



PBF PROJECT PROGRESS REPORT
COUNTRY: Sri Lanka
TYPE OF REPORT: SEMI-ANNUAL, ANNUAL OR FINAL: ANNUAL
DATE OF REPORT: 15 November 2019

Project Title: Promoting the Participation of Youth and Women in the Peacebuilding Process	
Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway: 00105731	
PBF project modality:	If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund:
<input type="checkbox"/> IRF	<input type="checkbox"/> Country Trust Fund
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRF	<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): UNFPA, UNV and UN WOMEN	
List additional implementing partners, Governmental and non-Governmental: Chrysalis (for Outcome 1) Women and Media Collective (for Outcome 2)	
Project commencement date¹: 26 May 2017	
Project duration in months²: 39 (includes 1 year extension)	
Does the project fall under one of the specific PBF priority windows below:	
<input 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):	
UNFPA: \$ 410,000	
UNV: \$ 300,000	
UN WOMEN: \$ 500,000	
Total: \$ 1,210,000	
<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: 2	
Report preparation:	
Project report prepared by: Poorani Radhakrishnan (UNFPA), Sam Stembo (UNV) and Prashani Dias (UN WOMEN)	
Project report approved by: Agency Representatives and Resident Coordinator	
Did PBF Secretariat clear the report: Yes	
Any comments from PBF Secretariat on the report: Comments were incorporated at the drafting stage	
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):

The project was granted a 1 year no cost extension & has reached final stages of implementation despite the challenges posed by the terrorist attacks, communal violence & political instability. To date the project has established relationships with NYSC, state universities & CSOs which led to institutionalising youth and peace within university orientation & NYSC training curriculum, and supporting CSOs to localize UNSCR 2250. Research on the role of youth & volunteers in preventing violent extremism and a survey on online hate speech was conducted and findings were disseminated widely for informed programming by UN. Action plans on Youth was drafted to prioritize youth development in the Central & Southern provinces. Through the launch of a 30-member Youth Peace Panel a platform was created for young people to advocate for their participation in peacebuilding processes.

Multi-Party Dialogues (MPDs) with local officials led to increased collaboration across parties and strengthened partnerships between female and male councillors. Capacity building of local officials on gender-sensitive policy making led to identification of priorities at the local level and development of plans to address such priorities. Forum on coexistence and peacebuilding led to improved relationships cross regionally between female councillors. Social media training and advocacy campaigns created positive narratives on communal harmony and social cohesion in the aftermath of Easter attacks.

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

On track

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 uses a youth-centric approach, which ensures that young people are both beneficiaries and equal partners.

Outcome1: Youth Peace Panel has been established at National level with representation from all 9 provinces, connecting youth with key government institutions, policy-makers, and regional/global-level networks. Data produced through the research study has provided entry points for YPP to work with relevant stakeholders towards lasting peace. Design thinking approach will be adopted for the development of an advocacy plan for YPP. This is a good example of how the project uses and builds on evidence to achieve impactful peacebuilding

outputs. Further YPS Sri Lanka, revamped through this project, is now considered as a best practice globally.

Outcome2: The Multi-Party Dialogues were the first of its kind to be conducted to achieve consensus across political parties on governance and peacebuilding issues at the local level. They were well-received and the ongoing capacity building and follow-up assessments indicate significant peacebuilding results particularly in the current context - see annex for post-MPD impact. Given the general lack of cooperation between political parties, this is an example of how parties can work together for a common cause beyond 'party politics'. It is a useful, established platform to broach discussions on coexistence, tolerance and PVE following the April 2019 attacks.

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 research study provided insights on youth perceptions on VE and supported the drafting of the UN PVE & Social Cohesion engagement strategy. The YPP was launched in September 2019 providing a platform for young people, specifically marginalised groups (women, LGBTIQ+, plantation sector) to engage with stakeholders to take the YPS agenda forward.

University of Ruhuna has integrated the modules on youth & peace into the existing student orientation sessions/lectures and volunteering programmes. Trained NYSC officials are delivering training to youth club members at sub-national levels. Through 'Yowunpuraya 2019' the project reached out to over 800 youth with messages of peace and volunteerism. V-Awards finalists were trained to incorporate elements of youth engagement in peacebuilding within their existing community initiatives.

The MPDs facilitated identification of potential triggers for conflict and community solutions to address these. Initial results indicated that there has been a high level of engagements by local councillors following the MPDs: this includes establishment of women's committees within councils, collaboration across parties & communities on various issues such as drug abuse, waste management etc. and replicating good practices like village town halls; and strengthened collaboration between councillors and public officials (refer annex).

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):

“Through YPP, I hope to influence the society by transforming the attitudes of youth who belong to different cultures & religions to be more compassionate & understanding towards each other”–S Madhusathsara,Galle,YPP

“Peace is a crucial factor among the people of our town & it is widely discussed among those in our community.We must teach each other to be more tolerant & understanding”–S Lakshman,Jaffna,YPP

“The benefit from working on a project like this goes beyond fighting cancer. We learn to fight as one Sri Lanka & have no differences dividing us”–V Award 2018 winner

“I understood that peacebuilding is a collaborative humanitarian effort & that we need to put more effort towards it”–NYSC Official

“The whole peacebuilding process was unknown or little known before attending this workshop. All aspects of the process were covered during the workshop & we gained a lot of knowledge & developed many skills towards facilitating”–Snr. Professor, Ruhuna University
"After the reconciliation discussion at the MPD, I visited the Kahapitiya Mosque to understand more about the Islam religion & its practices. It was a great way to strengthen reconciliation efforts"-Sinhalese woman councillor, Kandy

“I had a major concern: how do I help solve conflicts within my constituency? After the MPD, I created a village-level committee with community leaders. All joint work is now done via the committee. It's the villagers who now identify, prioritise and resolve issues by themselves”- Woman councillor, Galle

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 October 2018 constitutional crisis, the April 2019 terrorist attacks & the upcoming presidential elections in November posed challenges to project implementation. Security risks limited travel to project locations causing delays in delivery of activities.

In this context, the response to the call for applications for YPP membership was poor therefore the deadline was extended twice in order to receive the required number of applications for shortlisting. YPP capacity building programme has been delayed due to delay in establishing the YPP and will take place after the elections. Overall the negative perception of the UN in the country was a challenge in engaging young people. Do-no-harm & cultural sensitive approaches were applied to build trust with young people.

Non-functioning Provincial Councils pose a further challenge. UNFPA will continue to work through the provincial administration. Drafting of Provincial Action Plans on Youth continued after the security situation stabilized. UN Women has revised its strategy to work at the local level. The MPDs resumed in January 2019 & were completed in March. The second & third phases of capacity building & follow-up have been delayed due to the April attacks & the upcoming Presidential Elections, as local councillors are tied with election campaigning whilst public officials are engaged in electoral preparations. As there would be low levels of participation from October-December 2019, these would resume in January 2020.

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):

[Click or tap here to enter text.](#)

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.

Outcome 1:

1. Youth Peace Panel - Multi-stakeholder meeting report and pictures; Draft Youth Peace Panel Terms of Reference; Call for YPP membership applications – advertisement published in print and social media; and booster posts on social media; YPP interviews (Colombo and Vavuniya) – scoring sheets and photographs; Launch of the research report and YPP – Research report, Photos, Press and Social Media coverage, Press release.
2. Report on activities on healing and psycho-social support for war affected women
3. Provincial action plan development – meeting minutes, photos, attendance sheets, Draft Action Plans for Southern and Central provinces.
4. Social media updates on Youth4Peace capacity building programme; YPS engagement; State of the World's Volunteerism Report 2018; V-awards 2018; Competence Enhancement Programme; Yowun Puraya 2019; 3rd phase of the Competence Enhancement Programme (CEP) for NYSC June 2019, Training of Trainers (ToT) for Sarvodaya Shanthi Sena July 2019, National Volunteers as Catalysts of Peace July 2019

Outcome 2:

1. Photographs and feedback from all 10 Multi-Party Dialogues held in 5 Provinces.
2. Trilingual training resources developed for elected local officials and reports from these workshops/forums on increasing women's representation within political parties and reforms within political institutions.
3. Trilingual content developed for social media campaigns and statistics on reach + reports on trainings on social media for elected officials.

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: Youth are actively and positively engaged in the peacebuilding process so that their voices are reflected in key policy and decision making processes and outcomes at the national and sub-national levels.

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)?

There is increased capacity of youth-led and youth focused organizations to engage in peacebuilding processes/including UNSC Resolution 2250. 5 CSO/Youth related institutions have implemented work plans to localize UNSCR 2250 which included conducting workshops, awareness sessions, student exchange programmes at the community level. Through this the CSOs are now engaging

many young people in their peacebuilding initiatives. YPS coalition in Sri Lanka, supported through the project, has produced concrete recommendations on the way forward for implementing UNSCR 2250. This was achieved through a policy dialogue on youth and peacebuilding which brought together YPS coalition from other countries and the global coalition to share experiences. Research on the role of youth and volunteers in preventing violent extremism was published and findings were used to inform UN programming on PVE & social cohesion. To date the project has established relationships with NYSC, state universities & CSOs which led to institutionalizing youth and peace within university orientation & NYSC training curriculum, and supporting CSOs to localize UNSCR 2250. This was achieved through capacity building and awareness sessions for youth, university lecturers and NYSC officials. V-Awards 2018 recognized a national volunteer for peacebuilding and follow up workshops for the finalists have supported them to incorporate peacebuilding within their community interventions.

There is increased capacity among subnational level institutions to engage youth in peacebuilding and linkages created for policy-making and programming. The project engaged with government authorities at the provincial level and has established steering committees comprising officials and young people to discuss issues affecting youth and facilitated workshops in Central and Southern provinces to develop policy & action plans on youth development including participation in peacebuilding. Further, the YPP was established with youth representation from 9 provinces. The YPP, through the provincial level steering committees and other national platforms, will engage with key government and other stakeholders to advocate for youth participation in decision making and peace building.

Outcome 2: State decision-making processes are more equitable and inclusive to enable women's meaningful participation and leadership in governance and peacebuilding.

Rate the current status of the outcome progress: On track

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

There is increased capacity among women local councillors on governance & peacebuilding and increased awareness and capacities among national & subnational institutions on ensuring policies/plans are gender-responsive. They are better able to analyse problems from a gender perspective, develop gender-sensitive policies and have increased confidence to engage within local council debate and submit council proposals. Preliminary results indicate that many women councillors have increasingly engaged within their councils, having strengthened relationships across parties, across councils – including with male councillors, public officials and civil society, with whom they have had little to no engagement previously. The fostering of stronger relationships has led to better collaboration, as evidenced by an initiative by male and female councillors from opposing parties to focus on environmental concerns across local councils in Galle district (please refer Annex for further information). Such collaboration promotes inclusive decision-making, better community development, and stronger social cohesion within communities.

These are initial results from the MPDs which convened councillors to build cross-party consensus to facilitate peacebuilding at the local level. It covered 16 districts convening 300+ representatives from 208 (of 341) local councils & 29 political parties. It focused on addressing

conflict drivers & fostering reconciliation by developing shared solutions. Across all MPDs there was a stronger sense of understanding/kinship, irrespective of party lines, given the common problems affecting districts & the common challenges women councillors faced.

The opportunity for frank discussion & focus on collaboration resulted in impact beyond the local level. Post Kandy MPD, several Sinhalese councillors visited mosques & better understood their Muslim constituents & Islam as a religion. Several formed Women's Committees within local councils; others submitted proposals & initiated programmes on women's employment, waste management, substance abuse, housing - even securing funding.

Further, through forums with political parties, the project focused on developing strategies to increase women's participation in parties and advocating for their adoption. This led to a recommendation for the creation of a capacity development fund for women councillors by political parties, Election Commission & Ministries.

Local councillors have strengthened capacities and understanding on the negative impacts of stereotypes/ethnicised rumours and this led to development of strategies to promote coexistence through council-specific & policy-level interventions. In the aftermath of the Easter attacks, positive narratives on communal harmony and coexistence were promoted through public campaigns.

Women councillors & activists are also better capacitated on use of social media for civic engagement through training on digital literacy & advocacy, which enables their access to information and resources. Successful social media campaigns promoting women's peace activism reached over 208,000 people, creating awareness of pioneering women & their achievements which were unknown to most and calling for further promotion of women's engagement in governance and peacebuilding.

Outcome 3: Click or tap here to enter text.

Rate the current status of the outcome progress: Click or tap here to enter text.

Progress summary: (see guiding questions under Outcome 1)
Click or tap here to enter text.

Outcome 4: Click or tap here to enter text.

Rate the current status of the outcome progress: Click or tap here to enter text.

Progress summary: (see guiding questions under Outcome 1)
Click or tap here to enter text.

1.3 Cross-cutting issues

<u>National ownership:</u> How has the national government demonstrated	The PBF Board & the Oversight Committee includes key Government Officials which
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<p>ownership/ commitment to the project results and activities? Give specific examples. (1500 character limit)</p>	<p>showcases the government’s commitment to the project. Despite the dissolution of provincial councils, administrative officers have engaged in convening steering committees & developing Provincial Action Plans on Youth. Representatives of government institutions expressed support for establishing the YPP. The Ministry mandated to work on Youth Affairs has expressed the possibility of directly presenting the research findings to the Prime Minister’s Office which should help the government to take evidence based decisions in initiating peacebuilding activities. NYSC also took leadership in conducting a survey on youth perception on online hate speech & peacebuilding.</p> <p>The project works in close partnership with multiple political parties, local government & local councillors. Many political parties sent their party-nominated senior representatives for the MPDs. District Secretaries nominated their staff as representatives at the MPDs; there were some MPDs where the Assistant District Secretary him/herself attended. In Nuwara Eliya & Jaffna, a representative of the Governor of the Central Province & an august representative from a major political party attended. Many District Secretariats also committed to supporting & capacitating newly elected female councillors on government programmes, schemes & regulations at the local level.</p>
<p>Monitoring: 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>The M&E plan is on track. For Outcome 1, monitoring and follow-up support to the participants of the capacity building programme with NYSC and University of Ruhuna were provided with the leadership of UNV. The participants reflected on the competences they have strengthened through a self-evaluation certificate. Qualitative feedback was also collected from the youth participants through daily reflection activities.</p> <p>UNV has compiled and developed monthly reports including monitoring reports from the UN Volunteers placed in youth related institutions and organizations.</p>

	<p>For Outcome 2, monitoring and evaluation tools have been developed to measure the impact of different activities. Pre- and post-dialogue evaluations were conducted in all MPDs which are being analysed (summary to be shared once completed).</p>
<p>Evaluation: 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. <i>(1500 character limit)</i></p>	<p>All agencies have collectively budgeted 60,500 USD for the final evaluation. A draft TOR for the final evaluation has been prepared by the 3 agencies. The project evaluation will be initiated in the first quarter of 2020.</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? <i>(1500 character limit)</i></p>	<p>UNV provided US\$200,000 from SVF and raised EUR 100,000 through The German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) to further contribute to the project in particular to the Youth, Peace, and Security(YPS) Coalition and the Youth4Peace Programme led by UNV. During the period of December 2018-February 2019 with the BMZ additional funds, the following activities were implemented: local visits in the 4 provinces for youth to review their youth4peace advocacy strategy, a policy dialogue on localizing UNSCR 2250, trainings of trainers on youth and peacebuilding, grant to key CSO on youth and peace, and online campaigns on the role of youth in peacebuilding.</p> <p>As reported earlier, UN Women mobilised USD 140,000 from its core funds to support the MPDs. Additionally, UN Women has mobilised approx. USD 120,000 from the Government of Japan towards conducting the MPDs in the remaining 4 Provinces and an overall national-level MPD bringing together all those who have participated. The expansion of the MPD is covered under a new grant to UN Women from the Government of Japan on the implementation of the WPS agenda in Sri Lanka.</p>
<p>Catalytic effects (non-financial): Did the project create favourable conditions for additional peacebuilding activities by</p>	<p>The NYSC is implementing a program on 'Fair use of social media and social media security' targeting 40,000 youth from 14000 youth clubs and the results of the survey on online hate speech, which was</p>

<p>Government/ other donors? If yes, please specify. (1500 character limit)</p>	<p>supported by the project, will be incorporated to these session contents.</p> <p>Further, following the launch of the research report, the High Commission of Canada in Sri Lanka approached the UNFPA to collaborate on a public screening of the Canadian sports drama film titled 'The Grizzlies' followed by a discussion on how to engage youth in peacebuilding using sports.</p>
<p><u>Exit strategy/ sustainability:</u> 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>YPS Coalition was meaningfully engaged in the project ensuring ownership & sustainability. The additional fund from BMZ supported a policy dialogue on localizing UNSCR 2250, trainings of trainers on youth & peacebuilding & online campaigns on the role of youth in peacebuilding. All activities under output 1.1. involved the YPS Coalition in Sri Lanka & gathered their feedbacks. Finally, connection has been strengthened with the global level on youth & peace agenda. All work plans with CSO have been embedded into larger programmes to ensure sustainability and ownership.</p> <p>Discussion with government & non-for profit organization have been held to assess interest for forming a core group to support YPP. Implementing partner (IP) has been engaged in developing provincial level action plans for youth with the participation of YPP members. Post project the IP will monitor the implementation of the action plan.</p> <p>The capacity development of women local councillors will have a cascading effect beyond the project duration as they will apply their learning to provide more sustainable & inclusive community-level solutions.</p> <p>The capacity development of implementing partners has strengthened women's networks to engage in governance & peacebuilding. Notably, the MPDs organically led to a series of action points going beyond the dialogue, as it focused on what participants can do for themselves or each other, collaboratively, as opposed to what UN Women or donors could do for them.</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. (1500 character limit)</p>	<p>The dissolution of provincial councils, the constitutional crisis of October 2018, & the April 2019 terrorist attacks posed risks to project implementation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of provincial level action plans on youth & the selection of 30 youth for the YPP were reinitiated in late May once the situation was deemed fairly stable. • Given political sensitivities associated with the MPDs, these were resumed after ascertaining it could be convened with the consensus of political parties, District Secretariats & participants themselves. • The Election Commission is no longer keen to collaborate on the proposed work. This has been adapted to awareness raising on the provincial 30% nomination quota for women & voter education on ethical politics. However, as PC elections are unlikely, advocacy on women’s role & engagement in peacebuilding and coexistence was conducted. Work at the provincial level has been adapted to the local level. <p>New risks would include</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • political changes as a result of the upcoming Presidential Election. <p>This is not expected to heavily impact project implementation as the bulk of activities have been completed. There may be some impact on the final stages of the MPDs but are expected to be minimal given the strong relationships that have already been established.</p> <p>The changes in political situation has led to delays in the development of National budget as a result budget allocation at sub-national level for youth would most likely be delayed.</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? (1500 character limit)</p>	<p>Gender balance in representation of trainers & experts were thoroughly considered. All personal project throughout the Youth4Peace programme included reports on gender. The UN Volunteer placed in Samutthana in Northern province worked on the role of youth in preventing domestic violence & gender based violence. Gender was one of the key</p>

	<p>criteria for selection of members to ensure women & LGBTIQ representation in YPP. However, due to the limited number of applicants the YPP includes 10 females and 1 person representing LGBTIQ. For the composition of steering committees at provincial level gender balance in representation was considered to ensure women’s participation.</p> <p>Outcome 2 is fully focused on women's meaningful participation in governance & peacebuilding processes. Training on gender-sensitive policy making for local councillors in 5 Provinces; 7-day course on women’s leadership and social change for local councillors; forums with political parties on increasing women's representation in parties in all project locations; dialogues on coexistence in 3 Provinces and related campaigns in the remaining 2 Provinces; additional social media training for Southern, Central and Eastern Provinces; forum with councillors on reforms within political institutions; social media campaigns on women's peace activism; and 10 MPDs in all 5 Provinces were completed. 2nd phase of capacity building for MPD attendees has commenced.</p>
<p>Other: 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>	

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 Youth are actively and positively engaged in the peacebuilding process so that their voices are reflected in key policy and decision making processes and outcomes at the national and sub-national levels.	Indicator 1.1 % of youth engaged in peacebuilding process who feel that they have been able to positively contribute	n/a	40%	UNV conducted a survey amongst NYSC members. 66% of survey respondents felt that they have positively contributed.		
	Indicator 1.2 Proportion of youth population who feel the peacebuilding process is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group	n/a	20%	UNV conducted a survey amongst NYSC members. 46% of survey respondents felt that the peacebuilding process is inclusive and responsive.		
	Indicator 1.3 # of national and sub-national policies and	-	4	3 steering committees to facilitate the development of provincial youth policies were set up (North, East,	Dissolution of all provincial councils combined with constitutional crisis	

	recommendations on peace and reconciliation consulted with young people			Central) and provincial youth policies were drafted for the 4 provinces. 2 day workshops were held for development of costed action plans in Central and Southern province.	and the April 2019 attacks delayed engagement with provincial councils.	
Output 1.1 Increased capacity of youth-led and youth-focused organizations to engage in peacebuilding processes/including UNSC Resolution 2250	Indicator 1.1.1 Number of youth-led and youth-focused organizations supported to increase young people engagement in peacebuilding through dialogue, awareness raising and knowledge exchange	6	5	Completed- 5 UN National Volunteers placed to mainstream UNSCR2250 at CSOs and NYSC.		
	Indicator 1.1.2 # local youth consulted for policy priority setting disaggregated by gender, geographical location, population group	150	500	Completed: reached 500+ youth from the 4 targeted locations.		

	Indicator 1.1.3 [%] of Youth representation within sub-national level institutions and/or processes.	0%	20%	Ongoing: Provincial level steering committees in the Central and Southern provinces include representation of youth	Setting up of steering committee in the southern province delayed due to political situation in 2018 and April attacks in 2019.	
	Indicator 1.1.4 % of youth that perceives or report volunteering having a positive contribution on peacebuilding	n/a	70%	71% of survey respondents reported that volunteering has a positive contribution to peacebuilding		
Output 1.2 Increased capacity of national, provincial and sub-national level institutions to engage youth in peacebuilding and linkages are created for policy-making and programming	Indicator 1.2.1 Amount of budget secured within key institutions (specify which institutions) at central, provincial and district level in targeted locations dedicated to youth.	2016 budget: North – 2mn East – 1mn South – 5 mn Central – 22mn	North – 2.5mn East – 1.25mn South – 6.25mn Central – 27.5mn	Ongoing: 2 day workshops conducted in Central and Southern provinces for the development of costed action plans.		Baseline and target indicator updated to reflect 25% increment target.
	Indicator 1.2.2 National Youth Peace Panel established and operational.	0	1	Ongoing: Multi-stakeholder meeting was held to consult government, non-profit organisations and youth on the YPP structure, composition and functioning. Terms of Reference for YPP was	As the YPP was planned to be linked to Government processes and institutions, with the recent political developments in the country the progress made in engaging	

				developed and 30 member YPP panel has been established. Capacity building programme will be conducted in the next couple of months.	Government counterparts has been impacted. Further, the recruitment of 30 members was delayed due to April 2019 attacks.	
	Indicator 1.2.3 # of policies that are formally considered by the National Youth Peace Panel.	n/a	2		Establishment of YPP was delayed due to April 2019 attacks.	
Outcome 2 State decision-making processes are more equitable and inclusive to enable women's meaningful participation and leadership in governance and peacebuilding.	Indicator 2.1 Number of cross-party initiatives conducted by local authorities to enhance women's leadership/governance.	0	5	Ongoing. The MPDs covered 16 districts convening 300+ representatives from 208 (of 341) local councils & 29 political parties. Across all MPDs there was a stronger sense of understanding/kinship, irrespective of party lines, given the common problems affecting districts & the common challenges women councillors faced. Post Kandy MPD, several Sinhalese councillors visited mosques & better understood their Muslim constituents & Islam as a	3 post-MPD capacity building workshops (Kandy, Nuwara Eliya/Matale, Galle) & 2 follow-up assessment (Nuwara Eliya/Matale & Galle) held. Remaining capacity building and assessment were delayed due to the terrorist attacks in April 2019 and will resume in January 2020 following Presidential Elections.	As noted earlier, this indicator, baseline and target have been revised to note shift in strategy.

				religion. Several formed Women's Committees within local councils; others submitted proposals & initiated programmes on women's employment, waste management, substance abuse, housing - even securing funding.		
	Indicator 2.2 Number of gender-responsive local plans developed	0	4	Completed. Five action plans developed at provincial level for Southern Province; Northern and Eastern Provinces; North Western; and Central Provinces). Local level plans developed through MPD capacity building programme (completed for Kandy, Nuwara Eliya, Matale and Galle).		As noted earlier, this indicator has been revised to note shift in strategy.
	Indicator 2.3 # of times women politicians and women's groups in targeted communities come together to discuss common community positions.	0	8	10 MPDs have been completed in 5 Provinces / 16 districts. Attendees will convene again twice for the capacity building and follow-up assessments later this year / 2020.	Second and third phases of capacity building and assessment for MPDs have been delayed due to the terrorist attacks in April 2019 and will resume in January 2020 following Presidential Elections.	

Output 2.1 Increased capacity among select women political candidates and local leaders (women and men) to promote engagement of women in governance and peacebuilding processes.	Indicator 2.1.1 % of targeted women leaders who are aware of key information related to governance and peacebuilding processes and procedures.	0	At least 50% of targeted women leaders	To be assessed based on final evaluation. Capacity building on gender-sensitive policy making conducted for all 5 Provinces.		
	Indicator 2.1.2 Number of those trained who are able to cite at least one example of applying the training in their work by three months after training.	0	At least 50% of trained people.	To be assessed based on final evaluation. 7-day course on leadership and social change with a focus on peacebuilding completed.		
Output 2.2 Increased capacity of national and sub-national institutions, including political parties, to ensure policies, plans, and	Indicator 2.2.1 Number of municipalities capacitated on collective leadership at the local level.	0	5	Ongoing. 10 Multi-Party Dialogues have been completed convening elected officials from local authorities across 16 districts, approx. 208 of 341 local authorities in Sri Lanka (i.e. approx 61%)	Second and third phases of capacity building and assessment for MPDs have been delayed due to the terrorist attacks in April 2019.	As noted earlier, this indicator, baseline and target have been revised to note shift in strategy.
	Indicator 2.2.2 % of people who believe that presence of women in leadership	N/A	At least 75% of those trained.	Forum on reforms within political institutions completed. Forums with political parties on increasing women's	Work by implementing partner delayed following the terrorist attacks of April 2019.	Target has now been defined from "TBD" to "At least 75% of

budgets are gender-responsive.	positions leads to improved policy-making.			representation within parties completed in all 5 Provinces.		those trained".
Output 2.3 Women leaders promote increased civic engagement on issues related to governance, reconciliation and TJ.	Indicator 2.3.1 Number of women leaders at national, provincial and local level in target locations who use social media platforms to engage with the public.	0	25	Completed. Additional training for 39 women officials in Ampara and Galle districts was provided on basic computer literacy and use of social media. Advanced storytelling and social media campaigning workshop conducted for civil society representatives in July 2019 in Colombo.		
	Indicator 2.3.2 Number of social media advocacy campaigns designed and supported.	1	4	1 trilingual video disseminated on women's peace activism: viewed 140,096 times & reached 190,478 people. 1 trilingual month-long advocacy campaign "30 Days of Sri Lankan Feminism" conducted: 26,510 Twitter impressions & reached 17,889 people on Facebook. 1 (offline) billboard campaign on peace & coexistence displayed in Jaffna & Kurunegala in June 2019.		

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 when do you expect to request the next tranche if applicable: All two tranches have been received to date.

What is the overall level of expenditure/ commitment against the total budget and against the tranche(s) received so far: The overall level of expenditure (\$1,000,278) against the total budget (\$1,210,000.00) is 83%.

If expenditure is delayed or off track, please provide a brief explanation (500 characters limit):

Expenditure under Outcome 1 and 2 has been delayed due to constitutional crisis in October 2018 affecting programme implementation in Q4 of 2018, as well as recent delays imposed by the terrorist attacks of April 2019 affecting programme implementation in Q2 of 2019.

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:

USD 500,000 was allocated for GEWE activities as per Outcome 2. There is no change to this allocation and it remains the same to date.

Please fill out and attach the project document Excel budget Annex showing current project financial progress (**expenditures/ commitments to date**), using the original project budget table in Excel, even though the \$ amounts are indicative only.