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ANNEX 2

of the Commission Implementing Decision on the special measure 2016 in favour of Sri Lanka

Action Document for Strengthening Reconciliation processes in Sri Lanka

1. Title/basic act/ CRIS number	Strengthening Reconciliation processes in Sri Lanka CRIS number: ACA/2016/039-215 financed under Development Cooperation Instrument			
2. Zone benefiting from the action/location	The action shall be carried out at the following location: Sri Lanka			
3. Programming document	Multi-annual Regional Indicative Programme for Asia 2014 – 2020 (using Special measures foreseen under Article 12 of Regulation (EU) No 233/2014 in conjunction with art 2 of Regulation (EU) No 236/2014).			
4. Sector of concentration/ thematic area	Peacebuilding, conflict resolution	DEV. Aid: YES		
5. Amounts concerned	Total estimated cost: EUR 13 400 000 Total amount of EU budget contribution EUR 12 000 000 This action is co-financed in joint co-financing by: - The German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) for an amount of EUR 1 300 000 (subject to availability of funding) - British Council for an amount of EUR 100 000			
6. Aid modality and implementation modality	Project Modality Indirect management with Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) and the British Council (BC)			
7 a) DAC code	15220 Civilian peace-building, conflict prevention and resolution			
8. Markers (from CRIS DAC form)	General policy objective	Not targeted	Significant objective	Main objective
	Participation development/good governance	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	X
	Aid to environment	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Gender equality (including Women In Development)	<input type="checkbox"/>	X	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Trade Development	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Reproductive, Maternal, New born and child health	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	RIO Convention markers	Not targeted	Significant objective	Main objective

	Biological diversity	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Combat desertification	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Climate change mitigation	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Climate change adaptation	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9. Global Public Goods and Challenges (GPGC) thematic flagship	N/A			

SUMMARY

Following the presidential elections in January 2015 and the subsequent formation of a coalition Government in August 2015, good governance and reconciliation have come to the forefront of the political arena in Sri Lanka. Over the past year, the Government, under the leadership of President Maithripala Sirisena, has shown convincing signs of pursuing a genuine process of peacebuilding. In addition to a notable change in political rhetoric, the Government also demonstrated significant openness to cooperate with civil society and development partners. In particular, the co-sponsoring and signing of the UN Human Rights Resolution following the publication of the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) report in September 2015, offered to the Government a renewed opportunity to progress in formulating a consistent and comprehensive agenda for Transitional Justice.

The UN operating under the umbrella of the UN Peacebuilding Fund mechanism is assisting the Government in formulating an agenda for Transitional Justice and providing guidance on activities of various players engaged in reconciliation. In April 2016 the UN Peacebuilding mechanism produced a 'Peacebuilding Context Assessment' (PCA) as the basis for the formulation of a Peacebuilding Priority Plan (PPP) designed to facilitate the harmonization of objectives, indicators and evaluation of longer-term financial allocations on reconciliation by both donors and Government.

The Action Document is conceived following intense consultation with the Government, Civil Society Organisations (CSOs), and development partners. It is based on the Delegation's experience and lessons learned through numerous interventions particularly in the war-torn areas of the country, and on the findings and recommendations of the PCA.

The Action aims to advance reconciliation processes in Sri Lanka by facilitating the establishment of an effective coordinated mechanism to address key-elements of the reconciliation process by the Government, Non-Governmental and grassroots organizations as well as build confidence and social cohesion.

In line with the agenda of Transitional Justice as outlined in the PPP and in the Government's existing policies and discourses, the Action will cover aspects of accountability and reconciliation through a two-pronged approach designed to address:

1. the need for *Horizontal* (across government entities and civil society) and *vertical* (linking government with society and grassroots) consensus and legitimacy, for a shared framework of national reconciliation. This means supporting and structuring this legitimacy with strong governance arrangements and mechanisms and;
2. Reconciliation and non-recurrence through initiatives aimed to deal with the past including historical dialogue and memorialisation, ensure psycho-social assistance extended to people and communities affected by violence and address language barriers that structure divisions and discrimination preventing communities' access to much-needed public services, justice, security and livelihoods.

This Action will be coordinated by an inter-ministerial steering committee under the leadership of the Ministry of National Integration and Reconciliation, and will include civil society.

Cross cutting issues including gender, conflict-sensitivity and human rights have been mainstreamed.

1 CONTEXT

1.1 Sector context

The result of the Presidential and Parliamentary elections in January and August 2015 respectively, led to the formation of a National Government¹, consisting of moderates belonging to both sides of the ethnic divide coalesced around an agenda of good governance and reconciliation. This gives way to a context rather different to the situation described in the current MIP 2014-2020 which is to be reviewed as per, the EU Council (November 2015)². It also offers to donors and civil society a unique window of opportunity to engage with the Government in pursuing an agenda of peacebuilding.

The Government's signature of the UN Human Rights Council Resolution in September 2015 has enabled this agenda to gradually evolve around the discourse of transitional justice. The process, which is still evolving, will inevitably require time to be defined as well as backing from a strong political consensus established both at *horizontal* and *vertical*³ level: *Horizontal consensus* to be established across political elites, political parties, institutions and communities; *Vertical consensus* to fill the gaps between the government and the people, by strengthening trust and confidence towards institutions and political institutions. To be credible the process will also require elements of both *accountability* and *reconciliation*; accountability to mark a decisive break from a culture of impunity, and reconciliation to heal divisions between and within communities.

This Action Document addresses both elements of transitional justice namely accountability and reconciliation through a strategy aimed at strengthening both horizontal and vertical consensus.

1.1.1 Public Policy Assessment and EU Policy Framework

To uphold its political commitment to an agenda of transitional justice and initiate the institutionalisation of the reconciliation process, the Government has already initiated several significant steps. Among them an important milestone was the approval of the 19th Constitutional Amendment which reduced the powers of Executive Presidency and strengthened the Parliament. The Government also returned 40% of military-occupied private land to displaced owners and released on bail a number of detainees imprisoned under the Prevention and Terrorist Act. Most importantly, following the publication of the report of the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in September 2015, the co-sponsoring of the UN Human Rights Council Resolution can be read as a further indication of the Government's commitment to promoting the agenda of transitional justice. Significantly the Tamil National Alliance (TNA) also backed the Resolution.

To implement the Resolution the Government established an inter-ministerial mechanism – the Prime Minister Action Group (PMAG) (see section 1.1.2 below) – tasked to provide guidance on transitional justice and coordinate activities of various players engaged in reconciliation. Institutional development of PMAG is progressing in parallel with the UN Peacebuilding Fund⁴ meant to be the framework for funding and alignment of actions on Transitional Justice. In April 2016 the mechanism, involving both the PMAG and the UN Peacebuilding Fund produced a 'Peacebuilding Context Assessment (PCA)' as an analytical tool to assess the challenges and opportunities with respect to peacebuilding. The PCA has been key in the formulation of the Peacebuilding Priority Plan (PPP). The latter is also expected to facilitate harmonization of objectives, indicators and evaluation of long-term financial allocation in the context of reconciliation.

¹ The National Government consists of the leading United National Party in coalition with the President Sirisena's own party (the Sri Lanka Freedom Party) joining around a platform and agenda of good governance called the United National Front for Good Governance (UNFGG).

² The Outcome of the Council Meeting is available in: EU <http://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/meetings/fac/2015/11/16-17/>

³ N.de Mel, R. Venugopal (2016) Peacebuilding Context Assessment

⁴ The Peacebuilding Fund is supposed to address: i) National consultations and technical assistance towards a credible and effective transitional justice mechanisms that meet international standards; ii) Support to the Office of National Reconciliation; iii) Resettlement of remaining IDPs; and iv) Capacity building for the Northern and Eastern Provincial Councils to enable them to plan and deliver peace dividends to the population. Expected budget is USD 15 million.

In terms of policies a comprehensive reconciliation policy is at present missing in Sri Lanka although several sector-wise policies linked with relevant Ministries exist or are being prepared. Potentially relevant in this regard is the '*National Policy for Social Integration*' prepared by the Ministry of Coexistence, Dialogue and Official Languages. Similarly relevant is the '*National Policy and Comprehensive Framework of Actions on Education for Social Cohesion and Peace*' formulated by the Ministry of Education in 2008 and currently under review. Finally, the Ministry of National Integration and Reconciliation together with the Office for National Unity and Reconciliation (ONUR) is in the process of formulating a '*Reconciliation Policy*' which included an Action Plan for implementation.

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Although presently the '*Reconciliation Policy*' of the Ministry of National Integration and Reconciliation is not expected to become an overarching policy on reconciliation, its scope and content is still under consideration. The Action Document therefore, that envisages an action steered by the Ministry of National Integration and Reconciliation represents a distinctive opportunity to support the Government in conceptualising an overarching policy and eventually contribute to a sector-wide approach on reconciliation.

The Government's commitment is sustained by a suitable international legal framework bounding the country to respect protect and fulfil the human rights of all persons subject to its jurisdiction and advancing with the necessary institutionalisation reform⁶.

With regard to relevant EU Policy⁷ this consists of the set of instruments aiming at ensuring impact and coherence on actions on human rights and democracy, including preventing and addressing causes of conflicts and informing actions on accountability and transitional justice. This Action Document is aligned with this set of instruments.

1.1.2 Stakeholder analysis

The countrywide population comprising of **Tamil, Muslim and Sinhalese communities** including war widows, conflict affected communities, youths, decentralised and devolved institutions, CSO, Community Based Organisations (CBO) will be the beneficiaries of the action. The geographic focus will be the Northern, North-Western and Eastern Provinces, without exclusion of island-wide interventions especially in the area of cross-community activities for social cohesion. Eventually the entire population of Sri Lanka will benefit from an effective reconciliation process.

Problems affecting the beneficiaries of the Action are first of all related to lack of social cohesion. Decades of war delay in addressing grievances even thereafter left the country's ethnic community polarized.

⁵ N.de Mel, R. Venugopal (2016) Peacebuilding Context Assessment

⁶ Sri Lanka is a State party to the core treaties and conventions on human rights: The International Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination (CERD), the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) and its first Optional Protocol, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR), the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CAT), the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Their Families (CMW) and the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) and its Optional Protocols on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict, and on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography.

⁷ Joint Communication 'Human Rights and Democracy at the heart of EU External Action – Towards a more effective approach' (COM(2011)886), Council Conclusions 'EU Strategic Framework and Action Plan on Human Rights and Democracy' (25 June 2012) developing a tool-box for working towards a rights based approach to development, Art 3.8 of Regulation (EU) No 233/2014 'Establishing a Financing Instrument for Development Cooperation for the period 2014-2020', the Joint Communication 'Action Plan on Human Rights and Democracy (2015-2019) "Keeping human rights at the heart of the EU agenda" (JOIN(2015) 16 final) and Council Conclusions (16 November 2015 (13576/15)) on 'EU's support to transitional justice'.

Furthermore language barriers, bias in the media and a general lack of opportunities to hear the ‘other’s’ experience and grievances have worsened the situation.

In terms of confidence and security, following a recent partial relaxation of the military involvement in public life and hand-over of development activities to local administrations, a degree of relief is perceived in the North and East. Frustration however, continues to be felt at the slow pace of progress on job-creation, land restitution, threats to physical security as well as at the continuous high level of surveillance. Problems are perceived more acutely especially by certain categories of people like **youths** pervaded by a general perception of being ‘left behind’ in the process of state reform and reconciliation **Internally Displaced People (IDP)** and **returnees**⁸ who still voice security concerns especially when residing in proximity of military camps. **Women-headed households** and **war widows** also face substantial constraints in fulfilling roles as income earners. Challenges are worsened by the fact that Tamil and Muslim communities regard women who work outside their home with suspicion. Cases of gender based violence and general abuse have been reported, complicated by linguistic barriers faced by women seeking redress⁹. Support for linguistic skills and psycho-social assistance extended to people who continue to struggle with death/disappearance of family members, as well as those who experienced forced recruitment and abuse can be considered as priorities for intervention.

Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) frequently consulted by the Delegation indicate the presence of a regenerated space for ‘liberal democratic’ CSOs in the country. Civil society has also welcomed the Government’s move to relocate the Secretariat for Non-Government Organisations (NGOs) from the Ministry of Defence to the Ministry of National Coexistence, Dialogue and Official Languages under the leadership of a member of civil society as Director. This has been viewed as a further indication of the recognition of the role of CSOs as shaper of public opinion. In parallel however, concerns have also been expressed regarding the still inadequate level of institutionalised communication processes of the Government with CSOs and the public. If not addressed, this has the potential to weaken the impact of organisations contributing to reconciliation.

Constructive steps in the direction of Government-civil society collaboration have been taken by the UN Division of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in co-operation with the Secretariat for Coordinating Reconciliation Mechanisms (SCRM) (referred below), in seeking support from civil society to establish a **Consultation Task Force for Transitional Justice** chaired by a well-known human rights defender. The Task Force has 3 levels: the Consultation Task Force, the Expert Advisory Panel and the Representative (Provincial) Advisory Panel. So far 11 members have been appointed to the Task Force and 15 members to the Expert Advisory Panel. A number of leading Sri Lankan human rights defenders have been appointed to the first two levels of the Task Force. The Task Force recently started a wide process of consultations involving all stakeholders of the conflict, including victims.

The **corporate community** has a stake in the reconciliation process by contributing to mitigate the emergence of destabilising factors affecting businesses. As a matter of fact investments in the North and East of the country increased in the last years, contributing to employment and positively impacting on livelihoods. The sector has also initiated a broad range of reconciliation oriented activities such as sponsoring arts & culture events involving North-South exchanges enhancing opportunities for social cohesion.

The Action will necessarily deal with the **local government administration**, which is considered extremely complex with a mix of decentralised (elected) and de-concentrated (non-elected, centrally controlled) bodies reporting to two different ministries and with often unclear and overlapping competencies. The elected tiers of the Government i.e. the **Provincial Council** and at the lower level the **Local Authorities** have limited revenue and, especially the latter, few qualified staff. They report to the Ministry of Provincial Council and Local Government. On the other hand the **District Secretary/Government Agent** who oversees all

⁸ Numbers vary, but according to Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC, 2015) there is in the Northern and Eastern Provinces an estimated amount of some 73,700 people still living in internal displacement.

⁹ Officers staffing the women and child bureau of the police are usually male; the few female officers only speak Sinhala and female translators are difficult to find; staff answering calls for the 119 police hotline only reply in Sinhala (IDMC 2015).

Government activities in the District ultimately reports to the Ministry of Public Administration and Home Affairs. The District and lower Divisional levels of the de-concentrated administration are by far the stronger with wide-ranging functions – including hosting the **Bilingual Facilitation Cells** targeted by the Action – and experienced in development projects. However, they often lack local accountability, which can be considered as their main weakness. Together with the Local Authorities, District and Divisional Secretariats will be the project interlocutors, coordinating project activities at local level.

The central administration addresses reconciliation issues through the **Ministry of National Integration and Reconciliation** under the ministerial leadership of President Sirisena. The Ministry is mandated to monitor progress, advise and resolve issues hampering the process of reconciliation. Within the Ministry, the **Office for National Unity and Reconciliation (ONUR)** is regarded as the executive body with a mandate to act as a catalyst, identify critical reconciliation issues, set policy agendas, influence other ministries and monitor overall progress. Complementary to the Ministry of National Integration and Reconciliation is the **Ministry of National Co-existence, Dialogue and Official Languages** tasked to implement the official language policy, and promote dialogue for social cohesion through initiatives in the field of arts and culture. As stated previously, the Ministry also hosts the **National Secretariat for NGOs** providing logistics and capacity building support to CSOs.

As mentioned in section 1.1.1 above, implementation of the UN Human Rights Council Resolution is assigned to the **Prime Minister** chaired **Action Group (PMAG)** consisting of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Minister of Prison Reforms, Rehabilitation, Resettlement and Hindu Religious Affairs, the Minister for Justice, the Minister of State for Defence, and the Minister for National Coexistence, Dialogue and Official Languages. A **Steering Committee** chaired by the Foreign Minister supported by the **Secretariat for Coordinating the Reconciliation Mechanism (SCRM)**, is tasked to formulate and implement the provisions of the Resolution. On 30 March 2016 the SCRM became functional with appointment of a new Secretary-General, a well reputed professional with rich public and private sector experience. The **Consultation Task Force for Transitional Justice** with its 3 level consultative panels (see here above) exercises their function under the SCRM. The Government is also considering appointing **Technical Teams** to develop models for judicial mechanisms and truth seeking in close collaboration with the Steering Committee. The Action will liaise with SCRM and support it within the scope of Output 1.

1.1.3 Priority areas for support/problem analysis

Almost three decades of war marked by a violent end in 2009 and thousands of civilians and soldiers killed, left all three main communities – Sinhalese, Tamil and Muslim – with indelible scars and feelings of mutual distrust, which only recently started to be addressed. The recent opening of political and social space allowing people affected by the conflict to speak and live without fear is only the initial step of a long-lasting process of reconciliation. Yet to be tenable and sustainable, peacebuilding must address issues of *accountability* and *reconciliation*. Accountability involves a retrospective dimension to address the atrocities committed to depart from a culture of impunity; reconciliation involves a forward looking approach to heal divisions and guarantee non-recurrence.

Contribution to accountability entails a long-process of political and legal reform, institutional development and adequate policies. To be meaningful the process requires sequencing, ideally by starting with consultation with victims and survivors belonging to all communities and ethnic groups. In this regard the round of consultations recently launched by the Consultation Task Force for Transitional Justice (see above section 1.1.2.), appears to pursue an appropriate course of action. Institutional reforms would follow but without consistency of Government policies and adequate communication strategy to gain wider public acceptance, the effort risks to remain superficial without deeper traction or success¹⁰. Output 1 of the Action will contribute to institutionalise the Reconciliation process by bringing consistency among the different policies on Reconciliation. It will also strengthen the communication process by facilitating the formulation of strategies and promoting opportunities for encounters at *horizontal level* – among a critical mass of

¹⁰ N.de Mel, R. Venugopal (2016) Peacebuilding Context Assessment

political elites – and *vertical level* – between the political institutions and people. Furthermore, the establishment of the reconciliation barometer (aimed at examining and publicizing the attitudes on reconciliation and citizens’ trust in state institutions, will ultimately contribute to holding key stakeholders accountable for their performance, while maintaining focus over the long-term process of peacebuilding.

Contribution to reconciliation will have to take into account on the one hand strong ethnic polarization, further fanned by the linguistic divide, and resentments generated by the war. On the other hand, it should not disappoint people’s increased expectations generated by the new Government's narrative and promises. In terms of development, despite the efforts by the previous Government to develop the post-conflict areas, this largely focused on large-scale infrastructures projects like roads, railroads, ports, power plants etc., but limited attention paid to urgent social needs like rebuilding trust, enhancing public participation and improving livelihoods of affected communities, and especially women.

Different to institutional reform - that is mainly addressed at central level - social cohesion and confidence building is generally concentrated at community and individual level. They involve issues of public participation in the local Government system, which tend to be structural and often exacerbated by the remoteness of political decision-making centres. Interventions in this area still remain scattered or left to the goodwill of local Government officials or to localised, low-level impact initiatives by CSOs. Therefore the need to scale-up inclusion initiatives by civil society and community-based organisations is imperative.

Language barriers also play a crucial role in perpetuating social exclusion and inadequate participation of people in decision-making. Although in recent years, availability of Tamil-language Government forms and translation services have increased, it is often the person-to-person interaction at police stations, local government offices, utility boards and health services in which language skills are lacking. Existing law and policy on language rights are relatively good in Sri Lanka, what remains amiss are the resources and expertise to make them operational.

In parallel to inclusion, restoration of a sense of normalcy in people’s everyday lives also needs to be addressed to corroborate the effort on reconciliation. In this regard the transformative potential of arts and culture to shape relationships and convey the message of peacebuilding, has already been piloted by the EU Delegation in Sri Lanka,¹¹ and will be scaled up through this Action. Along the same lines, memorialisation also deserves attention as a factor which enables a fractured society come to terms with its past, preventing a recurrence of genocide. This was to an extent restricted during the post-war years contributing to propagate a sense of mistrust and hostility. Output 2. of the Action will contribute to reconciliation processes by supporting the pillar of non-recurrence and addressing the transformative aspects of dealing with the past.

2 RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS

Risks	Risk level (H/M/L)	Mitigating measures
Lack of cooperation and support from the Government	L	The Action was designed in consultation with the Government, especially the Ministry of National Integration, Ministry of National Coexistence, Dialogue and Official Languages, the ONUR. In addition all areas of intervention of the Action have been identified as a strategic priority in the Peacebuilding Priority Plan drafted by the UN on Government request. It is thus expected that the action will be supported by the Government.

¹¹ In particular DCI-HUM/2013/311-344 'Cultural Transformation for Social Integration and Reconciliation in Sri Lanka implemented by GIZ; and DCI-HUM/2013/312-062 'YOUth Create; culture, reconciliation, education, art, theatre and expressions' implemented by CARE Deutschland-Luxemburg EV

Lack of community support from project due to stigma and community views and suspicion from security forces present in the area of activities.	M	<p>Lessons learnt from the Delegation's earlier interventions (particularly through the thematic funding instruments), and field experience of both implementing partners (GIZ and British Council) will help identify actors and strategies to minimise negative social and political influence. To further mitigate this risk key community groups will be included in orientation workshops on the actions overarching objectives.</p> <p>It is expected that buy-in of the relevant authorities and population in place will also be secured not only through continuous dialogue but also through subject champions from within the community itself. The approach of the Action will be more thought-inducing rather than one that insists upon immediate results.</p>
Retaliation from political opposition parties wanting to depict the current Government as pandering to the international community	M	A participatory culturally sensitive approach will be adopted. The action will target local actors, networking with Government bodies, local organisations, and local champions belonging to various ethnic groups. In general keeping an open and ongoing communication with all stakeholders will be vital to avoid political tugging and increasing a sense of responsibility in implementation. Given the buy-in from the people, this risk will be relatively reduced over a period of time.
Lack of cooperation between the lead agency/selected partner and the line Ministries	L	A Financing Agreement will be signed between Ministry of Finance and the EU Delegation. A steering committee of not more than 12 members shall be established and chaired by the Ministry of National Integration and Reconciliation with Ministerial leadership of the President. It is expected that the Government, CSOs and implementing partners will have a balanced representation on the steering committee. With an appropriate contractual modality and robust steering structure, that ensures proper coordination and implementation, this risk is low due to an enhanced sense of ownership. The Ministries and central level Government has already indicated interest in initiatives related to Reconciliation and are receptive to support being offered directly and/or indirectly.
Lack of sustainability of the intervention at the end of the project period	M	Actions that mitigate this risk include consultations at a central level through the steering committee, consultations with the district secretaries, increase sense of ownership by highlighting benefits of an island wide reconciliation effort. These activities are expected to increase a sense of responsibility in implementation and eventually sustain gains made.
Resistance to messages about reconciliation is stronger than anticipated	H	Mitigation involves a clear strategy with community leaders, expert advice on stigma and awareness as well as culturally and linguistically appropriate programming.
Assumptions		
The action is based on the following assumptions: 1. The Government, especially the Presidential and Prime Ministerial leadership continue to ensure commitment and guidance; 2. Support of citizenry to the Reconciliation agenda remains stable; 3. Willingness of Government and CSOs to jointly address reconciliation remains high; 4. Influence of extremists remain within manageable limits; 5. Coordination		

mechanism among Government institutions on Reconciliation is functional and does not undermine joint collaboration.

As a precondition to start the action, it will be necessary to have at the minimum, the same level of political stability and commitment to Accountability and Reconciliation by the Government

3 LESSONS LEARNT, COMPLEMENTARITY AND CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES

3.1 Lessons learnt

- Over the last two decades Sri Lanka has been the recipient of considerable foreign aid covering many sectors. Much of such support is linked with conflict and post conflict situation in the North and the East of the country and in the post-tsunami context. There is no doubt about the scale of tangible help that has reached the conflict affected areas of Sri Lanka by providing minor roads, hospitals, schools, water supply and sanitation, irrigation, temporary shelter and housing, benefitting thousands of families and addressing the immediate needs of the population. However, there is little information aggregating the results of these efforts, nor their potential negative impact. This seems to point out a lack of coordination among development partners and a genuine need for more complementary and targeted actions, including monitoring arrangements.

- Difficulties concerning coordination are potentially present also at local level following the parallel development planning system (see section 1.1.2 above) and recurrent lack of cooperation between the influential District and Divisional Secretariat on one side and the elected Provincial Government and Local Authorities on the other. Previous EU programmes such as the EU-Assistance to Conflict Affected People (EU-ACAP), EU Support to Socio Economic Measures in the North and East Sri Lanka (EU-SEM) and the ongoing EU Support to District Development Programme (EU-SDDP), have demonstrated that it is possible to bridge the gap and make progress on common development plans by adopting a long-term broad community based partnership approach.

- It is widely acknowledged that civil society played a decisive role in the victory of President Sirisena during January 2015 elections, demonstrating the potential of CSOs in bringing political changes and holding political leadership accountable. It is witnessed that the process has also regenerated space for civil society, inducing a new momentum that needs to be encouraged and supported through cross-community relations and opportunities to counter traditional divisive community rhetoric. Therefore, inclusion of CSOs, media, journalists, human rights defenders, and cultural actors cannot be ignored, being critical stakeholders in formulating strategies for Reconciliation.

- Key lessons learnt from managing over several thematic projects (mainly EIDHR and CSO-LA), is that in order to address the root causes of conflict it is necessary to have a forum for dialogue and cooperative actions. In this regard capacity building, engagement and collaborative actions and promotion of dialogue in order to empower divided communities are deemed essential. Project findings have highlighted that sustainable peace requires a process that involves all levels of community – grassroots leadership (community leaders), middle-range leadership (various fragmented politicised group/religious leaders/local and district level authorities), and top leadership (central level leaders). Actions should also aim at creating space (i.e. dialogue forums/'free' space for exchanges) to barter views and opinions while also building relationship across dividing lines. The generation of collaborative solutions to address causes of the conflict dynamics and greater appreciation of the local traditions including drama and story-telling among the communities has the possibility to change ordinary people's perceptions, effectively counters the accusatory tone that gained prominence in the past and eventually promote a sense of normalcy contributing to confidence and security.

3.2 Complementarity, synergy and donor coordination

Among key development actors operating in Sri Lanka (EU, US, Australia, India, Japan, Norway, Switzerland and Canada), the EU and US are the largest donors of grants. Numerous consultations held during preparation of the Action Document (AD) revealed that there are a number of areas in which synergies among donors programmes can be found.

Germany through GIZ already engages on reconciliation through the '*German Approach to Peace Building, Social Integration and Reconciliation in Sri Lanka*' and the EU co-funds the 'Arts & Culture for Social Integration' component of the '*Facilitating Initiatives for Social Cohesion and Transformation*' (FLICT), implemented in partnership with the Ministry of National Coexistence, Dialogue and Official Languages. Through its network of stakeholders among Government and civil society the project may disseminate lessons on the potential of culture in forming linkages across ethnic divides.

GIZ is also chairing the **Development Partners Working Group on Reconciliation** which consists of donors, think tanks and CSOs. The Working Group will continue to offer an appropriate forum to exchange information on the sector.

US's governance actions focus on strengthening the rule of law, building a robust civil society and promoting reconciliation through what is categorised as 'stability' and 'conflict resolution'. **USAID** is currently in the identification phase of a programme supporting the Reconciliation sector, with specific focus on governance (institutional support) and Rule of Law. Similarly, the **UK** is also contributing to the Peace, Reconciliation, and Security sector including demining in the North and East. **Canada** has long experience in supporting the official language policy and bilingualism. Synergies are expected to be built on the language component of the Action in Output 2.

The Action will be complementary to the projects under the **EU Aid to Uprooted People** programme aiming at improving lives of returnees and host communities through development of permanent housing. By enhancing opportunities for reconciliation and confidence building, the action will consolidate sustainability of the results achieved by the project in the targeted areas.

Importantly, through her eligibility to the Peacebuilding Fund, Sri Lanka became a recipient of the **UN Immediate Response Facility (IRF)**, which started its operation in 2015. The IRF is currently evolving into a fully-fledged **Peacebuilding and Recovery Facility (PRF)** steered by the Peacebuilding Fund Board chaired by the Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministries involved with the PMAG (see section 1.1.2 above), donors, UN and CSOs mandated to overseeing the Peacebuilding Programme and ensuring coordination and coherence between various peacebuilding efforts. The EU Head of Delegation represents the donor community in the Board. The PRF is guided by a **National Peacebuilding Priority Plan (PPP)** which in an initial draft (circulated in April) identified 54 strategic priorities under the four main pillars of intervention namely: 1. Accountability/Transitional Justice; 2. Reconciliation; 3. Governance; 4. Resettlement and Durable Solutions. All components of the proposal presented in this AD are aligned with the PPP.

The Delegation is seen a key supporter of civil society and one of the largest financial contributors through its **thematic budget lines**. Its portfolio includes small scale interventions which promotes of dialogue, addresses the needs of the vulnerable, psycho-social care, alternative communication techniques, livelihood support, vocational training, promoting interfaith dialogue, advocacy, lobbying, legal aid, addressing Gender Based Violence (GVB), promoting women's political participation etc. Meetings to coordinate share information and lessons learnt are held with Member States and implementing partners on a regular basis. The Delegation's strong links with diverse CSOs, donor community and the Government have aided in engaging such groups in the design of the proposed action. Therefore, it is expected that civil society organizations and the donor community will actively participate and extend their support for the action, including the Government while avoiding any overlaps or duplication.

3.3 Cross-cutting issues

Conflict sensitivity and do-no-harm: the process of rebuilding communities needs to be established with particular attention to the vulnerability and equity of location selection. More broadly, the effort to reach the

most vulnerable may encounter political interference in particular geographical constituencies. Community participation and involvement of CSO and Community Based Organisations is of paramount importance to avoid possible elements of unintentional discrimination. A rights-based approach will be used for beneficiary selection to reduce intergroup disparities, horizontal inequality and ethnic resentments. Conflict sensitivity will be in-built into the Action's strategy designed to address short-term needs by addressing confidence building the non-recurrence initiatives through Output 2, and long-term structural issues to be addressed through Output 1.

Gender equality: Given the post-conflict context, and following the recommendations of UN Security Council 1325 the Action will address not only the impact of the conflict on women but also their role in preventing further social tensions and build a context conducive to peace and stability. Partner organizations will be requested to ensure that women and women's issues are adequately represented, and use of gender disaggregated indicators when measuring achievements and results. The Action will be aligned with the Council Conclusion (26 October 2015) contributing to uphold gender equality by targeting in particular Thematic Priority: Political and civil rights – Voice and Participation of the Gender Action Plan II.

Human Rights: The proposed action will address the needs of the most vulnerable e.g. women-headed households, people suffering from trauma, people with disabilities. The programme would be intimately related insofar that it provides for improvement of living conditions of communities that have directly been victims of violation. The emphasis on non-recurrence to ensure to ensure that the intervention touches those most in need constitutes an essential form of protection against future threats.

Environment sustainability: The proposed action will not impact negatively on the environment. It will instead contributed to address it positively as a result of an improved and more effective system for service delivery, monitoring and supervision of activities by Government bodies and CSOs mandated to manage development in the targeted areas.

4 DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTION

4.1 Objectives/results

This programme is relevant for the Agenda 2030. The **overall objective** 'to advance reconciliation processes in Sri Lanka' will contribute primarily to the progressive achievement of SDG targets by addressing Goal No. 16 'Promote just, peaceful and inclusive society.

The Action has for specific objective '*Government, Non-Government and grassroots organizations have taken joint action and responsibility in addressing key-elements of the reconciliation process through an effective and coordinated mechanism*'. This objective is expected to be achieved through two outputs that are: Output 1: '*More effective and accountable institutional arrangements within and between stakeholders of State and Civil Society support reconciliation processes*' and Output 2: '*Strategic Initiatives to support the non-recurrence pillar of reconciliation (intra-communal, inter-communal and north-south) are systematically facilitated*'.

4.2 Main activities

INDICATIVE ACTIVITIES ENVISAGED UNDER OUTPUT AREA 1 ARE:

1. *Facilitating Learning – Strengthen Institutions*

The Governance of Reconciliation will be targeted through a systematic and demand-driven training and learning opportunities for national stakeholder to work differently and collaboratively in realising an inclusive process. Training and learning methods will be determined by themes and processes of national consultation that arise both from formal commitments and requirements such as the Geneva UNHRC Resolution as well as accompanying vital task of building a dynamic people-centred process of reconciliation that engages the diversified and divided public.

2. *Tracking Progress on Reconciliation*

A monitoring mechanism to track progress on reconciliation on a regular basis will be developed. The core approaches will draw upon and expand a robust and credible national data as well as research networks to gather information, data, trends and case studies on how reconciliation is being understood, experienced and perceived by citizens. This would form the basis of a regular report to form a "Reconciliation Barometer" to 'feel the pulse' of a live and dynamic process.

3. *Promote discourse and inclusive policy making*

Activities 1 and 2 above will contribute to promote the enabling implementation environment, network and tools to be used as a platform to promote engagement, debate and inclusive policymaking on reconciliation at all levels in Sri Lanka. A key activity in these areas will be the development of a specific communication and outreach strategy for public/policy engagement involving relevant opinion leaders, change agents and media in reconciliation. The monitoring mechanism (the Reconciliation Barometer) will provide focus and data to organise such debate which can include report launches, media engagement with radio and TV outlets, think tank events, university debates, travelling forums in different cities and districts, school debates, community events etc. This will contribute also to support collaborative policy development/revision relevant for reconciliation among national stakeholders. Over time this is expected to enhance consistency among the current host of policies already in draft version or planned that all contribute to Reconciliation (e.g. National Policies on Reconciliation, Social Integration, Culture, Official Languages etc.).

INDICATIVE ACTIVITIES ENVISAGED UNDER OUTPUT 2 ARE:

4. *Reducing Language Barriers*

This cluster of activities will address the lack of citizen's access to public services in the official languages by improving the language (Sinhala/Tamil) skills of selected public servants in critical areas of public service such as district/divisional secretaries, police stations, courtrooms and health clinics. It will also strengthen the capacities for translators and interpreters to improve citizens' access to government services and communication in the official languages. Example of activities include improving current Sinhala/Tamil language courses and material offered to public servants by the National Institute of Language and Education and Training (NILET) under the Ministry of National Coexistence, Dialogue and Official Languages; review curriculum and content to match with job description need of end users in public services; create a pool of trainers within NILET to train teachers beyond the project period; put in place a framework for the professional development of translators/interpreter leading to certification.

5. *Dealing with the Past*

This area of intervention will deal with:

- Psychosocial support will address two dimensions of dealing with the past: at the individual level in rendering support to clients suffering from Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD), and at the social level by addressing the consequences for community life and social integration. This will include working with lead practitioners to explore the possible routes to mentoring and training 'on the job' given the reality of lack of fully qualified and experienced counsellors, as well as exploring pragmatic options on mobile and regular access to counselling support in remote rural areas.
- Historical Dialogue and Healing: Spaces will be created where information can be provided, misunderstanding and misinformation clarified, trust built and a dialogue facilitated, in order to achieve a constructive outcome. Activities in this area will involve several phases and go through an extensive consultative process to bring together a variety of views Sinhalese with Tamil, government with civil society, urban with rural, teachers with students, students with parents etc. Key activities will include among others a Mobile Museum, to explore multiple perspectives in revisiting the past; Inter-University, Oral History and Historical Dialogue

Project; Local initiatives for healing to create memorials for local communities, community of survivors with a special status and commemorative space given to the surviving family members of victims.

6. Promoting Arts & Culture for Reconciliation

This cluster of activities assumes the role of Arts & Culture as an important stream of reconciliation work in linking across communities and creating space and representation for public engagement, conversation and understanding conflict and peace. Activities will focus on facilitating digital platform to act as a Story Bank, for different communities to voice common social issue for use in public messaging programme for reconciliation; support cultural actors and their networks to reflect on national identity and diversity, create awareness among the public about the Story Bank and encourage people to speak out safely and respectfully; competitive funding awards to Artist and media communities; theatre for reconciliation bringing together two groups from the North and the South to work together and implement mobile theatre outreach campaign around the country; Art Link small grants call for proposals to promote local cultural and media initiative to promote diversity etc.

4.3 Intervention logic

The logic of intervention is driven by the need to strengthen and encourage more joined-up approaches by national stakeholders (government, civil society, communities) in building an inclusive process of national reconciliation. The proposed Action addresses the challenges of governance and reconciliation across two main areas of focus that are: 1. Strengthen governance arrangements for supporting a national process of reconciliation involving mechanisms for horizontal and vertical consensus building and legitimacy of government, civil society, and public engagement and 2. Facilitate strategic initiatives that actively link reconciliation and non-recurrence to violence by addressing language barriers, dealing with the past, demonstrating the value of arts and culture for reconciliation and thereby breaking through a culture of mistrust.

Structuring a *Horizontal* and *Vertical* consensus building and legitimacy for a shared framework of national reconciliation includes supporting the working dynamics of different government counterparts to develop sector-wide policies on reconciliation and to overcome fragmentation and bureaucratic silos. This strengthen institutional arrangement to enhance consistency in national policies and actions for reconciliation, and thus be a key part of an enabling inclusive reconciliation. Creating accountability in terms of good governance by publicly tracking progress on reconciliation and informing the public of relevant surveys and research will add an important dimension of public communication and engagement that is vital to inclusion and ownership.

The effort at institutional level will be extended to community level to promote access to public services by overcoming language barriers, and facilitate people-to-people dialogue and engagement with both the past and the future as factors generating reflection, and public debate all across Sri Lanka. This is also critical to ensuring vertical legitimacy and ownership of reconciliation and filling the existing gaps between the government and the people that widened during and after the war.

5 IMPLEMENTATION

5.1 Financing agreement

In order to implement this action, it is foreseen to conclude a financing agreement with the partner country, referred to in Article 184(2)(b) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012.

5.2 Indicative implementation period

The indicative operational implementation period of this action, during which the activities described in section 4.1 will be carried out and the corresponding contracts and agreements implemented, is 60 months from the date of entry into force of the financing agreement.

Extensions of the implementation period may be agreed by the Commission’s authorising officer responsible by amending this decision and the relevant contracts and agreements; such amendments to this decision constitute technical amendments in the sense of point (i) of Article 2(3)(c) of Regulation (EU) No 236/2014.

5.4 Implementation modalities

5.4.1 Indirect management with a EU specialised agency

This action may be implemented in indirect management with Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) and the British Council (BC) in accordance with Article 58(1)(c) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012. This implementation entails a distribution of labour between GIZ and BC as described in the table here below. This implementation is justified because of the long track record of GIZ in Sri Lanka working on peacebuilding and conflict transformation since 2002. In a permanently changing and at times very challenging political context it stayed engaged on conflict transformation earning high reputation among civil society as well as Government and most relevant Ministries dealing with Reconciliation. Technical capacity, expertise, and capacity to mobilize financial resources for backstopping are important elements to justify the engagement with GIZ. The BC has also a long standing involvement and experience in Sri Lanka where it operates since 1949. It developed strong links with the country through programmes in the area youth empowerment, education, and conflict resolution through arts and culture.

The entrusted entities would carry out the following budget-implementation tasks: launching and evaluation of call for tenders, definition of eligibility, selection and award criteria, acting as contracting authority concluding and managing contracts, carrying out payments.

Key Activities	
Output 1: More effective and accountable institutional arrangements within and between stakeholders of State and Civil Society support reconciliation processes	
Facilitating Learning – Strengthen Institutions'	GIZ
Tracking Progress on Reconciliation	GIZ
Promote public discourse and inclusive policy making	GIZ
Output 2: Strategic Initiatives to support the non-recurrence pillar of reconciliation (intra-communal, inter-communal and north-south) are systematically facilitated	
Reducing Language Barriers	BC
Dealing with the Past	GIZ
Promoting Arts and Culture for Reconciliation	BC/GIZ

The entrusted international organisations are currently undergoing the ex-ante assessment in accordance with Article 61(1) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012

5.5 Scope of geographical eligibility for procurement and grants

The geographical eligibility in terms of place of establishment for participating in procurement and grant award procedures and in terms of origin of supplies purchased as established in the basic act and set out in the relevant contractual documents shall apply.

The Commission's authorising officer responsible may extend the geographical eligibility in accordance with Article 9(2)(b) of Regulation (EU) No 236/2014 on the basis of urgency or of unavailability of products and services in the markets of the countries concerned, or in other duly substantiated cases where the eligibility rules would make the realisation of this action impossible or exceedingly difficult.

5.6 Indicative budget

	EU contribution (EUR)	Indicative third party contribution, (EUR)	Total (EUR)
Indirect management with Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) and the British Council	11 750 000	1 400 000 ¹²	13 150 000
Evaluation and Audit	250 000		250 000
Total	12 000 000	1 400 000	13 400 000

5.7 Organisational set-up and responsibilities

A steering committee co-chaired by the Ministry of National Integration and Reconciliation and the EU Delegation and including a balanced representation from relevant ministries involved with reconciliation issues, Civil Society the German Embassy and British High Commission will be established. GIZ will be the delegatee and lead agency, with British Council as the co-delegatee.

5.8 Performance monitoring and reporting

The day-to-day technical and financial monitoring of the implementation of this action will be a continuous process and part of the implementing partner's responsibilities. To this end, the implementing partner shall establish a permanent internal, technical and financial monitoring system for the action and elaborate regular progress reports (not less than annual) and final reports. Every report shall provide an accurate account of implementation of the action, difficulties encountered, changes introduced, as well as the degree of achievement of its results (outputs and direct outcomes) as measured by corresponding indicators, using as reference the log-frame matrix. The report shall be laid out in such a way as to allow monitoring of the means envisaged and employed and of the budget details for the action. The final report, narrative and financial, will cover the entire period of the action implementation.

The Commission may undertake additional project monitoring visits both through its own staff and through independent consultants recruited directly by the Commission for independent monitoring reviews (or recruited by the responsible agent contracted by the Commission for implementing such reviews).

5.9 Evaluation

Having regard to the nature of the action, a mid-term and a final evaluation will be carried out for this action or its components via independent consultants contracted by the Commission.

The mid-term evaluation will be carried out for problem solving and learning purposes, in particular with respect to lesson learnt on the process of reconciliation to which the action contributes.

¹² Contribution BC: EUR 100 000, Contribution GIZ: EUR 1 300 000 (Subject to availability of funding)

The final evaluation will be carried out for accountability and learning purposes at various levels (including for policy revision).

The Commission shall inform the implementing partner at least 30 days in advance of the dates foreseen for the evaluation missions. The implementing partner shall collaborate efficiently and effectively with the evaluation experts, and inter alia provide them with all necessary information and documentation, as well as access to the project premises and activities.

The evaluation reports shall be shared with the partner country and other key stakeholders. The implementing partner and the Commission shall analyse the conclusions and recommendations of the evaluations and, where appropriate, in agreement with the partner country, jointly decide on the follow-up actions to be taken and any adjustments necessary, including, if indicated, the reorientation of the project.

Indicatively, two contracts for evaluation services shall be concluded under a framework contract in the second year and last year of implementation of the programme.

5.10 Audit

Without prejudice to the obligations applicable to contracts concluded for the implementation of this action, the Commission may, on the basis of a risk assessment, contract independent audits or expenditure verification assignments for one or several contracts or agreements.

Indicatively, one contract for audit services shall be concluded under a framework contract in the first semester of 2020.

5.11 Communication and visibility

Communication and visibility of the EU is a legal obligation for all external actions funded by the EU.

This action shall contain communication and visibility measures which shall be based on a specific Communication and Visibility Plan of the Action, to be elaborated at the start of implementation and supported with the budget indicated in section 5.6 above.

In terms of legal obligations on communication and visibility, the measures shall be implemented by the Commission, the partner country, contractors, grant beneficiaries and/or entrusted entities. Appropriate contractual obligations shall be included in, respectively, the financing agreement, procurement and grant contracts, and delegation agreements.

The Communication and Visibility Manual for European Union External Action shall be used to establish the Communication and Visibility Plan of the Action and the appropriate contractual obligations.

6 LOGICAL FRAMEWORK FOR SUPPORT TO RECONCILIATION PROCESSES IN SRI LANKA – ACA/2016/039-215

Overall Objective	Indicators	Baseline	Target	Means of Verification	Assumptions
Sri Lanka's reconciliation process is advanced	Significant progress in implementing the LLRC recommendations	Status of the LLRC implementation	Full implementation of LLRC recommendations	Reports of Verité Research	
	Improved score of transformation according to BTI Index	BTI Index score for democracy 4.67 ; management 4.51 in 2016	Positive trends in BTI Index	BTI Index report	
	Percentage of respondents (disaggregated by sex and ethnicity) who perceive 'significant progress' on reconciliation (EURF level 2 No.5)	Baseline data to be available in 2017 with the development of the 'Barometer'	At least 2/3 of respondents in 2019 and 2021 confirm 'significant progress' on reconciliation	Annual reconciliation barometer	
Specific Objective	Indicators	Baseline	Target	Means of Verification	Assumptions
Government, Non-Governmental and grassroots organizations take joint action and responsibility in addressing key-elements of the reconciliation process through an effective and coordinated mechanism	Number of initiatives addressing reconciliation issues jointly implemented by government, non-governmental and grassroots organizations (GAP-II, 7.5)	TBD during the first year of implementation	Number of initiatives increased by 20% annually	Project's Quarterly Reports to the Steering Committee Meetings	National and international political arena remains conducive for reconciliation
	Number or % of representatives from Government, civil society and development partners assessing the institutional mechanism supporting reconciliation as 'effective' and 'accountable'	TBD in first quarter 2017	At least 2/3 of respondents of an annual survey (representatives of government, civil society and development partners) assess the institutional arrangements supporting reconciliation as 'effective' and 'accountable'	Baseline Survey 2017 and subsequent Annual Perception Survey 2018, 2019, 2020	Support of citizenry to the reconciliation agendas a political priority remains stable at least at current level
	% of participants engaged in project supported activities confirm that inter/ intra group (ethnic, religious, generational, gender etc.) trust and confidence has increased (EURF level 2 No.5)	TBD in 2017	At least 2/3 of respondents confirm positive trends in trust and confidence	Project documents (end of activity /post activity evaluation)	

	Number of women in leadership positions (CSO, CBO, administrative, political) in reconciliation processes (GAP II 17.4) facilitated by the project	TBD during the first year of implementation	Increase by 10 % of women in leadership positions in initiatives addressing reconciliation by 2020	Project records	
Output 1	Indicators	Baseline	Target	Means of Verification	Assumptions
More effective and accountable institutional arrangements within and between stakeholders of State and Civil Society support reconciliation processes	Number of learning and dialogue platforms addressing reconciliation	TBD by the first year of implementation	Number of platforms increased by at least 20 % annually	Quarterly Reports to Steering Committee	Willingness of Government and Civil Society to jointly address reconciliation remains high
	Number of participants of the learning and dialogue platforms using their knowledge and skills (disaggregated by gender)	Zero	2/3 of the planned 1200 participants use their knowledge and skills (gender disaggregated data)	Post attendance survey; Tracer Studies	
	Status of a mutually agreed methodology for tracking reconciliation	No methodology for tracking reconciliation in existence (2016)	By March 2018 methodology for tracking reconciliation endorsed by institutions involved in reconciliation	Records of MoNIR accepting methodology document and the decision on its adoption	Influence of voices of factions of extremists remain within manageable limits
	Status of the ‘Annual Barometer’	No Barometer available in 2016	‘Annual Barometer’ published between 2018-2020	‘Annual Barometer’	Public engagement and participation in reconciliation is functional and not undermining joint Collaborations
	Status of the Communication and Outreach Strategy	No strategy available in 2016	Strategy developed and used	Strategy Document/ Independent media analysis	
	Status of Reconciliation policies	Draft Policy on Reconciliation/ National Policy Framework on Social Integration available in 2016	National Policy on Reconciliation is developed in a consultative manner by 06/ 2017, action plan prepared by 12/2017 and implementation reviewed annually	National Policy document, records on participation of different stakeholders at the MoNIR	Coordination mechanisms among government institutions on reconciliation is functional and not undermining joint collaboration
Output 2	Indicators	Baselines	Target	Means of verification	Assumptions
Strategic Initiatives to support the non-recurrence pillar of reconciliation (intra-communal, inter-communal and north-south) are systematically facilitated	Number of public officers (gender/ethnic disaggregated data) located in the target areas able to provide services in the language of citizens’ choice (GAP-II 9.6, 17.4)	Results of Language Gap Assessment conducted in July 2016	At least 1200 public officers able to provide service in the language of the citizen’s choice by end of 2020	Records of the Ministry of National Coexistence, Dialogue and Official Languages	Public service centres and staff at point of delivery are supportive of implementation of bilingualism
	Number of beneficiaries (men/women) served in their choice of language (GAP 9.6) (EURF	TBD by the end of the first year of implementation	20 % increase annually in the number of beneficiaries	Records at Ministry of National Coexistence, Dialogue and Official	Coordination among psychosocial service providers improves and

16.3)**			Languages	<p>better sharing of coverage, needs and referral and follow up among state and non-state actors support access for target communities as well as capacity and quality of support provided</p> <p>Increase in information through exchanges contribute to behavioural change</p> <p>Public interest and outreach in engaging with arts and culture linked to reconciliation</p>
Number of official translators, interpreters meeting the newly developed framework of professional standards based on international standards	TBD upon completion of the first batch in 2017	At least 200 official translators and interpreters by 2020	Records at OLD/NILET; Translation/interpretation certification results	
Number of individuals accessing the upgraded online and offline Trilingual Dictionary	Baseline to be established based on existing data from GIZ	20% annual increase between 2017 and 2020	Web analytics and distribution reports	
Number of professionals informally qualified persons, community level counselors trained in psychosocial services (disaggregated by gender) (GAP-II, 9.6)	TBD according to Asia Foundation Study 2016	20% increase annually between 2017 and 2020	Records of training providers partnering with the project	
Number of representatives of Partner organizations and their networks trained in psychosocial service delivery and outreach (disaggregated by gender)	TBD based on Asia Foundation Study 2016	At least one representative from 2/3 of the partner organizations and their networks trained by the end of 2020	Quarterly Reports to the Steering Committee Meetings	
Number of students of history from at least 4 different universities successfully complete the History and Community Programme (disaggregated by gender and ethnicity)	As of May 2016, 280 students and 12 lecturers from 2 universities have completed the History and Community Programme	By 2020, the number of students (gender/ethnic disaggregated data) doubled to 560 representing 4 universities, with a core group of at least 12 alumnae carrying the programme forward	Quarterly Reports to the Steering Committee Meetings	
Number of locations/ school communities serviced by the mobile museum	Conceptualisation of mobile museum ongoing (2016).	5 locations/school communities serviced by the mobile museum by end of 2017 and each following year another 10 locations	Quarterly Reports to the Steering Committee Meetings	
Number of local artists / media personnel using art and media for public messaging promoting reconciliation.	TBD in 2017	At least 200 media personnel and 100 artists using art and media for reconciliation by 2020	Baseline Study and training reports	
Number of citizens exposed to art and media content promoting reconciliation in target areas	Baseline to be conducted during inception on samples of target groups	At least 20% annual increase	Cultural events reports and media outreach reports	

	Number of art projects on reconciliation supported by ARTLINK programme every year	By 2016 twelve art projects supported through ART LINK (micro-grant scheme)	By 2020 a total of at least 40 art projects supported	Quarterly Reports to the Steering Committee Meetings	
	Status of an academic conference/ arts festival (WINGS) addressing diversity and reconciliation	First WINGS conference and arts festival presently planned for 2016	Annual WINGS conference and arts festival institutionalized under the leadership of Arts Council	The WINGS Website hosted by Arts Council; other media coverage	