

**PBF PROJECT PROGRESS REPORT**  
**COUNTRY: SRI LANKA**  
**TYPE OF REPORT: ANNUAL**  
**YEAR OF REPORT: 2020**



<b>Project Title:</b> Support to strengthen capacities to undertake reforms to advance peacebuilding and transitional justice processes Sri Lanka	
<b>Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway:</b> PRF 00105729	
<b>If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Country Trust Fund <input type="checkbox"/> Regional Trust Fund	<b>Type and name of recipient organizations:</b> <b>RUNO UNDP (Convening Agency)</b> <b>RUNO IOM</b>
<b>Name of Recipient Fund:</b> UNDP-IOM	
<b>Date of first transfer:</b> 26/05/2017	
<b>Project end date:</b> 30/09/2020	
<b>Is the current project end date within 6 months?</b> Yes	
<b>Check if the project falls under one or more PBF priority windows:</b>	
<input type="checkbox"/> Gender promotion initiative <input type="checkbox"/> Youth promotion initiative <input type="checkbox"/> Transition from UN or regional peacekeeping or special political missions <input type="checkbox"/> Cross-border or regional project	
<b>Total PBF approved project budget (by recipient organization):</b>	
<b>Recipient Organization</b>	<b>Amount</b>
UNDP	\$ 3,450,420
IOM	\$ 739,580
	Total: \$ 4,190,000
Approximate implementation rate as percentage of total project budget:	
*ATTACH PROJECT EXCEL BUDGET SHOWING CURRENT APPROXIMATE EXPENDITURE*	
<b>Gender-responsive Budgeting:</b>	
Indicate dollar amount from the project document to be allocated to activities focussed on gender equality or women's empowerment: US\$ 838,000	
Amount expended to date on activities focussed on gender equality or women's empowerment:	
<b>Project Gender Marker:</b> GM2	
<b>Project Risk Marker:</b> High	
<b>Project PBF focus area</b> 2.1, 4.1, 4.3, 1.1 and 1.2	
<b>Report preparation:</b>	
Project report prepared by: Priyan Senevirathne (UNDP) and Neshan Gunasekara (IOM)	
Project report approved by: UNDP and IOM Representatives and Senior HR Advisor (OHCHR)	
Did PBF Secretariat review the report: Yes	

## **PART 1: OVERALL PROJECT PROGRESS**

**Briefly outline the status of the project in terms of implementation cycle, including whether preliminary/preparatory activities have been completed (i.e. contracting of partners, staff recruitment, etc.) (1,500 character limit):**

The project ended on 30 September and an international consultant has been selected to conduct its final evaluation, a local consultant is also being identified. In March 2020, the government withdrew its co-sponsorship of UN resolution 30/1 signalling its reluctance to pursue transitional justice in Sri Lanka. Although by this time, the Office on Missing Persons (OMP) and the Office for Reparations (OR), two of the four initially proposed transitional justice mechanisms, were established and received continued support through the project their operations were affected. In April 2020 the constitutional council called for nominations for filling the existing vacancies at the Office for Reparations. At the August meeting, this call was extended while finalization of the nominations was left in the hands of the new Chairperson and its members to be appointed following the General Election. However, these appointments are yet to be made and the reparations policy remains to be finalized and tabled in Cabinet. In the meantime, IOM progressed with online training on reparations awareness and mental health and psychological first aid through the Institute for Health Policy and the Sri Lanka Press Association. As such, with project support, IOM has organized a cumulative total of 59 trainings and consultations reaching a total of 1,091, men 717, women 1,094) participants (See Outcome 2 below and Annex 1 for details of all trainings and consultations).

In early January the government indicated its plans to review the OMP Act. In June 2020 the current Prime Minister emphasised that the government views the OMP as an institution that was established without any parliamentary debate or accountability although it has been vested with the significant authority to gather evidence which could even be used against the Sri Lankan armed forces. These developments could significantly affect the functionality of the OMP. In spite of these challenges, the OMP continued to operate now in 4 regional offices, providing outreach to the families of missing persons with two new offices established in Jaffna and Batticaloa. Preparatory activities for developing an archival database were carried out. A training program for the archival team was planned, and an extensive work plan was developed factoring in findings from the Commission of Inquiry (COI) reports. However, the lack of political will with both previous and current governments, affected implementation. In 2020, the OMP has also commenced the process of verifying the provincial lists of the missing persons. A system has been put in place for the families of the missing persons to reach its Colombo office or one of the regional offices to record information of their missing relatives. Support to these activities through this project ended in August 2020. However, support its being continued through the UN's Joint Programme for Peace (JPP).

The Human Rights Commission was provided with continued UNV support to expedite its work on managing the backlog of the complaints. In August 2020, the chairperson of the HRCSL resigned and a new chairperson is yet to be appointed. In the meantime, all the Civil Society Organisations supported by this project have completed their project activities. A Digital Citizenship Toolkit for schools: has been launched online, a mapping of community perceptions on TJ functionality and issues related to rights and security has been completed, and support has been provided to over 135 conflict-affected women to lobby for support on issues affecting conflict-affected women and families.

**Please indicate any significant project-related events anticipated in the next six months, i.e. national dialogues, youth congresses, film screenings, etc. (1000-character limit):**

NA.

The final evaluation will inform TJ and peacebuilding activities that are being implemented by OHCHR, IOM and UNOPS under the JPP

**FOR PROJECTS WITHIN SIX MONTHS OF COMPLETION:** summarize **the main structural, institutional or societal level change the project has contributed to**. This is not anecdotal evidence or a list of individual outputs, but a description of progress made toward the main purpose of the project. (1,500-character limit):

The project supported operationalisation of the first two TJ mechanisms; the Office for Missing Persons (OMP) and the Office of Reparations (OR) in Sri Lanka. The two institutions were established by Acts of Parliament and in line with the commitments made by the Government of Sri Lanka under the UN Resolution 30/1. Since, its operationalization, the OMP has significantly changed the transitional justice landscape in Sri Lanka. In its first interim report produced in 2018 OMP lobbied for the importance of providing short-term relief for the families of the reported missing persons as the first step of reparations. In response to these recommendations in 2019, the Government of Sri Lanka committed SL Rs 6,000, equal to \$33.04, per month per family with a total allocation of SL Rs 500 million, equal to \$2,754,062.

Furthermore, it has been able to record over 23,000 cases of missing persons and issue 657 Certificates of Absence (COAs) to the families of the victims. In February 2020 the OMP also started to issue interim reports to the families which will help them to obtain their COAs. Furthermore, it has commenced the process of verifying the provincial lists of missing persons. If not for PBF funding OMP operations would have been significantly limited.

The Office for Reparations (OR) was supported through administrative and technical support including on internal transitions (from former REPPIA) and assistance on training staff on mental health and psychosocial support as part of delivering wider reparations in the future. The project secondly capacitated key independent commissions in Sri Lanka to provide more efficient services by enhancing their resource and technical capacities, including digitization of mechanisms and processes. Notably, the National Police Commission (NPC)'s new Public Complaint Management System (PCMS) has improved public complaint investigation mechanisms. The database of the military personnel assigned for UN Peacekeeping missions at the Human Rights Commission (HRC) enhanced the efficiency of the vetting process to determine their eligibility and suitability.

Further, the project facilitated Peacebuilding and TJ related research, e.g. the prison study and the peacebuilding survey carried out between 2017 and 2019. The prison study is currently being reviewed by the HRCSL and finalized. It is expected to provide valuable knowledge for ongoing UN work with the Sri Lankan prisons. However, launching of the final document is being delayed with changes to the administration at the commission. Notably, the conflict mapping exercise by the Public Interest Advocacy Centre (PIAC) consolidated all forms of reported rights abuses between 1983- 2009 that could be used for human rights reporting. Further, the Community Monitoring exercise will inform future approaches to TJ. The project has had catalytic effects in mobilizing further funding for implementation of TJ mechanisms in Sri Lanka through the JPP

where funding has been secured ( US\$ 851,480) for supporting the continuity of the operations at OMP and the OR as well as CSOs.

**In a few sentences, explain whether the project has had a positive human impact. May include anecdotal stories about the project’s positive effect on the people’s lives. Include direct quotes where possible or weblinks to strategic communications pieces. (2000 character limit):**

Families of Chilavathurai were displaced during the war in May 1990. Subsequently, when they returned to their former dwellings in August 2009, the land was occupied by GOSL security forces. A naval base was occupying 36 acres which prevented the returnees from claim back their land. In response, the Mannar Social and Economic Development Organization MSED0 mobilized its campaign comprised of 135 participants for 61 days and this campaign provided visibility to the issue in both national and local media. Furthermore, a complaint was made to the Human Rights Commission of Sri Lanka (Case Number HRC/MN/017/2019 ) resulting in an inquiry into the matter.

## **PART II: RESULT PROGRESS BY PROJECT OUTCOME**

*Describe overall progress under each outcome made during the reporting period (for June reports: January-June; for November reports: January-November; for final reports: full project duration). Do not list individual activities. If the project is starting to make/has made a difference at the outcome level, provide specific evidence for the progress (quantitative and qualitative) and explain how it impacts the broader political and peacebuilding context.*

- *“On track” refers to the timely completion of outputs as indicated in the workplan.*
- *“On track with peacebuilding results” refers to higher-level changes in the conflict or peace factors that the project is meant to contribute to. These effects are more likely in mature projects than in newer ones.*

*If your project has more than four outcomes, contact PBSO for template modification.*

**Outcome 1:** SCRM and PBF Secretariat effectively coordinate and support delivery of high-impact peacebuilding results

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

**Progress Summary:** (3000 character limit)

The change of the government following the Presidential elections in November 2019 resulted in the ceasing of SCRM operations in March 2020. This led to the forced cancelation of all pending activities as per the agreed work plan with SCRM. These included planned sensitizing programmes on TJ for diverse target audiences, including that of public officers and military. However, the project continued to provide technical assistance to the OMP (August 2020) and the OR, on request, to continue its operationalization processes.

PBF Secretariat continued coordination support for a harmonized approach to peacebuilding in the country. The most notable is the continuation of the strengthening of JPP with additional mobilization of funds from Canada and USA. Australia has contributed an additional funds for the year two programme of the same (AUD 1 M). In addition to the above, PBF Secretariat commissioned an independent lesson learned exercise for the PPP. PBF Secretariat has not been able to organize a board meeting since 23rd September 2019, due to changes in the government and varying priorities, including that of C19 challenges. PBF Secretariat coordinated field visits by the Resident Coordinator to meet with CSO groups in the North prior to elections to follow-up on CSO concerns over shrinking civic space. The PBF Secretariat's continued online hate speech monitoring using big data analytics supported identifying stigmatization of minorities with the onset of COVID-19 and aided WHO-led advocacy with Government on addressing stigmatization and reporting of content to social media platforms. A Heads of Mission meeting with a constitutional expert was organized on the 20<sup>th</sup> Amendment, soon after it was proposed in September so that key UN partners understand the ramifications of the 20<sup>th</sup> Amendment to the constitution, which has a direct impact on key institutions supported by the TJ project.

During the reporting period, the rapid response funds supported the community-based monitoring for TJ through two CSO partners (ESDF and CHRD). Three refresher training on child protection, conflict-related sexual violence was conducted for near 600 Army and Airforce personnel that intends to take up on peacekeeping operations. The pilot survey approach to measure performance and improve incentives for public sector service delivery in official languages (especially Tamil which continues to have major gaps), won the support of the Official Languages Commission with this catalytic intervention. It is now planned to scale up these interventions through the JPP.

**Indicate any additional analysis on how Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment and/or Youth Inclusion and Responsiveness has been ensured under this outcome: (1000 character limit)**

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

**Rate the current status of the outcome progress: Off Track**

**Progress summary:**

Following the Presidential election in 2019, in January 2020 the Ministry of Justice indicated the government plans to review the official OMP act. However, so far, no concrete decision on the OMP has been publicised. At the same time, the institution continues to operate including with support from the OHCHR through the JPP.

In March 2020, the Government of Sri Lanka unilaterally withdrew from co-sponsoring the Resolution 30/1. Although the government is expected to respect and implement the recommendations agreed upon the current political developments and context, make the future of TJ mechanisms in the country uncertain.

In February 2020 the OMP commenced issuing interim reports in order to facilitate families of the missing persons to obtain related documents and COAs. In the meantime, it also

commenced verification of the provincial lists of missing persons. These interventions will expedite the process providing government support for the families of the missing.

The archival database project also commenced during this period. A Principle project coordinator and a research officer were recruited for the purpose. Other planned recruitments were suspended due to the prevailing political climate. A review of the available CoI records (commissions of inquiry into disappearance) was carried out to identify priority areas and key attributes to be considered. Further, a work plan was designed to outline the logical process to be followed and the essential tasks to be undertaken. This was submitted to OMP and UNDP as well. A desk research, including a review of the reports of the Commissions of Inquiry against best international best practices, was also conducted. An assessment was conducted on the process of reviewing archived material at the Department of National Archives (DNA), looking at the content, physical nature of records and the type and volume of equipment that would be necessary to digitize the records effectively. Templates were designed on how to collect and record this information methodically. However, planned training of the archival staff with the support of an international organization and the process of archiving had to be abandoned due to the sensitive political environment created in the country.

Under OR support, building on the training programs, awareness sessions, and consultations conducted in 2019, IOM continued to work with the OR. The Reparations Policy was submitted to the Cabinet for approval after the new Parliament being convened in August 2020 and is yet to be tabled for consideration. A consultant was hired to support this work by OR to develop its policy framework. Unfortunately, significant constraints owing to both the dissolution of Parliament (in February) and the onset of the pandemic limited the progress towards implementation of an improved reparations mechanism during 2020. Despite these obstacles, further engagement with the community was made to create awareness on reparations and importance of wider aspects of reparations beyond compensation, including on psychosocial support to affected communities. A series of training programmes were conducted for civil society organizations. A cumulative total of 59 trainings and consultations by IOM have reached a total of 1,091, men 717, women 1,094) participants (See Annex 1 for details of all trainings and consultations Way Forward on Women and Reparations in Sri Lanka) These trainings included capacity building on reparations with women and CBOs from the North East, North Western and Southern Provinces , on psychological first aid to community organizations in crisis affected districts (Gampaha, Batticaloa, Mannar)and reparations staff in Colombo.

In the meantime, the Constitutional Council convened in April called for nominations for remaining vacancies at the OR which was again taken up at the August meeting. Finalization of the nominations is expected to be completed by the new chairperson to be appointed.

In the area of CSO engagement, the community-based monitoring exercise bring out the nuances in public perceptions on TJ, their rights and security in a post-war context. This will inform any reforms to be undertaken on existing institutional mechanisms on TJ in Sri Lanka. Awareness creation campaigns on individual rights and fundamental freedoms, especially in relation to supporting conflict-affected women facing land ownership issues were also carried out. Selected participants were trained on land rights and existing laws. A campaign has been formed comprising over 135 trainees to extend support and visibility to those affected by land issues in the region. A Digital Citizenship Toolkit developed for schools will educate young children and youth on issues around the ethical use of social media and the internet. This is expected to help curb the spread of hate speech, fake news and disinformation in the country. The toolkit has received wider reception and the Ministry of Sports and Youth Affairs has

expressed interest in working with the partner civil society organization to seek the possibilities of introducing the toolkit in different youth platforms.

**Indicate any additional analysis on how Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment and/or Youth Inclusion and Responsiveness has been ensured under this outcome: (1000 character limit)**

Working towards an improved reparations mechanism, IOM ensured meaningful participation of women, youth, and marginalised community members in all the OR provincial level consultations contribute to reparation. The psychosocial framework includes consideration of gender equality and the different needs of men and women.

The project worked closely with civil society organisations, such as MSED0, Affected Women Forum, Centre for Policy Alternatives (CPA) and the Centre for Equality and Justice, in order to ensure women empowerment and to enhance women's awareness and understanding of TJ mechanisms. The RTI help desk established at CPA helped over 100 women who reached out to the organisation by providing them with the necessary information to obtain institutional support in addressing their land, domestic, or legal problems. MSED0 carried out campaigns in support of women affected by land issues. Consequently, it has been able to help women in Chellavathurai to obtain legal support for resolving land disputes. OMP has been provided with the gender and a psychosocial expert in order to provide support for affected women. According to OMP observations, 95% of those who have received its support has been women.

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

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

**Progress summary: (3000 character limit)**

A Public Complaint Management System (PCMS) was introduced to the National Police Commission (NPC) by IOM to better manage public complaints against the Sri Lanka Police, contributing towards restoring public accountability. The system which was rolled out in June 2019 aims to a) improve public accessibility to NPC services b) streamline business processes related to public complaint investigations c) strengthen monitoring, data analysis, and reporting capacities of the NPC. The key outcome of the new information management system was to improved data/information management capacity of the NPC. It has improved the level of confidentiality required when maintaining complaints records and enhanced the level of efficiency in processing the complaints. UNDP sensitized public on the electronic link of the system via awareness-raising materials this has increased the use of the mechanism. This is expected to increase access to the system.

Technical assistance was provided to the Human Rights Commission to analyse rights violations until the end of 2019. This was continued with the support of the UNVs provided under the project. Subsequently, the Commission was able to clear the enormous appeals backlog. This has helped to expedite the appeals hearing process. The online RTI training course ( <https://www.gelp.gov.lk/Catalog/Courses/CourseDetails?scheduleRowID=950a94dc-aea2-4920-88a0-bb72b909003c&preview=False&currentPage=1&category=0> ) developed

in collaboration with Sri Lanka Institute of Development Administration continued to train senior public officials who become cadets at the institution. So far, 510 public officials have completed the program. These officials being the government interface in public service delivery will be able to effectively respond and attend to inquiries coming through the RTI mechanism. Enhanced access to information will remedy some of the public service delivery inefficiencies in the country.

**Indicate any additional analysis on how Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment and/or Youth Inclusion and Responsiveness has been ensured under this outcome: (1000 character limit)**

PCMS enables the NPC to collect gender-disaggregated data related to public complaints, improving capacity to analyse gender dimensions of the public complaints against the Sri Lanka Police.

### **PART III: CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES**

<p><b><u>Monitoring:</u></b> Please list monitoring activities undertaken in the reporting period (1000-character limit)</p> <p>In addition to periodic monitoring visits by project implementing and quality assurance teams, the project has carried out an annual peacebuilding perception survey and community-based data collection through external research bodies</p>	<p>Do outcome indicators have baselines? No</p> <p>Has the project launched perception surveys or other community-based data collection?</p> <p>A community-based monitoring program has been carried out in selected conflict-affected districts It was carried out with the participation of 20 each from the Northern and Eastern provinces, at a 3:1 female to male ratio</p>
<p><b><u>Evaluation:</u></b> Has an evaluation been conducted during the reporting period?</p> <p>No</p>	<p>Evaluation budget (response required): US\$40000</p> <p>If the project will end in the next six months, describe the evaluation preparations (1500 character limit):</p> <p>The ToR was finalized and two rounds of call for proposals conducted. The evaluation process has been completed to select an international consultant and the consultant in the process of being recruited.</p> <p>A separate ToR has been developed and finalized to recruit a local expert to support the international evaluator. Remote evaluation option is also considered given the current COVID-19 crisis situation</p>
<p><b><u>Catalytic effects (financial):</u></b> Indicate name of funding agent and amount of additional non-PBF funding</p>	<p>Name of funder: Australia, United Kingdom and Canada (Under JPP)</p> <p>Amount: US\$ 851,480</p>

support that has been leveraged by the project.	
<p><b>Other:</b> Are there any other issues concerning project implementation that you want to share, including any capacity needs of the recipient organizations? (1500 character limit)</p>	<p>The government has withdrawn from co-sponsoring the UNHRC Resolution 30/1. It is also looking at reviewing the OMP Act. Under these circumstances, the government’s future course of action in relation to TJ is unclear and it is uncertain if any eventual alternatives to the existing institutions would be credible. It is also important to continue to support existing mechanisms, such as the OMP and the OR based on their continuity plans for as long as they remain credible so their eventual end is not attributed to lack of support. With the change in the government and increased monitoring of civil society activities, space for civil society engagement is currently reduced particularly on human rights advocacy related work. CSO capacities should be further strengthened in order to make their efforts self-sustainable but being aware that for many of them engagement with international organisations including the UN can be a liability that increases their protection risks. With the reduced political space for civil society activism CSO capacities should be strengthened to build their resilience and protection. Although this was addressed during the last three years, it will require more attention over the coming years.</p>

**PART IV: COVID-19**

*Please respond to these questions if the project underwent any monetary or non-monetary adjustments due to the COVID-19 pandemic.*

- 1) Monetary adjustments: Please indicate the total amount in USD of adjustments due to COVID-19: Management budget  
US\$ 1600
- 2) Non-monetary adjustments: Please indicate any adjustments to the project which did not have any financial implications:
- 3) Please select all categories which describe the adjustments made to the project (*and include details in general sections of this report*):

- Reinforce crisis management capacities and communications
- Ensure inclusive and equitable response and recovery
- Strengthen inter-community social cohesion and border management
- Counter hate speech and stigmatization and address trauma
- Support the SG’s call for a global ceasefire
- Other (please describe):

If relevant, please share a COVID-19 success story of this project (*i.e. how adjustments of this project made a difference and contributed to a positive response to the pandemic/prevented tensions or violence related to the pandemic etc.*)

Amidst the COVID-19 outbreak funds were mobilised to support the Bureau of the Commissioner General Rehabilitation. As such, the project made a contribution of 100 thermometers and 10,000 facemasks as per an urgent request made by the commissioner. This was a rapid response intervention based on humanitarian grounds in response to one of the few currently operational state institutions engaged in efforts to prevent recurrence of violence and conflict in the country. The intervention was aimed at ensuring wellbeing of both rehabilitation officers and those who are being rehabilitated. This was at a time where approximately 550 Inmates and Staff members were found positive for Covid - 19 Virus. The items donated supported to control the spread of the Virus amongst inmates and staff members at the two Rehabilitation Centres. The intervention helped build trust and confidence between UNDP and the Bureau which will help UNDP when implementing future peacebuilding interventions in the country.

**PART V: INDICATOR BASED PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT**

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

	<b>Performance Indicators</b>	<b>Indicator Baseline</b>	<b>End of project Indicator Target</b>	<b>Indicator Milestone</b>	<b>Current indicator progress</b>	<b>Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)</b>
<b>Outcome 1</b> Outcome Statement 1: SCRM and PBF Secretariat effectively coordinate and support the delivery of high-impact peacebuilding results.	Indicator 1.1 Perception of key stakeholders on the effectiveness of SCRM in fulfilling its coordination mandate	TBC	TBC		<b>to be assessed at the end of the project</b>	The baseline was never developed and at present its not possible to give a target indicator given that SCRM has been dissolved
	Indicator 1.2 Percentage of PB Board recommendations that are addressed by the next Board meeting.		100%		100% of all recommendations are followed up and addressed till 2019.	
Output 1.1 Secretariat for Coordinating the	Indicator 1.1.1 Core SCRM and SCG team in				1 UNV continue to work for MFA; 1 UNVs are working	As of end of March 2020, SCRM ceased operations, hence core staff is no longer serving the SCG or the SCRM. However, the

	<b>Performance Indicators</b>	<b>Indicator Baseline</b>	<b>End of project Indicator Target</b>	<b>Indicator Milestone</b>	<b>Current indicator progress</b>	<b>Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)</b>
Reconciliation Mechanisms ensures a coordinated and coherent Government approach to reconciliation and transitional justice	place, with national expertise in the areas of law, research, and strategic planning				in the Ministry of National integration and resettlement and 3 continues to support the OMP and 6 at HRC	UNVs and consultants embedded in Ministries and independent institutions continue to engage.
	Indicator 1.1.2 policy decisions informed by studies or thematic research	0	at least 1 per year	0	0	
Output 1.2 Effective functioning of the PBF Secretariat with attention to coordination, resource	Indicator 1.2.1 # of monitoring visits by Board Oversight Groups	0	4 ( visit per year)		No monitoring visits by the oversight group was conducted due to the unfavorable operational context and the restrictions of movement imposed by the	

	<b>Performance Indicators</b>	<b>Indicator Baseline</b>	<b>End of project Indicator Target</b>	<b>Indicator Milestone</b>	<b>Current indicator progress</b>	<b>Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)</b>
mobilization, communications, evidenced based interventions and high-impact results					ongoing COVID-19 pandemic and in the absence of PB board meetings (Presidential elections and then COVID-19).	
	Indicator 1.2.2 Peacebuilding Board and UNCT satisfied with level and quality of support from the PBF Secretariat	0	TBC		Support provided by sharing the Peacebuilding Board minutes in a timely manner. Support extended to develop GPI/YPI proposals. Support extended to enhance quality of regular reports and information sharing through coordination meetings.	No PB Board meetings were conducted in 2020.
	Indicator 1.2.3		100%		Completed for 2019	

	<b>Performance Indicators</b>	<b>Indicator Baseline</b>	<b>End of project Indicator Target</b>	<b>Indicator Milestone</b>	<b>Current indicator progress</b>	<b>Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)</b>
	Peacebuilding Board Annual Report submitted on time and of high quality					
	Indicator 1.2.4 Project progress reports submitted on time and of high quality	Baseline: 2016 IRF progress reports submitted on time and at high quality	100%		All project reports are submitted on time and quality assurance is ensured at agency and Secretariat levels.	
	Indicator 1.2.5 Amount of new resources mobilized in support of the PPP, through support from PBF Secretariat	Baseline: Estimated \$10m in 2016 (EU and BHC)	\$2m per annum		JPP has mobilized more than USD 7M over the period of 2019-2020	
Output 1.3 Output 1.3: Rapid response fund	Indicator 1.3.1 # of dialogue processes supported through	military dialogues initiated with IRF rapid	At least two ongoing processes with military		Peacekeeper trainings were conducted in January and July	

	<b>Performance Indicators</b>	<b>Indicator Baseline</b>	<b>End of project Indicator Target</b>	<b>Indicator Milestone</b>	<b>Current indicator progress</b>	<b>Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)</b>
for technical assistance set up to enable timely deployment of support to requests in line with the PPP	rapid response fund	response fund where 12 of 144 participants were women	and political parties		and August 2020. No military dialogues were conducted through during the project implementation.	
	Indicator 1.3.2 # of high priority requests to which the rapid response fund responds.	3			Language Audit conducted and findings shared with the commission. Next steps identified. Community based monitoring Monitoring of hate speech monitoring, partnerships expanded, data fed to the development of a Crisis Risk Dashboard	Given that funds allocated to this output has been fully committed, additional activities under this output were not entertained.
Output 1.4	Indicator 1.4.1					
	Indicator 1.4.2					

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator Milestone	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)
<p><b>Outcome 2</b></p> <p>Sri Lanka undertakes reforms and establishes credible and broadly supported transitional justice mechanisms and processes that adhere to international standards.</p>	<p>Indicator 2.1 By 2019,# of people who have sought redress from the TJ mechanisms.</p>	<p><b>0</b></p>	<p>TBD ( can be measured retrospectively</p>		<p>23,000 cases of the missing have been recorded. 657 Families have already received certificates of absence (CoA). Interim reports being issued for obtaining CoA for those who have not received. Verification of Provincial Lists of Missing Persons has commenced</p>	<p>The government’s unilateral withdrawal from co-sponsoring the UNHCR Resolution 30/1 further exerted pressure on rolling out OMP’s mandate in Sri Lanka. The government has also brought the OMP Act under review. It has indicated that upon reviewing it will be decided to whether to enforce or repeal the Act. The decision will have a direct impact on the OMP mandate in the country. In these circumstances OMP continues to operate with caution. Consequently, archival research work was put on hold. The outbreak of the pandemic affected the continuity of the work of issuing the interim reports.</p> <p>OR members were appointed, but the reparations mechanism stalled due to absence of a finalized policy framework owing to the dissolution of Parliament in February 2020 and then the delay in holding Parliamentary elections owing to COVID-19 pandemic. Although, elections were held in August and</p>

	<b>Performance Indicators</b>	<b>Indicator Baseline</b>	<b>End of project Indicator Target</b>	<b>Indicator Milestone</b>	<b>Current indicator progress</b>	<b>Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)</b>
						the reparations policy submitted to the relevant line Ministry it was yet to be approved at the time of reporting.
	Indicator 2.2 By 2019 % of victims who have felt safe to have accessed the TJ mechanisms	<b>0</b>	100%		Concerted measures were taken to create awareness and provide communities necessary assurances and knowledge to access TJ mechanisms. According to the peacebuilding survey confidence in the OMP was up to 52% in 2019 from 43% in 2018, with 56% declaring their belief that the OMP will help the families of the disappeared in all communities.	

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator Milestone	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)
					Confidence in the newly operationalized OR was 61%.	
	Indicator 2.3 Establishment of dedicated gender units within the TJ mechanisms and/or adoption of gender-sensitive policies	0	By March 2018, Gender Units or gender policies adopted in/for OMP, TRC, Reparations scheme, preparation of adequate gender-provisions for accountability mechanism		OMP has recruited a gender expert who also extends psychosocial support to the affected. So far majority of those who reached out the OMP regional offices were identified as women  A paper on Reparation for CRSV was produced.  PCMS enables the NPC to collect gender disaggregated data	Any further progress in this regard has been stalled with OM and SCRM work coming to a halt

	<b>Performance Indicators</b>	<b>Indicator Baseline</b>	<b>End of project Indicator Target</b>	<b>Indicator Milestone</b>	<b>Current indicator progress</b>	<b>Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)</b>
					related to public complaints	
Output 2.1 Government designs and operationalizes credible and trustworthy truth-seeking, accountability and reparations mechanisms	Indicator 2.1.1 By March 2018, TRC, OMP, Reparations Office/scheme established and operational, and preparatory work (including adopted legislative amendments) for the accountability mechanism finalized	As detailed in A/HRC/34/2 Baseline 0	Significant increase in honoring of commitments under HRC res 30/1		The Reparations Act passed; Members have been appointed; the OR was opened by the Government; and policy drafted; however, OR is yet to be fully operationalized and policies are yet to be implemented.	In March 2020, the government unilaterally withdrew from co-sponsoring the UNCHR Resolution 30/1. Consequently, government commitments to implement the transitional justice mechanisms waned significantly. The spread of COVID-19 and dissolution of Parliament (March 2020) and continuous postponement of parliamentary elections has caused delays to implementation. COVID-19 has also impacted victim communities and the work of CSOs.
	Indicator 2.1.2 % of victims accessing TJ mechanisms, who receive adequate psychosocial support based on referrals.	<b>0</b>	<b>TBC</b>		Psychosocial framework for victim assistance is in development. Referrals to commence later in the project period	Constraints same as for 2.1.1

	<b>Performance Indicators</b>	<b>Indicator Baseline</b>	<b>End of project Indicator Target</b>	<b>Indicator Milestone</b>	<b>Current indicator progress</b>	<b>Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)</b>
	Indicator 2.1.3 % of victims who are satisfied with the Psychosocial support referral system.					
Output 2.2	Indicator 2.2.1					
	Indicator 2.2.2					
Output 2.3	Indicator 2.3.1					
	Indicator 2.3.2					
Output 2.4	Indicator 2.4.1					
	Indicator 2.4.2					
<b>Outcome 3</b> Key independent commissions contribute to accountable	Indicator 3.1 Govt. is doing a very good/somewhat good job at	Very good 223%, W = 22%) Somewhat good: 51%				

	<b>Performance Indicators</b>	<b>Indicator Baseline</b>	<b>End of project Indicator Target</b>	<b>Indicator Milestone</b>	<b>Current indicator progress</b>	<b>Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)</b>
and transparent democratic governance	resolving human rights concerns	(M = 49% W = 52%)				
	Indicator 3.2 % of RTI appeals determined by the Commission	<b>0</b>	<b>50%</b>			
	Indicator 3.3 % of complaints that meet NPC's defined timelines for complaints handling	<b>TBC</b>	<b>TBC</b>			
<b>Output 3.1</b> The National Police Commission has enhanced capacity to engage in its core functions	Indicator 3.1.1 % of NPC offices that use the PCMS system to process complaints	<b>0</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	100%  NPC head office and 9 provincial offices utilize the PCMS to process public complaints	
	Indicator 3.1.2 % of complaints lodged and processed through	<b>0</b>	<b>100%</b>		22.5 % (2019)  60.8 % (2020)	PCMS was operationalized in 28th June 2019. System was initially adopted at the NPC head office and the western province branch. Out of

	<b>Performance Indicators</b>	<b>Indicator Baseline</b>	<b>End of project Indicator Target</b>	<b>Indicator Milestone</b>	<b>Current indicator progress</b>	<b>Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)</b>
	the PCMS, that are tagged with a traceable code					<p>1568 total complaints in 2019, only 354 were processed through the system.</p> <p>In 2020, system utilization has been expanded to include all provincial offices. As of 31st March, out of 549 total complaints, 334 are being processed through the system.</p>