

**PBF PROJECT PROGRESS REPORT**

**COUNTRY:** Sri Lanka

**TYPE OF REPORT:** FINAL

**YEAR OF REPORT:** 2020



United Nations  
Peacebuilding

**Project Title:** Support to strengthen capacities to undertake reforms to advance peacebuilding and transitional justice processes Sri Lanka

**Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway:** 00105729

**If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund:**

Country Trust Fund

Regional Trust Fund

**Type and name of recipient organizations:**

**UNDP (Convening Agency)**

**IOM**

**Name of Recipient Fund:**

**Date of first transfer:** 26/05/2017

**Project end date:** 30/09/2020

**Is the current project end date within 6 months?** No

**Check if the project falls under one or more PBF priority windows:**

Gender promotion initiative

Youth promotion initiative

Transition from UN or regional peacekeeping or special political missions

Cross-border or regional project

**Total PBF approved project budget (by recipient organization):**

**Recipient Organization**

**Amount**

UNDP \$ 3,450,420

IOM \$ 739,580

Total: \$ 4,190,000

Approximate implementation rate as percentage of total project budget: 99%

\*ATTACH PROJECT EXCEL BUDGET SHOWING CURRENT APPROXIMATE EXPENDITURE\*

**Gender-responsive Budgeting:**

Indicate dollar amount from the project document to be allocated to activities focussed on gender equality or women's empowerment: USD 838,000

Amount expended to date on activities focussed on gender equality or women's empowerment: USD 608,038.51

**Project Gender Marker:** 2

**Project Risk Marker:**

**Project PBF focus area:** 2.1, 4.1, 4.3, 1.1 and 1.2

**Report preparation:**

Project report prepared by: Priyan Senevirathne (UNDP) Tharindu Jayawardhane, Tracey Sampson and Neshan Gunasekara (IOM)

Project report approved by: UNDP and IOM Representatives and Senior HR Advisor (OHCHR)

Did PBF Secretariat review the report:

## **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.) (1500 character limit):

The project ended on 30 September 2020 and project closure processes are underway. Additionally, all the civil society organizations (CSOs) supported by this project have completed their project activities. An international consultant has begun work on the final evaluation of the project. The final evaluation is due to be completed in January 2021, findings from which are expected to feed into transitional justice (TJ) and peacebuilding activities that are being implemented by UN agencies under the Joint Programme for Peace (JPP).

Following the 2019 Presidential election and consequent change of administration, the Government withdrew its co-sponsorship of UN Resolution 30/1 in March 2020, signalling its reluctance to pursue TJ and peacebuilding efforts initiated in 2015. The Office of Missing Persons (OMP) and Office of Reparations (OR), two of the four mechanisms committed to under the Resolution, had already been established, however, their operations were impeded thereafter. In January 2020 the Ministry of Justice indicated the government's plans to review the official OMP Act, however, no decision regarding the status of the institution has been published. The operations of the Secretariat for Coordinating Reconciliation Mechanisms (SCRM) ceased in March 2020 leading to a forced cancellation of all related activities under the project. The Reparations Policy was submitted to the Cabinet for approval after the new Parliament was convened in August 2020, however, it is yet to be tabled for consideration.

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):

Not applicable. The final evaluation, which is expected to be completed in January 2021, will inform TJ and peacebuilding activities that are being implemented by UNDP, OHCHR, IOM and UNOPS under the Joint Programme for Peace (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. (1500 character limit):

Key TJ mechanisms and critical policy reforms were supported with extended support to the civil society. A cohort of practitioners with knowledge and experience on reconciliation was created; an achievement which will continue to push the TJ agenda forward.

**A coherent and coordinated government approach to reconciliation ensured by strengthening the SCRM to effectively implement the Peacebuilding Priority Plan.** The embedding of technical expertise supported the vetting of laws and frameworks involved in establishing the OMP and the OR and designing narratives to secure national-buy in.

**The operationalization of the OMP and the OR mark Sri Lanka's efforts to deal with its past and provide redress to victims.** The OMP engaged with the families of missing persons and pushed for the truth and redress through enhanced outreach and issuing of certification of absence. The OR was operationalized with the appointment of the commissioners and submission of the Reparations Policy to the Cabinet. Critical awareness and acceptance among the public on key TJ mechanisms and victim

support were strengthened through support to 13 Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) at the grassroots level.

**A culture of good governance and accountability created by enhancing the technical capacity of the Human Rights Commission (HRCSL), National Police Commission (NPC) and Right to Information Commission (RTIC).** The NPC's Public Complaint Management System (PCMS) enhanced processing of police complaints by the public ensuring greater accountability of the police. The HRCSL has in place a database of human rights abuses since 1998 for human rights due diligence reviews. The introduction of an online RTI training module and capacity building of the public service enhanced understanding of the public's right to information.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> A graphical representation of the key achievements of the project is included as Annex 7.

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):

The project has made a tangible human impact through significant strides made towards delivering equitable public services to the public and avenues for redress for victims. This is a result of the strengthening of national institutions and key independent commissions to ensure the rights of all citizens are protected and the foundations are laid towards lasting peace. Through strengthened functions of the key TJ mechanisms such as the OMP and OR, families of the missing persons and conflict-affected communities have been empowered to access assistance, psychosocial support and redressal mechanisms.

Through the capacity building of CSOs on TJ and peacebuilding, bridges have been created between organizations and communities helping to enhance social cohesion and strengthen their common advocacy weight. Supported by the UN Peacebuilding Fund (PBF), Sirahununi launched 'Evidence', a CSO project in September 2018, that aims to address tensions between Tamil and Muslim communities living in the North and East through the medium of arts and media. Over the year, Sirahununi produced 6 short films watched by more than 1000 students across four locations, helping to challenge their preconceptions around Muslim - Tamil relations. Follow up discussions were an integral part of the film screenings: "The screenings end in mediated conversations among the audience where ideas and feelings are shared and we'd like to think people leave the auditorium a little less suspicious of each other," said Jafir Ibrahim, the organization's founder.

Feedback from the screenings are captured in the following quotes:

"This is the first time Tamils and Muslims are congregating in a meeting after the April 21st Bombings. Tamils, Muslims and Sinhala persons have collaboratively made these films. The audience is full of young, middle-aged and older persons. It has spurred in all of us a feeling for co-existence that I had experienced as a younger person. I am moved."

"Without forcing the message of co-existence, these films lead us to it, these films have moved us to the point, we are talking about co-existence. That's the success of these films."

Links to photo-story and video of the 'Evidence' project: <https://undpsrilanka.exposure.co/jafirstorynbsp>: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LglXTrWTNt4&t=6s>

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

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

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

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

### **SCRM:**

- A coordinated and integrated Government approach to TJ and reconciliation was facilitated via the strengthened functioning of the SCRM through the provision of technical expertise to design the laws and processes forming the foundation of the

proposed TJ mechanisms - the OMP, the OR, the Truth and Reconciliation Commission and Special Accountability mechanism<sup>2</sup>.

- Greater national buy-in for the TJ agenda among key stakeholders was advanced through sensitization workshops with OR Commissioners and state officials. In particular, 742 officers increased their awareness on TJ issues through military dialogues and considerable headway was gained prior to the change of Government. Session feedback indicated that 93% of participants increased their understanding on their role in promoting TJR.
- Critical awareness among the general public on the nuances of TJ, reconciliation, peacebuilding and social cohesion was generated through extensive media and outreach campaigns and helped transform community perceptions of TJ from hostile to a more accommodating and accepting stance<sup>3</sup>
- Steps were made towards harnessing a skilled pool of TJ experts in the country through project support towards developing a comprehensive TJ course to be embedded into the Bandaranaike Center for International Studies

#### PBF Secretariat

- Successful resource mobilisation in support of the priorities of the PPP was achieved through the enhanced coordination support by the PBF Secretariat. Resources have been catalysed through the JPP launched in April 2019 resulting in \$5M in donor contributions from Australia, UK and USA. Strategic coordination support by the PBF Secretariat won the confidence of development partners and the Government who look to the UN and the PPP as a guiding framework for investing in peacebuilding.
- Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism (PCVE) strategic priorities were incorporated into the PPP. The PBF Secretariat's pioneering work on tracking hate speech on social media using tracking tools aided in advocacy with the government on tackling and reporting of hate speech. Additionally, online hate speech monitoring supported identifying stigmatization of minorities with the onset of COVID-19 and aided related WHO-led advocacy with the Government.

#### Rapid response funds

- The rapid response fund has been an instrumental vehicle for tapping into opportunities for peacebuilding initiatives. The project's interventions resulted in: enhanced community-based monitoring for TJ through CSO partners; strengthened WHO engagement on psychosocial support and improved understanding of child protection, conflict-related sexual violence issues among military officers aligned to peacekeeping operations.
- In particular, chronic indebtedness among conflict-affected women and female-headed households (FHHs) in the war-affected Northern Province was addressed through the project by computerizing 36 Co-operative Rural Banks.
- A new system of measuring and monitoring state institutions' adherence to legal procedures requiring service delivery in both official languages was created through support to the Official Languages Commission, thereby tackling Sri Lanka's longest-standing grievance on language rights. The pilot survey approach helped incentivize enhanced public sector service delivery in all official languages.

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<sup>2</sup> The latter two were not set up although draft legislation was developed.

<sup>3</sup> Campaign on OMP mandate reached 1.2 million Facebook views. Approximately 2906 participants including public officers, social media influencers, provincial reporters and students participated in awareness raising workshops. SCRM's 'Ahanna' outreach campaign on social cohesion covered 44 towns, 10 schools and 800 youth.

**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)*

- SCRM ensured greater female participation in its sensitisation workshops to ensure participants were meaningfully engaged on gender dimensions of TJR mechanisms. In particular, 20% of participants of the military training of trainer (TOT) programmes were female officers - which is above the average female representation in the tri-forces and police. Additionally, workshops for the Commissioners of the Office of Reparations sensitised participants on the importance of developing a reparations policy that is victim-centric and gender-sensitive. Gender balance was also observed in SCRM’s media workshops with equal participation of male and female reporters in the round table discussions.
- The project’s support to government debt relief programs addressing chronic indebtedness focused largely on conflict-affected women and FHHs. It also assessed government targets and showed that the government was close to meeting its target of 75% of women beneficiaries. Debt repayment was also becoming more sustainable with low-cost loans with 90% of women fully on track with loan repayments.

**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:**

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

Office of Reparations:

- A credible, internationally informed and integrated mechanism for reparations was designed and operationalized creating a valued instrument for victims of war to seek justice and compensation. Extensive technical support was provided to open the OR including data gathering and research; reparations policy development and administrative support.
- Approximately 1,091 individuals including public officials, military, victims and CSO representatives enhanced their awareness of reparations through training. Participants’ feedback showed improved knowledge in more than 70% of participants which will help ensure more responsive and effective service delivery.<sup>4</sup> Additionally, victims’ knowledge of how to make a claim through government institutions also improved.
- Key stakeholders<sup>5</sup> increased their understanding of the importance of an integrated approach for reparations programmes through a high-level dialogue with international experts and the first-ever International Reparations Conference hosted in Sri Lanka in February 2018<sup>6</sup>.

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<sup>4</sup> Annex 1 - IOM Training and Consultation Summary Report

<sup>5</sup> National stakeholders include the senior management of national institutions and NGOs including the Center for Equality & Justice, the Rehabilitation of Persons, Properties and Industries Authority (REPPIA), Secretariat for Coordinating Reconciliation Mechanisms

<sup>6</sup> Annex 2 - High Level Dialogue on the Importance of an Integrated Approach in Providing Psychosocial Support Services in a Reparations Programme Summary Report; Annex 3 - Moving from a divided past to a shared future Colombo, Sri Lanka, 22-23 February 2018 International Conference on Reparations Summary Report; Annex 4 - International Conference on Reparations Press Notes

### Office of Missing Persons

- The successful operationalization of the OMP was ensured through the project providing a valuable space for families of victims to receive assistance. Service accessibility to the public was enhanced through the opening of 4 regional offices providing outreach to families of missing persons in Jaffna, Mannar, Matara and Batticaloa.
- Greater government assistance for families of missing persons was ensured as the Government committed approximately LKR 500 million (equal to \$2,754,06) in short-term relief for the families of the reported missing persons, as an interim measure, following lobbying by OMP. Over 23,000 cases of missing persons have been digitised. 657 Certificates of Absence (COAs) have been issued to the families of the victims to access justice and services. Verification of provincial lists of missing persons has commenced which will expedite the process of government assistance.
- The OMP published a verified list of disappeared persons for 24 of Sri Lanka's 25 administrative districts, following the launch of the official website, which serves as the most formal record compiled and published by a state entity in over three decades of history of disappearances.
- Greater public engagement on the need for comprehensive human rights archiving in ensuring accountability was generated following the development of a pioneering model for archiving using testimonies received by the Consultation Task Force (CTF)<sup>7</sup>. The OMP will set up secure databases to preserve these records which will inform future TJ mechanisms.
- The 'Tides of Violence' report, resulting from PIAC's Conflict Mapping project, provided insights on the scale and patterns of violence in Sri Lanka between 1983 and 2009. The findings will inform eventual future TJ mechanisms as well as the existing OMP and OR.<sup>8</sup>

### CSO led TJ initiatives

- Greater advocacy and public consensus on peacebuilding and TJ was generated through support to 13 CSOs to carry out awareness-raising, victim support, human rights documentation and advocacy. CSO initiatives resulted in the creation of a pool of young female human rights activists; enhanced community engagement on reforms and facilitated victim engagement in key processes.
- TJ mechanisms further benefited from valuable insights from Verite Research's study which revealed a lack of knowledge around certain TJ processes among the public. The insights will be useful in designing interventions to increase public acceptance of TJ mechanisms<sup>9</sup>.

### **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)*

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<sup>7</sup> A national consultation process undertaken to obtain public opinion and input on the design of the TJ process and its mechanism

<sup>8</sup> Tides of Violence report: <https://www.piac.asn.au/2019/05/14/tides-of-violence-mapping-the-conflict-from-1983-to-2009/>

<sup>9</sup> Annex 5: Community-Based Monitoring for Transitional Justice A Decade In, Post-war Narratives from the Ground, Verite Research Report

- IOM ensured meaningful participation of women, youth, and marginalised community members in all of the OR provincial level consultations on reparation. The psychosocial framework of the reparations policy includes consideration of gender equality. Additionally, the Reparations and Conflict-Related Sexual Violence (CRSV) workshop helped identify critical gender dynamics in post-war peacebuilding efforts.<sup>10</sup>
- The NGO Mannar Social and Economical Development Organization (MSEDO) carried out campaigns on land rights and existing laws especially in support of women affected by land issues. Consequently, it has been able to help women in Chellavathurai obtain legal support for resolving land disputes.
- A gender and a psychosocial expert was recruited by the OMP in order to provide support for affected women. 95% of those who have received its support have been women<sup>11</sup>.
- A second tier of young women leaders to take forward human rights activism within their communities was cultivated following the creation of cross-region networks. The women activists also provide affected women with peer support as well as ensure their voices are included in advocacy efforts to bring about targeted reforms.

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

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

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

#### National Police Commission

- A Public Complaint Management System (PCMS) introduced through the project has streamlined public complaint investigation functions.<sup>12</sup> It has increased public accessibility to NPC services through the inclusion of a web based interface for public complaints; expedited case processing time through streamlining of communication between NPC offices; and strengthened monitoring and data analysis capacities of the NPC. The number of complaints received through the PCMS has doubled in 2020<sup>13</sup>. The system has contributed towards restoring public accountability of the police by facilitating NPC's role as an oversight institution through project support towards system design, development, implementation and public awareness-raising.
- The NPC's communications capacity was strengthened following the appointment of an oversight committee to support the implementation of their new Communications Strategy.
- Technical capacity of NPC officers on effective police systems increased through training on handling corruption and crime prevention.

#### Human Rights Commission

- Service delivery of HRCSL was enhanced through human resources support enabling the Commission to clear a significant appeals backlog. This has helped to expedite the appeals hearing process and will contribute to enhanced trust in the Government's ability to protect the rights of all citizens.

<sup>10</sup> Annex 1: IOM Training and Consultation Summary Report

<sup>11</sup> OMP communication to UNDP

<sup>12</sup> Link to police complaint form:

[http://pcms.npc.gov.lk/online\\_complaint/online\\_complaint\\_register/add\\_online\\_complaint\\_register\\_EN](http://pcms.npc.gov.lk/online_complaint/online_complaint_register/add_online_complaint_register_EN)

<sup>13</sup> NPC statistics: 50 complaints in 2019 to 110 complaints as of November 2020

- The capacity of HRCSL to conduct domestic human rights screening of personnel to be deployed as UN peacekeepers was enhanced. The HRCSL has a system in place for due diligence reviews following the establishment of a database of cases of human rights abuses reported between 1998 to present through project support for data entry and quality checks. This has enabled the Commission to provide credible and transparent reports on reported cases of human rights abuses; easily check up on different personnel and preserve vital information records.
- A human rights approach to prison management was enhanced through the completion of a [pioneering study](#) covering 21 out of 30 prisons countrywide<sup>14</sup>. HRCSL is in the process of developing a steering committee and work plan to take forward the recommendations.

#### Right to Information Commission (RTIC)

- The public sector's capacity to implement the RTI Act was enhanced through the development of an [online RTI module for new recruits](#)<sup>15</sup>. 561 government officers increased their understanding of proactive disclosure mechanisms through the course, which has helped remedy some key public service delivery inefficiencies. An online RTI tracking system was developed for the Central Environmental Authority and will be further extended to all public institutions which will further strengthen effective implementation of the RTI Act. 60% of Information Officers are aware of their duties under the Act according to the survey conducted by Marga<sup>16</sup>. Public access to information was ensured through the processing of 70% of RTI appeals (1051 RTI appeals resolved out of 1600 lodged in 2019)<sup>17</sup>
- A culture of transparency in the government was fostered through strengthening the right to information via the development of a National Policy and Guidelines on Proactive Disclosure respectively. The guidelines provide a framework whereby all public authorities are required to proactively disclose information across a minimum of 17 categories related to public services.
- Additionally, public accessibility to RTI services increased through the mobile application developed to support the entry of RTI complaints by citizens.

#### **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)*

- The PCMS has enabled the NPC to collect gender-disaggregated data related to public complaints improving its capacity to analyse gender dimensions and identify targeted and data-driven remedial measures.
- Gender sensitivity in public sector operations have been enhanced through gender training of key staff of the National Authority for the Protection of Victims of Crime and Witnesses, selected Officers of the Police-Legal and Child & Women Bureau, and the National Child Protection Authority. Additionally, equal participation of women and men was ensured at training programmes for police officers on investigation mechanisms.
- Over 135 conflict-affected women have been empowered to lobby for support on key issues. The selected participants were trained on land rights and existing laws to extend support and visibility to women affected by land issues in the region.

<sup>14</sup> <https://www.hrsl.lk/wp-content/uploads/2020/01/Prison-Study-by-HRCSL-Concise-Version.pdf>

<sup>15</sup> Online RTI training course developed in collaboration with SLIDA

<sup>16</sup> Annex 6 – Baselines for the UNDP SDG 16 Portfolio results framework

<sup>17</sup> Statistics from RTI Commission

- Women’s awareness of RTI mechanisms were increased following awareness-raising initiatives carried out by CSOs. The RTI help desk established at the Centre for Policy Alternatives (CPA) supported over 100 women with the necessary information to address their land, domestic, or legal problems.

**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>List of monitoring activities undertaken: Project Joint Steering Committee Meeting (RUNOs):</p> <p>Field monitoring and Quality Assurance visits: Well organized field monitoring and quality assurance visits were conducted frequently as per the UNDP corporate guidelines.</p> <p>Quarterly Progress Reviews: Project quarterly progress reviews based on the critical Results Pathway Analysis were conducted quarterly to assess the trajectory of the project which has also provided opportunities to discuss challenges, risks and the way forward.</p>	<p>Do outcome indicators have baselines?</p> <p>Most of the Outcome indicator baselines are zero and only outcome indicator 3.A. on public perception on whether the government is doing a very good/somewhat good job at resolving human rights concerns has the baseline as Very Good: 23% (M = 23%, W = 22%), Somewhat good: 51% (M = 49% W = 52%).</p> <p>Has the project launched perception surveys or other community-based data collection?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A community-based monitoring programme has been carried out in selected conflict-affected districts. It was carried out with the participation of 20 individuals each from the Northern and Eastern provinces, at a 3:1 female to male ratio.</li> <li>• The information in this report was gathered using internal data gathering processes and in-house M&amp;E expertise. Tools used include partner reports, direct consultations with participants/partners and feedback forms. Several field monitoring visits were carried out to OMP, HRCSL, SCRML, RTIC offices and supported CSOs to assess operations.</li> <li>• 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. Verite Research’s study on community perceptions on existing TJ mechanisms provided valuable insights for areas of improvement as it revealed dissatisfaction among people.</li> </ul>
<p><b><u>Evaluation:</u></b> Has an evaluation been conducted during the reporting period?</p>	<p>Evaluation budget (response required): USD 40,000.00</p> <p>If project will end in next six months, describe the evaluation preparations (1500 character limit):</p> <p>The ToR for the project evaluation was finalized and two rounds of call for proposals conducted. Both an international consultant and a local consultant have been recruited and briefed on the project and preliminary activities have begun. The draft inception report has been</p>

	<p>shared with the team by the international consultant. Two rounds of coordinating meetings conducted.</p>
<p><b>Catalytic effects (financial):</b> Indicate name of funding agent and amount of additional non-PBF funding support that has been leveraged by the project.</p>	<p>Name of funder: Australia, Germany, United Kingdom and Canada (Under JPP) Amount: US\$ 851,480</p> <p>Under Output 2.1, the project has contributed to additional funding received by IOM from the Government of Australia through a cost extension to a complementary project on reparation. (USD 851,480). Another project on reparations was secured with funding from the Federal Republic of Germany (EUR 150,000).</p> <p>UNDP also received additional support from the British Government (USD 848,182) to augment support, particularly to the OMP and key research necessary on emblematic cases to further the TJ process. The European Union also contributed USD 1,395,336 to support peacebuilding initiatives which included support to key TJ mechanisms. Additionally, the Norwegian Government has committed USD 1.5 million towards the UNDP Sri Lanka Flagship Portfolio on SDG 16+ on Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions which includes support for strengthening independent commissions and access to justice among other objectives.</p> <p>The Joint Programme for Peace (JPP), a pooled fund at country level was initiated resulting in \$5 million commitments. Donors have expressed support for both JPP activities that are built upon the initial activities funded through PBSO(IRF/PRF/GYPI). The JPP will enhance the ‘One UN’ approach by facilitating synergies/coordinated engagements both at partner agency and donor levels.</p>
<p><b>Other:</b> Are there any other issues concerning project implementation that you want to share, including any capacity needs of the recipient organizations? (1500 character limit)</p>	<p>The government has withdrawn from co-sponsoring the UNHRC Resolution 30/1. It is also looking at reviewing the OMP Act. Additionally, the resignation of the previous Chairperson of the HRCSL created a leadership vacuum at the Commission leading to delayed decision making. The 20th Amendment to the constitution significantly curtailed the independence and the powers of the HRCSL, NPC and RTIC and is a threat to the exercise of their oversight functions. Under these circumstances, the government’s future course of action in relation to TJ is unclear and the future of TJ mechanisms, such as the OMP and OR as well as the oversight functions of the independent commissions, are under threat.</p>

	<p>It is 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 that their eventual dissolution is not attributed to lack of support or programmatic matters, but rather based on an eventual principled policy decision.</p> <p>With the change in the government and increased monitoring of civil society activities, the space for civil society engagement has significantly reduced, particularly on human rights advocacy related work. CSO capacities should be further strengthened in order to make their efforts self-sustainable. However, for many CSOs 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 prioritized by the project in the last three years, it will require more attention in the future due to the political shift.</p>
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**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 of 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. 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. 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.

### **Annex Documents**

Annex 1 - IOM Training and Consultation Summary Report

Annex 2 - High Level Dialogue on the Importance of an Integrated Approach in Providing Psychosocial Support Services in a Reparations Programme Summary Report

Annex 3 - Moving from a divided past to a shared future Colombo, Sri Lanka, 22-23 February 2018 International Conference on Reparations Summary Report;

Annex 4 - International Conference on Reparations Press Notes

Annex 5- Community-Based Monitoring for Transitional Justice A Decade In, Post-war Narratives from the Ground, Verite Research Report

Annex 6-: MAGA survey on the establishment of baselines for the UNDP SDG 16 portfolio

Annex 7:Snapshot of impact of PBF funded project

**PART IV: 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	<b>Not set or low perception</b>	<b>Increased positive perception of SCRM - measured retrospectively</b>		Improved perception of SCRM following operationalization of OMP and OR. However, dissolution of SCRM will adversely impact perceptions of the institution.	The baseline was never developed and at present it's not possible to give a target indicator given that SCRM has been dissolved.
	Indicator 1.2 Percentage of PB Board recommendations that are addressed	0%	100%	100%	100% of all recommendations were addressed through the project.	

	by the next Board meeting.					
Output 1.1 Secretariat for Coordinating the Reconciliation Mechanisms ensures a coordinated and coherent Government approach to reconciliation and transitional justice	Indicator 1.1.1 Core SCRM and SCG team in place, with national expertise in the areas of law, research, and strategic planning	UN supporting 4 national positions (as of February 2017), 3 of which are filled by women	6 additional national positions/consultants to be identified and supported by the UN	11 positions supported by the UN.	Targets achieved as 1 UNV continues to work for MFA; 1 UNV is working in the Ministry of National Integration and Resettlement and 3 UNVs continue to support the OMP.	As of the end of March 2020, SCRM ceased operations, hence core staff are no longer serving the SCG or the SCRM. However, the UNVs and consultants embedded in Ministries and independent institutions continue to support functions.
	Indicator 1.1.2 policy decisions informed by studies or thematic research	0	at least 1 per year	2 in total	Two studies were completed and have informed policy making. SCG conducted thematic research on Universal Jurisdiction and comparative reparations schemes that informed government policy. Peacebuilding survey 2017 findings informed the communications strategy for TJ that has been developed through SCG.	
Output 1.2 Effective functioning of the PBF Secretariat	Indicator 1.2.1 # of monitoring visits by Board Oversight Groups	0	4 (visits per year)	3 visits in total	3 visits were conducted in 2018 and the field visit reports were shared with the PB Board.	Monitoring visits by the oversight group were postponed in 2019 and 2020 due to the

with attention to coordination, resource mobilization, communications, evidenced based interventions and high-impact results						unfavourable operational context (constitutional crisis in October 2018; Easter Sunday attacks in April 2019; presidential elections in November 2019 and ongoing Covid 19 pandemic in 2020). Regular briefings on the project progress was provided to the board.
	Indicator 1.2.2 Peacebuilding Board and UNCT satisfied with level and quality of support from the PBF Secretariat	0	Increased satisfaction of Peacebuilding Board and UNCT on level and quality of support from the PBF Secretariat -measured retrospectively		Support was provided to the PB Board and UNCT through: sharing the Peacebuilding Board minutes in a timely manner; contribution to development of GPI/YPI proposals; sharing of regular and high quality reports; regular coordination meetings conducted throughout the project duration.	

	Indicator 1.2.3 Peacebuilding Board Annual Report submitted on time and of high quality	0	100%		Completed throughout project duration; informative and evidence-based annual reports submitted on time. Quality assurance is ensured at Agency and Secretariat levels.	
	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%		Completed throughout project duration; informative and evidence-based project progress reports submitted on time. 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	Above USD 7 million mobilised	JPP has mobilized more than USD 7M over the period of 2019-2020	
Output 1.3 Output 1.3: Rapid response fund for technical assistance set up to	Indicator 1.3.1 # of dialogue processes supported through	military dialogues initiated with IRF rapid	At least two ongoing processes with	11 dialogues ; series of trainings	Highlevel peacekeeper and TJ dialogue with the UN Department of Peace Operations (DPKO) in June 2018.	

enable timely deployment of support to requests in line with the PPP	rapid response fund	response fund where 12 of 144 participants were women	military and political parties	completed	OMP and OR Commissioners training completed. 10 military dialogues conducted in 2019 and 742 officers participated in the sessions Peacekeeper trainings were conducted in January, July and August 2020.	
	Indicator 1.3.2 # of high priority requests to which the rapid response fund responds.	3	8 (Cumulative retrospective)	7	Measured retrospectively as achieved: Indebtedness (2019); PVE (2019); Language Audit (2019) Memorialization project (2019) Community based monitoring (2018); Support to WHO psychosocial programmes (2018); Peacekeeper-training (2018); (Further details outlined in Narrative progress section)	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					
<b>Outcome 2</b> Sri Lanka	Indicator 2.1 By 2019,# of people who have	<b>0</b>	Increase in number of people		657 families have already received certificates of absence (CoA), out of the 23,000 cases of missing	The government's unilateral withdrawal from co-sponsoring the

<p>undertakes reforms and establishes credible and broadly supported transitional justice mechanisms and processes that adhere to international standards.</p>	<p>sought redress from the TJ mechanisms.</p>		<p>who have sought redress from TJ mechanisms can be measured retrospectively</p>		<p>persons that have been recorded. Interim reports being issued for obtaining CoA for those who have not received their certificates. Verification of provisional lists of Missing Persons nearly completed. OMP website and Facebook page created for knowledge dissemination</p> <p>OR operationalized to a lesser degree with election of Chairperson and key committee members and submission of Reparations Policy to Cabinet.</p>	<p>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 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</p>
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						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 the reparations policy submitted to the relevant line Ministry it is 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	0	100%		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. Confidence in the newly operationalized OR was at 61%.	
	Indicator 2.3	0	By March 2018,		Target achieved as OMP has recruited a gender expert whose	Any further progress in this regard was stalled

	Establishment of dedicated gender units within the TJ mechanisms and/or adoption of gender-sensitive policies		Gender Units or gender policies adopted in/for OMP, TRC, Reparations scheme, preparation of adequate gender-provisions for accountability mechanism		responsibilities also include psychosocial support to the affected. So far majority of those who reached out to the OMP regional offices were identified as women  A paper on Reparation for CRSV was produced.  By law the OR policy framework will be gender and child responsive.  PCMS enables the NPC to collect gender disaggregated data related to public complaints	due to a rapidly evolving political context that does not view TJ processes favorably
Output 2.1 Government designs and operationalizes credible and trustworthy truth-seeking, accountability and	Indicator 2.1.1 By March 2018, TRC, OMP, Reparations Office/scheme established and operational, and preparatory work (including adopted	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 were appointed; the OR was opened by the Government; and policy drafted. The OR is operational but policies are yet to be implemented.  The OMP is operational: Commissioners were appointed in	In March 2020, the government unilaterally withdrew from co-sponsoring the UNHRC Resolution 30/1. Consequently, government commitment to implement the

reparations mechanisms	legislative amendments) for the accountability mechanism finalized				<p>2018 and four regional offices were established providing services for families of missing persons.</p> <p>Two of the four mechanisms committed to under HRCRes 30/1, namely a Truth Commission and Special Accountability Mechanism, were never implemented, even though legal drafts were provided in support of such, including through support and input from the international experts embedded within the SCRM.</p> <p>The draft TRC law was submitted to Cabinet approval under the previous parliament, however it has not been taken up.</p>	<p>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.</p>
	Indicator 2.1.2 % of victims accessing TJ mechanisms, who receive adequate psychosocial support based on referrals.	<b>0</b>	<b>Increase in percentage of victims accessing TJ mechanisms - measured</b>		The final percentage will be measured during the final evaluation. Psychosocial framework for victim assistance is in development.	Constraints are the same as for 2.1.1

			<b>retrospectively.</b>			
	Indicator 2.1.3 % of victims who are satisfied with the Psychosocial support referral system.		<b>Increase in % of victims who are satisfied with the psychosocial support referral system</b>		The final percentage will be measured during the final evaluation that is currently underway.	Constraints are the same as for 2.1.1
Output 2.2 - Institutional Reforms to prevent recurrence implemented	Indicator 2.2.1 - Government's rule of law strategic plan prepared based on recommendations of special procedures and human rights bodies.	N/A	N/A	N/A	This indicator has been removed as previously communicated to PBF.	
	Indicator 2.2.1 Baseline established for use in evidence-based policy making including on the	0	Mid 2018	1	A prison study has been completed by the Human Rights Commission, which is expected to provide baseline data for policy making in law and order and justice sectors.	

	root causes of the conflict. (Justice sector/Access to Justice assessment)				A study on the “status of emblematic cases” was carried out by OHCHR under the project in its first year. The report however remains confidential.	
Output 2.3 Civil society and victims [groups] effectively contribute to TJ processes and broad stakeholder awareness	Indicator 2.3.1 Founding mechanisms’ legislation and policies mandate victim participation	0	Victim participation in structures of TJ mechanisms or internal rules of procedures (March 2018 for OMP, Truth Commission, Reparations scheme: March 2019: for accountability)		Access to the OMP enhanced through support extended for operationalizing Mannar and Matara regional offices. Victim knowledge and awareness raising campaigns created engaging CSO partners in conflict affected areas of Mannar, Ampara, and Batticaloa and Vavuniya. CSOs enhanced civic participation in the TJ mechanisms. This is evidenced by the fact that the OMP and OR have included civil society members into the commissions.	

			mechanism)			
	Indicator 2.3.2 # of targeted victims [groups] who have the capacity to provide support to victims in accessing the TJ processes.	0	At Least 15		9 out of 13 CSOs are working with communities creating awareness and providing support for victims to access services of the OMP and the RTIC. All 13 CSOs supported by the project have completed their activities. Activities range from awareness raising on TJ, victims support, community peacebuilding and advocacy and legal action on Right to Information (RTI) claims. Projects are nearing completion and are showing visible results, including the creation of a pool of young female human rights activists; enhanced community engagement on reforms; and victim engagement in processes.	
<b>Outcome 3</b> Key independent commissions contribute to accountable and transparent democratic governance	Indicator 3.1 Govt. is doing a very good/somewhat good job at resolving human rights concerns	2016 - Very good 23%, W = 22%) Somewhat good: 51% (M = 49%			Year 2017 Very Good: 15% (M = 16%, W = 14%) Somewhat good: 43% (M = 43% W = 43%)  Year 2018: Very good 12% (M-13% F-11%)	

		W = 52%			Somewhat good 39% (M 38% F 39%)  Year 2019/20: To be measured together with the final evaluation in 2021.	
	Indicator 3.2 % of RTI appeals determined by the Commission	0	50%	70%	70% of the RTI appeals have been determined by the Commission.	The support to RTI was also provided through the SDG 16 Portfolio of UNDP.
	Indicator 3.3 % of complaints that meet NPC's defined timelines for complaints handling	No timelines set	Targets set depend on type of cases, will be measured retrospectively		Complaints are addressed within 3 months, however there are delays when the police have to send their inquiry reports to the Commission (depending on the type of cases - certain cases need to be directed to other justice sector institutions).	
<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	0	100%	100%	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 the PCMS, that are tagged with a traceable code	<b>0</b>	<b>100%</b>		22.5 % (2019)  60.8 % (2020)	<p>PCMS was operationalised on 28th June 2019. System was initially adopted at the NPC head office and the western province branch. Out of 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>
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<p><b>Output 3.2:</b> Human Rights Commission of Sri Lanka (HRCSL) has in place a mechanism for human rights due diligence reviews</p>	<p>Indicator 3.2.1: # of cases entered into the database</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>5000</p>		<p>The HRCSL has not released the numbers.</p>	
<p><b>Output 3.3:</b> The RTI Commission is able to perform its core functions of adjudicating complaints and ensuring compliance by designated public authorities.</p>	<p>Indicator 3.3.2: # of RTI appeals received by the Commission</p>	<p>Increase in Number, measured retrospectively at the end of the project.</p>			<p>Approximately 2000<sup>18</sup></p>	

<sup>18</sup> Statement by Right to Information Commission on Right to Information Day 2020