

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



United Nations  
Peacebuilding

**PBF PROJECT PROGRESS REPORT**  
**COUNTRY:** Sri Lanka  
**TYPE OF REPORT:** SEMI-ANNUAL, ANNUAL OR FINAL FINAL  
**DATE OF REPORT:** 22nd Nov 2019

<b>Project Title:</b> Youth engagement with Transitional Justice for long-lasting peace in Sri Lanka	
<b>Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway:</b> 109242	
<b>PBF project modality:</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> IRF <input type="checkbox"/> PRF	<b>If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Country Trust Fund <input type="checkbox"/> Regional Trust Fund <b>Name of Recipient Fund:</b> National Peace Council of Sri Lanka
<b>List all direct project recipient organizations (starting with Convening Agency), followed type of organization (UN, CSO etc):</b> National Peace Council of Sri Lanka (NPC) CSO <b>List additional implementing partners, Governmental and non-Governmental:</b> Legal Action Worldwide (LAW) CSO	
<b>Project commencement date<sup>1</sup>:</b> 1/12/2017 <b>Project duration in months:<sup>2</sup></b> 23 months	
<b>Does the project fall under one of the specific PBF priority windows below:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Gender promotion initiative <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Youth promotion initiative <input type="checkbox"/> Transition from UN or regional peacekeeping or special political missions <input type="checkbox"/> Cross-border or regional project	
<b>Total PBF approved project budget* (by recipient organization):</b> NPC: \$ 454,148.50 : \$ : \$ : \$ Total: 454,148.50  <i>*The overall approved budget and the release of the second and any subsequent tranche are conditional and subject to PBSO's approval and subject to availability of funds in the PBF account</i> <b>How many tranches have been received so far:</b> 3	
<b>Report preparation:</b> Project report prepared by: Project Manager -National Peace Council of Sri Lanka Project report approved by: Executive Director, National Peace Council of Sri Lanka Did PBF Secretariat clear the report: Yes Any comments from PBF Secretariat on the report: Comments incorporated Has the project undertaken any evaluation exercises? Please specify and attach: Ongoing	

<sup>1</sup> Note: commencement date will be the date of first funds transfer.

<sup>2</sup> Maximum project duration for IRF projects is 18 months, for PRF projects – 36 months.



## **NOTES FOR COMPLETING THE REPORT:**

- *Avoid acronyms and UN jargon, use general / common language.*
- *Be as concrete as possible. Avoid theoretical, vague or conceptual discourse.*
- *Ensure the analysis and project progress assessment is gender and age sensitive.*

## **PART 1: RESULTS PROGRESS**

### **1.1 Overall project progress to date**

Briefly explain the **status of the project** in terms of its implementation cycle, including whether all preliminary/preparatory activities have been completed (1500 character limit):  
The project was concluded in October 2019. It has exceeded its targets in terms of the target group reached. NPC reached 1780 young leaders across the country with direct workshops and follow up activities. This includes 893 Females and 214 war victims. Under Outcome 1, 4 students of the law faculty at Jaffna University received trainings in cooperation with Harvard, and a human rights clinic and TJ curriculum were prepared. Under Outcome 2, TJ trainings were conducted in 12 universities and follow-up activities were completed in 9 universities. Under Outcome 3, 10 TJ workshops and follow-ups were successfully conducted covering youth drawn from 21 districts. A key achievement during was the successful completion of the Youth Peace Champions Event, which brought together key actors from the project. Trained youth leaders, student activists in reconciliation and law students were invited to network with each other, share experiences and lessons learned while listening to high-level speakers on TJ. TJ policy-makers from SCRM, ONUR and OMP attended the event to present the work and progress that the GoSL has made on TJ. They also took the opportunity to listen to the youth perspectives, to listen to their concerns, hopes & experiences of young TJ champions. A project reflection meeting and a research symposium were held, highlighting the results of the project's own Youth Survey.

Given the recent/current political/peacebuilding/ transition situation/ needs in the country, has the project been/ does it continue to be **relevant** and well placed to address potential conflict factors/ sources of tensions/ risks to country's sustaining peace progress? Please illustrate. If project is still ongoing, are any adjustments required? (1500 character limit)

During the period of implementation of this project, in April 2019, there was a major suicide bombing by suspected Islamic State (IS) and its local members. Achieving reconciliation and sustainable peace in Sri Lanka has become more complex and problematic in the aftermath of the Easter Sunday bombing. The national focus shifted more towards national security rather than to human rights or reconciliation. As a result, the government and its leaders stopped promoting transitional justice in the public discourse leaving it to civil society to carry the burden. More significantly there has been a recent change of government in November 2019. The main campaign platform of the victorious candidate at the presidential election was the need to protect the sovereignty of the country, uphold the honour of the armed forces and reduce international influence. The new president has promised to withdraw from the UNHRC resolution calling for transitional justice (TJ) and also pledged to release armed forces personnel in prison. In these circumstances, there is a paucity of political champions that promote the practice of universal values which includes the protection of minority rights within an overarching framework of pluralism. Unless reconciliation and transitional justice are championed, they are likely to be subordinated to other imperatives in the foreseeable future.

In a few sentences, summarize **what is unique/ innovative/ interesting** about what this project is trying/ has tried to achieve or its approach (rather than listing activity progress) (1500 character limit).

There is very little knowledge among most sectors of society, and especially among youth, regarding the TJ process that Sri Lanka has embarked upon in its search for peace. This project intended to provide space for youth to understand and support the process of transition that Sri Lanka needs. This initiative succeeded in mobilizing the energies and idealism of youth in a variety of innovative ways. These included trained students conducting awareness programmes for other students by means of organizing debates and theater performances. As a result there was a huge multiplier factor. At some events there were over 500 participants. Another key focus of the project has been to improve youth engagement in the transition process, and their evolution as internal mediators within their communities. The project established links between youth and policy makers leading the national TJ process enabling them to be involved in the ongoing national discussion on issues related to reconciliation. The project also encouraged youth to take ownership of post-war reconciliation efforts. Young people's creativity was harnessed to bring in the different perspectives on TJ cutting across ethnic divides. This has helped to reduce the susceptibility of youth to one-sided nationalist propaganda and activities that continue to impede the country's post-war peace building and reconciliation efforts. The project also has evolved according to political situation in the country.

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

on track with significant peacebuilding results

In a few sentences summarize **major project peacebuilding progress/results** (with evidence), which PBSO can use in public communications to highlight the project (1500 character limit):

Over a period of 23 months, the project provided a range of training and mentoring opportunities to over 540 students from 12 universities and another 400 grassroots level youth activists and leaders in 21 districts, building their capacity and confidence to engage in dialogue processes and to connect and consult with their peers and also with policy makers and to be internal mediators. After taking part in project supported knowledge and capacity enhancement workshops, the students conceptualized and conducted follow-up activities in 21 districts, broadening the discourse on transitional justice and reconciliation among their peers. A drama developed by the student group of the Eastern University was staged during a recent freshers' induction program involving over 700 students who came from across Sri Lanka. Another major follow-up activity was the debate competition at Jaffna Univ., which was attended by over 2000 students who took part in the university's art week programme. The production of a short film by South Eastern, an opinion survey video made by Kelaniya students, and organization of a Transitional Justice Day by Ruhuna and a Transitional Justice Campaign by Sabaragamuwa University were also among follow-up activities carried out by university students. Law students from Jaffna University were trained, including a study tour to the Law Faculty at Harvard Univ., USA. Subsequently a human rights clinic and a curriculum including TJ was designed in Jaffna.

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

“During the Training process I understood absence of war is not ‘peace’. I also learned many creative ways on how my fellow young people can solve conflicts between communities. The resource person had amazing ideas to involve the youth and make the training workshop interactive.” – Ms. Sirany Thevakumar – Secretary, Batticaloa, District Women's Federation (Youth participant)

“There are lots of conflicting narratives about transitional justice in our society. People in our district fault different groups for rights abuses, war crimes and victims’ situations. It's important to use our time and energy to develop a positive discourse by engaging with different groups and communities. In our discussions, we can explain to people about how the transitional justice processes in other countries also took a long time to resolve people’s issues. We can tell them, similarly, in Sri Lanka, too, it will take time.” 24-year-old Gowritharan is a third-year students of the Faculty of Science in Jaffna University.

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

If the project progress assessment is **on-track**, please explain what the key **challenges** (if any) have been and which measures were taken to address them (1500 character limit).

Sri Lanka is still trying to emerge out of its 30 years long ethnic war that ended in 2009. Unfortunately, the Easter Sunday bombings, and the damaging reaction to it by political leaders, are taking the country once again in the direction of another ethnic disharmony. Among the serious issues that followed the Easter bombing was the escalation of hatespeech, eruption of anti-Muslim violence by organized groups, which led to several casualties and the destruction of public/private property, and to the political discussion focusing largely on national security at the cost of the reconciliation process. Another challenge were two strikes by university personnel, in early 2018 and early 2019, as well as the phase of political instability during the constitutional coup, that pitted the President and Prime Minister against each other. To respond to these set-backs, the project extension without additional cost was requested and granted. 9 out of 12 universities completed their youth-led follow-ups. The remaining three could not be completed, due to a lack of support by university personnel and the controversial perception among students regarding an NGO's involvement in the university.

If the assessment is **off-track**, please list main reasons/ **challenges** and explain what impact this has had/will have on project duration or strategy and what **measures** have been taken/ will be taken to address the challenges/ rectify project progress (1500 character limit):

Please attach as a separate document(s) any materials highlighting or providing more evidence for project progress (for example: publications, photos, videos, monitoring reports, evaluation reports etc.). List below what has been attached to the report, including purpose and audience.

1. Can youth be a catalyst for reconciliation in Sri Lanka? Survey on youth's knowledge, attitudes and perceptions on Transitional Justice\_ Draft report
2. Project Reflection and Research Symposium meeting Report- Draft
3. Successful case studies
4. Youth Recommendations for Government, Victims, Media, Civil Societies and United Nations at the Youth Peace Champions Event
5. LAW Workshops with University of Jaffna Law Department
6. Project Brief
7. Updated Frequently Asked Questions on TJ in Sri Lanka

## 1.2 Result progress by project outcome

*The space in the template allows for up to four project outcomes. If your project has more approved outcomes, contact PBSO for template modification.*

**Outcome 1:** Ethnically diverse law students develop legal knowledge and skills required to help advocate for and implement a transitional justice mechanism

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

**Progress summary:** Describe main progress under this Outcome made during the reporting period (for June reports: January-June; for November reports: January-November; for final reports: full project duration), including major output progress (not all individual activities). If the project is starting to make/ has made a difference at the outcome level, provide specific evidence for the progress (quantitative and qualitative) and explain how it impacts the broader political and peacebuilding context. Where possible, provide specific examples of change the project has supported/ contributed to as well as, where available and relevant, quotes from partners or beneficiaries about the project and their experience. (3000 character limit)?

LAW has completed implementation of strategy 1: Law students will be trained and mentored to be able to utilize transitional justice mechanisms as an effective and non-violent way to address past abuses, through three interlinked activity clusters. AC1: 97 law students from 4 law departments/faculties/colleges participated in interactive transitional justice courses, 100% of whom were satisfied with the quality of the course and 90% believed that the course had influenced their choice of career. LAW focused on their partnership with the Department of Law, Jaffna University, located in a former conflict hotspot, in relation to the other two activity clusters. AC2: LAW facilitated the provision of 4 syllabi relating to transitional justice including a gender perspective, reconciliation, public interest litigation and lawyering for social change from Harvard Law School to Jaffna law department and provided advice as to their incorporation and relevance to Jaffna's clinical legal education and law degree. AC3: LAW assisted the Department of Law Jaffna in their concept, design, structure, course content, accreditation and credits of the clinic, in addition to defining the roles of clinic staff, integration into the law degree, and how to evaluate students' performance. Although the clinic was established in July 2019, the technical assistance that Jaffna law department required in order to achieve this has been successfully delivered. It is noteworthy that at the project conception phase, it was envisaged that the clinic would be outside of the law degree curriculum. It was planned as a volunteer clinic where a small number of students would gain practical legal experience through extra-curriculum projects. However, following the study tour

to Harvard International Human Rights Clinic, Jaffna law department adopted the much more ambitious plan of creating a clinic as part of the law degree that approximately 30 students per year can elect in a course that will carry credit. Hence, the clinic will reach a greater number of students and will be inherently sustainable, availing a clinical education to law students of Jaffna University well into the future – a significant achievement. Also, the Law Faculty is working on a curriculum to include Transitional Justice, with inputs from Harvard University.

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

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

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

The purpose of this outcome was to initiate meaningful discussion on TJ among 12 state universities in Sri Lanka. Although youth are a volatile segment in Sri Lankan society and have revolted against the state on at least three occasions, there has been hardly any initiative to bring them into the discussion on the TJ and reconciliation processes. With the support of SCRM, NPC gained access to all 12 universities. The module for the training was designed with the consultation of TJ experts, trainers, GOSL, civil societies and UN. Workshops in all 12 universities were carried out and 09 follow-ups have been completed. Up to now, 537 (F-352 & M-182) students were directly trained. Even though these workshops were targeting students at the universities, in some universities, faculty deans and senior lecturers in political science sections also actively participated. Most of the coordinators organised the workshops and follow-up activities in the universities that were part of the Youth Peace Champions Event, Final Project Reflection meeting and Youth Survey Research Symposium. This indicated the commitment and interest of the intellectuals for this project. A senior lecturer in Political Science Department of the Eastern University of Sri Lanka and the project coordinator appointed by the university has undertaken his PHD reading in TJ after participating in the workshop. Throughout the project, the university students were given an opportunity to present their creative initiatives such as street drama, opinion surveys and discuss about the successes and challenges. The Youth Peace Champion Event also built a "We" feeling among youth and reinforced the fact that they are not alone in carrying out this difficult task. Most of the universities expressed the interest to continue the work. The post-workshop evaluations indicate that 98% of students started to believe that TJ is essential for SL, more than 83% students have said that TJ is important to achieve reconciliation in Sri Lanka. 83% of students marked "Everyone" benefits from TJ process compared the options provided such as "only Sinhalese", "only Tamils", "war victims", etc. 93% have said the workshop was relevant to the current political context in Sri Lanka. 60% students have mentioned that they will clarify myths on TJ to their friends & 45% said they can discuss the concept of TJ with key decision markers/ influencers in the society. 92 % of students mentioned that training has inspired them to take some actions and helped them to gain confidence to pass the knowledge to others. It is evident that trained university students have initiated positive dialogues on TJ with their peers in the universities. Three universities did not implement their follow up activities for reasons beyond NPC's control, as explained in the section on challenges of this report.

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

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

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

Under this outcome, all TJ trainings (covering 21 districts combined into 10 two days residential programs with the participation of 407 grassroots level leaders (M-251& F-156) were completed. In most of the training, representatives from the Secretariat for Coordinating Reconciliation Mechanism (SCRM) and from the Office of Missing persons were actively engaged as resource persons. The representatives from government counter parts where not only provided the opportunity to explain to young people about national updates on reconciliation but also to listen to young people. The post-workshop evaluations indicate that 97 % of youth leaders started to believe that TJ is essential for SL, more than 91% youth leaders have said that TJ is important to achieve reconciliation in Sri Lanka. 73 % of youth leaders marked "everyone" benefits from TJ process compare the options provided such as "only Tamils", "only war victims", etc. 88 % have said the workshop was relevant to the current political context in Sri Lanka. 49 % students have mentioned that they will clarify myths on TJ to their friends & 33 % said they can discuss the concept of TJ with key decision markers/ influences in the society. 91 % of students mentioned that the training has inspired them to take some actions and helped them to gain confidence to pass the knowledge to others. District youth-led follow-ups were completed in all 21 districts and the participants registration form and event reports indicates that 703 district youth leaders ( M-348&F-355) representing a balanced selection of ethnicities, and from different youth clubs and civil society organisations actively participated in the follow ups. These grassroots level sessions have been organised as pocket meetings where an average of 20-25 influential young people partook in informal settings. A survey on youth's knowledge, attitude and perception on TJ indicates that among the total respondents only 11% of the respondents said they have come across the term at any point in their day to day life. The findings highlight the disappointing reality of the Sri Lanka's TJ process. Awareness on community level level initiatives on reconciliation (such as inter-faith celebrations and twinning school programmes) was much higher than awareness of any national level initiatives (Establishment of Office of Missing Person & Office of Reparation). The findings indicate that not only the Tamil community but also the other minority communities such as Muslim and Upcountry Tamil, hold that their community deserves more attention in the reconciliation process. NPC has produced a FAQ on TJ in general under a different TJ project earlier this year. This FAQ was updated and built upon with women and youth perspectives according to the Youth Survey findings.

## **Outcome 4:**

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

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

## **1.3 Cross-cutting issues**

<p><b><u>National ownership:</u></b> How has the national government demonstrated ownership/ commitment to the project results and activities? Give specific examples. (1500 character limit)</p>	<p>From the beginning of the project, the SCRM which operated under the Prime Minister's Office was positively involved in all project activities. In all 22 university and grassroots level youth trainings, SCRM's representatives participated as resource persons and had productive discussions. NPC hosted the Youth Peace Champions Event as a synergy between three outcomes/ objective in bringing together key project actors. The trained youth leaders, student activists in reconciliation and the law students selected to work at the human rights clinic were invited to network with each other, share experiences and lessons learned and to hear high-level speakers on transitional justice such as SCRM, the Office for National Unity and Reconciliation (ONUR), the Office for Missing Persons (OMP) the Consultation Task Force on Reconciliation Mechanisms and United Nations. The key actors and policy makers not only presented their work but also listened to the young leaders to learn about the concerns, views, hopes and experiences. And also majority of the district partners and state university focal points participated and provided the constructive feedback at the final Project Reflection Meeting and Youth Survey Research findings presentation.</p>
<p><b><u>Monitoring:</u></b> Is the project M&amp;E plan on track? What monitoring methods and sources of evidence are being/ have been used? Please attach any monitoring-related reports for the reporting period. (1500 character limit)?</p>	<p>A comprehensive M&amp;E plan was created, which included a review of the Theory of Change and Results Framework. The project results been monitored with 20 smart indicators scaled to the project's size and implementation period.</p> <p>Following M&amp;E tools and methods were implemented to ensure the quality of project</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Beneficiary selection criteria - University (outcome</li> <li>2. Beneficiary selection criteria - Youth (outcome 2)</li> <li>3. Training application form - Outcome 2 &amp; 3</li> <li>4. Baseline questions - Youth &amp; universities</li> <li>5. Pre and post questionnaires (youth &amp; university students)</li> <li>6. Training reports</li> <li>7. Group led initiative - Project proposal format- University students</li> <li>8. Follow up reports</li> <li>9. Project Reflection Meeting report</li> <li>10. Visits by UNPBF representatives</li> <li>11. Case studies of select students and community youth</li> </ol>
<p><b><u>Evaluation:</u></b> Provide an update on the preparations for the external evaluation for the project, especially if within last 6 months of implementation or final report.</p>	<p>The TOR for the Final Project Evaluation were drafted by NPC and shared with PBF for the feedback. With the feedback of PBSO, NPC publicly circulated the Call for Applications. The overall purpose of the final evaluation is to assess relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact, and</p>

<p>Confirm available budget for evaluation. (1500 character limit)</p>	<p>sustainability of the project, as well as to identify success stories and lessons learned. 08 Individuals and organisations have expressed interest. After a careful evaluation of proposals against the criteria set forth in the Call for Applications, NPC awarded the assignment to MDF South Asia.</p>
<p><b>Catalytic effects (financial):</b> Did the project lead to any specific non-PBF funding commitments? If yes, from whom and how much? If not, have any specific attempts been made to attract additional financial contributions to the project and beyond? (1500 character limit)</p>	<p>SHA:RE-dialogue- North-South Youth Dialogue on Dealing with the Past : US\$ 2400  During the training sessions in the North (specifically the war effected Mullaitivu, Kilinochchi &amp; Jaffna districts where LTTE’s influence was high) and South (Hambantota, Matara and Galle where Sinhala, Buddhist, Nationalistic Political ideologies are more influential), youngsters suggested that they would like to have a dialogue with each other and clarify the doubts they have about each other. As there is no specific activity within the project budget to facilitate a dialogue between youth representing North and East NPC applied for a small grant and secured funds from Robert Bosch Association to carry out this activity.</p> <p>The Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) : Euro 250,000  Creative Youth Engagement for Pluralism (C-YEP) - 18 months  The project will capacitate Sri Lankan youth to raise awareness and positively influence the public discourse about Pluralism and Transitional Justice, and to Prevent Violent Extremism, in order to strengthen the reconciliation process in Sri Lanka</p> <p>HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation - Crossing Boundaries – Youth in Sri Lanka : US\$ 21,000  1. To foster understanding and acceptance among ethnically and religiously diverse young women and men and their communities, through peer and intergenerational learning and relationship building.  2. To support youth in becoming agents of change, empowering other youth and promoting social cohesion</p>
<p><b>Catalytic effects (non-financial):</b> Did the project create favourable conditions for additional peacebuilding activities by Government/ other donors? If yes, please specify. (1500 character limit)</p>	<p>Outcome 3 (District)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Formation of a club called “Heart Beat” and organizing youth events through the TJ workshop participants from Kurunagala.</li> <li>• Participants conducted several follow up activities and as a result some of the youth participants who were trained by the project were selected as paid resource persons for sessions conducted in youth camps organized by the National Youth Council of Sri Lanka within the district.</li> </ul>

	<p>Outcome 2 (Universities)</p> <p>Eastern University - Reached 2500 students in both University and School levels. In the university level, the batch of 2016-17 participated in the programmes and learned about TJ. On school level more than 500 pupils were reached.</p> <p>University of Ruhuna- Debate programme with 1000 law students, in war affected areas in Tamil medium. This programme was able to build good awareness on the subject through discussions. Participants did a workshop on TJ for more than 650 students of first year. Many Political science students decided to take their dissertations on TJ. A student who participated this programme received an opportunity to go to a programme about TJ in London. University newsletter had an article about TJ and what students learned from this programme. Through this programme, TJ was institutionalized. Sustainability was achieved through institutionalizing the TJ concepts. The university is processing a new degree programme for 'peace education' and now decided to include TJ as a main subject.</p>
<p><b>Exit strategy/ sustainability:</b> What steps have been taken to prepare for end of project and help ensure sustainability of the project results beyond PBF support for this project? (1500 character limit)</p>	<p>A project proposal to continue the engagement with universities has been submitted to GIZ beyond PBF's financial support. The district youth from Matara and Trincomalee continuously engaged through Helvetas's " Crossing Boundaries – Youth in Sri Lanka project. NPC has built a powerful youth network, who are equipped with TJ knowledge all around Sri Lanka in different levels in society. To connect with young people a Facebook group page was created under the #SLyouth4TJ. The online interactions can be monitored by stakeholders who are interested in TJ through this hashtag even after the project was concluded. The success stories and lessons learned of the student led initiatives will contribute to the discourse on TJ among youth in Sri Lanka. Grassroots level training were conducted with the partnership of NPC's district level partners who normally facilitate District Inter Religious Committee. The young people will function as resource persons in all 21-district level. The NPC hosted the TJ Champion's meeting bringing together key actors from the project. The trained youth leaders, student activists in reconciliation and the law students selected to work at the human rights clinic were given the opportunity to network with each other, share experiences and lessons learned and to hear high-level speakers on transitional justice.</p>
<p><b>Risk taking:</b> Describe how the project has responded to risks that threatened the achievement of results. Identify any new</p>	<p>NPC has been working with government institutions such as ONUR, SCRUM and community police. It has obtained their visible support to legitimize work. NPC has also utilised long term implementing partners and religious</p>

<p>risks that have emerged since the last report. (1500 character limit)</p>	<p>leaders working with NPC in the field to encourage community participation. This has been especially important in the aftermath of the Easter Sunday attack. Despite the political environment being very volatile and liable to change, NPC used the remaining space for non-partisan human rights education and ground engagement. Even as they campaign for votes at forthcoming elections, government and opposition parties saw the need to attract votes from all communities.</p> <p>Although in situations of crisis, communities tend to become insular, civic consciousness to address issues of national identity, social cohesion and peace had not diminished and the targeted groups were interested in being participants in the continuation of the peacebuilding process.</p>
<p><b>Gender equality:</b> In the reporting period, which activities have taken place with a specific focus on addressing issues of gender equality or women's empowerment? (1500 character limit)</p>	<p>The equal engagement of female youth with male youth in the TJ process was promoted by ensuring high levels of female youth participation in activities, particularly in leadership roles. Beneficiary selection criteria of outcome 02 ensured that at-least 50% and outcome 03 at-least 30% female participation in the project activities. The project has collected information on concerns and misconceptions among youth on TJ including concerns relating to women and TJ. The concerns faced by women were conveyed to policy-makers including through the SCRM. Discussions on gender and TJ were fostered through the initial TJ training, and followed up through the student-led activities, information sessions with youth CSOs and the TJ champions meeting. The combination of these activities, coupled with the interface between youth and policy-makers on the issues surrounding women and TJ created a platform for dialogue on gender inequality and gender justice issues.</p> <p>Jaffna's human rights clinic selected two thematic areas of significance: legal support for the families of the disappeared (which disproportionately affects women) and sexual and gender-based violence. The Clinic Director selected at Jaffna human rights clinic is female and 3 out of 5 Harvard study tour participants were female. 87% of transitional justice workshop participants were female law students.</p>
<p><b>Other:</b> Are there any other issues concerning project implementation that you want to share, including any capacity needs of the recipient organizations? (1500 character limit)</p>	



**1.3 INDICATOR BASED PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT:** *Using the Project Results Framework as per the approved project document or any amendments- provide an update on the achievement of key indicators at both the outcome and output level in the table below (if your project has more indicators than provided in the table, select the most relevant ones with most relevant progress to highlight). Where it has not been possible to collect data on indicators, state this and provide any explanation. Provide gender and age disaggregated data. (300 characters max per entry)*

	<b>Performance Indicators</b>	<b>Indicator Baseline</b>	<b>End of project Indicator Target</b>	<b>Current indicator progress</b>	<b>Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)</b>	<b>Adjustment of target (if any)</b>
<b>Outcome 1</b> Ethnically diverse law students develop legal knowledge and skills required to help advocate for and implement a transitional justice mechanism	Indicator 1.1 Number of Law Faculties engaged in transitional justice training	N/A	3	4 Law Faculties engaged in transitional justice training: Colombo Univ., Colombo Law School, Jaffna Univ., and BCIS.	Achieved.	
	Indicator 1.2					
	Indicator 1.3					
Output 1.1 Establish a human rights clinic at the University of	Indicator 1.1.1 Number of participants in study tour at Harvard	N/A	4	5 participants attended the study tour from 15th to 19th Oct 13 (3 female, 2 male).	Achieved.	

	<b>Performance Indicators</b>	<b>Indicator Baseline</b>	<b>End of project Indicator Target</b>	<b>Current indicator progress</b>	<b>Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)</b>	<b>Adjustment of target (if any)</b>
Jaffna Law Department, in collaboration with Harvard International Human Rights Clinic	International Human Rights Clinic			100% were satisfied with the quality of the study tour.		
	Indicator 1.1.2 Number of law students who volunteer to work in the Jaffna University Human Rights Clinic	N/A	8	Concrete steps taken to establish clinic. Criteria for diverse participation / selection of law students advised and agreed upon	The study tour took place later in the year than planned, due to Harvard's scheduling considerations.	
Output 1.2 Expand curriculum for the law degree at the University of Jaffna to include transitional justice	Indicator 1.2.1 Number of new Jaffna University curriculum modules developed	N/A	4	4 modules provided by IHRC for review and adaptation by Jaffna University		
	Indicator 1.2.2					
Output 1.3 Develop and deliver a	Indicator 1.3.1	N/A	60	83 law students trained on transitional justice.	Achieved	

	<b>Performance Indicators</b>	<b>Indicator Baseline</b>	<b>End of project Indicator Target</b>	<b>Current indicator progress</b>	<b>Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)</b>	<b>Adjustment of target (if any)</b>
short interactive law course on transitional justice	Number of law students trained on transitional justice			72 female, 11 male. 24 Tamil, 10 Moor, 53 Sinhalese. 100% were satisfied with the quality of the workshops. Refer to training report for details.		
	Indicator 1.3.2 Number of law students who, upon completing a transitional justice training course, report an intention to practice social lawyering (legal aid), human rights law, or transitional justice law within the next 10 years	N/A	40	75 students reported an intention to practice in transitional justice, human rights or legal aid during the next 10 years.	Achieved.	

	<b>Performance Indicators</b>	<b>Indicator Baseline</b>	<b>End of project Indicator Target</b>	<b>Current indicator progress</b>	<b>Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)</b>	<b>Adjustment of target (if any)</b>
<b>Outcome 2</b> Ethnically diverse university students help disseminate correct information and facilitate dialogue on transitional justice and reconciliation benefits and approaches	Indicator 2.1 Number of Sri Lankan universities participating in transitional justice training	N/A	12	12	Achived	
	Indicator 2.2	N/A				
	Indicator 2.3	N/A				

	<b>Performance Indicators</b>	<b>Indicator Baseline</b>	<b>End of project Indicator Target</b>	<b>Current indicator progress</b>	<b>Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)</b>	<b>Adjustment of target (if any)</b>
Output 2.1 Design and deliver a 2-day introductory course on transitional justice and reconciliation for universities in Sri Lanka	Indicator 2.1.1 Number of university students trained on transitional justice and reconciliation	N/A	540	547 (F-365 &M-182)	N/A	
	Indicator 2.1.2					
Output 2.2 Engage university students in leading	Indicator 2.2.1 Number of students trained who subsequently lead a reconciliation	N/A	72	54	The remaining 3 could not be completed, due to a lack of support by one university coordinator, due to controversy among students regarding an NGO's involvement in the university, & due to an incongruent academic background	

	<b>Performance Indicators</b>	<b>Indicator Baseline</b>	<b>End of project Indicator Target</b>	<b>Current indicator progress</b>	<b>Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)</b>	<b>Adjustment of target (if any)</b>
reconciliation awareness initiatives	awareness initiative Note: There may be more than one student leader per initiative.				among students and their lack of capacity to handle this controversial topic	
	Indicator 2.2.2 Number of reconciliation initiatives implemented by student leaders using project funds	N/A	12	09	The remaining 3 could not be completed, due to a lack of support by one university coordinator, due to controversy among students regarding an NGO's involvement in the university, & due to an incongruent academic background among students and their lack of capacity to handle this controversial topic	
Output 2.3	Indicator 2.3.1					
	Indicator 2.3.2					

	<b>Performance Indicators</b>	<b>Indicator Baseline</b>	<b>End of project Indicator Target</b>	<b>Current indicator progress</b>	<b>Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)</b>	<b>Adjustment of target (if any)</b>
<b>Outcome 3</b> Community youth leaders are mobilized to increase understanding of peace building within local youth groups	Indicator 3.1 Number of districts targeted for transitional justice information sessions	N/A	21	21  Under this outcome, all TJ trainings have been completed on due time. (21 districts combined in to 10 two days residential programs)	Achieved	
	Indicator 3.2					
	Indicator 3.3					
Output 3.1 Develop and deliver 02day training	Indicator 3.1.1 Number of youth TJ facilitators trained on	N/A	84	84	Achieved	

	<b>Performance Indicators</b>	<b>Indicator Baseline</b>	<b>End of project Indicator Target</b>	<b>Current indicator progress</b>	<b>Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)</b>	<b>Adjustment of target (if any)</b>
course on transitional justice, peacebuilding, and gender for youth leaders	transitional justice and peacebuilding					
	Indicator 3.1.2 Number of youth leaders trained on transitional justice and peacebuilding	N/A	400	427 grassroots level leaders (M-272&F-155)	Achieved	
Output 3.2 Produce and distribute a transitional justice Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ) brochure	Indicator 3.2.1 N/A				Achieved	
	Indicator 3.2.2 N/A					
Output 3.3 Youth leaders deliver transitional	Indicator 3.3.1 Number of transitional justice information sessions facilitated	N/A	21	21	Achieved	

	<b>Performance Indicators</b>	<b>Indicator Baseline</b>	<b>End of project Indicator Target</b>	<b>Current indicator progress</b>	<b>Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)</b>	<b>Adjustment of target (if any)</b>
justice information sessions to youth associations and civil society organizations (CSOs)	for youth associations and CSOs					
	Indicator 3.3.2 Number of community members who attend transitional justice information sessions	N/A	420	703 district leaders representing various youth clubs and civil society organisations ( M-348&F-355)	Achieved	
<b>Outcome 4</b>	Indicator 4.1					
	Indicator 4.2					
	Indicator 4.3					
Output 4.1	Indicator 4.1.1					
	Indicator 4.1.2					
Output 4.2	Indicator 4.2.1					
	Indicator 4.2.2					

	<b>Performance Indicators</b>	<b>Indicator Baseline</b>	<b>End of project Indicator Target</b>	<b>Current indicator progress</b>	<b>Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)</b>	<b>Adjustment of target (if any)</b>
Output 4.3	Indicator 4.3.1					
	Indicator 4.3.2					

## PART 2: INDICATIVE PROJECT FINANCIAL PROGRESS

### 2.1 Comments on the overall state of financial expenditures

Please rate whether project financial expenditures are on track, delayed, or off track, vis-à-vis project plans and by recipient organization: *on track*

How many project budget tranches have been received to date and what is the overall level of expenditure against the total budget and against the tranche(s) received so far (500 characters limit): Three tranches have been received to date and expenditure to date is \$428,198.28 . In percentage 94% against the total budget received.

When do you expect to seek the next tranche, if any tranches are outstanding: N/A

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

Please state what \$ amount was planned (in the project document) to be allocated to activities focussed on gender equality or women's empowerment and how much has been actually allocated to date: \$205461.68 was planned in the initial project budget document committed to date is \$186,721.10

Please fill out and attach Annex A on project financial progress **with detail on expenditures/ commitments to date using the original project budget table in Excel**, even though the \$ amounts are indicative only.