

Cover Page

Country: Sri Lanka

Joint Programme Title: Joint Programme for Peace

Joint Programme Outcome(s):

GOAL: Contributing to sustainable peace in Sri Lanka by harnessing support from multiple partners for strategic, coherent and sustainable support to fast-track the advancement of priority transitional justice and confidence building measures, guided by the PPP and UNHRC Resolution 30/1.

PPP Outcome 1 (Transitional Justice): Government leads a credible, victim-centric process of accountability, truth-seeking, reparations for past violations and guarantees of non-recurrence in line with international standards and obligations.

PPP Outcome 2 (Reconciliation): Positive relationships and mutual understanding between and among different groups contribute to peaceful co-existence and a sense of belonging in Sri Lanka.

PPP Outcome 3 (Governance): State institutions effectively, efficiently, equitably and transparently respond to the priorities of the population.

PPP Outcome 4 (Resettlement and Durable Solutions): The State prioritizes sustainable return, resettlement and/or local integration of conflict-displaced persons (IDPs, IDP returnees, and refugee returnees) in a safe and dignified manner to rebuild lives and communities.

Joint Programme Duration: 3 years

Anticipated start/end dates: 1 July 2019

Fund Management Option(s): _____
(Parallel, pooled, pass-through, combination)

Administrative Agent: UNDP

Total estimated budget*: USD 4.66M

Out of which:

1. Funded Budget: USD 4.66M
2. Unfunded budget:

* Total estimated budget includes both programme costs and indirect support costs




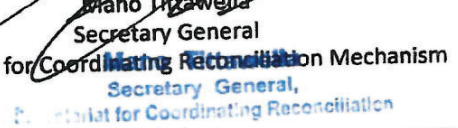








Sources of funded budget:

- Donor ... Australia
- Donor ... United Kingdom

Names and signatures of (sub) national counterparts and participating UN organizations:

Adequate signature space should be provided in order to accommodate name (person), title (head), organization name/seal of all participating UN organizations and national coordinating authorities, as well as date of signature.

This joint programme document should be signed by the relevant national coordinating authorities. By signing this joint programme document, all signatories – national coordinating authorities and UN organizations - assume full responsibility to achieve results identified with each of them as shown in Table 1 and detailed in annual work plans. For regional and global joint programmes, endorsement or signatures of participating countries (at least three, if there are more than three countries) are required.

UN organizations	National Coordinating Authorities
  Hanaa Singer UN Resident Coordinator	  Mano Tirawella Secretary General Secretariat for Coordinating Reconciliation Mechanism Secretary General, Secretariat for Coordinating Reconciliation Mechanism, Level 19, Parkland Building, 33, Park Street, Colombo 03
  Jørn Sørensen Resident Representative United Nations Development Programme	
  Sarat Dash Chief of Mission International Organization for Migration	
  Dr Razia Pendse Representative World Health Organization	
  Mohammad Naciri Regional Director Asia Pacific United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women	

**Establishment and Operation of a Joint Programme
for Peace (JPP) to provide sustainable and
harmonized support towards implementation
of the PPP and UNHRC Resolution 30/1**



UN RESIDENT COORDINATOR'S OFFICE

Table of Contents

PROJECT SIGNATURES	Error! Bookmark not defined.
SUMMARY	2
BACKGROUND	3
Learnings from past PPP programming	5
RATIONALE AND THEORY OF CHANGE	5
UN PBF Support for Transitional Justice.....	7
Land Release and Resettlement in the Northern Province.....	8
Theory of Change	9
DESCRIPTION OF THE INTERVENTION	9
PROPOSED OUTPUTS	9
Output 1:.....	9
Output 2.....	11
Output 3:.....	13
MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS:	14
GOVERNANCE ARRANGEMENTS:	15
FUND MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS.....	16
MAIN BENEFICIARY AND STAKEHOLDERS.....	17
RESULTS, MONITORING and EVALUATION	17
CONTRACTUAL ARRANGEMENTS	19
CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES	19
MEDIA AND COMMUNICATIONS	20
KEY RISKS	21
FUNDING ALLOCATIONS.....	22
BUDGET	Error! Bookmark not defined.
ANNEX A: TERMS OF REFERENCES	22
Terms of Reference for the JPP Advisory Committee	22
Terms of Reference for the Peacebuilding Secretariat as Convener of the JPP.....	23
Terms of Reference for the Lead Agencies of the JPP Outputs.....	23
Terms of Reference for UNDP (As AA)	24
ANNEX B - OUTPUT LEVEL RESULTS FRAMEWORKS, WORKPLANS AND BUDGETS	24

SUMMARY

The UN will establish a Joint Programme for Peace (JPP) to mobilise resources from multiple development partners, with a focus on ensuring harmonized and sustainable support towards securing peace. Funding will be strategically aligned to advance transitional justice, reconciliation, good governance and resettlement, according to priorities articulated in the Peacebuilding Priority Plan and with a view to advancing UNHRC Resolution 30/1 commitments.

DONORS: Australia (USD 700,000), UK (USD 3.96m) and invitation to other donors

DURATION: 3 years initially, with the intention of extending in line with national priorities and longer-term resource mobilization.

START DATE: 1 April 2019

GOAL: Contributing to sustainable peace in Sri Lanka by harnessing support from multiple partners for strategic, coherent and sustainable support to fast-track the advancement of priority transitional justice and confidence building measures, guided by the PPP and UNHRC Resolution 30/1.

PPP Outcome 1 (Transitional Justice): Government leads a credible, victim-centric process of accountability, truth-seeking, reparations for past violations and guarantees of non-recurrence in line with international standards and obligations.

PPP Outcome 2 (Reconciliation): Positive relationships and mutual understanding between and among different groups contribute to peaceful co-existence and a sense of belonging in Sri Lanka.

PPP Outcome 3 (Governance): State institutions effectively, efficiently, equitably and transparently respond to the priorities of the population.

PPP Outcome 4 (Resettlement and Durable Solutions): The State prioritizes sustainable return, resettlement and/or local integration of conflict-displaced persons (IDPs, IDP returnees, and refugee returnees) in a safe and dignified manner to rebuild lives and communities.

Initially, in line with resource mobilization and related priorities, the JPP will concentrate on outcome 1 and 4 of the Peacebuilding Priority Plan. The corresponding outputs for these outcomes are outlined below, together with an overarching output linking to JPP functionality.

JPP Output 1: *The UN in Sri Lanka provides strategic, coherent, timely and targeted support to the Government of Sri Lanka's existing and emerging transitional justice mechanisms.*

JPP Output 2: *The UN in Sri Lanka provides strategic, coherent, timely and targeted support towards the resettlement process in the Northern Province and Eastern Province with an emphasis on ensuring durable solutions and promoting confidence in the process.*

JPP Output 3: *The JPP improves stakeholder coordination on transitional justice and resettlement and the effectiveness of support to the sectors.*

As additional resources are mobilized and outcomes 2 and 3 come on stream, the corresponding outputs will be developed.

BACKGROUND

In October 2015, Sri Lanka co-sponsored Resolution 30/1 entitled, “Promoting reconciliation, accountability and human rights in Sri Lanka” at the 30th Session of the United Nations Human Rights Council (UNHRC). At the 34th Session of the UNHRC, held in March 2017, the Sri Lankan Government co-sponsored a fresh resolution 34/1 which reaffirmed the commitments under Resolution 30/1. At the 40th Session of the UNHRC held in March 2019, the Sri Lankan Government co-sponsored Resolution 40/1 which again reaffirms commitments and also gives more time for Sri Lanka to fulfil its commitments on reconciliation and transnational justice.

Resolution 30/1 welcomed the commitment of the Government of Sri Lanka to undertake a comprehensive approach to dealing with the past and set the ground for the Government to move forward with a nationally owned and victim-centric transitional justice process that addresses the needs of the people of Sri Lanka and advances accountability and reconciliation for all. Amongst those that transitional justice aims to support are victims of torture, people injured through suicide bombings, those forcibly recruited and the families of over 16,000 missing persons, including over 5,100 security forces personnel Missing in Action.

The Resolution also welcomed the steps taken to strengthen good governance and democratic institutions in support of peacebuilding. It noted with interest the passage and operationalization of the 19th Amendment to the Constitution of Sri Lanka and its contribution to the promotion of democratic governance and independent oversight of key institutions. It further appreciated the Government’s commitment to a political settlement by taking the necessary constitutional measures, encouraged the Government’s efforts to fulfil its commitments on the devolution of political authority, and in that regard asked that the Government ensures that Provincial Councils are able to operate effectively, in accordance with the 13th Amendment to the Constitution of Sri Lanka.

The Resolution also called upon the International Community, including the United Nations, to support the Government in delivering durable solutions for Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs).

In direct support of the Resolution, the Government and the UN developed a Peacebuilding Priority Plan (PPP) that was launched by the President and the UN Secretary General in 2016. The plan identifies strategic peacebuilding priorities broadly in line with commitments under the UNHRC Resolution, organized according to four pillars, namely: transitional justice, reconciliation, good governance, and resettlement and durable solutions. The total cost of the PPP is estimated at USD130million, and to date the UN and development partners have contributed USD30million.

Implementation of the PPP is governed by the Peacebuilding Board which is co-chaired by the Foreign Secretary, Secretary-General of SCRM and UN Resident Coordinator. The board includes representation from the presidential secretariat, thirteen line ministries, development partners (EU and Japan) and civil society organisations.

Within the **transitional justice pillar** of the Peacebuilding Priority Plan the Government is committed to leading a credible victim centric process of accountability, truth-seeking, reparations for past violations and guarantees of non-recurrence in line with international standards and obligations. The Government is committed to establishing mechanisms and processes that deal with each of these important and interconnected themes that are central to establishing transitional justice as a critical precursor to achieving sustainable peace in Sri Lanka. Whilst the need for transitional justice has been widely welcomed by Sri Lanka's minorities, within the broader population, the need for, and content of, transitional justice is largely misunderstood, highly politicized and increasingly contested.

The **reconciliation pillar** of the PPP focuses on initiatives that directly strengthen inter-ethnic relationships and mutual understanding, and in so doing serve as guarantees of non-recurrence.

At the policy level, the PPP includes support for the overarching policy framework on reconciliation and for a socio-economic policy environment that is conducive to the achievement of peace dividends. It also looks at supporting priority front-line institutions to implement the Official Languages Policy and thereby better ensure equal access to public goods and services. Maintaining the momentum of peace, the PPP also encourages working at multiple levels to create infrastructures for peace that promote dialogue, mutual understanding and peaceful co-existence while prioritising women, youth and engagement with political parties.

The **governance pillar** of the PPP adopts a comprehensive approach with an emphasis on addressing the structural factors that have been drivers of conflict. It identifies governance reforms that aim to remedy the sense of injustice felt by all communities, and reforms that stand to have a relatively quick impact on the ground and, in so doing, can help to maintain public support for peacebuilding. It encompasses support for the strengthening of state and independent institutions to fully embed a democratic culture that promotes equal and transparent access to services and opportunities. Whilst each institution will require a specific focus, broad issues to address include effectiveness, de-politicization, inclusion and accountability. With the security sector in particular, the focus of the PPP is on supporting the initial steps required to engage and transform state institutions in line with upholding the peace. Directly complementing this support, the PPP also looks at engaging civil society organisations to strengthen community led mechanisms and voices to hold the state to account, whilst at the same time reaching out to the most vulnerable groups such as women and youth to engage them more inclusively in political processes.

Under the **resettlement pillar** of the PPP, the Government looks to operationalize the National Policy on Durable Solutions for all conflict affected persons. In particular, it combines providing quick win, immediate impact initiatives that address the critical socio-economic needs of newly resettling communities with technical support to the Government to put in place policies and systems that will continue to facilitate the return and reintegration of all forms of returnees. Noting that access to land remains a critical barrier to the achievement of durable solutions, the PPP also includes provisions for completion of mine clearance and technical support for redress of land related issues. The update to the PPP matrix in 2018, undertaken following the 2018 review, also included a commitment to fast-track the process of durable resettlement for returnees in conjunction with: (a) surveying of land, and (b) the release of military held land to civilian control. These issues demand priority attention.

As part of the June 2018 review of the PPP, the learnings from past programming were documented. The box below highlights those most relevant to the JPP:

Learnings from past PPP programming

Better connecting with local context: Noting risks associated with ‘top-down’ internationally driven activities, it was recommended to promote more bottom-up (local) approaches to peacebuilding. An example given was strengthening demand (both public demand – inclusive of CSO advocacy and activity – as well as demand from local government authorities) for peacebuilding activities. Development partners were also encouraged to delve deeper into addressing ethno-religious, identity based insecurities and tensions and in so doing to engage with religious institutions. The advantages of organic learning over didactic (i.e. development partner led workshops) learning were stressed, with partners encouraged to support community development initiatives with local organisations and local government.

Working with institutions: The secondment and embedding of additional technical capacity within institutions (i.e. SCRM through the Strategic Consultant’s Group) is an effective way of boosting state capacity in understanding new terrain. The presence of such staffing capacity also gives development partners the ability to engage and respond rapidly to needs and requests from within Government institutions. For longer term capacity building of standing institutions, to avoid the risk that capacity building programmes are used for personal benefit, the review recommends linking interventions to transformative plans and goals for the institution as a whole.

Balancing focus between structures and immediate outcomes: The review process found that many viewed peacebuilding interventions as failing to connect with the day-to-day realities of victims. For example, the accountability mechanism was viewed as aspirational, yet unlikely to provide the necessary and immediate respite to people’s livelihoods or ability to access land. This importance of balancing these two, so as to connect with day-to-day realities was reflected by sentiments expressed in the North – that structural achievements of the programme are not seen as sensibly addressing practical needs of victims. Thus, it was suggested that the peacebuilding programme should prioritise activities that directly improved people’s lives – such as land release, resettlement, and ensuring that schools and hospitals have sufficient numbers of adequately trained teachers and doctors, etc.

PPP Context Review June 2018

RATIONALE AND THEORY OF CHANGE

Whilst recognizing that the Government of Sri Lanka has the primary responsibility for the development, implementation and resourcing of peacebuilding measures in Sri Lanka, the international community remains closely engaged and committed to supporting national efforts¹.

Development partners play an important role in supporting the Government to address its commitments in accordance with international standards and to include meaningful participation of civil society, in particular victim groups. They also encourage the Government to move forward in an inter-linked and

¹ The Government contribution to the PPP in 2018 is estimated at USD14m

mutually reinforcing manner so as to unleash the joint potential of the transitional justice and related mechanisms. The latest report on Resolution 30/1 by OHCHR (08 February 2019) notes that since its adoption, the Government of Sri Lanka has regularly engaged with the United Nations system and goes on to say that “commendable progress has also been witnessed in the State’s cooperation with United Nations human rights mechanisms”.

Since the passing of the Resolution 30/1 in 2015, there has been a variety of international assistance provided to Sri Lanka. However, the Government acknowledges the need for longer-term financing to provide continuity and sustainability for the delivery of its commitments. The newly operationalized Office on Missing Persons (OMP) and the soon to be established Office for Reparations (OfR) will need significant assistance, as will work to establish the envisaged truth-seeking commission, judicial mechanism and office of a special prosecutor. Similarly, the ongoing land release and resettlement process can only progress with sufficient funding for the renovation and construction of infrastructure, rebuilding of livelihoods and resumption of services.

Likewise, the UN and development partners recognize that there are opportunities for greater harmonization of assistance, with the effectiveness of support likely to increase through more dedicated coordination and joint/joined-up programming. Much of the work on issues of transitional justice, reconciliation, governance and resettlement is complex, inter-linked and mutually reinforcing. It will benefit from implementing agencies closely sharing knowledge, complementing each other’s expertise and working side by side.

The JPP is therefore being established at the request of the Government to provide a long-term framework for coordinated funding towards peacebuilding². Currently support from development partners remains relatively short term and ad-hoc in nature. Whilst the PPP has brought some advances in terms of coordination, donors most often tend to engage with different parts of the Government and different UN agencies to progress transitional justice and confidence building measures, which does not allow for a coordinated and harmonized approach. Although it is widely accepted that post-conflict peacebuilding is a complex, long-term, multipronged and interconnected process-oriented endeavor, most funding in this field continues to be project specific and within a timeframe of one to three years.

This harmonized funding and programming initiative has developed from recent consultations with the Government and development partner dialogues. It is part of continual efforts by the UN to leverage the successes and impact of its ongoing work for sustainable peace.

The establishment of the JPP will provide the Government and other stakeholders with access to strategic and targeted support from the UN that will enable fast-track implementation of strategic priorities within the existing PPP framework.

² The UNDG Guidance on Joint Programming (2014) states that “A Joint Programme is appropriate if it identifies and builds on complementarities and brings together the added value of its partners in addressing complex development challenges. It requires a commitment from participating organizations to work together. Its design should ensure components that build on each other, clarity on the roles and responsibilities of each partner, and mutual accountability on the delivery of development results.”

During the initial phase of the JPP, the focus will be on the transitional justice and resettlement pillars of the PPP. Transitional justice is prioritized since there has been a significant investment from the UN Peacebuilding Fund of USD9.0million to date (see box) that has helped bring the Government to a position where it is ready to move forward with operationalization. However, funding will largely have been committed by the end of the year, and additional resources are urgently required to help secure and sustain the momentum of the process.

Resettlement for IDPs and refugee returnees meanwhile is prioritized since it is at a critical juncture, where a withdrawal of support at this stage could risk jeopardizing much of the peacebuilding progress already made (see box below for land release and resettlement data). For the Tamil and Muslim communities in Sri Lanka, their political representatives, the diaspora, human rights monitoring organisations and the international community, the resettlement process in the areas that were occupied during the armed conflict is a major test case on which the Government is judged. The process is being closely watched as an indication of whether the Government's verbal commitments to peace and reconciliation are credible. If the process, which has been ongoing for several years now, slows or is deemed to move backwards, it is likely that optimism and hope will dissipate. The hard-won gains in terms of trust, confidence and partnership will be lost, leaving a region and a group of people with shattered expectations and a feeling of having been let down. Such a scenario could fuel harder line elements in the political arena and potentially risk de-stabilising the overall peacebuilding process.

The UN's ongoing engagement will help to ensure that conditions on the ground are such that IDP and refugee returnee households can return and start re-building their lives in a safe and enabling environment. It will also provide an entry point for sustained high-level advocacy with the Government. Advocacy remains imperative to address challenges such as those highlighted by the High Commissioner for Human Rights in her February report to the Human Rights Council (OHCHR, 08/02/2019):

“While the High Commissioner acknowledges the significant amount of land returned to date, she still has concerns about the process; for example, some restitutions have been

UN PBF Support for Transitional Justice

The UN Peacebuilding Fund (PBF) has invested a total of **\$9.0 million** in supporting transitional justice processes and mechanisms, laying the groundwork for implementing a broad transitional justice agenda. UN PBF support focused on broad consultation of victims through the Consultation Task Force, CSO engagement and subsequently technical support for implementing the task force recommendations through the Secretariat for Coordinating Reconciliation Mechanisms (SCRM).

Embedding a strategic consultant's group within the SCRM, supported technical assistance for legislative drafting of mechanisms, sensitizing state actors on transitional justice processes and mechanisms, developing plans for onboarding commissioners of mechanisms, and broader strengthening of state capacities in relation to transitional justice, including independent commissions. Direct support to the OMP through embedding technical expertise and supporting outreach to victims has also commenced.

These activities and assessments of impact have also been aided through evidence generation and knowledge products that provide continuous quantitative and qualitative insights on overall outcomes relating to the transitional justice agenda, including community-based monitoring of victims' perspectives.

only partial or incomplete, allowing for access to dwellings but not to livelihood resources (such as agricultural land or fishing resources) or vice versa. On other occasions, public services, such as schools, remain unavailable.” (OHCHR 08/02/2019)

Through focusing on transitional justice and resettlement, the JPP in its early stages also serves to reinforce the immediate priorities of the Government, which has continued to expand its financing commitments towards transitional justice and resettlement in the past years. Notably, the 2019 budget, presented on 5 March 2019 has allocated over USD6 million for transitional justice mechanisms, including allocations for the OMP and for the OfR, anticipating its operationalization. A large allocation of approximately \$60 million was also made to focus on resettlement and livelihood support in the Northern province. This includes expanding the debt relief program for the North with a further commitment of nearly \$4 million, allocations for housing, livelihood development and a dedicated development fund for the region. A further \$5 million has also been allocated under activities relating to the reconciliation pillar.

The UN and other donor investment in peacebuilding will highlight peacebuilding as a continuing key interest and commitment of the international community. This will serve as a catalyst to attract further development partner funds. Currently the Australian and UK Governments have expressed an interest in supporting the establishment of the JPP. Other international donors will be invited to contribute, and it is anticipated that the JPP will develop as the main multi-donor instrument for funding transitional justice in Sri Lanka. The UN's Peacebuilding Fund will also consider channeling funding towards JPP.

Multi-donor support for the JPP will communicate to the Sri Lankan Government and its citizens the centrality of transitional justice, reconciliation, good governance and confidence building measures as key components of sustainable peace and the international community's support for engaging over the long-term in helping the country achieve this goal and prevent a recurrence of the past.

Land Release and Resettlement in the Northern Province

Since 2009, 61,287 acres of land has been released from the military in the Northern Province. 21,684 acres was released between 2009-2015 and 39,604 acres between 2015-2018. As of 31st December 2018, 11,430 acres remained under military use. This is equivalent to 90% of private land and 79% of state land having been released.

The military plans to release a further 1,658 acres. However, 460 acres of this is subject to mobilization of Government funding.

In terms of resettlement, 571,974 people (167,087 families) have resettled in the Northern Province. 561,910 people (164,836 families) were resettled between 2009-2015 and 10,064 people (2,251 families) between 2015-2018.

It is estimated that 34,916 people (10,138 families) remain internally displaced, awaiting support for resettlement or a durable solution.

Between 2012 and 2018 refugee returnee numbers were 7,275 individuals (2,992 families). It is estimated that a caseload of nearly 100,000 remains outside of Sri Lanka, with the large majority in Tamil Nadu.

Source: Sri Lankan Army (11 January 2019) and IOM

Theory of Change

1. Overall Theory of Change for JPP

IF the Government has access to strategically targeted, harmonized and sustainable international assistance, THEN it will be better able to move forward on its commitments towards peacebuilding through processes that adhere to international standards and address the legacy of past violations and abuses in a comprehensive, principled, rights-based, and victim-centered manner; thus enabling Sri Lankan society to consider that justice is being done and restoring a sense of confidence in State institutions, thereby preventing violations and abuses from happening again and contributing to long term peace.

2. Sector specific Theory of Change

Transitional Justice: IF legacy of past violations and abuse is addressed in a comprehensive, principled, rights-based, victim-centred manner THEN Sri Lankan society will consider that justice is being done and a sense of confidence in the State will be restored/generated.

Resettlement: IF Government leads participatory, inclusive and rights-based partnerships and processes to achieve durable solutions THEN it will demonstrate its commitment to resolving long-standing grievances of the conflict-displaced population.

DESCRIPTION OF THE INTERVENTION

This section of the JPP focuses on the two output areas to be supported through this initial phase of the JPP. As funding for the other pillars of the PPP is mobilized, the project document will be updated accordingly. Each output has a dedicated results framework, workplan and budget.

PROPOSED OUTPUTS

Output 1: *The JPP provides strategic, coherent, timely and targeted support to the Government of Sri Lanka's existing and emerging transitional justice mechanisms.*

The support provided through the JPP is intended to serve two primary purposes:

- Provide technical assistance/expertise to the Government of Sri Lanka and/or other relevant stakeholders that is judged necessary or desirable to support the development or implementation of the transitional justice processes set out in UNHRC resolution 30/1; and
- Provide well targeted resources to Sri Lanka's transitional justice mechanisms in exceptional cases where there is a short term / temporary need that cannot otherwise be supported through normal budgetary means.

Such a strategy is in full alignment with the recommendations of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, who in the February 2019 report to the UN Human Rights Council (OHCHR 08/02/2019) recommended that the "United Nations system continue to provide Sri Lanka with technical and

financial support for the development of transitional justice mechanisms, provided that they meet international standards”.

Transitional Justice support through the JPP will be prioritized to those interventions that are most likely to have a practical impact on the core objectives of transitional justice commitments (i.e. identifying the fate and whereabouts of the disappeared, providing reparations to victims, further truth seeking and accountability processes). Victim outreach efforts, including building demand-side support among victims through engaging victim groups and civil society, and supporting the Government and independent institutions to build wider political acceptance for their mandates will be central to the overall approach. It will be important that interventions pay due regard to the need to support appropriate coordination and sharing of lessons across Sri Lanka’s transitional justice mechanisms, and promote consultation and engagement with the public, including victim groups and civil society to build support and acceptance for the goals of transitional justice.

Any assistance provided will **not** be used to replace Government budgetary commitments. The JPP is **not** intended to finance the recurring costs of any Government transitional justice mechanism (e.g. Government salaries or regular staff costs, office or other administrative costs or capital costs) except in very exceptional circumstances where the Advisory Committee³ is satisfied that short-term start-up costs are justified to help to accelerate the work of transitional justice mechanisms where there is potential for a temporary delay in Government funding. Such instances will be evaluated by the Advisory Committee on a case-by-case basis. The JPP will not be used to fund monetary reparations.

The JPP’s priorities will be informed by the consultations and recommendations of the Advisory Committee. In its inception year it is proposed that the JPP should prioritize support to OMP and the establishment of OfR.

The High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR, 08/02/2019) is convinced that OMP, if fully operational, can play a crucial role in tracing individuals, identifying remains and reuniting families. In the first year, the JPP will therefore support this first transitional justice mechanism to fully operationalize and fulfill its mandate by prioritizing:

- Technical support, in close coordination with national stakeholders and ICRC, to assist the OMP in developing a comprehensive strategic plan and prioritizing key activities for the year to fast-track delivery on its core mandate to track missing persons.
- Embedding high-level international and national technical experts within the OMP.
- Communications support for increasing the OMP’s visibility and credibility among victim groups, building demand-side support among victims through engaging victim groups and civil society, and building wider political acceptance for the office and its mandate.
- Support for regional offices to fast-track outreach to victims.
- Undertake initial steps to develop a DNA database for OMP.

³ For a description of the Advisory Committee, refer to output 3 below

- Support for archiving materials from past commissions and explore the possibility of developing a shared database with other transitional justice mechanisms.

For OfR, in line with the recommendations of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR 02/08/2019), the priorities for support will be focused on supporting full operationalization of the office and development of the national policy on reparations. Specific interventions will include the following amongst others:

- Support to SCRM with the onboarding of commissioners for the OfR and technical assistance for operationalizing the commission.
- Technical assistance to develop a comprehensive national policy on reparations, that takes into account the specific needs of women and children and psychosocial support for victims. The policy should also provide a framework for the costing and provision of reparations.
- Technical assistance to state agencies implementing reparations processes.
- Support for the OfR's communications and victim outreach efforts including building demand-side support among victims through engaging victim groups and civil society and building wider political acceptance for the office and its mandate.
- Documentation and databases for joint activities and information sharing between transitional justice mechanisms.

Other activities that may be considered in the first year include, but are not be limited to, the following:

- Strengthening forensics, investigation and prosecutorial capacities.
- Support to documentation exercises in the form of mapping of incidents and, archiving of existing documentation and materials.
- Supporting innovative approaches to embed the transitional justice agenda and build support for transitional justice in the country through civil society organizations.
- The development of the proposed Truth and Reconciliation Commission.
- The development of the proposed Judicial Mechanism and Special Counsel's Office.

Transitional justice support through the JPP will be accompanied by a continued emphasis on high level advocacy aimed at sustaining momentum and focus towards the agenda. This will be especially important for supporting progress on the Truth and Reconciliation Commission and Judicial Mechanism and Special Counsel's Office. The UN will continue to use the Heads of Missions briefing for such engagement, whilst also continuing to liaise closely with high level visits from OHCHR, DPPA and bilateral partners to reinforce points and promote consistent messaging.

Output 2: *The UN in Sri Lanka provides strategic, coherent, timely and targeted support towards the resettlement process in the Northern Province and Eastern Province with an emphasis on ensuring durable solutions and promoting confidence in the process.*

The support provided under this JPP output is intended to ensure that IDP and refugee returnee households with the opportunity to resettle in the Northern Province and Eastern Province after having

been displaced by the conflict, are able to do so in a dignified and sustainable manner with access to essential services and livelihoods.

Target communities will include those returning to land recently released by the Government, and those earlier resettlement communities, where a large proportion of households struggle to secure economic self-sufficiency. Central to the overall approach will be the identification, empowerment and strengthening of local capabilities including those of local Government institutions, NGOs, community based organisations, cooperatives and local businesses. Support will be informed by the lessons and experiences of earlier assistance and will integrate a series of innovations aimed at mitigating risks that have demonstrated the potential to undermine the expected benefits of the return process. This will include working with communities to increase resilience to the droughts and floods that frequently affect the Provinces and are most detrimental to families living close to the poverty line. It will also mean adopting fast and effective interventions for livelihood support that, whilst being informed by expert led research and in-depth contextual understanding, also come on stream rapidly and help households to remain at their return site without entering into debt.

The JPP's priorities will be informed by the consultations and recommendations of the Advisory Committee. In its inception year, it is proposed that the JPP provide immediate and quick-win support to new returnees and strategic livelihood support to economically vulnerable resettlement communities, whilst also working with local level Government structures in the Northern Province to improve the reach and efficiency of service delivery.

The UN will continue engagement and dialogue with the armed forces to encourage ongoing land releases and will provide critical support in the early stages of the resettlement process. In particular, the **immediate and quick win support to new returnees** will include the following:

- Community based rapid assessments looking at immediate social, environmental, economic and governance needs and with a special focus on the needs and protection concerns of women, youth, elderly, disabled and ex-combatants.
- Home garden and family livestock related assistance to ensure a basic level of subsistence and nutrition.
- Renovation and construction of high priority social infrastructure (i.e. agro-wells, landing sites, rain water harvesting systems, roads, sanitation facilities etc), through modalities aimed at capacitating the local community and injecting much needed income (i.e. CBO implementation and cash-for-work).

Strategic livelihood support to economically vulnerable resettlement communities meanwhile will be delivered with the intention of ensuring that resettlement is a viable option. It will include:

- Identification of innovative income generation options, informed by market and value chain analysis and tailored to the needs of vulnerable categories such as youth, women, refugee returnees, ex-combatants, elderly, disabled.
- Technical advice and inputs to support the scaling up or diversification of livelihoods, including helping cooperatives, producer groups and households reduce vulnerability to climatic shocks.

- For successful production areas related to agriculture and fisheries, the project will identify options to scale up post-harvest value addition, and options to mechanise the process. Where necessary, private investment will be promoted to ensure sustainability.

Lastly, so as to help reinforce the trust and confidence between the communities and the state, and to ensure sustainability in provision of assistance to the resettled communities, the JPP will provide **holistic support to improve the reach and efficiency of service delivery by local-level Government structures**⁴. In the inception year, this will include the interventions below, with support in later years guided by the local development planning processes:

- Support for local authorities to work in close partnership with other local stakeholders to lead a consultative local development planning process, with an emphasis on outreach to newly resettled communities.
- Facilitate Government partners to conduct mobile clinics for the provision of basic documentation (i.e. national identity cards and birth/death/marriage certificates) and legal assistance.
- Extension of psycho-social support to vulnerable groups in resettled communities, drawing on the network of community leaders and women's groups trained through an earlier UNDP/WHO initiative.

Specific outreach support to refugee returnees will be incorporated into this output in line with resource mobilization.

Output 3: The JPP improves stakeholder coordination on transitional justice and resettlement and the effectiveness of support to the sector.

The purpose of this output is to allow the JPP partners to track the value-added impact of this innovative project and funding mechanism, beyond the purely programmatic results under outputs one and two.

In line with the ambitions of UN reform, and the wider coordination objectives of UN partners, the JPP is the first attempt at a multi-stakeholder, collective funding initiative in Sri Lanka, that allows for joined up working cutting across the UN agencies while embedding a harmonized approach with donors in the country. Not only should the results and lessons be documented and shared to strengthen the fund's performance and galvanize support into the future, but also with a view to the fund serving as a proto-type for similar facilities in other sectors.

Support under output three will therefore be directed towards ensuring that the JPP functions effectively to appropriately address peacebuilding priorities whilst consistently promoting coordination,

⁴ This will include divisional-level administrative and legislative Government bodies, GNs, divisional secretariats and other state service providers such as agriculture and veterinary extension officers, social service and probation officers, police, police women desk officers, medical officers, midwives, public health inspectors and Samurdhi officials.

harmonization and synergies. Ensuring that the JPP is able to respond quickly and nimbly to national priorities is key, and a strong focus will be given to ensuring smooth and efficient business processes.

MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS:

Day to day management of the JPP will be performed by the Peacebuilding Secretariat, within the UN Resident Coordinator's Office. The Peacebuilding Secretariat will work as the Convener in partnership with the identified lead agency for implementation of each JPP output. The role of the convener is to provide leadership on programmatic issues including facilitating coordination, planning, and substantive monitoring and reporting of results.

As Convener, the Peacebuilding Secretariat in consultation with relevant UN agencies and Offices will:

- Manage coordination of programmatic activities.
- Support design of interventions with technical expertise (for activities implemented by UN agencies and Offices)
- Consolidate annual workplans for the JPP outputs.
- Prepare annual JPP output reports and half-yearly updates and undertake monitoring for the JPP results framework.
- Ensure ongoing maintenance of the PPP mapping matrix, as a tool to monitor development partner contributions to the PPP and to promote harmonization.
- Distill results and analysis from the annual peacebuilding perceptions survey and monthly social media and big data analysis for the respective JPP output areas.
- Provide secretariat support to the Advisory Committee.

In recognition of the need for enhanced coordination in the area of transitional justice, the Peacebuilding Secretariat and the RCO⁵ will hold quarterly coordination meetings with development partners active in the sector. This will include all partners represented in the PPP mapping matrix, in addition to those with emerging interests in the sector.

The UN Peacebuilding Secretariat (PBF Secretariat) will work in close partnership with UN resident and non-resident agencies and departments including DPA, PBSO, OHCHR, IOM, UNDP, WHO, UNICEF, UN-Women to ensure coherent and streamlined support from the UN system.

Proposed staffing arrangements for management of the JPP:

PBF Secretariat

Peacebuilding Programme Specialist (50% of their time)

UNDP

Programme/Finance Assistant (50% of their time)

⁵ The Senior Human Rights Adviser and his team are part of the RCO.

The costs associated with managing the JPP will include staff time (national officers), monitoring and reporting costs and coordination expenses. The PBF will continue to fund the Reconciliation and Development Advisor and the Senior Human Rights Advisor, both of whom will provide significant technical support towards the JPP. The PBF will also continue to fund innovative monitoring and tracking tools.

GOVERNANCE ARRANGEMENTS:

The JPP will be guided at the strategic level by the Peacebuilding Board and governed at the operational level by two JPP Advisory Committees. The JPP will also make use of the bi-annual Heads of Missions Briefing on Transitional Justice to share the plans and results of the JPP for mobilizing interest in the JPP and promoting coordination with the wider international community.

The existing Peacebuilding Board which serves to guide and steer support to peacebuilding efforts in Sri Lanka is well placed to provide strategic advice to the JPP. Bringing together representatives from the Presidential Secretariat, thirteen-line ministries, development partners (EU and Japan) and civil society organisations, it meets several times a year with the co-chairs being the foreign secretary and UN Resident Coordinator.

The JPP will be included as a dedicated agenda item in the meetings of the Peacebuilding Board. The UN will provide the Peacebuilding Board with an update on the current focus and performance of the fund and will seek the Board's guidance as to overall strategy and prioritization. The JPP's management will benefit from the wide and varied experience of the board, including the members' understanding of the situation on the ground and their experiences and lessons from oversight of and involvement in previous and ongoing interventions in the sectors.

At the operational level, and to ensure that the JPP responds effectively and efficiently to the national priorities as laid out by the Peacebuilding Board, three JPP Advisory Committees will exist, for transitional justice; for resettlement and reconciliation related work.

The Advisory Committees will function as technical working groups chaired by the UN Resident Coordinator and relevant Government counterpart (i.e. SCRM/PMO/MFA etc.). Each group will promote close coordination amongst stakeholders in the focus areas supported by the JPP and will thus comprise of the relevant UN agencies, Government partners and development partners engaged in that part of the JPP.

- Suggested Membership -

Transitional Justice Advisory Committee	Resettlement and Durable Solutions Advisory Committee	Reconciliation Committee
--	--	-------------------------------------

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government Counterpart (SCRM/ /PMO/MoF) – Co-Chair • UN Resident Coordinator – Co-Chair • Funding partners (i.e. Australia and UK) • OHCHR • IOM • UNDP • OMP • OfR • Other Transitional Justice Mechanisms once formed • Ministry of Finance • Other relevant stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Resettlement/Ministry of Finance – Co-Chair • UN Resident Coordinator – Co-Chair • Funding partners (i.e. UK and US) • UNDP • IOM • ILO • Northern Provincial Council • Eastern Provincial Council (subject to there being resettlement activities in the Province) • Other relevant stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SCRM – Co-Chair • UN Resident Coordinator – Co-Chair • Funding partners (i.e. US and TBC) • UNDP • Ministry of Finance • Ministry of National Integration, Official Languages, Social Progress and Hindu Religious Affairs • Other relevant stakeholders
---	---	--

The Advisory Committees will meet at least twice a year. Through an emphasis on joint planning, implementation and reporting, they will focus on driving a results-oriented, coordinated approach to advancing transitional justice and confidence building measures in Sri Lanka. One week prior to meetings, the PBF Secretariat will provide members with a narrative and financial report of activities undertaken covering the relevant outcomes and outputs of the JPP’s support, and a costed forward looking workplan for discussion and endorsement at the meeting. Advisory Committees will also have access to the PPP development partner mapping and results of research conducted by the Peacebuilding Secretariat and may use this to guide strategic programming advice. A draft Terms of Reference for the Advisory Committees is included in the Annex and will be reviewed and finalized during the first meetings of the Committees.

FUND MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

The Joint Programme will be using a pass-through fund management modality. The UNDP Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office will act as the Administrative Agent (AA) of the Fund, as appointed by the PUNOs. Each participating UN organization receiving funds through the pass-through would have to sign a standard Memorandum of Understanding with the AA.

The Administrative Agent will:

- Establish a separate ledger account under its financial regulations and rules for the receipt and administration of the funds received from the donor(s) pursuant to the Administrative Arrangement. This Joint Programme Account will be administered by the Administrative Agent in accordance with the regulations, rules, directives and procedures applicable to it, including those relating to interest;
- Make disbursements to Participating UN Organizations from the Joint Programme Account based on instructions from the Advisory Committee, in line with the budget set forth in the relevant approved workplan of the Joint Programme.

The Participating UN Organizations will assume full programmatic and financial responsibility and accountability for the funds disbursed by the AA. Each UN organization is entitled to deduct 7% indirect costs of the total allocation received.

The MPTF Office will charge administrative agent fee of one per cent (1%) of the total contributions made to the Joint Programme.

MAIN BENEFICIARY AND STAKEHOLDERS

The main beneficiaries are the people affected by the conflict and the Government. However, ultimately, the whole of Sri Lankan society should benefit through the impact that implementing Resolution 30/1 has on securing peace.

People affected by the conflict or other violent incidents such as insurrections, will benefit most directly through access to the transitional justice mechanisms, and for those displaced by the conflict through support for durable solutions. Families of the disappeared, victims of Sexual and Gender Based Violence and victims of torture are examples of the categories of people that may wish to access transitional justice mechanisms.

The Government of Sri Lanka will also benefit since the initiative will strengthen its capabilities, to move forward on its commitments under Resolution 30/1. The transitional justice mechanisms will receive considerable financial and technical assistance to establish themselves and begin operations. Other key interlocutors including the Prime Minister's Office, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Secretariat for Coordinating Reconciliation Mechanisms, and Ministry of Resettlement will be supported to move forward on their mandates, either through technical assistance or the UN's direct interventions on the ground.

Since the JPP is an innovative programming and financing facility, the UN and the funding partners will also benefit from the experience of establishing and operating the fund. They will be able to capture and document important knowledge that can be used to further develop the fund and similar facilities in the future.

RESULTS, MONITORING and EVALUATION

Monitoring and reporting under the JPP will be based on a results framework and reporting timeline that is shared amongst partners. This will serve to minimize administrative costs otherwise associated with having to meet the varied reporting requirements of different donors and, will allow for more monitoring related funds to be directed towards ongoing and innovative data collection methods.

Monitoring

Monitoring will be based on the quantitative peacebuilding survey and qualitative community-based tools that are already being deployed by the UN. The peacebuilding survey has helped establish baseline data for the OMP, and data for OfR will be established by year end. It will also enable the tracking of perceptions on transitional justice and reconciliation processes to inform continued programming. A qualitative baseline of victim perspectives is currently being established through focus group

discussions led by civil society organizations in the north and the east. The UN will continue to track these perspectives through multiple rounds of community-based monitoring while deepening understanding of victim perspectives. The findings of the annual peacebuilding survey and the community-based monitoring will be supported by evaluations conducted by the special procedures of the HRC and other international human rights mechanisms and process (treaty bodies, UPR). Annual reports or other updates from the High Commissioner for Human Rights (as part of the Human Rights Council process) will serve to assess Sri Lanka's performance and compliance with international best practices and human rights standards.

A first draft of the results framework for each output is included in the Annex. For each level of results from Goal to Output there are indicators, baselines, targets and means of verification included. To the extent possible, the framework has been developed to be in line with the reporting framework of the PPP. They will be finalized during the first meetings of the Advisory Committees.

Reporting

Narrative Reporting:

The Participating UN Organizations will provide annual narrative reports and the final narrative report to the Peacebuilding Secretariat by 31st March. The Peacebuilding Secretariat will consolidate these reports and submit to the AA.

In addition, there will be a lighter half-yearly update prepared by the Participating UN Organisations which will be shared with partners locally through the Advisory Committees.

Financial Reporting:

Each Participating UN Organization will provide the Administrative Agent with the following financial statements and reports:

(a) Annual financial report as of 31 December with respect to the funds disbursed to it from the Programme Account, to be provided no later than four (4) months (30 April) after the end of the calendar year; and

(b) Certified final financial statements and final financial reports after the completion of the activities in the Joint Programme Document, including the final year of the activities in the Joint Programme Document, to be provided no later than five (5) months (31 May) after the end of the calendar year in which the financial closure of the activities in the Joint Programme Document occurs, or according to the time period specified in the financial regulations and rules of the Participating UN Organization, whichever is earlier. The Administrative Agent will ensure the preparation of consolidated narrative progress and financial reports, based on the reports provided by the PUNOs and the Peacebuilding Secretariat, and will provide these consolidated reports to each donor that has contributed to the Programme, as well as the Steering Committee by 31st May.

Evaluation

There will be an independent mid-term review at the end of the second year and an independent final evaluation during the last three months of the project.

The UN will make every effort to incorporate specific donor reporting requirements into the JPP reports. These should be discussed and agreed upon in consultation with the RCO and UNDP at the point of determining the Individual Funding Agreement.

CONTRACTUAL ARRANGEMENTS

Establishment of the JPP will entail the signing of an agreement between the Government of Sri Lanka and the United Nations to work in close partnership to advance the transitional justice process in Sri Lanka, in line with the commitments envisaged in Resolution 30/1.

The AA will then enter into a Memorandum of Understanding with each of the PUNOs (implementing UN agencies), who will work directly or in partnership with Government and non-government stakeholders (i.e. NGOs, academic institutions, consultants etc).

The AA will also sign a Standard Administrative Arrangement (SAA) with each donor contributing to the Joint Programme.

CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES

In line with the objectives of the PPP, the JPP will be managed to ensure issues of gender, conflict-sensitivity and human rights are mainstreamed throughout all operations.

Gender: Initiatives supported through the JPP will guarantee a gender lens, for example prioritizing women's access to, and participation in transitional justice mechanisms and resettlement processes, as well as acknowledging and responding to the specific violations they have suffered and their specific needs for redress and protection. The Secretary-General's report on Women, Peace and Security in 2015 (S/2015/716) highlights that "the inclusion of women leads to more sustainable peace and enhanced prevention efforts." The Secretary-General's Guidance Note on reparations for conflict-related sexual violence recognizes the need for approaches to reparation that are specifically tailored to the consequences, sensitivity and stigmas attached to these harms in societies globally, and to the specific needs of sexual and gender-based violence survivors. The peacebuilding survey will also allow for gender disaggregated data, and the report will include a gender analysis of the results.

Conflict-Sensitivity: A do-no-harm lens will be applied across the programming cycle. The design of project interventions will be guided by up to date information on context, in particular conflict dynamics and peacebuilding perceptions. Selection of beneficiaries, geographical areas and implementing partners will be transparent, informed by relevant data and the guidance of key stakeholders. The JPP will integrate consultation with stakeholders, especially civil society (beneficiaries, victim groups etc), at multiple stages in the programming cycle to help mitigate against the risk that chosen approaches have unintentional negative consequences, for example creation/exacerbation of tensions. The JPP will also integrate feedback mechanisms into its interventions, providing space for stakeholders to highlight potential risks or to advice on overall perceptions or concerns. Lastly, sustainability of services and processes will be promoted through an emphasis on national ownership and adoption of clear exit strategies, with a view to ensuring that raised expectations do not go unmet.

Human Rights: Interventions supported through the JPP must be guided by international human rights standards and best practices in the field of transitional justice. In particular, the Secretary-General's report on "The rule of law and transitional justice in conflict and post-conflict societies" (August 2004, S/2004/616); the Secretary-General's report "Uniting our strengths: Enhancing United Nations support for the rule of law" (December 2006, A/61/636-S/2006/980); the Secretary-General's "Guidance Note on the United Nations Approach to Transitional Justice" (March 2010); the Updated Set of principles for the protection and promotion of human rights through actions to combat impunity (E/CN.4/2005/102/Add.1); the Basic Principles and Guidelines on the Rights to a Remedy and Reparation for Victims of Gross Violations of International Human Rights Law and Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law (General Assembly Resolution 60/147 of 2005); the Report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on "Promotion and Protection of Human Rights: Study on the right to the truth"; and the Report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to the General Assembly on "Analytical study on human rights and transitional justice" (August 2009, A/HRC/12/18) as well as relevant jurisprudence from treaty bodies and international tribunals. In addition, the fund will ensure that proper consideration is given to mainstream general protection and promotion of human rights and that supported interventions are rights-based and victim-centric.

MEDIA AND COMMUNICATIONS

Due to potential sensitivities surrounding transitional justice, especially international support for transitional justice, all outreach related to the JPP and its interventions will be handled with upmost care.

Outreach will be stratified, according to the target group and intended message. For example, whilst it will be important to communicate the early results of the JPP to the development community so as to catalyse additional funding, wider mass communication will depend on the particular intervention and prevailing political context.

The Heads of Missions Briefing on Transitional Justice, held quarterly by the Government and the UN, provides an excellent platform for communication of results under the JPP to the development partner community. The forum provides space for open and honest reflection on support to the transitional justice sector, in a closed and confidential setting.

Regarding wider public communication, since much of the work through the JPP is linked to building confidence between the state and the people, the emphasis will be on empowering the Government of Sri Lanka and the independent commissions to lead. For this reason, and due to the sensitivities surrounding international assistance on issues related to peace, the UN and the donors expect to maintain a low public profile and will restrict focus to working behind the scenes.

Where there may be space for promotion of international support, i.e. in provision of assistance to resettlement communities, the broad communication plans should be agreed in advance through the Advisory Committee and all outreach materials (i.e. press-releases, case stories etc.) cleared by the UN Resident Coordinator's Office prior to publication.

Should the media at any time inquire about the UN's and/or the donor's support, the relevant Advisory Committee should be mobilized to agree the key messages to be used in response.

KEY RISKS

The core risks for delivery of the JPP are below:

Risk	Likelihood (L/M/H)	Impact (L/M/H)	Mitigation Strategy
Political instability and/or a change of Government affects the Government's appetite or ability to make progress on transitional justice	M	H	The UN will stay in close contact with the partners in assessing the political context and will work with the Government at multiple levels to protect the project work. However, if the change in the political environment is significant, consideration will be given to revisiting the project's strategy or terminating the project.
Elements within the Government or non-state actors seek to obstruct progress on transitional justice	H	M	The UN will continue to work with counterparts to build understanding and consensus for transitional justice. High level support or communications is prioritized in conjunction with the operationalization of both the OMP and OfR
Political space for civil society work on transitional justice reduces, including an increase in harassment of civil society actors	M	M	The UN will work closely with partners in the international community to advocate for active civil society engagement, and to support their participation in events at the UNHRC. Incidents of harassment of civil society actors will be followed up closely with the Government
Financial mis-management and/or weak administration of the JPP	L	M	UNDP has overall financial and administrative responsibility for the JPP and will manage it in accordance with UNDP's policies and procedures for management of a joint programme. UNDP will ensure sufficient staffing capacity is made available to guarantee effective management

Criticism of international donor support for transitional justice through the JPP	M	M	The UN will adopt a measured approach to all engagement, with a lower profile ensured for any partnership in the more politically sensitive areas.
---	---	---	--

FUNDING ALLOCATIONS

Expected funding contributions:

Australia: AUD 1million for transitional justice (2019-2022)

United Kingdom: GBP 3 million transitional justice and resettlement (2019-2022)

ANNEX A: TERMS OF REFERENCES

Terms of Reference for the JPP Advisory Committee

The Advisory Committee (AC) will meet at least twice a year and will focus on driving a results-oriented, coordinated approach to advancing priorities and commitments under the respective output area (i.e. transitional justice or resettlement and durable solutions).

At the first meeting the AC should:

1. Review the generic terms of reference, tailor it as needed for the sector and finalise.
2. Review and finalise the results framework for the sector.
3. Review and finalise the workplan and budget for the first six months.

Thereafter the regular AC meetings should:

1. Guide the prioritization and strategic planning of interventions under the JPP output.
2. Review and endorse the JPP output reports
3. Review and approve the costed forward looking workplan for the next six months.
4. Ensure that the JPP output appropriately addresses cross-cutting issues including gender, conflict sensitivity and human rights based approached to working.
5. Advise on emerging needs and resource mobilization requirements.
6. Facilitate coordination of work under the JPP output, including with partners and institutions working in the sector but outside of the AC.

Secretariat support for the ACs will be provided by the UN Peacebuilding Secretariat. The Secretariat will also ensure timely sharing of JPP reports, workplans, data analysis, development partner mapping and meeting minutes.

Terms of Reference for the Peacebuilding Secretariat as Convener of the JPP

The Peacebuilding Secretariat within the UN Resident Coordinator's Office (RCO) will function as the Convener of the JPP.

As convener, the PBF Secretariat will work closely with relevant UN agencies and stakeholders to facilitate coordination, planning, and substantive monitoring and reporting of results.

The PBF Secretariat will therefore:

- Manage coordination of programmatic activities.
- Support design of interventions with technical expertise (for activities implemented by UN agencies and Offices)
- Consolidate annual workplans for the JPP outputs.
- Undertake monitoring for the JPP results framework.
- Consolidate agency inputs into the reporting process, and prepare the annual JPP output reports and half-yearly updates.
- Ensure ongoing maintenance of the PPP mapping matrix, as a tool to monitor development partner contributions to the PPP and to promote harmonization.
- Distill results and analysis from the annual peacebuilding perceptions survey and monthly social media and big data analysis for the respective JPP output areas.
- Provide secretariat support to the Advisory Committee.
- Be responsible for formal correspondence with Government on JPP related implementation issues.
- Be responsible for ensuring engagement by the lead agency in all substantive discussions and decisions (i.e. in all Advisory Committee deliberations)

In fulfilling these functions, the PBF Secretariat will work in close consultation with the agency identified as the technical lead for each JPP output area.

Terms of Reference for the Lead Agencies of the JPP Outputs

The lead agencies will be responsible for providing technical leadership on programmatic issues under the JPP. They will be required to work closely with the PBF Secretariat (as Convener) and to undertake the functions below:

- Provide substantive guidance to the planning and programming of interventions under the output.
- Ensure complementarity and alignment on initiatives with UNHRC Resolution 30/1 and the PPP.
- Flag emerging issues, risks and opportunities for attention by the Advisory Committee.

- Advice on opportunities to further promote key cross-cutting issues, i.e. gender, conflict sensitivity and human rights.
- Take the lead on drafting substantive sections of the JPP output reports, including the update on overall context, activities (of the lead agency), and section on risks and issues.
- Undertake a technical review of all final JPP output level workplans and reports, to ensure substantive coherence/accuracy etc.
- Ensure the incorporation of Advisory Committee deliberations into output level workplans in close coordination with the PBF secretariat
- Ensure timely delivery of inputs to all JPP results monitoring and reporting processes.

Terms of Reference for UNDP MPTF Office (As AA)

The UNDP MPTF Office will be the Administrative Agent for the JPP and have overall responsibility for fiduciary and administrative management.

As Administrative Agent, the UNDP MPTF Office will:

- Receive donor contributions.
- Disburse funds to Participating UN Organizations based on Advisory Committee decisions and instructions.
- Consolidate periodic financial reports and final financial reports.

UNDP will charge the UNDG approved administrative fee of 1% as cost-recovery for serving as the AA.

ANNEX B – DRAFT OUTPUT LEVEL RESULTS FRAMEWORKS
