

**SECRETARY-GENERAL'S PEACEBUILDING FUND  
PBF PROJECT PROGRESS REPORT TEMPLATE**



**PBF PROJECT PROGRESS REPORT**

**COUNTRY:** Sri Lanka

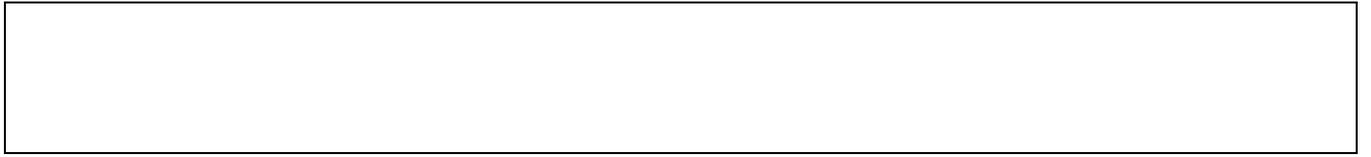
**TYPE OF REPORT:** SEMI-ANNUAL, ANNUAL OR FINAL Final Report

**DATE OF REPORT:** 15 June 2018

<p><b>Project Title:</b> Support to the Sri Lanka PBF Secretariat and the Government Secretariat for Coordination of Reconciliation Mechanisms</p> <p><b>Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway:</b> PBF/IRF 136/ PROJECT ID 00098786</p>	
<p><b>PBF project modality:</b></p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> IRF</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> PRF</p>	<p><b>If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund:</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Country Trust Fund</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Regional Trust Fund</p> <p><b>Name of Recipient Fund:</b></p>
<p><b>List all direct project recipient organizations (starting with Convening Agency), followed type of organization (UN, CSO etc):</b> Resident Coordinator Office (UN)</p> <p><b>List additional implementing partners, Governmental and non-Governmental:</b> Secretariat for Coordinating Reconciliation Mechanisms (Government)</p>	
<p><b>Project commencement date<sup>1</sup>:</b> 17 February 2016</p> <p><b>Project duration in months:<sup>2</sup></b> 28</p>	
<p><b>Does the project fall under one of the specific PBF priority windows below:</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Gender promotion initiative</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Youth promotion initiative</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Transition from UN or regional peacekeeping or special political missions</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Cross-border or regional project</p>	
<p><b>Total PBF approved project budget* (by recipient organization):</b></p> <p>RCO: \$ 1,660,843</p> <p>: \$</p> <p>: \$</p> <p>: \$</p> <p>Total: 1,660,843</p> <p><i>*The overall approved budget and the release of the second and any subsequent tranche are conditional and subject to PBSO's approval and subject to availability of funds in the PBF account</i></p> <p><b>How many tranches have been received so far:</b></p>	
<p><b>Report preparation:</b></p> <p>Project report prepared by: UN RCO</p> <p>Project report approved by: UN Resident Coordinator,a.i.</p> <p>Did PBF Secretariat clear the report:</p> <p>Any comments from PBF Secretariat on the report:</p> <p>Has the project undertaken any evaluation exercises? Please specify and attach: TOR is developed for the project end lessons learned exercise as suggested by HQ. procurement of services have commenced.</p>	

<sup>1</sup> Note: commencement date will be the date of first funds transfer.

<sup>2</sup> Maximum project duration for IRF projects is 18 months, for PRF projects – 36 months.



## NOTES FOR COMPLETING THE REPORT:

- Avoid acronyms and UN jargon, use general / common language.
- Be as concrete as possible. Avoid theoretical, vague or conceptual discourse.
- Ensure the analysis and project progress assessment is gender and age sensitive.

## PART 1: RESULTS PROGRESS

### 1.1 Overall project progress to date

Briefly explain the **status of the project** in terms of its implementation cycle, including whether all preliminary/preparatory activities have been completed (1500 character limit):  
***The 6 months no-cost extension phase of this project concludes on 30 June 2018. The no-cost extension was granted in acknowledgement of the continued importance of United Nations support to the Government of Sri Lanka's efforts on implementing complex post-conflict accountability and reconciliation processes in a divided society. The project as a whole has successfully provided timely and strategically targeted financial and technical support to the Govt. of Sri Lanka's Secretariat for Coordinating the Reconciliation Mechanism and the PPP through the PBF Secretariat. The extension period recognised that key strategic accountability and reconciliation projects and government initiatives were scheduled to peak in 2018 and has enabled continuity of high level technical and financial assistance throughout a critical juncture in the trajectory of Sri Lanka's progression on transitional justice, peacebuilding and reconciliation. Throughout the entire period this project has been able to swiftly and successfully adapt, evolve and respond to the shifting needs of the Sri Lankan Government's SCRMM and PPP. The overall status of the project is one in which the planned activities have been concluded or are about to conclude within a context of an on-going need for the UN to continue sustained technical and financial assistance in support of the Sri Lankan Government's efforts which are progressing albeit often slowly, piecemeal and frequently subject to sporadic political inertia.***

Given the recent/current political/peacebuilding/ transition situation/ needs in the country, has the project been/ does it continue to be **relevant** and well placed to address potential conflict factors/ sources of tensions/ risks to country's sustaining peace progress? Please illustrate. If project is still ongoing, are any adjustments required? (1500 character limit)

***This project continues to be highly relevant and necessary to the continued progress of the Sri Lankan Govt.'s peacebuilding, reconciliation and transitional justice processes. Whilst this project has been instrumental in helping to nurture the accountability, technical expertise, professionalisation and progress of the SCRMM and PPP to effectively deliver sustainable peace, justice and reconciliation outcomes, it has done so within an increasingly restricted space. As the Govt. has progressed on its human rights commitments, so too has political opposition towards many of the objectives that it seeks to achieve. Studies coordinated by the PBF Secretariat such as the EU funded Situational Risk Assessment, Peacebuilding Surveys and research on the rise of religious based violent extremism has revealed that the path towards sustainable peace and reconciliation in Sri Lanka remains fragile. Whilst these studies have revealed growing levels of support for the government's peace and reconciliation efforts amongst civil society and minorities, they have also shown political polarisation and a deepening of violent ethno-religious extremism and intolerance within the Sinhala Buddhist community. Growing divisions within the government of national unity and a recent swing in the political pendulum at local elections towards a new party established by the previous President Mahinda Rajapakse have undermined the current government's capacity to push through reforms.***

In a few sentences, summarize **what is unique/ innovative/ interesting** about what this project is trying/ has tried to achieve or its approach (rather than listing activity progress) (1500 character limit).

*From the outset this project has recognised that the Sri Lankan Government's peace, reconciliation and transitional justice efforts under the PPP presents a highly fluid dynamic that requires a technical and financial support capacity that can rapidly respond and adapt to an ever changing environment in which the Government's progress is frequently sporadic and reactive to the spaces created by shifting political opportunities. The UN's PBF activities in Sri Lanka have been acutely aware of this context and have strategically positioned their technical assistance and financial support to quickly and effectively support on key opportunities as they emerge. Examples of this include the formation of a Strategic Consultants Group comprising embedded technical advisors within the key ministry's and mechanisms leading on implementing the PPP, together with the allocation of UNVs to supplement areas of technical need.*

Considering the project's implementation cycle, please **rate this project's overall progress towards results to date:**  
on track

In a few sentences summarize **major project peacebuilding progress/results** (with evidence), which PBSO can use in public communications to highlight the project (1500 character limit):  
The major peacebuilding results of this project include: 1) The increased professionalisation of the PPP's Peacebuilding Board through supporting the establishment of oversight committees for each of the PPP's four pillars; 2) The production of knowledge products that have been instrumental in informing UN and government analysis and action. These products have included the mapping of electoral violence, Peacebuilding Surveys, studies on the emergence of religious based violent extremism and communal violence, situational risk assessment, mapping of civil society actors engaged in peace related activities and a review of the PPP; 3) Increased capacity of key Government institutions to enable effective operationalisation of the SCRM, ONUR, Ministry of Mass Media and OMP through the embedding of technical assistance for strategy, communications, forensics and transitional justice; 4) the ability of the PBF to leverage and mobilise additional funding from development partners in support of the PPP including from the EU, UK and US Government's.

In a few sentences, explain how the project has made **real human impact**, that is, how did it affect the lives of any people in the country – where possible, use direct quotes that PBSO can use in public communications to highlight the project (1500 character limit):  
The major real human impacts of the this project are twofold. Firstly the project has helped increase the level of participation from women and youth in peace, reconciliation and transitional justice by supporting community consultations and communications. As a result women and youth are more engaged in the processes and have a deeper awareness, sense of ownership and commitment to sustainable peace. Secondly the project has helped strengthen key mechanisms that will directly engage the families of missing persons in researching and recording the fate of those who were lost. The establishment of the OMP supported by this project represents an important and necessary component of reconciliation and transitional justice what will help the families of missing persons and Sri Lankan society as a whole to recognise what has happened, experience a sense of closure and to move on within a context of ensuring non-recurrence and justice towards a sustainable peace.

If the project progress assessment is **on-track**, please explain what the key **challenges** (if any) have been and which measures were taken to address them (1500 character limit).  
The key challenges have primarily related to period episodes of political inertia and sporadic spurts of sudden progress in relation to the PPP. Due to the political sensitivities and the fragility of the government coalition much of the preliminary ground work on building consensus for peace, reconciliation and transitional justice progress has been held in camera. This has given the impression to the outside world that little is happening. In some respects

this criticism has been justified, whilst it has also been a necessary strategy to ensure that progress on reforms and the creation of key institutions is not derailed before it has even had a chance to emerge. In such a context the project has had to be patient, alert, adaptive and rapidly responsive. It has been remarkably adept at this through the pre-positioning of professional embedded personnel within the key mechanisms; through a highly professional networked and coordinated approach consisting of integrating the country team and high level interventions from Geneva and New York alongside the ability to rapidly mobilise financial resources and draw on timely and accurate information and analysis to inform strategy and action.

If the assessment is **off-track**, please list main reasons/ **challenges** and explain what impact this has had/will have on project duration or strategy and what **measures** have been taken/ will be taken to address the challenges/ rectify project progress (1500 character limit):  
n/a

Please attach as a separate document(s) any materials highlighting or providing more evidence for project progress (for example: publications, photos, videos, monitoring reports, evaluation reports etc.). List below what has been attached to the report, including purpose and audience.

## 1.2 Result progress by project outcome

*The space in the template allows for up to four project outcomes. If your project has more approved outcomes, contact PBSO for template modification.*

**Outcome 1: United Nations Peacebuilding Support in Sri Lanka is strategically positioned to support national priorities, arrived at through a fully consultative and inclusive process, and is effectively delivered in a coordinated and harmonised manner.**

**Rate the current status of the outcome progress: on track with significant peacebuilding results**

**Progress summary:** Describe main progress under this Outcome made during the reporting period (for June reports: January-June; for November reports: January-November; for final reports: full project duration), including major output progress (not all individual activities). If the project is starting to make/ has made a difference at the outcome level, provide specific evidence for the progress (quantitative and qualitative) and explain how it impacts the broader political and peacebuilding context. Where possible, provide specific examples of change the project has supported/ contributed to as well as, where available and relevant, quotes from partners or beneficiaries about the project and their experience. (3000 character limit)?

**Across the full duration of this project, UN Peacebuilding support in Sri Lanka has strategically positioned itself to support national priorities through alignment with the Peacebuilding Priority Plan. It has done this through 5 main areas: 1) ADVOCACY ENGAGEMENT - UN Peacebuilding support in Sri Lanka has involved a coordinated approach spearheaded by the UN Peacebuilding Secretariat in Colombo supporting the harmonised efforts of the UN Country Team, Geneva, New York and visiting high-level missions. This approach has resulted in consistent joined-up messaging across the UN in relation to Sri Lanka. It has provided the Government of Sri Lanka with a clear set of international expectations for performance on peace, reconciliation and transitional justice; and has furnished the UN with extensive and regular opportunities to influence progress at multiple levels of government. This influence has been demonstrated in the Government's annual reports to the UN Peacebuilding Commission and UN Human Rights Council and evidence of progress on the ground for key UNHRCR commitments**

including land releases and the establishment of an Office for Missing Persons. 2) **KNOWLEDGE** - the production of key knowledge products such as the peacebuilding surveys, situational risk assessment and research on violent extremism has enabled the UN and development partners to be better informed on key developments and the trajectory of government progress as well as the impact of potential spoilers in the peace process. This component has enabled UN programme to be more responsive and targeted in supporting specific and evolving needs for peace, reconciliation and transitional justice and has enabled advocacy efforts to be evidence based. 3) **TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE** – the positioning of experts in key ministries and mechanism, either as consultants or UNVs has provided the Government with specific expertise in critical areas such a communications, planning and transitional justice. This has enabled the UN to exercise influence on progress inside the workings of Government enabling the strengthening of institutions, knowledge transfer to local counterparts, and improved design of key functions such as communications strategies. 4) **COORDINATION AND MONITORING** – UN support for the establishment of Peacebuilding Priority Plan, the SCRM and oversight mechanisms through the Peacebuilding Board, monitoring committees for each of the PPP pillars and the inception of community based monitoring for transitional justice pilot has put into place a robust system for the government and UN to internally monitor progress and assess performance of the PPP. This is enabling the government to adapt programming approaches, manage accountabilities for performance and assess impact. 5) **RESOURCE MOBILISATION**: The project has worked closely with development partners and has been instrumental in leveraging additional investment from the USA, UK and EU for the UN in support of the PPP.

**Outcome 2: Government reaches consensus on the framework for transitional justice.**

**Rate the current status of the outcome progress: off track**

**Progress summary:** *(see guiding questions under Outcome 1)*

The Government of Sri Lanka's progress on reaching consensus for all of its commitments on transitional justice as outlined in the UNHRC Resolution and restated in the Peacebuilding Priority Plan has been slow, piecemeal and, at the end of this proejct, remains incomplete. Although the broad framework for transitional justice has been broadly agreed as evidenced by the Government's endorsement of the Peacebuilding Priority Plan which sets out 6 focus areas for TJ, agreeing the actual scope and the content for much of that framework remains a work in progress. This project has made significant progress in supporting the Government's capacity and understanding of transitional justice (by the strategic embedding of technical advisers, UNVs and the fomulation of the Strategic Consultants Group), and supporting the establishment of the overarching coordinating body, the SCRM; the establishment of one of the key institutions, the Office of Missing Persons; and progress on land release and reparations as evidenced by the forthcoming bill to be presented to Parliament. However, there has also been little on no Governemnt progress on establishing the judicial mechanisms and the Truth Seeking mechanism. Given the political context of a coalition government two thirds towards the end of its term and under pressure from within its own parties, and from the recent rise of the former President under the

auspices of a new party polling successfully at local elections amidst increased inter-ethnic polarisation and violent extremism in the country, the progress to date can be considered as a substantive achievement. That the government consensus thus far has not unravelled under multiple forms of pressure is a testament to the will of key political elites, the stabilising and advocacy influence of this project and development partners, together with the continued peace dividends in terms of investment and economic development that progress on peace, reconciliation and transitional justice has accrued for the country.

**Outcome 3:** n/a

**Rate the current status of the outcome progress: Please select one**

Progress summary: (see guiding questions under Outcome 1)

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**Outcome 4:** n/a

**Rate the current status of the outcome progress: Please select one**

Progress summary: (see guiding questions under Outcome 1)

**1.3 Cross-cutting issues**

<p><b><u>National ownership:</u></b> How has the national government demonstrated ownership/ commitment to the project results and activities? Give specific examples. (1500 character limit)</p>	<p>The government with the support of this project undertook wide ranging provincial and key stakeholder consultations which have helped inform and shape the PPP and government priorities on peace, reconciliation and transitional justice. The government has demonstrated its ownership of this process in being proactive in reporting progress to the Peacebuilding Commission and Human Rights Council. At an institutional level its commitment in creating an enabling framework has been evidenced by the formation and work of the SCRM, ONUR, OMP, land releases and the draft bill on reparations. At an operational level the formation of the Peacebuilding Board and the oversight committees for each pillar of the PPP which this project supported establishes the accountability and performance monitoring mechanism through which the government assesses its progress on peace, reconciliation and transitional justice.</p>
<p><b><u>Monitoring:</u></b> Is the project M&amp;E plan on track? What monitoring methods and sources of evidence are being/ have been used? Please attach any monitoring-related reports for the reporting period. (1500 character limit)?</p>	<p>Local ownership is interlinked with monitoring in this project. The combination of the oversight committees for each pillar of the PPP together with the establishment of a community based monitoring mechanism for transitional justice enhances both monitoring capacity and accountability. The peacebuilding survey's and other knowledge products provide a more nuanced understanding of how different sectors of society are</p>

	responding to the process and enables the government and UN to gauge public perception levels and satisfaction on progress.
<b>Evaluation:</b> Provide an update on the preparations for the external evaluation for the project, especially if within last 6 months of implementation or final report. Confirm available budget for evaluation. (1500 character limit)	The Peacebuilding Board are currently in the process of finalising the terms of reference for an evaluation of the PPP in collaboration with the Peacebuilding Fund Secretariat. The evaluation will focus on lessons learned is planned to commence in July 2018.
<b>Catalytic effects (financial):</b> Did the project lead to any specific non-PBF funding commitments? If yes, from whom and how much? If not, have any specific attempts been made to attract additional financial contributions to the project and beyond? (1500 character limit)	Yes, besides direct development partner investment in the PBF by the USA, UK the EU and others, there has been a substantive increase in large scale bi-lateral donor investments (especially from USAID and the EU) on areas in support of the PPP. USAID investments of approximately \$ 30 million during this project period have targeted Parliamentary reforms, civil society strengthening, social cohesion and media strengthening in relation to supporting peace, reconciliation and transitional justice. Progress towards peace in Sri Lanka and the change of government has enabled the EU to recommence its large scale rural development investments of Euro 210 million for the period 2014 to 2020 which had faltered under the previous regime.
<b>Catalytic effects (non-financial):</b> Did the project create favourable conditions for additional peacebuilding activities by Government/ other donors? If yes, please specify. (1500 character limit)	The key non-financial catalytic effect has been the enhanced and coordinated advocacy actions by the development partners operating in collaboration with the UN's harmonised efforts to support progress by maintaining a sustained multi-level dialogue with the government on all aspects of the PPP. This project has also been proactive in ensuring effective communication with the development partners through regular GoSL-UN briefing meetings with Heads of Missions as well as ongoing dialogue at a less formal level.
<b>Exit strategy/ sustainability:</b> What steps have been taken to prepare for end of project and help ensure sustainability of the project results beyond PBF support for this project? (1500 character limit)	The UN PBF has helped support the Government peacebuilding, reconciliational and transitional justice objectives to substantially progress from conceptualisation to inception and through to initial operationalisation in many areas. However it is clearly a work in progress. Evidence from comparative contexts around the world demonstrates that the path toward sustainable peace through effective reconciliation and meaningful transitional justice cannot be achieved in the short-term of just a couple of years. Instead it requires sustained and long-term investment. This project has helped lay the necessary foundations to support the prospects for long term sustainable peace in Sri Lanka. Sustainability for the process is being strengthened by this project through support for the institutions and mechanisms concerned. It is being bolstered through the technical assistance provided and the local knowledge transfers they are enabling.

	<p>Sustainability is also being strengthened by the increased investment in the process that the project has been able to help leverage from development partners. However there are crucial tests ahead which will indicate whether the PBF's investments will be sustainable in the long-term. Presidential elections in 2020 and the end of the UNHRC Resolution in 2019 together with increased opposition and rising violent extremism in Sri Lanka are amongst the foremost immediate risks. Continued UN support is required to help the Govt. navigate these challenges.</p>
<p><b>Risk taking:</b> Describe how the project has responded to risks that threatened the achievement of results. Identify any new risks that have emerged since the last report. (1500 character limit)</p>	<p>The main risks for this project have been 1) periodic lack of political will; the 2) the increased influence of spoilers and 3) the rise of violent extremism. 1) The project has been able to respond to the lack of political will by adopting a harmonised and coordinated advocacy approach that has enabled the UN to sustain its lobbying efforts for progress at different levels and through multiple channels throughout the period of this project. 2) The influence of spoilers has been met through effective intelligence gathering and evidence as part of the project's knowledge generating products which have enabled increased levels of responsiveness and adaptability in dealing quickly and creatively with new threats as they have emerged; 3) a good example of this is how the project has responded to the increase in violent extremism by commissioning studies and surveys and new ways of countering hate speech. At a strategic level situation risk assessments were conducted for the Northern, North Central, Eastern and Southern Provinces in partnership with the EU and SCRM.</p>
<p><b>Gender equality:</b> In the reporting period, which activities have taken place with a specific focus on addressing issues of gender equality or women's empowerment? (1500 character limit)</p>	<p>Approximately 30% of PBF funds have been allocated towards women's empowerment. Gender issues are particularly relevant to this project and the wider context of good governance and reforms in Sri Lanka with UN support for the empowerment of women leaders in provincial government under the recently approved quota system designed to increase female representation in political decision making. The project has also been sensitive to the needs of both women and male and female youth and the different gendered experiences of people affected by conflict. This has been reflected in the government stakeholder consultations that the UN has supported as well as the in the peacebuilding surveys and other knowledge products. The project has increased the participation of women, youth and marginalised men, especially in relation to the operational design of the Office of Missing Persons and the development of a community based monitoring mechanism.</p>
<p><b>Other:</b> Are there any other issues concerning project implementation that you want to share, including any capacity</p>	<p>The main concern moving forward is to ensure that the work of this project is sustained in continuing to support the government maintain momentum on the actions that</p>

<p>needs of the recipient organizations? <i>(1500 character limit)</i></p>	<p>they have already commenced (e.g. land release, reparations and missing persons); whilst also ensuring that the coordinated action by the UN, civil society and development partners is sustained to advocate for progress on areas that have not yet been satisfactorily addressed with correlating access to financial and technical resources being available through a rapid, flexible and responsive PBF mechanism to support these as the space for them to develop opens.</p>
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**1.3 INDICATOR BASED PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT:** *Using the Project Results Framework as per the approved project document or any amendments- provide an update on the achievement of key indicators at both the outcome and output level in the table below (if your project has more indicators than provided in the table, select the most relevant ones with most relevant progress to highlight). Where it has not been possible to collect data on indicators, state this and provide any explanation. Provide gender and age disaggregated data. (300 characters max per entry)*

	<b>Performance Indicators</b>	<b>Indicator Baseline</b>	<b>End of project Indicator Target</b>	<b>Current indicator progress</b>	<b>Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)</b>	<b>Adjustment of target (if any)</b>
<b>Outcome 1</b> <b>United Nations Peacebuilding Support in Sri Lanka is strategically positioned to support national priorities, arrived at through a fully consultative and inclusive process, and is effectively delivered in a coordinated and harmonized manner.</b>	<b>Indicator 1.1</b> <b>UN and Government arrive at a joint plan for peacebuilding support in Sri Lanka</b>	<b>Sri Lanka granted eligibility to apply for the PBF</b>	<b>PPP endorsed by the Peacebuilding Fund Board and approved by PBSO</b>	<b>Target Achieved: The PPP was endorsed by the Board in August 2016 and approved by PBSO in September 2016. The UN Secretary-General endorsed and launched the plan during his September visit to Sri Lanka.</b>	<b>Update: A PPP matrix review was conducted in 2018. The matrix was updated to include 12</b>	<b>Beyond the target indicator the PPP continues to be used as a common framework amongst development partners promoting coordination, resource mobilisation and strategic focus.</b>
	<b>Indicator 1.2</b> <b>Inclusive mechanisms institutionalized to enable CSOs and development partners to inform PBF process</b>	<b>PBF Board includes CSO and Development partner (DP) representation, and stakeholders PBF Board includes CSO</b>	<b>At every key milestone CSOs and development partners consulted, and represented at every Board meeting</b>	<b>Target Achieved: The EU represents the Development Partners (DPs) on the Board and 3 civil society reps and 1 NGO represent a broad cross-section of civil society.</b>	<b>A Representative from Japan Embassy in Sri Lanka was added to the Peacebuilding Board.</b>	<b>The Board functions effectively with members having provided constructive inputs to the PRF project design and giving final endorsement in April 2017.</b>

	<b>Performance Indicators</b>	<b>Indicator Baseline</b>	<b>End of project Indicator Target</b>	<b>Current indicator progress</b>	<b>Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)</b>	<b>Adjustment of target (if any)</b>
		<b>and Development partner (DP) representation, and stakeholders consultations planned for Peacebuilding Context Assessment and PPP</b>		<b>Consultations have taken place with CSOs at national and regional level (North, East)</b>		<b>AThe capacity of th Board to further monitor PPP progress has been strengthened by establishing the oversight committess for each pillar</b>
	Indicator 1.3					
<b>Output 1.1 Peacebuilding Priority Plan developed and mechanism established to support coordinated project development and</b>	<b>Indicator 1.1.1 Peacebuilding Context Assessment available</b>	<b>UN and Government have agreed to collate a Peacebuilding Context Assessment</b>	<b>Peacebuilding Context Assessment finalized and available for reference</b>	<b>Achieved.The Assessment was finalised and approved for circulation in April 2016 by the PBF Board. It includes a strong gender analysis and has been shared widely with stakeholders and is available on the lk.one.un.org website</b>		

	<b>Performance Indicators</b>	<b>Indicator Baseline</b>	<b>End of project Indicator Target</b>	<b>Current indicator progress</b>	<b>Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)</b>	<b>Adjustment of target (if any)</b>
<b>implementation</b>	Indicator 1.1.2 % of funds allocated under the PPP that are directed towards empowerment of women	PPP not yet in place	At least 15% of funds	Target achieved: Approximately 30% of PBF funds are allocated towards empowerment of women.  (Women and Youth Project c. \$700k, TJ c. \$900k, Reconciliation c. \$500k)		
Output 1.2 Effective implementation of the UN's Peacebuilding initiatives, with attention to coordination, evidenced based interventions	Indicator 1.2.1 Number of Peacebuilding Fund Board and Executive Board Meetings that take place	Peacebuilding Fund Board established in January 2016	i)Peacebuilding Fund Board meets quarterly and draft minutes circulated ii) Executive Board meets at least quarterly and draft minutes circulated	PBF Board met in Jan/Apr/Aug/Dec 2016; Apr/Aug/Dec 2017; May 2018. All minutes have been shared with Board members. An Executive Board consisting of SCRM, MFA and the UN has met at least quarterly.		

	<b>Performance Indicators</b>	<b>Indicator Baseline</b>	<b>End of project Indicator Target</b>	<b>Current indicator progress</b>	<b>Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)</b>	<b>Adjustment of target (if any)</b>
<b>and high-impact results</b>				<b>The Oversight Committees for PPP pillars was established and a field visit is planned for Aug 2018.</b>		
	<b>Indicator 1.2.2 % of Annual Reports to PBSO submitted on time and following quality review by the PBF Secretariat</b>	<b>1 report for UNHCR/UNI CEF IRF Project submitted in Q4, 2015</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100% of Jun 2016 and 2017 semi-annual; Nov 2016 and 2017 annual/ and Jun 2018 end project reports/ Semi-annual reports were submitted after quality review by PBF.</b>		
<b>Output 1.3 Secretariat for Coordinating the Reconciliation Mechanisms</b>	<b>Indicator 1.3.1 Key positions in Secretariat filled by seconded government cadre.</b>	<b>Plans for Secretariat shared as described in project document</b>	<b>Government cadre staff seconded to Secretariat, and key positions in place (Secretary-General Head</b>	<b>Sec Gen of SCRM appointed in Mar 2016. SCRM structure approved by Cabinet and some positions filled with GSL staff or secondments. Gaps supported through</b>		

	<b>Performance Indicators</b>	<b>Indicator Baseline</b>	<b>End of project Indicator Target</b>	<b>Current indicator progress</b>	<b>Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)</b>	<b>Adjustment of target (if any)</b>
established within the Prime Minister's Office to ensure a coordinated and coherent Government strategy to progress reconciliation and develop and implement transitional justice mechanisms.			of Media, and Legal Advisors etc)	UN funded support staff and UNVs . Communications consultant in 2017 recruited by UN.UNV allocated to RTI in 2017. UNVs allocated to OMP 2018.		
	Indicator 1.3.2 Plan in place for the national consultation process on reconciliation mechanisms (including Truth and Reconciliation, Judicial Mechanisms etc)	Secretariat being established with this as a top priority	Finalised plan available with the PMO	SCRM supported the National Consultations Taskforce; consultations completed/report presented GoSL in Jan 2016. SCRM consultations with military, religious leaders and youth conducted.		
<b>Outcome 2</b> Government reaches consensus on the framework for	Indicator 2.1 Government endorsement for the transitional justice framework and proposed models	Framework for transitional justice has not yet been developed	a) Draft framework in place for consultation (Dec 2016) b) Framework adopted by	GoSL has a draft framework for taking forward the TJ process. GoSL has committed to develop a full strategy plan as		

	<b>Performance Indicators</b>	<b>Indicator Baseline</b>	<b>End of project Indicator Target</b>	<b>Current indicator progress</b>	<b>Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)</b>	<b>Adjustment of target (if any)</b>
<b>transitional justice</b>			<b>Parliament (July 2017)</b>	<b>part of HRC Resolution roll-over supported by UN; progress on Office of Missing Persons includes recruitment process of commissioners and operational team.</b>		
	Indicator 2.2 n/a					
	Indicator 2.3 n/a					
<b>Output 2.1 High-level technical expertise provided to the Government on Transitional Justice, and framework and models for</b>	<b>Indicator 2.1.1 Strategic Consultant's Group (SCG) formed and functioning</b>	<b>No strategic consultants in place and advising government on TJ</b>	<b>International consultants identified (July 2016) and workplan agreed with SCRIM (September 2016)</b>	<b>PBF Sec mobilised UK funds (managed by UNDP) and supports the SCG with 3 international consultants (Aug 16 to Dec 17). 3 support staff positions funded by UK and PBF funds. SCG workplan</b>		

	<b>Performance Indicators</b>	<b>Indicator Baseline</b>	<b>End of project Indicator Target</b>	<b>Current indicator progress</b>	<b>Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)</b>	<b>Adjustment of target (if any)</b>
<b>Transitional Justice in place</b>				shared with PBSO. 2017 project coordinator recruited to PBF Sec.; 2018 UNVs allocated to OMP		
	Indicator 2.1.2 Recommendations for Transitional Justice (trust, reparations and accountability) in place	No models prepared	TRC framework drafted (March 2017), Recommendations on all mechanisms put forward (July 2016)	Draft Bill on reparations prepared for consideration by Parliament 2018		
Output 2.2	Indicator 2.2.1					
	Indicator 2.2.2					
Output 2.3	Indicator 2.3.1					
	Indicator 2.3.2					
<b>Outcome 3</b>	Indicator 3.1					
	Indicator 3.2					

	<b>Performance Indicators</b>	<b>Indicator Baseline</b>	<b>End of project Indicator Target</b>	<b>Current indicator progress</b>	<b>Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)</b>	<b>Adjustment of target (if any)</b>
	Indicator 3.3					
Output 3.1	Indicator 3.1.1					
	Indicator 3.1.2					
Output 3.2	Indicator 3.2.1					
	Indicator 3.2.2					
Output 3.3	Indicator 3.3.1					
	Indicator 3.3.2					
<b>Outcome 4</b>	Indicator 4.1					
	Indicator 4.2					
	Indicator 4.3					
Output 4.1	Indicator 4.1.1					
	Indicator 4.1.2					
Output 4.2	Indicator 4.2.1					

	<b>Performance Indicators</b>	<b>Indicator Baseline</b>	<b>End of project Indicator Target</b>	<b>Current indicator progress</b>	<b>Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)</b>	<b>Adjustment of target (if any)</b>
	Indicator 4.2.2					
Output 4.3	Indicator 4.3.1					
	Indicator 4.3.2					

## PART 2: INDICATIVE PROJECT FINANCIAL PROGRESS

### 2.1 Comments on the overall state of financial expenditures

Please rate whether project financial expenditures are on track, delayed, or off track, vis-à-vis project plans and by recipient organization: *on track*

How many project budget tranches have been received to date and what is the overall level of expenditure against the total budget and against the tranche(s) received so far (500 characters limit): The Project underwent 2 amendments in March and July 2016 respectively. Therefore the original budget of USD 650,000 was increased to USD1,660,842. Thus can be considered 3 tranches.

When do you expect to seek the next tranche, if any tranches are outstanding: N/A

If expenditure is delayed or off track, please provide a brief explanation (500 characters limit): Expenditure is on track against the no cost extension obtained in January 2018.

Please state what \$ amount was planned (in the project document) to be allocated to activities focussed on gender equality or women's empowerment and how much has been actually allocated to date: Approximately 30%

Please fill out and attach Annex A on project financial progress **with detail on expenditures/ commitments to date using the original project budget table in Excel**, even though the \$ amounts are indicative only.