

PBF PROJECT PROGRESS REPORT
COUNTRY: Sri Lanka
TYPE OF REPORT: ANNUAL
YEAR OF REPORT: 2020



Project Title: Promoting Reconciliation in Sri Lanka											
Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway: PRF 00105730											
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:	Type and name of recipient organizations: RUNO UNICEF (Convening Agency) RUNO UNDP RUNO WHO										
Date of first transfer: 13 July 2017 Project end date: 30 September 2020 Is the current project end date within 6 months? No											
Check if the project falls under one or more PBF priority windows: <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): <table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th>Recipient Organization</th> <th>Amount</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>UNICEF</td> <td>\$ 700000.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>UNDP</td> <td>\$ 600000.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>WHO</td> <td>\$ 300000.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Total: \$ 1,600,000.00</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Recipient Organization	Amount	UNICEF	\$ 700000.00	UNDP	\$ 600000.00	WHO	\$ 300000.00		Total: \$ 1,600,000.00
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Approximate implementation rate as percentage of total project budget: 99% *ATTACH PROJECT EXCEL BUDGET SHOWING CURRENT APPROXIMATE EXPENDITURE*											
Gender-responsive Budgeting: Indicate dollar amount from the project document to be allocated to activities focussed on gender equality or women's empowerment: The project has allocated around USD 320,000 for activities focused on Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (GEWE). However, GEWE has been mainstreamed across the interventions implemented through the project by all three participating UN agencies. Amount expended to date on activities focussed on gender equality or women's empowerment: USD 320,000											

Project Gender Marker: GM2

Project Risk Marker: High

Project PBF focus area: 2.1 National Reconciliation; 2.3 Conflict prevention/Management and 4.1 Strengthening of essential national state capacity

Report preparation:

Project report prepared by: UNICEF, UNDP and WHO

Project report approved by: Respective Agency Representatives

Did PBF Secretariat review the report: Yes

PART 1: OVERALL PROJECT PROGRESS

Briefly outline the **status of the project** in terms of implementation cycle, including whether preliminary/preparatory activities have been completed (i.e. contracting of partners, staff recruitment, etc.) (1500 character limit):

The project ended on 30 September 2020, with all funds committed including for the final evaluation. During the reporting year, the political transitions and the COVID-19 pandemic have limited the project progress. Due to these challenges, certain activities were delayed such as the finalization of the study on issues of ragging, Sexual and Gender Based Violence, supplementary materials to promote transversal skills and the transfer of the mental health training materials to online platforms. Progress of these activities are being monitored in-line with the revised timeline to ensure timely completion.

The presidential elections in November 2019 led to the formation of an interim government and the dissolution of key government institutions working on reconciliation, namely the Ministry of Reconciliation, Ministry of Co-existence Dialogue and Official Languages, Secretariat for Coordinating Recondition Mechanisms and Office for National Unity and Reconciliation. Fund transfers to Government were also restricted due to lack of a national budget. The general elections in August 2020 brought a new Government into power which resulted in further changes, including structural changes to the Ministry of Education.

The COVID-19 crisis further added to uncertainties in the country, shifting the priorities of the state, as well as the UN participating agencies, to respond to the pandemic. A prolonged country lockdown and curfew limited CSO partner engagement in the field and meant that interventions in schools/universities and at community level could not be undertaken.

Please indicate any significant project-related events anticipated in the next six months, i.e. national dialogues, youth congresses, film screenings, etc. (1000 character limit):

Under Outcome 2, the study reports on the Issues of Ragging, Sexual and Gender Based Violence in State Universities and on Estimating the Prevalence and Drivers of Bullying in Schools in four provinces will be jointly launched during January 2021. The launching modality is being discussed with the UGC. This will create momentum for evidence-based policy advocacy and dialogue with the Government.

Under Outcome 3, WHO with the Ministry of Health (MOH) will publish 14 *Manohari* modules online in January 2021 to help mental health professionals deliver community programmes to increase resilience. WHO and MOH will launch online the results of a mental health stakeholder mapping during mid-December 2020 that would support access to services in the COVID-19 context.

Finally, the Final Evaluation Report of the project will be virtually disseminated and discussed among relevant stakeholders by the UN agencies in January 2021 to ensure the findings inform the design and development of joint programmes between the UN agencies, going forward.

FOR PROJECTS WITHIN SIX MONTHS OF COMPLETION: summarize **the main structural, institutional or societal level change the project has contributed to**. This is not anecdotal evidence or a list of individual outputs, but a description of progress made toward the main purpose of the project. (1500 character limit):

Under Outcome 1, the Digital Citizenship Toolkit was well received by the Ministry of Youth and Sports, enabling the promotion of the ethical use of the internet and digital responsibilities among youth platforms. Further, the ‘Triloka’ teledrama continues to create online debate around issues of peace and racism. This is complemented by the training of senior government on social cohesion and conflict sensitive project management in public service delivery.

Under Outcome 2, the positive disciplining programme has prompted discussions among education officials on current disciplinary practices in schools. The evidence generated from the two studies on the issues of ragging in universities and bullying in schools have highlighted the key issues to duty bearers and protection actors, and resulted in some immediate results such as the identification of strategies to combat ragging in universities issued through a University Grants Commission circular.

Under Outcome 3, a Ministry of Health-led review of national mental health and psychosocial support programmes, with a focus on emergency/conflict-affected communities, has helped identify new strategic priorities to support vulnerable groups. Two such programmes continued – Manohari and the Multi-Stakeholder Alcohol Abuse Prevention Programme (MAPP)– to improve community resilience and promote positive coping skills. Lessons learned from these programmes is informing the development of a new National Mental Health Policy.

In a few sentences, explain whether the project has had a positive **human impact**. May include anecdotal stories about the project’s positive effect on the people’s lives. Include direct quotes where possible or weblinks to strategic communications pieces. (2000 character limit):

15-year-old Nimesh Tharaka is studying in Grade 10 at Yahalewela Vidyalaya in Ella division of the Uva province. Nimesh did not enjoy going to school, and many of his friends in school felt the same way. This was because some of the teachers in his school called students by nicknames that he found to be insulting.

“I was sad and felt helpless when those teachers called me and my friends by humiliating nicknames. Due to this, some of my friends and I were reluctant to go to school and opted to stay at home” says Nimesh. “However, since recently, I have observed a big change in the behaviour of some teachers. The teachers stopped using any nicknames and made an effort to be kinder and more empathetic towards us. This brought great comfort to me and my two friends. The school is gradually becoming an interesting and friendly place to me and my friends. I heard that the teachers attended a training programme series conducted by the Divisional Education Officer who visited our school. I believe this programme has changed them,” says Nimesh happily.

PART II: RESULT PROGRESS BY PROJECT OUTCOME

Outcome 1: Processes and mechanisms promoting social cohesion and conflict prevention, including through dialogue and early warning, institutionalized at national and sub-national levels.

Rate the current status of the outcome progress: on track

Progress summary: (3000-character limit)

The recently developed Digital Citizenship Toolkit (DCT), developed in partnership with the National Christian Evangelical Association of Sri Lanka (NCEASL), has been published and shared with a selected school network. However, the COVID-19 crisis has meant that the roll-out of the Toolkit will need to be reviewed. Prior to the publication, the DCT has been launched online and is available on <https://www.minormatters.org/en/toolkit-guides>. The DCT is expected to enhance digital governance through citizen engagement and response to prevent disinformation, hate speech and fake news affecting peace and social cohesion in the country. The DCT is currently being used in curriculum development for a comprehensive training program targeting young journalists. Recent dialogue with the Ministry of Sports and Youth Affairs has enabled NCEASL to identify opportunities to work with the Ministry to introduce the toolkit in different youth platforms. Prabitha Media also successfully completed its inter-religious and civil society dialogue on reconciliation in the South. UNDP will continue to expand the scope of its work with both partners under the new EU-funded project on Preventing Violent Extremism.

In the meantime, the tele drama, Triloka, which was launched in collaboration with Search for Common Ground continued to receive wider reception and create debate around the topic of reconciliation even more than a year after its final episode was telecasted. According to a viewer who watched the final episode of the drama in October 2020 on YouTube, “I wait for the day till our countrymen understand the truth this way. Thanks to everyone who contributed to this creation”.

Through this project, the Sri Lanka Institute for Development Administration (SLIDA) enhanced the knowledge of over 150 senior government officials on issues of social cohesion and conflict sensitivity. The modules developed for this purpose continue to be used with slight revisions.

Livelihood support for 350 selected ex-combatants has also been provided ensuring more sustainable livelihood engagements for ex-combatants and their smooth transition into civic life.

Since the SCRM became dysfunctional, the ‘Ahanna’ campaign - a government-led campaign for promoting dialogue around reconciliation and transitional justice among government officials, youth, school children and civil society leaders – was discontinued from 2020 onwards.

Due to the COVID-19 crisis, and prevailing situation in the country, the three final film festivals scheduled to be held in the Northern Province in partnership with the CSO, Siruhununi, had to be discontinued, despite the extension provided till end June 2020. The festivals were part of an initiative to sensitize and create awareness on the importance of reconciliation among the target populations in the Eastern and Northern provinces.

Indicate any additional analysis on how Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment and/or Youth Inclusion and Responsiveness has been ensured under this Outcome: (1000 character limit)

Under Outcome 1, the project mainstreamed gender equality and women’s empowerment in all its interventions. Examples of this could be seen in the training of all female cadets at

SLIDA, and through the engagement of female participants in the ‘Ahanna’ campaign. The latter focused on promoting community-level engagement on social cohesion and reconciliation. Another important gender consideration was made in the livelihood support extended to ex-combatants to ensure that female ex-combatants were prioritised in the target group.

Outcome 2: Education system supports inter-personal and inter-group understanding and interaction among teachers, students, parents and communities

Rate the current status of the outcome progress: on track

Progress summary: (3000 character limit)

The study on the incidence, prevalence and conditions of ragging and sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) in Sri Lankan state universities, conducted in partnership with the University Grants Commission (UGC), is now in its final stage. The launch was delayed due to changes in the UGC’s Management Committee following the change in Government. Meanwhile, the findings informed the development of strategies to combat such violence, which were issued by the UGC through a circular to all state universities. Further, the UGC is developing a module on Co-existence and Peace for new university entrants. The ongoing closure of universities due to the COVID-19 crisis have constrained student-led initiatives. This component has now been re-designed to focus on creating awareness among university staff, including proctors and student marshals. UNICEF’s study on bullying in schools has also been completed and will be launched together with the university study to bring these issues to the attention of policy makers and advocate for strategies to address violence in education settings.

The Positive Disciplining programme is currently implemented in 433 schools in the North, East, Central and Uva provinces. At the time of reporting, 250 schools have developed school level action plans to prevent and resolve conflict, including physical punishment. The provincial mechanism introduced through this project to provide oversight and engage school communities in promoting violence-free school has generated greater awareness on the importance of protecting children and adolescents from violence and abuse. Nearly 16,000 members of the school communities, including principals, teachers and parents, have been sensitized and trained on child rights and personal and professional obligations to advance the rights of children. However, the prolonged closure of schools has posed significant challenges to the roll-out and regular monitoring of the newly-established school-level mechanisms, with certain school-level discussions and awareness raising sessions conducted virtually. At the national level, UNICEF, jointly with Child Protection actors, are developing a harmonized version of the Positive Disciplining manual to be used across provinces. Further, UNICEF is integrating the positive disciplining approach into safe school operations as part of its COVID-19 response.

The National Institute of Education (NIE), with support from UNICEF, has incorporated transversal skills into Sinhala and Tamil languages through interactive activities for Grade 6. The prevailing COVID-19 lockdown and restrictions have affected the digitization of the content. The NIE is also developing content to enhance pre-service teacher capacity to deliver the Civic Education subject using activity-based techniques, which will be piloted among 500 teachers. The new IT platform created for teachers to promote civic competencies has been put on hold due to closure of schools.

Indicate any additional analysis on how Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment and/or Youth Inclusion and Responsiveness has been ensured under this Outcome: (1000 character limit)

Gender is mainstreamed across all programme areas, ensuring the specific needs of both girls and boys are addressed. As previously reported, based on evidence indicating a higher prevalence of boys as victims of corporal punishment in school, behaviour change communication messages have been designed to address social norms around the disciplinary approaches used with boys and the impact this has on their wellbeing and the perpetuation of violence in society. UNICEF ensures that a gender lens is applied to avoid the perpetuation of stereotypes and biases in the ongoing revisions to language subjects and teacher capacity building on Civic Education. The study findings on ragging and SGBV has resulted in the development of a UGC strategy, including specific gender considerations. The newly introduced IT platform in schools to promote civic competencies also includes the promotion of values related to gender equality.

Outcome 3: Conflict-related mental health issues are addressed to reduce inequalities and promote greater state and civic engagement in reconciliation processes

Rate the current status of the outcome progress: on track

Progress summary: (3000 character limit)

This outcome focused on Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) that aims to improve national, district and community level services for conflict-affected communities. While this year has been faced with many challenges due to COVID-19, the pilot interventions supported by the project at the community level, such as the *Manohari* programme, aimed at building community resilience has been instrumental in the support provided to the COVID-19 responders as well. The project provided psychosocial support to over 1,000 frontline responders who contributed to the pandemic response, to help them dedicate some time for their personal wellbeing. The project supported the MOH to facilitate brief, well-being interventions based on the *Manohari* Initiative to support frontline responders manage stress and negative emotions. Another initiative focused on addressing the stigma of mental health and increasing community level peer support. This meant strengthening the consumer and carer network of persons (and their families) accessing services and developing a community-led action plan. WHO will continue to support the consumer groups through the implementation phase beyond this project period.

In the last quarter of 2019, the project provided support to the Sri Lanka Medical Association to develop a National Suicide Prevention Strategy (SPS) for the MOH. Further, the National Mental Health Programme Review was completed with support from regional and international experts to determine successful policies and interventions on mental health policy and legislature, post-conflict and emergency response, suicide prevention, substance use and rehabilitation. This led to the finalization of a National Mental Health Policy with contribution from multiple stakeholders within the reporting year.

While substantial progress has been made, challenges persist due to changes in Government post-elections and the COVID-19 crisis making community engagement no longer deemed safe. This impacted the remaining two training sessions under the *Manohari* programme and district/provincial advocacy on the SPS. However, using the epidemic as an opportunity, WHO together with the MOH, is re-designing the community implementation strategies to ensure

sustainability. As such, online training modules were created for *Manohari* so that the programme can continue. WHO is also exploring the possibility of holding an online consultation for SPS with regional directors, however this may not be immediately feasible due to current health sector priorities and the burden on the health system in responding to the pandemic. The programme is also adapting to the current context by using the materials developed to support psychosocial wellbeing promotion initiatives in the COVID-19 quarantine facilities.

Indicate any additional analysis on how Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment and/or Youth Inclusion and Responsiveness has been ensured under this Outcome: (1000 character limit)

Participation of women in *Manohari* programmes has been a prerequisite for women empowerment and, in some districts, Mothers’ Groups (an informal community network) were a key stakeholder in implementing the community resilience development programme. The *Manohari* programme included specific modules, such as positive parenting and peer pressure, targeting women and youth empowerment. Youth groups were a key stakeholder in the MAPP programme as they were actively engaged in community mobilization and on the prevention of alcohol and substance use. The national suicide prevention strategy also identifies youth as a particularly vulnerable group for self-harm. Further, the national mental health programme review has a dedicated section on gender-based and domestic violence prevention. As part of *Manohari* training, WHO is also supporting the Sri Lanka Girl Guides Association to facilitate a community-led initiative to empower young women in low income areas.

PART III: CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES

<p><u>Monitoring:</u> Please list monitoring activities undertaken in the reporting period (1000 character limit)</p> <p>Regular monitoring of project activities has been undertaken by the respective agencies. However, due to the COVID-19 crisis, travel to the field was suspended as of March 2020. Since then, the agencies have adapted virtual means for follow up with field level counterparts. However, coordination meetings to discuss progress and challenges have been conducted and these meetings have helped identify collective solutions to common issues and information/knowledge sharing among the agencies.</p>	<p>Do outcome indicators have baselines? yes</p> <p>Has the project launched perception surveys or other community-based data collection? yes</p> <p>Under the project, perception surveys have been conducted in specific focus areas. Under Outcome 1, the project conducted a desk review on the drivers of violent extremism which is informing UNDP’s ongoing work on preventing violent extremism and the spread of hate speech. Under Outcome 3, through its <i>Manohari</i> programme, WHO conducted pre and post perception surveys to assess the impact of the training on participant attitudes towards psychosocial and emotional wellbeing and their perceived capacity to deliver the programme to address community needs. These surveys were used to enhance the programme implementation methodology and finalize the modules.</p>
<p><u>Evaluation:</u> Has an evaluation been conducted during the reporting period?</p> <p>Project end evaluation is currently ongoing</p>	<p>Evaluation budget (response required): 15479.00</p> <p>If project will end in next six months, describe the evaluation preparations (1500 character limit):</p>

	Based on the Terms of Reference cleared by the PBSO, an independent institution has been hired to conduct the project evaluation. The evaluation includes three phases namely, the inception phase, assessment and analysis phase and validation and reporting phase. The evaluation is currently at the inception phase.																		
Catalytic effects (financial): Indicate name of funding agent and amount of additional non-PBF funding support that has been leveraged by the project.	<table> <thead> <tr> <th>Name of funder:</th> <th>Amount in USD:</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>European Union</td> <td>1,600,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>British High Commission</td> <td>200,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Government of Japan</td> <td>297,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>High Commission of Canada</td> <td>200,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Government of Australia</td> <td>50,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>European Union</td> <td>325,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>British High Commission</td> <td>20,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>2,692,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name of funder:	Amount in USD:	European Union	1,600,000	British High Commission	200,000	Government of Japan	297,000	High Commission of Canada	200,000	Government of Australia	50,000	European Union	325,000	British High Commission	20,000	Total	2,692,000
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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)																			

PART IV: COVID-19

Please respond to these questions if the project underwent any monetary or non-monetary adjustments due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

- 1) Monetary adjustments: Please indicate the total amount in USD of adjustments due to COVID-19:
Under Outcome 3, USD 30,000 was used to respond to the COVID-19 pandemic. The funds were diverted from community level interventions under the *Manohari* initiative to support frontline responders facing severe stress and stigma in their communities. Over 1,000 frontline responders received psychosocial support (based on the *Manohari* modules) with a focus on their self-care and distress management. Further, the project also supported the provision of MHPSS support in quarantine centres based on an assessment of the needs of people and staff in the centres.
- 2) Non-monetary adjustments: Please indicate any adjustments to the project which did not have any financial implications:
Through this project, modules used for the community-level trainings have been converted to online modules as the current pandemic has highlighted the need and importance of using digital technology in support services.

3) Please select all categories which describe the adjustments made to the project (*and include details in general sections of this report*):

- Reinforce crisis management capacities and communications
- Ensure inclusive and equitable response and recovery
- Strengthen inter-community social cohesion and border management
- Counter hate speech and stigmatization and address trauma

- Support the SG's call for a global ceasefire
- Other (please describe):

If relevant, please share a COVID-19 success story of this project (*i.e. how adjustments of this project made a difference and contributed to a positive response to the pandemic/prevented tensions or violence related to the pandemic etc.*)

Under Outcome 3, the frontline responders of the health sector became the backbone of Sri Lanka's COVID 19 response. From the onset they supported contact tracing, hospital management and laboratory testing, as well as helped people during their quarantine at the community level. The immense efforts undertaken by the health staff were commendable, which they continued to make despite huge personal risks and hard decisions on how to keep their families and loved ones safe. These circumstances have been extremely stressful for frontline staff. Further, as the fear of the COVID-19 pandemic grew, the frontline staff also faced stigma and discrimination in their communities as potential carriers of the virus. All these factors became a source of immense stress, with surveys within the health system indicating that the staff needed support in managing such negative situations to avoid burnout and encourage positive energy. The over 1000 frontline workers who were reached through this initiative, reported that this was a timely and sensitive initiative that allowed them the space and tools to explore their emotions, support selfcare and most importantly an opportunity to relax. They also found the group interventions to be helpful in hearing and learning from colleagues going through similar experiences and increased a sense of peer support. The staff also mentioned that their personal wellbeing is important in being able to work with the communities in a sensitive and constructive manner and avoid confrontation and conflict. Given the prolonged nature of the current pandemic, it is important to recognize the continued need to support the wellbeing of frontline staff in their monumental efforts to respond to the COVID-19 crisis.

PART V: 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	Indicator Milestone	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)
Outcome 1 Processes and mechanisms promoting social cohesion and conflict prevention, including through dialogue and early warning, institutionalized at national and	Indicator 1.1 Indicator 1.1 # of pilot approaches tested and ratified by govt and civil society on peacebuilding and conflict prevention	0	at least 01		SLIDA continues to train senior Government officials on two modules on Social Cohesion and Conflict Sensitivity for Development Projects. 'Triloka' telecasted in 2019 continues to create dialog and debate on the topics of reconciliation among YouTube viewers	The SLRC programme on creating religious dialogue around peace and reconciliation got delayed due to the change in Government post-elections. Further, with the dissolution of SCRM, the 'Ahanna' campaign was discontinued.

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator Milestone	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)
sub-national levels.					<p>Launch of the Digital Citizenship Toolkit continues to create dialog around responsibilities of a citizen in the online sphere</p> <p>Pratibha Media continues to engage in promoting inter-religious dialogues and civil society dialogues in the South through community radio platforms</p>	
	Indicator 1.2 % of women members in dialogue/early warning platforms	0	at least 30%		A desk review conducted on identifying the drivers of violent extremism in Sri	Given the current political situation it was observed that establishing an early warning system is not feasible. Hence, money allocated had been reprogrammed to conduct a research piece that feeds into the development on a

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator Milestone	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)
					Lanka which was produced as an early warning knowledge product	early warning hub to early identification of violent extremism
	Indicator 1.3 # of platforms available for reconciliation dialogue, linking processes available by various govt and non-govt institutions at national and sub-national and local level.	0	at least 01		04 Platforms created. NCEASL launched its Digital Citizenship Toolkit through its online platform minormatters.org. 'Sirahununini' launched series of film festival to sensitize and create dialog on reconciliation and women affected by war. Pratibha Media created a	Religious dialogue planned with the SLRC got stalled due to changes in management. Alternate platforms were explored to discuss issues related to women and children affected by conflict. However, due to management changes and the COVID-19 crisis, progress has not been made.

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator Milestone	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)
					<p>community radio platform in the South for inter-religious and civil society dialogues which is currently being used by the EU funded project for promoting tolerance and respect for diversity</p> <p>SLIDA programs on social cohesion and conflict sensitivity has become a platform for government officials to engage in dialogues around the topics</p> <p>These platforms created the space for discussing issues</p>	

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator Milestone	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)
					related to minority communities in the country.	
Output 1.1 Key institutions promote peacebuilding and reconciliation at the national and subnational levels in line with the PPP	Indicator 1.1.1 # of initiatives that promote peacebuilding and reconciliation initiated.	0	TBD		<p>The ‘Ahanna’ campaign which was the flagship intervention of the SCRM was discontinued together with the institution</p> <p>SLRC finalized the first short snippet in a series of five. However, this was not telecasted due to the transition period.</p> <p>SLIDA’s module on conflict sensitivity for development projects was</p>	<p>SLIDA continues to engage it training its cadets on social cohesion and conflict sensitivity.</p> <p>SLRC intervention has not been completed due to the transitional period and the changes to the management.</p> <p>Ahanna campaign was discontinued due to the discontinuation of the SCRM</p>

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End project Indicator Target	Indicator Milestone	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)
					revised based on the suggestions made by the project management.	
	Indicator 1.1.2 Extent to which the level of understanding on peacebuilding increased among the stakeholders	N/A	N/A		According to the Peacebuilding Survey; 2019- 51% very well or somewhat well 44% do not know 2018- 48% very well or somewhat well 46% do not know	
Output 1.2 Civil society and local authorities pilot and scale up dialogue and early warning mechanisms to address existing and	Indicator 1.2.1 # of pilot approaches tested	0	3		NCEASL launched its DCT online which will create the platform for discussing issues affecting ethnical use of media which in turn can undermine peace and reconciliation in the country.	

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator Milestone	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)
emerging conflicts in targeted locations.	Indicator 1.2.2 # of knowledge products / research findings available on peacebuilding and early warning.	0	Active feedback and based on which steps will be jointly taken to formalize selected approaches		<p>A desk review into the drivers of violent extremism in Sri Lanka made available for further political economy analysis of drivers of extremism and hate speech in Sri Lanka</p> <p>A Digital Citizenship Toolkit available to be used for further training programs development for promoting ethical and conflict sensitive use of online platforms</p>	
Output 1.3	Indicator 1.3.1					
	Indicator 1.3.2					

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator Milestone	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)
Output 1.4	Indicator 1.4.1					
	Indicator 1.4.2					
Outcome 2 Education system supports inter-personal and inter-group understanding and interaction among teachers, students, parents and communities	Indicator 2.1 % of people that feel that people from other ethno-religious communities are trustworthy.	2016 PB Survey 21% strongly agree 42% somewhat agree	N/A		2017 PB survey: 23% strongly, 43% somewhat agree 2018 PB Survey: 20% strongly agree, 38% somewhat agree 2019 PB survey: 18% strongly agree 33% somewhat agree	
	Indicator 2.2 % of targeted schools implementing school level policy recommendations on peace building and prevention of bullying/ corporal punishment	0	at least 50%		Following the sensitization and training programs 250 (45% of schools out of the target schools) schools have adopted internal school level policies and implementing	UNICEF, in partnership with the Provincial Departments of Education, have been directly implementing the Positive Disciplining Programme in 433 Schools (Uva – 100, Central-98, North-150 and East-85), including the full package of interventions. However, an additional 242 schools implementing the Positive Disciplining Programme have been reported from the Uva province. Due to the great recognition of the project, at the request of

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator Milestone	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)
					recommendations on Positive Disciplining and prevention of violence against children (Uva - 87, North 150, East – 85)	the Provincial Director of Education, Uva province, UNICEF has trained the teachers in these 242 schools on the Positive Disciplining approach, including on the manual developed through this project. It is due to this reason the total number of schools have been reported as 675 in the previous report. This has now been rectified and the correct of 433 is reflected in this current Annual Report.
	Indicator 2.3					
Output 2.1 Basic and higher education curricula and resource materials are revised and implemented to strengthen the development of competencies	Indicator 2.1.1 Basic education curricula are revised towards a stronger focus on peace and reconciliation, including with attention to how gender norms are portrayed, piloted and rolled out nation-wide	1 subject in primary education (environment related activities subject) revised and rolled out nation-wide	At least 1 additional subject		The NIE has developed an activity book that will be integrated into Sinhala language for grade 6. Similar work is being done for the Tamil language as well. Further, NIE is developing activities for the Civic Education pre-services	

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator Milestone	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)
related to the conflict resolution, civic engagement, conflict prevention					teachers to strengthen the delivery of the content in a more meaningful manner.	
	Indicator 2.1.2 Module on Peace education Developed	0	Module on peace education developed and presented to UGC along with an implementation plan		On track and progressing as planned. Based on the findings of the study on 'Issues on Sexual and GBV' in Sri Lankan Universities, the UGC, through a consultant is developing a module on Social Cohesion.	The module that was developed previously was not considered to of standard by the UGC. Further, the material was targeting the educators, rather than focusing on the students. Hence the UGC has re-tasked the team to develop a new module.
Output 2.2 Principals, teachers and school communities have	Indicator 2.2.1 % of schools having action plans developed to prevent and resolve conflict and	0 schools	200 Schools		So far, 250 schools (Uva-100, North – 150) have action plans developed to prevent and address conflict. Especially, the 100 schools in	

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator Milestone	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)
enhanced capacities to prevent and resolve conflict, and promote civic engagement	promote culture of peace in school				Uva has incorporated them into their School Annual Plan. The action plans include awareness raising of teachers, parents and students with the support of Zonal Department of Education	
	Indicator 2.2.2 % of principals, teachers and school communities in the targeted schools report that they have enhanced capacities to prevent conflict and to promote positive conflict resolution	0	At least 50%		So far approximately 16,000 school communities including principals, teachers, students and parents have been trained on child rights and the importance of violence prevention and positive conflict resolution	While 16,000 persons have been directly supported by the project, these messages have been reached nearly 20,000 members of the school communities through continuous awareness creation and follow-up sessions at the school-level.

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End project Indicator Target	Indicator Milestone	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)
Output 2.3 Research, monitoring and evaluations inform policies and programs towards promoting peace through Education	Indicator 2.3.1 No. of research studies conducted and disseminated	0	1 study		On track. Two key research pieces have been completed. The UNICEF-UNESCO supported, UGC-led study on the issues of ragging and SGBV in the universities, has been completed and the preliminary findings were disseminated. Further UNICEF's study on bullying and other forms of inter-personal violence in schools has been completed and would be launched within the next six months.	
	Indicator 2.3.2	2 (national policies from	at least 1 (strategic plan		On track. At the time of reporting	

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator Milestone	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)
	# of policy and regulatory instruments launched for Peace	MoE and MNI)	developed by UGC)		the UGC has developed a strategic plan to combat ragging and has already disseminated this to the universities through a UGC circular. Further the study findings has led to policy discussions at the UGC and ministry level. However, the UGC's new management committee is currently reviewing the proposed recommendations on structural level changes by the previous committee. UNICEF is closely	

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator Milestone	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)
					working with the UGC and continues to advocate to address this critical issue that effect the wellbeing of youth in universities.	
Output 2.4	Indicator 2.4.1					
	Indicator 2.4.2					
Outcome 3 Conflict-related mental health issues are addressed to reduce inequalities and promote greater state and civic engagement in	Indicator 3.1 % of participants (gender disaggregated) who report positive behaviors regarding conflict	0	100	100% of the primary beneficiaries report positive behaviour change (45% of the participants - Male 55% of the participants - Female)	The project has initiated an independent study to evaluate the impact on behaviour among secondary beneficiaries as well. However, this is currently on hold due to constrains in community engagement due to the prevailing pandemic situation.	

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator Milestone	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)
reconciliation processes	<p>Indicator 3.2 3B: Incidence of negative coping behaviours in focus Provinces/Districts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deliberate Self-Harm rate (per 100,000 MOH) Suicide Rate (per 100,000, MOH) Domestic Violence rate (# of women accessing services, DSH) Child Abuse (#complaintNCPA) 	<p>Deliberate Self-Harm rate</p> <p>Monaragala - 477</p> <p>Mannar- 820</p> <p>Nuwara Eliya - 425.3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Suicide Rate <p>Monaragala – 2.3</p> <p>Mannar- 2.9</p> <p>Nuwara Eliya - 2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Domestic Violence rate <p>Monaragala – 436</p> <p>Mannar-78</p> <p>Nuwara Eliya - 543</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Child Abuse rate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deliberate Self-Harm rate <p>Monaragala - 420</p> <p>Mannar- 770</p> <p>Nuwara Eliya - 375</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Suicide Rate <p>Monaragala – 2</p> <p>Mannar- 2.5</p> <p>Nuwara Eliya - 1.8</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Domestic Violence rate <p>Monaragala – 460</p> <p>Mannar-100</p> <p>Nuwara Eliya - 575</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Child Abuse rate <p>Monaragala – 230</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deliberate Self-Harm rate <p>Monaragala - 473</p> <p>Mannar- 827</p> <p>Nuwara Eliya - 387</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Suicide Rate <p>Monaragala – 2.3</p> <p>Mannar- 3</p> <p>Nuwara Eliya - 2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Domestic Violence rate <p>Monaragala –</p> <p>Mannar- Nuwara Eliya -</p>	<p>Data can only be updated annually. Further the programme is expecting an increase in the rates due the global evidence of increase in domestic violence and negative coping behaviours due to the unprecedented containment measures such as lockdowns and physical distancing that makes people vulnerable and separated from the social support networks.</p>	

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator Milestone	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)
		Monaragala – 252 Mannar-68 NuwaraEliya - 211	Mannar-75 NuwaraEliya - 225	(district data not yet available) • Child Abuse rate Monaragala – 224 Mannar-69 Nuwara Eliya -168		
	Indicator 3.3					
Output 3.1 Coordination and coherence among offices within State institutions at central, provincial and district levels in delivering	Indicator 3.1.1 Adoption of a Deliberate Self-Harm Prevention strategy at district level with attention to the different needs of women and men	0	4 districts	1 national strategy. Discussions ongoing for district level adaptation	Recommendations for the National Strategy on prevention of suicide and deliberate self-harm finalized and handed by the Ministry of Health.	Together with the Directorate of Mental Health, Ministry of Health, the technical committee established at the Sri Lanka Medical Association has finalized the recommendations and necessary action for the national strategy. these are in the process of being handed over to for implementation.
	Indicator 3.1.2 Adoption of a Provincial Mental Health Action Plan	1 province	2 provinces	Supported to revise the existing provincial	National Mental Health Action Plan finalized.	

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator Milestone	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)
psychosocial services				action plan after an implementation review.	The provincial Action Plan of the Northern Province reviewed.	
Output 3.2 Research and analysis of primary data inform policies and programs towards promoting mental health	Indicator 3.2.1 Availability of National gender disaggregated data on prevalence of Mental Health issues	0	1	Field implementation has been temporarily suspended due to COVID 19	The logistical requirements for data collection was arranged by the Ministry of Health. However, currently the survey is on hold due to the necessary field implementation not being possible with COVID 19 related safety precautions.	
	Indicator 3.2.2 HR Capacity developed to address the data needs	0.5 (one part time staff)	at least 1, with evidence of sustainability	One fulltime personnel	One fulltime personnel	As the district level Mental Health Focal points (26) have been trained on data input into an electronic database, one fulltime staff member at the central level is deemed sufficient.
Output 3.3 Increased capacity at	Indicator 3.3.1 # of people that have participated	0	200, of which 70% are women	106 primary beneficiarie	WHO together with the MOH working towards making the	While WHO had scheduled to conduct 2 more training programmes for the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Office for National Unity and

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator Milestone	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)
community-level to promote more peaceful approaches to conflict within and among individuals	in the community-led training on peaceful approaches to conflict			s (TOT Trained) 55% are women	training modules available online as field implementation guides to continue the training.	Reconciliation during 2020. This will not be possible under the current public health and safety concerns due to COVID 19. Therefore, the project is working towards making the training available online.
	Indicator 3.3.2					
Output 3.4	Indicator 3.4.1					
	Indicator 3.4.2					