

SECRETARY-GENERAL'S PEACEBUILDING FUND
PROJECT DOCUMENT TEMPLATE



United Nations
Peacebuilding

PBF PROJECT DOCUMENT

Country (ies): Sri Lanka	
Project Title: Youth Engagement with Transitional Justice for Long-Lasting Peace in Sri Lanka	
Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway (if existing project): 00109242	
PBF project modality: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> IRF <input type="checkbox"/> PRF	If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund: <input type="checkbox"/> Country Trust Fund <input type="checkbox"/> Regional Trust Fund Name of Recipient Fund: National Peace Council of Sri Lanka
List all direct project recipient organizations (starting with Convening Agency), followed type of organization (UN, CSO etc): List additional implementing partners, Governmental and non-Governmental: Legal Action Worldwide (until March 2019) – CSO Harvard International Human Rights Clinic	
Project commencement date¹: 1/12/2017 Project duration in months:² 18 months Geographic zones for project implementation: Nationwide	
Does the project fall under one of the specific PBF priority windows below: <input type="checkbox"/> Gender promotion initiative <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Youth promotion initiative <input type="checkbox"/> Transition from UN or regional peacekeeping or special political missions <input type="checkbox"/> Cross-border or regional project	
Total PBF approved project budget* (by recipient organization): Fully allocated first tranche: \$136,244.81 Conditional second tranche: \$158,951.96 Conditional third tranche: \$ 158,951.96 Total: \$ 454,148.00 Any other existing funding for the project (amount and source): Project total budget:	

¹ Note: actual commencement date will be the date of first funds transfer.

² Maximum project duration for IRF projects is 18 months, for PRF projects – 36 months.

PBF 1st tranche: Total: \$136,244.56	PBF 2nd tranche*: Total: \$ 158,951.96	PBF 3rd tranche*: Total: \$158,951.96	
<p>Two-three sentences with a brief project description and succinct explanation of how the project is time sensitive, catalytic and risk-tolerant/ innovative:</p> <p>The project so far has successfully introduced grassroots youth and university students to the concept of Transitional Justice. As a result, young women and men have multiplied this message in self-organized follow-up events. The project had been delayed due to university strikes and political instability in country. The project remains relevant in the highly challenging political context.</p>			
<p>Summarize the in-country project consultation and endorsement process prior to submission to PBSO, including through any PBF Steering Committee where it exists:</p> <p>Adding to the in-country consultation before the project was initially proposed to UNPBF, the proposed extension is building on a national event with selected youth from the project. At this event, the young people voiced a strong interest in continuing with the topic of TJ in cooperation with NPC, at the same time giving TJ related recommendations to key government policy makers. In terms of this extension, relevant Government Ministries, SCRM, development partners and implementing partners were consulted.</p>			
<p>Project Gender Marker score: 2 Specify % and \$ of total project budget allocated to activities in direct pursuit of gender equality and women's empowerment: 50%; \$ 203,749.72</p>			
<p>Project Risk Marker score: 2³</p>			
<p>Select PBF Focus Areas which best summarizes the focus of the project (select ONLY one): 2.1⁴</p> <p>If applicable, UNDAF outcome(s) to which the project contributes:</p> <p>If applicable, Sustainable Development Goal to which the project contributes:</p> <p>Goal 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.</p>			
<p>Type of submission:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> New project <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Project amendment</p>		<p>If it is a project amendment, select all changes that apply and provide a brief justification:</p> <p>Extension of duration: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Additional duration in months: 05 Change of project outcome/ scope: <input type="checkbox"/></p>	

³ Risk marker 0 = low risk to achieving outcomes

Risk marker 1 = medium risk to achieving outcomes

Risk marker 2 = high risk to achieving outcomes

⁴ PBF Focus Areas are:

(1.1) SSR, (1.2) Rule of Law; (1.3) DDR; (1.4) Political Dialogue;

(2.1) National reconciliation; (2.2) Democratic Governance; (2.3) Conflict prevention/management;

(3.1) Employment; (3.2) Equitable access to social services

(4.1) Strengthening of essential national state capacity; (4.2) extension of state authority/local administration; (4.3) Governance of peacebuilding resources (including PBF Secretariats)

Change of budget allocation between outcomes or budget categories of more than 15%:

Additional PBF budget: Additional amount by recipient organization:

Brief justification for amendment:

A five month no cost extension for this project is sought to complete the project activities and to continue the steady progress made over the last year. The project was unable to complete the activities due to:

1. Non-academic strike conducted by all universities for two months (March – April 2018) which prevented any activities being implemented in the universities;
2. Scheduling of examinations in multiple universities preventing those students from engaging in project activities;
3. The political instability during November -January 2019 in which the leadership of the country was subject to a political struggle between the two parties in the coalition and the opposition leader.

PROJECT SIGNATURES:

<p>Recipient Organization(s)⁶</p> <p>Name of Representative: <i>Stella</i> [Redacted] Signature: [Redacted] Name of Agency: <i>NA</i> [Redacted] Date & Seal: <i>01/05/19</i> [Redacted] <i>12/14, Parana Vihar Road, Colombo - 06.</i></p>	<p>Representative of National Authorities</p> <p>Name of Government Counterpart: [Redacted] Signature: [Redacted] Title: [Redacted] Date & Seal: <i>01/05/2019</i> [Redacted] Secretary for Coordinating Reconciliation Mechanisms, Level 19, Parkland Building, 33, Park Street, Colombo 02.</p>
<p>Head of UN Country Team</p> <p><i>HANNA SINGER</i> Name of Representative: [Redacted] Signature: [Redacted] Title: <i>UN RESIDENT</i> [Redacted] Date & Seal: <i>05/19</i> [Redacted]</p>	<p>Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO)</p> <p>Name of Representative: [Redacted] Signature: [Redacted] Title: <i>Assistant Secretary-General, Peacebuilding Support Office</i> Date & Seal: <i>6/7/2019</i></p>



⁶ Please include a separate signature block for each direct recipient organization under this project.



United Nations
Peacebuilding
Peacebuilding Fund

United Nations Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO)/ Peacebuilding Fund (PBF)

<p>Project Title: Youth engagement with transitional justice for long-lasting peace in Sri Lanka.</p>	<p>Recipient Organization(s): The National Peace Council (NPC)</p>
<p>Project Contact: Jehan Perera Address: National Peace Council, 12/14 Purana Vihara Road, Colombo 6 Telephone: +9477784744, +94115029696 E-mail: jehanpc@gmail.com</p>	<p>Implementing Partner(s) – Legal Action Worldwide (LAW), Harvard International Human Rights Clinic (HIHRC).</p>
	<p>Project Location: Sri Lanka</p>
<p>Project Description: The transitional justice process in Sri Lanka will be enriched through the equal engagement of young men and women with the process under 3 linked strategies. (1) Law students will be trained and mentored to be able to utilize the transitional justice mechanisms as an effective and non-violent way to address past abuses. (2) University students will be empowered and capacity built to become engaged in positive dialogue, including with policy-makers on transitional justice and reconciliation activities. (3) Young grassroots activists will be supported to understand and address key youth concerns and transmit them to policy-makers.</p>	<p>Total Project Cost: \$454,148.48 Peacebuilding Fund: \$454,148.48 Fully allocated first tranche: \$158,951.96 Conditional second tranche: \$158,951.96 Conditional third tranche: \$136,244.56 Other contributions:</p>
	<p>Proposed Project Start Date: 1/12/2017 Proposed Project End Date: 31/5/2019 Total duration (in months)¹: 18 months</p>

¹ The maximum duration of an IRF project is 18 months.

Gender Marker Score²: 2

Score 3 for projects that have gender equality as a principal objective.

Score 2 for projects that have gender equality as a significant objective.

Score 1 for projects that will contribute in some way to gender equality, but not significantly.

Project Outcomes: Outcome 1: Law Students from the three Law Faculties in Sri Lanka, including a focus on law students located in a conflict 'hotspot' effectively access the legal system upon qualification and any future transitional justice mechanisms that the GoSL may operationalize, as a means for resolving past injustices thereby contributing to the sustainability of reconciliation.

Outcome 2 The targeted student population is mobilized as a driving force of transitional justice and reconciliation. Outcome 3: Youth's acceptance of and influence over transitional justice will be fostered thereby increasing youth support for the GoSL's pursuit of their transitional justice targets.

PBF Focus Areas³ which best summarizes the focus of the project (*select one*): Promote coexistence and peaceful resolution of conflicts (Priority Area 2): (2.1) National reconciliation.

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² PBSO monitors the inclusion of gender equality and women's empowerment all PBF projects, in line with SC Resolutions 1325, 1888, 1889, 1960 and 2122, and as mandated by the Secretary-General in his Seven-Point Action Plan on Gender Responsive Peacebuilding.

³ PBF Focus Areas are:

1: Support the implementation of peace agreements and political dialogue (Priority Area 1):

(1.1) SSR; (1.2) RoL; (1.3) DDR; (1.4) Political Dialogue;

2: Promote coexistence and peaceful resolution of conflicts (Priority Area 2):

(2.1) National reconciliation; (2.2) Democratic Governance; (2.3) Conflict prevention/management;

3: Revitalize the economy and generate immediate peace dividends (Priority Area 3):

(3.1) Employment; (3.2) Equitable access to social services

4) (Re)-establish essential administrative services (Priority Area 4)

(4.1) Strengthening of essential national state capacity; (4.2) extension of state authority/local administration; (4.3) Governance of peacebuilding resources (including JSC/ PBI Secretariats)

(for IRF-funded projects)


<p>Recipient Organization Name of Representative [Redacted] Signature [Redacted] Name of Agency [Redacted] Date & Seal [Redacted]</p> <p>NATIONAL</p>	<p>Representative of National Authorities Name of Government Counterpart [Redacted] Signature [Redacted] Title [Redacted] Date & Seal [Redacted]</p> <p>Secretariat for Coordinating Reconciliation Mechanisms Level 10, Parliament Building, 11, Park Street, Colombo 02.</p>
<p>Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO) Name of Representative [Redacted] Signature [Redacted] Peacebuilding Support Office, NY Date & Seal [Redacted]</p>	<p>Resident Coordinator (RC) Name of Representative [Redacted] Signature [Redacted] RCO Date & Seal [Redacted]</p>
<p style="text-align: right;"></p>	

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Length: Max. 15 pages

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- c) Monitoring and evaluation
- d) Administrative arrangements (standard wording)

Annex A: Project Summary (to be submitted as a word document to MPTE-Office)

Annex B: Project Results Framework

Annex C: Financing Agreement

PROJECT COMPONENTS:

I. Peacebuilding Context and Rationale for PBF support

a) Peacebuilding context:

The three decade long civil war in Sri Lanka ended in 2009. More than 8 years after the end of the war, Sri Lanka continues to be an ethnically polarised country. The political roots of the ethnic conflict which gave rise to the three decades of civil war continue to remain largely unaddressed. In addition, Sri Lanka has to cope with addressing the aftermath of the war and the large scale human rights violations that took place during the war. The manner in which the war ended has embittered the Tamil population. It has also attracted sustained international attention. This has led to four resolutions on Sri Lanka at the UN Human Rights Council in Geneva since 2009. Many violations occurred throughout the length of the 27 year-long conflict and were perpetrated by all parties. These violations intensified in gravity and number towards the end of the conflict. The complex situation was compounded by two other armed insurgencies in the south by a Marxist movement – the JVP in 1971 and 1987. The JVP were responsible for assassinations and attacks on military and civilian targets and their movement was violently suppressed involving extra-judicial killings and enforced disappearances. These violations were experienced differently by women and men: not only in the types of violations but also in terms of their long-term social and economic impact. It is important that transitional justice mechanisms in Sri Lanka are empathetic to female beneficiaries' different experience and needs. Not only this - women must also be equal participants in these mechanisms as staff members, commissioners, judges, and lawyers, and be represented at all levels of the hierarchy of each mechanism. Thus, *all* ethnicities and religions and multiple generations in Sri Lanka have all been affected by the long and multi-faceted conflict and an inclusive reconciliation and transitional justice process, that includes the voices of men and women alike, is imperative to ensure that a positive and lasting peace is sustained.

The dramatic events leading to the unforeseen election of Sirisena's coalition government in January 2015 brought about an unexpected opportunity for the reconciliation process. The new Government of Sri Lanka (GoSL) began with an ambitious agenda for reform and must be credited with making significant steps towards reconciliation and transitional justice. Foremost is the GoSL support for the Human Rights Council (HRC) Resolution 30/1, on promoting reconciliation, accountability, non-recurrence and human rights in which they made largescale commitments. Although progress has been made towards realizing the goals of the resolution, including the establishment of the Secretariat for Coordinating Reconciliation Mechanisms (SCRM), the passing of the Office of Missing Persons bill, and the island-wide consultation process of the affected population by the Consultation Task Force (CTF). In spite of this, progress towards milestones has been slow and patchy. Uncertainty and confusion continue to persist throughout the population surrounding what happened during the war, where people are buried, and whether those affected will ever receive full reparations. A process of truth-seeking, memorialization, and reconciliation is needed as much as one of accountability, yet it is the divisive issue accountability that has taken up most of the discursive space. Transitional justice is presently a controversial political issue used by the opposition parties to generate division on ethnic and political lines for political advantage and to claim that the government is giving in to international pressure.

Youth have traditionally been a volatile sector of Sri Lankan society engaging in two Marxist insurrections and in the civil war that lasted three decades. A part of the reason has been the lack of inclusion of youth in dialogue processes, which can make them susceptible to nationalist propaganda. Opportunities to harness the positive role that young men and women

can play in social change and in the promotion of peace have not, to date, been properly utilized, in particular the power of young women as a driving force. One of the main learning points to emerge through NPC's programming is key gaps in young peoples' knowledge with regard to the transitional justice process, which in their minds is equated solely with international war crimes tribunals. This has emerged as key gap in programming in Sri Lanka. Although the Centre for Policy Alternatives (CPA) has done some work with youth groups to increase awareness on peace, democracy and good governance, and UNDP has created a forum called UNLOCKED for discussion by youth of their views on development in Sri Lanka, there is a need to directly address youth's views and concerns relating to transitional justice, and to provide them with real opportunities for meaningful engagement with the transitional justice process, including promoting a two-way dialogue with policy and decision-makers. By accessing the student population of Sri Lanka through its agreement with the University Grant's Commission, the NPC will gain access to an ethnically diverse youth population, with a strong representation of women. For example, female students outnumber male students in the arts and law across Sri Lankan Universities⁴ and the following table indicates the ethnic mix and high female representation in the academic programmes of arts and law in the three major universities in Sri Lanka.⁵

University	Ethnicity	Arts			Law		
		No. Students	No. Female	No. Male	No. Students	No. Female	No. Male
Colombo	Sinhala	809			228		
	Tamil	8			9		
	Muslim	38			11		
	Other	3			2		
	Total	858	730	128	250	216	34
Peradeniya	Sinhala	737			43		
	Tamil	78			2		
	Muslim	88			4		
	Other	3					
	Total	906	729	177	49	43	6
Jaffna	Sinhala	2			18		
	Tamil	623			22		
	Muslim	43			11		
	Other	2					
	Total	670	545		51	45	6

⁴ "UNDERGRADUATE ADMISSIONS BY ACADEMIC PROGRAMME, HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION, GENDER AND ETHNICITY" *Academic Year 2014/2015*, p.34
file:///C:/Users/jessi/AppData/Local/Microsoft/Windows/INetCache/Content.Outlook/CCQ1XJX/Chapter%202%20UGC%20Ethnic%202014_15.pdf

⁵ Ibid.

b) Rationale for this IRF:

The planned interventions to fill this programming gap will come at a time of crucial importance. Sri Lanka has reached a critical juncture – important commitments and reforms made by the GoSL towards transitional justice and reconciliation could either be capitalized on or reversed. A ‘window of opportunity’ for reconciliation exists which must be utilized by the GoSL in order to achieve their peacebuilding aims of sustainable peace and non-recurrence of ethnic tensions and conflict. To do so, the GoSL need the support of their electorate, of which young people form a key demographic. Their positive engagement has the potential to ‘turn the tide’ in public opinion on transitional justice. Moreover, the next generation’s support has the capacity to convert commitments on non-recurrence made by the GoSL into a realizable and sustainable reality. The three strategies undertaken by the Project aimed at various groups of young women and men, culminating in the synergetic activity of the ‘Transitional Justice Champions Meeting’, will converge to create an outcome greater than the sum of its parts. The three strategies, namely:

- empowerment of young lawyers, focusing on a conflict hotspot in a minority Tamil area, to access the transitional justice system as professionals;
- the increase in knowledge of transitional justice processes, particularly amongst the student population in majority Sinhalese areas, and subsequent positive engagement in the process including through interfacing with GoSL transitional justice policy-makers;
- the creation of youth grassroots insider mediators who understand and tackle youth concerns regarding the transitional justice process and enter a two-way dialogue with GoSL transitional justice policy-makers;

will converge to contribute to the inclusiveness and efficacy of the transitional justice process by ensuring that young men and women, in equal measure, are included in the dialogue on the grassroots level and the policy-level and become engaged with reconciliation through transitional justice either as future professionals accessing the mechanisms or as activists promoting positive dialogue within their communities and shaping the process by expressing the young people’s opinions, including young women’s opinions, to policy makers. Additionally, networks will be created to maximize the impact of the project. Youth networks will be created through the initial joint transitional justice training and consolidated at the Transitional Justice Champions Meeting, comprised of an equal balance of male and female young people of all religions, ethnicities and walks of life that otherwise may not interact or engage together on transitional justice. The project will create platforms for these youth networks to meet with the GoSL transitional justice policy-makers, including the SCRM. The SCRM will be provided the opportunity to convey their messages on transitional justice to the youth network and to hear and respond to the youth concerns. Lastly, the partnerships created by the organizations working together under the project, including the NPC, LAW, HIRC, the University of Jaffna and universities all over Sri Lanka will bring together contextual knowledge and a strong understanding of the complexities of peacebuilding in Sri Lanka with transitional justice and human rights expertise. Therefore, the transitional justice process will benefit the reciprocal sharing of knowledge where on-the-ground experience learns from theoretical and comparative transitional justice experience, and vice versa. Moreover, through this network’s engagement and cooperation with the GoSL transitional justice leaders and with OHCHR, the project will be able to contribute this reciprocal knowledge-sharing to GoSL-led transitional justice and reconciliation processes in Sri Lanka, as supported by the United Nations (UN) system.

II. Objectives of PBF support and proposed implementation

a) Project outcomes, theory of change, activities, targets and sequencing:

(i) Outcome Statement

The project will enhance the inclusiveness and viability of the transitional justice process in Sri Lanka by equally empowering young men and women to understand, engage with and utilize the transitional justice process.

(ii) Theory of Change

IF young people in Sri Lanka understand transitional justice and have influence over GoSL transitional justice policy THEN the GoSL will obtain the support of a key demographic enabling them to establish transitional justice mechanisms AND if young lawyers, including women from a conflict hotspot, are able to participate in the transitional justice process as professionals THEN transitional justice will be effective and inclusive AND will contribute to successful reconciliation and long-lasting peace in Sri Lanka.

(iii) Content

The project will strengthen the capacity of youth to promote peaceful resolution of conflict through empowering them to engage with the dialogue on transitional justice and in the process itself. The project will access youth for activities through three strategies targeting three types of beneficiaries, namely: Law Faculties, university students and grassroots activists.

Project outcomes, outputs and activities:

Outcome 1: Law Students from the three Law Faculties in Sri Lanka, including a focus on law students located in a conflict 'hotspot' effectively access the legal system upon qualification and any future transitional justice mechanisms that the GoSL may operationalize, as a means for resolving past injustices thereby contributing to the sustainability of reconciliation.

Explanatory Note: Law Students from the three Law Faculties in Sri Lanka are empowered to contribute to national efforts on transitional justice through developing the skills and expertise to access transitional justice mechanisms as professionals, as a means for resolving past injustices and promoting non-recurrence of gross human rights violations in the future. Through the three inter-linked outputs, law students will be trained on transitional justice, human rights and social lawyering at varying levels of intensity, to encourage law students to choose to become lawyers working in social justice (rather than corporate law, for example), including in any transitional justice mechanism that the GoSL operationalizes in the future.

Output 1.1:

Establish a human rights clinic at the University of Jaffna Law Faculty, linked to Harvard International Human Rights Clinic.

Explanatory Note: This will involve setting up a human rights clinic initially of 8 students who are particularly motivated to become lawyers practicing in the field of social justice and providing them with a clinical education, i.e. practical human rights and transitional justice legal skills through taking on cases, providing advice, conducting advocacy, research and other related projects. When they qualify these students will already possess the skill-set needed to become lawyers for social and transitional justice.

Activities:

- Support University of Jaffna Law Faculty in the selection process of students to become volunteer human rights clinicians, including pre-requisites (for e.g. minimum courses completed/LLM students) and gender/ethnic balance (at least 50% of volunteers selected to be female and minority ethnicities to be represented).
- Design and complete a study tour of University of Jaffna Law Faculty to Harvard International Human Rights Clinic.

- Support University of Jaffna Law Faculty to establish a human rights clinic, including consultation on structural and management issues (student credit system, hours and evaluation system).
- Supervise the human rights clinic in its initial activities, including project selection, project implementation, legal casework and human rights clinic community outreach sessions.
- Provide human rights clinic with training and mentoring on practical legal skills, including testimony-taking, ethics, fact-finding, casework and advocacy.

Output 1.2: Foster curriculum change in the law degree at the University of Jaffna to include transitional justice, women and transitional justice, reconciliation and lawyering for social change.

Explanatory Note: The University of Jaffna will go through a curriculum review, as periodically permitted by the national university authorities. They are committed to utilizing their access to multi-ethnic male and female students to foster a more responsible, committed generation lawyers, through the provision of a curriculum which includes topics such as human rights and transitional justice.

Activities:

- Support University of Jaffna Law Faculty to articulate its goals on curriculum change in both content and pedagogy.
- Foster dialogue, mentoring and resource exchange between University of Jaffna Law Faculty and Harvard International Human Rights Clinic to meet those goals.
- Produce legal research on transitional justice, including comparative research and gender and transitional justice, for inclusion in the curriculum.
- Support the inclusion of a module on transitional justice and gender in the final curriculum change agreed with the national university authorities.

Output 1.3: Develop and deliver short interactive law courses on transitional justice to law students at the Law Faculties of Jaffna, Colombo and Peradeniya Universities and other institutions teaching law.

Explanatory Note: An event on transitional justice will be provided to all three universities together, to introduce the subject of transitional justice and to provide an initial networking opportunity. Subsequently, more intensive and interactive courses, involving the participants in activities, mootings and practical exercises will be provided at each university to raise awareness of transitional justice and introduce the opportunity for becoming involved in transitional justice as young legal professionals upon qualification.

Activities:

- Consult with Law Faculties, GoSL and OHCHR on course content, design, modes of delivery and use of experts.
- Conduct research into areas of transitional justice identified during consultations as necessary.
- Produce short interactive law course in consultation with transitional justice experts from LAW, the universities, GoSL and OHCHR, including course materials and interactive modes of delivery.
- Deliver three short interactive law courses on transitional justice for the Law Faculties of Colombo, Jaffna and Peradeniya. Subject to the agreement of the Law Faculties, these will be held in joint sessions to increase networking opportunities between the Law Faculties.
- Female student participation is encouraged through the delivery of specialized sections on women and transitional justice.
- Provide short course on transitional justice at national level to 40 students selected from institutions teaching law.

- Provide short course on transitional justice at national level for 25 teaching staff of faculties of universities.

Outcome 2: *The targeted student population is mobilized as a driving force of transitional justice and reconciliation.*

Explanatory Note: *Students, as an active populace and key demographic, will be targeted for training on transitional justice and encouraged to become engaged in the reconciliation process to develop a truer understanding of the process and to feel a sense of ownership. They will all be brought together to create a network and exchange ideas and experiences amongst themselves but also crucially with the transitional justice policy-makers at the Transitional Justice Champions Meeting.*

Output 2.1: *Design and deliver training on transitional justice, including women and transitional justice, and reconciliation to universities in Sri Lanka.*

Explanatory Note: *This will be a general training on TJ to help students understand the context and need for the process, including the need for inclusion of women in equal partnership. As university students are by and large not engaged with the TJ process in any meaningful way, this training will be their first foray into the process. Therefore, it will be important to design content in a way that is both didactic and reflective, and which also brings into focus the official mapping of the process as envisaged by the Secretariat for Coordinating Reconciliation Mechanisms (SCRM).*

Activities:

- Consult with the universities, GoSL and OHCHR on training content, design, modes of delivery and use of experts.
- Adapt research, training materials and design of training workshops for members of the general student body.
- Deliver 15 students*3groups*2 one-day trainings to 540 students (1080 units) in 12 universities.

Output 2.2: *Engage with student bodies at universities in Sri Lanka to foster self-led reconciliation initiatives.*

Explanatory Note: *These initiatives will be to enable students to actualize their vision for transitional justice and reconciliation in Sri Lanka and to engage in building consensus for such a process within their institutions of learning and/outside. Students engaged through training on TJ and women and TJ will determine and deliver activities reflective of their vision of TJ and reconciliation*

Activities:

- Appoint 6 students, including at least 3 female students, from each university totaling 72 to lead the process.
- Follow on meetings among students to discuss possible reconciliation activities (these will be conducted by the students on their own)
- At least 12 self-led reconciliation initiatives by university students who will be provided some level of small funding and encouraged to do more than one activity.

Output 2.3: *Hold Transitional Justice Champions meeting networking youth internal mediators (youth leaders, human rights clinic students, leaders of student body initiatives) with transitional justice policy-makers.*

Explanatory Note: *The camp will present an opportunity for youth leaders from all targeted districts and institutions to engage with each other and with policy-makers closely associated with the transitional justice and reconciliation process. Through their engagement with each other, youth leaders will be able to share their own experience through this intervention and their learning through the process. They will also be able to forge bonds of solidarity in*

their shared vision for the country. Through the engagement with policy leaders, youth will be able to bring particular issues of Transitional justice into focus. Women leaders will be assigned special slots to bring gender and transitional justice issues into focus.

Activities:

- Design programme for one and a half-day camp/champions meeting with inputs from Secretariat for Coordinating Reconciliation Mechanisms, members of DIRCs and local level partner civil society organizations.
- Prepare kit for participants.
- Hold camp for youth internal mediators.

Outcome 3: Youth's acceptance of and influence over transitional justice will be fostered thereby increasing youth support for the GoSL's pursuit of their transitional justice targets. Youth's acceptance of and influence over transitional justice will be fostered, thereby increasing their support for the GoSL's pursuit of transitional justice targets.

Explanatory Note: Youth from the existing DIRCs will be trained in the holistic meaning of transitional justice. They will conduct a survey of youth which will provide information on the misconceptions of youth and transitional justice and their concerns, which will feed into the information sessions they provide to youth in their area, designed to dispel harmful perceptions of transitional justice. The concerns identified will also be communicated to transitional justice policy-makers.

Output 3.1: Develop and deliver training to men and women youth leaders at 21 DIRCs on transitional justice / gender.

Explanatory Note: This will be a general training on TJ to help youth leaders understand the context and need for the process, including the need for inclusion of women in equal partnership. The government's vision and mapping of the process will also be outlined. The purpose of the training will be to provide youth with a contextualized understanding of transitional justice and its need as part of post-conflict healing. The training will also be designed to motivate youth leaders to engage in actualizing a TJ process.

Activities:

- Youth leaders from NPC's existing DIRCs selected on a volunteer basis to become leaders on transitional justice and transitional justice and gender (the latter category of volunteers will encourage female participation).
- Preparation of training programme for youth leaders in DIRCs and aligned networks in 21 districts, with inputs from expert consultants, SCRM and senior DIRC members
- Delivery of 10 trainings for a total of 400 youth leaders from 21 DIRCs.

Output 3.2: Support DIRC youth leaders to deliver information sessions to youth CSOs. This activity falls within the overall ambit of enhancing awareness among youth of the need and aspects of a transitional justice and reconciliation process.

Explanatory Note: The information sessions will target the delivery of their own learning by trained youth leaders to their peers. The opportunity will also be utilized to evolve discussions on issues of concern and identify particular issues of concern in relation to TJ. Special focus will be encouraged on issues of concern for women.

Activities:

- Preparation of simple information leaflet to facilitate information sessions.
- Delivery of 21 information sessions in total in 21 districts. It is anticipated that there will be at least 15 local level youth participating in these sessions.

Output 3.3: Oversee a survey of youth membership of CSOs in 21 districts and student bodies on their concerns and questions on transitional justice, analyze the survey responses and draft a transitional justice FAQs documents.

Explanatory Note: The purpose of this process is twofold: to understand issues that relate to the transitional justice process that are of concern to youth, and to identify the particular issues the transition justice process should take into account from a youth perspective. Here too a dedicated survey will be done on issues of particular concern to female youth. The FAQ document will be in two parts: first outlining the findings and the second providing responses to identified issues of concern. The document is aimed at dispelling misconceptions surrounding transitional justice and outlining issues and priorities of particular concern to youth.

Activities:

- Identification of consultant to lead process and preparation of document for survey, which includes a survey of women and transitional justice issues.
- Prepare instructions for youth leaders to conduct survey and provide basic training.
- Carry out survey among youth, including those attending information sessions.
- Preparation of FAQ document including on women and transitional justice.

Law Faculty Engagement:

Beneficiaries: The Law Faculties, teaching staff and law students of Jaffna, Colombo and Peradeniya Universities.

Geographical Areas: Jaffna, Kandy, Colombo.

Support and Approach: The University of Jaffna has reached out for international assistance and this project will create a partnership between Harvard Law School Human Rights Clinic (Harvard HRC) and Jaffna University Law Faculty, supported by LAW. Three activities will be undertaken:

This aspect of the project will begin with a process of consultations on transitional justice with all project stakeholders, including Law Faculties, IHRC, civil society, OHCHR, SCRM and other GoSL transitional justice policy-makers. The objective of the consultations will be for coordination and to explore avenues for collaboration (in terms of resource-sharing, use of experts). A review of the curriculum will be undertaken with a view to the inclusion of transitional justice and reconciliation, which will include a module on gender justice and women in transitional justice. A consultative process will be undertaken, followed by the sharing of resources including study guides, reading lists and learning methods. The partnership will create a human rights clinic at Jaffna University. Key law faculty members and a student selected to head the clinic will attend an exchange at Harvard International Human Rights Clinic (IHRC) with LAW as facilitators. The members will witness first-hand the functions of the IHRC, attend clinical seminars, project team-meetings and learn how to supervise the clinic. Upon return, IHRC remotely and LAW in-country, will support the establishment of Jaffna University's human rights clinic. LAW's in-house legal advisors (national and international) will provide supervision, alongside law professors, for approximately eight students, including at least 50% female students, to become volunteer human rights clinicians. They will receive a clinical education in human rights and transitional justice, learning key practical skills such as interviewing and documentation skills, and receive mentoring in providing legal services related to transitional justice and reconciliation issues. Connection to community members in need of such services will be identified through outreach by the clinic to the NPC's network of grassroots civil society organizations in Jaffna and beyond, including the youth civil society organizations targeted other activities.

Note on Beneficiary Selection: Jaffna University has been specifically selected for the above activities due to both their initiative in seeking out assistance and because of their location in a former conflict 'hot-spot'. However, mindful of the need to be inclusive and mitigate any

perception of unfair beneficiary selection, smaller-scale programmes will be carried out in the law faculties of Colombo and Peradeniya Universities to ensure their access to transitional justice experts. Beneficiaries for these courses will be selected on a volunteer basis from the third year, to ensure sufficient academic understanding. The content of the course as presented to the university will be attractive to all ethnicities, including minorities, and to female students. This will include the provision of short interactive courses on transitional justice and reconciliation in consultation with law faculty staff. Additionally, a 2-day event will be conducted in Colombo for all three law faculties on transitional justice, not only to facilitate an introduction to transitional justice prior to the provision of more intensive, interactive courses, but to strengthen the network of the three law faculties and their students. This will be offered to all law students at the universities.

With regards to the human rights clinic at Jaffna, selection of candidates will be undertaken following a consultation period with Harvard IHRC who have significant experience in guiding universities, including from conflict 'hotspots' on selection criteria. This will then be adapted to the Sri Lankan context, to include ethnic and gender representation, in a consultative process between Jaffna University, Harvard IHRC and LAW.

University Students:

Beneficiaries: 866 Students from 12 universities (746 students trained; 120 students not trained through project attending self-led initiatives).

Geographical Area: 12 universities in all 9 provinces of the country. These constitute state universities.

Western Province - 1. University of Colombo,
2. University of Kelaniya, 3. University of the Visual & Performing Arts,

Central Province - 1. University of Peradeniya,

Northern Province - 1. University of Jaffna

Southern Province - 1. University of Ruhuna

Eastern Province - 1. Eastern University, Sri Lanka, 2. South Eastern University of Sri Lanka

North-Central Province - 1. Rajarata University of Sri Lanka

Sabaragamuwa Province - 1. Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka

North-Western Province - 1. Wayamba University of Sri Lanka

Uva Province - 1. Uva Wellassa University

Support and Approach: Due to a formal agreement with the University Grants Commission, NPC enjoys unique access to the student population across all of Sri Lanka. Through this project, awareness of the complexity and comprehensiveness of transitional justice will be provided through island-wide sessions with students with transitional justice experts, peacebuilders including from both project staff and GoSL and SCRM transitional justice policy and decision-makers. NPC has collaborated with SCRM's Local Activities Coordinating Unit in accessing universities. SCRM has a youth category in its work plan, which includes university students as a key target group. SCRM will participate both in the training design and delivery bringing into focus the government's policy on transitional justice. Following these sessions, feedback will be obtained as to how the students believe they could contribute to the process. They will be supported to take on activities that would promote reconciliation within the framework of transitional justice. This is to foster a sense of larger social responsibility for healing and reconciliation rather than a matter for the state alone.

A joint youth camp will be held to promote interaction between students of different ethnic communities and regions to understand each other's perspectives. Participation will be drawn from young men and women equally, from both universities and from DIRC youth groups from the various districts. This will be a facilitated and interactive programme. NPC will draw from its previous work which has generated a pool of young peace delegates with

specialized skills in sports and arts for peace working alongside student trainers, ensuring at least 50% young women are included in these leadership roles. Additionally, GoSL policy makers will be invited to listen to the interactions between students and also provide information on the GoSL policies and progress towards transitional justice, to ensure the activities are coordinated with and complimentary to the GoSL peacebuilding and youth reconciliation messaging.

Note on Beneficiary Selection: Beneficiaries will be selected on a volunteer basis from the universities listed above. The wide number of universities targeted is aimed at providing geographic and ethnic balance in the beneficiary pool. Students studying specific academic programmes will be targeted, notably the political and social sciences and peacebuilding programmes which have high representation of female students.

Grassroots Youth Activists:

Beneficiaries: 400 young men and women from civil society and 315 members of youth CSOs

Geographical Area: 21 out of 25 districts in the country. Jaffna, Batticaloa, Kandy, Matara, Vavuniya, Batticaloa, Polonnaruwa, Anuradhapura, Moneragala, Badulla, Ratnapura, Nuwara Eliya, Kurunagala, Puttlam, Kalutara, Matara, Hambantota, Kilinochchi, Mullaitivu, Ampara and Trincomalee.

Approach / Support: NPC has set up 21 DIRCs since 2010 across Sri Lanka to promote national reconciliation through multi-ethnic, multi-religious dialogue. They consist of religious clergy, government officials and other community leaders from all ethnicities and include women and youth leaders. The DIRCs have established both horizontal relationships with local civil society and vertical relationships with local government. They have become platforms for inter-community dialogue, conduits for information sharing and problem-solving forums. They are also a space for an inclusive discourse on minority rights and reconciliation. Under this project the NPC wishes to build on the work of the DIRCs to include reconciliation and transitional justice, with a focus on the DIRCs youth leaders, both male and female. The NPC will train 400 DIRC youth leaders, at least 30% of them female, on transitional justice, using combined local and international transitional justice expertise, drawing on expertise from the SCRIM, the UN human rights system coordinated by OHCHR and from LAW's roster of experts. While the minimum target for women will be 30% from the community groups, NPC will endeavour to increase this proportion in its actual delivery. Thereafter, the trained youth activists will carry out a survey of male and female youth (in equal numbers) from all ethnicities and religions in their province to identify key questions and doubts regarding transitional justice. The information sessions conducted by community level youth leaders will also be utilised to gather data. The civil society organizations targeted for information sessions will be the district level youth clubs set up by the National Youth Services Council functioning under the under the Prime Minister's office. This data will be collated and analyzed to produce an FAQs document that addresses the identified transitional justice concerns amongst youth, including a specific section on the concerns related to women in the transitional justice process. The survey findings will be analyzed by NPC, LAW and other partners, to inform future NPC and their network's activities and will be presented to policy-makers on transitional justice to inform the inclusiveness of their decision-making on transitional justice and reconciliation.

Note on Beneficiary Selection: The DIRCs are already set up and running under previous projects and the project will capitalize on these pre-existing networks. The DIRCs consist of religious clergy and followers of different religions including community leaders, government officials, local politicians, women and youth. There are 2-3 active youth representation at each DIRCs in 21 districts who will be utilized by the project. Youth

members were selected to DIRCs based on their interest and experience in social services and peace building activities while maintaining an ethnic and gender balance.

Synergetic Activity – Transitional Justice Champions

The NPC will host a 'transitional justice champions' meeting at the end of the project, bringing together key actors from the project. The trained youth leaders, student activists in reconciliation and the law students selected to work at the human rights clinic will be invited to network with each other, share experiences and lessons learned and to hear high-level speakers on transitional justice. Transitional justice policy-makers, including the SCRM, will be invited to attend the event to present the work and progress that the GoSL has made on transitional justice but also to listen to the young men and women, to learn about the concerns, views, hopes and experiences of these young transitional justice champions.

Gender Considerations

The project's aim to promote gender equality will be integrated through the three strategies, including in the following ways:

- The equal engagement of female youth with male youth in the transitional justice process will be promoted by ensuring high levels of female youth participation in activities, particularly in leadership roles. Despite persisting gender inequalities in Sri Lanka, female university students outnumber male university students and the project will take advantage of this positive development, including through conducting beneficiary selection through courses and trainings with high numbers of female students, namely law, the political sciences and peace studies. Additionally, beneficiary selection for leadership roles, such as the human rights clinicians, peace delegates and transitional justice champions, will require at least 50% female participation.
- The importance of the role of women in transitional justice as decision-makers and gender justice principles relating to the specific needs of women and girls accessing transitional justice as beneficiaries will form a significant part of the transitional justice knowledge imparted through the project, including: the curriculum support to Jaffna University, the training provided to human rights clinicians, the interactive courses on transitional justice to Law Faculties, and the transitional justice training provided to peace delegates and the DIRCs. This thematic focus will serve to encourage young women to participate in the sessions as beneficiaries as it promotes the course as specifically directed at women. Furthermore, it will raise awareness two important aspects of gender and transitional justice: The importance of women as judges, lawyers and commissioners as leaders in the process and the design the process as empathetic to the differing experiences and needs of female victims' accessing the mechanisms.
- The project will collect information on concerns and misconceptions amongst youth on transitional justice including concerns relating to women and transitional justice. In turn, these concerns will be addressed through the FAQ document in addition to being conveyed to policy-makers including through the SCRM. In this way, the project hopes to harness the transformative power of transitional justice processes. Discussions on gender and transitional justice will be fostered through the initial transitional justice training, and followed up through the student-led activities, information sessions with youth CSOs and the transitional justice champions meeting. The combination of these activities, coupled with the interface between youth and policy-makers on the issues surrounding gender justice and women and transitional justice will create a platform for dialogue on gender inequality and gender justice issues as they relate to transitional justice and a platform for conveying the resultant

messaging on youth, women and transitional justice to policy-makers including SCRM.

b) Budget:

Following at 75% expenditure of Tranche 1 of the Budget, a semi-annual report will be provided explaining the progress of the Project. This will include the following benchmarks to facilitate release of Tranche 2 of the Budget:

- Study tour to HIHRC and attendant objectives accomplished and report produced.
 - Training materials on transitional justice and research into women and transitional justice drafted.
 - Deliver 29 of 72 trainings (41%) on transitional justice, including women and transitional justice, and reconciliation to university youth.
 - Deliver 4 out of 10 trainings (40%) to youth leaders at 21 DIRCs on transitional justice.
- Commence work on survey on youth TJ concerns.

Following at 75% expenditure of Tranche 2 of the Budget, a semi-annual report will be provided explaining the progress of the Project. This will include the following benchmarks to facilitate release of Tranche 3 of the Budget:

- Establishment of a human rights clinic at University of Jaffna.
- Completion of at least 2 out of 3 interactive legal courses at Law Faculties.
- Provide 2 out of 2 (100%) out short courses on transitional justice at national level.
- Deliver 24 of 72 trainings (33%) on transitional justice, including women and transitional justice, and reconciliation to university youth.
- Implement 5 out of 12 (4%) self-led reconciliation initiatives in universities.
- Deliver 3 out of 10 trainings (30%) to youth leaders at 21 DIRCs on transitional justice.
- Deliver 10 out of 21 (48%) information sessions to local level youth CSOs.
- Commence work on survey on youth TJ concerns.
- Continue work with youth survey on TJ concerns

Table 2: Project Activity Budget

Outcome/ Output number	Output name	Output budget by RO	Amount allocated to Gender Equality and Women's Empowerme nt.	UN budget category (see table below for list of categories)	Any remarks (e.g. on types of inputs provided or budget justification)
Outcome 1: Law Students from the three Law Faculties in Sri Lanka, including a focus on law students located in a conflict 'hotspot' effectively access the legal system upon qualification and any future transitional justice mechanisms that the GoSL may operationalize, as a means for resolving past injustices thereby contributing to the sustainability of reconciliation.					
Output 1.1	Establish a human rights clinic at the University of Jaffna Law Faculty	\$41,312.52	\$26,656.26	Personnel, Supplies, Contractual Services, Travel, Direct Costs	Includes study tour to Harvard, U.S.
Output 1.2	Foster curriculum change in the law degree at the University of Jaffna	\$41,312.52	\$26,656.26	Personnel, Supplies, Contractual Services, Travel, Direct Costs	Includes study tour to Harvard, U.S.

Output 1.3	Provide short interactive law courses on transitional justice, including a session on women and transitional justice, to law students at the Law Faculties of Jaffna, Colombo and Peradeniya Universities.	\$78,150.36	\$39,075.18	Personnel, Supplies, Contractual Services, Travel, Direct Costs	Includes transitional justice expert travel and contractual services and study of students' tour to Harvard, U.S.
Outcome 2: Increase in the understanding, engagement and influence of the targeted student population in transitional justice and reconciliation process					
Output 2.1	Deliver trainings on transitional justice, including women and transitional justice, and reconciliation to universities in Sri Lanka.	\$157,837.98	\$78,918.99	Personnel, Supplies, Contractual Services, Travel, Direct Costs	Includes transitional justice expert's travel, contractual services, food/ refreshments for the participants and traveling expenses.
Output 2.2	Engage with student bodies at universities in Sri Lanka to foster self-led reconciliation initiatives.	\$3,296.00	\$1,648.00	Personnel, Supplies, Contractual Services, Travel, Direct Costs	Cost includes a follow up activity conducted in universities by the students who followed transitional justice training.
Output 2.3	Output 2.3: Hold Transitional Justice Champions meeting networking youth internal mediators (youth leaders, human rights clinic students, leaders of student body initiatives) with transitional justice policy-makers	\$20,232.59	\$6,069.78	Personnel, Supplies, Contractual Services, Travel, Direct Costs	Includes meals/ refreshments/ traveling, facilitator fee/ resource person fee and resource pack for the participants. Cost of publication of success stories
Outcome 3: Trained internal mediators on transitional justice foster acceptance and inclusiveness of transitional justice amongst local youth by addressing their misconceptions and conveying their concerns to policy-makers					
Output 3.1	Provide a training to youth leaders at 21 DIRCs on transitional justice and s	\$46,488.20	\$13,946.46	Personnel, Supplies, Contractual Services, Travel, Direct Costs	Includes transitional justice expert's travel, contractual services, and food/ refreshments for the participants
Output 3.2	Support the youth leaders to deliver information sessions to youth CSOs through the trained youth leader.	\$8,410.00	\$2,523.00	Personnel, Supplies, Contractual Services, Travel, Direct Costs	Food/ refreshments for the participants, travel expenses and 21 follow up sessions at district level
Output 3.2	Oversce an island-wide survey of youth membership of CSOs and student bodies on their concerns and questions on transitional justice and analyze the survey responses and draft a transitional justice	\$27,397.66	\$8,219.29	Personnel, Supplies, Contractual Services, Travel, Direct Costs	Includes consultant fee to carry out the youth survey and cost for documentation and reporting

	FAQs documents accordingly				
Total		\$424,437.83	\$203,713.22		

Funds disbursement: Funds transfers will be made based on the following standard schedule. Schedule and triggers can be subject to further changes prior to transfer and as agreed upon in consultation with PBSO:

	Percentage	Triggers
Tranche 1	35%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formal approval of the project
Tranche 2	35%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expenditure of at least 75% of the first tranche On-time submission of a semi-annual or annual report
Tranche 3	30%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expenditure of at least 75% of the second tranche On-time submissions of semi-annual, annual and final reports

PBF PROJECT BUDGET				
CATEGORIES	Amount Recipient Organization			TOTAL
	Tranche 1 35 %	Tranche 2 35%	Tranche 3 30%	
1. Staff and other personnel	50,997.73	50,997.73	43,712.34	145,707.80
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	524.97	524.97	449.72	1,499.66
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)	2142.00	2142.00	1836.00	6,120.00
4. Contractual services	18,710.30	18,710.30	16,037.40	53,458.00
5. Travel	24,803.33	24,803.33	21,260.28	70,866.94
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	0	0	0	0
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	51,374.90	51,374.90	44,035.63	146,785.43
Sub-Total Project Costs	\$148,553.23	\$148,553.23	\$127,331.37	\$424,437.83
8. Indirect Support Costs*	\$10,398.73	\$10,398.73	\$8,913.20	\$29,710.65
TOTAL	\$158,951.96	\$158,951.96	\$136,244.57	\$454,148.48

Table 3: Project budget by UN categories

* The rate shall not exceed 7% of the total of categories 1-7 and should follow the rules and guidelines of each recipient organization. Note that direct project implementation costs should be charged to the relevant budget line, according to the organization's regulations, rules and procedures.

c) Capacity of RO(s) and implementing partners:

NPC has been working in peacebuilding in Sri Lanka since 1995. It has collaborated with international organizations including International Alert, Asia Foundation, the World Conference of Religions for Peace (USA) and Asia Justice and Peace (Indonesia) and engaged in joint programmes with Canadian High Commission, American Center/ US Embassy and the Foreign Ministry of Sri Lanka. NPC was also the only male-headed organization to be funded by FOKUS, which is a specialized Norway-based women's rights organization and received support for its first transitional justice programme in 2014 that focused on the inclusion of women. The funding is continuing through 2017 for follow on activities. NPC staff has also been involved in making research and resource contributions to international universities, including Hitotsubashi (Japan), Colombia(USA) and Karachi (Pakistan). NPC has been funded by a wide range of donors including the Norwegian, Swedish, British, US, Canadian, Dutch, Danish and Japanese embassies and by major donors including NORAD, DANIDA, SIDA, USAID, US State Department, EU, Misereor (Germany) and CAFOD (UK). NPC was also a recipient of OHCHR's small grants programme for transitional justice in 2016.

LAW has extensive experience working in with the justice sector in Somali, Palestine, South Sudan, Sudan and on the Syria Crisis from Lebanon. LAW has wide access to a network of senior jurists with a wealth of relevant expertise, including a strong link with Harvard Law School and other transitional justice experts. LAW will shortly begin implementation of a U.S State Department Grant in Sri Lanka entitled, "Technical Assistance to Sri Lankan Justice Institutions", over 21 months in the sum of \$607,000. LAW's Programme Manager has extensive experience of managing projects, including M&E, technical support and donor compliance.

Table 4: Overview of RO funding in the country

	RO 1:	Key Source of Funding (government, donor etc)	Annual Regular Budget in \$	Annual emergency budget (e.g. CAP)
Previous calendar year	National Peace Council of Sri Lanka	MISEREOR CAFOD USAID ASIA FOUNDATION Royal Norwegian Embassy	\$465,800.00	N/A
Current calendar year	National Peace Council of Sri Lanka	MISEREOR CAFOD USAID ASIA FOUNDATION Royal Norwegian Embassy	\$659,418.00	N/A

As part of the review process the following documents, which PBSO has already received, will be considered:

- Annual report of the Recipient Organization;
- Audited Financial Statements for the last three years;
- Proof of previous funding by the UN, the PBF, or any of the contributors to the PBF;

- A letter from RO's external auditor stating that the RO has the requisite financial systems, internal controls and capacity to manage project funds. At the time of submission, the auditor must also provide membership of a national or regional audit association;
- Be registered as a non-profit, tax exempt organization (in both, the country where headquarter is located and in country of implementation):
 - Expiration date of in country registration⁶: Not applicable, as NPC is registered under the Companies Act 2008 of Sri Lanka as a company limited by guarantee.

III. Management and coordination

a) Project management:

NPC will be responsible for the implementation of Objectives 2 and 3 and the last two activities of Objectives 1. There will be a project manager with three project officers, a monitoring and evaluation officer and a project accountant working with a 100 per cent time commitment to manage the project. They will be assisted in part by the executive director and finance and programme managers. The executive director will contribute both programmatically and administratively to the project. The project will also be guided by the honorary programme advisor to the NPC. In programmatic terms, the project manager will be responsible for the implementation of the project along with the three project officers and M&E officer. This complement of staff is required as this project will be run in 21 districts (out of a total of 25 in the country) and 15 universities. It is NPC's experience that projects dealing with sensitive and politically controversial matters require close management and monitoring right through. The project manager will implement the project in consultation with the executive director and programme manager. The executive director will take the lead role in building relations between the main stakeholders and politically managing the project. He will also provide resource input in the design of course/ training content and as a trainer. Staff recruitment for the project will be an open process through public notice. NPC also has the practice of enabling internal applications from existing and experienced staff members.

NPC's implementing partner LAW will be responsible for the implementation of Objective 1 and will contribute to the implementation of Objectives 2 and 3 through the provision of experts, training materials and research on transitional justice. This includes managing the partnership with HIHRC and providing supplementary technical support, given HIHRC inability to travel to Sri Lanka and limits on availability. The project will be managed in country by LAW's Programme Manager with financial and programme support from LAW's Executive Director and Financial Manager in Geneva. LAW Programme Manager will assume responsibility all programme management of LAW's aspect of the project cycle including delivery of quality outputs, M&E and the project partnership with HIHRC. She will also be responsible for technical oversight including managing training content, research, training outlines, supervision of Jaffna's human rights clinic, project strategy, and networks. In addition to HIHRC, LAW's international network of experts will be drawn upon to provide technical support and expertise on transitional justice. LAW has compiled a roster of relevant experts for transitional justice in Sri Lanka and final selection of experts will be conducted in consultation with key stakeholders, including the Law Faculties, OHCHR and GoSL. International experts will be teamed with national experts to ensure ownership and sustainability. LAW's in-country team will consist of the Programme Manager, a Finance Coordinator and an M&E/Project Officer.

⁶ In case of registration expiring during the implementation of the project, renewed registration needs to be submitted for full transfer of funding.

Funds disbursement: *Funds transfers will be made based on the following standard schedule. Schedule and triggers can be subject to further changes prior to transfer and as agreed upon in consultation with PBSO:*

	Percentage	Triggers
Tranche 1	35%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formal approval of the project
Tranche 2	35%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expenditure of at least 75% of the first tranche On-time submission of a semi-annual or annual report
Tranche 3	30%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expenditure of at least 75% of the second tranche On-time submissions of semi-annual, annual and final reports

b) **Risk management:**

Table 5 – Risk management matrix

Risks to the achievement of PBF outcomes	Likelihood of occurrence (high, medium, low)	Severity of risk impact (high, medium, low)	Mitigating Strategy (and Person/Unit responsible)
Universities unreceptive to Project	Low	Medium	Agreement already obtained from Univ. Grants Commission and Jaffna Univ. NPC Executive Director, LAW Programme Manager
Transitional justice not accepted by beneficiaries	Low	High	Sensitive approach taken. Project itself will address acceptance by youth. NPC Executive Director, LAW Programme Manager
Negative perceptions on transitional justice facilitated through the networks created	Low	High	Beneficiary selection for leadership roles of youth carefully undertaken. Experienced, professional and intensive mentoring throughout activities.

c) **Monitoring & evaluation:**

Initial M&E Plan

Outcome Indicator 1 a: increase in the % of surveyed law students participating in the transitional justice training who report an intention to practice social lawyering and/or for their legal careers to contribute to transitional justice when they qualify

Baseline data to be collected from law students in a pre-training survey designed to capture students' attitudes towards lawyering for social justice and their intended areas of legal practice when they qualify as lawyers.

Endline data to be collected from law students in post-training follow up surveys both immediately after the training and following an interval designed to capture any change in attitude and/or intention.

Outcome Indicator 1 b: # of law students volunteering in Jaffna University human rights clinic who have provided supervised legal assistance in a transitional justice related matter

Midline and Endline data will be collected from Human Rights Clinic case files and LAW's monthly reports to measure the effectiveness of the human rights clinic by assessing whether actual cases relevant to the transitional justice process are being pursued by the clinicians and volunteers

Outcome Indicator 1c: Outcome Indicator 1c: # of law students volunteering and law faculty staff involved in Jaffna University human rights clinic who actively support the inclusion of a gender and transitional justice module in the curriculum

Midline and Endline data from consultations and a focus group will measure whether action is being taken by the clinic towards the inclusion of research, materials and training provided on gender and transitional justice in the curriculum (e.g. advocacy with the University Grants Commission)

Outcome Indicator 2 a: Increase in % of student beneficiaries who demonstrate a better understanding of the multiple facets of transitional justice and report their interest in engaging in such a process following training.

Endline data to be collected from students in post-training follow up surveys both immediately after the training and following an interval designed to capture any change in attitude

Outcome Indicator 2 b: % of surveyed trained students who participate in self-led transitional justice and reconciliation initiatives who report a desire to engage in the larger transitional justice process following the initiative. **Baseline data** to be collected using pre-training surveys designed to capture personal outlooks and attitudes to the transitional justice process.

Midline and Endline data to be collected using surveys and questionnaires following self-led initiatives designed to capture any change in outlooks and attitudes attributable to the initiative.

Outcome Indicator 2 c: # of instances where a transitional justice policy maker publicly acknowledges a message conveyed by the project's youth participants

The project will conduct meetings and correspondence with the transitional justice policy makers targeted and monitor media and public statements, to measure instances where their messaging and language mimics the students and young men and women participating in the project.

Outcome Indicator 3 a: % of beneficiaries participating in information sessions who report that the information they received has increased their understanding and appreciation of transitional justice

Baseline data to be collected using a pre-information session survey designed to capture attitudes towards transitional justice.

Endline data to be collected using a post-information session survey designed to capture any change in attitudes following the session.

Outcome Indicator 3 b: # of instances when policy-makers indicate that they will act positively in response to youth transitional concerns conveyed to them

The project will interview and correspond with the policy-makers targeted to measure the number of instances where they take positive action in relation to Sri Lanka's transitional justice process that responds to a concern highlighted to them by the project's youth beneficiaries.

At the project opening, an internal Project Opening and M&E Workshop will be held by NPC and its implementing partners, facilitated by LAW's Programme Manager. An external M&E consultant will also be utilized to provide technical M&E assistance during the workshop and in finalizing the workshop outputs. The workshop outputs will include:

- M&E training for project staff. This will involve a general training on M&E, to include M&E ethics (gender balance and representation, voluntary and informed consent, confidentiality and data honesty and validation), terminology, and sampling. It will also involve project specific training on the project's theory of change and Results Framework.
- A detailed M&E and Reporting Plan for the project which will be arranged by a monthly timeline for the duration of the project, alongside responsible persons. It will set out the data collection for each activity, the Means of Verification (MoV), the data management systems to be used, the data analysis exercises and reporting and use of the information both internally and externally to the Administrative Agent and the PBSO.
- A complete set of M&E tools will be specifically developed for data collection under the project including pre-activity and post-activity surveys, questionnaires, checklists and focus group topic guides that will effectively capture the data specified in the Results Framework. Tools for data recording and storage will be adapted from previous projects, such as internal monthly report forms, activity report forms and beneficiary databases.

LAW's M&E and Admin. Officer will be responsible for the collection and storage of the data relating to Outcome 1. The NPC's M&E Officer will be responsible for the collection and storage of the data relating to Outcomes 2 and 3. LAW's Programme Manager, NPC's Programme Manager under the supervision of NPC's Executive Director, will be responsible for data analysis and for internal and external reporting. Data analysis on outputs and outcomes will be conducted periodically throughout the project. Additionally, a Milestones M&E Workshop will be held midway through the project to examine the quality of our M&E performance, the lessons that can be drawn about the activities and how activities for the remained of the project should be adjusted / formulated to manifest those lessons learned. Finally, at the close of the project a final, independent assessment will be conducted to produce an evaluation report that will be shared with the Administrative Agent and the PBSO.

M&E is included in the budget as follows:

Budget Item	Amount \$
M&E Consultant's participation M&E Workshop	\$1,400
M&E Consultant's review of M&E Tools	\$1,200
M&E Consultant's participation Milestones Workshop	\$1,400
External Impact Assessment	\$20,000
TOTAL	\$24,000

- d) **Administrative arrangements** (This section uses standard wording – please do not remove)

Accountability, transparency and reporting of the Recipient⁷:

The Recipient Organization will assume full programmatic and financial accountability for the funds disbursed to them by the Administrative Agent. Such funds will be administered by the recipient in accordance with its own regulations, rules, directives and procedures.

⁷ The organization, National Peace Council Sri Lanka, ensures that in case taxation should be required as a result of the PBF grant it will be paid from other sources and not be applied to the PBF grant.

The Recipient shall have full responsibility for ensuring that the Activity is implemented in accordance with the fully signed Project Document;

In the event of a financial review, audit or evaluation recommended by PBSO, the cost of such activity should be included in the project budget;

Ensure professional management of the Activity, including performance monitoring and reporting activities in accordance with PBSO guidelines.

Compliance with the Financing Agreement as per Annex C and relevant applicable clauses in the Fund MOU.

Reporting:

Each Receipt will provide the Administrative Agent and the PBSO (for narrative reports only) with:

- Bi-annual progress reports to be provide no later than 15 July;
- Annual and final narrative reports, to be provided no later than three months (31 March) after the end of the calendar year; Annual financial statements as of 31 December with respect to the funds disbursed to it from the PBF, to be provided no later than four months (30 April) after the end of the calendar year;
- Certified final financial statements after the completion of the activities in the approved programmatic document, to be provided no later than six months (30 June) of the year following the completion of the activities.
- Unspent Balance at the closure of the project would have to be refunded and a notification sent to the Administrative Agent, no later than three months (31 March) of the year following the completion of the activities.

Ownership of Equipment, Supplies and Other Property

Matters relating to the transfer of ownership by the Recipient Organization shall be determined in accordance with applicable policies and procedures defined by the PBSO.

Public Disclosure.

The PBSO and Administrative Agent will ensure that operations of the PBF are publicly disclosed on the PBF website (<http://unpbf.org>) and the Administrative Agent website (<http://www.mptf.undp.org>)

Annex A: Project Summary (to be submitted as a word document to MPTF-Office)



United Nations
Peacebuilding
Peacebuilding Fund

**PEACEBUILDING FUND
PROJECT SUMMARY**

Project Number & Title:	PBF/ Youth and transitional justice for long-lasting peace in Sri Lanka.	
Recipient Organization:	The National Peace Council	
Implementing Partner(s):	Legal Action Worldwide, Harvard International Human Rights Clinic, the Universities of Sri Lanka.	
Location:	Sri Lanka	
Approved Project Budget:	\$454,148.5	
Duration:	Planned Start Date: 1/12/2017	Planned Completion: 31/5/2019
Project Description:	The transitional justice process in Sri Lanka will be enriched through the equal engagement of young men and women with the process under 3 linked strategies. (1) Law students will be trained and mentored to be able to utilize the transitional justice mechanisms as an effective and non-violent way to address past abuses. (2) University students will be empowered and capacity built to become engaged in positive dialogue on transitional justice and reconciliation activities. (3) Young grassroots activists will be supported to understand and address key youth concerns and transmit them to policy-makers.	
PBF Focus Area:	Promote coexistence and peaceful resolution of conflicts (Priority Area 2): (2.1) National reconciliation.	
Project Outcome:	The project will enhance national efforts on transitional justice by improving the inclusiveness and viability of the transitional justice process in Sri Lanka by equally empowering young men and women to understand, engage with and utilize the transitional justice process.	
Key Project Activities:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Consult with key stakeholders on transitional justice, including GoSL policy-makers and the UN actors supporting them, to forge links between the project and GoSL-led reconciliation initiatives, messaging and policy. 2. Work intensively with the Law Faculty of the University of Jaffna to 	

	<p>set up a human rights clinic of students providing supervised human rights legal assistance under the guidance of Harvard International Human Rights Clinic, including a study tour to Harvard, with LAW providing on the ground support and supervision.</p> <p>3. Work with the Law Faculty of the University of Jaffna on curriculum revision in their law degree to include transitional justice, women and transitional justice, reconciliation and lawyering for social change. Harvard Law Faculty will remotely consult with LAW providing on the ground mentoring and expertise.</p> <p>4. Provide the Law Faculties of Jaffna, Colombo and Peradeniya Universities with interactive legal courses on transitional justice, including a section on women and transitional justice, delivered by LAW's network of international and national experts.</p> <p>5. Work through NPC's Memorandum of Understanding with the University Grants Commission of Sri Lanka to access up to 12 universities and their student bodies to provide trainings on transitional justice through project staff and GoSL secretariats and to engage student bodies with initiatives on transitional justice and reconciliation, designed to increase acceptance.</p> <p>6. Work with NPC's existing 21 District Inter-Religious Committees to train and mentor local youth to become leaders in transitional justice and reconciliation.</p> <p>7. The NPC will support the youth leaders to conduct an island-wide survey on Youth, Transitional Justice and Reconciliation, using NPC's network of youth CSOs and work with student bodies, to ascertain the main concerns of young people regarding the transitional justice and to produce a FAQs document addressing those concerns.</p> <p>8. The NPC will support the youth leaders to deliver information sessions to community CSOs with a strong youth membership that respond to the transitional justice concerns of young people.</p> <p>9. The NPC will support the youth leaders to enter into a dialogue with GoSL policy and decision makers on transitional justice, providing information on youth concerns to the GoSL and receiving messaging from the GoSL on their transitional justice progress and priorities.</p> <p>10. The NPC and its partners will hold a Transitional Justice Champions Meeting of student and youth leader 'internal mediators' for networking and for sharing experiences and lessons learned between themselves and with policy-makers. Policy-makers in transitional justice, including from the SCRM, the President's Office and transitional justice taskforces, will be invited to present and to listen to the findings of these internal mediators, both from the survey and their outreach.</p>

Annex B: IRF Results Framework

Country name: Sri Lanka							
Project Effective Dates: 1/1/2017 – 31/4/2019							
PBF Focus Area: Promote coexistence and peaceful resolution of conflicts (Priority Area 2): (2.1) National reconciliation							
IRF Theory of Change: IF youth activists, students and future lawyers including from the minority Tamil population, are trained and motivated to become transitional justice 'insider mediators' AND young people in Sri Lanka, in particular from the majority Sinhalese, have their mistrust in transitional justice addressed and feel included in the process THEN the young generation, including Sinhalese young people, will support transitional justice AND the young generation, including those from minority groups, will use legitimate and non-violent means (the transitional justice system) to address past injustices THEREFORE contributing to the inclusiveness, efficacy and durability of peace and reconciliation in Sri Lanka.							
Outcomes	Outputs	Indicators	Means of Verification	Year 1	Year 2	Milestones	
Outcome 1: Law Students from the three Law Faculties in Sri Lanka, including a focus on law students located in a conflict 'hotspot' effectively access the legal system upon qualification and any future transitional justice mechanisms that the GoSL may operationalize as a means for resolving past injustices thereby contributing to the sustainability of reconciliation.		Outcome Indicator 1 a: increase in the % of surveyed law students participating in the transitional justice training who report an intention to practice social lawyering and/or their future legal careers to contribute to transitional justice when they qualify Baseline: TBD Target: 40%	Pre-training surveys, Post-training surveys, Questionnaires				Baseline: by 31/4/2018 Target: 40% by 31/4/2019
		Outcome Indicator 1 b: # of law students volunteering in Jaffna University human rights clinic who have provided supervised legal assistance on a transitional justice related matter Baseline: 0 Target: 6	Clinic case files, LAW monthly reports				Target: by 31/4/2019
		Outcome Indicator 1c: # of law students volunteering and law faculty staff involved in Jaffna University human rights clinic who actively support the inclusion of a gender and transitional justice module in the curriculum Baseline: 0 Target: 10	, Consultation notes, Focus Group report				Target: by 31/4/2019
		Output 1.1: Establish a human	Output Indicator 1.1.1: # of attendees	LAW monthly reports,			

	rights clinic at the University of Jaffna Law Faculty, linked to Harvard International Human Rights Clinic.	at study tour of Harvard International Human Rights Clinic Baseline: 0 Target: 4	Study Tour report																		
		Output Indicator 1.1.2: # of male and female law students selected to participate in Jaffna University human rights clinic Baseline: 0 Target: 4 female and 4 male	LAW monthly reports																		Target: by 31/4/2018
		Output Indicator 1.1.3: # of legal clinic outreach sessions held Baseline: 0 Target: 6	LAW monthly reports																		Milestone: 1 held by 30/9/2018 Target: by 31/4/19
	Output 1.2: Foster curriculum change in the law degree at the University of Jaffna to include transitional justice, women and transitional justice, reconciliation and lawyering for social change.	Output Indicator 1.2.1: # of comparative papers on comparative transitional justice and gender Baseline: 0 Target: 5	LAW monthly reports, Research papers																		Target: by 30/6/2018
		Output Indicator 1.2.2: Set of course materials developed on transitional justice for Jaffna University Baseline: 0 Target: 1	LAW monthly reports, LAW training files																		Target: by 31/12/2018
	Output 1.3: Develop and deliver short interactive law courses on transitional justice to law students at the Law Faculties of Jaffna, Colombo and Peradeniya Universities and other institutions teaching law.	Output Indicator 1.3.1: Legal course on transitional justice developed and materials produced Baseline: 0 Target: 1	LAW monthly reports, LAW training files																		Target: by 31/4/2018
		Output Indicator 1.3.2: Courses delivered to students at Law Faculties of Jaffna, Colombo and Peradeniya	LAW monthly reports, LAW training files																		Target: by 31/12/2018

		Baseline: 0 Target: 2										
Outcome 2: The targeted student population is mobilized as a driving force of transitional justice and reconciliation.		Outcome Indicator 2 a: Increase in % of student beneficiaries who demonstrate a better understanding of Sri Lanka's need for a transitional justice process and report their interest in engaging in such a process following training. Baseline: 0 Target: 40%	Pre-training surveys, Post-training surveys, Questionnaires								Target: by 31/4/2019	
		Outcome Indicator 2 b: % of surveyed trained students who participate in self-led transitional justice and reconciliation initiatives who report a desire to engage in the larger transitional justice process following the initiative. Baseline: 0 Target: 50%	Pre-training surveys, Post-training surveys, Questionnaires									
		Outcome Indicator 2 c: # of instances where a transitional justice policy maker publicly acknowledges a message conveyed by the project's youth participants Baseline: 0 Target: 10	Correspondence from policy-makers to project, Project activity reports, Meeting with policy-makers minutes, Media statements									Target: by 31/4/2019
	Output 2.1: Design and deliver a training on transitional justice and reconciliation to universities in Sri Lanka.	Output Indicator 2.1.1: Course developed demonstrating the multiple facets of transitional justice Baseline: 0 Target: 1	NPC monthly reports, Project training files								Target: by 31/4/2018	
		Output Indicator 2.1.2: # of universities participating in the transitional justice training. Baseline: 0 Target: 12	Attendance sheets, NPC monthly reports								Milestone: 7 by 30/7/2018 Target: by 31/4/2019	

	Output 2.2: Engage with student bodies at universities in Sri Lanka to foster self-led reconciliation initiatives.	Output Indicator 2.2.1: # of male and female training participants who volunteer as leaders of reconciliation initiatives Baseline: 0 Target: 45 male and 45 female	NPC monthly reports																Target: by 30/9/2018	
		Output Indicator 2.2.2: # of self-led reconciliation initiatives undertaken by volunteers Baseline: 0 Target: 12	NPC monthly reports																Target: by 31/4/2019	
	Output 2.3: Hold Transitional Justice Champions meeting networking youth internal mediators (youth leaders, human rights clinic students, leaders of student body initiatives) with transitional justice policy-makers	Output Indicator 2.3.1: # of youth attendees at the Transitional Justice Champions Meeting Baseline: 0 Target: 100 (student leaders/ DIRC youth leaders)																		
		Output Indicator 2.3.2: # of policy makers in transitional justice who attend the Transitional Justice Champions Meeting Baseline: 1 Target: 8																		
Outcome 3: Youth's acceptance of and influence over transitional justice will be fostered thereby increasing youth support for the GoSL's pursuit of their transitional justice targets.		Outcome Indicator 3 a: % of beneficiaries participating in information sessions who report that the information they received has increased their understanding and appreciation of transitional justice Baseline: 0 Target: 60%	Pre-session surveys, Post-session surveys																31/4/2019	
		Outcome Indicator 3 b: # of instances when policy-makers indicate that they will act positively in response to youth transitional concerns conveyed	Interviews, correspondence records																	31/4/2019

