

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 SEMI-ANNUAL

**DATE OF REPORT:** June 2019

<b>Project Title:</b> Youth engagement with Transitional Justice for long-lasting peace in Sri Lanka	
<b>Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway:</b> 109242	
<b>PBF project modality:</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> IRF <input type="checkbox"/> PRF	<b>If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Country Trust Fund <input type="checkbox"/> Regional Trust Fund <b>Name of Recipient Fund:</b> National Peace Council of Sri Lanka
<b>List all direct project recipient organizations (starting with Convening Agency), followed type of organization (UN, CSO etc):</b> National Peace Council of Sri Lanka (NPC) CSO	
<b>List additional implementing partners, Governmental and non-Governmental:</b> Legal Action Worldwide (LAW) CSO	
<b>Project commencement date<sup>1</sup>:</b> 1/12/2017	
<b>Project duration in months:<sup>2</sup></b> 18 months	
<b>Does the project fall under one of the specific PBF priority windows below:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Gender promotion initiative <input checked="" 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	
<b>Total PBF approved project budget* (by recipient organization):</b> NPC: \$ 454,148.50 : \$ : \$ : \$ Total: 454,148.50 <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>	
<b>How many tranches have been received so far:</b> 1	
<b>Report preparation:</b> Project report prepared by: Project Manager -National Peace Council Project report approved by: Executive Director, National Peace Council and Resident Coordinator Did PBF Secretariat clear the report: Yes Any comments from PBF Secretariat on the report: Comments incorporated Has the project undertaken any evaluation exercises? Please specify and attach: No	

<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 project has reached its end stage and has exceeded the targets in terms of numbers reached. NPC has reached 1,780 young leaders across the country with direct workshops and follow-up activities (including 893 women and 214 war victims.) Under Outcome 2, TJ trainings have been conducted in 12 universities, and 08 universities have completed their follow-ups. Under Outcome 3, 10 TJ workshops and follow-ups were successfully conducted covering youth from 21 districts. A key achievement during this reporting period is the successful completion of the Youth Peace Champions Event in April which brought together key actors from the project. Trained youth leaders, student activists in reconciliation, and law students were invited to network with each other, share experiences and lessons learned, and to listen to high-level speakers on transitional justice. Transitional justice policymakers from SCRM, ONUR and OMP attended the event to present the work and progress that the GoSL has made on transitional justice. They also took the opportunity to listen to the young men and women and learn about the concerns, views, hopes. They young transitional justice champions also spoke of the experiences they gained through the project. Funds are being negotiated from The Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) and Helvetas Sri Lanka to continue and sustain the work beyond UNPBF's financial support.

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)

During the championship event it was visible that how young people can be a creative force and be the ambassadors for the people and reconciliation in Sri Lanka. The appointment of the commissioners for the Office for Reparations was a sign that the GoSL is still interested in the TJ process, regardless of political power struggles. However, achieving reconciliation and sustainable peace in Sri Lanka has become more complex due to the unforeseen actions of Islamic State (IS) and its local affiliates. In the aftermath of the IS attacks on Easter Sunday 2019 the priorities of the GoSL, and Sri Lankan people, has been to ensure national and personal security. The terrorist attacks shifted national focus towards national security rather than Human Rights or reconciliation. Political forces are gaining momentum by taking advantage of the situation and fueling racism through mainstream media and social media. This situation poses a grave challenge to addressing post-war reconciliation issues. Unless reconciliation and transitional justice are championed, they are likely to be subordinated to other imperatives. One of the issues is the lack of political champions who promote the acceptance and practice of universal values. This includes the protections of minority rights within the overarching framework of pluralism.

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).

In most sectors of society in SL, there is little knowledge of the TJ process which the country has embarked upon in its search for peace. This project intended to provide space for youth to understand and support the process of transitional justice. The initiative succeeded in mobilizing the energy and idealism of youth in a variety of innovative ways. This included trained students conducting awareness programs for peers through organizing debates and theatre performances. As a result, the project expanded. At some events there were over 500 participants. Another key focus of the project has been to improve youth engagement in the TJ process, supporting their growth as mediators within their communities. The project established links between youth and policymakers leading the national TJ process enabling them to be involved in the ongoing national discussion on issues related to reconciliation. The project also encouraged youth to take ownership of post-war reconciliation efforts. Young people's creativity was harnessed to bring in the different perspectives on TJ cutting across ethnic divides. All this helped reduce the vulnerability of youth to one-sided nationalist propaganda and activities that continue to impede the country's post-war peacebuilding and reconciliation efforts.

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

on track with significant peacebuilding results

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):

Youth from 12 universities and 21 districts across the country met in Colombo for a three-day Youth Peace Champions Event in Colombo. The event displayed creative initiatives by students to explain the concepts of TJ, dispel misconceptions and deliver the message of peacebuilding to the grassroots. Through stage dramas, debates, workshops, short films, interviews and surveys the youth conveyed their messages to the audience. During the event the students came up with over 100 recommendations on how the government, civil societies, the UN, media, and victims could contribute to the effective implementation of TJ and reconciliation in Sri Lanka. They also had the opportunity to raise their questions with officials from the UN, SCRM, OMP, ONUR, and civil society representatives on the progress and prospects for TJ in the country. Working in groups, the young people discussed levels of awareness of TJ in their areas, what they had done to educate the public, and the challenges they faced while taking TJ to the grassroots. A sustainable Human Rights clinic at Jaffna University was designed and set to be fully established by July 2019. With clinical education as part of the law degree, in addition to the integration of the syllabus provided relating to social law, the project has benefited a practical Human Rights education to law students of Jaffna University.

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):

“There are lots of conflicting narratives about transitional justice in our society. People in our district fault different groups for rights abuses, war crimes and victims' situations. It's important to use our time and energy to develop a positive discourse by engaging with different groups and communities. In our discussions, we can explain

to people about how the transitional justice processes in other countries also took a long time to resolve people's issues. We can tell them, similarly, in Sri Lanka, too, it will take time." 24-year-old Gowritharan, third-year student of the Faculty of Science in Jaffna University.

"It is important for university students to be aware about transitional justice and be involved in the national level process. We join the larger society after completing our education. We shape opinions and we take up positions of importance in work places and society. So our role is crucial in the implementation of transitional justice and also in building peace." A.M. Kumari, age 23, University of Ruhuna

"Youth are generally very positive. They are able to communicate and convey right messages to their local communities. They have the agency and vital energy to mobilize people. In a context in which the older generation has fixed ideas it is necessary to make youth understand complex and difficult aspects of transitional justice. So our engagement is crucial if we are to see successful outcomes." Kalitha, age 23, University of Sabaragamuwa

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).

Sri Lanka is still trying to deal with the aftermath of the 30 year long ethnic war which ended in 2009. Unfortunately, the Easter Sunday terrorist attacks and the Islamophobic narrative which has been promoted by our political leaders, is once again leading the country in the direction of ethnic conflict. The new ethnic polarization has led to the first post-independence GoSL in which there is no Muslim representation at the ministerial level. Political discussions are focusing largely on national security at the cost of reconciliation process. Among the serious issues that followed the Easter bombing was the eruption of anti-Muslim violence by organized groups, which led to the destruction of public and private property. It is also important to consider the prevailing situation when carrying out the remaining project activities. The universities closed for a month due to security reasons, hence, follow-up activities in three universities are still on hold. All upcoming follow-ups will include the critical discussion on youth's role in countering extremist violence and online and off-line hate speech culture. A youth opinion survey will be conducted on the perception of the reconciliation process and will investigate how youth perceive the peacebuilding efforts after the Easter Sunday terrorist attacks.

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. University of Jaffna, Sri Lanka - Case Study 1
2. University of Ruhuna, Sri Lanka - Case Study 2
3. Eastern University, Sri Lanka - Case Study 3
4. South Eastern University of Sri Lanka - Case Study 4

5. Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka - Case Study 5
6. Youth Leaders Mobilize Grassroots' Support for Transitional Justice - Case Study
  - A. Mary Dinishiya – Jaffna district
  - B. Banuka Lanka Edirisinghe – Kurunegala district
  - C. Milanka Gajamanna – Badulla
  - D. Piyumal Athukorala – Matara district
7. Project Brief
8. Youth Recommendations for Government, Victims, Media, Civil Societies and United Nations
9. Special message from United Nations Secretary-General's Envoy on Youth for the Youth Peace Champions Event
10. Report - North and South dialogue on dealing with Past
11. LAW Workshops with University of Jaffna Law Department
12. #SLyouth4TJ

## 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:** Ethnically diverse law students develop legal knowledge and skills required to help advocate for and implement a transitional justice mechanism

### **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)?*

LAW held two workshops with Jaffna Law Department in May 2019 on Clinic Design Workshop and Clinic Content Workshop (see annex.) The workshops covered intended learning outcomes for the courses; content for CLE I, including readings on public interest litigation as a module and readings on Theories of Law; discussions on how to adapt the Harvard curriculum to the Sri Lanka context; methods of evaluating the students' performance, accreditation, number of credits, and general incorporation of the clinic into the LLB degree.

As LAW's partnership agreement with the National Peace Council ended on 31st May 2019, the opening of the clinic will occur outside of the implementation period. It is noteworthy that at the project conception phase it was envisioned that the clinic would be outside of the law degree curriculum. It was planned as a volunteer clinic where a small number of students would gain practical legal experience through extra-curriculum projects. However, following the study tour to Harvard International Human Rights Clinic, Jaffna Law Department adopted the much more ambitious plan of creating a clinic as part of the law degree that approximately 30 students per year can elect in a course that will carry credit. Hence, the clinic will reach more students and will be inherently sustainable, availing a clinical education to law students of Jaffna University well into the future – a significant achievement.

Regarding Curriculum Development, one further syllabus was provided by Harvard IHRC, facilitated by LAW (total 4), relating to public interest litigation.

**Outcome 2:** Ethnically diverse university students help disseminate correct information and facilitate dialogue on transitional justice and reconciliation benefits and approaches

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

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

The purpose of this outcome was to initiate a discussion on TJ in twelve Sri Lankan universities. Youth has previously been a volatile segment in Sri Lankan society and have revolted against the state on at least three occasions, but there has hardly been any initiative to bring them into the discussion on the TJ and reconciliation processes.

Workshops in 12 universities were carried out and 08 follow up have been completed so far. Up to now, 547 (F-365; M-182) students have participated. From the last reporting to this reporting, a further 03 TJ workshops and another 03 follow-ups have been conducted. Even though the workshops targeted students at the universities, in some cases faculty deans and senior lectures in political science sections also took part in the activities. Most of the university coordinators who organised the workshops in the universities were present at the Youth Peace Champions Event. This shows the commitment and interest of the intellectuals for the project and topic. The students had an opportunity to present their creative initiatives such as street drama, opinion surveys, and discuss about the successes and challenges. The Youth Peace Champion Event also contributed to a bonding feeling amongst youth and reinforced the fact that they are not alone in carrying out this difficult task. Most of the universities expressed the interest to continue the involvement. The updated post workshop evaluations during this reporting period indicate that 82 % of students started to believe that TJ is essential for SL, more than 71% students have said that TJ is important to achieve reconciliation in Sri Lanka. 94 % have said the workshop was relevant to current political context in Sri Lanka. 97% students have mentioned that they will clarify myths on TJ to their friends and community leaders. 96 % students mentioned that the training inspired them to take action and helped them to gain confidence to pass on knowledge to others. It is evident that university students have initiated positive dialogues on TJ with their peers in the universities.

**Outcome 3:** Community youth leaders are mobilized to increase understanding of peace building within local youth groups

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

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

Most of the activities in this outcome were completed during the previous reporting period. Under this outcome, all TJ trainings have been completed on due time (21 districts combined in 10 two-days residential programs, with the participation of 427 grassroots level leaders (M-272; F-155.) During this reporting period, two more youth led follow-up sessions were completed to cover all project follow up activities. The youth participants of 21 different districts follow-up increased to 703. This include youth district leaders representing various youth clubs and CSOs (M-348; F-355.) The grassroots level sessions were organised as pocket meetings with 20-25 influential youth in informal settings. One of the main learnings

that emerged in the discussions were the stereotypes that exist and how those eventually feeds into mistrust and misunderstandings of TJ. For instance, youth from war-torn areas in the north firmly believed that Sinhalese people were not affected by the war, and even with the knowledge of war crimes being committed by Sri Lankan military, Sinhalese people protect them. On the other hand, youth from South were certain that LTTE took arms without a reason and all Tamil people are supporters of LTTE. Social media and cyber space functions as an unrestricted space where Sri Lankan youth express their views and it is evident that the hate speech and fake news penetrate to younger generations. Apart from the physical distance between the South and North, these youngsters are disconnected in many levels despite living in the same country. If Sri Lanka is looking to create a pluralistic society, youth in Sri Lanka should be given a platform to converse with others with different ideologies. Even though there are is no specific intervention within the project to initiate a North-South dialogue, youth expressed their interest to NPC to conduct a dialogue between North and South. With Technical Support and Consultation by INMEDIO, Germany and external funding by Robert Bosch Association, NPC brought together youth from North and from South to have a face to face dialogue on their aspirations, insecurities and fears. A 4-day intensive workshop with those from another community with an alternative or conflicting ethno-political perspective pushed the youth to investigate the ethnic conflict in Sri Lanka with a critical stance.

**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><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>From the beginning of the project, the Secretariat for Coordinating Reconciliation Mechanisms (SCRM) which operates under the Prime Minister's Office was positively involved in all project activities. In all 22 university and grassroots level youth trainings, SCRM’s representatives participated as resource persons and had productive discussions. One of the key success of the project is to actively involve representatives from SCRM, the Office for National Unity and Reconciliation (ONUR) headed by a former president, the Office for Missing Persons (OMP) which is one of the transitional justice mechanisms established by the government, the Consultation Task Force on Reconciliation Mechanisms, and the United Nations in the Youth Peace Champions Event. The project managed to involve various key representatives who work on peacebuilding. However, the politicians are reluctant to take leadership since transitional justice is still a politically controversial issue. There is a lack commitment and sense</p>
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	<p>of trepidation that politicians have for the peace and reconciliation process mainly due to its political sensitivity. When the political leaders are not taking the leadership, it is more difficult to mobilize larger public support.</p>
<p><b>Monitoring:</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>A comprehensive M&amp;E plan was finalized, which included a review of the Theory of Change and Results Framework. The project results been monitored with 20 smart indicators scaled to the project's size and implementation period.</p> <p>Following M&amp;E tools were implemented to ensure the quality of project</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Beneficiary selection criteria - University (outcome</li> <li>2. Beneficiary selection criteria - Youth (outcome 2)</li> <li>3. Training application form - Outcome 2 &amp; 3</li> <li>4. Baseline questions - Youth &amp; universities</li> <li>5. Pre and post questionnaires (youth &amp; university students)</li> <li>6. Training reports</li> <li>7. Group led initiative - Project proposal format- University students</li> <li>8. Follow up reports</li> </ol> <p>Evaluation forms have been distributed and collected and the data analysed for LAW's transitional justice workshops and for the study tour for Harvard. Attendance sheets were used for the workshops with Jaffna human rights clinic.</p>
<p><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)</p>	<p>A final external assessment is planned during the final stage of the project. It will largely use qualitative data collected from focus group discussions with project staff and selected participants to assess the quality of project interventions, identify areas for improvement, and document project learning. Guidance from the PBSO on peacebuilding evaluation is noted and will be utilized in the final external assessment.</p> <p>NPC and LAW maintains well-organized files of back-up documents and data collection forms ready to provide to the evaluation team</p> <p>Evaluation forms have been distributed and collected and the data analysed for LAW's transitional justice workshops and for the study tour for Harvard. Attendance sheets were used for the workshops with Jaffna human rights clinic.</p>
<p><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</p>	<p>SHA:RE-dialogue- North-South Youth Dialogue on Dealing with the Past : US\$ 2400</p> <p>During the training sessions in the North (specifically the war effected Mullaitivu, Kilinochchi &amp; Jaffna districts where LTTE's influence was high) and South (Hambantota, Matara and Galle where Sinhala, Buddhist,</p>

<p>project and beyond? (1500 character limit)</p>	<p>Nationalistic Political ideologies are more influential), youngsters suggested that they would like to have a dialogue with each other and clarify the doubts they have about each other. As there is no specific activity within the project budget to facilitate a dialogue between youth representing North and East. NPC applied for a small grant and secured funds from Robert Bosch Association to carry out this activity.</p> <p>The Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) : Euro 250,000 Creative Youth Engagement for Pluralism (C-YEP) - 18 months</p> <p>The project will capacitate Sri Lankan youth to raise awareness and positively influence the public discourse about Pluralism and Transitional Justice, and to Prevent Violent Extremism, in order to strengthen the reconciliation process in Sri Lanka</p> <p>HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation - Crossing Boundaries – Youth in Sri Lanka : US\$ 21,000</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To foster understanding and acceptance among ethnically and religiously diverse young women and men and their communities, through peer and intergenerational learning and relationship building.</li> <li>2. To support youth in becoming agents of change, empowering other youth and promoting social cohesion</li> </ol>
<p><b><u>Catalytic effects (non-financial):</u></b> Did the project create favourable conditions for additional peacebuilding activities by Government/ other donors? If yes, please specify. (1500 character limit)</p>	<p>Law students from a conflict hotspot area will be able to access a clinical education, promoting community lawyering and providing them with the skills to address previous and future human rights violations affecting their community through the transitional justice and legal system.</p>
<p><b><u>Exit strategy/ sustainability:</u></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)</p>	<p>The financial support for upcoming 18 months are in the process of being finalised with GIZ and Helvetas as mentioned in the catalytic effect section.</p> <p>NPC has built a powerful youth network, who are equipped with TJ knowledge all around Sri Lanka in different levels in society. To connect with young people a Facebook group page created under the #SLyouth4TJ. The online interactions could be monitored by stakeholders who are interested in TJ through this hashtag even after the project is concluded. Most of the group-led initiatives expected to be in form of arts. The success stories and lessons learned of these initiatives will contribute to the knowledge base discourse on TJ and youth in Sri Lanka. Grassroot level training are conducted with the partnership of NPC's district level partners who facilitate District Inter-Religious Committee. The young people will</p>

	<p>function as resource base in all 21-district level. The NPC hosted the TJ Champion's meeting bringing together key actors from the project. The trained youth leaders, student activists in reconciliation and the law students selected to work at the human rights clinic given the opportunity to network with each other, share experiences and lessons learned and to hear high-level speakers on transitional justice. Harvard IHRC have contributed all funding relating to the travel, stipend and expenses of the Legal Fellow working on the Project. The human rights clinic at Jaffna will be incorporated into the LLB.</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>NPC has been working with government institutions such as ONUR, SCRM and community police. It has obtained their visible support to legitimize work. NPC has also utilised long term implementing partners and religious leaders working with NPC in the field to encourage community participation. This has been especially important in the aftermath of the Easter Sunday attack. Despite the political environment being volatile and liable to change, space will remain open for non-partisan human rights education and ground engagement. Even as parties campaign for votes at forthcoming elections, government and opposition will see the need to attract votes from all communities.</p> <p>In situations of crisis communities tend to become insular, but civic consciousness to address issues of national identity, social cohesion and peace has not diminished and the targeted groups are interested in being participants in the continuation of the peacebuilding process.</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>The equal engagement of female youth with male youth in the TJ process is being promoted by ensuring high levels of female youth participation in activities, particularly in leadership roles. Beneficiary selection criteria of outcome 02 ensure that at-least 50% and outcome 03 at-least 30% female participation in the project activities. The project has collected information on concerns and misconceptions among youth on TJ including concerns relating to women and TJ. In turn, these concerns will be addressed through the FAQ document in addition to being conveyed to policy-makers including through the SCRM. Discussions on gender and TJ will be fostered through the initial TJ training, and followed up through the student-led activities, information sessions with youth CSOs and the TJ champions meeting. The combination of these activities, coupled with the interface between youth and policy-makers on the issues surrounding gender justice and women and TJ will create a platform for dialogue on gender inequality and gender justice issues.</p> <p>Jaffna's human rights clinic selected two thematic areas of</p>

	<p>significance: legal support for the families of the disappeared (which disproportionately affects women) and sexual and gender-based violence. The Clinical Director at Jaffna Human Rights clinic is female and 3 out of 5 Harvard study tour participants were female. 87% of transitional justice workshop participants were female law students.</p>
<p><b>Other:</b> Are there any other issues concerning project implementation that you want to share, including any capacity needs of the recipient organizations? <i>(1500 character limit)</i></p>	<p>Need of training on countering extremism and violent uprisings is required to handle the situation.</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)*

	<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> Ethnically diverse law students develop legal knowledge and skills required to help advocate for and implement a transitional justice mechanism	Indicator 1.1 Number of Law Faculties engaged in transitional justice training	N/A	3	4 Law Faculties engaged in transitional justice training: Colombo Univ., Colombo Law School, Jaffna Univ., and BCIS.	Achieved.	Remains same as last reporting period
	Indicator 1.2					
	Indicator 1.3					
Output 1.1 Establish a human rights clinic at the University of	Indicator 1.1.1 Number of participants in study tour at Harvard	N/A	4	5 participants attended the study tour from 15th to 19th Oct 13 (3 female, 2 male).	Achieved.	

	<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>
Jaffna Law Department, in collaboration with Harvard International Human Rights Clinic	International Human Rights Clinic			100% were satisfied with the quality of the study tour.		
	Indicator 1.1.2 Number of law students who volunteer to work in the Jaffna University Human Rights Clinic	N/A	8	Concrete steps taken to establish clinic. Criteria for diverse participation / selection of law students advised and agreed upon	The study tour took place later in the year than planned, due to Harvard's scheduling considerations. Hence, the procedure for selecting students will occur in December 2018.	Revised deadline: 31/1/2019
Output 1.2 Expand curriculum for the law degree at the University of Jaffna to include transitional justice	Indicator 1.2.1 Number of new Jaffna University curriculum modules developed	N/A	4	3 modules provided by IHRC for review and adaptation by Jaffna University	In progress	
	Indicator 1.2.2					
Output 1.3 Develop and deliver a	Indicator 1.3.1 Number of law students trained on	N/A	60	83 law students trained on transitional justice.	Achieved	

	<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>
short interactive law course on transitional justice	transitional justice			72 female, 11 male. 24 Tamil, 10 Moor, 53 Sinhalese. 100% were satisfied with the quality of the workshops. Refer to training report for details.		
	Indicator 1.3.2 Number of law students who, upon completing a transitional justice training course, report an intention to practice social lawyering (legal aid), human rights law, or transitional justice law within the next 10 years	N/A	40	75 students reported an intention to practice in transitional justice, human rights or legal aid during the next 10 years.	Achieved.	

	<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 2</b> Ethnically diverse university students help disseminate correct information and facilitate dialogue on transitional justice and reconciliation benefits and approaches	Indicator 2.1 Number of Sri Lankan universities participating in transitional justice training	N/A	12	12	Workshops in 12 universities have been carried out and 08 follows are been completed	
	Indicator 2.2	N/A				
	Indicator 2.3	N/A				

	<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>
Output 2.1 Design and deliver a 2-day introductory course on transitional justice and reconciliation for universities in Sri Lanka	Indicator 2.1.1 Number of university students trained on transitional justice and reconciliation	N/A	540	547 (F-365 &M-182)	N/A	
	Indicator 2.1.2					
Output 2.2 Engage university students in leading reconciliation	Indicator 2.2.1 Number of students trained who subsequently lead a reconciliation awareness	N/A	72	48	Target will be achieved by October 2019	

	<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>
n awareness initiatives	initiative Note: There may be more than one student leader per initiative.					
	Indicator 2.2.2 Number of reconciliation initiatives implemented by student leaders using project funds	N/A	12	08	Target will be achieved by October 2019	
Output 2.3	Indicator 2.3.1					
	Indicator 2.3.2					

	<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>
<b>Outcome 3</b> Community youth leaders are mobilized to increase understanding of peace building within local youth groups	Indicator 3.1 Number of districts targeted for transitional justice information sessions	N/A	21	21  Under this outcome, all TJ trainings have been completed on due time. (21 districts combined in to 10 two days residential programs)	Achieved	
	Indicator 3.2					
	Indicator 3.3					
Output 3.1 Develop and deliver 02day training course on transitional	Indicator 3.1.1 Number of youth TJ facilitators trained on transitional justice and peacebuilding	N/A	84	84	Achieved	

	<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>
justice, peacebuilding, and gender for youth leaders	Indicator 3.1.2 Number of youth leaders trained on transitional justice and peacebuilding	N/A	400	427 grassroots level leaders (M-272&F-155)	Achieved	
Output 3.2 Produce and distribute a transitional justice Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ) brochure	Indicator 3.2.1 N/A				Achieved	
	Indicator 3.2.2 N/A					
Output 3.3 Youth leaders deliver transitional justice information	Indicator 3.3.1 Number of transitional justice information sessions facilitated for youth associations and	N/A	21	21	Achieved	

	<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>
sessions to youth associations and civil society organizations (CSOs)	CSOs					
	Indicator 3.3.2 Number of community members who attend transitional justice information sessions	N/A	420	703 district leaders representing various youth clubs and civil society organisations ( M-348&F-355)	Achieved	
<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					
	Indicator 4.2.2					
Output 4.3	Indicator 4.3.1					

	<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 4.3.2					

## 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): Three tranches have been received to date and expenditure to date is \$379,563.83. In percentage 84% against the total budget and 84% against the total tranches received.

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): On Track

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: \$203,713.22 was planned in the initial project budget document committed to date is \$149,890.00

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.