

**United Nations Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO)/ Peacebuilding Fund (PBF)  
PRF PROJECT DOCUMENT**

<p><b>Project Title:</b> Participation of Youth and Women in the Peacebuilding Process</p>	<p><b>Recipient UN Organization(s):</b> UNFPA (lead agency), UNV, and UN Women</p>
<p><b>Project Contact:</b> Ms Ritsu Nacken, Country Representative</p> <p>Address: UNFPA, Sri Lanka Telephone: +94112580540, Ext - 3000 E-mail: <a href="mailto:nacken@unfpa.org">nacken@unfpa.org</a></p>	<p><b>Implementing Partner(s) – name &amp; type (Government, CSO, etc):</b></p> <p>Ministry of Women and Child Affairs Ministry of National Policies and Economic Affairs Ministry of Social Empowerment and Welfare Ministry of National Coexistence, Dialogue and Official Languages Ministry of Provincial Councils and Local Government Directorate of Mental Health of the Ministry of Health Nutrition and Indigenous Medicine (MoH) Family Health Bureau of Health Nutrition and Indigenous Medicine (MoH) Health Education Bureau of the Ministry of Health Nutrition and Indigenous Medicine (MoH) Sri Lanka Institute of Local Governance Provincial Ministries of Education</p> <p>Civil Society Organisations, National Forum Against Gender Based Violence</p>
<p><b>Project Location:</b> North, East, South, Central Provinces and those regions with poor socio-economic development indicators</p>	
<p><b>Project Description:</b></p> <p>The project will empower women and youth with a greater understanding of peacebuilding issues, and will catalyse their participation and engagement in governance and decision-making processes, and responses related to sustaining peace.</p> <p>The project will work closely with key Government stakeholders, responsible for leading peacebuilding</p>	<p><b>Peacebuilding Fund: \$1,210,000</b> <b>Other source:</b> UNV 200,000USD (conditional); UNFPA 91,999 USD; UN Women 24,700 USD <b>Government Input:</b></p> <p><b>Other:</b> 100,000USD (Private Sector for Output 1.1)</p> <p><b>Total Project Cost: 1,626,699 USD</b></p>

<p>related policy processes and will identify opportunities for the voices of youth and women to be heard. At the same time the project will work with women leaders and political parties to support increased female political representation, with a focus on the implementation of the new quota in the upcoming local government elections.</p>	<p><b>Proposed Project Start Date:</b> April 2017  <b>Proposed Project End Date:</b> 15 September 2019  <b>Total duration (in months):</b><sup>1</sup> months</p>
<p><b>Gender Marker Score<sup>2</sup>: 3</b>  <i>Score 3 for projects that have gender equality as a principal objective.</i></p>	
<p><b>Priority Plan Outcome to which the project is contributing: Governance Pillar Outcome:</b> State institutions effectively, efficiently, equitably and transparently respond to the needs/demands of the population</p>	
<p><b>Project Outcomes:</b>  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.  Outcome 2: State decision-making processes are more equitable and inclusive to enable women’s meaningful participation and leadership</p>	
<p><b>PBF Focus Area<sup>3</sup></b> which best summarizes the focus of the project: <i>Promote coexistence and peaceful resolution of conflicts (Priority Area 2): (2.1) Democratic Governance</i></p>	

<sup>1</sup> PRF project duration must be within the approved dates for the Priority Plan.

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

<sup>3</sup> PBF Focus Areas are:

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

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

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

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

3: *Revitalise the economy and generate immediate peace dividends (Priority Area 3);*

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

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

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

(for PRF-funded projects)

Recipient UN Organization(s) <sup>4</sup>	National Government counterpart
<p> Rebecca Reichmann Tavares Representative UN WOMEN</p> <p> Date &amp; Seal</p>	<p> Mr. Esala Weerakoon Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs</p> <p>11/04/17 <b>Esala Weerakoon</b> Secretary Ministry of Foreign Affairs Colombo 1. Date &amp; Seal</p>
<p> Ritsu Nacken Representative UNFPA</p> <p>10/04/2017 Date &amp; Seal</p>	<p></p>
<p>_____ Olivier Adams Executive Coordinator UNV</p> <p>_____ Date &amp; Seal</p>	

<sup>4</sup> If there is more than one RUNO in this project, additional signature boxes should be included so that there is one for every RUNO.

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## PROJECT COMPONENTS:

### I. How this project fits within the approved Priority Plan

#### a) Priority Plan Outcome Area supported:

The project directly contributes to the Governance outcome under the PPP, and in particular to two strategic priorities focusing on issues of empowerment and participation. The first outcome of the project focuses on youth, and looks to contribute to the strategic priority - 'Identify and support strategies and approaches for increased youth participation in peacebuilding activities'. The second outcome meanwhile focuses on women's political participation and therefore links directly to the strategic priority - 'Support to women's empowerment and participation in peacebuilding, including politics'.

#### b) Rationale for this project:

In the aftermath of war in 2009, although there has been an increased emphasis on the contribution of Sri Lankan women to peacebuilding, young people have been left at the margins of setting up the nation's peacebuilding and development agenda. With over a quarter of the population remaining below the age of 29,<sup>4</sup> investment in today's youth population, particularly for young women, can position Sri Lanka to achieve a demographic dividend assuming that investments in health, education and decent jobs are guaranteed. This will necessarily contribute toward Sri Lanka's progress toward achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)<sup>5</sup>. There needs to be a deliberate effort to invest in young people living in rural areas<sup>6</sup> and to establish mechanisms and platforms that can be utilized by this cohort.

In conflict- and violence-affected contexts, young people are commonly perceived as either perpetrators or victims of violence with young men usually assumed to be the primary perpetrators and young women the primary victims, especially of sexual and gender-based violence.<sup>7</sup> Yet the lived realities of young people in these contexts are much more complex than these stereotypes suggest.<sup>8</sup> Some young people may be both direct victims and perpetrators of violence; others may be neither, but instead have to use their skills and resources to survive and support themselves and their families.<sup>9</sup> This analysis holds the same for Sri Lanka. Concerns by some practitioners and policy makers regarding youth vis-a-vis their role in politics and conflict are apparent. There are fears that youth will engage in radical or the "the wrong type" of politics.<sup>10</sup> Conversely, there is also a wide recognition that as "future leaders," youth have a role to play in peacebuilding and development in the country. Of late, the country has witnessed increasing evidence that demonstrates that Sri Lanka's youth are largely peaceful agents and assets. As an example, over 660,000 young men and women from Sri Lanka were engaged in the consultation on the post-2015

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<sup>4</sup> 20.4 Million, *Sri Lanka's Population at a Glance, publication of the United Nations Population Fund Sri Lanka, 2015*, National Youth Policy 2014 of Sri Lanka defines youth as those belonging to the age category 15-29

<sup>5</sup> SDG 16 is of direct relevance – Promoting Just, peaceful and Inclusive Societies, there is wider relevance to all 17 Goals - <http://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/peace-justice/>

<sup>6</sup> <http://www.statistics.gov.lk/pophousat/cph2011/Pages/Activities/Reports/SriLanka.pdf> Census of Population and Housing Report 2012, Department of Census and Statistics Sri Lanka.

<sup>7</sup> <http://www.un.org/en/peacebuilding/pbso/pdf/Practice%20Note%20Youth%20&%20Peacebuilding%20-%20January%202016.pdf>

<sup>8</sup> Ibid.

<sup>9</sup> Ibid.

<sup>10</sup> Referencing for example to the youth insurrections that led to conflict in 1971 and in 1988 to 1989

development agenda through the “MY World” Survey. Likewise, out of 8.6 million people volunteering in Sri Lanka, 40% are youth and they clearly believe that volunteering contributes greatly to the development of the country.<sup>11</sup> The meaningful and active engagement of youth, through dialogue and volunteering, can have a significant impact on young people’s lives also in terms of preventing violence and extremism as it fosters social capital, reinforces mutual understanding and solidarity. In addition, overall, knowledge on sexuality and gender among young people in Sri Lanka is not up to standard level<sup>12</sup>.

Despite the Government’s high-level commitments on gender equality and women’s empowerment<sup>13</sup>, there are still low-level representations and participation of women in governance and decision-making and this has been a concern for several decades.<sup>14</sup> Research has shown that Sri Lankan women often face formidable obstacles to women’s active participation in politics<sup>15</sup> – from cultural barriers to paucity of financial resources, less access to information, practical obstacles, and a deprivation of rights that has left them with limited opportunities to acquire political experience to run for national and local offices. The challenges are exacerbated by the country’s post-conflict environment characterized by a volatile political and security situation, the political dominance of a group of elites (typically male), the possibility of failing to include women in peace, security and recovery processes and systems, and other limiting factors.<sup>16</sup>

In an effort to promote women’s representation in governance mechanisms, Sri Lanka amended the Local Authorities Election (Amendment) Act, No. 1 of 2016, on 17<sup>th</sup> February 2016 to include a provision for a mandatory 25% quota for women’s representation at the local government level. It is expected that the number of women elected to local government will increase from approximately 90 to over 2,000 at the next elections. However, it must be noted that the amendment has increased the *total* number of seats by one-third. Expected to be operationalised in mid-2017, the quota is a significant focus of the project, both pre- and post-elections, ensuring that women have the necessary skills and capacities required in election campaigning (pre-election) as well as in gender-responsive governance and leadership (post-election)<sup>17</sup>.

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<sup>11</sup> UNV; Sri Lankan Youth: Volunteering to Make a Difference; Colombo, 2014.

<sup>12</sup> UNFPA, UNICEF and Ministry of Health – National Youth Health Survey (2016) illustrates this with key statistics on young people and their understanding of reproductive health and rights. For example, it states that less 50% of those who participated in the survey had limited or no understanding of the reproductive systems of other genders - <http://srilanka.unfpa.org/publications/national-youth-health-survey>

<sup>13</sup> These include the set of pledges developed as part of President Maithripala Sirisena titled “A New Sri Lanka for Women” in January 2015; and statement made by President Sirisena at the “UN Global Leaders’ Meeting on Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment: A Commitment to Action”, held in September 2015, wherein he committed and pledged support of the “Government of Sri Lanka in taking the responsibility of ensuring [the] promotion and protection of the rights of women in the country very seriously and remaining firm in its commitment to strive continuously with diligence to achieve gender equality and women’s empowerment”.

<sup>14</sup> Currently, out of 11 panel-member of the SCRM, there are 6 female members; women occupy 5.8% (13 females) of 225 parliamentary seats at national level; <4% at Provincial council; <2 at the local level despite the 25% quota for women’s representation in Local Government. Women are not well represented within the Executive at decision-making level; and out of 40 Cabinet Ministerial posts only 2 are occupied by women. Very few women play a decisive role in the private sector or act as prominent business leaders. Amongst the 100 top private companies (by revenue) and focusing on the position of CEO, it informs that only 5% of them are women. Women’s leadership roles in Trade Unions are also very limited, although a trade union for domestic workers is currently led by a woman. *Source: UNCT Sri Lanka Confidential Submission in Support of Sri Lanka’s CEDAW Review, June 2016.*

<sup>15</sup> Centre for Women and Research. (2015). *Review of the Implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action in Sri Lanka (1995-2015)*. UN Sri Lanka.

<sup>16</sup> Consultations with women’s organizations and local officials in the North and the East highlighted *the urgent need for “catalytic interventions” to prepare for the 2017 Local and Provincial Council Elections and to achieve longer-term systemic changes in women’s political participation*. Women’s participation and leadership is essential to ensure women’s needs and rights are protected in Constitutional reforms and that women’s socio-economic empowerment, mental health, safety and security are taken seriously and addressed with financial and political commitments.

<sup>17</sup> It is important to note that as the quota will lead to a definite increase in women’s representation in local governance by at least 25%, this is not considered as an indicator of measurement of progress in the Results

There is significant evidence that the most challenging gap that remains, in terms of women’s political participation across the world, concerns the participation of women in peace processes and post-conflict political transitions. This is despite empirical evidence that reveals a strong connection between the inclusion of women in peace processes and more durable and stable peace.<sup>18</sup> It is also important to underscore that compared to other development indices, political participation of women has the widest gender gap<sup>19</sup> in Sri Lanka, and in countries experiencing conflict or undergoing transition, political participation is not generally prioritized by local and international actors. The post-conflict environment may however offer unique opportunities to institute changes in the political structure and culture to promote recognition and realization of women’s right to participate fully and equally in politics.

This project fully supports the participation of youth and women, particularly those who are the most marginalized, in the post-conflict environment, argues the importance of investing in youth and women in peacebuilding and addresses existing assumptions and theories of change regarding youth and women and peacebuilding<sup>20</sup>. The project ensures consistency with the UNSC Resolution 2250 (Youth, Peace and Security) and UNSC Resolutions 1325 and 1820 (Women, Peace and Security) and complements the UNSG’s Seven-Point Action Plan on Gender-Responsive Peacebuilding. The respective UN Agencies will coordinate to ensure alignment with regard to target groups and geographic areas, with a view to ensuring maximum impact in terms of empowerment of marginalised groups.

**c) Coherence with existing projects:**

Alongside the UN initiatives, the PBF’s Youth and Gender Promotion Initiatives are supporting NGO led projects also aimed at promoting understanding on peacebuilding issues amongst women and youth, and creating opportunities for women and youth to influence policy making. The UN is coordinating closely with these partners, whilst also consulting regularly with other key partners outlined in the table below. Internally within the UN, coherence on gender and youth programing is ensured through the active functioning of the inter-agency Youth Mechanism and the Gender Theme Group.

On Women’s political participation, UNWomen is leading an effort to promote greater collaboration and strategic planning amongst the often standalone initiatives of partners. Their detailed mapping of partner activity is included in the annex due to its extensive length.

**Table 1 – Mapping of peacebuilding activities and gaps**

Outcome area	Source of funding (Government/partner)	Key Projects	Duration of Projects	Budget in \$	Description of major gaps in the Outcome Area, programmatic or financial
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Framework – Annex B

<sup>18</sup> High-level Review of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 (2000) on Women, Peace and Security: From Rhetoric to Effective Results. (2015, October 13). P.3. Retrieved from <http://wps.unwomen.org/~media/files/un%20women/wps/highlights/wps%20h1r%20open%20debate%20concept%20note%20october%202015%20edited.pdf>

<sup>19</sup> World Economic Forum. 2016. *Global Gender Gap Report 2016 – Sri Lanka Country Profile*. Retrieved from <http://reports.weforum.org/global-gender-gap-report-2016/economies/#economy=LKA>

<sup>20</sup> P103, 104 set out specific recommendations on youth and women by the Task Force on Reconciliation Mechanisms, Report, (January 2017), retrieved from - <http://www.scrn.gov.lk/documents-reports>

Outcome 1	UNFPA	1) Youth Policy Programme at the Provincial Level – engaging multi-stakeholder dialogues including the participation of young leaders from subnational level institutions and communities – covering Sothorn, Sabaragamuwa, Northern and Eastern Provincial Councils (2016), other 5 councils will be covered in 2017	1) 2016-2017	125,000 91,999	Although there are several Government entities responsible for youth work in the provinces none of these have established platforms for youth to engage meaningfully in peacebuilding or decision making processes. There is no/limited funds for provincial governments to work with youth at that level. Further with Sri Lanka entering lower-middle income status, there are several pockets of disparity that exists in the development agenda, especially connected to youth at sub-national level.  There is a requirement to ensure that all communications on youth/women in peacebuilding be carried out in the local languages of Sinhala and Tamil as well as English.
	PBF Youth Promotion Initiative Project: Centre for Peacebuilding and Reconciliation	2) Creating space and capacities to promote youth perspective in re-building and re-designing the future of Sri Lankan identity through interfaith, inter-ethnic and inter regional young female film makers	2) 2017-2018	568,988	
	UNV	3) Strengthening of capacity of Government entities and Independent Commissions working on Peacebuilding and Reconciliation through the mobilization of UN Volunteers as well as V-Force volunteers (youth)	Ongoing	150,000	
	UNV	4) Constitutional Reform Process: mobilized 60 youth volunteers to support the Public Representation Committee to gather and analyze data and submissions	4) 2016		
	UNFPA, UNV, UN Youth Mechanism and Civil Society Partners including Member UNSG Advisory	5) Localizing UNSC Resolution 2250 and Road Map for Sri Lanka	5)Ongoing	n/a	



	<i>Group on the Study on the implementation of UNSC Resolution 2250 and Ministry of National Policies and Economic Affairs via the NYSC</i>				
	<i>Rotary Sri Lanka through Rotaract and Interact</i>	<i>6) Youth leadership in community building and international understanding</i>	<i>6) Ongoing</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>Engaging youth at corporate and school level to build leadership and to engage in reconciliation activities at the communities. However, none of these initiatives have had a prolonged engagement with the Government institutions.</i>
	<i>Sri Lanka Unites</i>	<i>7) Youth leadership for Reconciliation</i>	<i>7) Ongoing</i>	<i>n/a</i>	
	<i>Scouts and Guides Movements</i>	<i>8) Youth leadership in community building and international understanding</i>	<i>8) Ongoing</i>	<i>n/a</i>	
	<i>Lions and Leos Movements</i>	<i>9) University level engagement on leadership and community development</i>	<i>9) Ongoing</i>		
	<i>AIIESEC</i>	<i>10) SMART – Sri Lankans Mobilized to Achieve Reconciliation and Transformation: The overall goal of SMART is to develop the skills of youth from various socio-ethnic groups, in order to enable them to successfully promote reconciliation in their own communities. The project will also establish dialogue between youth leaders, community leaders, and national stakeholders - in Mannar, Matara and Ampara</i>	<i>10) Ongoing</i>		
	<i>Search for Common Ground</i>				

Outcome 2	UN PBF - Gender Promotion Initiative III (Handicap Internationa l)	Empowering women for an inclusive and sustainable transitional justice and reconciliation process in Sri Lanka	2017-2018	USD 750,000	
Please refer to Annex C for a Mapping of Interventions on Women’s Political Participation by various stakeholders, including Government, CSO and UN agencies.					

## II. Objectives of PBF support and proposed implementation

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

#### **Theory of Change:**

IF women and youth of diverse backgrounds, ethnic groups, age, sexual orientations, gender identities, political affiliations, faiths, religions and geographic regions are mobilized and engaged as actors and stakeholders in governance and decision making, and peacebuilding, THEN trust is built amongst the diverse population and State institutions thus sustaining peacebuilding efforts; BECAUSE women and youth become meaningful and empowered agents of transformative change, contributing towards a culture of peace.

#### **Content of Support:**

##### **Target group(s) & coverage:**

**Youth:** Youth between the ages of 15-29. The project will also allow space for young people who were impacted by the war and lost their ‘youth-years’.

**Gender:** Women of all ages regardless of sexual orientation and gender identities, ethnicity, political affiliation, faith and religion, and geographic region.

#### **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.**

Firstly, this outcome recognizes the positive and critical role youth play in peacebuilding. It supports the localization of UNSCR 2250 in Sri Lanka through advocacy and capacity development of selected youth-led/focused organizations with skills and tools in peacebuilding. This will include developing the leadership potential of youth to support young men and women’s potential as positive agents of change in their respective communities. Further the project will be addressing violent extremism among young people by undertaking a mapping to identify patterns and drivers of violence and seeking to reduce its impact by promoting non-violent norms. This outcome will then assist in the delivery of outreach peacebuilding activities, along with a broad array of existing and new CSO partnerships, including the Guides, Scouts, Rotary, Sri Lanka Unites, YMCA, and YMBA. The Ministry of National Policies and Economic Affairs will be a key partner, with the Ministry of Health, Nutrition and Indigenous Medicine and the relevant Provincial Councils and other institutions engaging in the second output.

Moreover, the outcome aims to build a voluntary infrastructure to ensure the sustainability of future peacebuilding activities. The Sustainable Development Agenda and various ongoing programmes of relevant UN agencies will add further value and impetus to the delivery of this

outcome. Secondly, this outcome recognizes the underrepresentation of youth at policy-level and aims to facilitate the establishment of key platforms for youth to engage and contribute in discussions relevant to peacebuilding or issues directly affecting youth, at national and sub-national levels, to place youth leaders at the heart of decision-making.

**Output 1.1: Increased capacity of youth-led and youth-focused organizations to engage in peacebuilding processes/including UNSC Resolution 2250**

**Activity 1.1.1: Promoting peace in Sri Lanka through training, dialogue and outreach for peacebuilding with youth, youth groups and volunteer organisations including psycho-social support:** Innovative training approaches, including the use of inter-group dialogues, will be used to promote greater understanding amongst young people on issues related to peace, and their potential role as promoters of peace. This will include the strengthening of Volunteer Involving Organizations (VIOs) and university volunteer schemes working on peacebuilding to enhance programming and volunteer mobilization, as well as the mobilization of university students for peacebuilding. It will also involve working with institutionalised mechanisms such as regional SGBV forums to support their outreach functions, with a view to ensuring young victims and perpetrators have access to psycho-social support and related assistance. SCR 2250 and the SDGs will be used as a framework for the outreach, tailoring recommendations towards the Sri Lankan context.

**Activity 1.1.2: National advocacy on the role of youth in peacebuilding demonstrating youth as positive agents of change:** Young champions for peace will be identified through the project's outreach activities, and promoted through a variety of media channels. A key initiative will be the 2017 national Volunteer Awards, which will focus around the theme of peacebuilding.

**Activity 1.1.3: Financial and technical support to catalyse innovative initiatives led by youth in support of peace:** This activity will focus on supporting youth, youth groups and volunteer groups to translate their understanding and ideas into action. It will include for example seed funding to support the piloting of original ideas and concepts, and the establishment of "Social Change-maker Labs" - an online platform for youth-led innovative peacebuilding initiatives to implement SCR 2250 and Sustainable Development by connecting youth leaders with necessary resources and technical expertise and organizing a youth-led communication and social media campaign, including the identification of champions for peace.

**Activity 1.1.4: Research to better understand the dynamics of violent extremism in Sri Lanka and the potential role of youth and volunteers in addressing it.** The UN will engage the support of a research organisation or academic institution to look into this issue, with a specific focus on what is possible within the Sri Lankan context. The findings of the research will be used to directly inform the content of the outreach and training under activity 1.1.1, and policy advocacy with the Government and other relevant stakeholders, aiming to reduce factors of youth at risk of engaging in violent activities and to support the promotion (in collaboration with the UNICEF/UNESCO PBF supported Peace Education interventions) of positive and non-violent norms at community and school level.

**Activity 1.1.5: Conduct pre and post monitoring and evaluation of the capacity building programmes of youth-led and youth-focused organizations and the youth leadership trainings, in peacebuilding and decision making processes.** Leveraging on volunteer networks the project aims at setting up an infrastructure for citizen monitoring within youth-led and youth-focused organizations to support implementation of this activity and ensure long-term sustainability of monitoring capacity.

**Output 1.2. Increased capacity of national, provincial and sub-national level institutions to engage youth in peacebuilding related policy-making and programming.**

**Activity 1.2.1:** Establish a National Youth Peace Panel, with equitable representation,<sup>21</sup> to participate in decisions taken on policies and plans that have an impact on young people<sup>22</sup> within

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<sup>21</sup> The Terms of Reference for selection of panel and its objectives will be drafted with the participation of both

the Ministry of National Policies and Economic Affairs (Youth Division). This activity also includes the collection of data and good practice examples linked to SCR 2250 for informed decision-making.

**Activity 1.2.2:** Conduct multi-stakeholder dialogues at the Provincial level including youth as a key stakeholder to develop provincial level action plans<sup>23</sup> for youth. Issues affecting youth in the post conflict environment will be prioritized such as employment, livelihood, skills development, education, health services and access to services. To ensure action plans are carried through, a mechanism will also be put in place to enable youth to monitor implementation of the action plan, provide support for programming, and feedback recommendations. Opportunities will be identified for coordinating and combining resources to establish the appropriate implementation mechanism of relevant partners.

**Outcome 2: State decision-making processes are more equitable and inclusive to enable women’s meaningful participation and leadership in governance and peacebuilding.**<sup>24</sup>

For a holistic approach to women’s leadership and participation in post-conflict governance structures and peacebuilding processes, this outcome centres on three inter-related approaches:

*Firstly*, this outcome focuses on networking and building the capacity of political parties and networks of women and women’s caucuses together with relevant state and non-state actors. In particular, it includes support to political parties to address and remove barriers that discriminate against the participation of women, to develop their capacity to analyse issues from a gender perspective, and to adopt policies to promote the ability of women to participate fully at all levels of decision-making within those political parties. This will also include measures and benchmarks to address inequalities, promote women’s political participation and leadership.

*Secondly*, this outcome recognises the growing role of social media to advance women’s political participation, and <sup>25</sup> adopts a two-pronged approach whereby: (a) potential/qualified women candidates will be trained to effectively use social media to interact with electorates/citizens and vice versa to launch and sustain successful political careers; and (b), social media tools created by women’s organizations will be employed to advocate for women’s political participation and engagement in peace, security and recovery in the country.<sup>26</sup>

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Government and non-Government experts. Also, practices such as the Canadian Prime Ministers Youth Council are relevant and could be referred to.

<sup>22</sup> For example, in decision affecting labour markets and employment, those who are represented on the Panel should be invited to participate in processes involved with the Ministry of Labour.

<sup>23</sup> North, East, South and other identified priority areas, which show poor post-conflict and socio-economic development indicators.

<sup>24</sup> This would be in line with the key elements of UNSCR 1325 that include participation, conflict prevention, protection, and relief and recovery.

<sup>25</sup> HARVARD Kennedy School Shorenstein Centre on Media, and Public Policy; Facebook; and Women in Parliament Global Forum Social Media: Advancing Women in Politics. Retrieved at [http://www.womeninparliaments.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/10/WIP-Harvard-Facebook-Study\\_Oct2016.pdf](http://www.womeninparliaments.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/10/WIP-Harvard-Facebook-Study_Oct2016.pdf).

<sup>26</sup> In Sri Lanka, research has shown that representation of women leaders in traditional and broader media was highlighted as one of the obstacles for women to achieve greater political gender parity.<sup>26</sup> The same study notes that: “media organizations give prominence to far less important programmes if implemented by male politicians. This gives them publicity at national level. However, only limited group is aware about the important services rendered by women at grassroots level.<sup>26</sup>” In the run up to 2015 elections, some individuals and groups<sup>26</sup> used social media for spreading public interest messages during election period and these groups may be tapped for women’s advancement in politics. Latest figures indicate that 1 in 4 Sri Lankan’s regularly use the Internet. Facebook tops social media use with over 2.5 million accounts by end of 2014. Other popular platforms are Twitter (micro-blogging), Instagram (photosharing), YouTube (videosharing) and instant messaging services such as Viber and WhatsApp. A 2015 study by HARVARD Kennedy School Shorenstein Centre on Media, and Public Policy; Facebook; and Women in Parliament Global Forum, confirms that social media are a political equalizer.<sup>26</sup> They are a resource with a significant impact and unlike other resources (such as campaign, financing, professional networks or traditional media coverage,) they have a very low entry cost.<sup>26</sup> This means that women, who are frequently at a disadvantage when competing for resources, have equal access to social media.

**Thirdly and finally**, this outcome builds on the results from UN Women, UNDP and OHCHR programmes and other initiatives by established organizations (e.g. Institute for Democracy Electoral Assistance, National Democratic Institute, International Federation for Electoral System, IKnow Politics) in the field of women’s participation in peace processes and political transition negotiations relevant to conflict prevention and peacebuilding. This outcome also capitalizes on local women and CSO groups<sup>27</sup> with proven capacity and expertise in conducting women’s empowerment programmes that advocate for gender equality and women’s political participation in their communities. More importantly, this outcome provides the platform to bring together key government institutions such as the Ministry of Women and Child Affairs, Ministry of Policies and Economic Affairs (4 Departments and Institutions), Ministry of Local Government and Provincial Councils and the Sri Lanka Institute of Local Governance (Academic and Training Division) to build their capacity on post conflict gender-responsive governance and peacebuilding. Strong partnership is envisaged with the Academic and Training Division of the Sri Lanka Institute of Local Governance (SLILG) to strengthen the capacity of elected officials and local authorities to give greater impetus to mainstreaming of women, peace and security issues in national and local development plans and strategies particularly in post-conflict and high-risk areas – particularly through tools on gender-responsive planning and budgeting.

To ensure cohesiveness between the two project outcomes, Outcome 2 will integrate considerations on youth and perspectives of young people in its activities. This will serve to ensure that young women leaders are identified and their capacities to engage in decision-making are strengthened. Furthermore, the voices of young men and women will be captured and integrated within development plans and policies related to peace and security.

***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.***

*Activity 2.1.1:* Map, engage and consult women and CSO groups to identify women leaders and assess their capacity levels, gaps and needs in relation to their engagement and participation in post-conflict peacebuilding processes.

*Activity 2.1.2:* Support “catalytic interventions” to prepare women for Local and Provincial Council Elections.

*Activity 2.1.3:* Train a pool of session facilitators and experts on women’s leadership programmes (with a focus on post-conflict peacebuilding processes including for example politics, protection of women, conflict-prevention and national reconciliation) with agreed common core messages.

*Activity 2.1.4:* Establish a certification/accreditation programme on women’s leadership with focus on post-conflict peacebuilding processes.

*Activity 2.1.5:* Conduct pre- and post- monitoring and evaluation of the capacity building programme on women’s leadership in support of women’s political participation.

***Output 2.2. Increased capacity of national and sub-national institutions, including political parties, to ensure policies, plans, and budgets are gender-responsive.***

*Activity 2.2.1:* Support a series of forums amongst registered/recognized political parties<sup>28</sup> to develop effective strategies to increase women’s participation in political parties.

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<sup>27</sup> UNDP NHDR draft Chapter 4 Women’s political participation and representation mentions a large number of political training and awareness programmes for women have been held by organizations such as Sinhala Kanthabivudhi, Sri Lanka Foundation Institute, National Committee for Women, Women’s Bureau, National Peace Council, South Asia Partnership in Sri Lanka, National Democratic Institute, Association for War-affected Women, Viluthu, Ministry of Women Empowerment/UNDP, Women for Peace and Good Governance, Ministry of Youth Affairs/NSD. These organizations have trained over 5,000 women during 1994-2015 period.

<sup>28</sup> Currently, there are 64 recognised political parties in Sri Lanka according to the Election Commission of Sri Lanka. Refer to <http://www.slelections.gov.lk/web/index.php/en/recognized-political-parties>.

Activity 2.2.2: Support reforms to political institutions in collaboration with women party activists within and outside party structures, women candidates and elected officials.<sup>29</sup>

Activity 2.2.3: Support a series of forums to support cross party networks of women and women's parliamentary caucuses.<sup>30</sup>

Activity 2.2.4: Support a series of advocacy events to lobby for the legislation of minimum 30% nomination seats for female candidates at the Provincial Council.

Activity 2.2.5: Support the development of gender-sensitivity programmes for Election Commission Electoral Officers on enhancing women's participation in electoral processes as part of peacebuilding efforts.

Activity 2.2.6: Support the Election Commission on developing civic education and advocacy initiatives with a focus on women's participation as voters and candidates.

Activity 2.2.7: Support national and local governments/institutions to introduce and implement gender-responsive planning and budgeting (GRB) tools.

### **Output 2.3.**

***Women leaders promote increased civic engagement on issues related to governance, reconciliation and peacebuilding.***

Activity 2.3.1: Support to provide training to potential/qualified women candidates, women and CSO groups, and solidarity networks to partner with established social media groups (international and local) to enable effective use of social media to promote women's political participation.

Activity 2.3.2: Support to women leaders and key personnel to manage social media and engage with the public on the contributions and benefits of women's participation in post-conflict governance structures and peacebuilding processes.

### **Geographical areas**

For work at the sub-national level, the RUNUs across the PRF portfolio will look to concentrate and align their work in select geographical areas. This will ensure that the impact of PBF support is maximized in high priority areas, and synergies are exploited to the full extent across the PBF portfolio.

Five Provinces have been identified for common programming. These include the North, East, Central, North Central, and Southern Provinces. The potential peacebuilding dividend from working in each of these areas is considered significant for a combination of reasons including the potential to address long-standing conflict related grievances, and the potential to support the empowerment of highly marginalised areas. Within these Provinces, there will be a further focusing of interventions at the programming stage, to prioritise support in the highest priority districts, i.e. multi-ethnic areas (proxied by bilingual divisions), and areas that are outliers in terms of human development or negative coping mechanisms. In addition, Moneragala will be prioritised as part of the engagement of UNICEF and WHO due to an assessment of the potential in those areas for significant impact in education and mental health.

#### **b) Budget:**

**Table 2: Project Output/Activity Budget**

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<sup>29</sup> This will include targeted interventions that political parties and a variety of actors can take to empower women following an electoral cycle approach: (1) foundation strategies for internal party organization (2) strategies in the pre-electoral period (3) strategies in the electoral period (4) strategies in the post electoral period.

<sup>30</sup> Good practice examples of women's caucuses as an effective forum for bringing women together across political party lines will be shared.

Outcome 1: Youth leaders strategically linked to decision making processes at national and subnational levels to enable youth voices to be reflected in peacebuilding and reconciliation outcomes through localizing of UN SCR 2250					
Output number	Output names	Output budget by RUNO (PBF Resources)	Output budget by RUNO (Other Resources)	UN budget category (see table below for list of categories)	Any remarks (e.g. on types of inputs provided or budget justification)
Output 1.1	Increased capacity of youth-led and youth-focused organizations to engage in peacebuilding processes.	UNV: 250,000USD UNFPA 236,000USD	UNV: 180,000USD Private Sector (Activity 1,1,2): 100,000USD	Staff and other personnel, Travel, Transfers and Grants to Counterparts, Contractual services, Supplies, Commodities, Materials, Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)	UNV Budget includes PBF, UNV, Private Sector as budget source  UNFPA budget includes PBF and UNFPA budget allocation for this work
Output 1.2	Increased capacity of national, provincial and sub-national level institutions to engage youth in peacebuilding and linkages are created for policy-making and programming.	5 UNFPA 174,000USD	UNV: 20,000USD  91,999 USD	Staff and other personnel, Travel, Transfers and Grants to Counterparts, Contractual services, Supplies, Commodities, Materials, Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)	UNV Budget includes PBF, UNV, Private Sector as budget source  UNFPA budget includes PBF and UNFPA budget allocation for this work
Outcome 2: Increased leadership and participation of women in post-conflict governance structures and peacebuilding processes at all levels					
Output 2.1	Increased capacity among select women political candidates and local leaders (women and men) to promote engagement of	UN Women USD 250,000	UN Women USD 24,700	Staff and other personnel, Travel, Transfer and Grants to Counterparts, Contractual Services, Supplies,	.

	women in governance and peacebuilding processes			Commodities, Materials, Equipment, Vehicles and Furniture (including Depreciation). Includes General Operating and Direct Costs and Indirect Support Costs.	
Output 2.2	Increased capacity of national and sub-national institutions, including political parties, to ensure policies, plans, and budgets are gender-responsive.	UN Women USD 200,000		Staff and other personnel, Travel, Transfer and Grants to Counterparts, Contractual Services, Supplies, Commodities, Materials, Equipment, Vehicles and Furniture (including Depreciation). Includes General Operating and Direct Costs and Indirect Support Costs.	
Output 2.3	Women leaders promote increased civic engagement on issues related to governance, reconciliation and TJ.	UN Women USD 50,000		Staff and other Personnel, Supplies, Commodities, Materials, Contractual Services. Includes General Operating and Direct Costs and Indirect Support Costs.	
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>USD1,210,000</b>			

**Table 3: Project budget by UN categories/USD**

CATEGORIES	UNFPA Tranche 1	UNFPA Tranche 2	UNV Tranche 1	UNV Tranche 2	UNWomen Tranche 1	UNWomen Tranche 2	TOTAL
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1. Staff and other personnel	39,900	17,100	50,000	14,000	54,788	29,181	204,969
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	14,000	6,000	24,000	14,000	5,000	2,250	65,250
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)	7,000	3,000	15,000	2,000	5,000	0	32,000
4. Contractual services	42,700	18,300	41,000	31,120	50,000	50,000	233,120
5. Travel	21,000	9,000	12,000	6,000	12,000	7,071	67,071
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	121,100	51,900	30,000	20,000	192,315	47,685	463,000
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	22,524	9,653	12,034	9,220	8,000	4,000	65,431
<b>Sub-Total Project Costs</b>	268,224	114,953	184,034	96,340	327,103	140,187	1,130,841
8. Indirect Support Costs*	18,776	8,047	12,882	6,744	22,897	9,813	79,159
<b>TOTAL</b>	287,000	123,000	196,916	103,084	350,000	150,000	1,210,000

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

The second tranches of funding will be released when at least 75% of the first tranche has been utilised, and when the milestones below have been attained.

Agency	Milestones for tranche 2
UNFPA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National youth peace panel established (Dec 2018)</li> <li>Provincial action plans on youth underway in the north, south, east and central provinces (June 2018)</li> </ul>
UNV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Consultations on SCR 2250 undertaken with youth from the north, east, central, south and north central provinces and recommendations made available to key policy makers. (July 2017)</li> <li>3 partnership agreements with youth based volunteer organisations (e.g. scouts and girl guides) established to strengthen work on peacebuilding. (Dec 2017)</li> </ul>
UNWomen	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cross party network of women leaders established and engaging on peacebuilding issues; (September 2018)</li> <li>Processes underway at provincial level (north, east, south and central) to introduce Gender responsive planning and budgeting. (December 2017)</li> </ul>

OTHER PROJECT FUNDING SOURCES					
CATEGORIES	UNFPA contribution	UNV contribution	UN Women contribution	Private sector contributions	TOTAL
1. Staff and other personnel	54,719	120,080		News1st makes an investment of around \$100,000 for V-Awards which covers the production cost, venue, air time, and adverts etc	94,719
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials		4,500	1,000		6,000
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)		4,500			5,000
4. Contractual services	27,000	44,220	5,700		92,700
5. Travel		10,700			20,000
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	5,000	10,000	18,000		73,000
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	5,280	6,000			25,280
<b>Sub-Total Project Costs</b>					
8. Indirect Support Costs*					
<b>TOTAL</b>	91,999	200,000	24,700	100,000	416,699

**c) Capacity of RUNO(s) and implementing partners:**

UNFPA, UNV and UNWomen will be the implementing agencies for this project. UNFPA has been operating in Sri Lanka since 1969, while UNV has been active in Sri Lanka since 1974, working with other UN Agencies and the government to support programmes with a special emphasis on youth, social integration, democratic governance and disaster risk reduction.

UN Women Sri Lanka, as part of the UN Women Multi-Country Office (MCO) for India, Bhutan, the Maldives and Sri Lanka, established a country presence in 2014. UN Women has established long-term relationships with the Government of Sri Lanka – including MoUs with the Ministry of Women and Child Affairs, and the Ministry of Labour and Trade Union Relations – providing support to the government on a range of issues: (i) expanding women’s leadership and participation, (ii) enhancing women’s economic empowerment; (iii) ending violence against women, (iv) engaging women in peacebuilding and humanitarian action, (v) making gender equality central in planning and budgeting processes, and (vi) intergovernmental processes. UN Women in Sri Lanka is supported by 5 staff members, and is part of the overall MCO with a total staff capacity of 62.

Below is a summary of the agencies’ capacities and capabilities to implement this project:

	RUNO	Key Source of Funding (government, donor etc)	Annual Regular Budget in \$	Annual emergency budget (e.g. CAP)
<b>2016</b>	UNV	Core + Donor	\$ 200,000	-
<b>2017</b>	UNV	Core + Donor	\$ 200,000	-
<b>2016</b>	UNFPA	Core	\$ 834,520	\$ 119,626

2017	UNFPA	Core + Donor (\$66,000)	\$ 533,507	-
2016	UN Women	Core + Donor	\$ 261,187	-
2017	UN Women	Core + Donor	\$ 420,670	-

**Peacebuilding expertise of agencies:**

Agency	Expertise
UNFPA	<p>The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) Sri Lanka has committed its work to advance equity, accountability and quality in all spheres of decision-making, affecting the lives and potential of the Sri Lankan population with women, youth and elders as our main actors and beneficiaries. Overall programmatic mission has been to engage in responsible high quality policy platforms for populations to fulfill their potential in a fast-changing middle-income post-war context.</p> <p>UNFPA has taken the lead to launch a national discussion on UNSC Resolution 2250 in August 2016 in Sri Lanka. This was the first time a national level discussion has taken place on this resolution and follow up steps have been taken including the translation of the Resolution into the local languages of Sinhala and Tamil.</p>
UNV	<p>UNV's institutional programme mandate is oriented towards the engagement of citizens in societal transformations and reconciliation. UNV utilizes human capital assets to build and strengthen civic engagement to support and facilitate participatory, community-level processes. Volunteerism unites people who are otherwise divided. It improves cooperation, dialogues and galvanizes wider community participation. Volunteerism generates forms of social capital that are indispensable to peacebuilding programmes for at the core of citizen mobilization and engagement embodies the holistic eco-system for conflict-sensitive development programming.</p> <p>In Sri Lanka UNV has supported interventions that had peacebuilding and social cohesion as their core objective, including the national kite flying festival, a cycling tour aimed at promoting inter-community linkages and various school twinning activities. Additionally, UNV has identified young professionals with an interest in peacebuilding to take up UNV positions in key national organisations including the Secretariat for Coordinating Reconciliation Mechanisms [SCRM] in Sri Lanka as well as the Human Rights Commission. UNV efforts to build capacity among individual citizens paired with larger structural changes in governance institutions supports effective and sustainable peacebuilding activities alongside building national technical expertise.</p>
UN Women	<p>UN Women, guided by UNSCR 1325 and sister resolutions, is mandated to build women's participation and influence in decision-making to prevent and resolve conflicts. We support women's engagement in all aspects of peacebuilding, towards more inclusive, egalitarian societies that can end gender discrimination and resolve conflicts without violence.</p> <p>In Sri Lanka, in 2014, UN Women successfully completed the first ever pilot training of Sri Lankan Military Officers/potential peacekeepers on sexual and gender-based violence in armed conflict, using a scenario based module. Moreover, UN Women commissioned a Gender Country Assessment (GCA) of Sri Lanka in 2016, which analysed peace and conflict dynamics from a gender lens, to gain a comprehensive understanding of the impact and effects of conflict</p>

	<p>on women and girls in Sri Lanka in 7 of the 9 Provinces. Furthermore, UN Women is assisting the Ministry of Women and Child Affairs in developing and finalising the National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security (UNSCR 1325).</p> <p>Additionally, through the UN Women South Asia Sub-Regional Office, from 2011 to 2014, UN Women implemented a 3 year regional programme on empowering war-affected widows and their coalitions. It aimed to strengthen widows' coalitions and build their capacity to successfully advocate with their governments to address the gaps in design and implementation of select national programmes relevant to widows. It aimed to strengthen research and data systems to generate greater quantitative and qualitative evidence on stigmatization and marginalization of widows in communities and in national development programmes.</p>
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**Summary of strengths/value added that will be put to use in implementation:**

Agency	Summary
UNFPA	UNFPA Sri Lanka has engaged with provincial stakeholders including provincial government partners during the last few years for the formulation of youth policies and action plans. This effort has linked together stakeholders from academia, civil society, private sector, media and youth leaders from the respective institutions and from the community. This has given rise to a unique platform of interaction and dialogue through which the programme is being delivered. Further, UNFPA Sri Lanka has invested in young leaders to deliver these programmes, who has an established track record in peacebuilding, youth leadership and community engagement and they will be responsible for the delivery of this project ensuring a youth-centric approach in the implementation of this project.
UNV	Through established volunteer networks in Sri Lanka such as V-Force (6000+ members) and the National Steering Committee on Volunteerism, UNV is positioned to facilitate rapid citizen participation in various PPP programming. The connections and communications facilitated by volunteers can greatly enhance the possibility of complementary 'coproduction' between civil society and the state, as well as improve mutual accountability for the results of peacebuilding projects, therefore bridging PPP pillars both vertically and horizontally. Volunteerism creates infrastructures for peace at local, district and national levels through volunteer networks.
UN Women	Having engaged in a two-year targeted and focused project on promoting women's participation in Sri Lanka, UN Women is well placed to deliver on Outcome 2 on enhancing women's political participation and empowering women for a greater role in the peacebuilding processes, which will build upon and leverage the learnings, resources and networks that have already been established/developed. UN Women has worked towards ensuring the inclusion of gender considerations within the constitutional reforms process; strengthening the capacities of Women Parliamentarians through research and policy support and training; establishing an informal support structure for potential women candidates for elections with women parliamentarians, providing the space for increased access to information, networks and opportunities; and strengthening the capacities of national and provincial level government officials on implementing Gender-responsive Planning and Budgeting principles. As such, UN Women has a network of potential partners across the island, and has cultivated good

	<p>relationships with Government counterparts at national and provincial levels. Therefore, UN Women is uniquely positioned as an agency dedicated to ensuring women’s participation in the peacebuilding processes.</p> <p>Globally, UN Women together with the Peacebuilding Support Office leads and supports the implementation of the UNSG’s Seven Point Action Plan on Gender-Responsive peacebuilding. UN Women’s key focus areas of intervention in terms of recovery and peacebuilding include post-conflict planning, economic recovery and restoring governance. UN Women partners with governments and civil society groups to advance gender equality, and foster the abilities of women leaders and gender equality advocates to demand reforms responding to women’s rights and priorities. Regionally, UN Women works to put women at the center of peacebuilding, and at the negotiation table. UN Women has worked together with governments and civil society to support the peace process in the Philippines, the inclusion and participation of women in peacebuilding in Myanmar, in conflict prevention in Afghanistan.</p>
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**M&E Capacity:**

<b>Agency</b>	<b>Summary</b>
UNFPA	UNFPA has an established internal M & E system and experienced national programme staff. This will allow for the continuous assessment, monitoring and evaluation of project outputs, in collaboration with government and other identified partners and at both national and sub-national level.
UNV	UNV has in-country capacity to enable it to conduct regular quality assurance and monitoring activities of project activities, including for example the accompaniment of partners for project related activities etc. In addition, UNV can draw upon M&E expertise from HQ and the Regional Office to reinforce local capacities.
UN Women	UN Women has a dedicated Monitoring and Evaluation Unit at the MCO with the staff and capacity to conduct regular monitoring and in-depth evaluations of projects, and to utilise such assessments to ensure refinements to the programme design and contribute towards results-based management. Furthermore, UN Women has well-established procedures and guidelines to ensure qualitative and quantitative analysis to monitor and assess impact of the project. In collaboration with the M&E Unit of the MCO, M&E of the project will be conducted by UN Women staff in Sri Lanka who have been extensively trained in monitoring and evaluation throughout the project cycle and results-based management. To ensure effective monitoring and evaluation, a staff member will be recruited to cover operational/financial management and designated to undertake M&E of the relevant project components. Additional M&E support to the project will be provided by the Regional Office and HQ as and when necessary.

**III. Management and coordination**

**a) Project management:**

The Peacebuilding Board co-chaired by the Resident Coordinator and the Minister/Secretary of Foreign Affairs, oversees all PBF funded projects in Sri Lanka, in line with the Peacebuilding Priority Plan.

In addition to the oversight from the Board, a Technical Review Committee consisting of the implementing UN agencies and partners will be established. The Committee will include dedicated Focal Points from UNFPA, UNV, UN Women, all implementing partners, and a representative from the PBF Secretariat in the Resident Coordinator’s Office. The Committee will be convened by UNFPA and will be responsible for planning, implementation, monitoring, coordination and communication, and will ensure coherence between the two Project Outcomes. It is expected that at least quarterly review meetings will be held to anticipate and discuss issues related to implementation, timely coordination and effective engagement with partners. If necessary, strategic issues will be elevated to the Peacebuilding Board for consideration.

With the support of the PBF Secretariat, regular information sharing and coordination sessions will be held with the GPI and YPI implementing partners to ensure coherence in programming and coordination in terms of avoiding overlap with target communities etc.

UNFPA/UNV will recruit dedicated staff and UN Volunteers for programmatic work related to the youth outcome, as well as operational and financial management and monitoring and evaluation.

UN Women will recruit dedicated staff for programmatic work related to gender-responsive peacebuilding and governance, as well as operational and financial management and monitoring and evaluation.

Communication and messaging:

The implementing UN agencies work closely with each other and the PBF Secretariat to ensure cohesion in messaging and meaningful impact from communications. Whilst the importance of communications in Sinhala and Tamil will be emphasized, UN agencies undertake to ensure proper documentation of human interest stories and relevant news items in partnership with relevant Government and other media channels. Socio-cultural, political and other sensitivities will be considered and guide this process.

**b) Risk management:**

**Table 5 – Risk management matrix**

<b>Risks to the achievement of PBF outcomes</b>	<b>Likelihood of occurrence (high, medium, low)</b>	<b>Severity of risk impact (high, medium, low)</b>	<b>Mitigating Strategy (and Person/Unit responsible)</b>
Change in political leadership following local and provincial elections	Medium	High	Building partnerships with respective Secretaries and other Administrative officials holding leadership positions to ensure continuity if there is to be a change in political leadership – Agency Heads, Focal Points and Coordinator
Decrease in Government commitments to peacebuilding and post-war reconciliation	Medium	High	Sustained advocacy and high level dialogue between the UN and the Government to reaffirm commitments to peace and the HRC Resolution

Lack of trust/continuing distrust in institutions at the national and sub-national level, especially given the number of processes on peacebuilding that have been put in place over the last few years	Medium	High	A key focus of the outreach will be to mobilise constructive engagement in peacebuilding, and to build trust between youth, women and the state.  - Focal Points and Coordinator
Despite Government commitments, Local Government Elections are delayed and not held in 2017. The recommendations of the National Delimitation Committee results in further delays.	Medium	High	The UN will continue to engage with relevant Government counterparts at the national and local levels on post-conflict gender-responsive governance and peacebuilding, and to strengthen capacities of women leaders to engage and participate in other informal mechanisms of decision-making and governance.
Local Government Elections are held in 2017 but not under the new electoral system.	Medium	Medium	Continued engagement by UN Women with key stakeholders and relevant platforms to ensure greater nomination of women candidates by political parties. UN Women and partners will strengthen the capacities of elected officials and local authorities to promote mainstreaming of women, peace and security issues in national and local development plans.
Legislature to enact a minimum 30% quota for women at the nomination level for Provincial Council Elections is not finalised or delayed or is not approved by the Cabinet of Ministers.	Medium	Low	UN Women and partners will continue to closely engage with relevant Government counterparts to advocate for the quota for women at the Provincial level. UN Women and partners will continue to engage in catalytic interventions to support women leaders as well as national institutions on gender-responsive governance.

**c) Monitoring & Evaluation:**

The project will be monitored in accordance with the Project Results Framework outlined in Annex B and bi-annual reports will be provided to the Peacebuilding Board, MPTF, and PBSO. Robust monitoring and evaluation will be put in place using participatory impact assessment tools.

UNFPA will serve as the lead agency, responsible for collating the reports to PBSO and the Boards. Implementing UN agencies will be responsible for monitoring and evaluation and reporting on their respective components: UNFPA and UNV will be primarily responsible for Outcome 1 whilst UN Women will be primarily responsible for Outcome 2. All implementing UN agencies and partners as outlined in the project management structure will convene as the Technical Review Committee to ensure coherence and coordination in implementation, refine or modify the implementation approach and/or Theory of Change, assess progress towards intended outcomes, identify lessons learned and expand good practices. The project will produce knowledge management tools and products to strengthen collective operational learning.

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

The UNDP MPTF Office serves as the Administrative Agent (AA) of the PBF and is responsible for the receipt of donor contributions, the transfer of funds to Recipient UN Organizations, the consolidation of narrative and financial reports and the submission of these to the PBSO and the PBF donors. As the Administrative Agent of the PBF, MPTF Office transfers funds to RUNOS on the basis of the signed Memorandum of Understanding between each RUNO and the MPTF Office.

#### **AA Functions**

On behalf of the Recipient Organizations, and in accordance with the UNDG-approved “Protocol on the Administrative Agent for Multi Donor Trust Funds and Joint Programmes, and One UN funds” (2008), the MPTF Office as the AA of the PBF will:

- Disburse funds to each of the RUNO in accordance with instructions from the PBSO. The AA will normally make each disbursement within three (3) to five (5) business days after having received instructions from the PBSO along with the relevant Submission form and Project document signed by all participants concerned;
- Consolidate narrative reports and financial statements (Annual and Final), based on submissions provided to the AA by RUNOS and provide the PBF consolidated progress reports to the donors and the PBSO;
- Proceed with the operational and financial closure of the project in the MPTF Office system once the completion is notified by the RUNO (accompanied by the final narrative report, the final certified financial statement and the balance refund);
- Disburse funds to any RUNO for any costs extension that the PBSO may decide in accordance with the PBF rules & regulations.

#### **Accountability, transparency and reporting of the Recipient United Nations Organizations**

Recipient United Nations Organizations will assume full programmatic and financial accountability for the funds disbursed to them by the Administrative Agent. Such funds will be administered by each RUNO in accordance with its own regulations, rules, directives and procedures.

Each RUNO shall establish a separate ledger account for the receipt and administration of the funds disbursed to it by the Administrative Agent from the PBF account. This separate ledger account shall be administered by each RUNO in accordance with its own regulations, rules, directives and procedures, including those relating to interest. The separate ledger account shall be subject exclusively to the internal and external auditing procedures laid down in the financial regulations, rules, directives and procedures applicable to the RUNO.



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

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

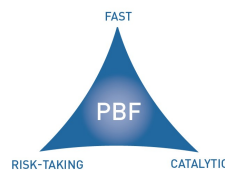
#### **Ownership of Equipment, Supplies and Other Property**

Ownership of equipment, supplies and other property financed from the PBF shall vest in the RUNO undertaking the activities. Matters relating to the transfer of ownership by the RUNO shall be determined in accordance with its own applicable policies and procedures.

#### **Public Disclosure**

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

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

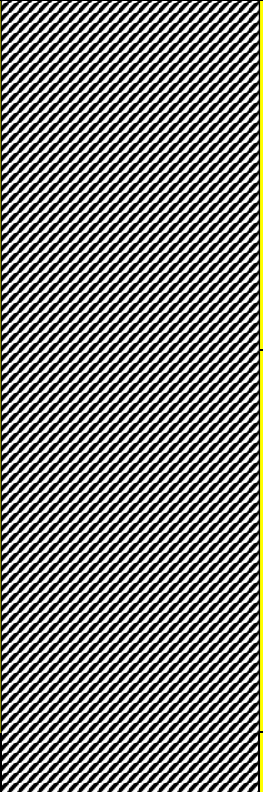


**PEACEBUILDING FUND - PROJECT SUMMARY**

<b>Project Number &amp; Title:</b>	PBF/ Participation of Youth and Women in the Peacebuilding Processes	
<b>Recipient UN Organization:</b>	UNFPA, UNV, and UN Women	
<b>Implementing Partner(s):</b>	Ministry of Women and Child Affairs Ministry of National Policies and Economic Affairs Ministry of Social Empowerment and Welfare Ministry of National Coexistence, Dialogue and Official Languages Ministry of Provincial Councils and Local Government Directorate of Mental Health of the Ministry of Health Nutrition and Indigenous Medicine (MoH) Family Health Bureau of Health Nutrition and Indigenous Medicine (MoH) Health Education Bureau of the Ministry of Health Nutrition and Indigenous Medicine (MoH) Sri Lanka Institute of Local Governance Provincial Ministries of Education  Civil Society Organisations, National Forum Against Gender Based Violence	
<b>Location:</b>	<b>Sri Lanka</b>	
<b>Approved Project Budget:</b>	<b>PBF Funds \$1,210,000</b>	
<b>Duration:</b>	<b>Planned Start Date:</b> <b>April 2017</b>	<b>Planned Completion:</b> <b>September 2019</b>
<b>Brief project Description:</b>	The project will empower women and youth with a greater understanding of peacebuilding issues, and will catalyse their participation and engagement in governance and decision-making processes, and responses related to sustaining peace and security.  The project will work closely with key Government stakeholders, responsible for leading peacebuilding related policy processes and will identify opportunities for the voices of youth and women to be heard. At the same time the project will work with women leaders and political parties to support increased female political representation, with a focus on the implementation of the new quota in the upcoming local government elections.	
<b>Project Outcomes:</b>	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. Outcome 2: State decision-making processes are more equitable and inclusive to enable women's meaningful participation and leadership	
<b>PBF Focus Area:</b>	Priority Area 2: Promote coexistence and peaceful resolution of conflicts (2.1: Democratic Governance)	

<b>Gender marker:</b>	3 (Projects that have gender equality as a principal objective)
<b>Key Project Activities:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide training and funding to increase the capacity of youth-led and youth-focused organizations to engage in peacebuilding processes/including UNSC Resolution 2250</li> <li>• Work with national and sub-national partners to create opportunities for youth to engage in peacebuilding related policy-making and programming</li> <li>• Work with women political candidates and local leaders (women and men) to promote constructive engagement of women in governance and peacebuilding processes.</li> <li>• Support “catalytic interventions” to prepare women for Local and Provincial Council Elections</li> <li>• Advocate and provide technical support to national and sub-national institutions, including political parties, to ensure policies, plans, and budgets are gender-responsive.</li> <li>• Encourage women leaders and women’s groups to use social media to increase civic engagement on issues related to governance, reconciliation and peacebuilding</li> </ul>

## Annex B – PRF Project Results Framework

<b>Country name: Sri Lanka</b>										
<b>Project Effective Dates: March 2017 – March 2019</b>										
<b>Brief Theory of Change:</b> IF women and youth of diverse backgrounds, ethnic groups, age and geographic regions are mobilized and engaged as actors and stakeholders in governance and decision making, and peacebuilding, THEN trust is built amongst the diverse population and State institutions thus sustaining peacebuilding efforts; BECAUSE women and youth become meaningful and empowered agents of transformative change, contributing towards a culture of peace.										
Outcomes	Outputs	Indicators	Means of Verification	2017	2018	2019	Milestones			
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.		Outcome Indicator 1: % of youth engaged in peacebuilding process who feel that they have been able to positively contribute	Peacebuilding Survey and other related surveys	X	X	X	x	X		
		Baseline: 0 Target: tbc								
		Outcome Indicator 1.2: Proportion of youth population who feel the peacebuilding process is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group	Peacebuilding Survey and other related surveys (e.g. UNV/V-Force end-of-assignment survey)	X		X		X		
		Baseline: n/a Target: tbc								
		Outcome Indicator 1.3: Number of youth								

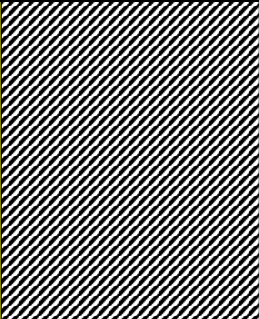
		engaged by TJ, Reconciliation and Governance mechanisms																
		Baseline: TBC Target: 500																
	Output 1.1 Increased capacity of youth-led and youth-focused organizations to engage in peacebuilding processes/including UNSC Resolution 2250	Output Indicator 1.1.1 Number of youth-led and youth-focused organizations supported to increase young people engagement in peacebuilding through dialogue, awareness raising and knowledge exchange Baseline: 0 Target: 5	Joint reports by responsible organizations following an inclusive, youth led participatory approach			X	X	X	X	X								
		Output Indicator 1.1.2 # local youth consulted for policy priority setting disaggregated by gender, geographical location, population group					X	X	X	X	X	X						
	Output Indication 1.1.3								X							X		

		[%] of Youth representation within sub-national level institutions and/or processes.  Baseline: Target:																
		Output Indicator 1.1.4 % of youth that perceives or report volunteering having a positive contribution on peacebuilding  Baseline: 79% (UNV Youth Volunteering Survey 2014) Target: 90%	Peacebuilding Survey and other related surveys (e.g. UNV/V-Force end-of-assignment survey)						x									x
	Output 1.2 Increased capacity of national, provincial and sub-national level institutions to engage youth in peacebuilding and linkages are created for policy-making and programming.	Output 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.  Baseline:	Joint reports by responsible national counterparts and organizations following an inclusive, youth led participatory approach				X	X	X	X	X	X	X					

		<p>Target:</p> <p>Output Indicator 1.2.2: National Youth Peace Panel established and operational.</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: TBC</p>																
		<p>Output Indicator 1.2.3 # of policies that are formally considered by the National Youth Peace Panel.</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target:</p> <p>** relevant to the second year of implementation.</p>																
<p>Outcome Statement 2: State decision-making processes are more equitable and inclusive to enable women's meaningful participation and leadership.</p>		<p>Outcome Indicator 2 a Number of new Government policies on Gender-Responsive Budgeting issued at central, provincial and district level.</p> <p>Baseline: 1 (Allocation of a</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Budget Statement</li> <li>Annual institutional workplans (Ministries, departments)</li> <li>Cabinet decisions/circulars.</li> </ul>	x					x									x

		<p>minimum of 25% of all investment on rural economic development to benefit women, Cabinet Memorandum No. 15/1983/740/005 dated 9 March 2016)</p> <p>Target: 3</p>													
		<p>Outcome Indicator 2b</p> <p>Number of gender-responsive Provincial plans developed.</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 4 Provincial Council Plans (North, East, Central, South)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assessment of provincial plans developed by LG authorities and Provincial Council. (Criteria for assessment could be based on a checklist similar to one developed by India – available at <a href="http://bit.ly/2niCA8w">http://bit.ly/2niCA8w</a> )</li> </ul>	x				x						x	
		<p>Outcome Indicator 2c:</p> <p># of times women politicians and women’s groups in targeted communities come together to</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Meeting minutes</li> <li>Attendance records</li> <li>Joint reports by women’s groups</li> </ul>	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				



		<p>discuss common community positions.</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: Once every quarter (8 times for the duration of the project)</p>												
	<p>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.</p>	<p>Output Indicator 2.1.1 % of targeted women leaders who are aware of key information related to governance and peacebuilding processes and procedures.</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Post-capacity building feedback/assessment from participants</li> </ul>		x		x		x		x		x	
		<p>Output 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.</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>From the post-evaluation study that is planned</li> </ul>		x		x		x		x		x	

		Target: At least 50% of trained people																	
	Output 2.2: Increased capacity of national and sub-national institutions, including political parties, to ensure policies, plans, and budgets are gender-responsive.	Output Indicator 2.2.1 Number of institutions that introduce gender responsive tools for governance.  Baseline: Target:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Circulars</li> <li>• Institutional budgets, where available</li> </ul>						x										x
		Output Indicator 2.2.2: % of people who believe that presence of women in leadership positions leads to improved policy-making.  Baseline: Target	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Survey conducted as part of the post-activity evaluation.</li> </ul>							x									
Output 2.3 Women leaders promote increased civic engagement on issues related to governance, reconciliation and TJ.	Output 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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Social media profiles and posts</li> <li>• Social media traffic reports</li> <li>• Q&amp;A sessions</li> </ul>																	x

		Baseline: 0 (2016) Target: 25																
		Output Indicator 2.3.2 Number of social media advocacy campaigns designed and supported.  Baseline: 1 (2015 – UNW) Target: 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Advocacy products</li> <li>• Media coverage reports</li> </ul>															x

**Annex C – Mapping of Interventions on Women’s Political Participation in Sri Lanka – December 2016/January 2017 – UN WOMEN**

		Organisation	Programme/Project Title	Brief Description	Date Conducted or Proposed/Duration	Training Modules/Focus Areas of Training	Geographical Area	Implementing partners	Training Resources Available/Used	Funding/Budget (indicate if any funding gaps)	Donor
<b>Training Programmes for Potential Women Candidates for Local Government Elections (Pre-elections)</b>	<b>ACTIVITIES IMPLEMENTED - as of December 2016</b>		Awareness raising workshops	For selected grass root women leaders and through them to members	years 2004 2005, 2007, 2008, 2009	Material prepared by the organisation	Ratnapura, Matara and Hambantota Districts	WCBOs in Hambantota & Ratnapura Districts	Reference material available	LKR 600000/	Funds used from IWDA project grants
		<b>Kantha Shakthi</b>	Voter education	For WCBOs	June-july 2015		Ratnapura District			LKR200000/	Donation by a personal friend in Holland.
			Public meetings		June, July, August 2015		Colombo, Gampaha, Galle, Ratnapura	Woman Power, Savisthri, rural women's Front	Newspapers	LKR 200000/	Personal commitments

		<b>CPA</b>	Grass-root Discussions at Village level	Four discussions were held at rural villages targetting rural women in the Southern, Uva, Eastern and Northern Provinces - 13 Districts	June-September	1.New Election system (Mixed Member representative system and Propotionate System) 2.25% Women's Quota 3.RTI	Thirteen Districts in the Southern, Uva, Eastern and Northern Districts of Sri Lanka	CPA	Amendement No.22 of 2012 and Amendement No. 01 of 2016 to the Local Government Election Act of 1946. Amendement No.12 of 2016 of RTI	Funds were not allocated to run the same project in the remaining 12 districts of the country.	Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands
			District Level Dialogue sessions based on the District Secretariat Office of each District	A full day dialogue sessions were held in each of the 13 districts targetting a large number of women from each district	October - November	1.New Election system (Mixed Member representative system and Propotionate System) 2.25% Women's Quota 3.RTI	Thirteen Districts in the Southern, Uva, Eastern and Northern Districts of Sri Lanka	CPA	Amendement No.22 of 2012 and Amendement No. 01 of 2016 to the Local Government Election Act of 1946. Amendement No.12 of 2016 of RTI	Funds were not allocated to run the same project in the remaining 12 districts of the country.	Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands
			Women and politics	Training 90 women in Central Province	2006	5 interrelated sub jects	Central province	AWAW and IRI	IRI reources.	IRI funded and partnerd	
			TOT on women's political participation	25 women leaders were trained on enhancing women's political prticipation	2007 - 2008	Developed a training module on 5 interrelated subjecs	All Island	AWAW together with WCI	Experts in the filed were brought in as resource personnel	Women's Campaign International funded	

		<b>Association of War Affected Women</b>	Training women to run for political office implimenting UNSCR 1325	Trained 1250 women from all districts of the country	2008 - 2009	The developed trainingh module was used	All Island	AWAW and NED	Women leaders who went through the TOT were the trainiers	National Endowme nt for Democrac y	
			Training women to run for political office implimenting UNSCR 1325	Further trained 375 women on communication skills	2009	The developed trainingh module was used	All Island	AWAW - NED	Experts were brought in	National Endowme nt for Democrac y	
			Pilot phase - project participation	75 women in all 5 DS divisioons of Mannar	2012	The developed training module was used.	Mannar	AWAW - US public policy office	Trained women	US public polciy office	
			Workshop for Women candidates in Local Government: "Local government Act, Election law and the function of local government bodies"	75 women of Badulla, Ampara and Kurunagala	2015-2016	Local government act, campaigning	Badulla, Kurunagala and Ampara	AWAW with SFCG	Experts	US Gov, through SFCG	

			Training for potential women candidates advocating for nominations to contest		from 2009	LG electoral law, campaign strategies, campaign design, advocacy, public speaking, media approach, use of traditional media, alternate media and new media	Kurunegala, Monaragala, Trincomalee, Amparai districts	district level women's groups	LG Act		Norad, UN Women
		<b>Women and Media Collective</b>	Training for Women candidates putting up independent lists for contesting Local Government elections			LG electoral law, campaign strategies, campaign design, advocacy, public speaking, media approach, use of traditional media, alternate media and new media	Kurunegala district	district level women's groups			Norad, UN Women
			Training for potential women candidates on designing campaign			LG electoral law, campaign strategies, campaign design, advocacy, public speaking,	Kurunegala, Monaragala, Trincomalee, Amparai districts	district level women's groups			Norad, UN Women

						media approach, use of traditional media, alternate media and new media					
			Training for potential women candidates for implementing campaign strategy, building alliances at local level			LG electoral law, campaign strategies, campaign design, advocacy, public speaking, media approach, use of traditional media, alternate media and new media	Kurunegala, Monaragala, Trincomalee, Amparai districts	district level women's groups			Norad, UN Women
		<b>NCW/MWCA (supported by UNW)</b>	Training potential women candidates for local government elections	Training programmes	November - December 2016	Implementation of the LG level quota, dialogue with women leaders of political parties	Kalutara, Trincomalee, Kandy, Colombo	NCW, MWCA	Potential women candidates/leaders		RNE/UNW
			Training on gender related issues within the family and in society	Understand and articulate gender related issues, its role and power politics and governance	April/May/June/December	Women's empowerment & Gender	Jaffna, Trincomalee, Batticaloa, Kilinochchi, Mullaitivu, Mannar & Puttalam	NA	Training resources and well effective trainers are available	Not enough fund to train the women in all seven districts	ZOA/Viluthu's own fund



			Training on Governance and social structure	Target group understands the democracy, GG and the national structure of the country, importance of women's involvement in politics	May/July/ August/ September/ December	Viluthu's standard Curriculum is available for sri Lankan Administrative System	Jaffna, Trincomalee, Batticaloa, Kilinochchi, Mullaitivu, Mannar & Puttalam	NA	Used & Available	Two districts expenses covered and others are still pending	ZOA/Viluthu's own fund
			Training on democracy and election analysis for bringing the women in the politics ( Post-war)	Understanding the old and new electoral system and articulate gender related issues, its role and power politics and governance	September	Viluthu's standard Curriculum is available	Kilinochchi & Mullaitivu	NA	Used & Available	Two districts expenses covered and others are still pending	ZOA/Viluthu's own fund
		<b>Viluthu</b>	Training programmes to motivate women leaders to take up leadership roles and responsibilities	Through this training women leaders will be able to realise their potentials as well as their role in their society. This skill will support them to motivate themselves and contestants.	May/July/ August/ September/ December	Viluthu's standard leadership curriculum is available	Jaffna, Kilinochchi & Mullaitivu	NA	Used & Available	Two districts expenses covered and others are still pending	ZOA/Viluthu's own fund

			Workshops on lobbying, governance, constitutional familiarisation, women's rights (4 days residential workshop for women leaders and government authorities)	Understanding the conceptual understanding of the women's politics in the country, CEDAW, Local Authorities & other chapters	December	Viluthu's standard Curriculum is available	Jaffna/ Kilinochchi/Mullaitivu	NA	Used & Available	Two districts expenses covered and others are still pending	ZOA/Viluthu's own fund
			Trg on women in politics and women and politics	Women's empowerment, importance of women's decision making role in political parties and participation in politics	December	Viluthu's standard Curriculum is available	Kilinochchi & Mullaitivu	NA	Used & Available	Two districts expenses covered and others are still pending	ZOA/Viluthu's contribution

	<b>FUTURE/PROPOSED ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>Kantha Shakthi</b>	Training for potential candidates for all types of elections	Workshops, Dialogues with the public, Media Programs	2017	Constitutions of the local government councils; Knowledge of Parliamentary procedures ; Knowledge and awareness of the problems of the specific constituency and of the country, Knowledge and awareness of problems of a multi- ethnic society and sensitivity to ethnic harmony. Developing speaking and debating skills public relations; What is expected of the elected women from a feminist perspective.	Ratnapura, Hambantota, Galle	Savisthri, Rural women's front and 07 WCBOs	Curriculum and Training Modules to be prepared . <b><u>This should be discussed at the Round Table or later</u></b>	1000000/-	
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		<b>CPA</b>	Awareness Campaign in the 13 districts	Campaign includes a campaign vehicle with digital boards highlighting the message of the project, Public Opinion Window to welcome the suggestions of the general public, Signature and Poster Campaign to carry the message further.	Planning : December 2016 Implementation : January - February 2017	25% Women's Quota and the guidelines proposed to select women as candidates.	Thirteen Districts in the Southern, Uva, Eastern and Northern Districts of Sri Lanka with 27 stopping points	CPA	1. Campaign Vehicle 2. Posters/ Leaflets 3. Public Opinion window based on the two Amendments to the Local Government Election Act of 1946.	Funds were not allocated to run the same project in the remaining 12 districts of the country.	Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany
		<b>IFES</b>	POWER - She Leads SL	Women's leadership program on campaign techniques for women contesting for office through the reserved seat system	10, three-day trainings from January to March	Three-day leadership curriculum that includes sessions on: personal action planning; messaging; networking; working with media; and coalition building	Nationwide - one per province	Election Commission and SL Institute of Local Governance; local organization tbd	TBD		DFAT
			OTHER: POWER Police training	Training to educate police about gender in the electoral process and promote gender positive polling places	TBD	Police with Election Commission	Colombo	EC			DFAT

			OTHER: POWER Political party training	Gender sensitivity training for political parties	TBD	Political party leaders with EC	Colombo	EC			DFAT
			Training on Governance and democracy	Target group understands the democracy, GG and the national structure of the country, importance of women's involvement in politics	February, March & April,	Viluthu's standard Curriculum is available	Jaffna, Puttalam, Mannar, Trincomalee & Batticaloa	NA	Available	No allocation	Viluthu's contribution
			Trg on Social Accountability & Transparency	Characteristics of the politicians and social accountability tools	February, March & April,	Viluthu's standard Curriculum is available	Jaffna, Puttalam, Mannar, Kilinochchi, Nullaitivu, Trincomalee & Batticaloa	NA	Available	No allocation	Viluthu's contribution
			Trg on Local Authorities and its services	Introduction of Local Governance, Municipal Council, Urban Council, PS and identify the services	February, March & April,	Viluthu's standard Curriculum is available	Jaffna, Puttalam, Mannar, Kilinochchi, Nullaitivu, Trincomalee & Batticaloa	NA	Available	No allocation	Viluthu's contribution
			Training on democracy and election analysis to bring in women to post war politics in Sri Lanka	Understanding the ward system, voting analysis and understand the challenges	February, March & April,	Viluthu's standard Curriculum is available	Jaffna, Puttalam, Mannar, Kilinochchi, Nullaitivu, Trincomalee & Batticaloa	NA	Available	No allocation to all districts except Kilinochchi & Mullaitivu	ZOA/Vil uthu

			Trg on women in politics and women and politics	Women's empowerment, importance of women's decision making role in political parties and participation in politics	February, April & June	Viluthu's standard Curriculum is available	Jaffna, Puttalam, Mannar, Kilinochchi, Nullaitivu, Trincomalee & Batticaloa	NA	Available	No allocation to all districts except Kilinochchi & Mullaitivu	ZOA/Viluthu
			Workshops on lobbying, governance, constituional familiarisati on, women's rights (4 days residential workshop for women leaders and government authorities)	Understanding the conceptual understanding of the women's politics in the country, CEDAW, Local Authorities & other chapters	February, April & June	Viluthu's standard Curriculum is available	Jaffna, Puttalam, Mannar, Kilinochchi, Nullaitivu, Trincomalee & Batticaloa	NA	Available	No allocation to all districts except Kilinochchi & Mullaitivu	ZOA/Viluthu
		<b>Viluthu</b>	Skills development on communication and campaigning	Skills for communication, organizing pocket and public meetings, chairing a meeting and other speech practices	February, April & June	Viluthu's standard Curriculum is available	Jaffna, Puttalam, Mannar, Kilinochchi, Nullaitivu, Trincomalee & Batticaloa	NA	Available	No allocation to all districts except Kilinochchi & Mullaitivu	TISL
			Trg on media and public speaking	Media interviews and public speaking skill development will be developed with practical session	February, April & June	Viluthu's standard Curriculum is available	Jaffna, Puttalam, Mannar, Kilinochchi, Mullaitivu, Trincomalee & Batticaloa	NA	Available	No allocation to all districts except Kilinochchi & Mullaitivu	TISL

			media exposure and promotion of women leaders to the public	provide potential women candidates with opportunities for media exposure and advocacy	March-June	Viluthu has had prior experience in media-arranging radio shows, making tv-documentaries for women etc.	Jaffna, Puttalam, Mannar, Kilinochchi, Mullaitivu, Trincomalee & Batticaloa	NA	prior experiences, models available	Seeking funds	
			Trg on election campaign tools	Introduction election tools, studies sharings, Local Governance, Municipal Council, Urban Council, PS and identify the services	March-August	Viluthu's standard Curriculum is available	Jaffna, Puttalam, Mannar, Kilinochchi, Mullaitivu, Trincomalee & Batticaloa	NA	Available	No allocation except resource person	
			Training and Exposure visits to pradeshiya sabha to learn about the practices and procedures of local government, with a practical session.	Understanding the LAs and its functions, psedo session	April/May/ Jun	compiled document is available	Jaffna, Puttalam, Mannar, Kilinochchi, Mullaitivu, Trincomalee & Batticaloa	NA	Available	No allocation except Kilinochchi & Mullaitivu	ZOA

			Facilitate election monitoring training for interested women leaders (at least 10 per district)	Women leaders understand election booth system and counting procedure	June	Election monitoring system will be explained by CAFFE	Jaffna, Puttalam, Mannar, Kilinochchi, Mullaitivu, Trincomalee & Batticaloa	NA	Available	No allocation	
<b>Training Programmes for Elected Officials at the Local Government Level (Post-elections)</b>	<b>ACTIVITIES IMPLEMENTED - as of December 2016</b>	<b>Kantha Shakthi</b>	Conducted training programs for women provincial councillors								
		<b>CPA</b>	Currently there are no elected Women Officials at Local Level given the fact that the local authorities were dissolved								
		<b>UN Women</b>	Capacity Building of Local Government Officials on GRB	Introductory workshop on principles of GRB and planning, in the context of the Cabinet approved 25% GRB allocation.	October, 2016	Understanding GRB; GRB initiatives in Asia-Pacific; GRB Mandate in Sri Lanka; Applying GRB at the local level; Sectoral Analysis	Covered 20 districts	UN Women, MWCA	Workshop presentations; GRB analysis of 4 sectors; Report on the Status of GRB in Asia Pacific.		RNE/UN Women



		<b>SFCG</b>	Support to the Women Parliamentarians' Caucus	Development and implementation of a Strategic Annual Plan for the Caucus for 2016	in 2016	Understanding ways to further increase active female participation in the Parliament as women Parliamentarians	National	SFCG			RNE / UNW
				Research and policy/legislation analysis support to Caucus members	in 2016	Constitutional Reforms, Right to Information, Office on Missing Persons	National/ 13 women Parliamentarians	SFCG	Policy Briefs; Individual Needs Assessments		RNE / UNW
				Support to Caucus' engagement on LG level quota	in 2016	Operationalising the LG level quota	National	SFCG, Caucus			RNE / UNW
		<b>AWAW</b>	Regional Women's Caucuses	Engaging women politicians and candidates from 7 Provinces, with the aim of establishing regional women's caucuses to provide regular networking and knowledge sharing opportunities for members	in 2016		Regional/national	AWAW			RNE/UNW

		National Women's Summit	Engaging existing women candidates from all levels and areas for initial mapping and planning to increase WPP in Sri Lankan politics.	in 2016		Local/Provincial/National	AWAW			RNE/UNW
<b>FUTURE/PROPOSED ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>CPA</b>	Capacity Building Programme	Three day Dialogue session to educate women on the seating arrangements, budgeting, Auditing, financial procedures and other relevant engagements that needs to be known as an elected member	In the year of 2017		Thirteen Districts in the Southern, Uva, Eastern and Northern Provinces of Sri Lanka	CPA		Funds were not allocated to run the same project in the remaining 12 districts of the country.	Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands
	<b>UN Women</b>	Further capacity building of local government officials on GRB	Introductory workshop on principles of GRB and planning, in the context of the Cabinet approved 25% GRB allocation.	2017	TBD	TBD	UN Women			
	<b>MWCA</b>	Capacity Building of Elected LG Officials		2017	Women and child rights	District/provincial level	MWCA			DFAT

			Capacity Building of Elected LG Officials	Support to MWCA by UN Women	2017	Gender mainstreaming, possibly support a certificate course on women's leadership	District/provincial level	MWCA, UN Women	8 Training Modules prepared by NCW and consultants		UN Women
			Trg on Democracy, Good Governance, 13th Amendment & Role of Local Governance	Elected members will be able to understand the theoretical concepts of politics, democracy, GG, 13th Amendment and role of LG and etc.	August	Curriculum is available	Jaffna, Puttalam, Mannar, Kilinochchi, Mullaitivu, Trincomalee & Batticaloa	NA	Available	No allocation	
			Training on Transparency & Social Accountability tools	The members will be able to know the Social Accountability tools and its importance	September	Curriculum is available	Jaffna, Puttalam, Mannar, Kilinochchi, Mullaitivu, Trincomalee & Batticaloa	NA	Available	No allocation	
		<b>Viluthu</b>	Exposure visit to understand the application of the Social Accountability tools	Application of the SA tools in the LA and community will be understood by the elected officials as well as LAs officials.	October	Compiled document	Jaffna, Puttalam, Mannar, Kilinochchi, Mullaitivu, Trincomalee & Batticaloa	NA	Available	No allocation	
			Consultation on Monitoring Grading system for elected members services	As a tool which will be developed by the elected members during the consultation	November	Consultation guidance is available	Jaffna, Puttalam, Mannar, Kilinochchi, Mullaitivu, Trincomalee & Batticaloa	NA	Available	No allocation	

			Trg on Democracy, Good Governance, 13th Amendment & Role of Local Governance	Elected members will be able to understand the theoretical concepts of politics, democracy, GG, 13th Amendment and role of LG and etc.	December	Curriculum is available	Jaffna, Puttalam, Mannar, Kilinochchi, Mullaitivu, Trincomalee & Batticaloa	NA	Available	No allocation	
<b>Training Programmes for Existing and Potential Women Candidates at National and/or Provincial Level</b>	<b>ACTIVITIES IMPLEMENTED - as of December 2016</b>	CPA	After identifying that the best way to approach potential women is through the local level, major focus was given thus far to the local level only.								
		Search for Common Ground	Women Political Leaders Training Workshop	13 training workshops held for elected women candidates on profiling and capacity building etc.	September-December 2016		Ampara, Colombo, Badulla, Kilinochchi, Kurunegala, Mannar, Galle, Polonnaruwa, Kandy, Kurunegala, Vavuniya, Mullaitivu	Ministry of Women and Child Affairs, National Committee on Women, UN Women, UPFA			RNE
			Parliament Consultations			Aug-16		Battaramulla			

		<b>Women and Media Collective</b>	Training in advocacy, campaign strategy, media, implementation	Training for potential women candidates from selected Trade Unions			Various districts - national and local				Norad, UN Women
			Advocacy with party leaders and parliamentarians				National and local	local and national women's networks			Norad, UN Women
	<b>FUTURE/PROPOSED ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>CPA</b>	In the process of extending the local level capacity building work to the provincial level based on Pradeshiya Sabahs (PSs)								
		<b>Viluthu</b>	National Training on motivational session for contestants with politicians, activists and journalists.	Experience sharings of Women parliamentarian gender caucus will be shared, challenges and opportunities and win-win system facilitation, positive thinking experiences and preparing of Provincial level Action Plan	March & May	Local. National and International level experiences documents	Colombo	NA	Available	No allocation	

			Programme/ Project Title	Brief Description	Date Conducted /Duration	Target Audience and Reach	Geographical Area	Imple- menting partners	Advocacy Materials Available (specify language)	Funding/B udget	Donor	
			<b>Gender Education and Womens Initiative Unit (GEWIU , Faculty of Agriculture, University of Peradeniya</b>	Certificate course on Empowering Women in Politics (CCEWP)	Programme consist of 8 learning modules and an internship on which a final presentation is made.	Program 9th July 2016-18th February 2017. Three Saturday of each month.	(1) Concepts of gender and feminist approaches to politics (2) Human rights and women (3) Women and law (4) Women and politics (5) Empowerment and leadership (6) Constitution and government (7) Democracy and governance (8) Internship	Open to island wide participation	GEWIU, University of Peradeniya & Ministry of Women and Child Affairs.	University Academics and Vistign Staff & University infrastructure.	Ministry provided a one off grant of Rs. 670,000.00 . Funds inadequate for field work, coaching support, M&E or learning resource material.	Ministry of Women and Child Affairs.

		<b>Embassy of Germany</b>	Vote for Women	Intensive Publicity Campaign which will operate mainly through print and electronic Media focusing the Local Government Election 2017	1 Month	Everybody	Southern Province, Eastern Province, Northern Province and Uva Province (13 Districts)	Centre for Policy Alternatives (CPA)		25,000 €	
		<b>IFES</b>	POWER - Violence Against Women in Election Forum	Interactive workshop to identify the differential forms of electoral violence that women face as voters and candidates	December 6 & 7		Colombo with participants from across SL		IFES' VAWIE framework		DFAT
		<b>Search for Common Ground</b>	Journalist Training Workshop on Gender Sensitive Reporting	Interactive gender workshop to address the problematic perception and treatment of women in media via language, photos, description etc and to identify ways for gender sensitive reporting	15-Oct-16	35 Journalist in 3 Languages	Colombo	UN Women	News articles-case studies etc.		RNE

			Vote for a Woman' campaigns from 2009	Using various media platforms - print and electronic; alternate media and new media online platforms	2009-2016	National/ District Level	All of Sri Lanka	Local and national women's networks	nw media online content; poster, radio programmes		Norad, UN Women, Search for Common Ground
			National level media briefing on 'Parliament's Representati on of Women: A Selective Review of Sri Lanka's Hansards from 2005-2014'	Study on gender-biased statements made in Parliament in the last decade	2015-2016	National level	National level	WMC	Trilingual publication of report available		RNE/UN W
			National Short Film Competition	Support advocacy on increased women's political participation and representation through print and visual media	in 2016	National level	National level	WMC	Short films and scripts		RNE/UN W
		<b>Women and Media Collective</b>	Trilingual publications (Eya, Sol, Options) on 'Women, Politics and Consitutional Reforms'	Trilingual publications calling for affirmative action on provisions for women in policies and the Constitution	September 2016 onwards	National level	National/online	WMC	Trilingual publications available		RNE/UN W



			Women's National Convention on 'Feminist Understandings of the Current Political Dynamics in Sri Lanka'		Late 2016		National level	WMC			RNE/UNW
			National Level media briefing on 20th Amendment	Inclusion of clauses related to increased women's representation in the 20th Amendment	2016		National level	WMC, CaFFE			RNE/UNW
			Citizen' (Pirajai) Study circles facilitation	Information sharing through reading materials like voting rights, women in politics, cast for waomen and etc.	01 year	Women, Men, Youths, State officials, journalists, academics, activists and CSOs	Jaffna, Kilinochchi, Mullaitivu, Mannar, Puttalam, Trincomalee & Batticaloa	NA	Advocacy Materials Available in Tamil language. CDs will be available with English sub-titles	250,000.00	NED
			Speakout through votes	Documentary about voting rights and best qualities of politicians for community	01 year	Women, Men, Youths, State officials, journalists, academics, activists and CSOs	Northern, Eastern, North western, Southern and Plantation sectors	NA	CD in Tamil	No allocation	
			Media programme	Irulil Oru Oli keettu' Radio talk	From 2011-up - to-day	All Radio listener	Island	NA	Audio Document-T		

			Training programs	Capacity building programs for candidates and supporters	From Jan - up-to-day 2016	women including marginalised and vulnerable groups of women	Women from the Northern and Eastern Provinces	NA	capacity building training reports	limited funding not sufficient to implement continuously in all the districts of the North, East and North West	ZOA (only for Kilinochchi and Mullaitivu)
		<b>Viluthu</b>	Publications	Senkol Thookka Vilainthom' ('We dared to carry the septor')experience of promoton of women in politics- sharing book (publication of Viluthu's experience in bringing in the first women candidates elected in 2011 in LA)	2012	women, men, Youths, State officials, journalists, academics, activists and CSOs	Jaffna, Kilinochchi, Mullaitivu, Mannar, Puttalam, Trincomalee & Batticaloa	NA	publication in tamil- Publication is continued to be used in mobilisation and awareness raising		
			Public events/campaigns	Our voices' campaign	2016 (continued during 16 day activism as well)	women, State officials and general public					

			Open Government Partnership-Civil Society Steering Committee-advocated for the inclusion of promotion of women in politics as a priority in the 2 year action plan	2016	Government Ministries	National					
			Constitutional reform submissions	2016	Constitutional sub-committees (FR)	National	NA				
		Advocacy works	Campaign on From stove to politics (Aduppadigil irunthu Arasiyal varai) 50:50 ( From 2003 to date)	ongoing campaign in the districts	women, State officials, political parties and general public						
	<b>Association of War Affected Women</b>	Central Province Women's voice	Established the Central Province Women's Voice for advocacy and lobbying (post card and poster campaign)								
		District WPP Workshops on Voter Education	Introduced WPP and political history in Sri Lanka to different University students and to discuss the current situation and ways to move forward based on international case studies.	2015	University students	Jaffna, Jayewardenepura, Batticaloa and Peradeniya.					

			Leaflet/poster Production and Distribution	Created and distributed to encourage voter awareness throughout the country while discussing current situation and assessment of women candidates	2015	General public and potential women candidates	Kandy, Gampaha, Colombo, Anuradapura, Matara, Hambantota, Monaragala, Badulla, Kegalle, Ratnapura, Nuwara-Eliya and Jaffna		Trilingual leaflets/posters		
			Meetings with Political Party Leadership	Advocacy on a 33% quota at national level	2015-2016		5 major political parties	AWAW			RNE/UNW
		<b>UN Women</b>	National 'Vote for Women' Campaign	Campaign in the run up to the August 2015 General Elections on the need and importance of greater women's representation. Included a social media campaign, poster/leaflet campaign designed and distributed by University students across the island, animated videos, press conference, amongst others.	July 2016 onwards	National. Significant social media following within days of campaign launch;	National and online	AWAW, SFCG, WMC, UN Women	Advocacy materials available (posters, videos, infographics, social media campaign, etc.)		RNE

<b>FUTURE/PROPOSED ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>CPA</b>	Awareness Campaign in the 13 districts	Campaign includes a campaign vehicle with digital boards highlighting the message of the project, Public Opinion Window to welcome the suggestions of the general public, Signature and Poster Campaign to carry the message further.	January - February 2017	Women in general	Thirteen Districts in the Southern, Uva, Eastern and Northern Districts of Sri Lanka	CPA	Sinhala and Tamil		Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany
	<b>IFES</b>	Gender sensitivity training for media	Training to educate media about gender-positive messaging and coverage, as well as key elements of the quota to improve accuracy of reporting	TBD	Media with Election Commission	Colombo	EC			DFAT
		Public awareness campaign on women's political participation	Nationwide public awareness campaign that aims to educate about the gender quota and reverse stigma against women leaders	TBD		Nationwide				DFAT
	<b>Viluthu</b>	Documentary & Publication	Senkol Thooka Vailainthom II- ("We dared to carry the septon") documenting experience of promotion of women in politics in LG from 2016-2017	2017	policy makers/ State officers/political parties/CSO/ general public/women	Kilinochchi and mullaitivu women-outputs to have national reach		documentary and publication (E/T/S)	Rs.1,500,000	seeking funds

			Campaign for substantive equality of women in politics	demand for inclusive legislation/constitutional reform that promotes women's participation in politics as well as protects their rights and interests	2017-2018	policy makers/ State officers/political parties	District level and National level Jaffna, Kilinochchi, Mullaitivu, Mannar, Puttalam, Trincomalee & Batticaloa		Policy recommendation document (E/T)	Rs.3,000,000	seeking funds
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