



**CATALYTIC SUPPORT TO PEACEBUILDING IN SRI LANKA
MPTF OFFICE GENERIC FINALPROGRAMME¹ NARRATIVE REPORT
REPORTING PERIOD: FROM 04.2017 TO 04.2019**

<p>Programme Title & Project Number</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Programme Title: CATALYTIC SUPPORT TO PEACEBUILDING IN SRI LANKA • Programme Number <i>(if applicable)</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MPTF Office Project Reference Number:³ <table border="0"> <tr> <td>00105710</td> <td>Outcome 1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>00105711</td> <td>Outcome 2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>00105712</td> <td>Outcome 3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>00105713</td> <td>Outcome 4</td> </tr> </table> 	00105710	Outcome 1	00105711	Outcome 2	00105712	Outcome 3	00105713	Outcome 4	<p>Country, Locality(s), Priority Area(s) / Strategic Results²</p> <p><i>(if applicable)</i> Country/Region: Sri Lanka</p> <hr/> <p><i>Priority area/ strategic results</i> i) transitional justice, ii) reconciliation, iii) good governance and iv) resettlement and durable solutions</p>
00105710	Outcome 1								
00105711	Outcome 2								
00105712	Outcome 3								
00105713	Outcome 4								
<p>Participating Organization(s)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organizations that have received direct funding from the MPTF Office under this programme <p>UNDP UNICEF UN-HABITAT</p>	<p>Implementing Partners</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government and State Institutions of Sri Lanka (including Provincial Administrations, Parliament, National Police Commission, Human Rights Commission, Secretariat for Coordinating Reconciliation Mechanisms, Ministry of Prison Reforms, Rehabilitation, Resettlement and Hindu Religious Affairs (MoR), and the Survey Department, Land Commissioner General’s Department, “Bim Saviya” Programme, • OfERR Ceylon, SOND, Shanthiham,3CD, CDF, EHED Caritas and Peace Winds Japan, CEPA. 								
<p>Programme/Project Cost (US\$)</p> <p>Total approved budget as per project document: USD 8,586,000</p> <p>MPTF /JP Contribution⁴:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>by Agency (if applicable)</i> 	<p>Programme Duration</p> <p>Overall Duration <i>(months)</i>²⁴ <i>months</i></p> <p>Start Date⁵ 21.04.2017</p>								

¹ The term “programme” is used for programmes, joint programmes and projects.
² Strategic Results, as formulated in the Strategic UN Planning Framework (e.g. UNDAF) or project document;
³ The MPTF Office Project Reference Number is the same number as the one on the Notification message. It is also referred to as “Project ID” on the project’s factsheet page on the [MPTF Office GATEWAY](#).
⁴ The MPTF/JP Contribution is the amount transferred to the Participating UN Organizations – see [MPTF Office GATEWAY](#)
⁵ The start date is the date of the first transfer of the funds from the MPTF Office as Administrative Agent. Transfer date is available on the [MPTF Office GATEWAY](#)

Agency Contribution • <i>by Agency (if applicable)</i>	Original End Date ⁶ 30.09.2018
Government Contribution (if applicable)	Actual End date ⁷ 21.04.2019
Other Contributions (donors) (if applicable)	Have agency(ies) operationally closed the Programme in its(their) system? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
TOTAL:	Expected Financial Closure date ⁸ : 21.04.2020
Programme Assessment/Review/Mid-Term Eval.	Report Submitted By
Evaluation Completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Date: 14.10.2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Name: Nimmi Ariyaratne ○ Title: Programme Quality & Design Analyst ○ Participating Organization (Lead): UNDP ○ Email address: nimmi.ariyaratne@undp.org
Evaluation Report - Attached <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Date: 14.10.2019	

⁶ As per approval of the original project document by the relevant decision-making body/Steering Committee.

⁷ If there has been an extension, then the revised, approved end date should be reflected here. If there has been no extension approved, then the current end date is the same as the original end date. The end date is the same as the operational closure date which is when all activities for which a Participating Organization is responsible under an approved MPTF / JP have been completed. As per the MOU, agencies are to notify the MPTF Office when a programme completes its operational activities. Please see [MPTF Office Closure Guidelines](#).

⁸ Financial Closure requires the return of unspent balances and submission of the [Certified Final Financial Statement and Report](#).

ABBREVIATIONS

Acronym	Definition
CDF	Child Development Fund
EUR	Euro
OHCHR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner of Human Rights
ASPP	Assistant Superintendents of Police
CBO	Community Based Organization
CEPA	Centre for Poverty Analysis
CMAP	Conflict Mapping and Archiving Project
CMS	Content Management System
COPA	Committee on Public Accounts
COPE	Committee on Public Enterprises
CSO	Civil society organization
CSPB	Catalytic Support to Peacebuilding
DS	Divisional Secretariat
ECDS	Early Childhood Development Standards
ERW	Explosive Remnant of War
SCG	Strategic Consultants Group
EU	European Union
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FOTCD	Field Operations and Technical Cooperation Division
GIS	Geographic Information System
GN	Grama Niladari
GPS	Global Positioning Satellite
HH	Households
HRCSL	Human Rights Commission of Sri Lanka
IDP	Internally Displaced People
ILO	International Labour Organization
IPID	Institute for Participatory Interaction in Development
IT	Information Technology
JVP	Janatha Vimukthi Peramuna (People's Liberation Front)
LDO	Land Development Ordinance
LKR	Sri Lanka Rupee
MDTU	Management Development Training Units
MHM	Menstrual Hygiene Management
MOH	Ministry of Health
MPCS	Multi-Purpose Cooperative Societies
NPC	National Police Commission
OBM	Outboard Motor mechanism
OMP	Office of Missing Persons
PB	Peacebuilding
PC	Provincial Councils
PHM	Public health midwife
PIAC	Public Interest Advocacy Centre (Australia)

PPP	Peacebuilding Priority Plan
RBM	Results Based Management
RDS	Rural Development Society
ROLENDB	Chief of Rule of Law, Equality and Non Discrimination Branch
SACLS	South Asian Centre for Legal Studies
SAM	Severe Acute Malnourishment
SCBU	Special Care Baby Unit
SCMS	Smart Commission Meeting System
SCRM	Secretariat for Coordinating Reconciliation Mechanisms
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SFCG	Search for Common Ground
SLFI	Sri Lanka Foundation Institute
SLIDA	Sri Lanka Institute of Development and Administrative
SLP	Sri Lanka Police
SOC	Sectoral Oversight Committee
SOND	Social Organizations Networking for Development
SRA	Situational Risk Assessment
SWOT	Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats
TJ	Transitional Justice
TJR	Transitional Justice and Reconciliation
TOC	Theory of Change
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNPBSO	United Nations Peacebuilding Support Office
VCDC	Village Child Development Committees
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WRDS	Women Rural Development Society
YED	Youth Enterprise Development

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The EU Catalytic Support to Peacebuilding Project, jointly implemented by UNDP, UNICEF and UN-Habitat (with technical support from OHCHR and UNHRC), supported the Government of Sri Lanka's to consolidate and sustain peace and democracy gains by providing technical assistance to achieve the priorities identified in the four pillars of the peacebuilding priority plan (PPP). Under the EUR 1.8 million funding envelope, technical assistance and capacity development support provided under the two year Joint Programme (*April 2017 – April 2019*) has helped: 1) strengthen good governance in local institutions; 2) enhance transitional justice mechanisms; 3) improve public communication and outreach on the reconciliation process; and 4) support displaced communities to rebuild their lives and attain durable resettlement solutions.

Key achievement of the project across the four outcome areas include:

- **Operationalized Transitional Justice (TJ) mechanisms:** The two TJ mechanisms supported by the Project, i.e. the Office of Reparations and the Office of Missing Persons, not only help those affected by war to seek justice and reparations, but also provide a valuable space for victims of war to receive support and assistance, as well as engage with others in similar situations. Despite delays in the establishing the two transitional justice mechanisms, the project provided technical assistance to operationalize them once established. Technical assistance was provided to the Commissioners and staff, including through international learning visits and closed-door workshops by OHCHR experts as well as visiting experts from Colombia. The technical assistance through this project enabled the two TJ offices to undertake relevant research (including on drivers of conflict); adopt victim-centric processes for providing testimonies and evidence, and issuing Certification of Absence to families of missing people in order to enable them to access services (including financial and legal services). The project also facilitated the expansion of the Office of Missing Persons (OMP) in two provinces in addition to the main office in Colombo.
- **Promoted Public outreach and engagement on peace and reconciliation:** One of the main objectives of the project was to promote public consensus on TJ mechanisms, and on the broader reform processes undertaken by the Government of Sri Lanka to strengthen the democratic system. The project developed a two-pronged public outreach strategy: one for public sector staff to build horizontal and vertical consensus within the public sector on TJ mechanisms, and two for targeting the broader public in order to raise awareness on peace and reconciliation. This was instrumental for the Government to operationalize TJ mechanisms with minimal resistance. The project worked with over 50 media influencers to promote peace and reconciliation. It trained over 560 public sector staff and 120 provincial reporters on the mandates of the two TJ mechanisms and the role of government actors in supporting their operations. In addition, the project also launched a grassroots outreach campaign (Ahanna) to promote public dialogues around TJ and reconciliation. A TJ/Reconciliation communications unit was set up in state-run media cooperation. Other programmes such as the TV teledrama (Tri-Loka) attracted over 5 million viewers and helped to generate critical awareness among the general public. In addition, an independent communications campaign supported through Bax Media with the help of media/civil society influencers reached 9 million cumulative views and 900,000 engagements.
- **Strengthened Parliament and oversight institutions:** The 19th amendment of the Constitution reinstated the independence of the nine oversight independent commissions, and paved the way for the establishment of the parliamentary oversight committees. The project enhanced the technical capacity of the Human Rights Commission (HRCSL), and the National Police Commission (NPC) to perform their functions – including to conduct research (a study by HRC on the state of prisons covering 21 prisons out of the 30 prisons in the country); analysis (SWOT and gender sensitive analysis of 42 Police Women and Children Bureaus), and public outreach. In addition, systems development support, such as for the automated case management system and smart meeting system

also enhanced the efficiency, effectiveness and transparency of the commissions, resulting in greater public trust in these institutions.

- The technical assistance provided to parliamentary committees (such as the sectoral oversight committees on Women and Gender, Public Finance, Public Enterprise, and Select Committee on Sustainable Development) has resulted in enhanced budgeting analysis, promoted greater transparency of the committee proceedings, and the adoption of National Action Plan for Parliament on Implementation of SDGs. Public outreach and communications capacity of Parliament was also enhanced to ensure greater awareness and engagement in parliamentary proceedings, thus consolidating democracy gains.
- **Greater role of Provincial Councils in local planning and service delivery:** Strengthening the role of the provincial council is essential for decentralizing political and administrative power, and for enabling provincial governments to lead on local development and promote peace. Through this project, the revenue collection mechanisms, and provincial legislative, and planning capacities were enhanced. Various systems for provincial governments were developed for improving service delivery. Participatory five-year provincial plans aligned to SDGs were developed in target provinces. The support provided through this project has improved the overall function of the provincial government, and established participatory mechanisms for greater citizen engagement in local development.
- **Livelihood opportunities, and durable resettlement solutions provided:** Providing durable resettlement solutions to returnees helps to minimize local conflict, and promote socio-economic development of returnees and local communities. Towards this end, the project focused on implementing the National Durable Solutions Policy and helped to secure land tenure for 10,039 households. In addition, the project also focused on providing basic services – such as education and health facilities for returnee populations and local communities. Innovative learning programmes, mine risk education programmes, and child protection and psychological programmes were also implemented. In addition, the project also supported establishment of social accountability mechanisms and grievance mechanisms which enable people to voice their opinion and actively participate in local development. These interventions have helped to improve socio-economic indicators in the target provinces.

I. Purpose

The overall objective of the project is to ensure early confidence building measures build trust and contribute positively to peacebuilding in Sri Lanka. In line with the Peacebuilding Priority Plan (PPP), the EU-CSPB project aimed to advance progress in the Government implementation of transitional justice; increase public awareness and engagement on the peacebuilding process; strengthen the capacity of key state institutions such as the Parliament, Provincial Councils, Human Rights Commission (HRC) and the National Police Commission to perform their functions through provision of technical support and promote resettlement and durable solutions through access to an integrated and sustainable package of socio-economic services in support of wider peacebuilding and reconciliation efforts.

PPP Outcomes:

1. Transitional justice implemented to help reconcile and heal Sri Lankan society
2. Sri Lankan society with peaceful co-existence and a sense of belonging
3. All Sri Lankan people feel safe, and trust the Government to effectively, efficiently, equitably and transparently respond to their needs
4. People displaced by the conflict (IDPs, IDP returnees and refugee returnees) have a core grievance addressed through access to land and rebuilding of their lives

Immediate ICSP Outcomes (linking the ICSP Outputs with the Outcomes of the PPP):

Immediate Outcome 1: Significant progress made in the implementation of the Government's commitment on transitional justice as expressed in the UNHRC Resolution

Immediate Outcome 2: Public display greater awareness and willingness to engage constructively in the peacebuilding process

Immediate Outcome 3: Key state institutions and processes strengthened through provision of technical support, resulting in:

- a) More effective Parliamentary input into policy and-law -making as well as oversight of the Executive enabled.
- b) Enhanced capacity of the target Provincial Councils to perform their role in contributing towards the process of Sustainable National Development.
- c) Enhanced capacity of the Human Rights Commission of Sri Lanka to perform core functions, including systematic monitoring of and reporting on vulnerable groups.
- d) Enhanced capacity of the National Police Commission to engage in its core functions.

Immediate Outcome 4: UN catalytic engagement with resettlement and durable solutions has supported wider political transition, peacebuilding and reconciliation efforts in Sri Lanka

II. Assessment of Programme Results

I. Narrative reporting on results:

Immediate Outcome 1: Significant progress made in the implementation of the Government's commitment on transitional justice as expressed in the UNHRC Resolution

The Government of Sri Lanka (GoSL) has made slow but steady progress to fulfil its commitments on post-war transitional justice and peacebuilding. The Office of Reparations (OFR) was established in October 2018 and the Commissioners were appointed by April 2019. The process of establishing the two transitional justice (TJ) mechanisms in the country has been slow. As such, in March 2019 at its 40th session, the UN Human Rights Council together with GoSL adopted the resolution 40/1 (replacing 30/1 adopted in 2015), which granted the government two additional years given the slow progress made on its commitments.

Due to the reduced Government momentum on progress towards fulfilling commitments on TJ, activities focused primarily on advocacy during the first few months of the project. Subsequently, the project provided technical support to key institutions and supported gathering empirical evidence critical to furthering the transitional justice process.

Output 1.1 High-level or specialized technical expertise provided to the Government on transitional justice together with support to CSOs to sustain advocacy and support victims' interests

Following project interventions, key TJ issues were raised at the highest levels of Government and initiatives, such as the mapping of human right violations and conflict outbreaks, were supported to benefit vital TJ mechanisms. Local CSOs were also assisted to strengthen advocacy and research on religious violence undertaken by the project has helped further the evidence base for UN's advocacy efforts on addressing such tensions.

The project was able to accomplish a number of tasks that will support the government to uphold its commitments on delivering transitional justice. These included:

- **Conflict Mapping and Archiving Project (CMAP):** The Conflict Mapping and Archiving Project was initiated in 2017 with the hopes of supporting the transitional justice process in Sri Lanka by way of archiving records on sporadic outbreaks of violence in Sri Lanka between 1983 and 2009. Based on the findings, the Public Interest Advocacy Centre (PIAC) Australia with the support of the South Asian Centre for Legal Studies (SACLS) launched its report ‘Tides of Violence’⁹ in May 2019. The report provides insights on the scale, patterns of violence and the context and is expected to help future TJ mechanisms, such as the Office of Accountability and Office of Truth, Justice, Reconciliation and Non- Recurrence to carry out their tasks effectively.
- **Research on Militant Buddhism** – The research piece on Militant Buddhism was successfully completed and is being currently used by the Resident Coordinator’s Office for its advocacy efforts with the government and other development stakeholders.
- **Support for high-level visits of OHCHR** – The project facilitated several high-level visits to Sri Lanka across 2018-19, including the visit of the Director of Field Operations and Technical Cooperation Division (FOTCD) and Chief of Rule of Law, Equality and Non Discrimination Branch (ROLENDB), which has helped increase exposure to international best practices on TJ mechanisms.
- **UNICEF project to support ensuring child rights in transitional justice processes** – In March 2018, following the appointment of the Commissioners of the OMP, UNICEF signed an agreement with UNDP, tapping into the flexible fund available under this Outcome for priority actions to support TJ processes. The project provided high quality and necessary technical expertise to the OMP and other relevant government agencies to i) ensure the cases of missing children will be handled as a priority in line with the Government’s commitments under the TJ process and the UN CRC requirements; and ii) find appropriate and relevant solutions to the mandate and work of the Family Tracing and Reunification Unit in Kilinochchi in view of the establishment of the OMP. For this purpose, a study to document the work and the expertise of the Family Tracing and Reunification Unit was conducted. Further, to build national capacity in view of the upcoming Truth and Reconciliation Commission, six selected NGOs have been trained on child participation in transitional justice. With a selected non-profit organization partner (Sri Lanka Unites), UNICEF developed a module on child rights and child participation in transitional justice, which will be conducted in 2019 and aims to directly reach over 50,000 children, and on an annual basis will reach 100,000-200,000 children and youth. In addition, considering the role of justice sector actors in transitional justice, UNICEF conducted sensitization workshops with key justice sector actors on international standards and guidelines on the Protection of the Rights of Child Victims and Witnesses, including victims of armed conflict.

Immediate Outcome 2: Public display greater awareness and willingness to engage constructively in the peacebuilding process

The communications strategy of the Secretariat for Coordinating Reconciliation Mechanisms (SCRM) was strengthened through technical support provided by the Project which has helped generate greater public awareness on the peacebuilding process. This public outreach supported the successful operationalization of the two TJ mechanisms put in place and also helped to create awareness of the future mechanisms and augment public support through the development and implementation of a comprehensive communications strategy for the SCRM.

⁹ Tides of Violence report: <https://www.piac.asn.au/2019/05/14/tides-of-violence-mapping-the-conflict-from-1983-to-2009/>

It is still too early to measure if activities carried out under this outcome have had an impact on public perceptions and its willingness to engage constructively in the peacebuilding process. However, a number of key activities that have the potential to influence public opinion were implemented. UNDP and the RCO explored alternative avenues to build public support and provided technical assistance directly to the Ministry of Finance and Mass Media, and creative communications campaigns were carried out in collaboration with NGOs and private content creators/organisations to influence public opinion.

Output 2.1 Clear and consistent communication strategy on peacebuilding in place and implemented by the Secretariat for Coordinating Reconciliation Mechanisms

Greater public awareness and improved outreach of the already established TJ mechanisms in the country was achieved in close collaboration with SCRM and other active CSOs. However, project activities with SCRM were affected during the constitutional crisis in October 2018 which brought the functions of the SCRM to a standstill till December 2018. Key achievements include:

- Comprehensive communications strategy and annual work plan was developed by the Transitional justice Communications and Media expert and implemented accordingly. The expert supported the Ministry to develop a framework and strategy for communicating transitional justice and building core capacities of relevant personnel of the Ministry as well as other related institutions based on identified capacity gaps. As part of the communication strategy, seven sensitization workshops on ethical and practical reporting on TJ / Reconciliation (TJ/R) were carried out with the participation of 560 public sector staff, 50 social media influencers and 120 provincial reporters. The communications strategy also resulted in the launch of a grassroots outreach campaign (Ahanna) as well as relationship building with the media for TJ/R sensitization. A TJ/Reconciliation communications unit was also set up.
- Embedded Transitional Justice/Reconciliation communications expert and Communications officers in the Ministry of Finance and Mass Media communication unit with government secondees. The expert has provided the Ministry with key outreach support including provision of urgent analysis and recommendations on how best to shape the government's response to incitement and hate speech as communal violence escalated in the Ampara and Kandy Districts in early 2019.
- Situational Risk Assessments (SRAs) were also supported by the Project which helped the UNDP country office as well as the UN Resident Coordinator's (RC) Office to develop an in-depth understanding of the conflict hotspots, triggers as well as communal resilience at the Provincial level. Six SRAs covering the Eastern, Northern, North Central, Central, Uva and Southern provinces have been important for the RC's advocacy efforts, fed into UNDP project programming and supported the operationalization of the Peacebuilding Priority Plan. In particular, SRAs conducted in the Central and Uva provinces highlighted the rising inter-religious tensions and possible violent extremism which could have long term effects on achieving sustainable peace in the country. The findings of the SRA were presented at an event jointly chaired by the Foreign Secretary, EU Ambassador and the RC and the peacebuilding board members. The SRAs were also used to strengthen the evidence base for UNDP and UN RCO's programmes on prevention of violent extremism following the April 2019 Easter attacks.
- TV teledrama (Tri-Loka) developed by Search for Common Ground (SFCG) on reconciliation and transitional justice attracted over 4.1 million TV viewers and over 1.1 million online viewers. The teledrama helped generate critical awareness among the general public on the importance of social cohesion, respect for diversity and helped generate dialogue on the nuances of transitional justice and reconciliation¹⁰
- An independent communications campaign supported through Bax Media has helped enhance public awareness on the importance of post-war peacebuilding, transitional justice and reconciliation with

¹⁰ <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WHmbbKoGBIo>

the help of media/civil society influencers. The overall reach of the campaign was 9 million cumulative views and 900,000 engagements.

Immediate Outcome 3: Key state institutions and processes strengthened through provision of technical support.

UNDP's support to key state institutions under the EU CSPB project, namely the Parliament, HRC, NPC and Provincial Councils, has helped improve the efficiency of core functions and enhanced public outreach of these institutions. Communications and public outreach strategies developed for the Parliament and NPC as well as public outreach materials produced for HRC has helped generate greater public awareness on the mandate of these institutions and enhanced citizen engagement. The Parliament's public outreach has significantly improved through enhanced access to committee proceedings and increased public input into the parliament's legislative and oversight mechanisms through use of discussion platforms. Parliament's role on law making and oversight of the executive branch has also been enhanced through support to legal reform and strengthened oversight mechanisms. At the local government level, service delivery and revenue generation and collection have improved in all five Provincial Councils (PCs) through system developments and trainings. Additionally, automated systems were developed for NPC and HRC which has helped to streamline administrative functions and increase transparency within these institutions.

However, governance related initiatives, especially those in support of reform, have become increasingly precarious, as the national unity government faced difficulties in maintaining its coalition amidst a fluid and uncertain socio-political context. Developments such as the further falling out of the two main political parties constituting the national unity government, holding of provincial council elections and/or the roll-out of transitional justice mechanisms, have adversely affected the national unity government as well as challenged project programming on constitutional, legal and policy reforms.

Output 3.1: The constitutional reform process is supported through technical assistance and informed by best practice

- Key briefs on thematic areas under discussion for a new Constitution, such as separation of powers and centre-periphery relations, were developed under the Project and provided to the Constitutional Assembly Secretariat. Additionally, the Constitutional Assembly website¹¹ was supported by UNDP.
- Information on process and reports were provided through 2017 National Conference, and a dedicated public website was established with technical assistance. The Conference was attended by the Prime Minister, Members of the Constitutional Assembly, foreign envoys and other high-ranking officials. It was the first public forum at which the Prime Minister (as Chairman of the Steering Committee) openly conveyed important information in detail, such as on the nature of the process and on Steering Committee deliberations.
- The Steering Committee's Draft Interim Report was tabled in Constitutional Assembly for debate during end 2017, with comparative research and technical editing assistance from the project. Summaries of debates on the Interim Report were supported and uploaded on to the website.
- Public outreach materials on the constitutional reform process was prepared in all 3 languages.

Output 3.2: Parliamentary Committees supported to discharge their functions effectively

- As one of the main functions of Parliament is control over public finance through national budgeting, UNDP strengthened this function by supporting the national budget analysis to mainstream SDGs in budgeting. Recommendations were adopted by the Parliament Select Committee on Sustainable Development. Following facilitation by the Committee, the 2019 budget

¹¹ (<http://english.constitutionalassembly.lk/>)

call incorporated a template developed with UNDP support and required government institutions to align budget estimates with SDG targets.

- The National Action Plan for Parliament on Implementation of SDGs was formulated with the participation of 44 MPs across political parties and Parliament officials. It will be tabled in Parliament through the Report of the Parliament Select Committee on Sustainable Development.
- Communications and Public Outreach Strategy was developed and approved. Implementation of components of the strategy are underway. The establishment of a Communications Department was approved by Cabinet, and a permanent cadre allocation was incorporated in the National Budget Estimate 2019. Additionally, expert guidance was also provided on establishing a visitor's centre in Parliament and developing video clips on the functions of Parliament for the general public.
- Legal reform support was provided to Members of Parliament to strengthen the legislative function of Parliament. Committees were empowered to increase oversight mechanisms. Legal reform support was also provided to the Sectoral Oversight Committee (SOC) on Women and Gender.
- The following key results have enhanced public access to information on the legislative and oversight functions of Parliament: Committee on Public Enterprises (COPE) was enabled to conduct live sessions through the provision of broadcasting equipment; dialogue forums were initiated between civil society organizations and SOC on Women and Gender and Parliament Secretariat on relevant issues and revisions of standing orders were assisted in order to increase the transparency of the work of committees.

Output 3.3: Provincial level institutions capacitated to be able to respond to service delivery requirements with increased effectiveness, transparency and inclusiveness

- 5 provincial councils (Uva, Sabaragamuwa, Central, North Central and North Western) were provided with IT management systems, trainings and exposure visits in order to improve and systematize revenue generation and collection. Support has also resulted in the introduction of new taxes and has helped substantially increase local revenue in 2018 – for example Sabaragamuwa province saw an 89 per cent increase in income from 2017. Over 150 revenue department officers have been benefited from relevant trainings, in addition to officers of revenue departments, taxpayers, bank officers, notaries and other relevant government officers.
- Service delivery has improved through systems development and staff trainings; systems include Citizen Charter, Front Office, Information Management etc. Over 1000 provincial level officers have participated in awareness programmes on provincial laws and statutes, the Right to Information Act and the Citizen Charter and other priority trainings as identified by the training needs assessment.
- Capacity of Management Development Training Units (MDTU) in provincial councils were improved through capacity need assessments and implementation of a capacity development plan. This includes introduction of web based training management systems trainings and exposure visits. The North-Western province has developed / improved a management information system for the local authorities; the Central province has established a Front Office System for local authorities, postal management system and leave and work programs management systems for provincial land department and chief secretary's office, and the Uva province has introduced a cadre management system to the Provincial Council and have developed systems for web based mail management, asset management, store management and registry services.
- Statutes enacted by Provincial Councils (PC) were assessed and model statutes were drafted based on good practices as well as the gaps and challenges identified. Provincial Councils were also engaged in the task of drafting prioritised model statutes which could be adapted by the respective Provincial Council to their specific context and needs. This exercise helped identify and address some of the key challenges facing Provincial Councils in formulating statutes in order to strengthen the PC system.

Output 3.4: A consultative planning process, incorporating the principles of sustainable development undertaken in each target District and Province

- In line with the indicator targets, all targeted five provincial councils have been supported to develop five-year vision-oriented, results based, provincial plans with the integration of SDGs. The integrated planning process was designed to be conflict sensitive and factor in issues such as climate change, natural resource management and disaster risk mitigation. Provinces have enhanced their information management, budgeting, coordination, monitoring and reporting functions through this exercise. Capacity building on the Provincial Plan development process have been conducted for relevant officials in all 5 provinces which will help ensure sustainability of this practice going forward.
- Web based information management systems for Planning Secretariats were developed in all 5 provinces to monitor provincial budgets, needs assessments, progress and reporting etc.

Output 3.5: Human Rights Commission of Sri Lanka (HRCSL) has strengthened its complaints investigation mechanism and capacity to engage in advocacy, reporting and outreach

- A Prison study was conducted covering 21 of 30 prisons country wide and for the first time enabled unannounced visits, without the presence of a jailor. The study has helped generate increased awareness of HRC and promoted greater trust in the Commission among prisoners, and has helped to highlight the need for prison reforms and the existing problems in the current system. Another key outcome from the study is the promotion of further intervention by the Commission; UNDP has utilised follow up grants to conduct activities based on these findings. The report has been submitted to the HRCSL for review and will be launched thereafter.
- Capacity building and priority staff trainings conducted for HRCSL staff as per the training plan, including development/upgrade of manuals according to the 4 training themes identified below. Staff have broadened their knowledge on constitutional protection of fundamental rights; transitional justice; UN treaty bodies and international human rights mechanisms and economic, social and cultural rights. Following the trainings provided, relevant staff expressed that they have now reviewed investigation into complaints from different dimensions of human rights violations.
- An automated case management system has been developed and is in place in the Head Office and 10 district offices. The system provides efficient service for the general public and enhances the transparency of the Commission. The public can now easily make complaints and track cases through the website.
- Communication and outreach capacity of the HRC was also strengthened through the development of audio visual material to create awareness amongst the public on the services of the HRCSL and the scope of Fundamental Rights. Creative videos on the functions of HRC and fundamental rights etc were produced in Sinhala and Tamil and are now being used in awareness programmes conducted by the Education Division and the Regional Offices. The HRCSL website was also revamped and awareness sessions were conducted to further raise public awareness.
- The project has also triggered funding from other sources, and a training needs assessment, communication and outreach strategy will be developed and implemented with the assistance of Royal Norwegian Funds.

Output 3.6: The National Police Commission has strengthened its capacity to engage in its core functions and engage in public outreach

Enhanced communication capacity and public outreach:

- A 3-year Communication and Outreach Strategy has been developed and its implementation strategy is under way. The strategy was developed following extensive consultations and focus group discussions with NPC staff, the general public and reputed seniors in the field. The communications

unit has been established as recommended by the study and UNDP will be procuring equipment for the media unit under its new SDG 16 Flagship Portfolio with Royal Norwegian funds.

- 25 consultations have been conducted with the general public and senior government officials which has helped generate greater public awareness and provided an opportunity to identify key gaps within the services of the Commission. NPC has consolidated the recommendations and developed an action plan with detailed interventions and responsible parties identified.¹²
- The communications capacity of the NPC has been enhanced through a revamping of the website which now provides an increased number of services online as well as up to date information for citizens in all three languages in line with international standards.¹³
- Technical support was provided to develop annual reports, leaflets, visibility boards and other advocacy materials.

Strengthened research and advocacy functions:

- A SWOT and gender sensitivity analysis that covered 42 Police Women & Children Bureaus was completed. This is the first study conducted in this field and the report has outlined several key recommendations which include systematic and evidence-based changes to enhance the gender sensitivity and responsiveness of the police through capacity building, administrative and HR measures and use of other resources and incentives to remove barriers to female representation and promotion in the police force. Policy briefs have been developed and are ready to be launched. Gender standards were developed for the NPC, which will be implemented in the next few months. A steering committee was established to monitor the implementation of these recommendations, which comprises of senior officers of Sri Lanka Police, Women & Children's Desk and NPC.
- A training needs assessment has been completed which has helped to identify ways to improve NPC service provision to the public and enhance capabilities of officers.

Improved individual and institutional capacity of NPC officers:

- Trainings on gender sensitivity and gender mainstreaming have helped increased gender responsiveness of officers during their investigation procedures.
- Smart Commission Meeting System (SCMS) introduced which has facilitated improved information management, strategic decision making, efficient service delivery to victims/complainants and enhanced case management.
- Procedural Rules for NPC were developed which has strengthened investigation platforms and improved case management through the consolidation of NPC laws and regulations and identification and rectification of gaps in existing regulations.
- Preliminary investigation and case management skills strengthened for 327 Assistant Superintendents of Police (ASPP)
- Additionally, close collaboration with the National Police Commission, Sri Lanka Police, Sri Lanka Institute of Development and Administrative (SLIDA), Sri Lanka Foundation Institute (SLFI) have helped to promote national ownership of project interventions and will contribute to the sustainability of results achieved.

Immediate Outcome 4: UN catalytic engagement with resettlement and durable solutions has supported wider political transition, peacebuilding and reconciliation efforts in Sri Lanka

The EU-funded Catalytic Support to Peacebuilding in Sri Lanka project facilitated access for targeted resettled communities to an integrated and sustainable package of socio-economic services to help them rebuild their lives. A pre-and end-line survey was conducted to assess the percentage of the targeted resettled population that reported increased feelings of confidence and trust in the resettlement process

¹² NPC Technical Consultation

¹³ <http://www.npc.gov.lk/>

based on i) access to essential socio-economic services (education, health, and livelihood services); and ii) safety and security, specifically for women.¹⁴ The end-line survey revealed that 93 per cent of the targeted population were satisfied with the quality of teaching techniques; 91 per cent with the nutrition, maternal and child health services and 45 per cent with livelihood services (percentage satisfaction has almost doubled from the baseline for the latter). Further, 90 per cent of females and 79 per cent of males reported feeling safe and secure.

The key outcome level results are presented below:

National Policy on Durable Solutions:

- Policy launched and adopted by the Government; actions for IDPs are implemented in accordance with the provisions in the Policy. The Ministry as well as higher authorities in the Provinces were well informed on the key elements of the Policy as evidenced during the evaluation from the Provincial Authorities (e.g. District Secretariat, Divisional Secretariat etc.). Provincial authorities work within the framework of the Policy (e.g. provision of houses, purchase of land for landless families; schooling and health services, livelihood support of LKR 150,000/industry etc.). Following the formal launch of the Policy, the Ministry has established Steering Committees at National and Provincial levels to monitor the implementation of strategies set out in the Policy.¹⁵

Secure and inclusive livelihoods

- Access to livelihoods improved for 732 beneficiaries (Jaffna: 481; Trinco: 251) through provision of inputs across fisheries, agriculture, animal husbandry and micro-enterprises. Approximately 60 per cent of beneficiaries across Jaffna and Trincomalee reported increased income¹⁶
- Compared to the baseline, the proportion of households which have received livelihood assistance to improve their existing livelihoods or to start new alternative livelihoods is high within the areas targeted through the project. At the same time, a majority are satisfied with the existing support services available for livelihoods such as crop cultivation, fishing, animal husbandry and business/self-employment.¹⁷

Inclusive access to quality services

- The provision of basic infrastructure, such as construction or up-grading of preschools, schools, primary health centres and hospitals, combined with essential equipment and soft skills, are acting as catalytic points to facilitate resettlement and return.
- Inclusive access to services by expanding services to areas outside the most recently released land areas and resettlement/return areas, especially through the mobile health care services in Jaffna.

Effective collective action

- Increased community support and ownership in implementing development projects in the area by strengthening existing collectives through provision of soft skills, thereby ensuring sustainability.
- Communities have been capacitated to access services, lobby for their rights and entitlements and to hold service providers accountable through the formation/revival of collectives/groups.

Secure and protective society

¹⁴ Monitoring and Documentation of EU Catalytic Support to Peace building in Sri Lanka, Centre for Poverty Analysis, 2019. Included in Annexes. Annex 1.

¹⁵ TERMINAL EVALUATION: Catalytic Support to Peace building in Sri Lanka (Outcome # 4 - UN catalytic engagement with resettlement and durable solutions has supported wider political transition, peace-building and reconciliation efforts in Sri Lanka), Institute for Participatory Interaction in Development (IPID), 2019. Included in Annexes – Annex 2

¹⁶ End-line survey conducted by OfERR Ceylon (implementing partner in the North) and End-line survey conducted by Peacewinds (implementing partner in the East). Included in Annexes – Annex 3 and 4 respectively.

¹⁷ Monitoring and Documentation of Resettlement Support – EU Catalytic Support to Peacebuilding in Sri Lanka, End line Report, Centre for Poverty Analysis, 2019. Included in Annexes.

- Communities reported feeling safer partly due to the provision of safe spaces for dealing with child rights violations and gender-based violence cases in the Base Hospital in Tellippalai and Sampoor Police station.
- Increased access to quality community-based psychosocial support in Tellippalai facilitating access to referrals and case solutions. Linkages established with these services and across other sectors, such as education and health, are further strengthening the integration of services available to community members.

Output 4.1: Evidence based strategy for implementation of the National Policy on Durable Solutions for Conflict Affected Displacement is in place

- UNDP provided technical assistance towards the operationalization of the Policy, awareness building on the Policy and setting up a monitoring and evaluation protocol with the requisite capacity for assessing impacts.
- As there is limited awareness on the Durable solutions policy across all levels of government, UNDP has focused on trainings at the Provincial and District levels and awareness raising, including through translation into Sinhala and Tamil and printing of the policy, as a first step for greater engagement on the policy.
- UN agencies supported the operationalisation of the Policy on Durable Solutions for Conflict Affected Displacement, provided technical surge capacity to the Survey Department and Land Commissioner's Department to increase the rate at which land in former conflict affected areas could be surveyed and tenure regularised, as well as supported the government to identify the optimal modality for delivery of resettlement support through this integrated pilot approach. More details on the support to the operationalization of the Durable Solutions Policy appear in Annex 9.¹⁸

Output 4.2: Vulnerable households in the Northern Province supported to secure their land tenure rights (UN-Habitat)

- A total of 23,410 households have been provided with improved access to land tenure so far under the project (Target 20,000).¹⁹
- Landless families who were provided new land from GoSL received a parcel of 0.05 ha (20 perches) of land, which provides an area for homestead cultivation. Many of the resettled households have used the land to produce different vegetable crops, fruits and poultry and livestock products for home consumption and also to supplement their income.
- 18,521 individual plots surveyed by the Survey Department with support from the Project. LDO diagrams were prepared for 13,371 lots, which is the first step to obtaining a legally recognised land title from GoSL. Land surveys conducted by the Survey Department is significant in demarcation of plot boundaries which is a common subject of intra-communal disputes within Sri Lanka.
- 10,039 households provided with legal land titles (Target: 10,000) including government land grant documents and Land Development Ordinance permits. Land titles provided by GoSL is critical tenure security and stability of households. It is valued by the communities as it reduces intra community disputes based on land, contributes significantly towards durable solutions as land tenure security has a positive impact on household income, food security, and equity. It also helps beneficiaries to access bank loans for further investment through use as collateral.

¹⁸ Annex 9: Detailed Report on Achievements under Outcome 4.

¹⁹ The government land titling process in Sri Lanka has several steps of which is preparation of Land development Ordinance plot diagrams by the Survey Department, followed by the issuance of Land Development Ordinance permits, which are annually renewable and recognized as legal by the government of Sri Lanka. These permits are then converted into government land grant which is a permanent legal land title. The process from land surveying to issuance of a permanent land title may take several years. Therefore it was aimed at providing families with remedies at different stages in the continuum of the land titling process.

- With regard to the implementation mechanism utilised, critical surge support provided to the Survey Department has helped expedite the surveying processes, with a focus on priority areas, such as the land being released from the high security zones. Surge support was planned in detail with the Department and included support for staffing capacity (through incentive payments to Government surveyors as per government circulars), and related equipment and transportation costs. The Project involved extensive community mobilisation and support to the Department of the Land Commissioner General's Department, Department of Land Settlement, Survey Department and Registrar General's Department. This support was in line with the "Bim Saviya" programme that has supported land registration in other parts of the country, but has of yet struggled to implement effectively in the Northern Province.

Output Number 4.3: Targeted resettled communities have access to an integrated and sustainable package of socio-economic services to help them rebuild their lives (UNDP and UNICEF)

Livelihoods

Households from the project target areas remain predominantly in the primary production sectors such as crop agriculture, fisheries and livestock. There is an increase in engagement of these livelihoods, with the stabilization of the households on their return and resettlement, aided by both state and non-state actors, including UNDP and other actors.

Between the baseline and the end-line surveys, there is an increasing trend of incomes for households headed by both men and women. Households headed by men, are gradually graduating to incomes above LKR 10,000 while households headed by women are shifting from the incomes of less than LKR 5,000 to incomes between LKR 5000 and LKR 10,000. More details are provided in Annex 9.

Some of the key changes following the livelihood support interventions are highlighted below:

- **Increased skills and access to inputs for livelihoods:** 732 beneficiaries in Jaffna and Trincomalee have enhanced their technical expertise to further their livelihoods, covering advanced knowledge in organic farming, Outboard Motor mechanism (OBM), Post harvesting technologies, Global Positioning Satellite (GPS), livestock management and business management to name a few. Specifically, the trainings and the related business counselling that the entrepreneurs have received had proved to be 'catalytic' in that they have started maintaining business records etc. More details including the breakdown of interventions for livelihood inputs and capacity building support for beneficiaries are included in Annex 9.
- **Improved access to markets and finance:** The project has facilitated access to markets which have helped producers increase profits by creating market interlinkages with other projects and forming cooperatives to increase their wholesale bargaining power.
- **Increased livelihoods opportunities especially for women and other marginalized groups:** Those who work for a daily wage were identified as a particularly vulnerable group in the needs assessment, especially given their lack of agriculture land ownership or lack of water for cultivation. Livestock support, especially goats and poultry were provided as a livelihood option for such groups through the project. Women were also a target group for livelihood support in the target locations. For women who own land and therefore are able to engage in their own cultivation, the support provided by UNDP had been beneficial in increasing their production and therefore their profit. Overall, the project has supported certain vulnerable groups such as women headed households and daily waged workers, with individual livelihood assistance.

- **Strengthened livelihood collectives:** Vulnerable groups, such as women and youth, face even more acute market and finance related constraints than average resettled or returnee families and the formation of collectives is critical in ensuring sustainable livelihood support. Accordingly, two producer groups assisted by the Project in Jaffna: Palmyrah producer group and Women Rural Development Society (WRDS) in Valalai were given support to collectivise and develop/expand their production and business activities. Five producer groups in Trincomalee were capacitated to develop/expand their production or business activities through training on business management and provision of inputs. Participatory business strategy and comprehensive plan preparation training helped address the lack of business orientation, working capital and poor marketing related issues faced by these groups.
- **Increased access to livelihood services:** With regards to livelihood extension services that are available and accessible, the household survey shows an increase in satisfaction with state extension services across all the primary livelihood sectors, between the baseline and the end-line surveys. As revealed by the end-line survey, the project's focus on strengthening the link between state extension services providers and the community members have either created new linkages or have strengthened the existing linkages.
- **Increased livelihood opportunities for youth:** As revealed by the end-line survey conducted by CEPA (Annex 2), there has been a significant increase in the available livelihood opportunities for youth in the area, from 53 per cent (baseline) to 89 per cent (end-line) of respondents having said that opportunities are available in the area. 55 per cent of the respondents mentioned existing agricultural, animal husbandry and fishing activities as available opportunities in the end-line survey.
- **Strengthened livelihood infrastructure:** The renovation of agro-wells, transport networks and storage and production facilities have helped to reinvigorate livelihoods in the target districts.

More details on the key changes following the livelihood support interventions are provided in Annex 9.

Service Delivery

- Over 11 CBOs have been strengthened across Jaffna and Trincomalee which has helped to improve support for government services and community development.
- Two divisional level coordination meetings were conducted with the participation of 97 members (including 59 women) and served to create awareness on micro-finance, as well as review the activities of CBOs and develop 6 month action plans in Tellipalai and Kopay DS divisions.
- Strengthened community based organisations play an active role in advocating on the part of their members for better services / meeting community needs (across livelihoods, education, health etc) as well as promoting social cohesion. For example, in the case of Vasavilan the RDS had been able to advocate for the internal road successfully and get it constructed via the Pradeshiya Sabha.
- Mobile clinics were supported and over 3000 legal documents secured for resettled communities in Jaffna. In post conflict situations, civil documentation is needed to facilitate access to rights and services, including housing, education and livelihood and humanitarian assistance.
- 8 Multiservice centres / multipurpose buildings constructed / renovated in Trincomalee and Jaffna which has enhanced Government outreach and service delivery. The upgrading of the one-stop-service centres and providing them with necessity facilities to operate regularly had enabled a better service delivery for the government officers in Muthur East area.
- With regards to the implementation mechanism of the above activities for livelihood support and service delivery, the mobilisation partners were selected independently by the UN agencies. In Jaffna, community level implementation was carried out by OfERR Ceylon, SOND, and Shanthiham

while in Trincomalee, implementation was carried out by 3CD, CDF, EHED Caritas and Peace Winds Japan.

More details on the beneficiaries from the service delivery interventions are provided in Annex 9.

The following key interventions were conducted to achieve results in the thematic areas: Education, Health and Nutrition, Child Protection and Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) as described below.

Education

One measure of success of the provision of education is an increase in attendance rates of students. Effective infrastructure is seen as a key contributor to achieving this goal. Examples of contributory factors include, the establishment of a pre-school playground in Palaiweemamkamam, Jaffna, which resulted in an increase in attendance rates. Another example includes the establishment of a Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM) annexure and improvement of female latrines in the Vasavilan School, Jaffna, and Kadakarachchenai School, Trincomalee, which contributed to the decrease of absenteeism among female students during their menstrual cycle.

In addition to infrastructure facilities, the knowledge and quality of the teaching staff also contributed to higher/increased attendance rates of students. As part of the project, pre-school teachers were provided detailed training on how to facilitate learning among young students through a method referred to as 'playing and learning'. Improvements in existing teaching techniques contributed to a better learning experience for students, which in turn, contributed to willingness and interest in continuing schooling. Trainings conducted on school management, teaching techniques and positive disciplining methods, and awareness of child rights, were greatly appreciated by the teaching staff, as well as the parents of pre and primary school students. The training provided on multi-level learning²⁰ was most appreciated by teachers of primary school students (Grades 1-3) as it was a novel concept and they were able to see visible results in their classrooms within a short period of implementation.

The findings from the baseline and end-line survey indicate that there is an overall improvement in the perception of the quality of pre-schools and schools between surveys. The most significant improvements in satisfaction in pre-schools are attributed to the quality of the teaching staff, innovativeness of teaching techniques and quality of handwashing facilities. In primary and secondary schools, improvement is most significant on aspects of class sizes, quality of classrooms and quality of equipment. However, the survey indicates that more awareness is needed on the use of positive disciplining techniques rather than corporal punishment.

Further, the revival/re-establishment of the school management committees have increased awareness on the role parents should play in contributing to their child's development. To this end, parents are found to be willing to assist with tasks such as cleaning the school, painting murals, as well as ensuring that children attend school (through school attendance committees).

Lesson learnt: Facilities provided coupled with adequate training and buy-in from targeted beneficiaries including government service providers

For the implementation of services to be completed, it is necessary for physical assistance to be coupled with adequate training to ensure optimum utility of the service. For example, the Kadakarachchenai school was provided with latrines as well as an MHM facility for female students with minimum training; comparatively, a health society was established at the Sampoor Maha Vidyalam, which was tasked with sharing awareness and best practices of latrine use, keeping the environment clean, as well as conducting *shramadana* in the community spaces. A society once established with a clear mandate has the potential to outlast the project duration especially if it is able to integrate with servicing the community in which it operates.

outcomes for an individual student or a small group of students.

Progress against indicators and key interventions are presented below:

Figure 9:

		Jaffna			Trincomalee		
		Target	Achieved	Beneficiaries	Target	Achieved	Beneficiaries
# of Schools	learning improvements	9	9	757 students (379 boys, 378 girls)	4	4	838 students (Boys -418, Girls -420)
	School Development plans	9	9		4	4	
	Classroom construction & renovations	6	6	20 teachers trained	4	4	44 teachers trained
# Pre-schools	learning improvements	11	11	221 students (103 boys and 118 girls)	6	6	173 Students (91 boys and 82 girls)
	Pre-school Improvement plans	11	11		6	6	
	Classroom construction & renovations	9	8	21 teachers trained	2	2	13 teachers trained

- 13 targeted schools and 17 pre-schools use improved school planning and management systems**
 - All 13 targeted schools conducted School Self-Assessments (SSAs), based on which they developed their School Development Plans (SDPs).
 - School Attendance Committees (SACs) were formed in each school and mobilized to identify students that had dropped out or were irregularly attending school. As a result, only two students dropped out of school during the project period and both children were successfully enrolled back in school and received assistance to stay in school.
 - Pre-school Management Committee members were trained to better understand their roles and responsibilities in ensuring quality pre-school services and increase their engagement with government education authorities.
 - A Construction Monitoring Committee was established for the project with membership comprising of government education authorities, school principals, government engineers and technical officers, and UNICEF technical specialists to plan, manage and monitor all construction activities.
- Increased school capacities and more conducive learning environments in the targeted schools and pre-schools are helping almost 2,000 children to improve their learning outcomes**
 - School and pre-school learning environments were improved through the construction and renovation of classrooms, including provision of furniture and supplies.
 - Teachers were trained on i) multi-level teaching methodologies, ii) use of supplementary materials on peace education and social cohesion; and iii) classroom management and positive disciplining to place greater focus on child-centered learning, as well as life skills and socio-emotional competencies that help children grow into more active and responsible citizens.
 - Pre-school improvement plans have been developed and implemented in the targeted pre-schools and pre-school teachers were trained on Early Childhood Development Standards (ECDS) for children aged 3-5. The ECDS outlines the minimum standards for classroom structure, practices and student learning. Awareness on ECDS was also raised amongst parents to shift the focus from literacy and numeracy to more holistic development of young children.

- Multi-stakeholder discussions and coordination was facilitated at divisional and provincial level to ensure more integrated pre-primary/primary education services.

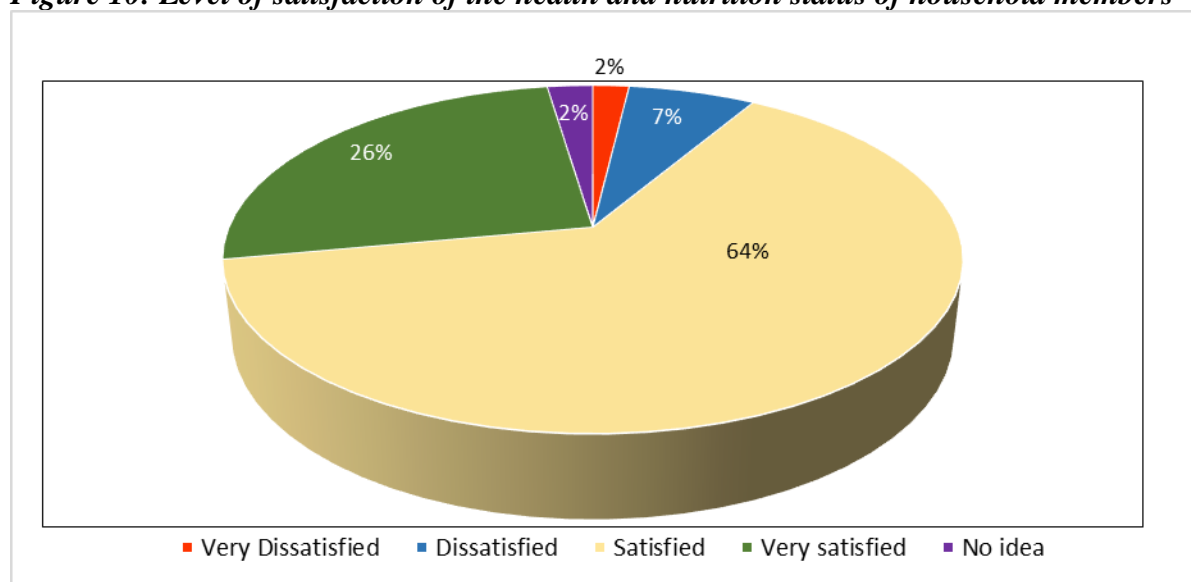
Health & Nutrition

Consultations with health staff at the baby care unit in Tellippalai Hospital, Jaffna, revealed that the project enabled the hospital to provide better services for pregnant women, new-mothers and neo-nates (first 28 days of a child’s life) with special care requirements, without having to transfer the patients outside the district. A contained space/unit and corresponding facilities to treat neo-natal emergencies and mothers have reportedly minimised the risk of communicable diseases and pre-mature fatalities. The outreach clinics, four in the resettlement areas and four outside these areas, reached about 35-40 mothers per month and helped pregnant mothers in making informed decisions about the place of delivery, reducing the cost of travel, time and over-crowding at the hospitals. With facilities to treat 10-12 babies at a time, and with the capacity to reach about 200 per annum, the neo-natal unit reduces the cost of transfer both for the family and hospital and increases life chances for the babies with special care requirements. Cadre shortages is recognised as a cause for concern, as doctors and nurses working without sufficient rest time could contribute to mistakes and challenges to maintaining quality of service. At the Sampoor hospital in Trincomalee, the extension of the maternity ward and labour room have been completed. An ambulance was also provided and now, after continued advocacy by UNICEF, a doctor is available around the clock.

In terms of nutrition, an increase in awareness on health and nutrition practices, including hygiene, can be observed. Targeting the Mothers’ Support Groups in both Tellippalai and Muthur, a series of trainings had been conducted, including on maternal care and home-based food supplements. The strengthened linkages between the pre-school teachers, mothers of pre-school children and Public Health Midwives (PHMs) also resulted in greater awareness and increased interest amongst mothers for the improvement of nutrition levels of their children. However, the lower participation of fathers in these processes continues to be a challenge.

A majority of the respondents are satisfied about the health and nutrition status of the household members. Only 9 per cent indicated that they are not satisfied. The percentage of male and female respondents who are satisfied about this aspect is very similar and this trend had been similar at the baseline.

Figure 10: Level of satisfaction of the health and nutrition status of household members



Source: End line survey

The progress against indicators and key interventions are presented below:

Figure 11:

	Jaffna			Trincomalee		
	Target	Achieved	Beneficiaries	Target	Achieved	Beneficiaries
# mothers' support groups	40	49	490 mothers 10 Rural Health Assistants supported	30	30	300 mothers, 70 pregnant mothers, 270 under 5 children
# of health officials trained	50	50	50 health officials (2 Medical Officers of Health, 24 Public Health Midwives, 23 Public Health Inspectors and 1 HEO)	150	150	150 health officials were trained on Nutrition, Essential Newborn Care, Emergency Obstetric Care, Multi-sectoral Approach to Nutrition and Management of Severe Acute Malnourishment (SAM) 65 pre-school teachers received training on nutrition, oral health and the management and treatment of children with SAM
# of health facilities constructed/ Renovated	1	1	Divisional population of 43,000 More than 500 pregnant mothers More than 3,500 children under five years	2	2	Divisional population of 45,000 4,500 pregnant mothers 4,000 children under five years

- **Increased capacities of almost 800 mothers and 200 public health officials to improve the nutrition and health status of children in the targeted divisions**

- Mothers' Support Groups (MSGs) were formed in each of the targeted communities to promote good maternal and child nutrition and health practices at the community level. Mothers, who were members of these groups, were trained on the importance of breast feeding; complimentary feeding; maternal and adolescent nutrition; and preparation of nutritious meals through practical food preparation demonstrations carried out by PHMs. Mothers also gained knowledge on the prevention

of infectious diseases; immunization; interpretation of the Child Health Development Record; intake of vitamins and other micronutrients; and early childhood development.

- Rural Health Assistants (RHAs) were recruited and supported through this project in PHM-vacant areas in Jaffna, under the close supervision of the Medical Officer of Health, Tellipalai. The RHAs received training on child and maternal nutrition; use of the Child Health and Development Record; management of malnutrition; and establishment of home gardens as a sustainable approach to promoting organic food production for consumption by families.
- Health officials (nurses, midwives, medical doctors and other health workers) were trained on topics related to safe drinking water; hygiene practices; oral care; obstetric care; newborn care; emergency perinatal care; anemia; teenage pregnancies; and Severe Acute Malnourished (SAM) Management. In addition, pre-school teachers from Sampoor and Muttur DS divisions also received training on nutrition, oral health and the management and treatment of children with SAM.
- A detailed plan of action was launched to reduce the prevalence of SAM in children under five years, including counselling, provision of Suposha (a highly nutritious cereal) and home-based interventions.
- **Almost 90,000 people benefitted from improved access to quality health and nutrition services**
 - At the Telippalai hospital, Jaffna district, a Special Care Baby Unit (SCBU) with 12 cot capacity; four on-call duty rooms for medical officers; and extension of the paediatric unit to have an isolation unit were established.
 - In Trincomalee district, a maternity unit was constructed and equipped in the District Hospital, Sampoor and the maternity ward and labour room at the Base Hospital, Muthur, was renovated and equipped.
 - Outreach specialist clinics were conducted by the consultant obstetrician and gynecologist in the targeted PHM areas reaching an average of 35-40 pregnant mothers and women with gynecological issues during each clinic.
 - Ambulances were provided to both the Telippalai hospital and District Hospital in Sampoor.
 - Perinatal death reviews (from the 28th week of pregnancy to the end of the first week after birth) were conducted at the Base Hospital in Muthur to review cases of prenatal and perinatal deaths and identify future actions to prevent such incidents.

Child Protection

According to the baseline and end-line survey data, overall, safety within the communities has improved, especially for women. This could be due to the increasing popularisation of areas that were abandoned for decades, increasing familiarity and strengthened infrastructure at the community level. Awareness programmes carried out within communities and students, which have taught participants of what constitutes abuse as well as ‘*good touch and bad touch*’, had contributed to increased awareness and knowledge on the issue and reporting lines. At the community level, reporting on safety issues continued to be through the Police and the Grama Niladhari or Child Rights Promotion Officer. The establishment of a

Best Practice: Creation of safe and conducive spaces for women and children in the Sampoor Police station

“This separate building for the Women and Child desk at the Sampoor Police Station was very useful to us. We serve 11 GN Divisions through this Police Station. Earlier we didn’t have these kind of facilities. We inquired into cases of both women and children in an open common place. We used to make inquiries into drug abuse cases also in the same space. It was a really a bad situation for women and children. But now people feel safe within this building. The reason is, we have a separate building, children have their play area and they are using it. We have a separate room for the children’s unit also”.

Women and Children’s Desk at the Telippalai hospital, staffed with officers from the Probation Department, and Sampoor Police Station are greatly valued. However, group discussions with community members reveal that more awareness is needed on its role in handling child related violence and rights issues.

With the formation and strengthening of the VCDCs, community level awareness on protection related issues has increased gradually. Community members have started using these structures to advocate for their issues and the Grama Niladhari, being the President of the Community Based Organisation (CBO), further strengthens its functions. At the beginning of this project, almost none of the VCDCs were functioning, but through the project, this gap had been addressed in both districts and a series of activities have been carried out to strengthen and capacitate these VCDCs, such as risk and resource mapping, positive parenting activities, etc. The results are already starting to show, as the extract below highlights:

“There is a safety issue with the unprotected rail way crossing, sometimes the warning signal can be confusing. Because of the unprotected crossing, the parents have to accompany the children to school. We have discussed this issue with the GS at the VCDC meeting asking for a solution”. (End-line survey FGD, Palaiweemamkamam North)

The progress against indicators and key interventions are presented below:

Figure 12:

	Jaffna			Trincomalee		
	Target	Achieved	Beneficiaries	Target	Achieved	Beneficiaries
# of GNs with Protection Services	12	12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 94 Village Child Development Committee members trained - 89 cases supported (53 resolved) - 236 police and child protection officers trained - 216 youth received life skills training 	5	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 42 police officers trained - 204 youth received life skills training - 454 youth were trained on issues related to violence against children and 6,013 youth were reached by the end-violence programme
# of GNs with psychosocial services	12	12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 18 qualified child befrienders - 78 affected people received psychosocial support - 385 people benefited from core-group activities - 113 benefitted from positive parenting skills programmes 	5	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 155 benefitted from positive parenting skills programmes - 702 benefited from psychosocial awareness programmes and mobile psychosocial clinics.
# of people reached through mine risk education	18,000	34,000	34,000 people were reached, resulting in the identification of 820 Explosive Remnant of War (ERW) and 239	2,000	2,518	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2,518 people were reached through mine risk education programmes.

and injury prevention			mines. No casualties reported in the targeted GN divisions.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 191 youth and key community members, and MOH officers received first-aid training - 273 adolescents and youth benefitted from programmes on the prevention of road accident and traffic rules together with traffic police - 573 community members, including children, benefitted from exposure to injury prevention awareness display boards
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- **Strengthened community-based capacities in targeted resettlement areas to address existing or potential social, protection and psychosocial issues**
 - In Jaffna, 18 Child Befrienders were trained to provide basic psychological support and referral to counseling services for those who required such services. Further, 12 ‘Child Wellbeing Core Groups’ were formed in all 12 targeted villages (Grama Niladhari level). The members of the Core Group, including government workers, community members and their leaders, youth and civil society representatives, were trained to identify children in need of counseling and other support, thereby functioning as a village level response system. While in Trincomalee, UNICEF and its partners supported outreach and community-based counselling services in collaboration with professional counselling institutions and the mental health unit of the Muthur Base hospital.
 - 10 targeted VCDCs were formed and its members trained to identify vulnerable families and at-risk children in need of support; conduct case conferences; and refer families to required services.
 - Youth and children received training on leadership and life skills and had opportunities to participate in programmes related to ending violence against children. In support of this, awareness was also raised amongst parents on the use of positive parenting skills rather than corporal punishment.
 - The mine risk education programme reached an at-risk population of 36,518, which resulted in increased identification of mines and ERW and actions taken to safeguard themselves from these risks.
- **Established and integrated services for social protection**
 - At community level, key platforms were established/strengthened, these included Children’s Clubs, Youth Clubs, Divisional and District Child Development Committees and CBO Forums, to address issues concerning women and children. The CBO Forums were represented by members of the Rural Development Society (RDS), Women’s RDS, VCDC, MSGs, Youth/Sports Clubs, Children’s Clubs, Community Centres and other functioning groups at village level.
 - Community centers were also established and equipped as a one-stop service center to promote more integrated and coordinated service delivery.

- Key protection officers, including police officers attached to Women and Children’s Desks, Probation Officers, Child Rights Promotion Officers and National Child Protection Authority Officers, were trained to more effectively respond to cases of child rights violations.
- A 40-hr training package and related modules for Day Care Centre staff was developed with support from UNICEF for roll-out by the Department of Probation and Child Care Services. At the time of reporting, 25 master trainers had received a five-day training on the modules.
- Women and Children’s Desks were newly established in Telippalai Hospital for hospital-based case management and in Sampur Police station.
- A database for the Provincial Department of Probation and Child Care Services was developed to strengthen the storage and retrieval of children’s cases for timely action and to prevent institutionalization of children.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

The endline survey indicates that there has been a slight increase in the availability of toilets in the target locations. Specific groups, such as those who returned in the more recent years, or as in the case of Sampoor, those who had sought refuge in India during the armed conflict and had started returning after 2015, had benefited from this project. Upon their return however, due to the extent of damage and destruction, individuals were either living with neighbours or in temporary shelters; and having to share the existing latrine facilities was recognised to cause discomfort particularly to women. Through the project, selected beneficiaries obtained water lines, private latrines as well as training on good hygiene practices. During the focus group discussions, beneficiaries of the water lines, in particular, were grateful as they attributed the instances of diarrhoea and kidney stones to the quality of water obtained through self-constructed ground water sources. While there have been improvements in the availability of safe drinking water sources, the needs still remain as about 11 per cent of the people were accessing water from unsafe sources. For example, in Muthur East, the more remote areas, such as Santhoshapuram and Patalipuram, still show a need for toilets and safe drinking water facilities.

Water scarcity and ground water contamination were and continue to be causes for concern, particularly in Jaffna district. To this end, the water recharging system introduced as part of this project attempts to create awareness of the methods and importance of water recharging. Targeted beneficiaries expressed scepticism of the system initially because it had not been used before and secondly because the dry period during which it was initiated yielded no visible impact/results. More awareness is needed to challenge these perceptions.

Lessons learnt: Demonstration effects

“I took part in the training and got a clear idea on this system and usage. But I was concerned about other people in my village who were hesitant to be part of this because of poor understanding of this. So I came forward to construct this system first. After construction, people visited my home to see the system. Since then, more than 15 individuals requested the system to develop at their home”.

The progress against indicators and key interventions are presented below:

Figure 13:

	Jaffna			Trincomalee		
	Target	Achieved	Beneficiaries	Target	Achieved	Beneficiaries
# of School WASH facility construction & renovation	8	9 (3 MHM facilities)	757 students (379 boys, 378 girls)	8	8	782 students (395 girls and 387 boys)
# of Pre-school WASH facility	7	7	221 students (103 boys and	5	5	173 students (98 girls and 75

construction & renovations			118 girls)			boys)
# WASH facilities in health centres	1	1	43,000 population	2	2	45,000 population
# of water re-charging mechanism	102	116	408 (204 males and 204 females)	0	0	0
# of rainwater harvesting	2	2	43,000 population	n/a	n/a	n/a
# of water connections	n/a	n/a	n/a	75	75	225
# of latrines	n/a	n/a	n/a	60	60	175

- **Targeted communities, including school children, have improved access to safe water and adequate sanitation facilities**
 - Pediatric Ward and Premature Baby Unit at Tellipalai Hospital and Patalipulam hospital in Muthur, received WASH facilities to maintain hygiene and mitigate the spread of infections in the hospitals.
 - WASH facilities were constructed/renovated in all targeted schools in-line with national norms and standards, this included: toilets, hand-washing units, water storage tanks and sanitary pad disposal facilities in secondary schools. Toddler-friendly WASH facilities were constructed in pre-schools ensuring easy access at an appropriate height and could be model for replication in other pre-schools.
 - In Telippalai Hospital, Jaffna, an existing 23,000 liter tank was repaired and a new 30,000 liter rain water harvesting tank constructed to clean the highly-sensitive hospital equipment.
 - Households in Trincomalee district gained improved access to safe water and adequate sanitation facilities through the provision of water connections and construction of toilets.
 - In Jaffna district, ground water recharge mechanisms were implemented, including the promotion of recharging pits, in new housing construction. UNICEF also constructed water recharging mechanisms for four agro wells and model home gardening activities.
- **Targeted communities, including children, have improved knowledge on water conservation, good hygiene behaviours and Menstrual Hygiene Management practices**
 - Government and non-government stakeholders, including community leaders, have been trained and people in targeted communities made aware on water conservation and management practices, including rain water recharging. An example of the positive impact of this could be seen in the Kopay Pradesheeya Sabha enforcing a regulation that all households with more than 92 m2 roof area should construct a recharging pit.
 - Awareness raising on handwashing with soap at critical times (before meals, after toilet-use and after playing) and MHM was conducted in the targeted resettled communities and secondary schools.

The key partners for service delivery included national and sub-national government authorities in the sectors of health and nutrition, education, livelihoods and child protection. The UN agencies also focused on mobilizing communities in the priority target locations, with a view of reactivating community structures and enabling community engagement in project design, implementation and monitoring. To this end, efforts were made to reactivate the existing CBOs, RDS, Women's and Youth Groups, Children's Clubs, Producer Organizations (POs - Farmer Organizations and LIBCOs) and Multi-Purpose Cooperative Societies (MPCS) to provide support for livelihood restoration. The strengthening of community networks provided

opportunities to interact and encourage understanding, trust and confidence among newly resettled communities.

Further, support was provided to Divisional Secretaries to improve their administrative and livelihood service provision and enhance their responsiveness to catering to the needs of resettled communities. One-stop-service centres were established and handed over to local government authorities to serve as information hubs and facilitate referrals and awareness regarding available services and relevant service providers.

With regards to cross-cutting issues, UNDP, UNICEF, UN-Habitat and partners have ensured adequate gender representation in all interventions and partners have also been informed of the importance of keeping a record of sex disaggregated data. For example, due to the measures taken to encourage female participation in all activities, there was almost equal participation of girls, boys, women and men in village child development committees and in children's/youth clubs.

- Further, even when conducting training programmes (for example, in schools and pre-schools), female resource persons have been given priority over males. Even venues for training programmes have been selected giving priority to women's privacy and safety concerns.
- During school construction work, safety and protection of children, especially of girl children has been ensured by making it compulsory for the contractors to sign the Organizational Child Protection policy and making contractors and labours aware of the child protection measures that need to be followed.
- The MHM programmes have contributed to improving the awareness and skills of targeted adolescent girls on how they should carefully manage their menstrual cycle, including safe disposal of sanitary napkins. This is helping girls feel comfortable in regularly attending school, eat healthy and confront existing myths on this.

UNDP, UNICEF and UN-Habitat are jointly responsible for managing the outputs under Outcome 4, which focuses on resettlement. To promote coherence, ensure joint planning and implementation, the agencies established a working level group from among the UN agencies (drawing in the relevant government and other partners as required) on a monthly basis. Additionally, a resettlement working group at the Colombo level chaired by the Ministry of Resettlement was established, meeting at least quarterly, and linked with District level working groups in Jaffna and Trincomalee. The District working groups, under the leadership of the respective District Administration, with the support of UNDP brought together UN field colleagues (including the Regional Coordinator of the Resident Coordinator's Office), relevant representatives from the District and Provincial Administration and civil society.

ii) Indicator Based Performance Assessment:

		<u>Achieved</u> Indicator Targets	Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)	Source of Verification
Outcome 1	<p>Specific Objective / PPP Outcome 1²¹: Transitional Justice implemented to help reconcile and heal Sri Lankan society</p> <p>Indicator 1: Relevant state institutions (note specific institutions) effectively promote, protect and respect human rights</p> <p>Baseline: The Government has advanced on constitutional reforms and showcased some positive developments on the broader human rights agenda. The fulfilment of transitional justice commitments has, however, been worryingly slow, and the structures set up and measures taken during the period under review were inadequate to ensure real progress</p> <p>Planned Target: Regularization of the Office of Missing Persons in End of 2018 .</p>	<p>Formation of the Office of Missing Persons (2018) . It is identified that there are mechanisms such as Office of Missing Persons established and operationalized to carry forward the transitional justice process in Sri Lanka. 17,000 cases recorded and 500 processed with certificates of absence issued.</p> <p>Office of Missing Persons has established its three regional offices in Mannar, Matara and Jaffna to improve effective functions that promote and protect human rights.</p> <p>The Office of Reparations act passed by Parliament and commissioners are also appointed.</p>		National Peacebuilding Perceptions Survey (SCRM/UN)

²¹ Note: Outcomes, outputs, indicators and targets should be as **outlines in the Project Document** so that you report on your **actual achievements against planned targets**. Add rows as required for Outcome 2, 3 etc.

	<p>Indicator 2: per cent of people that feel the GoSL is doing a very good or somewhat good job to advance reconciliation</p> <p>Baseline: 65 per cent overall, 66 per cent male, 63 per cent female (2016)</p> <p>Planned Target: 75 per cent Overall (2018)</p>	53 per cent (2018 PB Survey)	<p>Possible reasons for this include delays on the part of the Government in taking concerted steps to operationalize the transitional justice mechanisms which includes the Office of Reparations, Accountability and Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Additionally, delays in the process of devolution of power and constitutional reforms could explain the variance from targets.</p>	National Peacebuilding Perceptions Survey (SCRM/UN)
Outcome 2	<p>Specific Objective/ PPP Outcome 2: “Sri Lankan society with peaceful co-existence and a sense of belonging”</p> <p>Indicator 1: per cent of people that strongly or somewhat agree that Sri Lanka is making progress on reconciliation.</p> <p>Baseline: 43 per cent (2014 Strategic Context Assessment)</p> <p>Planned Target: Certain percentage of increase (2018)</p>	54 per cent (2018 Peacebuilding (PB) Survey). On track.		National Peacebuilding Perceptions Survey (SCRM/UN)
	<p>Indicator 2: per cent of people that strongly or somewhat agree that Sri Lanka today is a society divided along ethnic-religious lines</p> <p>Baseline: 66 per cent overall, 64 per cent male, 67 per cent female (2016)</p> <p>Planned Target: Certain percentage of increase (2018)</p>	<p>2018 PB Survey</p> <p>20 per cent strongly agree</p> <p>38 per cent somewhat agree</p>	<p>Possible reasons for this include delays on the part of the Government in taking concerted steps to operationalize the transitional justice mechanisms which includes the Office of Reparations, Accountability and Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Additionally, delays in the process of devolution of power and</p>	National Peacebuilding Perceptions Survey (SCRM/UN)

			constitutional reforms could explain the variance from targets. Rising communal tensions from 2016 onwards, Digana riots, rising religious tensions in Ampara, Matale etc, activities of Bodu Bala Sena and spread of online ethnic/religious hate speech could also explain the rise in social divisions.	
	Indicator 3: per cent of people that strongly or somewhat agree that people of other ethnic-religious groups are just as trustworthy as those from my group Baseline: 63 per cent overall, 63 per cent male, 62 per cent female (2016) Planned Target: Certain percentage of increase (2018)	2018 PB Survey 20 per cent strongly agree 38 per cent somewhat agree	Same as above.	National Peacebuilding Perceptions Survey (SCRM/UN)
Outcome 3	Specific Objective/ PPP Outcome 3: All Sri Lankan people feel safe, and trust the Government to effectively, efficiently, equitably and transparently respond to their needs Indicator 1: per cent of people that feel the Government is doing a very or somewhat good job to enforce law and order Baseline: 78 per cent overall, 78 per cent male, 78 per cent female (2016) Planned target: Certain percentage of increase (2018)	Source: 2018 PB Survey High level of confidence a) Courts = 36 per cent b) media = 25 per cent c) police = 24 per cent e) parliament = 6 per cent Moderate level of confidence a) Courts = 38 per cent b) media = 52 per cent c) police = 24 per cent e) parliament = 26 per cent"	The riots, spread of hate speech, slow progress in operationalization of TJ mechanisms, slow progress in handling cases of missing persons, reparations etc. Exposed blatant cases of corruption, lack of transparency in government led development project interventions, rising cost of living and its impact on the public as demonstrated by increased frequency of protests and strikes.	National Peacebuilding Perceptions Survey (SCRM/UN)

	<p>Indicator 2: per cent of people that feel the Government is doing a very or somewhat good job to address minority concerns</p> <p>Baseline: 70 per cent overall, 71 per cent male, 69 per cent female (2016)</p> <p>Planned target: Certain percentage of increase (2018)</p>	<p>45 per cent people believe state institutions (Government) are treating people fairly without discrimination and addresses the minority concerns. (2018 PB survey)</p>	<p>See Outcome 2, Indicator 2 – Reason for variance.</p>	<p>National Peacebuilding Perceptions Survey (SCRM/UN)</p>
	<p>Indicator 3: Government effectiveness indicator</p> <p>Baseline: 2015=0.00874</p> <p>Estimate of governance (ranges from approximately -2.5 (weak) to 2.5 (strong) governance performance)</p> <p>Planned target: Increase (2018)</p>	<p>2017= -0.15 (Governance score) / 48.08 (Percentile Rank)</p> <p>as of 29/08/19 no update on 2018"</p>	<p>See Outcome 3 – Indicator 1 – Reason for variance.</p>	<p>National Peacebuilding Perceptions Survey (SCRM/UN)</p>
Outcome 4	<p>Specific Objective/ PPP Outcome 4: People displaced by the conflict (IDPs, IDP returnees and refugee returnees) have a core grievance addressed through access to land and rebuilding of their lives</p> <p>Indicator 1: Number of resettled families;</p> <p>Baseline: Registered to return 2,982; Fully resettled 2,239 (estimate as of June 2016)</p> <p>Planned target: 2,982</p>	<p>4092 Families supported through the intervention in North and East.</p> <p>Exceeded targets.</p>		<p>Ministry of Resettlement</p>
	<p>Indicator 2: per cent of resettled families that report having improved living standards - Calculated as a 'Living Standards Index' based on a set formula using; the Income increases; Satisfaction with Education; Satisfaction with Health services; Satisfaction with livelihood services</p>	<p>Overall 54 per cent informed having improved living standard (CEPA end-line report)</p>		<p>End line Survey Reports</p>

	<p>Baseline: Living Standard Index = 0.438698 Planned target: Living Standard Index = 0.47</p>			
Immediate Outcome 1	<p>Immediate Outcome 1: Significant progress made in the implementation of the Government's commitment on transitional justice as expressed in the UNHRC Resolution</p> <p>Indicator: Feedback received from Human Rights Council in relation to progress made in the implementation of the Government's commitment as expressed in the UNHRC Resolution A/HRC/Res/30/1 (Qualitative descriptions)</p> <p>Baseline: 2015-2016: Passing of OMP, Public Consultations undertaken by the Consultations Task Force, Victim and Witness protection Legislation, Ascending to the Enforced Disappearances, Release of Detainees</p> <p>Planned target: Pending UNHRC sessions in Geneva in March 2018</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. OMP was established in 2018 – Supported establishment of 3 regional offices. OMP has received over 17,000 cases with over 500 cases issued with certificates of absence. 2. OfR was operationalized 3. Supporting SCRM to enhance the technical capacities of the OfR 4. Three high profile consultants were recruited to: address legal matters pertaining to FoD; extend psychosocial support to FoD and to internal capacity development; set up of a temporary database for archiving important historical records relating to the inquiries and setting up of technical team to manage the archival process 		<p>HRC Council Monitoring mechanisms: as manifest in statement and reports</p>

<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">Immediate Outcome 2</p>	<p>Immediate Outcome 2: Public display greater awareness and willingness to engage constructively in the peacebuilding process</p> <p>Indicator: Improved understanding on the part of the public on transitional justice and reconciliation (per cent increase on baselines values) (Gender disaggregated)</p> <p>Baseline: Understand the term reconciliation very well or somewhat well: 53 per cent overall, 56 per cent male, 51 per cent female (2016 Public Perception Survey)</p> <p>Understand the term transitional justice very well or somewhat well: 27 per cent overall, 28 per cent male, 25 per cent female (2016 Public Perception Survey)</p> <p>and online engagement through hashtags and search hits</p> <p>Planned target: To increase the understanding of the term reconciliation and transitional justice</p>	<p>2018- Very good 12 per cent, (M- 13 per cent, F- 11 per cent), Somewhat Good -39 per cent (M-38 per cent, F- 39 per cent).</p> <p>The mechanisms and strategies have put in place within Secretariat for Coordinating Reconciliation Mechanisms to improve public discourses and understanding on transitional justice and reconciliation. Establishment of transitional justice and Reconciliation (TJR) is a key in this function.</p>		<p>2017/2018 Public Perception Survey</p>
<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">Immediate Outcome 3</p>	<p>Immediate Outcome 3:</p> <p>Key state institutions and processes strengthened through provision of technical support, resulting in:</p> <p>a) Parliament's role on law making and oversight of the Executive branch enhanced, and public outreach improved.</p> <p>b) Enhanced capacity of the target Provincial Councils to perform their role in contributing towards the process of</p>	<p>NPC</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project identified the basic needs through a survey conducted prior to the project. This baseline identified the requirements to strengthen NPC and HRC. • The project was able to address said requirements such as development of study reports, survey reports and trainings and 		<p>a) Draft amendments to the Parliament Powers and Privileges Act;</p> <p>b) Recommendations for establishment of a Communication</p>

<p>Sustainable National Development. c) Enhanced capacity of the Human Rights Commission of Sri Lanka to perform core functions, including systematic monitoring of and reporting on vulnerable groups. d) Enhanced capacity of the National Police Commission (NPC) to engage in its core functions.</p> <p>Indicator 1: The Parliamentary Committee system for law-making and oversight improved, including through public outreach.</p> <p>Baseline: Currently, no policy research, Bills analysis and legislative drafting support is provided to MPs and Parliamentary Committees, especially the new specialized/sectoral committees. Additionally, there is very little input from public into Parliamentary processes. There is a need to revise the Standing Orders, aimed at streamlining the Committee system. (2016)</p> <p>Planned target: a) Comparative research and analysis for revisions to the Parliamentary Powers and Privileges Act; b) The public have up-to-date information about the work of the Committees and Parliament as a whole, through improvements to the public website and public outreach mechanisms; c) The research needs of the Committees are met through an internship programme involving university undergraduates.</p>	<p>development outreach materials.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre and post evaluations were conducted during all trainings and identified that the delivered trainings/consultations were an immense help for attendees to enhance their knowledge in relevant areas. <p>HRC</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The new automated case management system is in place . • The first ever national study of prison reforms is completed in 21 prisons in Sri Lanka and to be published • The Department of Prisons now better understands the mandate of the Commission as well as its monitoring powers. 		<p>s Directorate within the Parliament Secretariat to improve Parliamentary outreach and communication s functions; c) Guidelines for establishment and operation of an internship programme in Parliament.</p>
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<p>Indicator 2: per cent of sampled staff members who report applying principles introduced through trainings (Gender disaggregated)</p> <p>Baseline: a) 0</p> <p>Planned target: a)50 per cent</p>	<p>More than 50 staff from targeted provinces are using their skills and knowledge, acquired through trainings, exchange visits and on the job coaching in their work. They have been involved in the development of systems to facilitate better services to the public using the skills and knowledge that they acquired. The overall target according to gender desegregation will be assessed during the evaluation phase of the CSPB project (in progress)</p>		<p>UNDP internal M&E reports</p>
<p>Indicator 3: Analysis of client satisfaction expressed with regards to identified functions of the respective Provincial Councils. (Gender disaggregated)</p> <p>Baseline: b)satisfied (2) (Sample size 21 individuals (Male = 13; Female=8); Likert scale 1-Fully Satisfied; 2-Satisfied; 3-Nutral; 4-unsatisfied; 5-fully unsatisfied)</p> <p>Planned target: b) fully satisfied (1)</p>	<p>There are a number of systems being developed to facilitate service delivery in the targeted Provincial Councils using the skills and expertise of the trained staff with the support of CSPB. The overall analysis on the client satisfaction, including gender disaggregation will be conducted during the closure of CSPB project.</p>		<p>UNDP internal M&E reports</p>
<p>Indicator 3: c) Extent to which Provincial Authorities adopt results based planning approaches towards developing Sustainable Development Plans in target Provinces (all 5 provinces).</p> <p>Baseline:0 (scale - 1. Adopted results based approach</p>	<p>Targeted five provincial councils have completed the development of five year, vision oriented, SDG-integrated provincial plans. The rating scale reached up to 3 (adopted the results based approach) from 0 (baseline), as they have completed incorporating the results based</p>		<p>UNDP internal M&E reports</p>

	<p>2.; Partially adopted results based approach; 3. Not adopted results based approach</p> <p>Planned target: c) Adopted results based approach (1)</p>	<p>approach in their development plans.</p>		
Immediate outcome 4	<p>Immediate Outcome 4: UN catalytic engagement with resettlement and durable solutions has supported wider political transition, peacebuilding and reconciliation efforts in Sri Lanka</p> <p>Indicator a) Extent to which the Durable Solutions Policy for Conflict Affected Displacement focusing on resettlement has been incorporated into practice (Likert scale : 1 -Very High; 2 - High; 3- Moderate; 4-Low; 5-Very Low)</p> <p>Baseline =0 Durable Solutions Policy approved by Cabinet of Ministers in August 2016- http://resettlementmin.gov.lk/site/images/stories/pdf/final_policy.pdf</p> <p>Planned target: Moderate (4)</p>	<p>2- High; according to the terminal evaluation on the outcome conducted by IPID.</p> <p>The project has already translated the policy into all three national languages. The policy has been distributed and used to train the relevant authorities. Provincial authorities work within the framework of the Policy.</p>		End of Project Monitoring
	<p>Indicator b: b per cent the targeted resettled population that report increased feelings of confidence and trust in the resettlement process based: : -on access to essential socio-economic services (Health, Education and Livelihood services) -safety and security, including specifically for women</p>	<p>i. Quality of teaching techniques have improved to 93 per cent.</p> <p>ii. Nutrition, maternal and child health services have improved to above 91 per cent.</p> <p>iii. Services for crop production, animal husbandry, fishing &</p>		End line survey conducted by CEPA.

	<p>Baseline:</p> <p>i) Quality of teaching techniques - 91.5 per cent ii) Nutrition, maternal and child health services - 92.8 per cent ii) Services for crop production, animal husbandry, fishing & business – 32 per cent, 29 per cent, 15 per cent & 23 per cent ii) Feeling of safety/security: Female - 77 per cent, Male - 81 per cent.</p> <p>Planned target: Quality of teaching techniques - above 90 per cent Nutrition, maternal and child health services - above 90 per cent Services for crop production, animal husbandry, fishing & business – above 60 per cent Feeling of safety/security: Female - above 90 per cent, Male - above 90 per cent.</p>	<p>business – above 60 per cent</p> <p>iv. Safety and security of the resettled population - Female - above 90 per cent, Male - above 90 per cent. Security is being ensured through various types of interventions such as formation of village child development committees (Formed in 15 villages), training for child befrienders (Trained and operationalized in 12 GN divisions) and through mine risk education.</p>		
Output 1.1	<p>Output 1. 1:High-level or specialized technical expertise and support provided to the Government of Sri Lanka and CSOs on transitional justice</p> <p>Indicator: a) Types of technical expertise provided to the Government and CSOs on transitional justice and feedback of the same from relevant stakeholders</p> <p>Baseline: 2015-16 Human Rights Council Resolution A/HRC/Res/30/1 contains the Government's</p>	<p>OMP was operationalized on 15th September 2018 and Commissioners were officially appointed from March 2018 for next 03 years. While the UN engaged in advocacy for its speedy operationalization during previous quarters, it has now begun to engage with the commissioners in relation to setting up the office and provision of key capacities including technical support.</p> <p>Several high level visits including Columbian experts working on TJ</p>		OHCHR/ High Commissioner Reports to the Human Rights Council/ Treaty Reporting

	<p>commitments in relation to human rights. The HRC has tasked the Commission to provide reports on progress. In relation to this, the Government has engaged positively with the HR mechanisms. Highlights include visits 2 visits from the Special Rapporteur on the promotion of truth, justice, reparation and guarantees of non-recurrence as well as visits from other Special Procedures Mandate Holders (Special Rapporteurs on Torture, Minority Rights, Independence of the Judiciary etc.) The Government has also engaged positively with treaty bodies, including through the submission of reports. The need for dedicated technical staff having been identified and the UN has initiated the process of putting in place a Strategic Consultants Group to work closely with the government. OHCHR has a Human Rights Advisory Team in country and OHCHR HQ has conducted regular in-country visits (2016).</p> <p>Planned target: Government shows willingness to take onboard advise provided and translate in to action and generally stakeholders are satisfied with technical support provided</p>	<p>were facilitated. While the government has been receptive to the inputs, actions taken in relation to the TJ process itself remains slow.</p> <p>Two consultants were provided for technical support on Policy and Strategy of TJ mechanism in the country. The established Strategic Consultants Group (SCG) is carrying out the work on transitional justice with expert consultants supported by UNDP.</p> <p>Support to SCRM to recruit technical expertise (one national consultant) needed for operationalization of OfR. Technical expertise (one national consultant) recruited to support and coordinate CSO work around TJ and reconciliation</p>		
Output 2.1	<p>Output 2. 1: Clear and consistent communication strategy on peacebuilding in place and implemented by the Secretariat for Coordinating Reconciliation Mechanisms</p> <p>Indicator: a) Increased presence of positive</p>	<p>The report on Strategic Communication plan developed and approved by the Government.</p> <p>Technical support to implement the recommendations of the Strategic Communication Plan finalized and adopted.</p>		Media Monitoring Analysis tool

	<p>commentary on TJ and Reconciliation mechanisms and victims' voices in public discourse</p> <p>Baseline: No strategy in place</p> <p>Planned target: Operationalization of communications unit for TJ and Reconciliation and implementation of Communications Strategy; and monitoring tool thereof</p>	<p>Bax Media is independent communications campaign reached 9 million cumulative views and 900,000 engagements.</p>		
<p>Output 3.1</p>	<p>Output 3.1: The constitutional reform process is supported through technical assistance and informed by good practice.</p> <p>Indicator: a) Research briefs inform the discourse of the constitutional assembly</p> <p>Baseline: Comparative research and analysis available with the Sub-Committees and Steering Committee of the Constitutional Assembly</p> <p>Planned target: Confirmed use of research briefs by CA or its Sub-Committees for Constitutional Reforms</p>	<p>The constitutional reform process was halted by the Government and the funds allocated for this was assigned under parliament committee support.</p>		<p>Interviews with the Additional Secretary to the CA and CA meeting minutes (if available)</p>

	<p>Indicator b) The public has better access to information about constitutional reforms.</p> <p>Baseline: Technical assistance was provided through the Prime Minister's Office to set up a public website and conduct a public outreach campaign across all 25 districts, targeting youth Parliamentarians, civil society, public officials and school students. (2017)</p> <p>Planned target: Technical assistance is provided to conduct the required research, write articles and update and maintain the public website. (2018)</p>	<p>National Conference on constitutional Reforms and subsequent media releases have created public awareness that a serious endeavor of constitutional making was in fact taking place.</p> <p>Ministry of Local Government and Provincial Councils has agreed with Constitutional Assembly Secretariat to support in increasing awareness on the constitutional reforms, through social media, TV coverage, debates etc.</p> <p>Parliamentary Committee on Public Establishments (COPE) enabled to conduct live sessions.</p>		<p>Constitutional Assembly website. http://english.constitutionalassembly.lk/</p>
<p>Output 3.2</p>	<p>Output 3.2: Parliamentary Committees supported to discharge their functions effectively and engage in public outreach.</p> <p>Indicator: a) The public has better access to information on the legislative and oversight functions of Parliament, including the work of the Committees.</p> <p>Baseline: There is insufficient publicity given to the work of the Parliament, with no designated office on public information and media in Parliament. The Parliament has an official website that is regularly updated in all three languages and has been rated the best website of a governmental institution several times. However, the website lacks interactive features (to facilitate citizen</p>	<p>Continued implementation of the Communications and Public Outreach Strategy for Parliament, Assistance to establish the Communications and Public Outreach Department at Parliament.</p> <p>Parliamentary Committee on Public Establishments (COPE) and Committee on Public Accounts (COPA) were enabled to conduct live sessions.</p> <p>Civil society linked to relevant Sectoral Oversight Committee on Women and Gender. Discussion forums created on women, peace and security linking Parliament and civil society.</p>		<p>Assessment of the current framework, procedure and practice for public outreach and communication s of Parliament, developed by Mr. John Hyde, Public Outreach Expert, UNDP. (2018)</p>

	<p>engagement or allow Committee meetings to be open to the public) and could be more user-friendly. (2016)</p> <p>Target:</p> <p>a) Establish a Communications Directorate within the Parliament Secretariat, headed by a dedicated Communications Director, to manage Parliamentary outreach.</p> <p>b) Rework the existing information pages of the website into modern infographics, and ensure every new bill and tabled committee report has a one-page information sheet accompanying it for media distribution.</p> <p>c) Establish a dedicated Visitors' Centered Communications Director, to manage Parliamentary outreach.</p> <p>b) Rework the existing information pages of the website into modern infographics, and ensure every new bill and tabled committee report has a one-page information sheet accompanying it for media distribution.</p> <p>c) Establish a dedicated Visitors' Centre.</p>	<p>Facilitated international expertise on public outreach and communication which provided the parliamentary secretariat an assessment report of the current framework, procedure and practice for the public outreach and communication.</p> <p>Technical support is provided to opening committee meetings to public/media, specifically related to amending the Parliament (Powers and Privileges Act).</p>		
<p>Output 3.3</p>	<p>Output 3.3: Provincial level institutions capacitated to be able to respond to service delivery requirements with increased effectiveness, transparency and inclusiveness</p> <p>Indicator a) Each target Provincial Council has a resource mobilization framework</p> <p>Baseline : 0</p> <p>Planned target:</p>	<p>Resource mobilization frameworks in all five provinces were rolled out with the support of CSPB project.</p> <p>Approximately 50 Provincial officials were trained on revenue generation and collection.</p> <p>Initial steps were taken by some provincial revenue departments to introduce new taxes and submitted for councils' approval (e.g. Mineral tax; pawnbrokers tax implemented</p>		<p>Applications of RBM concept within the provinces in the planning processes.</p> <p>Annual reports of the provincial revenue departments, provincial</p>

60 per cent	<p>in North Central province- 45 licenses have already been issued).</p> <p>Web-based revenue management systems have been successfully developed and implemented by 5 provincial revenue departments. All revenue departments were provided essential hardware and networking facilities to connect all computers to the web-based system.</p> <p>With the support of the CSPB project interventions, provincial revenue departments were able to exceed annual revenue targets easily.</p>		<p>progress reports. Revenue management systems of the revenue departments developed by the project. (http://sab.slprd.com/ ; http://up.slprd.com/; http://nw.slprd.com/; https://revenue.cp.gov.lk/ https://www.revdept.nc.gov.lk/en/)</p>
<p>Indicator b) Provincial Councils staff demonstrate willingness to apply principles introduced through trainings</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Planned target: 60 per cent</p>	<p>A number of systems have been developed in the following provincial councils with the extensive participation of the staff members who were trained through number of trainings and exchange learning visits:</p> <p>1. Uva – web based systems for training management of MDTU, Human resource management, mail management, Record room management, store management and asset management, Citizens charter have been rolled out in selected provincial institutions.</p>		<p>Applications of RBM concept within the provinces in the planning processes.</p> <p>MDTU training management systems developed by the project (http://www.mdtu.gov.lk/ ; http://sg.gov.lk/uwamdtu/; http://mdtu.cp.gov.lk/ ; http://mdtu.nw.gov.lk/ ;</p>

		<p>2. North Western –Management Information System for Local Authorities, Web Based Cadre Management System for the provincial council, Training management system for MDTU</p> <p>3. Central – Web based Front office system management and leave and work programmes management system for provincial land department and chief secretary's office, web-based cadre Management system, postal management system, record room management system, personal file management system for Personnel and Training Division, Audit Report Management System to the Internal Audit Department in Provincial council and Training management system for MDTU.</p> <p>4. North Central - Web based training management system and development of citizens charter manuals for local authorities.</p> <p>5. Sabaragamuwa- New web based systems for E government Concept (Mail management Systems/ Eco leave management System/ Training management system/ Learning Management System), and web based helpdesk system for provincial council.</p>		<p>http://tms.erplk.com</p>
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		<p>Implementation of capacity need assessments supported in all targeted five provinces, which assisted the HR development plan in relation to SDGs. The project also supported to implement priority capacity development programmes as identified by the capacity need assessment including trainings on RTI.</p>		
<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">Output 3.4</p>	<p>Output 3.4. A consultative planning process, incorporating the principles of sustainable development undertaken in each target Province</p> <p>Indicator:</p> <p>a) Number of provinces that undertake a results based planning process to develop sustainable development plans that include key performance indicators focusing on youth, women (including war-widows and WHHs) and elderly</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Planned target: 5 provincial councils</p>	<p>All targeted five provincial councils have been supported to develop SDG integrated provincial plans. In addition to provincial development plans, central provincial council has prepared separate plans for Agriculture, Industry and Service sectors and Uva province has prepared 22 separate sector plans.</p> <p>With the support of experience sharing programme held at national level, Eastern and Uva provinces, all provincial planning secretariats in targeted provinces were able to develop comprehensive management information system for the provincial council.</p> <p>Provincial planners and statistical officers were provided training on GIS and its application on provincial planning. GIS units have been established in the North Central and</p>		<p>Provincial Development plan captured the specific sectors indicated such as women and youth.</p> <p>Web based management information systems developed by the project (http://www.uvammi.s.up.gov.lk/upcmms/ ; http://dpms.erplk.com/; http://dmis.cs.cp.gov.lk/; http://www.spcplanning.lk/CAIP/</p>

		Sabaragamuwa Provincial Planning Secretariats for analyzing spatial data and developing relevant maps of the province.		
Output 3.5	<p>Output 3.5: Human Rights Commission of Sri Lanka (HRCSL) has strengthened its complaints investigation mechanism and capacity to engage in advocacy, reporting and outreach.</p> <p>Indicator a) HRCSL's capacity increased in relation to internal data and information gathering, processing and reporting processes and improved efficiency and transparency in Case Management System using data management.</p> <p>Baseline At the moment HRCSL has a hybrid case management system (CMS). Therefore, they handle certain tasks manually . Only few people have access to the existing system and also data entering is done by very limited staff. Further, this system manages cases at the head office only and case information of district offices are not in cooperated to the existing system. District offices send their monthly reports to the head office every month. According to the existing system HRCSL can see case information such as number of complaints, case status etc.</p> <p>Target Fully established system of data and case management in practice.</p>	<p>Automated case management system is in place including at the head office and 10 district offices.</p> <p>As of 26 August 2019, there are 4,281 complaints entered into the system.</p> <p>Staff of HRC were trained on the new system, system administration and related subjects.</p>		HRCSL

	<p>Indicator b) per cent of complaints that meet HRCSL's defined timelines for complaint handling</p> <p>Baseline: 0 (HRC does not have specific deadlines on its inquiring process)</p> <p>Targets: N/A</p>	HRC does not have a defined timeline to follow in its investigations		HRCSL
Output 3.6	<p>Output 3.6: The National Police Commission has strengthened its capacity to engage in its core functions and engage in public outreach</p> <p>Indicator a) Number of regional level consultations held within the country</p> <p>Baseline a) 0</p> <p>Target Minimum of 15 technical and community consultations (2018)</p>	25 regional level consultations were conducted island wide.		Web information and NPC

<p>Indicator b)Increased Social Media presence (Qualitative description) Baseline b) website in place. Facebook page, not very active</p> <p>Target Website is revamped with enhanced features to expand the outreach and public access</p> <p>Design of the public accessible website to make complaints to the NPC, monitor their case status through the web too</p>	<p>NPCs website revamped with improved access for general public (including disabled). Public can make complaints via the website.</p>		<p>Web Information and NPC</p>
<p>Indicator c) per cent of complaints that meet NPC's defined timelines for complaint handling Baseline At the time of the project started there was a gazette set of rules (2012 Rules and Regulations for Public Complaints). It was not an effective and there were lot of errors in the same. The given timelines are not practical and solid.</p> <p>As per the procedure , NPC is required to obtain reports from the SLP for its inquiries. For instance , sometimes SLP takes 6months- 2 years to submit a report. This is one of barriers in delay in implementing justice for public. However, NPC cannot trace the percentage of complaints that meet define timelines since they handle case management manually.</p> <p>Target</p>	<p>NPC has adopted new gazettes with new timelines in 2017/18 to expedite and formalize investigation processes. (links are given in source of verification column)</p> <p>NPC is meeting the new timeline targets for more than 90 per cent of the cases and there are some delays from other government institutions.</p> <p>NPC has just developed “Disciplinary Inquiry Procedures” to expedite and formalize disciplinary inquiries. This is under validation as of October 2019.</p>		<p>NPC</p> <p>http://www.npc.gov.lk/wp-content/uploads/bsk-pdf-manager/2075-26_E_28.pdf</p> <p>http://www.npc.gov.lk/wp-content/uploads/bsk-pdf-manager/2047-22_E_27.pdf</p> <p>http://www.npc.gov.lk/wp-content/uploads/bsk-pdf-manager/2016-06_E_26.pdf</p>

	Increase (2018)			
Output 4.1	<p>Output 4.1: Evidence based strategy for implementation of the National Policy on Durable Solutions for Conflict Affected Displacement is in place</p> <p>Indicator a) Survey and evaluation data available on IDPs and IDP related programming</p> <p>Baseline a) 0</p> <p>Target Developed Strategy</p>	<p>Ministry of Resettlement empowered to monitor the IDPs and IDP related programming. Monitoring and Documenting of the resettlement programme is available as package, which includes the evaluation data and is to be provided to the Ministry for learning on the approach.</p> <p>The Policy was launched in March 2019 and is available in all three languages.</p>		Ministry of Resettlement
Output 4.2	<p>Output 4.2: Vulnerable households in the Northern Province supported to secure their land tenure rights</p> <p>Indicator: a) Number of individual plots surveyed by the Survey Department</p> <p>Baseline: 10,800 per annum</p> <p>Target: 26,200 surveys completed during the project period</p>	<p>a) Number of individual plots surveyed by the Survey Department 27,231 (13,371 through project support)</p>		Survey Department reports

	<p>Indicator: b) Number of households provided with legal land titles (gender disaggregated) Baseline: b) 0 Target: 10,000 land titles provided during the project period</p>	<p>b) Number of households provided with legal land titles (gender disaggregated) 10,039 (gender disaggregated data are not available)</p>		<p>Reports from "Bim Saviya" programme and Northern Province Land Commissioner General's Department</p>
	<p>"Output 4.3: Targeted resettled communities have access to an integrated and sustainable package of socio-economic services to help them rebuild their lives Indicator: a) Availability of a documented package of resettlement assistance which is conflict and gender sensitive, including best practices, delivery modalities, and prioritisation and sequencing of services, that can inform future policy and operational procedures Baseline: An integrated and sustainable package of resettlement assistance is not available Target: An integrated and sustainable package of resettlement assistance is available.</p>	<p>A documented package of resettlement assistance is available as a knowledge product. In addition, best practices, delivery modalities, and prioritisation and sequencing of services have been documented to inform future policy and programmes.</p>		<p>Final Report of the project documenting the package of interventions implemented.</p>
<p>Output 4.3</p>	<p>Indicator b) per cent of the targeted resettled student population that have improved access to quality education services in their areas of return (disaggregated by sex) Baseline: Improved access to: i) Multi-level learning approaches - 0 per cent school children (in 0/12 schools) ii) Integrated ECD services - 0 per cent pre-school children (in 0/18 pre-schools)</p>	<p>Improved access to: i) Multi-level teaching completed and materials provided to 12 (out of 12) targeted schools (100 per cent) ii) 17 (out of 17) targeted pre-school management committees formed and trained (100 per cent) iii) Classroom/WASH facilities in 18 (out of 18) targeted</p>		<p>Partner reports</p>

<p>iii) Class-room/WASH Facilities - 48 per cent pre-school children (in 6/18 pre-schools) & 0 per cent of school children (in 0/12 schools)</p> <p>Target: Improved access to:</p> <p>i) Multi-level learning approaches - 100 per cent school children (in 12/12 schools) ii) Integrated ECD services - 100 per cent pre-school children (in 18/18 pre-schools) iii) Class-room/WASH Facilities - 100 per cent pre-school children (in 18/18 pre-schools) & 100 per cent of school children (in 12/12 schools)</p>	<p>pre-schools completed and 12 (out of 12) WASH facilities in schools completed (100 per cent).</p>		
<p>c) per cent of the targeted resettled population that have improved access to essential health and nutrition services in their areas of return (disaggregated by age and sex)</p> <p>Baseline:</p> <p>i) Nutrition Outreach services - 15 per cent reached (15/95 community support groups operational) ii) Improved pediatric and maternal services - 0 per cent (no Premature Baby Unit, lactation management centre and ambulatory services at the Thellipalai Base hospital; lack of adequate Maternity/Pediatric care facilities at District Hospital, Sampoor & Base Hospital, Mutur and ambulatory services).</p>	<p>i) Nutrition Outreach services - 100 per cent reached (95/95 community support groups operational to reach community) ii) Improved pediatric and maternal services - 100 per cent (Premature Baby Unit, lactation management centre and ambulatory services available at the Telippalai Base hospital; Maternity/Pediatric care facilities at District Hospital, Sampoor & Base Hospital, Muthur and ambulatory services available).</p>		<p>Partner reports</p>

<p>Target:</p> <p>i) Nutrition Outreach services - 100 per cent reached (95/95 community support groups operational to reach community)</p> <p>ii) Improved pediatric and maternal services - 100 per cent (Premature Baby Unit, lactation management centre and ambulatory services available at the Thellipalai Hase hospital; Maternity/Pediatric care facilities at District Hospital, Sampoor & Base Hospital, Mutur and ambulatory services available).</p>			
<p>d) per cent of the targeted resettled population that have improved access to environmentally friendly safe water and adequate sanitation in their areas of return (disaggregated by age, sex and other household data- e.g. WHHs, PwD)</p> <p>Baseline:</p> <p>i) Improved water - 52 per cent (protected dug well and tube well)</p> <p>ii) Safe water (treated & tested) - 0 per cent</p> <p>ii) Latrines (household) - 94 per cent</p> <p>Target:</p> <p>i) Improved water - 52 per cent (protected dug well and tube well)</p> <p>ii) Safe water (treated & tested) - 2 per cent (75 families)</p> <p>ii) Latrines (household) - 96 per cent (65 families)</p>	<p>i) Improved water - 52 per cent (protected dug well and tube well)</p> <p>ii) Safe water (treated & tested) - 2 per cent (75 families)</p> <p>ii) Latrines (household) - 96 per cent (65 families)</p>		<p>Partner reports</p>

	<p>e) per cent of the targeted resettled population that have access to protection services, including psychosocial support services and mine risk education, in their areas of return (disaggregated by age, sex and other household data- e.g. WHHs, PwD)</p> <p>Baseline</p> <p>Protection services at village level - 0 per cent (in 0/17 GNs Village Child Development Committees operational)</p> <p>- Psychosocial services village level - 0 per cent (in 0/12 GNs in Child Befrienders/core groups operational and in 0/5 GNs mental health mobile clinics operational)</p> <p>- Mine Risk Education - 0 per cent reached (0/17 GNs)</p> <p>Target</p> <p>Access to</p> <p>- Protection services at village level - 100 per cent (in 17/17 GNs Village Child Development Committees operational)</p> <p>- Psychosocial services village level - 100 per cent (in 12/12 GNs in Child Befrienders/core groups operational and in 5/5 GNs mental health mobile clinics operational)</p> <p>- Mine Risk Education - 100 per cent reached (17/17 GNs)</p>	<p>Access to</p> <p>- Protection services at village level - 100 per cent (in 17/17 GNs Village Child Development Committees operational)</p> <p>- Psychosocial services village level - 100 per cent (in 12/12 GNs in Child Befrienders/core groups operational and in 5/5 GNs mental health mobile clinics operational)</p> <p>- Mine Risk Education - 100 per cent reached (17/17 GNs)</p>		<p>Partner reports</p>
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<p>f) per cent of the targeted resettled / returnee population that have improved access to gainful livelihood opportunities in their area of return. (disaggregated household data- e.g. WHHs, PwD)</p> <p>Baseline: All 84.2 per cent; Male 93.5 per cent; Female 60.0 per cent</p> <p>Target: Over 90 per cent</p>	<p>94 per cent of targeted resettled population have improved access to livelihood opportunities</p>		<p>Monitoring reports and records of DS Offices End line survey reports, Partners' report and Monitoring reports</p>
<p>g) per cent of the targeted resettled population that have improved access to economic infrastructure in their area of return. (disaggregated household data- e.g. WHHs, PwD)</p> <p>Baseline:</p> <p>i. per cent of fishing households which have access to anchorage - 59 per cent ii. per cent of agricultural households which have access to irrigation facilities - 69 per cent</p> <p>Target:</p> <p>i. per cent of fishing households which have access to anchorage - 90 per cent ii. per cent of agricultural households which have access to irrigation facilities - 90 per cent</p>	<p>85 per cent of targeted population have access to irrigation facilities.</p>		<p>Monitoring reports and records of DS Offices</p>
<p>h) Number of Community based organizations particularly women's groups capacitated to facilitate community based livelihood initiatives, particularly focusing on women in targeted resettle area.</p> <p>Baseline: 8 Target: 12</p>	<p>Trinco: 11 community organizations (06 CBOs & 05 producer groups) strengthened Jaffna : 07 community organizations (05 CBOs & 02 Producer groups) strengthened</p>		<p>Monitoring reports and records of DS Offices</p>

iii) Evaluation, Best Practices and Lessons Learned

Assessments

The design of a sustainable package of socio-economic services that provides durable solutions for resettled communities involved significant consultations with Government officials in the Northern and Eastern Provinces, including Government Agents, Divisional Secretariats and technical departments. A comprehensive needs assessment and conflict sensitive analysis were conducted by the Centre for Poverty Analysis (CEPA) in Jaffna and Trincomalee districts to further inform the design of the package. The needs assessment validated the priorities and needs of those affected in relation to housing, livelihoods, water and sanitation, education, health and infrastructure; and facilitated the selection of beneficiaries in consultation with relevant Government stakeholders. This was complemented by a conflict risk analysis, conducted with government stakeholders and community members, which highlighted areas of tension, intra-community division and potential triggers of conflict. This conflict analysis assisted the agencies in ensuring that the project is conflict sensitive in terms of the selection of project partners, locations, mode of operation and prioritization of issues to be addressed through the project.

Based on the findings of the needs assessment and conflict analysis, UNDP and UNICEF, with technical guidance from CEPA, formulated a Theory of Change (TOC) for the resettled communities and developed an integrated work plan. A detailed baseline survey conducted by CEPA in both Jaffna and Trincomalee was used to set project baselines and targets and inform the design of the project results framework. Another key component of the project is the design of a social accountability mechanism. CEPA initiated and provided training on social accountability through the introduction of the citizen score card methodology. The purpose of including social accountability within this project was to promote engagement between the citizens (service recipients) and service providers, creating an environment for community members to hold its service providers accountable and to ensure continued improvement in the provision of basic services beyond the project lifetime. Throughout the duration of the project, UNDP and UNICEF, with support from CEPA, systematically and regularly monitored and documented the process, results and lessons learnt which are captured in this final report.

A final external evaluation on Outcome 4 was also conducted and the report is currently being finalized. A draft report has been included as Annex 5. One of the key limitations of the evaluation that is important to note is that the evaluation was conducted immediately at the end of the project with several activities having just been concluded or still ongoing. This made it a challenge to measure the impact of interventions in-line with the theory of change. Therefore, the evaluation primarily focuses on the outputs of key interventions implemented under the project, including development and implementation of the national policy on durable solutions for conflict affected displacement; actions for resolving land issues; and provision of services for resettled people (education, health and nutrition, WASH, protection and livelihood).

Challenges, Risks and Mitigation Strategies

There was a reduced momentum on progress towards fulfilling commitments on TJ under A/HRC/Res/30/1 due to a rapid politicization of the processes. This led to several delays with the establishment of the Office of Missing Persons; while the law for the establishment of the OMP was passed in 2015, it took 8 months to pass the Amendment to the Law and determine the operationalization date as 15th September 2017. As such, activities were adapted to continue to fulfill broader objectives: during the first few months, the project focused on advocacy, including through CSOs. In order to sustain the TJ process, the UN is working closely with civil society organisations to ensure that a degree of pressure continues to be exerted on the government to fulfill obligations under the Resolution. Subsequently, it has commenced provision of technical support and is also focused on filling data gaps and gathering other empirical evidence critical to furthering

the TJ process. There was also slow progress with regards to expanding OMP's national outreach and addressing the issues, such as providing psychosocial support for the victims. This has been primarily due to lack of human resources provided by the government for the functions of the OMP, which, at the moment, is being addressed mainly through UNDP project interventions. UNDP also works closely with a number of civil societies organisations (CSOs) based in the grassroots to create awareness and educate the public on the functions and duties of the OMP. The Office also faced challenges in recording and processing of historical records of missing persons. To address the issue, UNDP has intervened to support establishing an archival database and also to acquire technical services for training OMP staff for conserving both sensitive and fragile documents of importance.

There were delays in establishing the OfR, the second TJ mechanism during the Project timeline. Although the draft legislation was eventually approved there has been strong opposition against it inside the parliament. With delays in the making, the Office for Reparations act was eventually gazetted in October 2018 and Commissioners were only appointed in April 2019. Subsequently, the UN has taken measures to enhance the technical capacities of the OfR and has conducted an introductory workshop for the commissioners with the participation of the UN, OMP and SCRM staff.

At initial stages of the project implementation, there remained a lack of clarity in relation to the mandate and functions of the SCRM (Secretariat for Coordination of Reconciliation Mechanisms). This delayed the implementation of project activities significantly under this output during the initial stages. In the interim period, support was provided on this through the Ministry of Finance and Media, with the placement of UN Volunteers – funded through the Peacebuilding Fund (PBF PRF)- and the international expert, whose services will be jointly funded by this project and PBF PRF. Following months of advocacy, SCRM established the much-awaited TJ and Reconciliation focused communications unit within SCRM in July 2018.

Activities under the TJ component were increasingly difficult to implement in a straightforward manner; for example, the full implementation of the TJ/R Communications strategy met with challenges due to politicization of the process. As such, creative avenues were utilised to strengthen the discourse on human rights as well as put in place structures and processes that can sustain the broader objectives of transitional justice even if the process itself is dismantled. Support to civil society advocacy and awareness initiatives, conflict/violation mapping exercises, and technical support to strengthen existing mechanisms were some examples of interventions supported by the project under Outcome 2 to ensure an adaptive approach to TJ programming within the unstable and unpredictable political context.

With regards to constitutional reform, there has been limited commitment from officials of the Prime Minister's Office to facilitate UNDP's assistance. Nevertheless, given this is a matter of national importance, assistance has been provided at the request of Additional Secretary/Constitutional Assembly Secretariat. Given the constitution-making process has faced long delays and innumerable challenges (including those that cannot be easily assessed due to fast-evolving political developments), some of the remaining budget has been reprogrammed for other Parliamentary support activities, whilst maintaining a minimum level of assistance for constitution-making process.

Securing the participation of MPs for systematic and continuous knowledge-sharing and training activities has proved to be very challenging. This is owing to the tight Parliament work schedule and the unavailability of Parliamentarians on non-parliamentary sitting weeks due to constituency work, coupled with a high demand by the development partners assisting Parliament for allocation of time. As such, training activities for Parliament as a whole (or a large number of MPs) has been limited to to ½ day sessions at most and UNDP engaged in capacity development on a one-on-one nature or in small groups of MPs and staff. This is reflected

in, for instance, UNDP's technical assistance to the Parliamentary Select Committee on Sustainable Development and its 4 clusters.

The local government elections conducted in February 2018 have impacted components of the EU-CSPB project that deal with strengthening local governance institutions. The elections created additional responsibilities for government staff as it was the largest local government election in Sri Lankan history, where elections were held in all local authorities on the same day. As there were restrictions on holding consultation workshops during the election period, the Provincial Planning Secretariat was not able to organize any meetings for three months, slowing down the development of Provincial Plans. Additionally, the lack of staff availability due to staff being deployed in election related duties in the months leading up to the elections also significantly delayed the progress of activities under Outcome 3 of the EU-CSPB project relating to strengthening local government. This led to a prioritization of activities that were not impacted by the elections.

With regarding to resettlement, it has been more challenging than previously envisaged to obtain baseline data of newly resettled areas and the resettling population. The lack of an accurate, centralized database and diverse service delivery arrangements between Provincial and Central state structures have made collection of data a challenging endeavor. Returnees were reluctant to move immediately to newly released areas due to the lack of appropriate infrastructure. Furthermore, the release of lands has not always matched the situation on the ground. For instance, the Sri Lankan security forces (e.g. Navy) initially continued to occupy the lands that have been officially released for the people to return. On the other hand, given the limited services on the ground, the time-gap between release of lands and resettlement of families on that land has also taken longer. As the aim was to create a replicable, sustainable resettlement support package, which is based on the needs identified and the Resettlement Plan, work on Outcome 4 has been slower than predicted. Close coordination at all levels has helped implementing partners to address these challenges and augment support according to the ground reality in a sustainable way.

UNICEF has experienced delays in off-shore procurement of supplies such as ambulances due to time taken to receive Tax/duty exemptions and lengthy production & delivery processes involved. Thus, UNICEF has taken measures to following up with the necessary officials to obtain the required documentation and set clear schedules with deadlines for the suppliers for the production and delivery of supplies while closely monitoring the process.

Lengthy processes involved with Government partners (especially in the Northern province) in finalizing of estimates and selection of contractors, have delayed the commencement of construction/rehabilitation works of health facilities. Thus, UNICEF has established clear millstones with Government partners to ensure timely selection of contractors and completion of construction.

Construction of Latrines in Trincomalee were delayed due to delays in receiving the beneficiary list from the authorities and due to shortage of sand required for construction. Several rounds of meetings were held with the district authorities requesting to expedite finalizing of beneficiary lists and to prioritize provision of sand to project activities. Further to improve quality of construction work due to lack of skills of the labours, UNICEF has mobilized the support of Technical Officers from Government and NGOs.

Training programmes for Government officials (especially for the Health Sector) most often get postponed due to their busy schedules and conflicting priorities. Hence, UNICEF has taken measures to schedule the training programmes well in advance and book the calendars of government officials also in advance to ensure their availability to participate in the programmes.

Lessons Learnt and Best Practices

- The need might arise where grants to civil society organizations would need to be provided on a case by case basis, taking in to account the wider objective to which it contributes. This is particularly important in relation to initiatives which relate to advocacy, as advocacy work needs to be undertaken in a timely manner. Additionally, UNDP needs to be able to respond quickly to such requests for support.
- To create a conducive environment for IDPs to return, resettle and integrate into the area, there is a need to establish strong community level mechanisms that are closely linked to relevant government service providers with capacity to address any concerns regarding their livelihood, health, protection and safety, education, water and sanitation and other services. Communities should be empowered to voice their grievances, and redressal mechanisms should be strengthened to respond to these grievances. The Social Accountability mechanism piloted through this project has generated some learning in this area for future replication.
- There is a need for a phased approach in provision of livelihood support:
 - An immediate return and resettlement phase where individual livelihood support links to markets.
 - An intermediate phase including value addition and collective livelihood support with market linkages outside the community/District/country.
- Land release and provision of housing should be considered as important first steps towards laying the groundwork for sustainable return and resettlement of local communities.
- There should be a balance between the immediate and pressing concerns of the communities that are returning or resettling at different times, while being open to maximising reach, in order to address broader development issues within the regions that the projects are operating in. For instance, the EU-CSPB project established mobile maternal and gynaecological clinic with a reach outside the project direct coverage (i.e. the islands in Jaffna) where there is a burning need for such services.
- Maintain flexibility to accommodate the dynamic land release, return and resettlement trends:
 - The inclusion of several GN divisions, such as Thaiyeddi South in Tellippalai, as areas where land release took place following the project design but showed pressing return and resettling needs.
- Advocacy for better inter-linkages within government agencies, across sectors and between the central state agencies and the provincial government agencies is critical to ensure improved coordination of support between partners.
- It is important to strike a meaningful balance between providing individual/household level support and support at the collective level.

Sector specific learning

- Community groups should be linked within the communities with other such groups, with groups outside the community at divisional or district level and with service providers in order to lobby for their needs and rights.
- There is a need to strengthen community level resilience and coping capacities to climate related risks.
- There should be a multi-pronged effort of capacitating and strengthening service providers and provision combined with creation of strong community level linkages with service providers:
 - Cross sectoral integration of services: education, health and nutrition, WASH, psycho-social, protection and livelihood support. These linkages should be created between the service providers and service recipients as well as among different departments and agencies.

- Identification of catalytic points for positive service provision changes and providing infrastructure, knowledge and skills support that is required. The selection of such points and type of intervention will serve not only the immediate target population, but others in the region who require the service.
- Strengthening of service recipients to ensure access to quality services and to lobby for their rights.
- Strong linkages are needed between community members, collectivized through community level groups, and state service providers.

iv) A Specific Story (Optional)

Seeds for a brighter future

<https://stories.undp.org/seeds-for-a-brighter-future>



Mothers garden with the students as part of the school's development program.

Rajnikansan Arushanandi's son Brideman is in fifth grade but he knows more about gardening than she does. "He has been learning at school and he comes home and tells us about organic fertilizer preparation, and how nutritional green leaves can be grown," she says.

Another mother, Sobana Muhundan sees her son Sibiraj showing similar interest: "I have been growing organic vegetables in my garden at home for a long time now," she says, "but now my son does most of the gardening."

Children start the day at school in Kankesanthurai; most of the children are from families who have recently resettled to the area after years of displacement.

At the heart of this conversation is a small patch of earth at the J/Nadeshwara Kanista Vidyalayam, Kankesanthurai school. It reopened in 2016 after 27 years, when families began returning to Kankesanthurai after the end of the country's long civil war. The school re-started with just 30 students in grades one through five. Today, it has more than 70.

It was chosen for support under The European Union Catalytic Support to Peacebuilding in Sri Lanka programme.

The €8.1 million programme is being implemented by the UNDP with the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), and the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) and local partners.

EDUCATION IS A PRIORITY

“The families who send their children to us are mostly recently resettled. Though some did not even have homes when they first came here, getting their children an education was a priority,” says Mrs V. Sutharsan, the principal. These families have been on the move for years, eventually finding their way to displacement camps. For their children, this meant near-constant disruption to their education.

UNICEF renovated the buildings, which didn’t even have doors and windows.

“The parents depend on the school fully,” says Mrs Sutharsan. She says these are families that cannot afford extra tuition. Because children are at different levels, the child centred classroom concept allows teachers to identify slow learners and give them the additional attention. “This has been good for our teachers also,” says Mrs. Sutharsan, explaining that they are more confident in dealing with students who are struggling. The school makes a particular effort with vulnerable children.

The classroom equipment, toys and furniture, as well as educational and training materials have created beautiful, engaging spaces for the children to work. A participatory planning process created a school development plan which engaged parents and alumni.

Now both Sobana and Arushanandi are regulars at the school, sometimes visiting every day to help with the garden and pitch in on other events. They have also noticed hygiene and nutrition at the school has improved.



The model gardens were planted this year, with support from UNDP and implementing partner OfERR Ceylon.

Because many families also face financial constraints, Mrs. Sutharsan says good nutrition can be a challenge. Families may not know enough or earn enough to have enough vegetables in their diet. Being able to grow their own food helps address nutritional deficiencies and provide income.

UNDP provided the school with seeds, pod packages, a drip irrigation system and garden tools. Fencing is being erected along the boundary of the school. Trainers from the Department of Agriculture drop by to instruct children on how to care for an organic garden.

“Now, our kids love coming to school,” says Mrs. Sutharsan.



“I told my friends about this.” Discover how a school garden is changing the lives of Sri Lankan families returning from conflict.

Annexures:

1. Monitoring and Documentation of Resettlement Support – EU Catalytic Support to Peacebuilding in Sri Lanka, Centre for Poverty Analysis, 2019
2. Monitoring and Documentation of Resettlement Support – EU Catalytic Support to Peacebuilding in Sri Lanka, End-line survey, Centre for Poverty Analysis, 2019
3. Report of the European Union Funded Catalytic Support for Peace Building Project on Sustainable Livelihood and Social Accountability, OfERR Ceylon, 2019
4. Livelihood Support to Resettled Communities in Trincomalee under the project of “Catalytic Support to Peace Building (CSPB) in Sri Lanka, Peace Winds Japan, 2019
5. TERMINAL EVALUATION: Catalytic Support to Peace building in Sri Lanka, (Outcome # 4 - UN catalytic engagement with resettlement and durable solutions has supported wider political transition, peace-building and reconciliation efforts in Sri Lanka), Institute for Participatory Interaction in Development (IPID), 2019
6. REPORT ON MEDIA & COMMUNICATIONS – Outcome 4
7. Communication Analytics
8. Newspaper Analytics
9. EU Catalytic Support to Peacebuilding Project: Detailed Report on Achievements under Outcome 4