Project Title: Promoting the Participation of Youth and Women in the Peacebuilding Process **Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway: PRF 00105731**	
If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund: ☐ Country Trust Fund ☐ Regional Trust Fund **Name of Recipient Fund:**	**Type and name of recipient organizations:** **RUNO UNFPA (Convening Agency)** **RUNO UNV** **RUNO UN WOMEN**

Date of first transfer: 26 May 2017
Project end date: 30 September 2020
Is the current project end date within 6 months? Project completed on 30 September 2020

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

UNFPA $ 410,000.00
UNV $ 300,000.00
UN WOMEN $ 500,000.00
                    Total: $ 1,210,000.00

Approximate implementation rate as percentage of total project budget: 98%
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: $500,000.00
Amount expended to date on activities focussed on gender equality or women's empowerment: $591,950.24

Project Gender Marker: GM3
Project Risk Marker:
Project PBF focus area: 2.2 Democratic Governance

Report preparation:
Project report prepared by: Poorani Radhakrishnan (UNFPA), Sam Stembo (UNV) and Prashani Dias (UN WOMEN)
Project report approved by: Ritsu Nacken, Representative (UNFPA), Sharmalee Jayasinghe, Country Coordinator (UNV), Ramaaya Salgado, Country Focal Point (UN Women) and Resident Coordinator.
Did PBF Secretariat review the report: Yes

PART 1: OVERALL PROJECT PROGRESS

Briefly outline the **status of the project** in terms of implementation cycle, including whether preliminary/preparatory activities have been completed (i.e. contracting of partners, staff recruitment, etc.) (1500 character limit):

The project concluded implementation on 30 September 2020 and has achieved 98% delivery, based on current estimates. The end of project evaluation is to be completed by December 2020. Operational closure is expected to be finalised by 30 December 2020. All project activities have been completed though implementation strategies had to be changed in order to adapt to the volatile operating context. In 2017, the start of the project was delayed due to the delay in holding local government elections. In 2018, the local government elections took place in February followed by Anti-muslim riots in March and the constitutional crisis from October to December. In 2019, the country was impacted by the Easter terrorist attacks in April which was followed by a change in government with the Presidential elections in November. In 2020, the withdrawal from UNHRC Resolution 30/1 in February, the Parliamentary elections in August and the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic since March posed new challenges. This led to delays in implementing activities and limitations in engagement with government stakeholders. For example, under Outcome 1, engagement with the provincial government was not possible as between 2018 and 2019 all Provincial Councils were dissolved. Therefore, the project engaged with the administrative arm of the provincial government to develop action plans for youth. Further, it was also decided to not establish the Youth Peace Panel within the national Ministry as the political situation was unstable at the time. Instead it was set-up as an independent body. Under Outcome 2, interventions at the provincial level were adapted to the local level, in the absence of functional Provincial Councils. As the Elections Commission was no longer keen to engage in the proposed work related to provincial level quotas for women's nominations due to the elections being delayed, these interventions were adjusted to focus on voter education campaigns and advocacy on women's role and engagement in peacebuilding and coexistence.

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):
N/A.

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):

Outcome 1: The project has enhanced the capacity of youth-led/focused organizations to better engage young people in peacebuilding initiatives through the localization of the United Nations Security Council Resolution 2250 on youth, peace and security.Series of capacity building training carried out for youth on peacebuilding through the project interventions increased their awareness about the subject, attitudes and their response. 56% of the respondents of the survey on youth participation in hate speech and peacebuilding felt that volunteering has a positive contribution to the peace process in the country. Further, 76% of the respondents believed that youth participation in peacebuilding is important. The youth involved in *Youth4Peace* who had negative perspectives towards other ethnic and religious groups had a positive transformation and have since been acting independently in community peacebuilding activities.

Through the establishment of the steering committees and youth consultations at the Provincial level, the project has enabled Provincial level administration to engage with youth and include their perspectives and contribution to the development of youth policies and initiatives at the sub-national level. Through the establishment of the Youth Peace Panel (YPP) the project has helped young people to build their skills, enhance their collective capacity and enabled them to contribute to peacebuilding initiatives. The establishment of the YPP involved government stakeholders and youth-led and youth-focused organisations in developing the ToR and the selection of members. The capacity building programme which included training on design thinking introduced the YPP members to applying human centred techniques to solve problems in creative and innovative ways. As a result, the YPP have implemented initiatives to advocate for: the reimplementation of the youth quota to ensure increased youth representation in governance; a social media policy to address fake news and hate speech; and change in school curriculum to promote social cohesion. The project evaluation recognised the YPP as a good peacebuilding initiative since no such platform exists for youth who hardly have any access to the national/macro-level peacebuilding initiatives.

Outcome 2: The Multi-Party Dialogues (MPDs) were the first of its kind to be conducted to build consensus across political parties on issues such as community development, environment protection and combating drug/alcohol abuse at the local level. They were well-received, along with the capacity building and follow-up assessments in which it was revealed that there had been a high level of engagement by local councillors following the MPDs: this includes establishment of women's committees within councils, collaboration across parties & communities on various issues such as drug abuse, waste management and replicating good practices like village town halls; and strengthened collaboration between councillors and public officials. Accordingly, 32 cross-party initiatives were implemented by local authorities to enhance women's leadership/governance, and there had been nearly 30 instances of women politicians and women's groups in targeted communities coming together to discuss common community positions, which exceeds the targets set out by the project.

The project evaluation notes that "unlike other women-focused programmes in the country, working with local-level female councillors who are involved in governance, supporting them to increase their capacity in order to build their self-confidence, giving opportunity to them to learn by experience, changing their attitudes and creating awareness to serve their community as a 'change agent' are not only novel and unique to this project, but also worth the investment."

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):

"Being a member in the Youth Peace Panel is recognition, encouragement and mentorship for youth peace advocates and peacebuilders in Sri Lanka. From the workshops conducted for the YPP members, we have got a thorough understanding on how to develop an advocacy project that can make meaningful change in the society. At present, the workshops have been an investment for the YPP members to develop their empathetic understanding, knowledge and skills, but in the very near future, it will also reap the benefits for the entire Sri Lankan Youth community as our advocacy projects have the potential to create change and root structural and cultural injustice, which we can be seen in the present context." – Janith Prabashwara Perera, YPP member

"I was able to increase the number of votes from our electorate during the last presidential election (2019) comparatively. I believe the reason for this is the MPD programme. There are many people from different religions and ethnicities in our constituency. I am very happy to say that the victory was because we worked together with them. I was able to work together with all ethnic communities. Earlier, because I was a Buddhist, I only paid attention only to the needs of the Buddhists. When we worked together only did we realise the amount of errors we had made. I realise if we work correctly and if we unite together that there is nothing we cannot achieve. From the MPD and the training, we learned how to work collectively. We learned about our behaviour, how to deal with others and how to analyse issues." – *Female local councillor, Kurunegala*

"The benefit from working on a project like this goes beyond fighting cancer. We learn to fight as one Sri Lanka and have no differences dividing us." - The winner of V-Award 2018, volunteering for peacebuilding.

"The whole peacebuilding process was unknown or little known before attending this workshop. All aspects of the process were covered during the workshop and we gained a lot of knowledge and developed many skills towards facilitating." – Senior Professor of the University of Ruhuna.

PART II: RESULT PROGRESS BY PROJECT OUTCOME

Progress summary: *Describe main progress under this Outcome made during the reporting period (for June reports: January-June; for November reports: January-November; for final reports: full project duration), including major output progress (not all individual activities). If the project is starting to make/ has made a difference at the outcome level, provide specific evidence for the progress (quantitative and qualitative) and explain how it impacts the broader political and peacebuilding context. Where possible, provide specific examples of change the project has supported/ contributed to as well as, where available and relevant, quotes from partners or beneficiaries about the project and their experience. (3000 character limit)?*

Outcome 1: **Youth are actively and positively engaged in the peacebuilding process so that their voices are reflected in key policy and decision-making processes and outcomes at the national and sub-national levels**

Rate the current status of the outcome progress: Completed

Progress summary: *(3000 character limit)*

The project evaluation found that almost 80% of the youth interviewed had a positive change in their attitude on peacebuilding that has led them to work towards national-, provincial- and community-level peacebuilding activities. The evaluation also found that the project has meaningfully contributed to increasing youth participation in peacebuilding at the Provincial level. An officer interviewed at the Provincial Ministry of Youth Affairs, stated that youth have never been a priority for the provincial council prior to initiating this activity (youth action plans). The officer acknowledged that this initiative was important due to Kandy being a hotspot for violent extremism in recent years and expressed that they have been incorporating youth perspectives to their provincial activities because of this initiative. This outcome characterised inclusive practices by engaging marginalised youth from different communities, such as ex-combatants, war-disabled youth, war widows, plantation workers, school children

from poverty-stricken backgrounds, and marginalised castes from different ethnic groups in peacebuilding activities.

Under output 1.1, five UN Volunteers were placed within five CSOs (Sarvodaya Shanthi Sena, NYSC, The Music Project, CPBR and Samutthana) to localise UNSCR2250 to their work.;. These UN Volunteers capacitated the CSO staff through a series of training programmes and their contributions have been highly regarded and appreciated. Through this engagement, the NYSC was able to integrate peacebuilding knowledge to their work with the youth by linking up with the *Yowun Puraya* camp. Further, the University of Ruhuna applied peace-related topics into their freshman orientation programme through the UNV intervention. The V-Awards winner of the peacebuilding programme expressed positive sentiments that the initiative inspires and recognises the volunteer contributions to the peace process

Under output 1.2, a National Youth Peace Panel with diverse representation was established and the members have implemented initiatives to advocate for (1) reimplementation of the youth quota to ensure youth representation in governance (2) a social media policy to address fake news and hate speech, and (3) change in school curriculum to promote social cohesion. In phase 1 of the advocacy projects, the members have conducted surveys, group discussions, youth consultations and produced reports. The members will continue to work on their initiatives after the project. Consultations were conducted at Provincial level with over 500 youth and action plans have been drafted for four provinces with inputs from youth. Budget allocation was not achieved as the action plans are yet to be formally approved by the Provincial Councils which have been dissolved.

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 project evaluation acknowledged that efforts were made towards achieving gender equality and providing a voice for individuals regardless of their gender. However, in some cases active involvement has been challenging due to prevailing gender norms and difficulties in reaching out to 'hard-to-reach communities'.

Women's participation has been ensured in all project activities in order to promote young women as leaders. For instance, 55% of the participants who attended training for youth leaders were females. Further, there was a gender balance in the trainers as well, including specific sessions dedicated to women's empowerment in youth, peace and security. The evaluation also noted that none of the female participants felt that she was side-lined or prevented from engaging in any activity.

Effort was also made to include representation of LGBTIQ persons. For example, the UN Volunteer placed in The Music Project brought artists and musicians from the LGBTIQ community to conduct activities with school children to break gender barriers and embrace the gender diversity of society. Gender equality to ensure women and LGBTIQ representation was a key priority for selecting members of YPP.

Outcome 2: State decision-making processes are more equitable and inclusive to enable women's meaningful participation and leadership in governance and peacebuilding.

Rate the current status of the outcome progress: Completed

Progress summary: *(3000 character limit)*

The final evaluation concludes that "Outcome 2 was essentially a success given its novelty in including many diverse groups of women political actors and institutions to develop capacities on governance and peacebuilding gender-responsive policy plans". The evaluation revealed that "female councillors are increasingly engaged within their councils, having strengthened relationships across parties and across councils – including with male councillors, public officials and civil society, with whom they have had little to no engagement previously". It further notes attitudinal changes amongst female councillors who are now more vocal and confident in engaging in local governance processes, but also amongst a limited number of male councillors and stakeholders such as public officials who have come to understand the importance of women in such decision-making spaces and have begun collaborating with female councillors. This doubly impacts in making decision-making processes more inclusive and meaningful for women.

The project has considerably exceeded the targets set for the three outcome-level indicators under outcome 2. Thirty-two cross-party initiatives were implemented by local authorities with women at the forefront, which resulted in community development and simultaneously enhanced women's leadership and governance, when the intended target for the project was 5 such initiatives (indicator 2.1). Regarding gender-responsive local plans (indicator 2.2), 5 plans were developed over the initial target of 4, as this outcome also focused on an additional Province (North-Western). Against a target of 8 under indicator 2.3, there had been 30 instances of women politicians and women's groups in targeted communities coming together to discuss common community positions and delivering direct benefits to their communities. In terms of output level results, all six output indicators have exceeded their project targets significantly, testifying to the degree of success despite challenges to implementation due to the changes in the political landscape throughout the project period.

Under Output 2.1, there is increased capacity among women local councillors on governance & peacebuilding. The evaluation confirms the project has "transformed them into effective and empowered female councillors with knowledge on policies and are capable of making their voices heard amidst existing challenging patriarchal constellations". The follow-ups revealed that 90% of project beneficiaries are better able to analyse problems from a gender perspective, develop gender-sensitive policies and have increased confidence to engage within council debates and submit council proposals. 73% of beneficiaries reported at least one example of applying the training in their place of work.

Under Output 2.2, the opportunity for frank discussion and focus on collaboration and collective leadership resulted in impact beyond the local level. Synergies were created among the female councillors from different political parties who attended the forums on peace and coexistence and the MPDs. The final evaluation revealed that women councillors have increasingly engaged within their councils, having strengthened relationships across parties, across councils – including male councillors, public officials and civil society – compared to little to no engagement previously. This has led to better collaboration as seen by 32 cross-party initiatives, such as male and female councillors from opposing parties focusing on environmental concerns across councils in Galle district; replication of good practices such as the 'village townhalls' by other local councils of Kurunegala, and formation of 'Women's Committees' within local councils based on joint proposals put forward by councillors. Such collaboration promotes inclusive decision-making, better community development, and stronger social cohesion within communities, as revealed by the follow-up assessments.

The MPDs led to a stronger sense of understanding/kinship, irrespective of party lines, given the common problems affecting each district and the common challenges women councillors faced. Overall, 93% reported an increase (70% increase) in their understanding of conflict and 95% noted an increase (65% increase) in their ability to analyse and peacefully resolve conflict situations. The evaluation confirms that the MPDs are both sustainable and impactful: "the MPD as a mechanism has [...] empowered them with good understanding to serve their community confidently. Space and opportunity have been created for coordinating with the other party members and various other bodies and stakeholders to build positive affiliations and improve their political career. They were able to sustain their activities that will persist even after the end of this project". Moreover, local councillors have strengthened understanding and capacities to address the negative impacts of stereotypes/ethnicised rumours and this led to development of strategies to promote coexistence through council-specific & policy-level interventions.

Further, through forums with political parties, the project focused on developing strategies to increase women's participation in parties and advocating for their adoption. These forums led to 5 action plans being drawn up, strategizing how to increase women's participation. The evaluation reveals that the forum "proved to be a novel opportunity for male party members to hear their female counterparts' ideas and demands in their roles as female local councillors". It also confirmed that the different strategies and platforms that the project utilised are "powerful ways of engaging and empowering women towards participation in peacebuilding processes".

Under Output 2.3, in the aftermath of the Easter attacks, positive narratives on communal harmony and coexistence were promoted through public campaigns. These were also accompanied by public campaigns on voter education and awareness. Overall, these are estimated to have reached over 7.7 million persons in 5 major cities of Sri Lanka (Kandy, Kurunegala, Matara, Galle, Jaffna).

Finally, women councillors & activists are also better capacitated on the use of social media for civic engagement through training on digital literacy & advocacy, which enables their access to information and resources. The evaluation revealed that the project has "increased the interest in digital literacy among the local female councillors. They were able to overcome various social conditioning issues hitherto faced by them due to this digital gap". Successful social media campaigns promoting women's peace activism reached over 208,000 people, creating awareness of pioneering women & their achievements which were unknown to most and calling for further promotion of women's engagement in governance and peacebuilding. The evaluation confirmed that the social media campaigns succeeded in engaging a diverse local and international audience across social media platforms.

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

In several activities, young people who are current contributors to local level governance or displaying interest in this area were invited to participate - this included local councillors, members of the Sri Lanka Youth Parliament, CSO activists, and officials such as those working with the National Youth Services Council at the district level. This outcome intentionally targeted a majority of female participants, alongside a limited number of male participants, given its central focus on enhancing women's representation and participation in decision-making processes in view of the new 25% quota implemented in 2018. The final evaluation revealed that "the perception of women who participated at the FGDs was that the male

councillors who participated in the trainings had exhibited a change for the better from their traditional attitudes and have started not only cooperating in their work but also showing acceptance and respect towards women. This support from the male councillors has made the female councillors gain more confidence." Given the success the project has seen in terms of positive attitudinal change and acceptance of women's political participation displayed by male local councillors and stakeholders, the final evaluation recommended greater engagement of male participants in future initiatives.

PART III: CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES

Monitoring: Please list monitoring activities undertaken in the reporting period (1000 character limit)	Do outcome indicators have baselines? *Yes* Has the project launched perception surveys or other community-based data collection? *Yes* Monitoring and evaluation tools have been developed to measure the impact of different activities. Pre- and post-evaluations were conducted for training and dialogues during the reporting period.
Evaluation: Has an evaluation been conducted during the reporting period? Yes	Evaluation budget (response required): 36,900.00 If project will end in next six months, describe the evaluation preparations *(1500-character limit)*: The independent evaluation was commissioned in August 2020 and is to be concluded in December 2020. However, all 3 RUNOs have expressed concerns regarding the poor quality of the evaluation report, particularly the lack of analysis, despite the RUNOs' efforts to draw out an evidence-based, high quality product that would be useful for future programming. The RUNOs are awaiting feedback from PBSO to conclude the evaluation.
Catalytic effects (financial): Indicate name of funding agent and amount of additional non-PBF funding support that has been leveraged by the project.	Name of funder: Amount: Govt. of UK* $120,000.00 UN Women $ 142,000 for the MPDs (core resources) Govt. of Japan $ 40,000 for the MPDs (conducted by this project) Govt. of Japan $ 120,000 (new project)** Govt. of Germany $ 113,910.28*** *UNFPA received funding from the Government of the United Kingdom through the Joint Programme for Peace (JPP) for building on the work done through the PBF supported project. ** UN Women has mobilised funding towards expansion of the MPD programme in the remaining 4 Provinces and

	an overall national-level MPD bringing together all those who have participated. *** UNV received funds from the Government of Germany to carry out the UNV #Y4P capacity building programme.
<u>Other:</u> Are there any other issues concerning project implementation that you want to share, including any capacity needs of the recipient organizations? *(1500 character limit)*	As mentioned in the 'status of the project' section of this report, several changes in the political landscape, along with external shocks, posed challenges and risks to the project's implementation. As a result, activities were delayed and implementation strategies had to be changed to adapt to the changes in operational context. The evaluation noted that the internal coordination in the joint venture, at the level of the three UN entities (with quarterly meetings and feedback among the key UN entities of the progress of the project) was achieved although it was evident that the two outcomes were implemented separately (i.e. UNV and UNFPA ran with Outcome 1 while UNWOMEN ran with Outcome 2) with no linking of common activities or common beneficiaries. The RUNOs would like to note that this was due to the fact that the two outcomes were designed as two separate projects - Outcome 1 focusing on Youth empowerment and Outcome 2 focusing on Women's political participation, which were then clubbed together as a single project based on the guidance from PBSO. The effort to develop synergies between the two Outcomes should have been made at the design stage. Further, to monitor and evaluate the sustainability of project interventions, a post-implementation M&E mechanism should be included in the design of the project.

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:

   $

2) Non-monetary adjustments: Please indicate any adjustments to the project which did not have any financial implications:

   Delivery of F2F activities were changed to online due to COVID restrictions on conducting events. This did not have a large financial

implication as the only change in terms of budget was the cost of venue. The savings was used for providing additional workdays for consultants to develop online course materials and conduct sessions remotely and to cover personnel cost of implementing partners for the additional month of implementation.

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):

Majority of the activities were completed by 2019 with very few activities remaining to be completed in 2020. Therefore, the pending activities were completed and substantive adjustments were not made to re-programme in order to respond to the pandemic other than changing the modality of meetings and consultations, described above.

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.*)

Not applicable.

PART V: INDICATOR BASED PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT

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

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator Milestone	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)
Outcome 1 Youth are actively and positively engaged in the peacebuildin g process so that their voices are reflected in key policy and decision making processes and outcomes at the national and sub-national levels.	Indicator 1.1 % of youth engaged in peacebuilding process who feel that they have been able to positively contribute	0	40%		UNV funded a survey carried out by the NYSC on *youth perception on online hate speech and peacebuilding.* 56% of the respondents of the survey felt that volunteering has a positive contribution to peacebuilding in the country. 76% of the respondents believed that youth participation in peacebuilding is important.	
	Indicator 1.2 % of youth population who feel the peacebuilding process is inclusive and responsive, disaggregated by sex	n/a	20%		46% of survey respondents of the survey on *youth perception on online hate speech and peacebuilding conducted by NYSC* felt that the peacebuilding process is inclusive and responsive.	

	Indicator 1.3 # of national and sub-national policies and recommendations on peace and reconciliation consulted with young people	0	4		Youth were engaged in consultation for the development of provincial youth policies and action plans in the 4 provinces. YPP members have implemented 3 advocacy projects to advocate for policy changes.	COVID-19 pandemic lockdown measures delayed engagement with stakeholders in Eastern province and implementation of advocacy projects.
Output 1.1 Increased capacity of youth-led and youthfocused organizations to engage in peacebuilding processes/including UNSC Resolution 2250	Indicator 1.1.1 Number of youthled and youthfocused organizations supported to increase young people engagement in peacebuilding through dialogue, awareness raising and knowledge exchange	0	5		Target met - 5 UN National Volunteers placed to mainstream UNSCR2250 at CSOs and NYSC.	
	Indicator 1.1.2 # local youth consulted for policy priority setting disaggregated by gender, geographical location, population group	150	500		Target met - reached 500+ youth from the 4 targeted locations.	
	Indicator 1.1.3 [%] of Youth representation within subnational level	0%	20%		Target met: Provincial level steering committees in the Central, Southern, Northern provinces include representation of youth	COVID-19 pandemic lockdown measures delayed engagement with

	institutions and/or processes.					stakeholders in Eastern province.
	Indicator 1.1.4 % of youth that perceives or report volunteering having a positive contribution on peacebuilding	n/a	70%		Target met - 71% of survey respondents reported that volunteering has a positive contribution to peacebuilding	
Output 1.2 Increased capacity of national, provincial and subnational level institutions to engage youth in peacebuilding and linkages are created for policymaking and programming	Indicator 1.2.1 Amount of budget secured within key institutions (specify which institutions) at central, provincial and district level in targeted locations dedicated to youth.	2016 budget: North – 2mn East – 1mn South – 5 mn Central – 22mn	North – 2.5mn East – 1.25mn South – 6.25mn Central – 27.5mn		Not met: Youth policies and action plans have been drafted for 4 provinces. Approval to operationalize the draft was not achieved.	COVID-19 pandemic lockdown measures delayed engagement with stakeholders in Eastern province. Changes in the political environment, absence of functioning provincial councils caused difficulties in developing the budgets for action plans and subsequent inclusion in the national budget.
	Indicator 1.2.2 National Youth Peace Panel established and operational.	0	1		Target met: Multi-stakeholder consultation completed and Terms of Reference for YPP was developed. 30 member YPP panel has been established.	The final capacity building programme was planned for March. However, it was conducted

					Capacity building programme comprising 3 training courses has been completed.	in June due to COVID-19 situation.
	Indicator 1.2.3 # of policies that are formally considered by the National Youth Peace Panel.	n/a	2		Target met: YPP have implemented 3 advocacy projects with the aim to influence policy changes.	COVID-19 lockdown measures delayed progress on implementation of advocacy projects.
Outcome 2 State decision-making processes are more equitable and inclusive to enable women's meaningful participation and leadership in governance and peacebuilding.	Indicator 2.1 Number of cross-party initiatives conducted by local authorities to enhance women's leadership/governance.	0	5	Yearly targets established and revised in line with internal plan.	Target exceeded; 32 cross-party initiatives were implemented in the provinces where the MPDs and Capacity Building programmes were conducted.	As noted earlier, this indicator, baseline and target have been revised to note shift in strategy (detailed in 2019).
	Indicator 2.2 Number of gender-responsive local plans developed	0	4		Target exceeded – Five action plans developed at provincial level for Southern Province; Northern and Eastern Provinces; North Western; and Central Provinces). Local level plans developed through MPD capacity building programme (completed for Kandy, Nuwara Eliya, Matale and Galle).	As noted earlier, this indicator has been revised to note shift in strategy.

	Indicator 2.3 # of times women politicians and women's groups in targeted communities come together to discuss common community positions.	0	8		Target exceeded; Women groups in targeted communities had come together in 30 instances to discuss common community positions subsequent to the 10 MPDs and capacity building and follow-ups.	The remaining 5 follow-up assessments planned for March 2020 have been postponed following the island-wide curfew imposed to prevent the spread of the coronavirus epidemic.
Output 2.1 Increased capacity among select women political candidates and local leaders (women and men) to promote engagement of women in governance and peacebuilding processes.	Indicator 2.1.1 % of targeted women leaders who are aware of key information related to governance and peacebuilding processes and procedures.	0	At least 50% of targeted women leaders		95% of women leaders reported to have increased awareness/knowledge and ability to resolve conflicts and peacebuilding. Capacity building on gender-sensitive policy making conducted for all 5 Provinces.	
	Indicator 2.1.2 Number of those trained who are able to cite at least one example of applying the training in their work by three months after training.	0	At least 50% of trained people.		Target exceeded; 73% of sample participants were able to cite at least one example of applying the training in their work	
Output 2.2	Indicator 2.2.1 Number of municipalities	0	5		Target exceeded. 10 Capacity Building Programmes (subsequent to	As noted earlier, this indicator, baseline and

Increased capacity of national and sub-national institutions, including political parties, to ensure policies, plans, and budgets are gender-responsive.	capacitated on collective leadership at the local level.				the MPDs) were conducted in 2019 and Jan/Feb 2020. The MPDs convened elected officials from local authorities across 16 districts, approx. 208 of 341 local authorities in Sri Lanka (i.e. approx 61%) representing 137 PSs, 19 UCs and 11 MCs, along with 46 party-nominated representatives and 29 government officials.	target have been revised to note shift in strategy.
	Indicator 2.2.2 % of people who believe that presence of women in leadership positions leads to improved policy-making.	N/A	At least 75% of those trained.		Target exceeded - 78% of participant self-reported that they have enhanced attitudes, skills and experience on collective leadership due to MPDs and capacity building, forum on reforms within political institutions etc.	Target has now been defined from "TBD" to "At least 75% of those trained".
Output 2.3 Women leaders promote increased civic engagement on issues related to governance, reconciliation and TJ.	Indicator 2.3.1 Number of women leaders at national, provincial and local level in target locations who use social media platforms to engage with the public.	0	25		Target exceeded. 96 female local councillors and CSO activists were provided with basic computer literacy skills and on the use of social media/ digital tools relevant for their work. Overall, 75% of the participants reported that they have increased knowledge and skills to conduct advocacy via social media/ digital platforms. 73% of participants (i.e. 35 participants) in the Southern,	

					Northern and Eastern Provinces reported increased ability to connect with international and local networks on peacebuilding and political representation.	
	Indicator 2.3.2 Number of social media advocacy campaigns designed and supported.	1	4		Target exceeded. ● 1 trilingual video disseminated on women's peace activism: viewed 140,096 times & reached 190,478 people. ● 1 trilingual month-long advocacy campaign "30 Days of Sri Lankan Feminism" conducted: 28,181 Twitter impressions & reached 23,091 people on Facebook (at Nov 2019) ● 1 (offline) billboard campaigns on peace & coexistence displayed in Jaffna & Kurunegala in June 2019, following the Easter Sunday attacks. Total estimated outreach is 1.5 million passengers in vehicles and approx. 720,000 – 900,000 pedestrians. ● 1 (offline) billboard campaign on voter education and awareness in Galle, Matara, Kurunegala, Kandy and Jaffna for one month, in the run up to the Presidential	

| | | | | | Elections. Total estimated outreach is 3.75 million passengers travelling in vehicles and approx. 1.8 million to 2.25 million pedestrians.
● 1 video discussion series on Women and Co-existence, titled #OurLivedRealities: reached 360,615 people and had 27,710 online engagements (as at Feb 2020). | |