

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



PBF PROJECT PROGRESS REPORT

COUNTRY: Sri Lanka

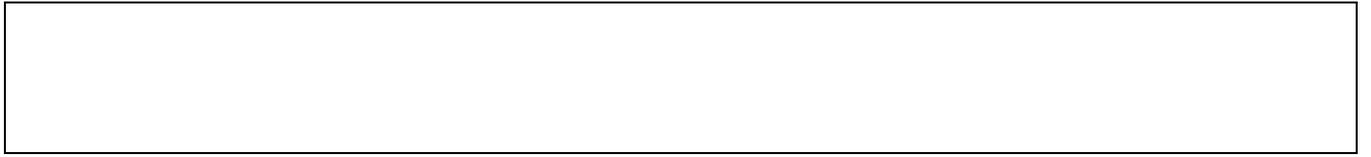
TYPE OF REPORT: SEMI-ANNUAL, ANNUAL OR FINAL Annual

DATE OF REPORT: 15 November 2018

Project Title: Empowering women for an inclusive and sustainable transitional justice and reconciliation process in Sri Lanka	
Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway: IRF-154	
PBF project modality: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> IRF <input type="checkbox"/> PRF	If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund: <input type="checkbox"/> Country Trust Fund <input type="checkbox"/> Regional Trust Fund Name of Recipient Fund:
List all direct project recipient organizations (starting with Convening Agency), followed type of organization (UN, CSO etc): Humanity & Inclusion; HI (the former name of Handicap International), Search for Common Ground; SFCG, Viluthu, Women Development Center; WDC List additional implementing partners, Governmental and non-Governmental: Office of National Unity and Reconciliation, ONUR	
Project commencement date¹: 03/04/2017 Project duration in months²: 24	
Does the project fall under one of the specific PBF priority windows below: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender promotion initiative <input type="checkbox"/> Youth promotion initiative <input type="checkbox"/> Transition from UN or regional peacekeeping or special political missions <input type="checkbox"/> Cross-border or regional project	
Total PBF approved project budget* (by recipient organization): Handicap International: \$ 750,000 : \$: \$: \$ Total: \$750,000 <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>	
How many tranches have been received so far: 1	
Report preparation: Project report prepared by: Isabel Bogorinsky, Program Coordinator HI Project report approved by: Matteo Caprotti, Regional Programme Director, HI Did PBF Secretariat clear the report: Yes Any comments from PBF Secretariat on the report: Report was revised to incorporate comments received. Has the project undertaken any evaluation exercises? Please specify and attach: N/A	

¹ Note: commencement date will be the date of first funds transfer.

² 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):

Considering the slow progress on transitional justice and reconciliation (TJR) agenda, the project obtained a no cost extension to complete the project activities. At present, the project works in collaboration with the Office of Missing Persons (OMP), the only established TJ mechanism to advocate for transitional justice and particularly reconciliation among women.

Activities under outcome 1 were successfully implemented. Post training assessments indicates an improvement in capacities/skills of women in TJR, gender, disability, advocacy and facilitation. A midline survey also confirmed that knowledge on TJR and attitudes towards working together have improved, which is attributed to project activities: exchange events, trainings and Reflection and Learning (RL) sessions.

There is no change in the confidence level of women (78%) indicating if a collaborative platform contributes to an inclusive and sustainable TJR process. The milestone survey informs that 77% of platform members are aware of the its design and objectives, and ready to establish the platform. It is expected that once the platforms are convened and exchanges between its members are facilitated monthly, members will become more knowledgeable of the purpose and objectives of the platforms.

Six collaborative district platforms have been formed; 3 story sharing workshops and 6 media trainings were conducted under outcome 2.

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)

Since the local government elections in February, political context has been challenging to implement TJR focused activities. The election defeat prompted the government to change its strategic directions. Consequently, TJR was not considered political priority and from the proposed TJR mechanism, the government was only able to establish the OMP. Although not fully operationalized, people are able to reach the OMP to convey their concerns. The project reacted by increasing the implementation period with a no cost extension and focusing its activities relating to the OMP. The situation is expected to deteriorate further by the cabinet reshuffle in late October, with the withdrawal of the SLFP from the unity government and appointment of former president M. Rajapaksa as the Prime Minister. While it is too early to predict the outcome, a reversal of power towards Rajapaksa may further weakened or even contribute to increasing alienation between ethnic groups. The project considers continuation of its advocacy actions relevant and essential to promote TJR at community level. The project plans to focus on platform advocacy

towards the OMP and by this make the public aware to reach the OMP for its' services.

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).

The project's combination of training programs and interactive events (RL sessions, exchange events) increased TJR knowledge (75% midline compared to 50% baseline) and contributed to increased participation of women in political debating. 76 groups in all 6 districts conducted 559 RL sessions, 1803 women participated. Such space for discourse on TJR was not existing for the women in especially southern/central locations before. Platforms have been formed in all districts. Especially inter-district exchange events improved the understanding of different backgrounds and acknowledgement of similar TJR concerns (84% of women report increased understanding), which then supports joint advocacy through platforms. These exchange events are considered an effective tool to build trust and prepare for collaboration. The women's platforms are aligned to existing women's networks/federations, which contributes to sustainability and gives more weight to the importance of TJR in women's organizations' agendas, which traditionally focused less on national political topics.

As there is less representation of women with disabilities in the women groups, the project engaged Disabled People's Organizations (DPOs) to include their perspectives and concerns in the TJR process. The project conducts an assessment to identify barriers of women with disabilities to participate in project activities, and will be able to support them by providing reasonable accommodation to ensure their participation.

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 project partner Viluthu facilitated a submission from the Trincomalee District Women Federation to the OMP during the OMP public consultation in Trincomalee in June. The Jaffna District Women Federation also submitted their concerns at a public consultation in July 2018. Women groups involved in this project are part of these women federations. The submissions included the requests on information of missing and detained persons, appointing women officers in investigations to avoid possible harassments, concerns on reparations, legal status of certificate issued for missing persons. The women federations also requested changes in the structure (establishment of offices in districts etc.) and procedures of the OMP. The interim report submitted by the OMP to the Ppresident have has included some of these concerns raised by the women forums. For example, the establishment of a district level OMP office in Trincomalee has been recognized as a requirement by the report. The report also recommends the government for alternate mechanisms for reparations until a proper mechanism is in place.

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 project conducts Reflection and Learning (RL) sessions at community level, held by project trained facilitators and supported by project staff. During these sessions TJR concepts, mechanisms and possible participation in TJR processes are discussed. “We did not understand what transitional justice means before the sessions. We were misguided by the media as they were conveying statements of politicians”, a women group member from Kandy shared. The RL sessions provide space for the women to scrutinize and discuss media statements, public opinions and the TJR objectives, relevant for the country, but also directly related to their area. The project conducted trainings on media usage and will support women to engage with local media personnel.

“Many women in the locality have cases of missing persons in their families. There was no space for us to discuss these issues with confidentiality. The RL session provides us with space to discuss this’, a women from Trincomalee stressed. Some of the discussed issues in RL session have informed the submission to the OMP later on. The RL sessions provide ‘formal’ and protected space for women to discuss TJR issues directly related to their own lives and to reflect on TJR issues for women from other backgrounds. This space enables women to build and voice informed opinions and share their concerns which contributes to grievance relief and empowerment of women.

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).

Knowledge on the TJR concept and capacity of about 30% of facilitators across all districts to lead RL sessions needs further improvement. The project continues coaching and monitoring of sessions to support the facilitators, especially on reporting discussed TJR issues. Project field level staff also displayed limited understanding of the TJR concept and was trained specifically.

Availability of facilitators for a number of project activities per month is challenging, given their household commitments and involvement in income generation. The project is consulting them before fixing the schedules and is mindful when organizing more than one activity per month.

Inclusion of Women with Disabilities and representation of Muslim women in project activities continues to be challenging. Women with Disabilities are usually not part of the project’s women groups. The project was able to reach 4 Disabled People’s Organizations (DPO) with approximately 80 members and conducted RL sessions with them. The project follows up inclusion of Muslim women in existing groups and facilitated formation of 2 new groups in Kandy.

Support from government TJR stakeholders to implement the project is rather low. ONUR, for example, who should support implementing actions related to TJR, is highly bureaucratic and more acting as a monitoring entity. HI met ONUR and shared Activity Plans. ONUR seems to further take a stronger position on livelihood support than political empowerment and advocacy.

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):

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. Statistics, case story and photos are attached in an annex.

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: Women, including marginalized women, support a platform for the purpose of influencing the TJR process and mechanisms across the dividing lines

Rate the current status of the outcome progress: on track

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)?

Outcome 1 can be considered as achieved, activities are completed. Women of diverse backgrounds are positive and supportive towards a collaborative platform to promote TJR across the dividing lines. The midline survey confirms that 89% (target 80%) of the surveyed women are willing to work with women from different backgrounds to address mutually recognized concerns. 78% (target 80%) of women were confident that a collaborative platform contributes to promoting TJR in Sri Lanka. It is expected that the confidence level of women will increase once they engage in platform actions. The project milestone survey indicated that 77% of the women are aware of the platform objectives and procedures. Although this is below the target of 90%, the project proceeds with the platform establishment as members will be clearer on the objectives and operational procedure once they start meeting regularly. The platforms will engage in identifying the issues on TJR and advocating on those issues, which then is expected to increase confidence and willingness to engage further. A flaw in the data collection was observed and is estimated to account for low results in 2 districts. The survey will be repeated in December.

Women groups are considered sufficiently capacitated to work through platforms and have formed a platform in all 6 project districts. Capacity of women of diverse backgrounds has improved through trainings on transitional justice, gender and disability inclusion, evidence-based advocacy and facilitation skills. The midline survey confirms 75% of respondents (against 50% at baseline) knowing the TJR process and mechanisms and to how they can participate therein. Focus group discussions are planned to investigate the reason behind lacking knowledge of 25% of women. The post-test after the advocacy trainings shows that 73% of participants are knowledgeable to carry out advocacy actions through the platforms. This response will be taken up in planned discussions, too.

Participation in Reflection and Learning sessions has also contributed to this increased capacity. 76 groups from 6 districts have conducted 559 reflection and learning sessions since the beginning of the project; 1,803 women participated. Exchange events also led to improved capacity and trust building among diverse women groups leading them to

understand the importance and effectiveness of a collaborative women's advocacy platform. 894 women have participated in within and across district exchange events, learning about varying and common concerns of other women. They realized that many issues faced by women are same despite they are from diverse backgrounds. 84% (target 80%) of participants expressed to have increased awareness about issues of other women. Platform initiation as per outcome 2 commenced. A written statement of platform members is collected expressing their commitment to the platform.

Outcome 2: Women, including marginalized women, engage in a collaborative platform to provide common perspectives on TJR valued by relevant TJR stakeholders

Rate the current status of the outcome progress: on track

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

Collaborative women's platforms have been initiated in Ampara, Anuradhapura, Jaffna, Kandy and Trincomalee. 6 formal platform design workshops and several internal women federations' workshops were held district-wise with 137 facilitators, women group members and women federation members. Objectives and operational procedures of the district level platforms have been discussed and agreed upon, platform members were appointed. Launching workshop are still to be held officially. The structure of the district platforms varies, either as separate entity or as a committee within the women's federation to which the project groups are aligned to. All platforms are linked to existing women's federations. TJR was included as one of the federations' focus themes in their constitutions, which aims to bring the TJR topic also into the agenda of women groups not related to the project.

3 story sharing and experience collection workshops were held. In each workshop 3 district platform representatives participated, covering all 6 project districts. Platform representatives shared stories and experiences from their districts and discussed respectively. They received further training on the importance of evidence through stories and experiences for their advocacy actions. Experience collection and discussions will be ongoing to be used to identify common issues and to provide evidence for future platform advocacy.

To prepare the platform members for advocacy actions, 6 district level media engagement training were conducted. The training introduced the 61 participants to communication tools and effective usage of media to highlight TJR concerns in their locality. Local media personnel participated to share their experience and to develop linkages with the platforms. The training evaluation still needs to be analyzed

Outcome 3:

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

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

Outcome 4:

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><u>National ownership:</u> How has the national government demonstrated ownership/ commitment to the project results and activities? Give specific examples. (1500 character limit)</p>	<p>The OMP responded to a submission by the Trincomalee District Women Federation (project women groups are member of this federation) by including some of their concerns in the Interim Report of OMP (e.g. establishing district offices). Further, few representatives of this Women Federation held discussions with a Commissioner of OMP on the concerns submitted. The submission included requests on appointing women officers in investigations to avoid possible harassments, concerns on reparations, legal status of certificate issued for missing persons, land issues of war-affected resettled families. The women federation also requested changes in the structure (establishment of offices in North etc.) and procedures of OMP.</p> <p>The Office for National Unity & Reconciliation (ONUR) agreed at a meeting in August 2018 to sit in the project Steering Committee. ONUR will be visiting the project activities and provide relevant feedbacks as the government counterpart of the project to improve the project activities. However, support remains limited to planned monitoring.</p>
<p><u>Monitoring:</u> Is the project M&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>HI's Project planning and monitoring tool, comprising of activity plans, indicator table, risk analysis, budget plans etc., is used to provide an assessment of operational and budgetary progress. A monitoring team, consisting of a MEAL Manager and 3 Monitoring Officers is in place to record group data, activities and events, conduct surveys and to analyze output and outcome findings.</p> <p>The project's midline survey was completed between July and September in all project districts. A structured questionnaire was used by 21 external enumerators. A simple random sample of 40 women per district was applied with a confidence level of 95%. Results are presented above. The midline survey report is to be finalized.</p> <p>A milestone survey was conducted in all 6 districts in August/September too find out whether the women group members of diverse backgrounds are aware of and ready to engage with the platforms. 120 platform members were surveyed (20 members per district). Survey results are included above. The report is still to be completed.</p> <p>The MEAL team monitors protection concerns jointly with WDC and Viluthu through RL session reports discussed at monthly reviews.</p>
<p><u>Evaluation:</u> Provide an update on the preparations for the external evaluation for the project, especially if within last 6</p>	<p>HI proposes UNPBF to consider a participatory internal evaluation instead of an external evaluation for the project. The project implementation is challenging given the</p>

<p>months of implementation or final report. Confirm available budget for evaluation. (1500 character limit)</p>	<p>changes in the political context of the country and the capacity of the women groups and implementing agencies. The evaluation aims to present lessons learnt regarding the implementation approach; activities, partners, engagement of target groups, etc. Hence a participatory internal evaluation would improve the capacity of the implementing agencies for similar interventions in the future. This project is a learning process for HI globally, which would support the development of strategy of HI on Conflict Transformation interventions. Terms of Reference for the final evaluation will be submitted to in November 2018 for this purpose.</p>
<p>Catalytic effects (financial): 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)</p>	<p>As reported previously, HI was able to secure additional funds (493,825 USD) from the US State Department – Bureau of Democracy Human Rights and Labor to extend the project activities for additional 12 months. The project activities have also been extended through this funding to two additional districts in the Southern Province (Matara and Hambantota) which are predominantly Sinhala Buddhist areas</p>
<p>Catalytic effects (non-financial): Did the project create favourable conditions for additional peacebuilding activities by Government/ other donors? If yes, please specify. (1500 character limit)</p>	
<p>Exit strategy/ sustainability: 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)</p>	<p>The collaborative women platforms formed in Ampara, Anuradhapura, Jaffna, Kandy and Trincomalee are linked to the well-established district level women forums/federations, which the women groups are aligned to. The project facilitated the inclusion of TJR in to the agenda of these district level forums, which will ensure the continuity of the community level actions on TJR. Before the project intervention, the agenda of these federations mainly focused on gender based violence. The project is working only with 10 selected women groups of these forums per district, but as there are more groups related to the federations, increased outreach and discourse on TJR can be expected. These other groups will also be involved in the TJR advocacy actions through the platforms. The platform in Moneragala was formed in October and currently not aligned to any other existing body. Capacities of facilitators have been improved on facilitating community meetings, gender and disability inclusion, advocacy and media engagement through trainings. This will contribute to empower women as individuals and their organizations for engaging in social and political actions. Through increased understanding on TJR the women group leaders (facilitators of the project) and the members will contribute to change the perception and attitude on TJR of the other women group members</p>

<p>Risk taking: 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. <i>(1500 character limit)</i></p>	<p>and their families.</p> <p>Availability of facilitators for several project activities per month is challenging, given the commitment of women in their households and livelihoods. The project consults with the women before planning activities.</p> <p>Representation of Women with Disabilities in project activities is challenging (3%), as they are usually not part of the project’s women groups. The project approached 4 DPOs and started RL sessions with them. Representation of Muslim women remains low too (5%). The project started working with few Muslim women groups in Kandy but their mobilization is still slow. 165 members engaged with the project activities so far. The project aims to increase participation of both groups to approx. 9% as per their national representation.</p> <p>Some of the facilitators have less clarity on the TJR concept and are not able to guide their groups in RL sessions. The project continues coaching them. Stronger facilitators from neighboring groups support them, too. A capacity building program for project staff was also conducted who will further support the facilitators.</p> <p>The OMP is the only established government institution on TJR so far. But it is not fully functional yet, only the commissioners have been appointed; but the district level offices yet to be established. However, the project is guiding the community to reach the OMP commissioners for related issues. As reported above the political situation at time of writing imposes risk to stall the national TJR process further.</p>
<p>Gender equality: In the reporting period, which activities have taken place with a specific focus on addressing issues of gender equality or women’s empowerment? <i>(1500 character limit)</i></p>	<p>The project activities strongly focus on women empowerment, thus contributing to increasing gender equality regarding political participation and advocacy. There are 76 women groups and 3,292 women directly involved in the project. They have been provided with a space at community level through reflection and learning sessions to discuss their issues on TJR.</p> <p>These women are linked through women platforms (forums/ federations) which has strengthened them more to collectively advocate on their issues. These women platforms will continue to collect the data on the issues they are faced with and will formulate advocacy actions to address these issues through the platforms. The project aims to further link different forums and federation to give more weight to women’s organizations and actions.</p> <p>The capacities of women group leaders have been improved through trainings on facilitation, advocacy, gender & disability inclusion and on handling media for advocacy etc. The women leaders will engage in facilitating community actions through this, which is especially for more political topics mainly the role of men</p>

	<p>in the communities..</p> <p>The project conducted exchange events within and across the districts linking diverse women groups. This initiated building relationship among women across dividing lines. This will contribute to improve the linkages and bring the women together on common agenda.</p>
<p>Other: Are there any other issues concerning project implementation that you want to share, including any capacity needs of the recipient organizations? (1500 character limit)</p>	<p>The political context of the country changed drastically with the appointment of former president as the Prime Minister in late October 2018. It is expected that this may impact the ongoing TJR process significantly. However, it is too early to assess the impact of this on the project but this will have significant effects on the project outcomes. The ministries and the portfolios of this new government will be clear by mid-November; after the next parliamentary session. The project is on alert on the development in the context.</p>

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)*

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)	Adjustment of target (if any)
Outcome 1 Women, including marginalized women, support a platform for the purpose of promoting the TJR process and mechanisms across the dividing lines.	Indicator 1.1 % of participating women who report willingness to work with women of different ethnicity, language and religion to address mutually recognized concerns	81%	80%	89%		
	Indicator 1.2 % of women who express confidence that a collaborative platform of women across the dividing lines on TJR contributes to an inclusive and sustainable TJR	73%	80%	79%		

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)	Adjustment of target (if any)
	process					
	Indicator 1.3 % of platform members who report that platform objectives and actions are defined and undertaken through effective collaboration between members of diverse ethnicity, language and religion Baseline: n/a Target: 90%		90%	77%	The survey results do not include data from Monaragala. Lower results in Jaffna and Trincomalee contribute to the low indicator of 77%. It was found during analysis that an error occurred in the survey methodology in these districts. The project will conduct a renewed survey in December 2018.	
Output 1.1 Local women's groups of diverse ethnicity, religion and	Indicator 1.1.1 % of local women's group members in the target districts reporting knowing the TJR process	50%	80%	75%		

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)	Adjustment of target (if any)
language have increased knowledge and understanding on TJR through regular reflection and learning sessions	and mechanisms as well as how they can participate therein					
	Indicator 1.1.2					
Output 1.2 Women leaders of diverse ethnicity, religion, language and social situation are equipped with the skills to	Indicator 1.2.1 % of women with knowledge to carry out inclusive evidence-based advocacy	N/A	80%	73%	This result is taken from the pre-post test of the evidence based advocacy training, indicating knowledge improvement.	
	Indicator 1.2.2					

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)	Adjustment of target (if any)
engage in advocacy on TJR						
Output 1.3 Women across the dividing lines have increased awareness of shared interests and differences with regards to issues not directly related to TJR	Indicator 1.3.1 % of women participating in activity 1.3 events who report that they have increased awareness of shared and divergent interests of women of other ethnicity, language and religion as a result of exchange events		80%	84%	.	
	Indicator 1.3.2					
Outcome 2 Women including marginalized women,	Indicator 2.1			Activities have started, indicator progress will be reported with the next report		

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)	Adjustment of target (if any)
engage in a collaborative platform to provide common perspectives on TJR, valued by relevant TJR authorities and stakeholders from community to national level and existing TJR stakeholders	Indicator 2.2					
	Indicator 2.3					
Output 2.1	Indicator 2.1.1					
	Indicator 2.1.2					
	Indicator 2.2.1					

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)	Adjustment of target (if any)
Output 2.2	Indicator 2.2.2					
Output 2.3	Indicator 2.3.1					
	Indicator 2.3.2					
Outcome 3	Indicator 3.1					
	Indicator 3.2					
	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					
Outcome 4	Indicator 4.1					

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)	Adjustment of target (if any)
	Indicator 4.2					
	Indicator 4.3					
Output 4.1	Indicator 4.1.1					
	Indicator 4.1.2					
Output 4.2	Indicator 4.2.1					
	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): 1 tranche of 375,000 USD have been received. Total expenses 376,331 USD which is 50% of the total budget and 100% against the first tranche of 375,000 USD.

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

If expenditure is delayed or off track, please provide a brief explanation (500 characters limit): The expenditures includes expenses of project partners Search for Common Ground, Women Development Center and Viluthu up to June 2018 only. This is due to quarterly submission of financial reports by partners. Last quarter reports have not been uploaded yet in HI systems. Expenses of HI are recorded until 30 September 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: All project activities will contribute to empower the women to participate to the transitional justice and reconciliation process of Sri Lanka. Total budget planned is 700935 USD and expenditure to date is 311,964 USD which is 45%.

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.