



World Health Organization



**JOINT PROGRAMME FOR PEACE (JPP)
MPTF OFFICE GENERIC FINAL PROGRAMME¹ NARRATIVE REPORT
REPORTING PERIOD: FROM 04.2019 TO 07.2022**

<p align="center">Programme Title & Project Number</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Programme Title: Joint Programme for Peace • MPTF Office Project Reference Number: 00118629 	<p align="center">Country, Locality(s), Priority Area(s) / Strategic Results²</p> <p><i>Country/Region</i></p> <p>Sri Lanka</p> <hr/> <p><i>Priority area/ strategic results</i></p> <p>JPP Outcome: <i>Multiple partners at all levels of society promote justice, foster social cohesion, and prioritize sustainable and secure integration of conflict displaced persons for achieving durable peace in Sri Lanka.</i></p> <p>Output 1 (Dealing with the Past): <i>Credible, victim-centric processes in compliance with international standards and obligations support victims' access to justice and their rights to truth and reparations. Reforms to prevent recurrence of human rights violations are implemented.</i></p> <p>Output 2 (Social Cohesion): <i>Communal relations and social cohesion strengthened by addressing drivers of violence, promoting youth empowerment, and gender equality, ensuring safeguards on climate-conflict issues, promoting inclusive governance, protecting women and girls, and fostering respect for human rights..</i></p> <p>Output 3 (Durable Returns/Resettlement and Economic reintegration): <i>Return, resettlement and/or local integration of conflict-displaced persons in the Northern and Eastern Provinces supported in a sustainable, safe and dignified manner, based on mutual trust and a common goal of rebuilding lives and communities.</i></p>
<p align="center">Participating Organization(s)</p> <p>UNDP, UNOPS, UNFPA, IOM, ILO, WHO, UNWomen, UNICEF.</p>	<p align="center">Implementing Partners</p> <p>Office for Reparations, Office on Missing Persons, Ministry of Health and Indigenous Medical Services, Provincial and Regional Directors of Health Services, The Good Practice Group, MHPSS.net, District Secretariats, Divisional Secretariats, Centre for Equality and Justice, Sri Lanka Press Institute, Butterfly Peace Garden (East) and SOND (North). Ministry of Social Services, National Institute of Mental Health, Academia (College of Psychiatrists, Psychologist's Association, Health Promotion Unit of Rajarata University), Consumer</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;

List of Abbreviations

- **CBO** – Community Based Organisation
- **CEFE Net** – Competency-based Economies through Formation of Enterprise
- **CSO** – Civil Society Organisation
- **DFAT** – Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
- **HRC** – Human Rights Commission
- **IDP** – Internally Displaced Person
- **ILO** – International Labour Organization
- **IOM** – International Organization for Migration
- **JPP** – Joint Programme for Peace
- **MHPSS.net** – Mental Health & Psychosocial Support Network
- **MOH** – Ministry of Health
- **MPTF** – Multi-Partner Trust Fund
- **NCEASL** – National Christian Evangelical Alliance of Sri Lanka
- **OHCHR** – Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
- **OLC** – Official Languages Commission
- **OLP** – Official Languages Policy
- **OMP** – Office on Missing Persons
- **OR** – Office for Reparations
- **PBF** – PeaceBuilding Fund
- **PPP** – Peacebuilding Priority Plan
- **PUNO** – Participating United Nations Organization
- **RCO** – Resident Coordinator’s Office
- **SDG** – Sustainable Development Goal
- **SDR** – Support to Durable Resettlement
- **SGBV** – Sexual and gender-based violence
- **SURAR** – Support to Resettlement and Reconciliation
- **TJ** - Transitional Justice
- **UN** – United Nations
- **UN Women** – United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
- **UNDP** - United Nations Development Programme
- **UNFPA** – United Nations Population Fund
- **UNICEF** – United Nations Children's Fund
- **UNOPS** – The United Nations Office for Project Services
- **VCDC** – Village Children Development Committee
- **WHO** – World Health Organization
- **WRDS** – Women’s Rural Development Societies

Executive Summary

The Joint Programme for Peace (JPP) was initiated in April 2019 with the explicit aim of supporting the implementation of the United Nations Human Rights Council Resolution 30/1. It was envisaged that the JPP would serve as a bridging mechanism to its precursor the Peacebuilding Priority Plan (PPP), funded by the United Nations Peacebuilding Fund (PBF), which functioned between August 2016 - December 2020. The JPP aimed to support the Government's aspirations to achieve its targets under the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, especially in relation to Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 16 and its sponsorship of HRC 30/1. It also supports the Government in efforts to maintain, strengthen and build on peace in the country.

The JPP was initially supported via contributions to the Multi Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTFO) by the Governments of Australia and United Kingdom and subsequently by the Government of Canada and the United States State Department in its second year (2020-2021). The JPP has ILO, IOM, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNOPS, UN WOMEN, and WHO as participating agencies of the programme. As of July 2020, its operational end date, the JPP sits as the sole programme under the Peace Window of the UN Sri Lanka Sustainable Development Goals Fund.

Since the JPP's inception in April 2019, critical events have fundamentally altered Sri Lanka's peacebuilding landscape. First, the Easter Sunday bombings in April 2019 which fueled and compounded ethno-religious tensions; second, the presidential and parliamentary elections and the subsequent political transition (2019-2020), which has posed challenges to consistent programming; third, Sri Lanka's announcement (February 2020) of withdrawal from co-sponsorship of UNHRC Resolution 30/1 and 40/1; fourth, the advent of COVID- 19 and its effects on the programme and; fifth, the economic crisis experienced in terms high inflation which increased the cost of project implementation, and the fuel shortage which caused delays in project implementation.

This report provides the overall narrative of the impact and results achieved under the JPP, and covers the period from April 2019 to July 2022. This report is consolidated based on information and data submitted by PUNOs of the JPP. The report provides programme oversight with a comprehensive overview of achievements and challenges associated with the JPP, enabling it to make strategic decisions and take corrective measures, where applicable.

Impact made by the JPP can be clustered under 6 thematic sections:

1. **Documentation and increased access to social protection services** such as the release of the first official list of disappeared persons in Sri Lanka, consisting of 9391 individuals;
2. **Economic empowerment of migrant returnees** including the provision of new corporative memberships for 1136 newly resettled persons which has helped improve their income;

3. **Stronger systems to understand and counter hate speech**, such as 7 social media campaigns to address issues such as religious and ethnic disharmony, gender inequality, and harmful speech online.
4. **Challenging of norms and attitudes to promote gender equitable relationships**, including the education of more than 5,000 children and adolescents on the issue of violence against girls;
5. **Effective resettlement and reintegration of returnee communities** such as providing 2200 newly resettled families with livelihood assistance and
6. **Improved psychosocial support** resulting in the inclusion of mental health and psychosocial interventions into the national work plan of the Ministry of Health (MOH).

Despite the challenges posed to the JPP over its entire duration of operation, the programme has proven to be successful in navigating a strained space for peacebuilding related work. Support for entities such as the Office for Reparations (OR) and the Office on Missing Persons (OMP) has resulted in improved documentation and victim support. Human Rights Defenders now have better access to technical support and protection mechanisms as a result of the JPP. It is notable that while advancing inherited elements under previous programmes such as that of resettlement related work, the programme also created opportunities for new programming elements such as early warning systems and the monitoring/countering of online hate speech. For example, the JPP's work on hate speech prevention has paved the way for another USD 3 million project under the Peace Building Fund (PBF). Further, the JPP has helped build resilience within Sri Lanka's civic space through the support given to Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) working on peacebuilding and social cohesion.

I. Purpose

The Joint Programme for Peace (JPP), operationalized in 2019, was originally envisioned as a ‘bridging instrument’ to build on the peacebuilding agenda advanced under the Peacebuilding Priority Plan (PPP). The JPP aimed to support the Government’s aspirations to achieve its targets under the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, especially in relation to SDG 16. It also supports the Government in efforts to maintain, strengthen and build on peace in the country.

The JPP’s Outcome is defined as: “Multiple partners at all levels of society promote justice, foster social cohesion, and prioritise sustainable and secure integration of conflict displaced persons for achieving durable peace in Sri Lanka.”

In addition, its outputs are defined as follows:

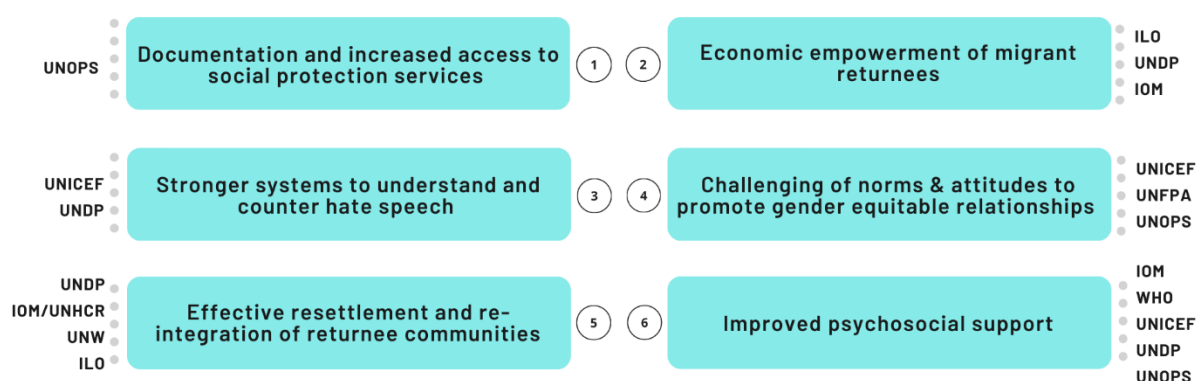
- **Output 1 (Dealing with the Past):** Credible, victim-centric processes in compliance with international standards and obligations support victims’ access to justice and their rights to truth and reparations. Reforms to prevent recurrence of human rights violations are implemented.
- **Output 2 (Social Cohesion):** Communal relations and social cohesion strengthened by addressing drivers of violence, promoting youth empowerment, and gender equality, ensuring safeguards on climate-conflict issues, promoting inclusive governance, protecting women and girls, and fostering respect for human rights.
- **Output 3 (Durable Returns/Resettlement and Economic reintegration):** Return, resettlement and/or local integration of conflict-displaced persons in the Northern and Eastern Provinces supported in a sustainable, safe and dignified manner, based on mutual trust and a common goal of rebuilding lives and communities.

II. Assessment of Programme Results

i) Narrative reporting on results:

The following section illustrates top level impact achieved under the JPP, organised under 6 thematic sections. Each section includes an account of the key results and positive changes achieved by different agencies along with selected information on relevant activities and outputs. Further details on the results of specific activities carried out by agencies are available in section iv) Indicator Based Performance Assessment.

Joint Programme for Peace: Key Areas of Impact



1. Documentation and increased access to social protection services for dealing with the past

Two key interventions under the JPP's Dealing with the Past pillar that benefited war affected communities are 1) improved documentation on missing persons and land disputes and 2) improved access to information and legal advice.

With the support of the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS), the JPP enabled the Office on Missing Persons (OMP) to launch its [website](#) in November 2020 and release the first official list of disappeared persons in Sri Lanka. The current list consists of 9391 missing persons. Another significant achievement was the completion of the Public Interest Advocacy Group (PIAC) Conflict Mapping and Archiving Project. The data from this exercise is available on an interactive website which showcases incidents of a wide range of conflict related incidents and violations. Although currently only available through password access, the website has been useful to key UN actors including the Sri Lanka Accountability Project, set up subsequent to the passing of UNHRC Res 46/1.

UNOPS also worked closely with civil society organizations on advocacy related to sustaining the transitional justice agenda internationally and supported local civil society to strengthen and preserve gains from previous years and protect the rights space. To this effect, 17 Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) were given a total of 20 small grants to work on issues ranging from crucial human rights monitoring and documentation to victim support activities (including legal and psychosocial). Close consultation with the grant recipients also ensured an important flow of information that fed into Human Rights mechanisms including Special Procedures.

Another key strategic output of the programme was the mapping of land issues as a source for ongoing and new conflict. The document put together a non-exhaustive list of key contentious land disputes, particularly in the north and east of the country, how they were being managed by the state and other players and their potential for escalation. This was then used for advocacy and follow-up initiatives, (including legal cases) in close collaboration with selected civil society organisations and human rights defenders.

UNOPS also gave war affected victims access to the following information, resources and services related to land rights, human rights and conflict prevention:

- Technical support on protection matters to CSOs and Human Rights Defenders (HRDs)
- Information on access to justice, human rights, and protection mechanisms to 2,353 citizens
- Information on the Right to Information Act to 996 citizens and 62 civil society actors, which led to 202 families who were previously excluded from social protection mechanisms being included in the scheme. There was also a noticeable decrease in the long-held practice of giving bribes to obtain social protection benefits
- Information on land rights along with legal representation to 461 citizens, and assistance to file and process 131 court cases related to land grabbing in Trincomalee and Batticaloa districts
- Information on peacebuilding, conflict prevention and hate speech through social media to 31 youth members
- Information on peacebuilding and conflict prevention to 881 citizens
- Capacity development on Freedom for Religion and Belief to 50 lawyers
- Legal assistance for 50 sexual and gender based violence (SGBV) cases and 30 cases related to Freedom of Religion and Belief
- Information on peacebuilding and conflict prevention to 881 citizens and 370 citizens empowered to act as peacebuilders in their respective communities

The increase in awareness was evidenced during the agency's focus group discussions and interviews during monitoring visits. The awareness and legal support provided free of charge has also increased enthusiasm and confidence among victims to defend themselves against land rights violations.

2. Economic empowerment of migrant returnees

Efforts made under the JPP to improve the livelihoods and living standards of communities have not only translated into tangible results such as higher income levels, it has also led to individuals gaining more respect and recognition in the communities they live in. Further, activities that lead to economic upliftment have also had other positive knock-on effects, such as higher levels of confidence and better reintegration of migrant returnees into local communities.

Activities implemented by the International Labour Organization (ILO), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the International Organization for Migration (IOM) have contributed to the economic empowerment of target communities in the following ways: more employment opportunities that have led to higher incomes, better access to resources and networks, and increase in financial literacy and business know-how.

Through ILO's Support to Resettlement and Reconciliation (SURAR) project, 1136 newly resettled persons received membership in new cooperatives, made possible by making amendments to the constitutions of cooperatives. Of them, 677 are marginalized persons supported to gain a better income through agro-based products. More importantly, 50 persons were able to get employment with decent working conditions. These interactions helped newly resettled families better interact with the host communities and were able to make their voices heard.

This project strengthened and established internal governance, financial management and gender responsiveness of cooperatives and networks. The project also improved the coordination and relationships between the targeted cooperatives and local departments of agriculture and fisheries. This support also linked the target group with the divisional and district secretaries of the targeted locations. The capacity building of target cooperatives and the set up of a technical working group under the chairmanship of the Commissioner of Cooperative Development were instrumental in bringing these changes.

The formal partnerships made between cooperatives and leading private companies helped in knowledge sharing between the two parties. The companies started by extending know-how on farming, post-harvest practices and establishing sales centers for fruit, vegetable and dry fish (John Keels and JDCSUF), a processing unit for groundnut (David Gram) and production units for coco-chip (Tropi Coir company). These establishments helped reduce value chain, post-harvest losses and gain better income and improve the resilience of targeted groups. Private company-led partnerships will be further carried forward by another ILO flagship project known as LEED +, with funding by the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) and Norway.

Through the Support to Durable Resettlement (SDR) programme, the UNDP worked with direct beneficiaries, government counterparts and respective Community Based Organisations (CBOs) to improve the living standards of resettled communities. Over 70% of the target

population confirmed improvements in their living standards, including an increase in disposable income through support to livelihood initiatives across fisheries, livestock and agriculture sectors as well as support for micro and small enterprises. Over 93% of the resettled population reported increased feelings of confidence and trust in the resettlement process following project interventions implemented together with partner organizations and Government authorities, enhancing their access to essential services.

The IOM facilitated training and workshops to improve the skills and business know-how of selected beneficiaries. 134 returnees were selected for reintegration assistance in the form of economic in-kind livelihood support. IOM's implementing partner, Competency-based Economies through Formation of Enterprise (CEFE Net) delivered 4 business training sessions to enable the beneficiaries to have the skills to develop successful 'startups'. Further, a total of 78 beneficiaries completed business development training.

In an effort to strengthen the capacity of Women's Rural Development Societies (WRDS) in Jaffna to effectively support the needs of returnees, IOM selected 10 WRDS (from 440 assessed) for training and equipment provision and support for revolving funds. An entrepreneurship skills training was completed by 36 WRDS members and identified equipment and supplies were provided to the societies. Technical training on agriculture, animal husbandry, fisheries, and livestock were completed by 67 returnees.

3. Stronger systems to understand and counter hate speech in Sri Lanka

The widespread popularity of social media platforms in Sri Lanka has also meant that such platforms are used to spread inflammatory and discriminatory views against civil and ethnic minorities. To counter the negative effects of hate speech, the JPP has built systems to 1) map out the trends and patterns in which hate speech takes place, 2) equip individuals to recognise and prevent the spread of hate speech in their communities and 3) create wider awareness around hate speech.

In order to effectively counter the spread of hate speech in Sri Lanka, it is important to understand the ecosystem in which these acts take place. In this regard, UNDP, in close coordination with UNICEF and the Resident Coordinators' Office (RCO), conducted a systematic analysis of trends and patterns relating to hate speech on TikTok, Twitter, YouTube and Telegram. These platforms were chosen because they are less studied when evaluating the impact of hate speech, compared to platforms like Facebook. This exercise has created a solid foundation for longer-range analysis of hate speech trends in the country, and will also allow the UN to expand their work in this area in the future.

The project also equipped relevant stakeholders to educate communities on preventing the spread of hate speech and using internet and offline media ethically. UNICEF developed a training curriculum for government officers, children, and adolescents with a focus on digital literacy and life skills related to respect, tolerance for diversity and non-violent communication. Child Rights Promotion Officers (CRPOs) and Youth Service Officers (YSOs) were trained as

master trainers on a curriculum that equips them with the skills to train and engage with children and youth in 42 targeted Children's Clubs (22) and Youth Clubs (20) in the Batticaloa and Trincomalee districts.

To ensure the sustainability of these efforts, UNICEF maintained strong collaborative partnerships with the Ministry of Women and Child Affairs, Department of Probation and Childcare Services (DPCCS) and selected Divisional Secretariats (DS) on hate speech prevention. This resulted in commitment from government stakeholders to mainstream these hate speech prevention initiatives into the Children's Club annual work plans.

Equipping influential community members is an important and effective means of addressing the issue of hate speech. In this regard, UNICEF worked with religious leaders to give them the necessary tools and skills to engage with their congregations on this topic. This intervention also helped increase their awareness on critical issues faced by children in the country so that they can disseminate such information to their respective congregations.

An online campaign was used to engage the public and spread awareness on hate speech. With the assistance of the National Christian Evangelical Alliance of Sri Lanka (NCEASL), UNDP used an online social media influencer campaign to talk about the harmful effects of hate speech, particularly among the youth. Using an intensive two-day training programme, NCEASL equipped 7 popular social media influencers (3 women, 4 men) to produce content on countering hate speech.

These individuals developed and launched 7 original social media campaigns that promote positive messages and address challenges such as religious and ethnic disharmony, gender inequality, and harmful speech online. Content included short skits, videos, photo documentaries, interviews with experts and songs. The topics discussed included online harassment, gender-based violence, impact of fake news and disinformation and racial discrimination. The campaigns were promoted on Instagram, Facebook and YouTube platforms and target audiences responded positively by sharing, commenting, and reposting the content on social media platforms. Overall, they were able to gain over 1,518,078 impressions.⁹

UNOPS facilitated monthly Hate Speech Reports as part of the UN Sri Lanka Early Warning System (EWS) that relies on publicly available official data, open-source data, CSO generated data, and data collated from media reports across multiple indicators. These reports were produced by a community partner who monitors and reports on online dangerous speech on Facebook (from March 2020) as well as YouTube and TikTok (from April 2022).

A youth group consisting of 31 individuals was trained on spreading awareness on hate speech and violent extremism, particularly in the Southern province. This group has played an active role in spreading awareness about hate speech by developing and disseminating social media

⁹ Selected influencers and links to their respective campaigns: Sachini Nipunsala ([YouTube](#), [Instagram](#), [Facebook](#)); Gangulee Walpola ([Instagram](#)); Sumith Illango ([YouTube](#))

posts that discourage hate and promote peace. The group now acts as a vigilante group to monitor social media on hate speech and its new trends.

While the duration and scope of the JPP may not be sufficient to effectively quantify a reduction in the use of hate speech in the country, the interventions have helped build essential groundwork that will enable future work in the area. The study on hate speech trends and patterns will also feed into new project programming under the Peace Building Fund (PBF) on preventing the spread of hate speech in Sri Lanka. This project will have an allocation of USD 3 million and will be facilitated by UNDP and UNICEF.

JPP funding also supported crucial data mapping and research activities in the broader area of conflict and crime, such as the ‘Transnational Organized Crime Preliminary Study’, a study to assess the current transnational organized crime situation in the country, which was rolled out by UNOPS.

4. Challenging of norms and attitudes to promote gender equitable relationships

Under its social cohesion pillar, the JPP has made a significant contribution towards changing negative attitudes and perceptions within communities. Pre-existing norms around sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), parenting and relationships were challenged through well rolled out training, education programmes and skill building.

Under UNICEF’s work in SGBV (Sexual and Gender Based Violence), stakeholders (including government officers, teachers, parents, youth groups) who received training gained more knowledge and insights into how to promote gender equitable non-violent relationships. UNICEF trained relevant government and school officials to equip them with knowledge and skills on preventing violence against children, including positive disciplining approaches in homes, schools and communities. This includes training 233 government officials to deliver gender transformative services. As a result of these trainings, the officers have been able to support the functioning of Women Development Units in Mannar, Manthai West and Musali Divisional Secretariat divisions.

UNICEF also conducted parental education programmes to promote positive gender norms within the family. Parenting modules on positive discipline have now been developed through a series of consultations and 60 Development Officers in Mannar district have been trained on positive parenting. The modules were delivered to 260 parents in Manthai West and Mannar town. An awareness programme was also conducted for 108 fathers on the negative impact of gender norms and gender-based violence.

Through the “Strengthening youth social cohesion in Sri Lanka” component, the UNFPA created an enabling environment for knowledge sharing on sexual and reproductive health and rights and building youth capacities on leadership, participating in community level peace building and social cohesion processes and the role of youth in addressing misconceptions in

society. The project component was instrumental in understanding the root causes of myths and misconceptions that perpetuated recent ethno-religious tensions in Sri Lanka.

While changing attitudes through education is an integral step of the work conducted in this area, JPP's interventions also include providing services for women and children who have been affected by violence.

UNICEF strengthened 50 Children's Clubs in 50 Grama Niladhari divisions that are engaging more than 5,000 children and adolescents around issues of violence against girls. UNICEF is also facilitating the functioning of the GBV Desk in Mannar hospital, which has provided nine children and 143 women with psychosocial support and counselling services. All cases, covering issues of domestic violence, sexual violence, attempted suicide, drugs, and rape, were then referred to protection and legal services.

Through the provision of needs-based services in the form of technical, infrastructure support and capacity building, UNFPA has increased women's and girls' access to survivor-centered services for response and prevention of SGBV.

Through its "Empowering communities to prevent Violence Against Women and Girls" project component, UNFPA is creating a strong evidence base to contribute towards the reduction of incidents of violence against women and girls at the national level and in the Mannar district. Partnering with AKASA, the shelter for disabilities, UNFPA provided technical, digital and infrastructure support, conducted a consultative needs assessment and developed a strategic plan for the shelter. This has created potential opportunities to showcase AKASA as a model shelter and develop best practices for women and girls with disabilities.

5. Effective resettlement and reintegration of returnee communities

The JPP has made a significant impact in the area of durable resettlement and reintegration. Overall impact can be clustered according to 1) release of land and road clearance, 2) improvement in living standards, 3) stronger networks and access to services, 4) access to sustainable livelihoods, and 5) improved access to civil documentation.

Release of land and road clearance

The project 'Support to Government of Sri Lanka to develop a sustainable model for reintegration of returnees from Tamil Nadu state, India to Sri Lanka' aimed to support the effective resettlement of Sri Lankan refugee returnees from Tamil Nadu, India, who resettled in Jaffna from 2017 to 2021. The project, jointly implemented by IOM and UNHCR, facilitated the release of land plots in Tellipalai, Jaffna. Further, 14 internal roads spanning approximately 7 kms in length were cleared in 6 Grama Niladhari divisions. This was implemented using a cash for work programme in collaboration with the Tellipalai Divisional Secretariat. A total of 67 returnees and host community members were directly involved in clearing work and

received cash benefits. More than 1,000 community members residing in the area indirectly benefit and use these roads daily.

Improvement in living standards

Through the Support to Durable Resettlement (SDR) programme, UNDP made significant improvement in the living standards, including socio-economic conditions, of their beneficiaries. Over 70% of the target population confirmed improvements in their living standards, including an increase in disposable income through support to livelihood initiatives across fisheries, livestock and agriculture sectors as well as support for micro and small enterprises.

There is also increased understanding on gender-responsive urban planning among local government and community stakeholders. The women's safety audit, facilitated by UNW, is a unique participatory process which enables the evaluation of public spaces from the perspective of women and other vulnerable groups, providing the 'auditors' and decision-makers a direct understanding of how differently men and women experience these spaces. Evidence suggests that this is the first time such an audit has been implemented in Sri Lanka. The use of the audit has given more legitimacy to women's concerns and has prompted discussions on improving community safety. Additionally, it provided a platform for women to be more engaged in local planning and decision-making.

Stronger networks and access to services

The JPP improved the delivery of services to resettled communities by strengthening the capacity of government officers and building strong networks between key stakeholders. Under UNDP project interventions, 1036 front line government officials received training, enhancing their capacity to better respond to community needs in a holistic manner. Following the training, 52.3% of the target population reported satisfaction with the services provided by the government and other stakeholders.

Further, consultation meetings held across project districts significantly improved linkages between returnee communities and local level government authorities. It also increased returnee communities' access to government services and provided a medium for local government authorities to identify immediate transition recovery needs.

Community Based organizations (CBOs) play a significant role in promoting social cohesion and integration of resettling communities. Prior to the project, CBOs in resettled villages were not fully engaged in development initiatives, and in certain villages, CBOs were neither formed nor registered. However, following UNDP interventions, CBOs were empowered to support the durable resettlement of families, encouraging returnee families to engage with local Government service providers and other duty bearers, to enhance social capital, trust, and solidarity.

During the project period, 181 CBO/CSO groups were activated to coordinate with government authorities to address resettlement needs independently, thereby supporting the durable resettlement of families and encouraging returnee families to engage with local government services. Members of resettled communities have reported that the effective strengthening CBOs has resulted in more effective solutions to address community needs by allowing for increased participation of women and youth in decision making, planning and other communal activities.

The IOM formed advocacy groups in refugee returnee areas to advocate and address the needs of the communities and empower them to take part in the decision-making processes. To achieve this goal, 4 new advocacy groups were formed in different villages in Jaffna and 3 existing Rural Development Societies were capacitated to address the needs of the local communities. The newly formed groups in Delft, Tellipalai and Manipay divisions actively participated in the discussions on providing drinking water facilities to the refugee returnees, Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and host communities under the quick impact projects. 177 families in Tellipalai and 90 families in Manipay received drinking water facilities through these projects.

Access to sustainable livelihoods

Work carried out under UNDP's SDR project facilitated the provision of sustainable livelihood assistance for newly resettled communities including provision of productive inputs, equipment and vital infrastructure across agriculture, livestock, dairy, fisheries, and business development sectors including support for micro and small enterprises. 74% of the resettled (IDPs and Returnees) reported increased income as a result of the collective support provided by UNDP and 93.4% reported increased feelings of confidence and trust in the resettlement process based on access to livelihood services.

A total of 2200 newly resettled families were supported with quick-win support to achieve basic livelihood assistance in areas such as fisheries, agriculture and animal husbandry. The provision of start-up support for agriculture including land preparation, tools and equipment assisted 305 resettled families to clear farming land and increase the number of families taking up farming as a livelihood. An additional 529 families were supported with home gardening packages to promote food security and green environment practices.

Similarly, support to 315 beneficiaries in the fisheries sector included the provision of fishing nets to fishermen, training on post fish harvesting methods and basic boat engine repair. The provision of livestock for 197 beneficiaries ensured sustainable livelihood opportunities for resettled families through the sale of milk and additional income generation through the sale and utilization of cow dung as fertilizer.

Further, 574 small scale enterprises and potential entrepreneurs got the opportunity to increase their income through business development coaching and input assistance. Coaching sessions helped beneficiaries gain knowledge on business promotion and identify income generating

activities by studying market potential and market-oriented products. Depending on their specific trade, beneficiaries' income has increased from LKR 5,000 to 40,000 on average as a result of coaching.

Livelihood development also included access to business know-how and resources such as business plan development, management, organization, accounting, and bookkeeping. Under UN Women interventions, 96% of surveyed beneficiaries who participated in the livelihood development programmes indicated that they used the new knowledge gained to improve their existing businesses, and by extension improve their economic empowerment. In total, 238 women returnees from Mullaitivu and Kilinochchi are better equipped to develop feasible business ideas that could lead to higher incomes. 171 developed business plans and successfully applied for in-kind assistance to improve/expand their business. This exceeds the UN Women internal target of 150. Overall, 72% of surveyed project beneficiaries indicated that they are 'better prepared to take care of themselves and their family', and 59% of the survey respondents indicated that the project gave them the 'confidence to meet challenges experienced as a returnee'.

Recognising that the lack of access to financial resources is the challenge most often cited by women entrepreneurs, UN Women facilitated access to financial resources for selected women-led micro-enterprises. Such micro-enterprises now have access to newer market opportunities – including physical market spaces made available during the programme as well as digital platforms in some cases, while several have entered into trading agreements amongst themselves. There is promising evidence of how the project positively impacted women entrepreneurs in Mullaitivu, such as the increase in average income by 20% for 6 entrepreneurs running tailoring businesses and a 50% increase in production for 2 entrepreneurs running rice mills.

Improved access to civil documentation

In situations of post conflict, civil documentation can facilitate access to rights and services, including humanitarian assistance. However most displaced persons do not have basic documents such as birth certificates, National Identity Cards, death certificates, marriage certificates or land ownership related documents. Civil registration and documentation is imperative to ensure that refugee returnees have proof of their legal identity and that they are recognized before the law and to engage fully with the Grama Niladhari office to obtain services.

Under UNDP interventions, 3886 beneficiaries (65% of the noted requirement) in target districts received assistance to obtain their civil documents through mobile documentation clinics. Civil documentation will give beneficiaries the ability to prove their legal identity and access basic services such as health, education, financial services including bank accounts and credit facilities, voting, legal employment, land allocation schemes and property restitution mechanisms. Mobile documentation clinics also provided an invaluable opportunity for

Government officials to engage directly with people in their locality, building trust between local government authorities and resettling communities.

The UNHCR facilitated 8 mobile services/clinics to provide civil documents to the citizens in Tellipalai, Delft, Navatkuli, Chavakachcheri, Manipay, Sandilipay, Chankanai and Kayts who did not have documentations such as birth, marriage certificates and National Identity Cards (NICs) as most have been misplaced during multiple displacements. These documents are essential to access the services and be recognised as a citizen of Sri Lanka. Around 70 % of the target group of refugee returnees received their NICs. Overall, a total of 1,530 people, including refugee returnees, IDPs and host communities benefited from the mobile services.

An important aspect of improved access to documentation is the effective adoption of Sri Lanka's Official Languages Policy (OLP), which stipulates that both Sinhala and Tamil are to be acknowledged as the official and national languages and the same are to be utilised for the administrative activities under the purview of the State. ILO facilitated technical guidance and support to the Ministry of National Languages and its successor Ministry of Public Administration to supervise, monitor and implement the OLP in collaboration with the Official Languages Commission (OLC). According to a simplified survey aimed at examining the OLP implementation in public services, it was deemed necessary for 3 government institutions (Department of Registration of Persons, Department of Registrar Generals, Department of Immigration and Emigration) to be oriented.

Key officials from the Ministry and Languages Commission participated in most aspects of the pilot survey design and implementation. It is an important achievement as it helped build the capacity of staff to take forward the survey while identifying and addressing timely gaps. Given the government's buy-in for this approach, government partners utilized the survey tool developed by the project in other initiatives, notably in a survey of over 35 institutions that were part of a different initiative to improve language policy adaptation in Sri Lanka.

Overall, it was reported that targeted populations were satisfied with the JPP's work in resettlement and reintegration. With UNDP interventions, over 93% of the resettling population reported increased feelings of confidence and trust in the resettlement process following project interventions implemented together with partner organizations and Government authorities. With IOM interventions, 90% of refugee returnees indicated they were satisfied with the assistance provided.

6. Improved psychosocial support

Psychosocial support is integral for the wellbeing of war affected communities. The war and its aftermath caused deep psychological suffering and also destroyed many social supports and resources that would have helped communities heal from the conflict.

The JPP has made significant contributions to reduce the gap between Mental Health and Psychosocial Support Services (MHPSS) needs and provisions, particularly among migrant returnees. Projects implemented in this area have increased the quality and quantity of services available, offering a safe space for communities to speak freely and express their emotions without fear of judgement. Psychosocial services have also helped in the returnee reintegration process, particularly among children who struggle to adjust to their new school environment. Through the JPP, MHPSS has been mainstreamed as an essential area of resettlement and reintegration.

The key agencies that have made contributions in this area are IOM, WHO, UNICEF and UNDP. Collectively, projects carried out in this area contributed to the improvement of psychosocial support in three ways: 1) data mapping to assess needs, gaps and requirements, 2) building the capacity of MHPSS service providers and civil society organizations and 3) the provision of MHPSS services to communities.

Mapping exercises enabled the collection of essential data to address gaps in psychosocial services to improve the quality and level of access of such services. WHO was able to support the country's first systematic mapping of MHPSS service providers using the Inter Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Reference Group "4Ws" tool (Who, What, When, Where). UNICEF conducted a MHPSS mapping exercise and human resource capacity assessment in their targeted districts.

Building the capacity for MHPSS service providers and related stakeholders has been a significant contribution made under the JPP. Activities under this area included sensitising the Office of Reparations staff on mental health and psychosocial support and the capacity building of survivors' associations and grassroots civil society organizations. These activities were carried out by the IOM.

The WHO supported the development of MHPSS materials for community support, basic psychosocial skills training manuals for front-line responders and community workers and the local adaptation of the WHO manual on managing stress during times of difficulties.

The reactivation of the district psychosocial coordination forums in the four targeted districts by UNICEF enabled the functioning of a platform that brought together key stakeholders from multi-disciplinary areas to discuss and address psychosocial issues and recommend actions to strengthen service provision and human resource capacity in the areas of mental health and psychosocial services.

Psychosocial services offered to communities included counselling sessions for returnees, socio-relational and cultural activities, peer support networks as well as platforms/programs such as [Mano.lk](#) and the Manohari Programme by the WHO. With the end of the JPP, WHO ensured continuity by handing over the capacity building interventions initiated through the programme to be included as part of the national work plan of the Ministry of Health (MOH).

The UNDP provided psychosocial support to assist IDPs and refugee returnees to develop coping strategies to reduce distress associated with challenges due to economic hardships, unemployment and resettlement.

Counselling and psychosocial support was instrumental in helping SGBV victims heal. Under work done by UNOPS, a total of 658 citizens were supported with mental health services including victims of GBV, domestic violence, sexual assault, abduction, torture, PTA, war related trauma, disappearances of family members and displacements. Of these, 157 were exposed to counselling and medical treatments. Currently, mental health services are being given to 150 female victims and 10 CSO members are being trained to provide these services.

Qualitative Assessment

The JPP has played an integral role in uplifting communities whose lives have been affected by conflict and its ensuing trauma. In a political context that was hostile towards previous transitional justice initiatives, the JPP took a more pragmatic approach towards dealing with the past, while maintaining support towards some elements of the previous work done in this area.

The increasing focus on youth, particularly under the social cohesion pillar, was an effective element of the programme. Consistent engagement with youth, especially around the issue of hate speech, gave agencies and implementing partners an opportunity to ensure that young leaders do not resort to the promotion of violence and extremist ideologies on social media.

Resettlement and livelihood programs were effective in filling the gaps or even complementing government programs. Activities under this pillar were delivered in an effective manner through a holistic approach in which the UN Agencies, CSOs and local government helped the resettled to take advantage of new livelihood opportunities that were strategically designed not to cause friction in host communities.

While some of the impacts achieved during the programme are quantifiable and measurable, others are less tangible, although no less important. Many agencies who carried out formative research (such as mapping and data collection) in their respective projects admitted to their work being catalytic to expanding into new areas, as well as to continuing current initiatives.

The JPP helped create stronger partnerships with government stakeholders at the local and national level, CBOs, CSOs, as well as community leaders. Such partnerships helped not only to successfully roll out project activities with minimal issues, they also helped build a sense of trust and value among these groups, which will undoubtedly create long lasting effects that will aid the success of future projects. Inter-agency partnerships, which were integral to many of the projects conducted under the JPP also aided the overall achievement of results. The benefits of these collaborations extend far beyond the specific goals of the activities as the relationships and networks create a strong foundation for continuing interaction and collaboration between government, civil society and the UN at the local level.

Another notable achievement of the programme has been its ability to shift attitudes and norms at the community level. Awareness programmes under the different projects helped challenge misconceptions that were preventing communities from reaping the full benefits of the UN's work on social cohesion. Such shifts can primarily be seen in areas such as gender-based violence and mental health. In addition, partners recorded a greater sense of self confidence and motivation among beneficiaries, allowing them to be better respected and valued within their communities.

The JPP's work is spread out across multiple agencies, multiple field offices and multiple implementing partners. Considering the scale of the programme's interventions, the JPP

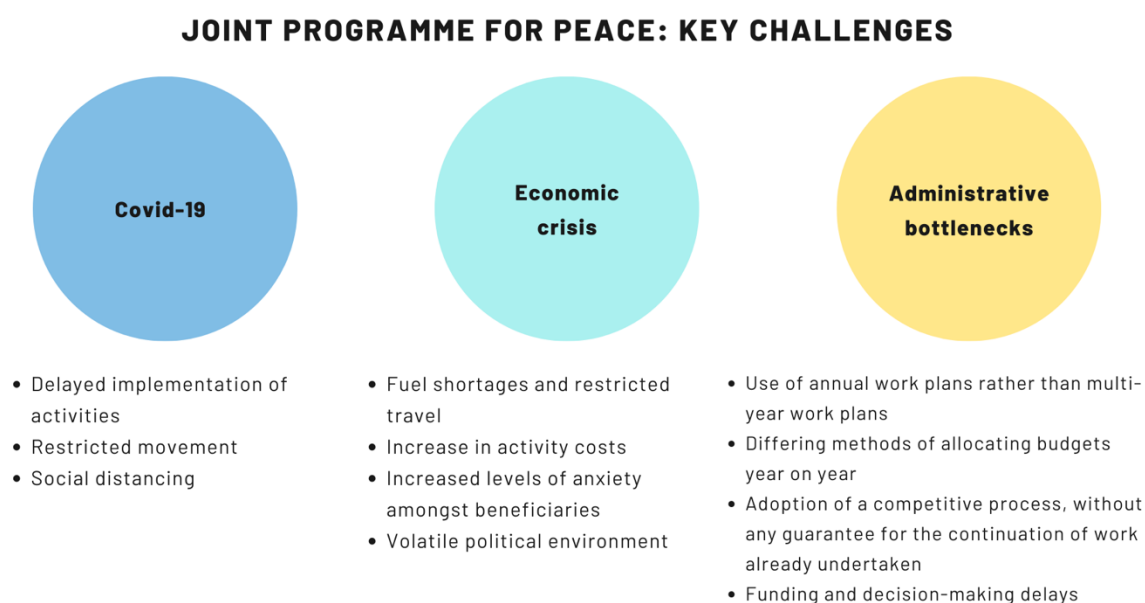
Secretariat was tasked with coordinating and managing a large number of moving parts simultaneously. While this is undoubtedly a complex task, most agencies were grateful to the JPP Secretariat for its support and reported to have a positive experience when dealing with its staff.

Due to a shift in political appetite to pursue a credible process for dealing with the past and an ethical stance on the part of the project not to support institutions that did not meet necessary standards of independence and credibility, outcome level changes in Dealing with the Past were not achieved.

(ii) Evaluation, Best Practices and Lessons Learned

The following section summarises the key challenges, lessons learned and best practices across the JPP.

Challenges



Overall challenges faced across agencies can be summarised into 3 categories: challenges brought on by the Covid-19 pandemic, challenges brought on by the 2022 economic crisis and challenges brought on by administrative bottlenecks within the programme.

The continuous complexities of the Covid-19 pandemic hampered the overall progress and functioning of the activities related to dealing with the past. The functioning of programmatic activities was limited due to the restriction of movement across the island. However, to continue the momentum of work, certain activities were moved onto online platforms.

The 2022 economic crisis in Sri Lanka dampened the progress of initiatives across the programme. While the fuel crisis created delays in project implementation, inflation caused the cost of project implementation to increase. Agencies also reported increased anxieties among beneficiaries as a challenge to carrying out certain activities, as it diverted their attention away from the focus of discussions.

In terms of administrative challenges, some agencies cited JPP's annual cycle (as opposed to a multi-year cycle) as a limiting factor and administrative burden, as it required activities to be closed and planned again for the following year.

This was especially problematic for programs that would have benefitted from multi-year programming, however owing to the evolving country context it allowed the JPP to adapt programming as appropriate, including in the Dealing with the Past Pillar. Nonetheless, given the dynamic country situation, there were some delays in decision making in relation to the work planning process and approval of budgets as they required multiple rounds of consultations with donors and agencies. This impacted programs in terms of delayed starts and delayed fund transfers. Further streamlining consultations and decision-making processes on programming priorities are therefore important lessons learnt to take forward.

Lessons Learned & Best Practices

Key reflections presented by agencies under their respective projects are summarised below:

1. On programme design and implementation:
 1. A holistic approach involving UN agencies, CSOs and local government agencies can be effective when national level initiatives at the highest levels are blocked or are posed with challenges. This can also help to build the base for future initiatives and gradually open up space at other levels.
 2. The holistic approach in providing assistance to resettled victim families is a key element of success. This includes working with the local communities to ensure that they are sensitised and receptive to the new arrivals, which helps local government to understand the increased needs and deliver the necessary services.
 3. It is important to adapt appropriate and cautious terminology when some terms have become unduly weighted and unhelpful in achieving goals. (e.g. use of ‘dealing with the past’ and ‘social cohesion’ when transitional justice and reconciliation may have become loaded with political factors.)
 4. A focus on youth is a key element of peacebuilding programs and activities need to be developed with the participation of young persons. The tools and nature of programs with youth will be significantly different to those that have traditionally been used. The focus should include strengthening and promoting the role of young leaders who are champions of peace, utilize popular culture, focus on preventing discrimination and extremism at the community level and create space for cross-generational dialogue.
 5. Multi-annual work plans are required, along with a review of the JPP’s operational modality to ensure improvements to programme quality, transparency, coordination, and coherence without being fully donor-driven.
 6. Longer term planning under broader outcomes will support the implementing organizations to adapt to changing local contexts and deliver programmes that reach the communities more. Prioritization of activities and areas supported by programmes need to be driven by local need and evidence.
 7. Soft components such as trainings and awareness creation cannot work in isolation without a provision of hard components or vice versa to achieve the

intended benefits. Planning a better mix of both hard and soft components would be beneficial and impactful as the vulnerabilities are then mitigated.

8. Business management and financial literacy skills are essential and foundational for any successful programme aimed at supporting women entrepreneurs.
 9. Adult learning strategies and simplification of training materials have contributed to improved understanding of beneficiaries, especially those who have limited literacy skills.
 10. Capacity development for government officials should include modules or sessions on gender equality, before delving into gender-responsive service delivery, as most local officials have not had such training previously.
 11. Business management and financial literacy skills are essential and foundational for any successful programme aimed at supporting women entrepreneurs.
2. On selecting beneficiaries:
 1. Adequate time and care must be invested in profiling and selecting beneficiaries for economic empowerment programmes.
 2. An understanding of the capacity gaps of selected beneficiaries must be complemented with an assessment of relevant local value chains that are to be prioritised in a programme. Gender-sensitive considerations and industry/market specific criteria should be factored when selecting value chains.
 3. On partnerships:
 1. Close collaboration with government partners resulted in strong buy-in from project stakeholders and achievement of the planned results.
 2. Continued ownership of the social cohesion initiatives by national and sub-national government counterparts is key to sustaining commitment even amongst competing priorities.

(iii) Specific Stories

Single mother reaps benefits of small scale farming and agriculture to become self-reliant



In 1990, at the height of the conflict in the North of Sri Lanka, a then 7-year-old Thiresa Rasikka found herself in a Christian orphanage in the village of Muhamalai in the Kilinochchi District. She was given over to the care of the orphanage by her relatives following the loss of her family. At 16 years of age, Rasikka left the orphanage to travel to Colombo in search of her relatives. Although she was unable to locate them, she remained in Colombo at a boarding house and found work at a garment factory. She later married and gave birth to a daughter

and twin boys.

Rasikka's daughter, Madhuvanathi was a differently abled child. Her disability put a strain on the family's financial resources. In years to come, the family's economic situation worsened which led Rasikka to experience domestic violence and abuse. Driven by economic insecurity and fear for her safety and that of her children, Rasikka left Colombo in 2018. She then learned that de-mining operations had commenced in the village of Muhamalai, the land on which the orphanage she grew up in was located. After the land was cleared in 2019, Rasikka and her three children returned to Muhamalai where she acquired a 1.25 acre plot of land.

In 2019, the Support to Durable Resettlement (SDR) project, conducted a broad based needs assessment to understand economic growth and sustainable development options for IDPs and refugee returnee communities in the Northern Province. The SDR is a three-year project, funded by the British High Commission, implemented by UNDP in Jaffna, Kilinochchi, Mullaitivu, and Trincomalee Districts to provide newly resettling communities with durable resettlement opportunities including access to essential services, sustainable livelihoods and income generation opportunities,

During the assessment, Rasikka requested support from UNDP to engage in agricultural livelihood activities on her land to generate income. Through the project, she received a water pump, supply pipes and necessary irrigation tools worth LKR 125,000 to meet her crop irrigation as well as domestic needs. The cultivation of cowpea was her main source of income. Following support she received from UNDP, Rasikka then expanded her farm to include vegetable cultivation, fruit orchards, coconut cultivation, seedling nurseries and grafting of pomegranate trees for sale. Rasikka's average income from vegetable farming began at LKR 500 per day in addition to the food gardens contributing to her household food security. Rasikka recalls her first sale to a retailer in Pallai town. *"The moment I received the money from*

the retailer was the happiest moment of my life since becoming a mother, my independence brought me immense confidence” she says.

The SDR project not only aims to promote sustainability and livelihoods in agriculture among IDPs and refugee returnees, it also works to empower women farmers to improve their productivity and pursue sustainable livelihoods by their building knowledge, business skills and capacities for enhanced agricultural productivity and product diversification. An objective of the project is to create enabling environments which empower women to become primary producers in a largely male dominated industry such as agriculture. The project also aims to help women participate in decision making processes which will positively impact resettled communities and contribute to overall economic productivity.

Rasikka’s enthusiasm and passion for farming and agriculture also led to her being selected as a beneficiary under the project’s ‘Scale Up Support’ component, through which she requested a sprinkler irrigation system worth LKR 75,000.00 to be set up in her field. Now 43 years old, Rasikka has reconnected with her husband, who joined her and her children in Muhamalai and supports Rasikka in her agriculture practices. *“The best reward I received from UNDP was a chance to earn an independent living as they gave employment opportunities to myself and other women to make us self-reliant and free” she says.*

Migrant returnee starts carpentry business through Business Development Training programme



Mr. Thangavelu (name changed) migrated to India in 1990 by boat with all six of his family members. Initially they stayed at different places in Tamil Nadu and Mr. Thangavelu found employment opportunities related to carpentry work due to his previous experience. Once they returned to Sri Lanka, his two daughters and two sons got married and settled well. He now lives with his wife at Kopay and has a carpentry workshop at his home. His house had a workshop with

machinery when the Thangavelu family migrated to India but due to the political issues in the country, Mr. Thangavelu’s family found it difficult to return to their original home. When Mr. Thangavelu returned to his own house in 2018, he discovered that the workshop had been badly damaged and most of the house components were looted. However, the structure of the house was intact since it was being used by government forces most of the time.

Upon returning to Sri Lanka, the DS office provided the Thangavelu family a resettlement allowance of LKR 41,000. Other than this, he has no other support. Thus, he had to find employment opportunities quickly to rebuild his house and to move forward with his life. He told IOM that his only solace was the neighbors. *‘The neighbors are my very close relatives and as such there have been no difficulties in reintegration except for financial commitments*

that I needed to start my profession. I believed in my talents and professional skills and continued to work in carpentry with known people until I was identified as a potential beneficiary by IOM for the present assistance’ said Mr. Thangavelu.

‘Without any hesitation, I chose carpentry as my business venture during the Business Development Training, due to my years in the trade. This was approved quickly and I could proceed with the rest of the training. However, obtaining the carpentry machinery became a problem with the ever-increasing prices and the limited availability. IOM agreed to provide LKR 150,000 and I agreed to provide the balance since this is the most important machinery for my workshop and I was confident I will be making the profit through contracts and other orders for furniture and housing work. The supplier has replaced some of the original parts in the machine such as the sewing blade, but I can easily replace them with an extra Rs 3,000 for sturdy and undisturbed output,’ Mr. Thangavelu added further.

‘The current economic status is quite unfortunate, and we do not anticipate bigger contracts but on an average, I am hopeful that I will be able to make an income of LKR 30,000 per month. When the workload increases, I plan to provide employment to one or two more persons like how I did in the past. I have also used my own money to construct the shed and outfit it with the wiring for electricity,’ said Mr. Thangavelu happily.

13-year-old girl receives much needed psychosocial support

13-year-old Yaazhini Sathasivam (name changed) was first seen at the community level programme for children, which was conducted in Mullaitivu district under the 'Expanded Support for Durable Resettlement and Reintegration' project. During the children's programme, Yaazhini was seemingly belligerent towards others, used verbally aggressive language, showed a tendency to get triggered easily, and threw temper tantrums. She also struggled to make friends.

UNICEF's partnership with SHANTHIHAM, an association for Health and Counselling under the above-mentioned project, provided a platform for children to seek mental health and psychosocial support from counselling professionals at school and in the community. The community level programme helped identify Yaazhini, who was then directed to one of the counsellors for further assistance. A befriender visited her home and did a background check. The information gathered was then shared with the psychosocial field worker and counsellor to ensure that she and her family received appropriate support. The counsellor's intervention resulted in a referral of Yaazhini's grandmother to a psychiatrist for treatment of her psychotic symptoms. Yaazhini also continuously received counseling to help her control her anger, aggressiveness, and impulsive nature through psychological support and relaxation techniques. The befriender and psychosocial field worker continued periodic home visits to monitor and track her progress.

After receiving psychological support, Yazhini reported feeling good about herself. During times of difficulty, she would reach out to the mental health staff and now loves to engage in fun activities. She is also able to support her grandmother and has widened her friend circle.

This situation highlights the fact that community level structures are key to identifying those requiring mental health and psychosocial support. It also shows that having integrated mental health support networks in place, while involving all relevant actors, ensures that people can effectively obtain the services they need. Increased awareness on the importance of seeking help is also important to have more people accessing mental health and psychosocial services through befrienders, psychosocial workers, counsellors, Village Children Development Committees (VCDCs), social service workforce members, and key government stakeholders. The community structures also provided a sense of ownership, which helps ensure continued sustainability of such critical services.

Support under the Dealing with the Past Pillar for vulnerable communities in the Eastern Province

Sellamma, is a 54- year- old widow from Muthur, with two differently- abled adult children. She engages in the cultivation of land to provide for her family as its sole bread winner. Since 2017, Sellama and her neighbours have faced claims on their lands from a religious authority as a result of policies related to the archeological preservation of the area.

In 2021, a place of worship was built on parts of their land, and families, including Sellamma's, lost their ability to cultivate these lands. Sellamma and her family faced severe hardship compounded by the COVID-19 pandemic and an unfolding economic crisis in the country. To cope, Sellamma and her family reduced the number of meals they had in a day and one of her differently abled children was also forced to engage in daily wage labour.

Due to these difficulties, as well as a fear to engage with state authorities, Sellamma did not pursue legal or other action to reclaim her land. However, her case was brought to light by youth groups attached to the AHAM Humanitarian Resource Centre (AHRC), who visited her and documented her case. Eventually, representatives of these youth groups motivated Sellamma to approach the Divisional Secretariat and present her case. Also, she was able to secure her documents, which enabled AHRC to support her to file a legal case.

Sellamma eventually received formal notice from the Divisional Secretariat that she could restart her cultivation. Sellamma and her children were overjoyed by this response.

This is an example of how the youth have promoted land rights within their communities and ensured access to justice for vulnerable families like that of Sellamma's.

iv) Indicator Based Performance Assessment

JPP Outcome: Multiple partners at all levels of society promote justice, foster social cohesion, and prioritize sustainable and secure integration of conflict displaced persons for achieving durable peace in Sri Lanka

Output 1: Dealing with the past

Credible, victim-centric processes in compliance with international standards and obligations support victims' access to justice and their rights to truth and reparations. Reforms to prevent recurrence of human rights violations are implemented.

Achieved Indicator Targets

Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)

Source of Verification

Government leads a credible victim-centric process of accountability, truth-seeking, reparations for past violations and guarantees of non-recurrence in line with international standards and obligations

Indicator 1: Degree of progress by the government in implementing TJ mechanisms within the commitments in HRC Res 30/1.

Indicator 2: % of people that feel the GoSL is doing a very good or somewhat good job to redress past grievances.

Indicator 3: % of people reporting confidence in the transitional justice mechanisms a. OMP b. OR

Baseline: The government has advanced on some of the commitments contained

The OMP website was launched on the 19th of November 2020.

List of complaints on the disappeared released for all districts except Batticaloa.

Provided technical assistance to the Human Rights Commission of Sri Lanka in screening of personnel for peacekeeping operations.

Conflict Mapping Exercise by the Public Interest Advocacy Group (PIAC) completed.

Technical assistance to the OMP was discontinued in January 2021 and support to the HRCSL was discontinued in February 2021.

This was based on a change in the fabric of these institutions, which were no longer meeting the standards of independence and credibility required for continued support under the JPP.

<p>in HRC resolution 30/1. The Office on Missing Persons is being operationalized and the Office for Reparations Act was adopted in October 2018.</p> <p>OMP = 43% and OR = n/a</p> <p>Planned Target: OMP completes archiving of documents of past commissioners of inquiries. Members of Office for Reparations appointed, and Office operationalized based on credible and victim-centric policies for reparations, including memorialization. Truth commission established and operationalized drawing on national consultations and good practices (note this target will be added following consultations with government.) Increased confidence in OMP and OR</p> <p>The JPP provides strategic, coherent, timely and targeted support to the Government of Sri Lanka’s existing and emerging transitional justice mechanisms.</p> <p>Indicator 1.1.1: Support provided through the JPP to the transitional justice mechanisms, according to priorities identified and agreed upon in consultation with SCRIM and Commissioners of the TJ mechanisms.</p>	<p>Completed research study on emerging land issues.</p> <p>Provided 20 grants to 17 CSOs for human rights monitoring, documentation and victim support.</p> <p>Embedded technical support on protection matters for access by CSOs and HRDs.</p> <p>Awareness and information on access to justice, human rights, and protection mechanisms were provided to 2,353 citizens including 1,253 women, 478 men, 301 youth, 30 Women Human Right Defenders, and 291 civil society actors.</p> <p>Awareness was raised among 996 citizens including 631 women, 303 men and 62 civil society actors on the Right to Information Act leading to 200 eligible families excluded from social protection mechanisms to be included in the scheme following the intervention of Women led Civil Society Organisations as well as noticeable decrease in the long-held practice of giving bribes to get release of social protection benefits.</p> <p>Awareness raised among 461 citizens including 112 women, 76 men, 211</p>		
---	--	--	--

<p>Baseline: Strategic consultants group embedded within SCRM.</p> <p>Planned Target: OMP: Embed technical expertise and UNVs to support development of strategic plan, communications strategy and strengthening of regional offices.’ OR: Support for onboarding Commissioners embed technical expertise and support for national policy on reparations and communication</p>	<p>youth members and 62 civil society actors on land rights along with legal representation to file 131</p> <p>Legal assistance was provided to file and process 131 court cases related to land grabbing in Trincomalee and Batticaloa districts.</p> <p>A total of 658 citizens including 610 females and 48 males were supported with mental health services including victims of GBV, domestic violence, sexual assault, abduction, torture, PTA, war related trauma, disappearances of family members and displacements. Of those 157 (Female 149, Male 8) and 33 males were exposed to counselling and medical treatments, respectively.</p> <p>Awareness among the 850 citizens on peacebuilding and conflict prevention was enhanced. The target group included 210 school children, 205 women, 130 men, 203 civil society actors, 90 youth members representing the estate communities in the Nuwara Eliya district, Sri Lanka.</p> <p>Awareness among 31 youth members including 14 female and 17 male were enhanced on peacebuilding, conflict prevention and hate speech through</p>		
---	--	--	--

	<p>social media.</p> <p>Active youth group trained on preventing hate speech and violent extremism (17 female and 14 Male in the age range of 17-27 yrs), representing youth from the Southern province. The group has played an active role in the context of hate speech by developing and disseminating social media posts that discourage hate and promote peace. The group acts as a vigilante group to monitor the social media on hate speeches and its new trends.</p>		
<p>Indicator: Support provided through the JPP to the transitional justice mechanisms, according to priorities identified and agreed upon in consultation with SCRM and Commissioners of the TJ mechanisms¹⁰.</p> <p>Baseline: Strategic consultants group embedded within SCRM</p> <p>Target: OMP – Embed technical expertise and UNVs to support the development of the strategic plan, communications strategy, and strengthening of regional offices</p>	<p>OR: The Commissioners for the Office of Reparations (OR) have been appointed</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>N/A</p>

¹⁰ *Note: The SCRM (Secretariat for Coordinating Reconciliation Mechanisms) has been dissolved

<p>OR – Support for onboarding Commissioners, embed technical expertise and support for national policy</p>			
<p>Indicator: % of redress measures provided by OMP and OR</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Target: TBC</p>	<p>OMP: 56% of respondents believe that OMP will resolve the concerns faced by the families of the disappeared.</p>		<p>2019 Annual Peacebuilding Survey</p>
<p>Indicator: Number of community based MHPSS service providers with capacity to provide a basic psychosocial package to support persons engaging in reparations mechanisms</p> <p>Baseline: 54</p> <p>Target: 200</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>N/A</p>

<p>Indicator: Multiple partners at all levels of society promote justice, foster social cohesion and prioritize sustainable and secure integration of conflict displaced persons for achieving durable peace in Sri Lanka.</p> <p>Baseline:</p> <p>Planned Target:</p>			
<p>Indicator: Degree of progress by the Government in implementing dealing with the past mechanisms.</p> <p>Baseline: The Government has advanced on some of the commitments contained in HRC resolution 30/1. The Office on Missing Persons is being operationalized and the Office for Reparations Act was adopted in October 2018.</p> <p>Target:</p> <p>OMP completes archiving of documents of past</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Commissions of Inquiries - Members of Office for Reparations appointed, and Office operationalized, based on credible and victim-centric policies for 	<p>The Office for Reparations continued its work and operationalized with the appointed members and Chairperson. Key developments pertaining to gender sensitive reparations, establishing an information management system, and drawing up a strategy on mental health and psychosocial support for the OR were achieved.</p> <p>The Government has progressed on some of the commitments of the resolution 30/1. Credibility of the OMP and OR has been increased through the engagement in public consultations with the inclusion of victims and CSOs.</p> <p>The OR has been effectively operationalized and through public consultation, a National Policy on Reparations has been formulated and</p>	<p>The implementation of planned activities and targets were impacted by the onset of the pandemic. Also, the change of Government (August 2020) caused certain delays including the adoption of the Reparations Policy.</p>	<p>Gazette Extraordinary – 2187/27, 9 August 2020 and approved by Parliament in March 2022</p>

<p>reparations, including memorialization.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Truth commission established and operationalized in line with good practices and recommendations of national consultations - accountability mechanisms established and operationalized drawing on national consultations and good practices. <p>Baseline: The government has advanced on some of the commitments contained in HRC resolution 30/1. The Office on Missing Persons is being operationalized and the Office for Reparations Act was adopted in October 2018.</p>	<p>approved by the Cabinet of Ministers. Following its approval OR is pursuing the wider objectives set out in the OR Act.</p>		
--	--	--	--

The JPP provides strategic, coherent, timely and targeted support to the Government of Sri Lanka’s existing and emerging transitional justice mechanisms.

<p>Indicator 1.1.1 Support provided through the JPP to the transitional justice mechanisms, according to priorities identified and agreed upon in consultation with SCRM and Commissioners of the TJ mechanisms.</p> <p>Baseline: Strategic consultants group embedded within SCRM.</p> <p>Planned Target: OMP: Embed technical expertise and UNVs to support development of strategic plan, communications strategy and strengthening of regional offices.’ OR: Support for onboarding Commissioners embed technical expertise and support for national policy on reparations and communications.</p>	<p>IOM provided technical support toward the establishment of a credible, feasible and inclusive reparation mechanism in Sri Lanka. Technical support was provided in the development of a National Action Plan for the OR, establishing an Information Management System, capacitating the staff on data collection, improving the efficiency of processing applications (currently manually handled) through a digitalized system, and rolling out a Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) strategy to address psychosocial issues in the communities. In relation to the engagement with key CSOs and victim and peer support groups at the community level, activities continued to engage key thematic areas on gender and reparations, awareness raising and dialogue on reparations, psychosocial support, in partnership with WHO, towards resilience, trust building and establishing a coordination and referral networks of</p>	<p>Adverse impact of COVID-19 pandemic had a significant effect on the overall transitional justice programmes.</p>	<p>Support programmes for aggrieved persons - manual for training of case managers delivering psychosocial support¹¹</p> <p>Plan of Action of OR - 2022_English¹²</p> <p>Office For Reparations - Its objectives, its work and its mandate¹³</p>
---	---	---	---

¹¹ <https://reparations.gov.lk/web/images/2021/manual/English.pdf>

¹² https://reparations.gov.lk/web/images/Action_Plan_2022_English.pdf

¹³ https://reparations.gov.lk/web/images/updatedbooklet/Updated_Booklet_-_English.pdf

	<p>leaders within communities on matters related to the five pillars of Reparations – Restitution, Compensation, Satisfaction, Rehabilitation and Guarantees of Non-Recurrence.</p>		
<p>Migrant returnees in vulnerable conditions have access to psycho-social support and information on government support services.</p>			
<p>Indicator:# of r efugee returnees referred for individual and peer group support/counselling (disaggregated by sex and age)</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Planned Target: 30</p> <p>Indicator: # of mental health practitioners reached through capacity building workshops. Baseline: 0 Planned Target: 20</p>	<p>Total returnees counselled: 20: (4 men; 16 women)</p> <p>3 (1 man, 2 women) individuals counselling</p> <p>Two group counselling sessions for a total of 17 (14, women 3 men)</p>	<p>No variance. Work towards this indicator is ongoing and on track</p>	
	<p>50 case managers reached across 21 districts reached</p>		

<p>Indicator: Degree of progress by the government in implementing TJ mechanisms within the commitments in HRC Res 30/1.</p> <p>Baseline: The government has advanced on some of the commitments contained in HRC resolution 30/1.</p> <p>Planned Target: OMP completes archiving of documents of past commissioners of inquiries.</p> <p>Members of Office for Reparations appointed, and Office operationalized based on credible and victim-centric policies for reparations, including memorialization.</p> <p>Indicator: % of people that feel the GoSL is doing a very good or somewhat good job to redress past grievances.</p> <p>Baseline: The government has advanced on some of the commitments contained in HRC resolution 30/1.</p>	<p>The establishment of a multistakeholder coordination platform for MHPSS in emergencies with the Directorate of Mental Health, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Social Services, National Institute of Mental Health, Academia, Consumer Carer Network and Civil Society organizations of the Community of Practice for MHPSS.</p> <p>Making global evidence-based material in local languages to be used by community-based organizers and MHPSS responders.</p> <p>Conducting community-based trainings for MHPSS service providers in Eastern Province and including other vulnerable groups Periodical community needs and vulnerability assessments to ensure that the project is sensitive to emerging needs and addresses potential conflict settings</p> <p>Supported online platform for local MHPSS material for the public</p>		<p>Training manuals on: Basic Psychosocial Skills Peer Support Personal wellbeing and self care Community guiding programme handbook Consumer Carer Group report Multi stakeholder referral tool Manohari training modules</p> <p>Mapping and survey results Prioritization of community needs results</p> <p>MHPSS and self care in emergencies module for young people</p>
---	--	--	--

<p>Planned Target: Truth commission established and operationalized drawing on national consultations and good practices (note this target will be added following consultations with government.)</p> <p>Indicator: % of people reporting confidence in the transitional justice mechanisms a. OMP b. OR</p> <p>Baseline: The Office on Missing Persons is being operationalized and the Office for Reparations Act was adopted in October 2018. OMP = 43% and OR = n/a</p> <p>Planned target: Increased confidence in OMP and OR</p>	<p>Module on MHPSS and self care of young people</p> <p>Manohari training module for community resilience development</p>		
--	---	--	--

<p>Indicator Percentage of people that strongly or somewhat agree that Sri Lanka is making progress on reconciliation.</p> <p>Baseline: 48% (2018 Strategic Context Assessment)</p>	<p>Not feasible to assess the progress as there is no available data for 2021 yet due to no national survey conducted under COVID-19 restrictions.</p>		<p>Donor progress report, Final Progress report of the project</p>
---	--	--	--

<p>Target: Increase to above 50% (over half) by 2020</p>			
<p>Indicator Number of institutions seeing improved ratings in the annual tracker of service delivery capability in Tamil.</p>	<p>2021 survey interim findings report by think tank partner shows improvement in outcomes of all three surveyed pilot institutions across all indicators. The methodology saw an overall performance improvement of the Department of Immigration from 88% to 100% with Tamil language compliance (the lowest) improving from 65% to 100%. The Department of Registration of Persons saw an improvement from 87% compliance to 98% with lagging English and Tamil indicators improving significantly. The Registrar General's Department saw a lesser increase in lagging Sinhala and Tamil indicators from 84% to 93%.</p>		<p>Donor progress report, Final Progress report of the project</p>

Level of increase in capacity of Ministry of National Integration, Official Languages, Social progress and Hindu Religious Affairs to monitor Sinhala and Tamil language service delivery

<p>Target : Established Ministry capacity enables system of ranking public authorities by service delivery based on language to Public Services, Provincial Councils and Local Government</p>	<p>Thirteen officers of the OLC including the chairman were engaged in amending the tool and conducting in survey and enhanced the know-how. Achieved target is below expected due to the pandemic situation.</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>Donor progress report, Final Progress report of the project</p>
<p>Extent of progress made in institutionalizing positive incentive measure for better No further work could be done as a result of COVID19 and the delays caused by the August 2020 Elections. service delivery within the state system in both languages</p> <p>Target: Not applicable</p>	<p>Tracking tool developed and finalized after pilot survey. Findings presented and survey tools adopted by Ministry initiated surveys. Phase two survey is now being conducted after a delay requested by government partners due to partial closure of public services and COVID-19 restrictions.</p>		

Output 2: Social Cohesion

Communal relations and social cohesion strengthened by addressing drivers of violence, promoting youth empowerment, and gender equality, ensuring safeguards on climate-conflict issues, promoting inclusive governance, protecting women and girls, and fostering respect for human rights.

Early Warning Systems and Hate Speech

	Achieved Indicator Targets	Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)	Source of Verification
<p>Indicator 2.1.1 Number of hate speech reports produced</p> <p>Baseline:</p> <p>Planned Target: One per month and one annual report</p>	<p>29 monthly reports each accompanied by a monthly dataset (March 2020-July 2022)</p> <p>2 annual reports (2020 and 2021)</p>	N/A	Disseminated hate speech reports
<p>Indicator 2.1.2 Number of quarterly risk monitor reports produced</p> <p>Baseline:</p> <p>Planned Target: One per quarter (beginning with report on Q2, 2021)</p>	<p>5 quarterly reports (Q2, Q3, Q4 of 2021 and Q1, Q2 of 2022), each accompanied by a briefing to donors</p>	N/A	Disseminated quarterly risk monitor reports

<p>Indicator 2.1.3 Number of issue papers produced</p> <p>Baseline: Planned Target: Between 1-8 per year</p>	<p>1 issue paper on land issues in the North and East of Sri Lanka</p> <p>1 issue paper on protest paper on protest dynamics</p> <p>1 issue paper on food security in Sri Lanka</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>Disseminated issue papers</p>
<p>Indicator 2.1.4 Production of an annual survey report</p> <p>Baseline:</p> <p>Planned Target: To be completed prior to July 2022</p>	<p>See variance column</p>	<p>Survey initially delayed due to Covid-19, and funding subsequently re-programmed towards resettlement on recommendation of RC with concurrence from donors</p>	<p>Disseminated annual survey report</p>
<p>Transnational Organised Crime Study</p>	<p>Preliminary Study on Transnational Organised Crime in Sri Lanka</p>		
<p>Indicator 2.1.1 Number of hate speech reports produced</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Target: One Per Month and One Annual Report is generated.</p>	<p>3</p> <p>Monthly reports and annual reports on monitoring assessment of hate speech (online activities, events and drivers) are conducted.</p>	<p>N/A</p>	

<p>Indicator 2.1.2 Number of quarterly risk monitor reports produced</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Target: Target: One per quarter (beginning with report on Q2, 2021)</p>	<p>3 – RCO 0 – UNDP</p> <p>3 quarterly reports are produced</p>	<p>N/A</p>	
<p>Indicator 2.1.3 Number of issue papers produced</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Target: 8</p>	<p>6 – RCO 0- UNDP</p>	<p>N/A</p>	
<p>Indicator 2.1.4 Production of an annual survey report</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Target: 1 To be completed prior to July 2021</p>	<p>1</p>	<p>N/A</p>	
<p>Indicator 2.1.5 Number of datasets updated to the UN Risk Dashboard</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Target: At least one dataset per month for the following: hate speech;</p>	<p>30</p>	<p>N/A</p>	

religious violence; human rights violations; land disputes; At least one dataset per year for the following: crime and security; economic vulnerabilities			
--	--	--	--

Enhanced constructive and factually informed interactions between peer groups to prevent hate speech and promote ethical use of the internet and forms of offline media			
Indicator: # of children trained on digital literacy, digital storytelling and social cohesion Baseline: 50 Planned Target: 300	618 children and adolescents trained		Partner progress reports
Indicator: # of community members reached through religious forums Baseline: 1,000 Planned Target: 5,000	6,262 community members were reached		Partner progress reports
Indicator: # of government officers trained on digital literacy, digital storytelling and social cohesion Baseline: 20 Planned Target: 100	182 government officers trained		Partner progress reports

<p>Girls and boys have the knowledge and improved life and social skills to practice and promote gender equitable non-violent relationships.</p>			
<p>Indicator 2.2.1: Percentage of adults and adolescents who think that physical punishment is necessary to raise/educate children (disaggregated by sex) Baseline: 15% Planned Target: 10% reduction</p>	<p>Adults (Parents): 15% Adults: Mother 19%, Father 8%</p>	<p>Programme ongoing</p>	<p>Baseline and end-line surveys</p>
<p>Indicator 2.2.2: Percentage of individuals aged 13–49 years who agree that a husband (man) is justified in hitting or beating his wife (partner) for at least one specified reason, (disaggregated by sex and age) Baseline: 81.5 (Avg) Planned Target: 10% reduction</p>	<p>Adults (Parents): 72% Adults: Mother 70%, Father 75% Adolescents: 91% Adolescents: Female 84%, Male 96%</p>	<p>Programme ongoing</p>	<p>Baseline and end-line surveys</p>
<p>Indicator 2.2.3: % of adults and adolescents that endorse one or more traditional gender and sexual norms (disaggregated by sex) Baseline: 16% (avg) Planned Target: 10% reduction</p>	<p>Adults (Parents): 20% Adults: Mother 26%, Father 8% Adolescents: 12% Adolescents: Female 10%, Male 13%</p>	<p>Programme ongoing</p>	<p>Baseline and end-line surveys</p>
<p>Indicator 2.2.7: Number of adolescent children and youth who successfully completed the PATHS to change life skills programme (disaggregated by children and youth)</p>	<p>2,417 adolescents (986 boys and 1431 girls).</p>	<p>On track</p>	<p>Pre and post evaluations, progress review reports, partner reports, end-line survey</p>

<p>Baseline: 0 Planned Target: 4000</p>			
<p>Indicator 2.2.8: % of adolescent children and youth who complete the PATHS to change programme and show positive progression on the ladder of life scale and gender-marker Baseline: 15% of adolescents get angry and often lose their temper and 8% of children, adolescents and youth fight a lot. Planned Target: 10% reduction</p>	<p>Programme ongoing</p>	<p>Indicator has not been measured yet</p>	<p>Pre and post evaluations, progress review reports, partner reports, end-line survey</p>
<p>Indicator 2.2.9: Number of government officials who participate in the training programme Baseline: 0 Planned Target: 75</p>	<p>151 government officers (29 males and 122 females)</p>	<p>On track</p>	<p>Partners progress reports, progress reviews</p>
<p>Indicator 2.2.10: Percentage of targeted government officials who agree that teachers or administrators should be allowed to physically punish children in school Baseline: 45% Planned Target: 80%</p>	<p>Programme ongoing</p>	<p>Indicator has not been measured yet</p>	<p>Baseline and end-line surveys</p>

<p>Indicator 2.2.11: Number of mothers, fathers and caregivers reached through parenting programmes</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Planned Target: 1000</p>	<p>260 parents (13 fathers and 247 mothers)</p>	<p>On track</p>	<p>Pre and post evaluations, progress review reports, partner reports, end-line survey</p>
<p>Indicator 2.2.12: Percentage of mothers, fathers and caregivers who agree that physical punishment of children is necessary for child-rearing</p> <p>Baseline: 15% of the parents agree that to bring up, raise, or educate a child properly, the child needs to be physically punished (8% of Fathers, 19% of Mothers)</p> <p>Planned Target: 10% reduction</p>	<p>Programme ongoing</p>	<p>Indicator has not been measured yet</p>	<p>Pre and post evaluations, progress review reports, partner reports, end-line survey</p>
<p>Indicator 2.2.13: Number of child/youth groups and club networks with strengthened capacity to engage children in promoting gender equality and addressing gender related issues in 50 GN Divisions. (Disaggregated by type of group)</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Planned Target: 50</p>	<p>50 children’s clubs</p>	<p>On track</p>	<p>Partner Progress Reports</p>
<p>Positive relationships and mutual understanding between and among different groups, and between groups and the state, contribute to peaceful coexistence and a sense of belonging</p>		<p>Outcome Indicators Increased knowledge and skills levels in young people on social cohesion and SRHR</p>	

	Improved understanding of the relationship between social cohesion, myths, and misconceptions on SRH leading to communal violence. Improved social harmony between interethnic and interreligious groups.		
The UN in Sri Lanka provides strategic, coherent, timely and targeted support to strengthen social cohesion			
<p>Indicator 2.1: Partnered with 3 youth-led networks/organizations to enhance social cohesion at the community level.</p> <p>Baseline: Planned Target:</p> <p>Indicator 2.2: Promoted social cohesion through youth leadership by training more than 75 youth (developing youth as advocates for social cohesion) and provincial level</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Planned Target: 75</p>	<p>Output Indicators</p> <p>3 Capacity building trainings for youth-led networks/organizations were completed</p> <p>3 Youth trainings were completed training 75 youth in total</p> <p>6 Peer-to-peer intergenerational/interethnic/interfaith youth dialogues were completed</p> <p>6 visual art-based activities were completed</p>		<p>IP reports Participant list Training summary reports Pre and post evaluation surveys Observations</p>
The UN in Sri Lanka will promote gender equality in securing peace dividends by enhancing protection of women and girls' human rights, physical and mental health and security; enhancing Women's participation in decision-making processes, socio-economic recovery processes and responses related to conflict prevention			
<p>Indicator 2.2.4: Status of National level assessment specifically on women and girls of reproductive age to identify the GBV related impact of the pandemic COVID-19 completed</p> <p>Baseline: No</p>	<p>The assessment was jointly commissioned by the UNFPA and UN Women. The study proposal was finalized. Inception report detailing the approach, methodology and schedule was presented to the</p>	<p>Activities ongoing as planned</p>	<p>Assessment report</p>

<p>Planned Target: Yes</p>	<p>Technical Advisory Committee and approved.</p> <p>In-depth desk review was conducted to identify and study existing literature and identify knowledge gaps. Training for enumerators was completed. The HHS data collection is completed.</p>		
<p>Indicator 2.2.5: % of population reached in Mannar district through the project consultations for the development of the module and pilot training (disaggregated by sex)</p> <p>Baseline: 0%</p> <p>Planned Target: 0.1% of the population in Mannar</p>	<p>Training modules based on the formative research targeted for parents and communities in Mannar District.</p> <p>A Research Partner was selected to conduct the research. The research design and the methodology was developed. Inception report detailing the approach, methodology and schedule was finalized.</p>	<p>Activities ongoing as planned</p>	<p>Pre and post evaluations, partner reports, survey report - (to be reported and the end of year 2)</p>
<p>Indicator 2.2.6: % of potential users validate the module.</p> <p>Baseline: 0%</p> <p>Planned Target: 70%</p> <p>Indicator 2.2.14: Average number of individuals registered at services for response and prevention of SGBV annually (disaggregated by Women and girls)</p>		<p>(To be reported at the end of year 2)</p>	<p>Module Pre test, IP Reports, Resource person reports</p> <p>Government and IP reports</p>

<p>Baseline: TBD</p> <p>Planned Target: 10% increase</p>			
<p>Indicator 2.2.15: Number of Shelters remain accessible to clients with verified minimum standards</p> <p>Baseline: 5</p> <p>Planned Target: 7</p>	<p>Plans are finalized to provide technical and infrastructure support for strengthening the shelter for survivors of SGBV. A five year strategic plan was developed for the AKASA, the shelter for women and girls with disabilities. Two shelters, the Women's Development Centre (WDC) and AKASA are selected and supported with humanitarian assistance, capacity building, and infrastructure development.</p>	<p>Activities ongoing as planned</p>	<p>Pre and post project shelter photos, report and minimum standard checklist</p>
<p>Indicator 2.2.16: Extent to which the human capacity is in place at shelters to respond effectively for victims and survivors of SGBV (under staff, minimum staff, Above minimum)</p> <p>Baseline: Under-staff</p> <p>Planned Target: Minimum required staff in place</p>	<p>Capacity building training for staff of AKASA initiated. Conducted two training; Staff capacity building on Vocational Training Guidelines and Capacity development sensitive to various disabilities and how to provide services.</p>	<p>Activities ongoing as planned</p>	<p>Implement Partner Reports, progress reports</p>

Women have sustainable incomes, and enhanced dignity and status within the family

<p>Indicator: % of grant recipients report having enhanced dignity within the family due to an improved economic status.</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 50% increase</p> <p>Indicator: % of FHHs report the ability to better support their dependents and families.</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 25% increase</p> <p>Indicator: % of Enterprises of target beneficiaries having formal/steady business links to markets and producer groups (disaggregated by type of market/group – Hela Bojun/Ammararchi, WCIC, MWCA, etc.)</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 25% increase</p>	<p>Too premature to indicate achievement/progress against outcome indicators, as activities are ongoing.</p>		
<p>Indicator: Extent to which the assessments to inform the conceptualization of the project are completed (disaggregated by assessment) (Status of extent: 1- Not done 2--inception, 3-partially completed, 4-completed, 5-presented))</p>	<p>Needs Assessment – 3 Value Chain Analysis - 3</p> <p>The assessments are currently ongoing.</p>		

<p>Baseline: Needs Assessment – 1 Value Chain Analysis – 1</p> <p>Target: Needs Assessment – 5 Value Chain Analysis - 5</p>			
<p>Indicator: % of trainees reported having improved skills in entrepreneurship and developing business plans (disaggregated by sex)</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 70%</p>	<p>No results to report as yet, as activities are ongoing.</p>		
<p>Indicator: % business plans of trainees supported with special grants via ‘competitive challenge’(disaggregated by business sector and sex)</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 80%</p>	<p>No results to report as yet, as activities are ongoing.</p>		
<p>Indicator: Number of diversity market trade fairs organized to exchange business information/links, showcase business models developed via grant awards.</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: Minimum of 1 in Mannar District</p>	<p>No results to report as yet, as activities are ongoing.</p>		

Output 3: Durable Returns/Resettlement and Economic reintegration

Return, resettlement and/or local integration of conflict-displaced persons in Northern and Eastern Provinces supported in a sustainable, safe, and dignified manner, based on mutual trust and a common goal of rebuilding lives and communities

Excluded and vulnerable groups have improved living standards including socioeconomic conditions and social cohesion.

	Achieved Indicator Targets	Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)	Source of Verification
<p>Indicators JPP/ SDR Outcome indicator 1: % of targeted population reported that their incomes increased (Disaggregated by categories such as Youth and Women/ WHH, Ex-combatants)</p> <p>Baseline: 30%</p> <p>Planned Target: 70%</p>	<p>74% of the resettled (IDPs and Returnees) reported income increased by the collective support provided by UNDP.</p>		<p>Independent end-line survey</p>
<p>JPP/ SDR Outcome indicator 3: % of the targeted resettled population that report increased feelings of confidence and trust in the resettlement process based on access to livelihood services</p> <p>Baseline: 30%</p> <p>Planned Target: 80%</p>	<p>93.4% of the population reported increased feeling of confidence and trust in the resettlement process based on access to livelihood services.</p>		<p>Independent end-line survey</p>

Increased access to Livelihood and other related services for resettled communities

<p>JP Output 4.1.1 (SDR 1.1.2): % of targeted population that report being satisfied with the services provided by government and other stakeholders.</p> <p>Baseline:30% Target: 60%</p>	<p>52.3% of the target population reported satisfaction with the services provided by the government and other stakeholders.</p>	<p>Due to the current political and economic instability and the Covid-19 Crisis during the implementation in 2020/ 21, the reach of government and other stakeholders to the communities was limited.</p>	<p>Independent end-line survey</p>
---	--	--	------------------------------------

Vulnerable resettled communities have increased livelihood opportunities that are durable, disaster and climate change resilient

<p>JPP Output indicator 4.1.3 (SDR Indicator 1.2.1: # of newly resettled families supported with quick-win support to achieve basic livelihood subsistence (Disaggregated by sectors: Fisheries, Agriculture, livestock, and diary)</p> <p>Baseline: 0 (Overall)</p> <p>Planned Target: 2000</p> <p>a. Fishing: b. Agriculture: c. Enterprise development: d. Animal husbandry:</p>	<p>Total: 2200 newly resettled families supported.</p> <p>a. Fisheries: 315 b. Agriculture: 305 c. Enterprise development: 574 d. Animal husbandry: 197 e. Scaled-up/ expanded livelihood: 280 f. Home gardening: 529</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>Independent end-line survey</p>
---	---	------------	------------------------------------

e. Scaled-up/ expanded livelihood activities (Agriculture, Enterprise & Animal husbandry): f. Home gardening:			
JPP Output indicator 4.1.4 (SDR Indicator 1.2.3): Number of newly resettled families with access to basic socio-economic infrastructure facilities Baseline: 5 Planned Target: 300	371 newly resettled families with access to basic socio-economic infrastructure facilities.	N/A	Independent end-line survey and Organizational report.
JPP Output indicator 4.1.5 (SDR Indicator 1.2.4): # of innovative (Sustainable platforms - Private partner linkages) income increasing opportunities created. Baseline: 0 Planned Target: 5	7 platforms linking the livelihood interventions to private sectors.	N/A	Independent end-line survey and Organizational report.
Community based organizations/producer organizations/civil society and other groups function effectively that also addresses prejudices and negative social norms.			
JPP Output indicator 4.1.7 (SDR Indicator 1.3.1): Number of CBOs / POs / CSO groups formed and/or activated Baseline: 0	181 CBOs/ POs were activated during the project period.	N/A	Independent end-line survey and Organizational report.

<p>Planned Target: 150</p>			
<p>SDR Indicator 1.3.2: % of youth involve in community development activities including partaking in CBOs/ POs with the support of UNDP</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Planned Target: 40%</p>	<p>55% of the members are youth in the activated CBOs/ POs.</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>Independent end-line survey and Organizational report.</p>
<p>SDR Indicator 1.3.3: # of people included into Community psychosocial support programme for vulnerable group (PTSD Victims, Rehabitees, Victims of substance abuse, SGBV survivors)</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Planned Target: 500</p>	<p>635 individuals have benefited from the community psychosocial support programme of UNDP.</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>Independent end-line survey and Organizational report.</p>
<p>SDR Indicator 1.3.4: % of women express they add value of new techniques and packages into their income generation activity.</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Planned Target: 300</p>	<p>302 women have expressed they add value of new techniques into their income generation intervention.</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>Independent end-line survey and Organizational report.</p>

<p>SDR Indicator 1.3.5: # of women aware about the property rights, civic rights and GBV including DV.</p> <p>Baseline: 00 Planned Target: 300</p>	<p>344 women have received awareness about property rights, civic rights and GBV including DV.</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>Independent end-line survey and Organizational report.</p>
--	--	------------	---

The State prioritizes sustainable return, resettlement and/or local integration of conflict-displaced persons (IDPs, IDP returnees, and refugee returnees) in a safe and dignified manner to rebuild lives and communities.

<p>Indicator: % of targeted population reporting that their incomes increased Baseline:30% Planned Target:70%</p> <p>Indicator: % of targeted population that report having improved living standards Baseline: Living Standard Index (0.4) Planned Target: Living Standard Index (0,5)</p> <p>Indicator: % of the targeted resettled population that report increased feelings of confidence and trust in the resettlement process based on access to livelihood services</p> <p>Baseline: a. Services for crop production 32%</p>	<p>96% of the surveyed respondents who had participated in the livelihood development programmes indicated that they used the new knowledge gained to improve their existing businesses, and by extension improve their economic empowerment.</p> <p>Following the business management and financial literacy programmes, over 50% sought assistance in registering their enterprise, as they were now aware of the business development support that could be accessed as a business entity.</p> <p>Overall, 72% of surveyed project beneficiaries indicated that they are 'better prepared to take care of</p>		<p>Independent final review</p>
---	--	--	---------------------------------

<p>b. animal husbandry 29% c. fishing 15% d. business 23%</p> <p>Planned Target: Services for crop production, animal husbandry, fishing & business – above 60% Planned Target:65%</p>	<p>themselves and their family’, followed by 59% of the survey respondents indicating that the project gave them the ‘confidence to meet challenges experienced as a returnee’.</p>		
<p>The UN in Sri Lanka provides strategic, coherent, timely and targeted support towards the resettlement process in the Northern Province with an emphasis on ensuring durable solutions and promoting confidence in the process.</p>			
<p>Indicator: % of targeted population that report being satisfied with the services provided by government and other stakeholders.</p> <p>Baseline: 30%</p> <p>Planned Target: 55%</p>	<p>98% of surveyed project beneficiaries indicated that their confidence to raise issues of concern with local government officers has improved (55% reporting to a “great extent”, while 43% to a “certain extent”).</p> <p>The project has contributed to increased understanding among local government and community stakeholders on gender-responsive urban planning/public spaces to ensure safety for all.</p> <p>Additionally, front line government officials in Mullaitivu and Kilinochchi district have strengthened capacities on provision of gender-responsive services to women returnees.</p>		

<p>Indicator: Number of newly resettled families supported with quick-win support to achieve basic livelihood subsistence (home-gardens etc.)</p> <p>Baseline: 40</p> <p>Planned Target: 600</p> <p>a. Fishing: 125</p> <p>b. Agriculture:70</p> <p>c. Enterprise development:150</p> <p>d. Animal husbandry: 40</p> <p>e. Home gardening:140</p> <p>f. scaled-up/ expanded livelihood activities (Agriculture, Enterprise & Animal husbandry). 75</p>	<p>238 women returnees in Mullaitivu and Kilinochchi are better capacitated on developing feasible business ideas for income generation. Of this, 171 developed business plans and successfully applied for in-kind assistance to improve/expand their business.</p> <p>This exceeds the UN Women internal target of 150.</p>		<p>Independent final review; activity reports.</p>
<p>Indicator: Number of innovative income generation opportunities created for newly resettled families.</p> <p>Baseline: 2</p> <p>Planned Target: 240 households</p>	<p>238 women returnees in Mullaitivu and Kilinochchi are better capacitated on developing feasible business ideas for income generation. Of this, 171 developed business plans and successfully applied for in-kind assistance to improve/expand their business.</p> <p>This exceeds the internal UN Women target of 150.</p>		<p>Independent final review; activity reports.</p>
<p>Indicator: % of stakeholders (resettled beneficiaries) reporting satisfaction with support provided through the project</p> <p>Baseline: 30%</p> <p>Planned Target: 55%</p>	<p>96% of the surveyed respondents who had participated in the livelihood development programmes indicated that they used the new knowledge gained to improve their existing businesses, and by extension improve their economic empowerment.</p>		<p>Independent final review</p>

	Overall, 72% of surveyed project beneficiaries indicated that they are ‘better prepared to take care of themselves and their family’, and 59% of the survey respondents indicated that the project gave them the ‘confidence to meet challenges experienced as a returnee’.		
<p>Indicator: Number of CBOs/ formed and activated</p> <p>Baseline: 14 CBOs</p> <p>Planned Target: 40 CBOs</p>	<p>27 leaders of 18 CBOs in Mullaitivu and 45 representatives from 20 CBOs in Kilinochchi have enhanced their knowledge on CBO working modalities and are better capacitated to advocate with local govt on community issues.</p> <p>Target achieved: 38 CBOs (exceeding the internal UN Women target of 20 CBOs)</p>		Independent final review; activity reports.
Targeted resettled communities have access to quality psychosocial services.			
<p>Indicator: Availability of a functional psychosocial coordination forum at divisional and district level</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Target: 11 Divisional Forums 4 District Forums</p>	17 divisional forums and 4 district forums were established and functional.	Target exceeded. Reached more divisions than planned due to programmatic needs.	Partner progress reports

<p>Indicator: Functioning divisional level social services workforce</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Target: 11 villages</p>	<p>33 Social Service Workforces covering 42 villages</p>	<p>Target exceeded. Reached more divisions than planned due to relevant programmatic needs.</p>	<p>Partner progress reports</p>
<p>Indicator: # of Child Befrienders/barefoot supporters trained</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Target: 60</p>	<p>72 befrienders were selected and are being trained.</p>	<p>Target exceeded. Reached more divisions than planned due to programmatic needs.</p>	<p>Partner progress reports</p>
<p>Indicator: # of community members that benefitted from psychosocial services</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Target: 750</p>	<p>3672 children and caregivers benefitted.</p>	<p>Target exceeded. Reached more divisions than planned due to programmatic needs.</p>	<p>Partner progress reports</p>
<p>Indicator: # of children directly reached through Child Befrienders</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Target: 2450</p>	<p>2671 children</p>	<p>Target exceeded. Reached more divisions than planned due to programmatic needs.</p>	<p>Partner progress reports</p>

Refugee returnees from Tamil Nadu resettled in Jaffna district consistently participate in the economic development process of their communities.

<p>Indicator: % of refugee returnees who were satisfied with assistance provided</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Planned Target: 80</p>	<p>90% of refugee returnees indicated they were satisfied with the assistance provided as per IOM monitoring.</p>		<p>Interviews and survey</p>
<p>Increased organizational capacity, income and assets of the community-based organizations to support refugee returnees</p>			
<p>Indicator: Availability of reintegration plans assessing market feasibility (informed by a gender analysis/direct consultation with women refugee returnees) to identify businesses and other livelihood options that would be viable for refugee returnees identified for assistance.</p> <p>Baseline: No</p> <p>Planned Target: Yes</p>	<p>Yes: A market plan incorporating a gender analysis was developed and is in use.</p>	<p>No major variance. An additional business development training was conducted to support beneficiaries.</p>	<p>Reintegration plans/ assessments including a market analysis</p>
<p>Indicator: # of business development trainings conducted</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Planned Target: 3</p>	<p>4 business development trainings delivered to 78 beneficiaries. (30 women, 48 men)</p> <p>In addition as relevant to this indicator:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Individual business counselling sessions conducted for 84 (49 men; 35 women) refugee returnees to assist development of business 	<p>Target exceeded to meet the demand.</p>	<p>Attendance records</p>

	<p>development plans prior to delivery of assistance to all 84.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● In kind assistance delivered to 9 WRDS and entrepreneurship training to 10 WRDS. 		
<p>Indicator: # of successful awareness raising / peer group support sessions among refugee returnees on MHPSS</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Planned Target: 1</p>	<p>6 MHPSS counselling sessions were organized</p> <p>(4 sessions held with individuals and 2 group counselling sessions.)</p>	<p>6 MHPSS counselling sessions were organized for 20 (4 men, 16 women) returnees. 4 sessions were held with individuals (1 man, 2 women) and 2 were group counselling sessions. Additional sessions conducted to support the beneficiaries based on their MHPSS needs.</p>	<p>Attendance records/minutes</p>

Migrant returnees in vulnerable conditions have access to psychosocial support and information on government support services

<p>Indicator: # of refugee returnees referred for individual and peer group support/counselling (disaggregated by sex and age)</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Planned Target: 30</p> <p>Indicator: # of mental health practitioners reached through capacity building workshops</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Planned Target: 20</p>	<p>Total returnees counselled: 20: (16 women, 4 men)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 (2 women, 1 man) received individual counselling <p>17 beneficiaries (14 women; 3 men) attended the 2 groups counselling sessions.</p> <p>Total 54 officers trained (26 women, 28 men) on MHPSS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 24 (10 women, 14 men) from implementing partners trained on MHPSS. • 30 (16 women, 14 men) teachers trained on MHPSS 	<p>Services were provided based on the need of returnees.</p> <p>Additional officers were trained based on the identified training needs.</p>	<p>Document review of records of the assistance</p> <p>Document review of workshop agendas, attendance forms</p>
---	--	---	--

Improved protection conditions and services for refugee returnees in Jaffna district. (UNHCR)

<p>Indicator: # of refugee returnees and government officers reached through capacity building programmes</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Planned Target: 300</p>	<p>315 refugee returnees and government officers (177 women, 138 men) reached through capacity building programmes. Breakdown below:</p>	<p>Additional support was provided based on the identified needs of beneficiaries and availability of funds.</p>	<p>Document review of programme agendas, attendance forms.</p>
--	--	--	--

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 women’s rural development societies capacitated. Total participants were 22 (9 women, 13 men) • 129 government officers were capacitated on land and property issues in the North (57 women, 72 men) • 164 (111 women, 53 men) reached through awareness sessions and campaigns on gender-based violence. 		
--	---	--	--

Refugee returnees from Tamil Nadu have support to access housing, land and property rights and services to protect against gender-based violence.

<p>Indicator: # of refugee returnees who received immediate material support and SGBV services and other assistance.</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Planned Target: 50</p>	<p>Total: 420 (250 women, 170 men) direct beneficiaries and more than 1,000 host community members supported through the services provided. Breakdown is given below:</p> <p>Direct beneficiaries:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 50 (30 women, 20 men) EVIs received material support. • 258 (137 women and 121 men) refugee returnees received cash support to meet immediate needs. 	<p>The achievement is higher than the target due to the success of various interventions conducted under the project and effective planning and budget utilization.</p>	<p>Document review of records of the assistance</p>
--	--	---	---

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 67 (approx.38 women; 29 men) returnees (and over 1,000 host community members) benefitted from land clearance interventions • 45 refugee women (and over 100 host community members) reached through SGBV campaigns. <p>Indirect beneficiaries:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •177 families benefitted from WASH facilities. (approx. 708 individuals-354 women;354 men) •8 mobile clinics conducted reaching over 1,530 refugee returnees and IDPs. 		
<p>Local government officials have increased skills and knowledge and skills to provide protection services to refugee returnees.</p>			
<p>Indicator: # of capacity building workshops successfully conducted for government departments and advocacy groups</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Planned Target: 5</p>	<p>8 capacity building reached the groups below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 4 new advocacy groups - 4 existing rural development societies. <p>6 coordination meetings were held with the participation of 98 (gender breakdown NA)</p>	<p>Target exceeded based on needs of beneficiaries.</p> <p>No major variance. The activity progressed as was required during implementation.</p>	<p>Clinic ledgers and document review of records of the assistance</p> <p>Document review of workshop agendas, attendance forms</p> <p>Meeting minutes, training documents, attendance forms</p>

<p>Indicator: # of coordination meetings and awareness trainings conducted on land related matters</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Planned Target: 3</p> <p>Indicator: # of mobile clinics: established to provide legal documents</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Planned Target: 5</p>	<p>8 mobile services/clinics conducted (for 1,530 people : 914 women, 616 men)</p>	<p>No major variance. Target exceeded.</p>	<p>Clinic ledgers and document review of records of the assistance</p>
<p>Indicator: Service tracking tool and related advocacy strategy finalized</p> <p>Baseline: Non-existence of service tracking tools at present.</p> <p>Target: Tracking exercise repeated (2020)</p>	<p>Pilot survey has developed methodology for a simplified and easy to replicate tracking tool, with fairly successful tools such as ‘mystery customer survey’ despite the pandemic induced delays. Marga Institute, the convening civil society partner has now utilized survey insights for a comprehensive advocacy strategy with the OLC and has also launched and maintained a platform for sourcing public feedback on institutional performance via social media. Any gaps observed through this crowd-sourcing mechanism are shared with the OLC who subsequently take action as required. This initiative is now being sustained successfully beyond the project duration.</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>Donor progress report, Final Progress report of the project</p>

<p>Indicator: % of targeted population reporting that their incomes increased</p> <p>Baseline: average HH income of the sample of the targeted communities is Rs 30,000/month</p> <p>Planned Target: 70%</p>	<p>The average household income of the same sample of the targeted communities is recorded as Rs 34,000 /month at the end of September 2021. It's a 13% increment.</p>	<p>The members supported by the project through different selected value chains have recorded significant seasonal or monthly income compared to the baseline from (Jan 2020) the targeted interventions such as groundnut, banana, and dry fish. However, this individual income increment doesn't reflect average household income as most of them lost their other income sources. However, the gain in income from the interventions immensely helped targeted members keep up at least their same economic status under the pandemic. (HH income counted all the income sources of the family, not limited to the income gain through project supported interventions)</p>	<p>Donor progress report, Final Progress report of the project</p>
<p>Indicator: Number of cooperatives strengthened/established</p> <p>Baseline:</p> <p>Target: A minimum of 3, with at least one per target area</p>	<p>With the strengthened and establishment of 6 cooperatives, the project has achieved double the target (expected was 3 cooperatives). Two of them are newly established to promote groundnut and dry fish producers, respectively Mullaitivu and Jaffna districts. Made greater understanding of the executive members on bookkeeping, accounting, management, and cooperative governance. With the project assistance, cooperatives enhanced their network and coordination with different government technical departments</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>Donor progress report, Final Progress report of the project</p>

	(Agriculture, fisheries, Coconut Development Board) and the relevant DS office. Around 1,136 members (M556:F580) of resettled communities mobilized around these six cooperatives with a view of better integration to the locality.		
<p>Indicator: Number of members mobilized through cooperative system to increase their productive capacity</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Planned target: 900 (300 per target area), including at least 50% representation of women</p>	75% of the target has been achieved by supporting the most marginalized 677 (276 M: 401 F) cooperative members which included 21 PwDs to increase their productive capacities in the selected value chains such as groundnut, banana, coir-based production and dry fish production. They provided technical know and skills development training, assuring market access for them.	N/A	Donor progress report produced by ILO Final Progress report of the project
<p>Indicator: Number of partnerships established with private sector companies to establish backward linkages, strengthen supply chains, and aid marketing of produce.</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Planned target: 3 by the end of project</p>	Achieved higher than the target by establishing private sector partnership with four companies for selected values chains. David Gram for groundnut; Keels (PVT) Ltd; for fruit and vegetable, JDFCSUF for dry fish and Tropi-coir (PVT) Ltd; for coco-chip products. These partners have begun serving beyond non-targeted farmers as well	N/A	Donor progress report produced by ILO Final Progress report of the project

SGBV Project
Empowering communities to prevent Violence
Against Women and Girls in Mannar District



- Programme Duration: 30 months (September 2020 – February 2023)
- Location: Mannar District in the Northern province of Sri Lanka

Purpose:

- **Output 1**
Families and community members including leaders (community & religious leaders) have the knowledge and skills to practice and promote gender equitable non-violent relationships
- **Output 2**
Girls and boys have enhanced knowledge and required life and social skills to identify risks, prevent and report on violence, and foster healthy relationships that help them be more resilient and promote non-violence
- **Output 3**
Women are empowered to exercise their choices and participate in employment opportunities that promote their financial independence, and have access to quality services

Implementing Agency: UNICEF

i. Narrative Reporting on Results

Output 2: Girls and boys have the knowledge and improved life and social skills to practice and promote gender equitable non-violent relationships.

UNICEF has made significant progress in designing and rolling out life skills programmes for girls and boys to equip them with the knowledge and skills they need to practice and promote gender equitable non-violent relationships. UNICEF adapted and contextualized available life skills content for children and adolescents to integrate a stronger focus on issues of gender equality, Gender Based Violence (GBV) and the importance of consent in healthy relationships and communication skills. In partnership with a local non-governmental organisation, Jaffna Social Action Centre (JSAC), UNICEF trained 173 (41 males and 132 females) key government stakeholders, including CRPOs, Probation Officers, National Child Protection Authority (NCPA) officials and Women Development Officers (WDOs), on the life skills content to establish a resource pool. Subsequently, the trained resource persons conducted a Training of Trainers (TOT) for 151 government officers (29 males and 122 females), who are now rolling out the life skills content in targeted Children's Clubs and have, to date, reached 3012 (1358 boys and 1654 girls) adolescents. Of these, 2,893 adolescents aged 14 to 18 years (1,323 boys and 1,570 girls) have completed the life skills modules related to gender and sexuality.

UNICEF also trained relevant government and school officials to equip them with the knowledge and skills on preventing violence against children, including positive disciplining approaches, in homes, schools and communities. To-date, 406 government officials (258 male and 148 female) from five DSs, including Teacher Counselors, Women and Children's Desk Police Officers, Grama Sevaka officials and Samurdhi Development officials, have been trained on gender transformative service delivery. One key result has been the support provided by these trained officers for the functioning of Women Development Units in Mannar, Manthai West and Musali DS divisions.

UNICEF also strengthened 50 Children's Clubs in 50 Grama Niladhari divisions that are engaging more than 5,000 children and adolescents (2491 boys and 2512 girls) around issues of violence against girls. UNICEF is also facilitating the functioning of the GBV Desk in Mannar hospital, which has provided 60 children (6 boys and 54 girls) and 170 women with psychosocial support and counselling services. All cases, covering issues of domestic violence, sexual violence, attempted suicide, drugs, and rape, were then referred to protection and legal services.

UNICEF is conducting parental education programmes to promote positive gender norms within the family. Parenting modules on positive discipline have now been developed through a series of consultations and 60 Development Officers (26 male and 34 female) from 3 DS Divisions in Mannar district were trained as trainers on positive parenting. The modules were delivered to 1055 parents (112 fathers and 943 mothers) in Manthai West and Mannar town. An awareness programme was also conducted for 145 fathers on the negative impact of gender norms and gender-based violence.

A survey was also conducted on the perceptions and attitudes of girls and boys on life and social skills, including gender-equitable non-violent relationships, and the attitudes and practices of parents/caregivers towards parenting and corporal punishment to better understand what works to change social norms and violent behaviors. The findings of the baseline survey, especially related to gender, were shocking, with 42 per cent (n=461) of respondents of the view that women must tolerate violence to preserve the family. To address some of the identified issues in the survey findings, the following interventions are being implemented:

- Awareness programmes for parents attending antenatal clinics by the Public Health Midwife (PHM) using a range of interactive/graphic materials
- Design of a street drama on GBV for the wider population
- School level interactive programmes using school counsellors, sports coaches, scouts, etc.
- Sports for Development (S4D) interventions through the National Youth Services Council (NYSC) and Youth/Sport Clubs
- High level meetings to present the findings of the baseline survey in the province, including with the Governor and Chief Secretary.

The endline survey for the project is currently being carried out and the findings should be available by June 2023.

In brief, key results/progress under the Social Cohesion component is given below.

Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV) - JPP Output 2:

- More than 75% of the targeted entrepreneurs have begun improving the management of their business ventures, using the skills, knowledge and networks provided by UN Women and its local implementing partner.
- Preliminary observations indicate that male household members – including spouses and children – of several women entrepreneurs are generally supportive of their business ventures and in some instances, there is more equitable distribution of household and care responsibilities that have been voluntarily undertaken. Thus, this is a strong indicator to support that the likelihood for domestic violence is reduced in such households. (This will be further examined within the final evaluation/review that is currently ongoing.)
- In particular, approximately 13% of enterprises (10 of 74) have diversified or expanded their business, despite the current economic crisis, following the completion of the whole-of-business capacity strengthening programme conducted by UN Women and its partner. Initial findings further reveal that this figure will rise to at least 25% of beneficiaries.
- Overall, early findings indicate increased agency and voice of women entrepreneurs with likely impact on greater engagement in local decision-making, breaking gender stereotypes, and more awareness on addressing SGBV.
- There are stronger business linkages and networks, following the peer-to-peer learning, experience sharing and mentoring sessions.
- 25 frontline government officers in Mannar District have improved skills and knowledge on conducting gender-transformative interventions to encourage women's economic empowerment as a means to eradicating gender-based violence at the household and community levels.
- Similar to the Resettlement outcome, local government officials in Mannar too have positively recognised and commended UN Women's grant-making process and have agreed to adopt it within their future development programmes.
- Notably, there is strengthened capacity, partnership, and coordination among government business development service providers on advocating and providing business counselling, financial linkages and advisory services for women entrepreneurs.

I. Purpose

In the joint SGBV project under the Social Cohesion pillar, UN Women focused on reducing violence against women and girls through social and economic empowerment approaches in the Mannar district. The project worked with women entrepreneurs to improve their knowledge and skills and provide opportunities for economic activity. Through this, the project focused on improving women's self-esteem and confidence, reducing their dependence on the male provider, and promoting a more equitable share of power and responsibilities within the household. Thereby, it focused on reducing their lack of power and building their autonomy.

Outcome 2 (Social Cohesion):

The joint programme on SGBV responded to the current implications and consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic, which has exacerbated pre-existing gender inequalities and discriminatory social norms. As a result of such inequalities, COVID-19 has and will continue to impact women and girls disproportionately to men and boys, while also impeding women's resilience in mitigating the effects of the outbreak.

Evidence highlights women and girls bear the brunt of disproportionate care burdens, disruptions in income and education, poor access to health and other essential services. For women already living in poverty, the host of challenges brought on by COVID-19 and the economic crisis, will be detrimental to their economic stability and hinder their ability to access essential services. Further, UN Women's research and emerging evidence paints a picture where domestic and/or intimate partner violence have increased as a result of the pandemic – and is expected to do so in the current context of an economic crisis. Thereby, the multi-pronged approach of the SGBV component aimed at service-delivery, behavioural change communication and economic empowerment is considered a timely intervention.

II. Results

i) Narrative reporting on results:

OUTCOME: Multiple partners at all levels of society promote justice, foster social cohesion, and prioritize sustainable and secure integration of conflict displaced persons for achieving durable peace in Sri Lanka.

Overall, the project interventions by UN Women under both JPP Outputs 2 and 4 directly contribute to the UNSDF (2018 – 2022) Outcome 2: “By 2022, people in Sri Lanka, especially the marginalised and vulnerable, benefit from more rights-based, accountable, inclusive and effective public institutions, to enhance trust amongst communities and towards the State”. The national development policy of the country – including the one most applicable throughout the project duration – has often recognised that women play a critical role in the social, political, and economic development of the country and, therefore, assigned “high priority to increasing the labour force participation of women and in promoting women entrepreneurs”. It further prioritised the “reduction of all kinds of sexual and gender-based violence for women”.

SGBV:

Through the programme, women beneficiaries in Mannar have increased the resilience of their livelihoods and their social autonomy, as well as their access to local government officials and networks of mentors and peers through the support of UN Women and its partner. This in turn has contributed to strengthening their access to social support services. The programme has collectively strengthened the prevention of and response to violence against women and girls through access to sustainable livelihoods and social support, as well transforming norms within communities through dialogue and education. Preliminary observations indicate increased agency, confidence, and voice of women beneficiaries with likely impact on greater engagement in local decision-making, breaking gender stereotypes, and more awareness on addressing SGBV.

122 women entrepreneurs from the target communities of Mannar Town and Manthai West DS Divisions have strengthened their financial and business literacy skills, including in terms of market and digital engagement. Of these, 74 entrepreneurs have refined their business plans and received in-kind assistance to sustain their livelihoods based on a competitive assessment of business proposals. Approximately 13% of enterprises (10 of 74) have already diversified or expanded their businesses, despite the current economic crisis, following the completion of the whole-of-business capacity strengthening programme. Initial observations further reveal that this figure will rise to at least 25% of beneficiaries, achieving Indicator 2.2.19 on “Percentage of enterprises of target beneficiaries having formal/steady business links to markets and producer groups”.

Most entrepreneurs have now formally registered their enterprises, following the project’s provision of access to mentoring support and one-to-one business coaching. This is significant as formalisation provides them with greater access to resources such as credit, training, and trading opportunities. This is a critical element of sustainability beyond the project. Furthermore, a considerable number of beneficiaries were identified to link with State banking services for getting concessionary loan facilities, as their business are at the micro- or small-enterprise level.

In tandem with the above, there is strengthened capacity, partnership, and coordination among government business development service providers on providing business counselling, financial linkages and advisory services for women beneficiaries. This includes the Industrial Development Board, Small Enterprises Development Division, Regional Development Bank, vocational training institutions, amongst others. Prior to the project, frontline government officers were not necessarily aware of women entrepreneurs to provide business development services to, despite having institutional targets specifically on supporting women entrepreneurs. Through the project, government officers are both capacitated to provide improved services to women entrepreneurs, with a better understanding of the gender and socio-cultural constraints and challenges. These officers are now actively engaging with the project’s entrepreneurs, conducting regular follow-up sessions and creating an additional layer of sustainability to project interventions. Improved access to government officers, in particular the Women Development Officers, has a ripple effect for women entrepreneurs in that they also have access to support services if they – or someone they know – experience SGBV.

Additionally, entrepreneurs have advanced understanding of financial literacy and business management, in particular knowledge and skills on identifying appropriate loan schemes which meets their needs and within their capacity for repayment. Given the pervasive negative impact of micro-finance in Sri Lanka which has predominantly targeted women and ensnared them in debt traps, UN Women has ensured that the work done on this front is relevant to the beneficiaries and their households, as debt has crippling implications on a household’s wellbeing and puts women at further risk of domestic violence as well as sexual harassment and exploitation by debt collectors of microfinance companies. The project focused on incorporating sessions on microfinance as this was a key issue faced by beneficiaries, and supported additional training conducted by the Central Bank of Sri Lanka, as a result of strengthened external partnerships.

These results have been made possible through UN Women and its partner’s work in strengthening and investing in capacity building, exposure and access to markets for women entrepreneurs, alongside in-kind assistance in the form of material, inputs and equipment. This has been particularly relevant as these

enterprises have the potential to expand but whose growth was constrained by a lack of resources, networks, and opportunities, alongside the gendered norms impacting women entrepreneurs.

JPP Output 2 (Social Cohesion): Communal relations and social cohesion strengthened by addressing drivers of violence, promoting youth empowerment, and gender equality, ensuring safeguards on climate-conflict issues, promoting inclusive governance, protecting women and girls, and fostering respect for human rights.

Project-specific output: Women are empowered to exercise their choices and participate in employment opportunities that promote their financial independence and have access to quality services.

A total of 122 women entrepreneurs in Mannar are better capacitated on developing feasible business ideas for income generation, and have improved their product ideation, business management and financial literacy skills. Of this cohort, 74 women entrepreneurs developed business plans and successfully applied for in-kind assistance to improve/expand their business. More than 75% in Mannar district have begun improving their businesses with the knowledge, skills and exposure gained through UN Women's and partner's efforts.

The phased, whole-of-business capacity building model developed by UN Women and undertaken by the project ensured that women improved their knowledge on product development, use of technology, business planning and management, financial literacy, marketing, and accessing markets and points-of-sale. The model was underpinned by a thorough assessment of the value chains relevant for the district and an extensive process of profiling and selecting potential beneficiaries and understanding their needs and capacity gaps. Based on each beneficiary's interest and capacity, they were grouped into the following business clusters, which were identified based on pre-determined criteria that included gender sensitive and industry/market specific criteria:

- Agriculture: paddy, palmyrah, coconut, pulses (groundnut, black gram)
- Fisheries: fish farming, aqua culture (sea cucumber, crab, seabass)
- Livestock-rearing: cattle, goat, poultry

Although some beneficiaries had received training or livelihood support in the past, their businesses were impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic, which meant that many had been forced to close in 2020.

Prior to the project's interventions, the needs assessment revealed that only 38% of the beneficiaries had received capacity building training for the livelihood they were currently engaging in, with 48% not having received any capacity building to develop their business. Additionally, Mannar is located at a considerable distance from major commercial hubs in the country such as Anuradhapura and Jaffna, and these impact the ability of small, women-led enterprises to source inputs and resources for production. There are also contextual differences between the two DS Divisions, where there seems to be stronger, more conservative socio-cultural and gender norms in Manthai West, limiting women's autonomy and ability to freely engage in economic activity. Overall, it has been observed that in general male family members do

not accept a woman's economic role, as it contravened social norms and expectations and could also reflect negatively on the family's honour/standing.

Prior to the project, an overwhelming majority of the beneficiaries had neither officially registered their micro-enterprises nor have a business plan. The majority had obtained loans from unrecommended sources of funding, including microfinance organisations, and lacked knowledge of how to evaluate financial products. Following the business management and financial literacy programmes, a majority sought assistance in registering their enterprise, as they were now aware of the benefits of formalisation such as the business development support that could be accessed as a business entity.

83% of participants of the financial literacy and business management programme developed and refined their business plan, understanding how it was essential in order to access financial resources (compared to just 10% prior to the project) and qualified for in-kind assistance. More than 75% of the trained beneficiaries have an enhanced understanding of costing, tracking profitability, and calculating the required stocks of goods. Notably, more than 65% of the trained beneficiaries expressed their confidence that they can achieve the targets indicated in the refined business plan, following the training programme.

Over 96% of the trained beneficiaries are now skilled in maintaining accounts of the business (compared to just 17% prior to the project) and have examined the pricing of their goods to ensure all relevant costs have been factored into. Some beneficiaries have reported that they have used the skills gained when applying for loans, with a significant number requesting for additional training on investment strategies and business financing, which was also provided by the project.

The training programmes were interspersed with peer discussions in small groups beyond the training focused on gender, socio-cultural norms, and women's economic empowerment. These were observed to have motivated them greatly, also leading to changes in perceptions and behaviour. Several stories have been collated by the project team; one such case study is presented later in this report.

Following the capacity building series, participants developed business proposals to strengthen existing livelihood initiatives/micro-enterprises, which were revised with the technical feedback from the project. Participants were then provided with coaching support and the opportunity to present their business proposals to an independent panel of selectors – including local government officials, technical officers, external stakeholders such as representatives of state banks etc. – who reviewed and assessed feasibility of proposals and approved the awarding of the requested in-kind assistance (materials, inputs, equipment etc.) for 74 enterprises in total.

Alongside the capacity building series, women entrepreneurs benefitted from mentorship support and tailored one-to-one business coaching for expansion or diversification. 17 mentors were identified for the different sectors and were provided with an orientation programme on the process. An SOP for both mentors and mentees was developed, so that they had a clear understanding of the scope of the programme, to manage expectations, and prevent any exploitative situations. This was agreed to and

signed by both the mentors and mentees. A separate session on the mentorship process was conducted for the mentees, before workshops were conducted connecting both groups. As a result of the mentorship programme, 60 participants developed individual action plans with a minimum of 1-3 in consultation with the mentors. Additionally, this has created a network where women entrepreneurs have been connected to more well-established women business owners, which has already led to establishment of business linkages in certain instances.

Subsequently, the project organised a market fair, which connected women entrepreneurs from all 5 districts of the Northern Province, including UN Women beneficiaries from the JPP Resettlement project. It saw the participation of 80% of trained entrepreneurs from Mannar district, recording a significant volume of sales (approx. LKR 450,000), indicating that a sizeable number of customers could become regular consumers of these locally produced goods.

Nearly 13% of the project beneficiaries were able to create new business linkages with other more well-established enterprises. For example, the Chamber of Commerce accredited a few project beneficiaries to register under their consortium, which would enable them to enjoy business advantages and benefits. Several cross-district trading agreements were entered into amongst the enterprises, where smaller enterprises would supply inputs or products to more established enterprises. Some beneficiaries were also identified to be included into digital marketing platforms. The market fair was also accompanied by experience-sharing sessions, where several beneficiaries reported being able to identify solutions to business concerns and challenges, they had had.

Twenty-five local government officials from Mannar district (15 women, 10 men) such as Women Development Officers, Community Development Officers, Economic Development Officers etc. have strengthened capacities on the provision of business advisory services to women entrepreneurs. The project challenged gender norms and stereotypes and assisted local government officials to improve their understanding on gender equality and gender-responsive service provision, given that there was a good balance of male and female frontline officers. Post-training evaluations revealed that despite initial high resistance, all officials had agreed that discrimination against women and girls exist and had begun self-reflecting on their own perceptions. It also proved to be an excellent forum to discuss SGBV prevention and response, based on their field experience within communities.

Qualitative Assessment

Overall, the project has achieved all indicator targets under Outputs 2 and 3 – having exceeded these in some cases – despite the numerous challenges posed by COVID-19 and the current economic crisis. Early results for Mullaitivu, Kilinochchi and Mannar (as detailed in the Outcome progress note) are promising and validate the whole-of-business capacity development model that UN Women has pioneered with the support of its partner.

The project has established good working relationships with local government entities in Mullaitivu, Kilinochchi and Mannar districts, which have been key to proceeding with implementation, as without such approval, most activities would not have been successfully completed. In particular, the collaboration

with local officials has been instrumental in ensuring an accurate and transparent beneficiary selection and profiling process. The partnership with multiple local officials from the Industrial Development Board, Regional Development Bank, Department of Agriculture, Department of Animal Production and Health, and the District and Divisional Secretariats was invaluable, as they lent credibility and expertise as the independent panel assessing the viability of business proposals.

The partnership with the CSO partner has proved valuable in implementing activities in a challenging context. The CSO partner had a field presence in Kilinochchi and Mannar that ensured real-time information from the field which supported informed decision-making in emerging situations. This provided an opportunity to pivot and adapt to challenges such as price hikes and shortages and consequent impact on the in-kind assistance to be provided to beneficiaries. The project was able to make use of this partnership to keep the government stakeholders engaged from the inception and obtained their buy-in for a more coordinated and integrated implementation of the project's intervention strategy.

In Mannar, the similar geographic focus of interventions was a prerequisite of the project to ensure that socio-economic empowerment would be a means to prevent violence against women and girls. Thus, all three agencies (UNFPA, UNICEF, UN Women) focused on targeting the same population wherever possible to maintain consistency and effectiveness.

Presently, UN Women is aiming to mobilise resources to continue and expand on the interventions implemented through the JPP, as there is a pressing need to ensure that the enterprises supported thus far continue to be resilient, amidst the hardships and challenges posed by the economic crisis.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The project “**Empowering communities to prevent Violence Against Women and Girls**” created a strong evidence base to contribute towards the prevention and response to incidents of violence against women and girls at the national level and in the Mannar district. The project had three interventions of which one was the COVID 19 assessment designed to fill a knowledge gap on obtaining a comprehensive assessment of gender and SGBV related impacts of the pandemic specifically on women and girls of reproductive age and to obtain a comprehensive understanding of key drivers of SGBV as a basis for designing subsequent interventions. The selection of Mannar for the formative research and for the development of the norms Module component of the project was based on the Leave No One Behind principle, considering the socio-economic vulnerability of the women and girls in Mannar and the ethnic composition. Mannar district is located in the war affected Northern province of Sri Lanka. The experience of conflict has had dire consequences for women in Mannar. The DHS 2016 stated that 20.5 percent of respondents had having experienced violence at least once, and 6 percent reported experiencing any form of violence daily. Research suggests that living in a district that experienced conflict fatalities during war is associated with increased risk of experiencing interpersonal violence in the post conflict period (DHS 2016 report). This provided a basis for the selection of the location, the next component was support to shelters to remain accessible during the course of the pandemic for women and girls including those with disabilities. During the project period, the shelter capacities and the facilities of WDC, AKASA and JSAC were strengthened. Partnering with AKASA the shelter for disabilities, the project provided technical, digital and infrastructure support, conducted a consultative needs assessment and developed a strategic plan for the shelter. This has created potential opportunities to showcase AKASA as a model shelter and develop best practices for women and girls with disabilities.

III. Purpose

Output 2B: The UN in Sri Lanka promotes gender equality in securing peace dividends by enhancing protection of women and girls’ human rights, physical and mental health and security; enhancing women’s participation in decision-making processes, socio-economic recovery processes and responses related to conflict prevention.

The objective of the Empowering communities to prevent Violence Against Women & Girls project is to reduce incidents of violence against women and girls at the national level and in the Mannar district. The main results expected from this project component, during the reporting period were as follows:

1. Families and communities support norms that believe in non-violence and gender-equitable relationships and children uphold gender-equitable attitudes.
2. Women and girls have access to survivor-centered services for response and prevention of SGBV
3. Women are engaged in income-generating activities and have improved status within the family.

IV. Results Narrative

1. Families and communities support norms that believe in non-violence and gender-equitable relationships and children uphold gender-equitable attitudes.

UNFPA in collaboration with the IP generated evidence towards understanding the drivers of VAW in Mannar District including WEE. The training manual *“Changing prevalent beliefs and attitudes that reinforce harmful norms and behaviours contributing to violence against women”* developed on the basis of the findings of the formative research targeting parents and communities in Mannar and designed to succinctly and strategically shift prevalent beliefs that reinforce harmful gender norms within families and communities. This manual provided the basis towards strengthening the role of women, mutual understanding and equal attitudes within a family setting and communications on nonviolent conflict resolution within homes, in the selected Divisions in Mannar.

During the reporting period, data collection through the HHS, KIIs & FGD were completed. Quantitative Data was collected through 1,915 households interviews and Qualitative Data was collected through (a) 6 FGDs, (b) 6 Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) in 4 selected DS divisions of Mannar Town, Musali, Manthai, Nanattan). Training manual translated into Sinhala and Tamil languages and used for the TOT training and formed a trainers' pool with 35 trainers. Community awareness on addressing harmful gender norms was enhanced reaching 600 families, exceeding the target of 100 families, through trainings and community awareness sessions in the selected four divisions in Mannar. Trainers in the pool, government officers, and the IP committed to integrate gender norms into their existing programmes and continue GBV prevention programmes, beyond the project period.

2. Women and girls have access to survivor-centered services for response and prevention of SGBV

The mapping of shelter needs provided an evidence base for more effective future programming and collaboration with the Government IPs and support to the shelters. Through the provision of needs-based services in the form of technical, infrastructure support and capacity building, UNFPA has contributed towards the increased access of women and girls to survivor-centered services for response and prevention of SGBV. These partnerships created positive impacts for sustainability of the centers beyond the project duration and strengthened multi sectoral coordination in shelter support. Strengthening of the shelter capacity and the facilities of WDC, AKASA and JSAC, enabled more survivors to access facilities and services for GBV case management support, psychosocial and counselling services.

Technical and infrastructure needs-based support provided AKASA the shelter for disabilities - based on a comprehensive needs assessment and gap identification, in consultation with the Divisional Secretariat, Thambuththegama and Department of Social Service, North Central Province. The strengthening of infrastructure and capacity of the safe home resulted in an increase in the number of residents - from 5 to 13 (160% increase). The establishment of a multi sectoral stakeholders' committee as a result of UNFPA's advocacy for the strengthening of the relationship between the government, the divisional secretariat and Civil Society Organizations. This led to the inclusion of AKASA in the list of government support shelters. Further, Cabinet approval was obtained to provide government support for the AKASA

shelter in 2022 and an MoU was signed between the AKASA and the Ministry of Women and Child Affairs for the first time. Thus, ensuring sustainability of the safe-house even after the end of the project.

3. Women are engaged in income-generating activities and have improved status within the family.

Strengthened vocational training capacities of women with disabilities and enhanced their economic empowerment, resulted through the project contribution. UNFPA in their support of AKASA contributed towards the upliftment of the socio-economic status of women and girls. Support was continued through the vocational training with special focus for disabled women and girls and to strengthen capacities of survivors of SGBV to enhance their skills and provide opportunities to find employment. This support enhanced AKASA's economic empowerment through various channels.

iii) Evaluation, Best Practices and Lessons Learned

DELAYS IN IMPLEMENTATION & CHALLENGES

Due to the impact of the post COVID 19 restrictions and the economic crisis, some of the planned activities were affected both in terms of delays and due to the inability to execute field level interventions. As a way of overcoming these challenges, most of the meetings and consultations were conducted virtually. The IP's decided to implement activities in person adhering to covid-19 guidelines put in place by the government of Sri Lanka and expedited the activities during the last year without compromising the quality.

Lessons learned

- Continue the multi-stakeholder approach to ensure the sustainability of the work done through Empowering communities to prevent VAW project.
- Use existing district-level networks and government platforms to reach community to ensure community ownership, acceptance and sustainability of the intervention
- The Model of developing evidence-based advocacy for social change through empowering communities and changing harmful social and gender norms that perpetuate violence was piloted in Mannar and will be up scaled by UNFPA across the country.

Best practices

- Established a multistakeholder committee to coordinate and support the AKASA with government partners.
- Enhanced collaboration between the three UN agencies UNFPA, UNWOMEN and UNICEF in the implementation of the Empowering communities to prevent VAW project by synergizing the activities, target groups, and the geographical areas.

Risks

- Due to the sensitive nature of the topics, there was a possibility of resistance from the participants and stakeholders within the organizations and communities.

QUALITATIVE ASSESSMENT:

Key Partnerships

The project impact was strengthened through a holistic approach in which UNFPA collaborated with UN Agencies, implementing partners, CSO and communities to conduct the interventions and deliver on the envisaged results.

UNFPA partnered with JSAC and Women's Development Centre (WDC). Jaffna Social Action Center (JSAC) was selected as an implementing partner (IP) for the formative research and in turn JSAC selected the Research Partner SPARKWIN to conduct the research. UNFPA is providing humanitarian assistance through another partner, WDC, for the SGBV survivors at the shelters. These partnerships will strengthen the relationship UNFPA has with the shelters enabling increased access of women and girls to survivor-centered services for response and prevention of SGBV. These partnerships create positive impacts in sustainability of the centers and multi sectoral coordination in shelter support.

UN Coordination

The project was implemented by three UN agencies; UNFPA, UN Women and UNICEF. This collaboration and coordination was strong and helpful. The COVID 19 Assessment was conducted jointly by the UNFPA and UNWOME. All three agencies collectively developed the questionnaires for the survey conducted by the agencies and provided technical inputs. Furthermore, it was trying to implement the project activities targeting the same community and location in Mannar District. Both UNFPA and UNICEF selected JSAC as the implementing partner. That helps to build the better understanding and to reduce overlapping as well.

Cross-cutting impact created by the project

Strengthening the roles of vulnerable women, survivors, youth, and marginalized groups (such as disabled women and girls) contributes to community-based resilience building, which is critical in a context of shrinking space for dissent and civil society activism. Women's Shelters and other partner organizations that participated in activities were empowered by knowledge transfer and skills development to equip them to understand their rights and to demand for these rights more effectively moving forward. The impact of empowering these individuals and groups enabled a contribution to a more socially cohesive and peaceful society in Sri Lanka. The capacity building of vulnerable women and youth were strategic elements of the program that were delivered effectively and will have a significant sustainable impact.

ii) Indicator Based Performance Assessment:

	<u>Achieved Indicator Targets</u>	<u>Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)</u>	<u>Source of Verification</u>
JPP Output 2B: The UN in Sri Lanka will promote gender equality in securing peace dividends by enhancing protection of women and girls' human rights, physical and mental health and security; enhancing Women's participation in decision-making processes, socio-economic recovery processes and responses related to conflict prevention			
Girls and boys have the knowledge and improved life and social skills to practice and promote gender equitable non-violent relationships.			
Percentage of adults and adolescents who think that physical punishment is necessary to raise/educate children (disaggregated by sex) Baseline: 15% Planned Target: 10% reduction	Programme Completed	Programme completed and the end-line survey commenced. Will be reported on once the end-line data is available.	Baseline and end-line surveys
Percentage of individuals aged 13–49 years who agree that a husband (man) is justified in hitting or beating his wife (partner) for at least one specified reason, (disaggregated by sex and age) Baseline: 81.5 (Avg) Planned Target: 10% reduction	Programme Completed	Programme completed and the end-line survey commenced. Will be reported on once the end-line data is available.	Baseline and end-line surveys
% of adults and adolescents that endorse one or more traditional gender and sexual norms (disaggregated by sex) Baseline: 16% (avg) Planned Target: 10% reduction	Programme Completed	Programme completed and the end-line survey commenced. Will be reported on once the end-line data is available.	Baseline and end-line surveys
Number of adolescent children and youth who successfully completed the PATHS to change life skills programme (disaggregated by children and youth)	2,893 adolescents aged 14 to 18 years (1,323 boys and 1,570 girls)	During the training programme, stakeholders felt that the sexuality and gender module targeted only 14 to 18 years. Therefore, the	Pre and post evaluations, progress review reports, partner reports, end-line survey

<p>Baseline: 0 Planned Target: 4000</p>		achievement is lower than the target but the other constructs in the life skills programme reached adolescents from 11 to 18 years.	
<p>% of adolescent children and youth who complete the PATHS to change programme and show positive progression on the ladder of life scale and gender-marker</p> <p>Baseline: 15% of adolescents get angry and often lose their temper and 8% of children, adolescents and youth fight a lot. Planned Target: 10% reduction</p>	Programme completed	Programme completed and the end-line survey commenced. Will be reported on once the end-line data is available.	Pre and post evaluations, progress review reports, partner reports, end-line survey
<p>Number of government officials who participate in the training programme</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Planned Target: 75</p>	406 government officials (258 male and 148 female)	Completed and surpassed the target.	Partners progress reports, progress reviews
<p>Percentage of targeted government officials who agree that teachers or administrators should be allowed to physically punish children in school</p> <p>Baseline: 45% Planned Target: 80%</p>	Programme completed	Programme completed and the end-line survey commenced. Will be reported on once the end-line data is available.	Baseline and end-line surveys
<p>Number of mothers, fathers and caregivers reached through parenting programmes</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Planned Target: 1000</p>	1055 parents (112 fathers and 943 mothers)	Completed and achieved the target.	Pre and post evaluations, progress review reports, partner reports, end-line survey
<p>Percentage of mothers, fathers and caregivers who agree that physical punishment of children is necessary for child-rearing</p>	Programme completed	Programme completed and the end-line survey commenced. Will be reported on once the end-line data is available.	Pre and post evaluations, progress review reports, partner reports, end-line survey

<p>Baseline: 15% of the parents agree that to bring up, raise, or educate a child properly, the child needs to be physically punished (8% of Fathers, 19% of Mothers)</p> <p>Planned Target: 10% reduction</p>			
<p>Number of child/youth groups and club networks with strengthened capacity to engage children in promoting gender equality and addressing gender related issues in 50 GN Divisions.</p> <p>(Disaggregated by type of group)</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Planned Target: 50</p>	<p>50 Children’s Clubs</p>	<p>Completed and achieved the target.</p>	<p>Partner Progress Reports</p>
<p>OUTCOME 2</p> <p>Positive relationships and mutual understanding between and among different groups, and between groups and the state, contribute to peaceful coexistence and a sense of belonging</p>	<p>Achievement of Outcome Indicators</p> <p>Outcome Indicators</p> <p>Increased knowledge and skills levels in young people on social cohesion and SRHR</p> <p>Improved understanding of the relationship between social cohesion, myths, and misconceptions on SRH leading to communal violence.</p>		

	Improved social harmony between interethnic and interreligious groups.		
<p>Indicator 2.2.4: Status of National level assessment specifically on women and girls of reproductive age to identify the SGBV related impact of the pandemic COVID-19 completed</p> <p>Baseline: No</p> <p>Planned Target: Yes</p>	<p>Indicator 2.2.4 –</p> <p>The assessment was jointly commissioned by the UNFPA and UN WOMEN. The study proposal was finalized. Inception report detailing the approach, methodology and schedule was presented to the Technical Advisory Committee and approved.</p> <p>In-depth desk review was conducted to identify and study existing literature and identify knowledge gaps. Training for enumerators was completed. The HHS data collection is completed.</p> <p>Assessment completed.</p>	N/A	Assessment report

<p>Indicator 2.2.5: % of population reached in Mannar district through the project consultations for the development of the module and pilot training (disaggregated by sex)</p> <p>Baseline: 0%</p> <p>Planned Target: 0.1% of the population in Mannar</p>	<p>Indicator 2.2.5</p> <p>Training modules based on the formative research targeted for parents and communities in Mannar District.</p> <p>Formative research conducted. Based on the findings of the survey, Training modules developed and conducted the community awareness.</p> <p>Reached 0.62% of the population in Mannar</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>Pre and post evaluations, partner reports, survey report</p>
<p>Indicator 2.2.6: % of potential users validate the module.</p> <p>Baseline: 0%</p> <p>Planned Target: 70%</p>	<p>Indicator 2.2.6:</p> <p>Validation workshop was taken place with the participation of 35 officials including gender experts, representatives from the Government, UN agencies and CSOs.</p> <p>Achieved target is 100%</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>Module Pre test, IP Reports, Resource person reports</p>

<p>Indicator 2.2.14: Average number of individuals registered at services for response and prevention of SGBV annually (disaggregated by Women and girls)</p> <p>Baseline: TBD</p> <p>Planned Target: 10% increase</p>	<p>AKASA- number of individuals registered at services increased by 160%</p>		<p>IP reports</p>
<p>Indicator 2.2.15: Number of Shelters remain accessible to clients with verified minimum standards</p> <p>Baseline: 5</p> <p>Planned Target: 7</p>	<p>Indicator 2.2.15 –Number of UNFPA supported shelters remain accessible to clients with verified minimum standards increased up to 07.</p> <p>Target achieved</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>Pre and post project shelter photos, IP reports</p>
<p>Indicator 2.2.16: Extent to which the human capacity is in place at shelters to respond effectively for victims and survivors of SGBV (under staff, minimum staff, Above minimum)</p> <p>Baseline: Under-staff</p> <p>Planned Target: Minimum required staff in place</p>	<p>Indicator 2.2.16 - Capacity building training for staff of AKASA conducted; Staff capacity building on Vocational Training Guidelines and Capacity development sensitive to various disabilities and how to provide services.</p> <p>Minimum required staff in placed</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>Implement Partner Reports, progress reports</p>

<p>2.2.17: % of grant recipients report having enhanced dignity within the family due to an improved economic status.</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 50% increase to baseline</p>	<p>Status: Pending final evaluation/review findings.</p>		
<p>2.2.18: % of FHHs report the ability to better support their dependents and families</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 25% increase to baseline</p>	<p>Status: Pending final evaluation/review findings.</p>		
<p>2.2.19: % of Enterprises of target beneficiaries having formal/steady business links to markets and producer groups (disaggregated by type of market/group – Hela Bojun/Ammararchi, WCIC, MWCA, etc.)</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 25% increase to baseline</p>	<p>Status: On-track, likely to achieve the target.</p> <p>Currently, 13% (10 of 74) enterprises have established business linkages with other enterprises, networks or platforms. Initial findings indicate that the target of 25% will be met – this is expected to be confirmed in the evaluation/review.</p>		<p>Activity reports</p>
<p>2.2.20: Extent to which the assessments to inform the conceptualization of the project are completed (disaggregated by assessment) (Status of extent: 1- Not done 2-- inception, 3-partially completed, 4-completed, 5-presented))</p> <p>Baseline: Needs Assessment – 1 Value Chain Analysis – 1</p> <p>Target:</p>	<p>Status: Target achieved</p> <p>Needs Assessment – 5 Value Chain Analysis - 5</p> <p>The needs assessment and value chain analysis have been completed and presented.</p>		<p>Activity reports; availability of final assessment and value chain analysis reports.</p>

Needs Assessment – 5 Value Chain Analysis - 5			
2.2.21 % of trainees reported having improved skills in entrepreneurship and developing business plans (disaggregated by sex) Baseline: 0 Target: 70%	Status: Target exceeded. More than 75% of the targeted entrepreneurs have begun improving the management of their business ventures, using the skills, knowledge and networks provided by the project.		Activity reports including pre- and post-training evaluations.
2.2.22 % business plans of trainees supported with special grants via 'competitive challenge'(disaggregated by business sector and sex) Baseline: 0 Target: 80%	Status: Target exceeded. 83% participants (74 of 89 women) with refined business plans successfully qualified for in-kind support via the 'competitive challenge'.		Activity reports, including list of 74 beneficiaries selected for in-kind assistance.
2.2.23: Number of diversity market trade fairs organized to exchange business information/links, showcase business models developed via grant awards. Baseline: 0 Target: Minimum of 1 in Mannar District	Status: Target achieved 1 market fair and 1 experience sharing session were organised, where 80% of trained and supported beneficiaries participated, along with entrepreneurs from across the Northern Province.		Activity reports