Support to grassroots organizations to participate in regional and national meetings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		UNDP, HRC, MDMHR	4c) Awareness raising for civil society on human rights and avenues for protection and redress of grievances	20,000	20,000	40,000	-	-	-	-
		UNDP, HRC, MDMHR	!!) Translation into local languages of key human rights information material from government ministries, NGOs, OHCHR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

6. Project Support Team	UNDP	Project Coordinator	12,500	12,500	25,000	12,500	25,000	12,500	62,500	37,500	
		Project Coordinator HRG									
TOTAL 5			2,500	2,500	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	52,500	2,500	
5. Police forces trained in human rights	UNDP, Senior UN HR Advisor, MOD, Police, Ministry DMHR, DMHR,	publications									
		!! Dissemination of key information and related awareness activities									
		TOTAL 4.1		-	-	40,000	5,000	35,000	5,000	75,000	10,000
		5a) Stocktaking and review of human rights police training in Sri Lanka and identification of best practices and innovative models for changing culture/mindset	2,500	2,500						2,500	2,500
		! Initial mapping/stocktaking of the police training that has been conducted to date – drawing out lessons and gaps									
		5b) Roll out of the human rights training across the country		25,000	25,000					50,000	
		! National roll out of training according to strategy adopted									
		!! Evaluation of training programme									

		Project Officer (Police Component)	Administrative Assistant	Office and Administration	Costs	TOTAL PST						GRAND TOTAL	
		10,000	12,000	4,000	4,000	103,000	30,500	3,000	25,000	73,000	424,000	120,000	103,000
			12,000	8,000				3,000	25,000	73,000	451,000	100,000	103,000
			12,000	8,000				3,000	25,000	73,000	451,000	100,000	103,000
			24,000						25,000	73,000	451,000	100,000	103,000
									25,000	73,000	451,000	100,000	103,000
		35,000	60,000	12,500	25,000	323,000	176,500	10,000	978,000	323,000	978,000	323,000	323,000

Agency/Donor Budgets	2009 Jun-Dec	Funded 2009	2010	Funded 2010	2011	Funded 2011	Total	Total Funded	Unfunded
UNDP TRAC	80,000	80,000	120,000	120,000	100,000	100,000	280,000	300,000	-
OHCHR Geneva through UNDP	2,500	2,500					2,500	2,500	-
UNDP [Subtotal]	82,500	82,500	369,000	120,000	406,000	100,000	857,500	302,500	555,000
UNFPA [Subtotal]	20,500	20,500	55,000	-	45,000	-	120,500	20,500	100,000
Grand Total	103,000	103,000	424,000	120,000	451,000	100,000	978,000	323,000	655,000

5. Management and Coordination Arrangements

The Joint Programme will be managed by a Joint Programme Steering Committee (JPSC). The JPSC will be chaired by the Minister of Disaster Management and Human Rights and shall include as core members the UN Resident Coordinator and all the signatories to the joint programme document. Additional members may be invited from the key line Ministries represented on the Inter-Ministerial Committee on Human Rights (IMCHR), civil society members of the Advisory Body to the Minister, and other UN agencies and partners working closely with or supporting the Programme.

The Committee shall be responsible for overall coordination of the joint programme, and will exercise oversight and make necessary arrangements for the assurance function. Decisions of the Steering Committee will be made through consensus.

Core Members of the Joint Programme Steering Committee
 Minister, MDMHR – Chair
 Secretary, MDMHR
 Secretary, Ministry of Child Development and Women’s Empowerment
 Secretary, Human Rights Commission
 Director UN Division, External Resources Department
 UN Resident Coordinator and UNDP Resident Representative
 UNFPA Representative
 UNDP Country Director or Deputy Resident Representative (Programme)

The specific tasks of the JPSC will be to:

- Review and approve the joint programme document, including M&E framework and implementation plan
- Discuss implementation progress and identify solutions to any problems which might be raised by any of the programme’s partners
- Review and approve consolidated financial and narrative reports submitted by the Administrative Agent
- Lead the annual work plan (AWP) review
- During the life of the joint programme, review proposals from Steering Committee members for budget re-allocation such as savings or cost increases, or for use of funds for significantly different activities

The table below outlines the participating UN agency & partner arrangements for each output:

Output	Participating UN Agency	National Government and other UN Partners
1. National Human Rights Action Plan	UNDP	Ministry DMHR, UN HR Advisor
2. Promotion of SCR 1325	UNFPA	Ministry of Child Affairs and Women’s Empowerment
3. HRC Strengthened	UNDP/UNFPA	HRC, UN HR Advisor
4a) CSOs and HRC work together	UNDP	HRC, UN HR Advisor
4b,c) Advocacy and awareness with civil society	UNDP	MDMHR, HRC, UN Agencies (UNICEF, UNHCR, UNFPA, etc.)

5) Police trained	UNDP	MOD, Police, Ministry DMHR, UN HR Advisor
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Technical Working Groups will be established, under the Chairmanship of the lead national counterpart, to manage the day to day implementation issues of the relevant components of the Programme.

At the start of the Programme there will therefore be 3 Technical Working Groups, with the possible addition of a fourth to specialize on the Police Training component.

TWG and Output Covered	Chair	Participants
A) Output 1 and 4	Secretary, MDMHR	UNDP, Senior UN Human Rights Advisor, and other agencies and partners where relevant in conjunction with the NAP
B) Output 2	Secretary, MCDWE	UNFPA, Senior UN Human Rights Advisor and national partners
C) Output 3 and 4	Secretary, HRC	UNDP, UNFPA and Senior UN Human Rights Advisor
D) Output 5	To be determined	Police, MoD, MDMHR, UN Senior Human Rights Advisor and training partners

The JPSC and the Technical Working Groups will be supported by the Joint Programme Support Unit.

The Joint Programme Support Unit will include:

- Project Coordinator – MDMHR
- Project Assistant – MDMHR/HRC
- Project Coordinator – HRC
- Project Officer – Police/MDMHR (subject to funding)
- Project Assurance – UNDP Assistant Resident Representative (Programme)

UNDP will serve as the Administrative Agent (AA) and will therefore be responsible for preparing consolidated narrative and financial reports to the JPSC³ and donors, based on the information provided by the respective Participating Agencies. The Administrative Agent will sign a Memorandum of Understanding with the participating UN organization(s). Each UN organization participating in the joint programme will programme and manage activities and funds in line with its established regulations and rules, and therefore enter into arrangements with individual national (implementing) partners. Programmatic and financial accountability rests with the participating UN organizations and national partners in line with that agency's own rules, regulations and guidelines.

Upon signature of the Joint Programme Document (JPD), individual annual work plans will be prepared between each UN agency and the different national counterparts. The Annual Work Plans will detail the activities to be carried out and the responsible implementing partners, timeframes and planned inputs from the participating UN Organizations. The basis for all resource transfers to an implementing partner should be detailed in the Work Plans,

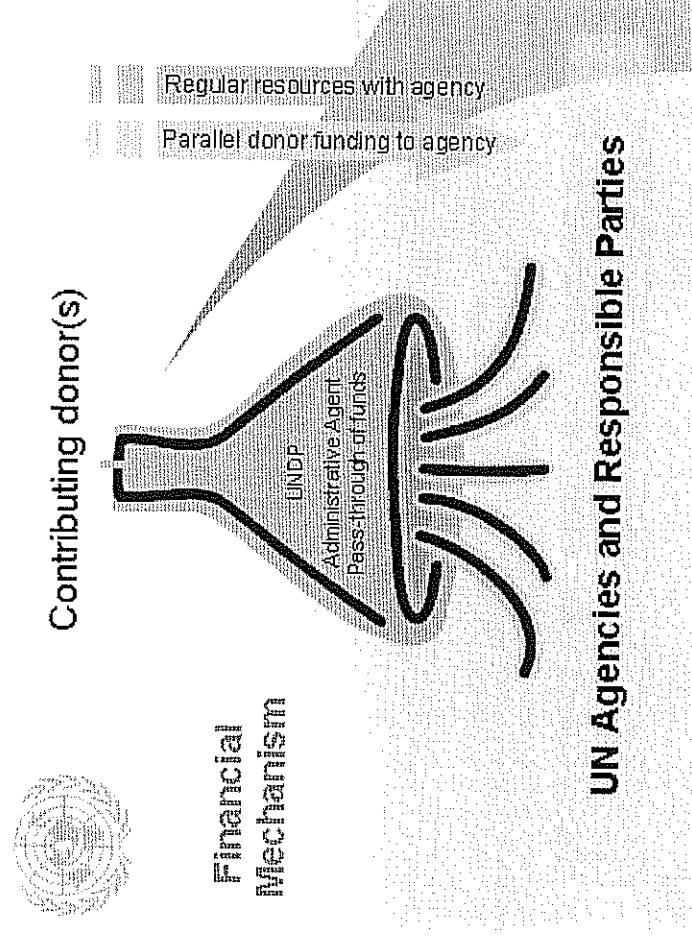
³ For the purpose of reporting to Treasury and Operations, the financial information will be submitted to the MDMHR to honour national financial reporting obligations.

agreed between the Implementing Partners and participating UN Organizations. By signing this JPD, each signatory UN organization undertakes full responsibility to implement the component(s) and achieve results identified with each of them as shown in Table 1 and to work with the counterpart national partner to develop and implement Annual Work plans. Additional management arrangements that may be set up by participating UN organizations to manage respective component(s) under their respective responsibility will be detailed in annexes as needed. Prior to signature by UN Agency and national partner, annual work plans will be presented to the JPSC at the beginning of each year for their review and comment.

6. Fund Management Arrangements

The financial mechanism for the Joint Programme will be a combination of pass-through and parallel funding. Under the pass-through mechanism, UNDP as the AA would be responsible for receiving and distributing resources. Under the parallel mechanism UN Participating Agencies would also be able to utilize their regular resources and funds mobilised through parallel channels. All activities, whether funded through parallel or pass-through modalities, would be represented in the Annual Work Plans and budgets and would be included in the consolidated reports prepared by the AA.

An illustration of the financial mechanism is provided below:



1. Please note that *Responsible Parties* refers to *National Partners, such as the HRC and the Ministries*.

Under the pass-through mechanism, UNDP as the AA will negotiate and sign a Letter of Agreement with any donor(s) in respect of the joint programme. As cited above, the AA will also sign a Memorandum of Understanding with the participating UN organizations who will then manage activities and funds in line with their established regulations and rules.

Funds received pursuant to the funding agreement signed with the donor(s) will be recorded by the AA in a joint programme account. The AA does not record funds channeled to other participating UN organizations as income. The AA records as income only those funds for which it is programmatically and financially accountable (i.e. for its part of the joint programme as a participating organization).

Each UN organization participating in the joint programme will account for the funds distributed by the AA in respect of its components in the joint programme in accordance with its financial regulations and rules. The AA shall be entitled to allocate one percent (1%) of the amount contributed by donor(s), for its costs of performing the AA's functions. This will be subject however to a floor of \$20,000 and a ceiling of \$100,000.

Interest, if any, will be administered in accordance with the financial regulations and rules of each UN organization participating in the joint programme. The AA should not accrue interest on the funds received from the donor(s) because they are expected to flow through almost immediately.

Any funds remaining after the financial closure of the programme that were distributed through the pass-through mechanism will be returned to the AA.

Any unprogrammed funds remaining in the joint programme account of the AA after the financial closure of the Joint Programme will be returned to the donor(s) or utilised in a manner agreed upon between the AA and the donor(s), and approval of the JPSC.

Consistent with current practice, each UN organization will be responsible for auditing its own contribution to the programme as part of its existing regulations and rules. Audit opinions of the individual UN organizations should be accepted by the other UN organizations.

Cash transfer modalities: For UNFPA and UNDP, the provisions under the Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers (HACT) system, as detailed in Agency's respective CPAPs will apply.

Under the HACT introduced by the UN EXCOM Agencies (UNDP, UNICEF, WFP and UNFPA) as part of the UN reform commitment to reduce transaction costs on implementing partners, four modalities of payments are foreseen for nationally implemented projects. They include: 1) Prior to the start of activities against agreed work plan cash transferred (direct cash transfer) to the Treasury, Ministry of Finance and Planning, for forwarding to the National Partner/Implementing Partner; 2) Reimbursements after completion of eligible activities by the Implementing Partner; 3) Direct payment to vendors or third parties for obligations incurred by the Implementing Partners on the basis of requests signed by the designated official of the Implementing Partner; 4) Direct payments to vendors or third parties for obligations incurred by UN agencies in support of activities agreed with Implementing Partners.

As per requirements under the HACT system, direct payments will be the preferred modality applied to the project until completion of a satisfactory assessment (Micro Assessment) of the financial management systems and internal control frameworks of the project National Government Partner(s).

Under the HACT system, the scope and frequency of assurance activities such as audits and spot checks will be determined, in consultation with the PSC, by the risk rating outlined in Micro Assessment reports as well as the volume of cash transfers provided to National

Partners. In the absence of a completed Micro Assessment, a high risk rating will be assumed and the National Partner will be subject to more frequent audits and spot checks. Programmatic assurance activities will similarly be planned with the JPSC and TWGs and will include spot checks of project activities, field monitoring and annual reviews.

7. Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting

The project will be monitored against the M & E Framework included below. Progress against each of the indicators will be reviewed at least annually by the JPSC, and the tracking table updated accordingly.

Within the annual cycle

- On a quarterly basis, a quality assessment will be prepared by each National Partner for their respective components. The assessment will record progress towards the completion of key results, as outlined in the AWP, based on quality criteria and methods captured in the Project M&E Framework. The reports will be submitted to both the JPSC for review, and the respective UN Participating Agency for uploading into the Atlas programme management system.
- An Issue and Risk Log shall be activated in Atlas by UNDP and will be updated by the ARR (Programme) based on information provided the respective National Partners through the quarterly reporting. This will facilitate tracking and resolution of potential problems or requests for change.
- A Lesson-learned log shall be activated by each National Partner and regularly updated by the respective member of the Joint Programme Support Unit to ensure on-going learning and adaptation within the organization, and to facilitate the preparation of the Lessons-learned Report at the end of the project.
- A Monitoring Schedule Plan shall be activated in Atlas and updated by the UNDP ARR (Programme)
- Field visits and Spot checks will take place as required, but at minimum, once a

Annually

- Annual Review Report. An Annual Review Report shall be prepared by each National Partner for their respective component for submission to UNDP as the Administrative Agent. UNDP be responsible for submitting the consolidated draft financial and substantive report to the JPSC. The JPSC will review and approve the final annual report.
- Annual Project Review. Based on the above report, an annual project review shall be conducted during the fourth quarter of the year or soon after, to assess the performance of the project and appraise the Annual Work Plan (AWP) for the following year. In the last year, this review will be a final assessment. This review is driven by the JPSC and may involve other stakeholders as required. It shall focus on the extent to which progress is being made towards outputs, and that these remain aligned to appropriate outcomes. If necessary, following the Annual Project Review, the Annual Review Report should be revised and finalized.

- Following review meetings it may be necessary to adjust the AWP to reflect lessons learned, or new risks and issues. In this case the AWP should be reviewed by the JPSC and any substantive changes in strategy, which fall outside the framework agreed in this Joint Programme Document would require an amendment to the JPD. The amendments will need to be signed by all parties. Once the amended JPD is approved, the AWP would require the approval signatures of the respective partners, i.e. the Participating UN agency and the National Partner.

records are maintained for NHRAP meetings		Annual		meeting reports	meetings held per annum	BASELINE: minimum attendance of X% by Civil Society						
	UNDP/MDMHR/ HRC	Annual		Project Report	2009: Plan in place for handing over of database 2010: Capacity building of HRC to manage database, and on-the-job training 2011: Database managed by HRC	INDICATOR: HRC takes over management and maintenance of missing persons database BASELINE: Database in place with information on 6,000 missing persons established at MDMHR						
1. Lack of national leadership to establish a taskforce	UNFPA/ MCDWE	Annual		Minutes of National Consultation TOR of Task Force	2010: Terms of reference for taskforce agreed and taskforce established 2011: % of action plan completed (target to be set pending completion of action plan)	IDICATOR: Task Force established with agreed terms of reference and action plan BASELINE: <i>There is no taskforce in place</i>	2. Establishment of a national task force on UN Security Council Resolution 1325					
1. Security situation or natural disaster reduces ability of project to support capacity development of regional offices Fully Independent Constitutional Council reconstituted	UNDP/UNFPA/ HRC	Annual	ICC Accreditation List	Database in place Monitoring reports available on website Reports available in public domain in all 3 languages Final assessment on capacities and training	2010: Database established at least 4 regional offices 2011: HRC Regional offices prepare quarterly reports from database Annual: At least 2 bulletins and the annual report published Annual: HRC undertakes regular monitoring visits and disseminates findings 2011: HRC grading with ICC improves 2011: HRC grading with ICC improves	INDICATOR: HRC status with the ICC upgraded to A BASELINE: <i>B Status</i> INDICATOR: HRC field offices maintain database of complaints made, and associated disaggregated data BASELINE: INDICATOR: HRC undertakes regular monitoring visits of detention centres BASELINE: INDICATOR: HRC Publishes Annual Report and Regional Officers publish regular bulletins BASELINE: INDICATOR: HRC Officers trained on women's rights BASELINE: No comprehensive training on women's rights has been conducted for the HRC head and regional offices	3. Strengthened protection and monitoring mechanisms of the HRC particularly at the regional level.					
2. Fully Independent Constitutional Council reconstituted												

			needs, training materials, training programme and evaluation	Annual: At 4 Regional Offices hold an event	INDICATOR: Number of regional events hosted by HRC targeting CSOs BASELINE: Organisations have increased engagement with the Human Rights Commission of Sri Lanka and have access to human rights material				
	UNDP/HRC	Annual	HRC Meeting Reports	To be set (pending planning)	INDICATOR: Number of awareness campaigns to provide HR material in local languages BASELINE: Commission of Sri Lanka and have access to human rights material				
	UNDP/HRC/MDMHR	Annual	Project Reports		INDICATOR: Training programmes developed in May 2009 are rolled out to x% of police force BASELINE: Materais piloted in May 2009. Stocktaking exercise in 2009 to provide further baseline details (#s trained to date and on which issues etc)				
	Senior UN Human Rights Advisor/MDMHR/Police	Annual	Participation lists cross referenced with national police staffing records	Targets to be set pending completion of pilot	INDICATOR: % Change in proportion of victims who are satisfied with police service BASELINE: Materais piloted in May 2009. Stocktaking exercise in 2009 to provide further baseline details (#s trained to date and on which issues etc)				
	Police	Annual	• Feedback mechanisms conducted in and surveys in target areas	Indicator/ target to be verified with Police	INDICATOR: % Change in proportion of victims who are satisfied with police service BASELINE: Materais piloted in May 2009. Stocktaking exercise in 2009 to provide further baseline details (#s trained to date and on which issues etc)				

8. Legal Context or Basis of Relationship

This section specifies what cooperation or assistance agreements form the legal basis for the relationships between the Government and each of the UN organizations participating in this joint programme.

Table 3: Basis of Relationship

Participating UN organization	Agreement
UNDP	<p>This Joint Programme Document shall be the instrument referred to as the Project Document in Article I of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between the Government of Sri Lanka and the United Nations Development Programme, signed by the parties on 5 July 2002.</p> <p>Consistent with the Article III of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement, the responsibility for the safety and security of the implementing partner and its personnel and property, and of UNDP's property in the implementing partner's custody, rests with the implementing partner.</p> <p>The implementing partner shall:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) put in place an appropriate security plan and maintain the security plan, taking into account the security situation in the country where the project is being carried; b) assume all risks and liabilities related to the implementing partner's security, and the full implementation of the security plan. <p>UNDP reserves the right to verify whether such a plan is in place, and to suggest modifications to the plan when necessary. Failure to maintain and implement an appropriate security plan as required hereunder shall be deemed a breach of this agreement.</p> <p>The implementing partner agrees to undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that none of the UNDP funds received pursuant to the Project Document are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism and that the recipients of any amounts provided by UNDP hereunder do not appear on the list maintained by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999). The list can be accessed via http://www.un.org/Docs/sc/committees/1267/1267ListEng.htm. This provision must be included in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into under this Project Document".</p>
UNFPA	<p>The Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA) signed between UNDP and the Government of Sri Lanka was made applicable, <i>mutatis mutandis</i>, to UNFPA with effect of 11 August 2005 by an exchange of letters between the Government of Sri Lanka and UNFPA.</p>

The Implementing Partners/Executing Agency agree to undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that none of the funds received pursuant to this Joint Programme are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism and that the recipients of any amounts provided by Participating UN organizations do not appear on the list maintained by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999). The list can be accessed via <http://www.un.org/Docs/sc/committees/1267/1267ListEng.htm>. This provision must be included in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into under this programme document.