

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



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

<p>Project Title: Support to strengthen capacities to undertake reforms to advance peacebuilding and transitional justice processes Sri Lanka</p> <p>Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway: 00105729</p>	
<p>PBF project modality:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> IRF</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRF</p>	<p>If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Country Trust Fund</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Regional Trust Fund</p> <p>Name of Recipient Fund:</p>
<p>List all direct project recipient organizations (starting with Convening Agency), followed type of organization (UN, CSO etc): UNDP, IOM</p> <p>List additional implementing partners, Governmental and non-Governmental: Secretariat for Coordinating Reconciliation Mechanisms, Office on National Unity and Reconciliation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Women and Children Affairs, other line ministries as required, relevant justice sector entities, local civil society partners, Human Rights Commission, National Police Commission, Department of Police and Right to Information Commission</p>	
<p>Project commencement date¹: 26/05/2017</p> <p>Project duration in months:² 29 months</p>	
<p>Does the project fall under one of the specific PBF priority windows below:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Gender promotion initiative</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Youth promotion initiative</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Transition from UN or regional peacekeeping or special political missions</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Cross-border or regional project</p>	
<p>Total PBF approved project budget* (by recipient organization):</p> <p>UNDP: \$ 3,450,420</p> <p>IOM : \$ 739,580</p> <p>: \$</p> <p>: \$</p> <p>Total: 4,190,000</p> <p><i>*The overall approved budget and the release of the second and any subsequent tranche are conditional and subject to PBSO's approval and subject to availability of funds in the PBF account</i></p> <p>How many tranches have been received so far: 2</p>	

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.

Report preparation:

Project report prepared by: UNDP

Project report approved by: UN Representatives and Resident Coordinator

Did PBF Secretariat clear the report: Yes

Any comments from PBF Secretariat on the report: Comments were incorporated at drafting stage

Has the project undertaken any evaluation exercises? Please specify and attach: N/A

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):

At its 40th Session, held in March 2019, the UN Human Rights Council together with the Sri Lankan Government renewed the latter's commitments to Transitional Justice (TJ) and Reconciliation in Sri Lanka.

Two out of the four TJ mechanisms are now operational and supported for efficient service delivery. A policy paper opting for operationalising Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) has been tabled at a cabinet meeting. The three new regional offices of the Office on Missing Persons (OMP) enhanced service accessibility to the public. Documents archiving project is underway at the OMP which preserves vital records gathered. Technical support for the OMP has strengthened its capacity to provide psychosocial support for the families of the victims and also to promote gender sensitivity in its operations.

The new National Police Commission (NPC) online public Complaint Management System (PCMS) has improved public complaints mechanism in place. A database on individual profiles of the military personnel at HRC enhanced the efficiency of the vetting process of the applicants for UN peacekeeping missions. The conflict mapping exercise of the Public Interest Advocacy Centre (PIAC) is expected to support the future transitional justice mechanisms in the country.

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 blending of resources with the government for Northern Province debt relief activities with women helped catalyzing effective delivery of nearly USD 5 million to address the issue of indebtedness among the conflict affected. Similarly, the creation of the Joint Program for Peace (JPP) has seen USD 5 million pledged for the next three years.

The 'Ahanna' campaign launched by SCRM strengthened the public discourse, which was absent before 2015, on the work of the operationalised transitional justice mechanisms while continued military dialogues enhanced their positive response towards implementation. The SCRM acted as the knowledge hub for cross-pollination

of knowledge and experience between TJ mechanisms and the independent commissions.

The OfR was operationalised based on the lessons learnt from the OMP implementation process. Recruitment of former senior public servants to OfR has been useful for enhancing its acceptance among public institutions.

For the first time, the general public can lodge their complaints against the law enforcement mechanisms through an online PCMS platform. This will help to increase the number of complaints recorded, enhance the security of the records as well as the confidentiality of the complainants.

Training was provided to business leaders through DPPA-MSU in partnership with the Ceylon Chamber of Commerce strengthened their understanding of economic drivers of conflict where they can find entry points for interventions.

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 OMP is the first permanent TJ mechanism established in Sri Lanka that is mandated to address the issues of the families of the missing people. So far, it has been able to record over 17,000 cases of the disappeared with more than 500 receiving their certificates of absence (CoA) hence entitling them for government compensation. The government has allocated USD 2.7 million for the OMP to be used for compensating the families of the victims. The three regional offices established helped the outreach of the OMP services.

The OfR was also established in April 2019. A follow-up workshop helped its members to deliberate priorities and exchange past institutional experiences. The project also supported the establishment of an OfR database. OfR members received exposure to other reparations mechanisms. Both efforts have contributed to framing of OfR operations policy.

The work of the supported CSOs has been instrumental in reaching out to the victims as well as the general public on TJ processes and mechanisms. This was vitally important given the low level of acceptance and awareness of the two among the general public.

The implementation of an online PCMS provided enhanced public accessibility to NPC services through the introduction of a safe, secure web-based platform to submit public complaints against the Police.

In a few sentences, explain how the project has made **real human impact**, that is, how did it affect the lives of any people in the country – where possible, use direct quotes that PBSO can use in public communications to highlight the project (1500 character limit):

The project supported MSED0 one of the CSO partners which is currently working on land and resettlement issues of IDPs.

Over the year, Sirahununi produced 6 short films, Abaya, Crossing the Muslim Street, Fake ID is watching, Harthaal, Mubarak Returns to Jaffna and Koothu. These were screened in

Arayampathy-Batticaloa, Jaffna, Mannar, Kattankudy, South Eastern University and Eastern University. Follow up discussions were an integral part of the festival. The following observations were captured during the discussions held at the South Eastern and Eastern Universities following the screenings:

"This is the first time Tamils and Muslims are congregating in a meeting after the April 21st Bombings. Tamils, Muslims and Sinhala persons have collaboratively made these films. The audience is full of young, middle aged and older persons. It has spurred in all of us a feeling for co-existence that I had experienced as a younger person. I am moved".

"Without forcing the message of co-existence, these films lead us to it, these films have moved us to the point, we are talking about co-existence. That's the success of these films. We need to work toward it now. I am glad that a significant number of women have taken part in the making of the films".

"It is important to screen these films in public places for the common people. Scenes depicting a time when Tamils and Muslims watched Koothu together was quite remarkable. Memories of our past lives were brought back".

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 project implementation process has been slow, given the volatile political situation in the country and its impact on government engagement in peacebuilding efforts. The constitutional crisis in October 2018 and the terrorist attacks in April 2019 along with the ensuing communal violence against Muslims posed challenges to overall project delivery. Most activities planned through SCRM, independent commissions and CSOs were indefinitely postponed. Slow progress made by operationalised TJ mechanisms has affected public perception of their effectiveness. The upcoming presidential election and its outcome can have a significant impact on project implementation in the short term due to its possible effects on project implementing partners.

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.

Annex 01: IOM Training and Consultation Summary

Annex 02: Public information material

Annex 03: On the importance of an integrated approach to psychosocial support

Annex 04: Official Launch of the National Police Commission Public Complaint Management System (PCMS)

Annex 05: A copy of NIRAAAYUTHAM

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: SCRM and PBF Secretariat effectively coordinate and support delivery of high-impact peacebuilding results

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)?

1.1: High level UN advisory and technical support to SCRM for targeted initiatives to advance TJ agenda was continued. Subsequently, following the operationalisation of OfR SCRM was provided support develop its policy framework.

SCRM supported on raising awareness on TJ mechanisms and reconciliation (TJR) across diverse target audiences. A public campaign focusing on OMPs core mandate shared via primetime TV and social media garnered over 1.2 million facebook views suggesting enhanced awareness of OMP among social media users. SCRM also organised 7 sensitizing programmes for 560 public officers; 116 social media influencers and 196 provincial reporters. These further supported the outreach efforts. Thirty military personnel trained through the project became facilitators of continued military dialogues on TJR. Program participation has also improved with 742 personnel having participated in the military dialogues conducted in 2019. In facilitating discussions around reconciliation among children, the second phase of 'Ahanna for schools' was concluded with 5 schools in the Gampaha District with the participation of 2034 students.

1.2: The Secretariat continued coordination support for a harmonized approach to peacebuilding, including catalysing resources through the Joint Programme for Peace (JPP) launched in April. \$5M in donor contributions from Australia, UK and USA was pledged for 3 years, with additional funds being negotiated under PPP. The trend of development partners and the government looking towards UN under the PPP for technical support and frameworks for investing in peacebuilding and monitoring outcomes have increased in the aftermath of the Easter Sunday attacks. The PBF Secretariat's pioneering work on tracking hate speech on social media using tracking tools aided in advocacy with government on tackling hate speech and reporting of content to social media platforms. The Peacebuilding board was convened on 23 September 2019, that was co-chaired by the Finance Minister and RC. Both JPP and

the PCVE strategic priorities, to be incorporated into the PPP, were presented and endorsed.

1.3: PBF blended resources with government debt relief programs addressing chronic indebtedness focusing on conflict affected women and FHHs by computerizing 36 Co-operative Rural Banks. This allowed measuring its effectiveness and showed that the government was close to meeting its target of 75% women beneficiaries, ending with 72%. It also showed that the debt repayment was becoming more sustainable with the low-cost loans with 90% of women and 80% of men fully on track with loan repayments. Tackling Sri Lanka's longest standing grievance on language rights, support for the Official Languages Commission saw the creation of a new system of measuring ranking institutional performance based on services delivery by language and was piloted in three key national institutions.

Outcome 2: Sri Lanka undertakes reforms and establishes credible and broadly supported transitional justice mechanisms and processes that adhere to international standards

Rate the current status of the outcome progress: on track

Progress summary: (see guiding questions under Outcome 1)

2.1 The project continued its support to the OMP with technical experts and UNVs. So far over 17,000 cases of disappeared have been recorded out of which 656 have been issued with a CoA. Those who have received the COAs are expected to receive a monthly allowance as compensation. UNICEF has extended support for the development of the Psychosocial Strategy of the OMP. The workshop on Children and Transitional Justice conducted for 40 government and non-government partners of the Northern and the Eastern Provinces, sensitization programme carried out for key justice sector actors on international standards and guidelines on the Protection of the Rights of Children Victims and Witnesses together with the workshop for 35 Judicial Medical Officers (JMOs) conducted in partnership with the College of Forensic Pathologists Sri Lanka (CFPSL) all enhanced awareness and acceptance of TJ mechanisms among government officials. The first steps for developing a permanent archival database to store and preserve vital historical records were also completed as the newly recruited consultants have started their mandate and a technical training is being conceptualized.

The conflict mapping conducted through PIAC helped to understand the nature and scale of human rights violations committed between 1983 and 2009. This provided a basis for further investigations through future TJ mechanisms.

Training and awareness raising sessions have been conducted with OfR. Workshops were carried out to explore possible interventions within the psychosocial sector for reparations programmes. SCRM was provided with technical expertise necessary for coordinating with the OfR. To help build synergies IOM facilitated a 'High Level Dialogue on the Importance of an integrated approach in providing PSS in a Reparations Programme' and brought together experts from the field of mental health and psychosocial support. A global workshop in NY on Reparations and conflict-related sexual violence (CRSV) was conducted with the participation of the GoSL, civil society and IOM.

Output 2.2 MSED0, CHR0, Siruhunani and ESDF continued activities at grassroots level while NCEASL continued with its minority rights advocacy efforts. In addition CHR0 and ESDF supported Verite Research in the latter's research exercise to determine the community perception around the existing transitional justice mechanisms. The research outcome will be useful for determining targeted interventions to enhance public acceptance of TJ mechanisms. MSED0 has identified and recorded land and other rights based issues of 759 families returning or resettled in Mannar district. It is also in the process of finalising a research study on rights based issues and existing impediments to address them. The research has been conducted with extensive grassroots stakeholder consultations and will be a useful resource for the work of the independent commissions as well as the future TJ mechanisms.

Outcome 3: Key independent commissions contribute to accountable and transparent democratic governance

Rate the current status of the outcome progress: on track

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

The Right to Information (RTI) commission is in the process of recruiting staff. As such, the following were recruited under the UNDP technical support;

- Senior Research Consultant (01 position)
- Junior Research Consultants (03 positions)
- Monitoring Officer (1 position)
- Assistant Monitoring Officer (1 position)

The new recruits have completed 1051 RTI appeals out of 1600 lodged during the year and have also cleared large part of the existing backlog. While the number of appeals made is increasing each year, the Commission is unable to handle and ensure the timely completion of the appeals without the support of these researchers.

Furthermore, with UNDP technical support, the Commission commenced implementing the process of Monitoring and Evaluating their Action Plan. This will further strengthen the operations of the commission and public accountability.

An online module on RTI was introduced to Sri Lanka Institute of Development Administration (SLIDA) for training government officers which has helped the new recruits to learn how to make use of the provisions in the RTI and respond to public inquiries.

(<https://www.gelp.gov.lk/Catalog/Courses/CourseDetails?scheduleRowID=950a94dc-aea2-4920-88a0-bb72b909003c&preview=False¤tPage=1&category=0.>)

An online RTI Request Tracking System for the Central Environment Authority (CEA) was introduced to enhance efficiency in addressing the requests. The interface of the system can be further developed to be used by all other public institutions and centralised for improving effectiveness.

Two workshops, one for developing and RTI training manual and the other for RTI awareness-raising for journalists were conducted on requests made by the Ministry of Mass Media and the National Secretariat for Media Reforms.

The NPC has appointed an oversight committee to operationalise and monitor the implementation of their new Communications Strategy (Annex 06). Subsequent to the recommendations of the communications strategy, a media unit was also established.

Twenty-six selected officers attached to the Public Complaints, Appeals and Establishment, Legal, Research & Policy departments and NPC underwent training on handling cases of corruption and IT for prevention of crimes. In the meantime, a PCMS was introduced to NPC to record Public Complaints against law enforcement agencies. The database is deemed useful for the work of the Investigation Division of the NPC. Subsequent training has been provided for staff on database utilization. A detailed system user manual was developed and disseminated to the end-users and the administrative staff to address future training needs. Internal system testing is currently ongoing, and arrangements are being made in coordination with the NPC to rollout the PCMS for the public during the second quarter of 2019. The link for PCMS access have been advertised nationwide. Annex 04

Outcome 4: N/A

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

Progress summary: (see guiding questions under Outcome 1)

N/A

1.3 Cross-cutting issues

<p><u>National ownership:</u> How has the national government demonstrated ownership/ commitment to the project results and activities? Give specific examples. (1500 character limit)</p>	<p>The national budget of Sri Lanka committed USD 6 M for TJ mechanisms within the overall USD 87M allocated for activities related to PPP Pillars. The government has allocated USD 2.7 million to financially support the families of the disappeared who will receive a certificate of absence from the OMP. Appointment of former senior public servants as members of the OfR also strengthened local ownership. After nearly a year, the PB Board was able to meet during the latter part of the reporting period. The work of the independent commissions and TJ mechanisms continued despite the challenges encountered.</p> <p>Participation of GoSL, the civil society at the NY workshop on reparations and CRSV created a positive environment for collective ownership.</p> <p>Furthermore, the NPC formally requested necessary national budget allocations for PCMS maintenance following the system warranty expiration. NPC has also taken full ownership of the communications strategy developed and has appointed a select committee to oversee</p>
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	<p>implementation. SLIDA has taken ownership of the online RTI module introduced to the government administrative training curriculum. Online RTI request tracking and monitoring system will be used and maintained by the staff members of the environmental authority. The system can be centralised for more extensive institutional use.</p> <p>RTI training manual developed will be handed over to the Ministry of Mass Media, which is keen on enhancing the effectiveness of the RTI procedures.</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>This report has been elaborated using internal data gathering and verification processes and M&E expertise of partner agencies. Tools used have included, partner reports, direct consultations with participants/partners and feedback forms. Periodical statistical reports will be requested from the NPC to monitor and evaluate the operations of the PCMS.</p> <p>Verite Research on community perceptions on TJ mechanisms provided valuable insights for areas of improvement as it revealed dissatisfaction among people.</p> <p>UNDP also carried field monitoring visits to OMP (Mannar, Matara), and HRC regional offices to identify the gaps in their operations. Monitoring visits were also made to two CSOs, Prathiba and MSED0.</p> <p>Separate visits were made to SCRM, OMP Colombo and RTI commission to determine the way forward amidst the existing challenges.</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. (1500 character limit)</p>	<p>Funding under another IOM project, during this reporting period, supported consultations, trainings and a public information campaign on reparations which significantly complemented the work of the PBF project.</p>
<p>Catalytic effects (financial): Did the project lead to any specific non-PBF funding commitments? If yes, from whom and how much? If not, have any specific attempts been made to attract additional financial contributions to the project and beyond? (1500 character limit)</p>	<p>As part of the project, a partnership with UNICEF was established to address child rights issues, witness and victims. A total sum of USD 119,000 was channelled to UNICEF through an inter-agency agreement for this purpose. A further USD 50,000 was allocated for conducting a comprehensive analysis of mental health and psychosocial support services needs of the conflict-affected communities in the Northern Province. Its findings will inform the work of the OMP.</p> <p>Funding under another IOM project, during this reporting period, supported consultations, training and a public</p>

	<p>information campaign on reparations (5 videos both Tamil and Sinhala) which significantly complimented the work of the PBF project. Following the successful completion of the PCMS development, a digital platform was introduced by the NPC. Annex 02</p> <p>UNDP/OHCHR project funded by the EU and the BHC contributed to the progress of this project which also focuses on promoting TJ mechanisms in Sri Lanka, especially through the operationalisation of the OMP.</p> <p>The Joint Programme for Peace (JPP), a pooled fund at country level was initiated resulting in \$5 million commitments for the next 36 months in its first quarter of functioning. Donors have expressed support for both JPP activities that are built upon the initial activities funded through PBSO(IRF/PRF/GYPI). The JPP will enhance the One UN approach by facilitating synergies/coordinated engagements both at partner agency and donor levels.</p>
<p><u>Catalytic effects (non-financial):</u> Did the project create favourable conditions for additional peacebuilding activities by Government/ other donors? If yes, please specify. (1500 character limit)</p>	<p>The JPP is also becoming a vehicle for improved donor coordination and evidence-based planning for PPP related investments as insights from data collection through surveys and community-based monitoring inform work plans and intervention design through the PBF secretariat.</p> <p>A conflict mapping report was prepared by PIAC, which can provide the basis for investigations by future TJ mechanisms into incidents reported between 1983 and 2009.</p> <p>NCESL, one of the CSO partners, have started to develop a digital media toolkit which also addresses the issue of hate speech. Discussions are underway with UNICEF to seek the possibilities of introducing it to a selected number of public schools.</p> <p>Following the successful completion of the PCMS development, NPC has displayed an increased interest in introducing information management systems to other NPC divisions. A new IT solution provided to the NPC to streamline and manage Commission meetings. An online RTI request tracking and monitoring system have been given to the Environmental Authority to enhance efficiency in attending to the inquiries made.</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>The Archival database will provide resources for both OMP and other TJ mechanisms. Currently, OMP has taken full ownership of its development process. The government continues to provide financial support for OMP operations. UNDP has provided continued support for enhancing the</p>

	<p>technical capacities of the staff. OfR has been extended with similar support from the outset. SCRM has been further strengthened to ensure effective coordination of the OfR efforts. Research carried out by PIAC has consolidated public data on human rights violations that will be a useful resource for future TJ mechanisms and the work of the Human Rights Commission.</p> <p>A prison study has been completed by HRC, which will provide the baseline for developing policies on law and order and justice sector reforms. It will also contribute to the work of the human rights commission.</p> <p>Technical, as well as financial support, has been extended to CSOs to sensitize the general public to the work of TJ mechanisms (Annex 05). CSOs have linked to governmental and non-governmental institutions in order ensure their participation in both national and local decision making processes.</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>While some components of the project have experienced delays due to the challenges mentioned earlier, measures were taken to expedite activities, especially with regards to the OfR.</p> <p>Following the Easter attacks, policy making process got delayed. Instead, OfR was engaged in post-Easter attacks relief work. IOM continued briefing sessions with the OfR to keep its commissioners informed of the way forward based on the discussions held with SCRM.</p> <p>NPC PCMS has been promoted island wide to report possible election related rights violations by the police or other law enforcement authorities.</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>Key staff of the National Authority for the Protection of Victims of Crime and Witnesses, selected Officers of the Police-Legal and Child & Women Bureau, and the National Child Protection Authority has been provided with gender training to ensure gender sensitivity in their operations.</p> <p>The high-level dialogue on reparations and the reparations and CRSV workshop played a critical role in identifying critical gender dynamics in post-war peacebuilding efforts. Annex 01 & 03</p> <p>CSO operations were vital for the project. Both CPA and CEJ carried out sessions for increasing women's awareness of RTI and how to obtain services. CEJ encouraged women to express their emotions and memories of war through creative arts such as paintings, installations etc. These</p>

	<p>original artworks were reproduced as photographs and incorporated into an album on ‘Unforgettable Memories: Women’s Views on Reconciliation in Sri Lanka’. MWDT formed a core women's group for safeguarding the interests of war victims. They conducted village level awareness programs in Kurunegala, Puttalam, Mullaithivu Mannar and Kilinochchi.</p> <p>The PCMS at NPC is geared to analyze gender aspects of data related to public complaint investigations. Equal participation of women and men was ensured at the training programme for officers on investigations</p>
<p>Other: Are there any other issues concerning project implementation that you want to share, including any capacity needs of the recipient organizations? (1500 character limit)</p>	

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 SCRM and PBF Secretariat effectively coordinate and support delivery of high impact peacebuilding results.	Indicator 1.1 Perception of key stakeholders on the effectiveness of SCRM in fulfilling its coordination mandate	TBC	TBC	To be assessed at end of project period.		
	Indicator 1.2 Percentage PB Board recommendations that are addressed at the next board meeting	100% in 2016	100%	100% all recommendations are followed up and addressed.		
	Indicator 1.3					
Output 1.1 Secretariat for Coordinating the	Indicator 1.1.1 SCRM and SCG team in place, with national expertise	UN supporting 4 national positions (as of February	6 additional national positions/consultants to be identified and	SCG, 2 female UNVs currently embedded in Ministry of Finance and		

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)	Adjustment of target (if any)
Reconciliation Mechanisms ensures and coordinated and coherent government approach to reconciliation and transitional justice	in the areas of law, research, and strategic Planning	2017), 3 of which are filled by women.	supported by the UN	Media; 2 UNV continue to work for MFA; 2 UNVs are working in the Ministry of National integration and resettlement and 3 continues to support the OMP. 5 UNVs were placed at the communications unit under the SCRM.		
	Indicator 1.1.2 # policy decisions informed by studies or thematic Research	0	at least one per year	Yes. SCG conducted thematic research on Universal Jurisdiction and comparative reparations schemes that informed government		

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)	Adjustment of target (if any)
				policy.		
Output 1.2 Effective functioning of the PBF Secretariat with attention to coordination, resource mobilization, communications, evidenced based interventions and high-impact results	Indicator 1.2.1 # of monitoring visits by Board Oversight Groups	0	4 (one visit per year following operationalisation)	0	Conducting of monitoring visits by the oversight group was postponed due to the unfavourable operational context (fragile political context in October and Easter Sunday attacks). Briefing on the project progress was provided to the board.	
	Indicator 1.2.2 Peacebuilding Board and UNCT satisfied with level and quality of support from the PBF Secretariat	TBD	TBD	Support provided by sharing the Peacebuilding Board minutes in a timely manner. Support extended to develop GPI/YPI proposals. Support extended to enhance quality of regular reports and information sharing through coordination meetings.		
Output 1.3 Rapid	Indicator 1.3.1 # of	0	at least 2 ongoing	Highlevel peacekeeper and		

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)	Adjustment of target (if any)
response fund for technical assistance set up to enable timely deployment of support to requests in line with PPP	dialogue processes supported through rapid response fund		processes with military and political parties	TJ dialogue with DPKO in June. OMP Commissioners training; OfR commissioners training and Military dialogues held on TJ.		
	Indicator 1.3.2 # of high priority requests to which the rapid response fund responds.	0	3	Tackling indebtedness WHO- psychosocial Language Audit Community based monitoring Monitoring of Hatespeech.		
Output 1.4	Indicator 1.4.1					
	Indicator 1.4.2					
Outcome 2 Sri Lanka undertakes reforms and	Indicator 2.1 By 2019,# of people who have sought redress	0	TBD (can be measured retroactively)	17,000 cases of the missing have been recorded. 656 Families have	Inefficiencies within the Registrar General's department affects OMP's ability to issue CoAs to the victims	N/A

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)	Adjustment of target (if any)
establishes credible and broadly supported transitional justice mechanisms and processes that adhere to international standards.	from the TJ mechanisms.			<p>already received certificates of absence (CoA).</p> <p>Five members were appointed for the OfR for its operationalisation</p> <p>A long backlog has been cleared and 1051 RTI appeals were addressed at the RTI commission</p>	The OfR provided relief to the victims of the Easter Sunday terror attacks in early May affecting the drafting of the policies and procedures required for its work	
	<p>Indicator 2.2</p> <p>By 2019, % of victims who have felt safe to have accessed the TJ mechanisms</p>	0	100%	<p>Strong efforts to reassure victims have resulted in positive feedback from most victims in consultations. This work is ongoing. However, in the South there is lack of</p>	<p>currently on track</p> <p>Delays in establishing the regional offices of OMP has resulted in slow progress in addressing key issues pertaining to the families of the victims.</p>	N/A

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)	Adjustment of target (if any)
				acceptance of the OMP while in Mannar victim groups have expressed dissatisfaction of the slow progress.		
	Indicator 2.3 Establishment of dedicated gender units within the TJ mechanisms and/or adoption of gender-sensitive policies	0	By March 2018, Gender Units or gender policies adopted in/for OMP, TRC, Reparations scheme, preparation of adequate gender-provisions for accountability mechanism.	By law the OfR policy framework will be gender and child responsive. OMP has recruited a gender expert. A paper on Reparation for CRSV was produced. The PCMS has been made gender sensitive NPC continues to analyse gender	N/A	N/A

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)	Adjustment of target (if any)
				aspects of data related to the public investigations		
Output 2.1 Output 2.1 Government designs and operationalizes credible and trustworthy truth-seeking, accountability and reparations mechanisms	Indicator 2.1.1 By March 2018, TRC, OMP, Reparations Office/scheme established and operational, and preparatory work (including adopted legislative amendments) for the accountability mechanism finalized.	As detailed in A/HRC/34/2 Baseline 0	Significant increase in honouring of commitments under HRC res 30/1	The government has allocated USD 2.7 million to the OMP for the families with CoAs and USD 3.9 million for setting up of OfR. Five members were appointed to the OfR in April. SCRM has also recruited a policy specialist to support the work of the OfR	Support for preparatory work is completed as planned.	N/A
	Indicator 2.1.2 % of victims accessing TJ mechanisms, who receive adequate	2.1.2 0	2.1.2 TBC	New recruitments made at OMP to initiate Psychosocial referrals process.	Delay in providing psychosocial support for the victims has been due to the lack of resources available for the OMP which has been now rectified with the recruitment of a technical expert. The	N/A

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)	Adjustment of target (if any)
	<p>psychosocial support based on rererrals.</p> <p>Indicator 2.1.3 % of victims who are satisfied with the Psycho-social support referral system.</p>	2.1.3 0	2.1.3 TBC	The Good Practice Group continues to provide technical expertise together with WHO at national and district level on mental health and psychosocial support work.	expert has commenced work on sensitizing the OMP staff on psychosocial aspects in their work.	
Output 2.2 Institutional reforms to prevent recurrence implemented	Indicator 2.2.1 Government's rule of law strategic plan prepared based on recommendations of special procedures and human rights bodies.	N/A	N/A	N/A	Please refer to PRF attached	N/A
	Indicator 2.2.2 Baseline established for use in evidence based policy making	0	By mid 2018	A prison study has been completed and is currently under review by the Human Rights	Under review	N/A

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)	Adjustment of target (if any)
	including on the root causes of the conflict. (Justice sector/Access to Justice assessment)			Commission, which is expected to provide baseline data for policy making in law and order and justice sectors.		
Output 2.3 Civil society and victims [groups] effectively contribute to TJ processes and broad stakeholder awareness.	Indicator 2.3.1 Founding mechanisms' legislation and policies mandate victim participation.	0	Prodoc: Victim participation in structures of TJ mechanisms or internal rules of procedures (March 2018 for OMP, Truth Commission, Reparations scheme: March 2019: for accountability	At present, 7 CSOs are working on creating awareness and providing support for victims to access services of the OMP and the RTI while five others completed their activities. MSEDO has been working with SLHRC, and has identified and recorded land and other rights based issues of 759 families	N/A	N/A

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)	Adjustment of target (if any)
			mechanism)			
	Indicator 2.3.2 # of targeted victims [groups] who have the capacity to provide support to victims in accessing the TJ processes.	0	Prodoc: At least 15 (AR17)	MWDT has created a core group of women who has been conducting awareness campaigns and supporting victims in Kurunegala, Puttalam, Mullaithivu Mannar and Kilinochchi. Each session brought together approximately 15-20 village level participants.	N/A	N/A
Output 2.4	Indicator 2.4.1 N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Indicator 2.4.2 N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)	Adjustment of target (if any)
Outcome 3 Outcome 3 Key independent commissions contribute to accountable and transparent democratic governance	Indicator 3.1 Indicator 3.1 Government is doing a very good/somewhat good job at resolving human rights concerns	2016 Very Good: 23% (M = 23%, W = 22%) Somewhat good: 51% (M = 49% W = 52%)	Target increase	2018 Very good 12% (M-13% F-11%) Somewhat good 39% (M 38% F 39%)	It is too early to determine the outcomes since the PCMS system (to lodge and monitor complaints) has been just finalised following the recommendations of the NPC committee members.	N/A
	Indicator 3.2 Indicator 3.2 % of RTI appeals determined by the Commission	0	50%	New appeals 1600, Total hearings 1800, concluded 600	N/A	N/A
	Indicator 3.3 % of complaints that meet NPC's defined timelines for complaint handling	TBC	TBC	NPC complaints mechanism is now operational and a committee has been appointed for ensuring its sustainability	Constant changes to the mechanism as suggested by the NPC committee extended the timeframe for implementation	N/A
Output 3.1	Indicator 3.1.1 % of NPC offices that use the PCMS system to process	0	100%	All NPC provincial officers have access to the PCMS.	System utilization statistics will be captured over the next reporting period.	N/A

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)	Adjustment of target (if any)
	complaints					
	Indicator 3.1.2 % of complaints lodged and processed through the PCMS, that are tagged with a traceable code	0	100%		System utilization statistics will be captured over the next reporting period	N/A
Output 3.2	Indicator 3.2.1					
	Indicator 3.2.2					
Output 3.3	Indicator 3.3.1					
	Indicator 3.3.2					
Output 3.4	Indicator 3.4.1					
	Indicator 3.4.2					
Outcome 4	Indicator 4.1					
	Indicator 4.2					

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)	Adjustment of target (if any)
	Indicator 4.3					
Output 4.1	Indicator 4.1.1					
	Indicator 4.1.2					
Output 4.2	Indicator 4.2.1					
	Indicator 4.2.2					
Output 4.3	Indicator 4.3.1					
	Indicator 4.3.2					
Output 4.4	Indicator 4.4.1					
	Indicator 4.4.2					

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 when do you expect to request the next tranche if applicable: 2

What is the overall level of expenditure/ commitment against the total budget and against the tranche(s) received so far: 3,076,852

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

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.