

UN Sri Lanka SDG Multi-Partner Trust Fund

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PARTICIPATING ORGANISATIONS

Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO)



International Labour Organisation (ILO)



International Organisation for Migration (IOM)



UN Habitat



UN Women



United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)



United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)



United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS)



United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)



World Food Programme (WFP)



World Health Organisation (WHO)



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List of Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Description
BOC	Board of Commissioners
CBO	Community Based Organization
CC-DRR	Child-Centered Disaster Risk Reduction
CEJ	Crisis Risk Dashboard
CIAs	Community Implementation Agreements
CRD	Crisis Risk Dashboard
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
DFAT	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (Australia)
DMC	Disaster Management Center
DoM	Department of Meteorology
DPCS	Department of Probation & Childcare Services
DPPA	The United Nations Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs
DS	Divisional Secretary
ERP	Enterprise Resource Planning
EWHC	Estate Workers' Housing Cooperative Society
FMCHCs	Field Mother and Child Health Centres
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GoSL	Government of Sri Lanka
HRSL	Human Rights Commission of Sri Lanka
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons
IHP	Institute for Health Policy
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMS	Information Management System
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IPSAS	International Public Sector Accounting Standards
ITB	Invitation to Bid
JPP	Joint Programme for Peace
JPR	Joint Programme for Resilience
LNOB	Leaving No One Behind
MHPSS	Mental Health and Psychosocial Support
MOE	Ministry of Education
MOH	Medical Officer of Health
MOJ	Ministry of Justice
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MoWC	Ministry of Women and Child Affairs
MPTF	Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office
NPD	Department of National Planning
OMP	Office of Missing Persons
OR	Office for Reparations
PIAC	Public Interest Advocacy Group
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
PPP	Peacebuilding Priority Plan
PUNO	Participating United Nations Organization
RDHS	Regional Director of Health Services
SAA	Standard Administrative arrangements
SAP	Systems Applications and Products in Data Processing
SC	Steering Committee
SCOPE	Support for Cash Operations

SGBV	Sexual and Gender Based Violence
SLBFE	Sri Lanka Bureau of Foreign Employment
SLIDA	Sri Lanka Institute of Development Administration
SOPs	Standard Operating Procedures
TJ	Transitional Justice
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHRC	United Nations Human Rights Commission
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
UNSDF	United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework
WDC	Women's Development Centre
WHO	World Health Organization

PART I:

Narrative Report prepared by the Fund Secretariat

Executive Summary

In mid-2020, the UN in Sri Lanka successfully established the UN Sri Lanka Sustainable Development Goals Multi-Partner Trust Fund (Fund) with three (3) thematic windows focused on Peace, Resilience and Data, Finance and Planning.

This consolidated annual narrative report of the Fund covers the period from January to December 2021. The annual report is compiled in line with the reporting requirements of the Memorandum of Understanding signed between the MPTF Office and the UN agencies and the Standard Administrative Agreements (SAAs) signed between the MPTF Office and the development partners.

The report is compiled based on annual narrative progress reports submitted by the Fund's Participating UN Organisations (PUNOs).

The Fund supports an agenda for working together to unlock progress towards the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs. The government endorsed the SDGs as a framework for national planning and the UNSDF 2018 to 2022.

Currently, Joint Programme for Peace (JPP) operates under the peace window. Three main programmes are running under the resilience window – Joint Programme for Resilience (JPR), Health Security Initiative (HSI) and COVID-19 Emergency Programme.

The COVID-19 pandemic was further exacerbated in 2021, with the third wave of the pandemic hitting in April 2021 and healthcare services were at their maximum capacity¹. The government re-imposed a nationwide lockdown in August 2021, which continued until 1 October 2021². Travel restrictions and continually changing health guidelines strained the implementation of projects. For example, this curtailed coordination activities taken at the field level involving government, implementing partners, civil society organisations and UN agencies as well as constraining the ability of Colombo based staff from undertaking visits to field-based projects.

Under the **peace window**, in line with a fundamental global objective of the United Nations system towards achieving the "sustaining peace agenda³," i.e. "preventing the outbreak, escalation, continuation, and recurrence of conflict", the JPP aims to harness support towards strategic, coherent and sustainable support to fast-track the advancement of peace and confidence-building measures in Sri Lanka. The operational conditions for the SDG Fund and, more specifically, the JPP in 2021 were influenced by a) the adoption of UN Human Rights Council resolution 46/1 in March 2021, b) the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, and c) the deteriorating economic situation of the country.

In March 2021, the UN Human Rights Council Resolution 46/1 was passed⁴. The ambiguity prior to the eventual outcome of the Geneva sessions, i.e the passage of the resolution 46/1 in March 2021, was one of the reasons that the work planning process for the third and final year of the JPP (April 2021 - July 2022) was delayed. As a result, the work planning process was completed in parts. The first part of the work plan was approved in July 2021, while the second part was approved in August 2021. Fund disbursements were also made in tranches due to delayed disbursements.

¹ <https://www.who.int/srilanka/news/detail/17-09-2021-who-sri-lanka-collaborates-with-ministry-of-health-to-provide-an-integrated-home-based-care-for-asymptomatic-and-mild-covid-19-cases>

² <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/world/south-asia/sri-lanka-lifts-6-week-virus-lockdown-amid-economic-worries/articleshow/86671895.cms>

³ <https://www.presidentsoffice.gov.lk/index.php/2019/11/19/an-oasis-for-all-communities-and-religions-president/>

⁴ <https://reliefweb.int/report/sri-lanka/resolution-adopted-human-rights-council-23-march-2021-461-promoting-reconciliation>

Furthermore, the ongoing adverse debt situation in Sri Lanka and the continued ban on importation of goods⁵ compounded, plus a continually depreciating rupee⁶, has severely affected the Sri Lankan economic position. This has affected the Resettlement pillar and its activities, considering the inflationary market prices and the controls placed on imports concerning the timely delivery of products and services.

However, despite complex operational conditions, the JPP achieved vital results in a) supporting key institutions, including but not limited to the passage of the national policy on reparations⁷, b) continued strengthening of capacities of CSOs, including but not limited to monitoring hate speech and identifying early warning indicators c) providing resettled individuals/families, vulnerable persons and refugee returnees with access to livelihood support, access to basic socio-economic infrastructure, access to civil documentation and strengthening of community-based organisations.

At a programme level, the JPP has, to the greatest possible extent, been successful in providing flexibility in terms of supporting vulnerable communities, developing positive working relations with implementing partners, as well as continuing to broaden support from the donor community. It was also decided by the UNSLSDG Steering Committee, composed of development partners, among others, to extend the time duration to implement the core JPP activities to 31st July 2022 and the SGBV related elements to 28th February 2023. The JPP also commenced an evaluation in December 2021, and its findings were presented to stakeholders in March 2022.

Under the **resilience window**, with the COVID-19 crisis in 2020, the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) allocated funding to provide immediate response support. The Joint Programme for Resilience (JPR) and four COVID-19 emergency projects were initially funded within the Resilience Window. Subsequently, in April 2021, four more programmes were supported under the COVID-19 emergency project.

The JPR supports the efforts of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR) for the "substantial reduction of disaster risk and losses in lives, livelihoods and health and in the economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets of persons, businesses, communities and countries". The JPR brings together UN agencies to strengthen the capacity of government authorities and vulnerable communities on emergency preparedness and response and improve the use of risk-informed programme planning to strengthen the resilience of the government and the communities against climate-related hazards.

In June 2021, DFAT extended further support towards implementing a Health Security Initiative. The overarching objective of the initiative is to provide immediate support for an effective health response to COVID-19 by strengthening the health system's capacity to adapt and respond to possible pandemics and other public health emergencies, based on the Sri Lanka Strategic and Preparedness Response Plan (SPRP) and the UN Socio-Economic Advisory Paper (Health Pillar). Priority objectives include providing health equipment, strengthening emergency services, increasing the laboratory and testing capacity, improving case management and surveillance, and providing psychosocial support to health care workers and vulnerable groups. The key deliverables for the programme will be built on ensuring the sustained delivery of essential health services, mainly targeting the vulnerable population (women, children, the elderly, persons with disabilities).

Similar to the year 2020, due to the overwhelming COVID-19 challenge, curfews/movement restrictions for a significant part of the year as well as the effort to reorient priorities towards supporting immediate response efforts, many planned activities took a temporary back seat during 2021 as a result of limited capacities among all stakeholders. The sudden increase in Covid-19 cases due to the rapid spread of the Delta variant during July – October 2021 led to the imposition of a quarantine curfew throughout the country.

⁵ <https://www.customs.gov.lk/wp-content/uploads/2021/08/ICL03082021.pdf>

⁶ <https://www.imf.org/en/News/Articles/2022/03/02/pr2254-sri-lanka-imf-executive-board-concludes-2021-article-iv-consultation-with-sri-lanka>

⁷ http://reparations.gov.lk/web/images/finalizedpolicies/Finalized_Policy_and_Guidelines_on_Reparations_-_2021.pdf

Activities such as capacity building, field visits and stakeholder consultations, and the convening of children and community clubs were among the most impacted. Certain actions, such as raising awareness, capacity building, and conducting training workshops, could only be conducted virtually. Those that required a physical presence were facilitated in smaller groups, adhering to strict health guidelines.

The total donor commitments to the Fund as of end December 2021 is USD 15,322,718 and for the year is USD 7,758,090⁸.

I. Purpose

The **peace window** of the Fund will work towards advancing the sustaining peace agenda in Sri Lanka, supplemented by the Women and Youth Peace and Security agendas. It will provide for a range of peace and development initiatives that encompass, and build upon, previous and current peacebuilding programmes, as well as working towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) with a key focus on SDG 16 to “Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels. Under the peace window sits the JPP. The JPP, operationalised in 2019, was originally envisioned as a ‘bridging instrument’ to build on the peacebuilding agenda advanced under the Peacebuilding Priority Plan (PPP). The JPP aimed to support the Government’s aspirations to achieve its targets under the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development⁹, especially in relation to SDG 16. It also supports the Government in efforts to maintain, strengthen and build on peace in the country.

The JPP’s Outcome is defined as: “Multiple partners at all levels of society promote justice, foster social cohesion, and prioritise sustainable and secure integration of conflict displaced persons for achieving durable peace in Sri Lanka.”

Outputs:

- **Output 1** (Dealing with the Past): Credible, victim-centric processes in compliance with international standards and obligations support victims’ access to justice and their rights to truth and reparations. Reforms to prevent recurrence of human rights violations are implemented.
- **Output 2** (Social Cohesion): Communal relations and social cohesion strengthened by addressing drivers of violence, promoting youth empowerment, and gender equality, ensuring safeguards on climate-conflict issues, promoting inclusive governance, protecting women and girls, and fostering respect for human rights..
- **Output 3** (Durable Returns/Resettlement and Economic reintegration): Return, resettlement and/or local integration of conflict-displaced persons in the Northern and Eastern Provinces supported in a sustainable, safe and dignified manner, based on mutual trust and a common goal of rebuilding lives and communities.

The purpose of the **resilience window** is to make people of Sri Lanka especially the most vulnerable and marginalized ones more resilient to climate change and natural disasters, benefit from increasingly sustainable management of natural resources and diversification of livelihoods and benefit equitably from dynamic and responsive social protection systems.

Outputs:

- **Output 1:** The UN in Sri Lanka provides strategic, timely and targeted support to strengthen Government climate change adaptation and disaster preparedness practices and investments,

⁸ Trust Fund Factsheet - Sri Lanka UN SDG MPTF (undp.org)

⁹ <https://mptf.undp.org/document/download/25070>

including economic and business preparedness and resilience, and to reduce the risks to those who are most vulnerable, especially from a gender perspective, by enhancing local capacities, building inclusive partnerships, and connecting immediate responses to early recovery and longer-term sustainable development solutions.

- **Output 2:** The UN in Sri Lanka provides targeted support for improving and expanding social protection systems that enable vulnerable communities to reduce insecurities and benefit from sustainable development interventions.
- **Output 3:** The UN in Sri Lanka through the Humanitarian Country Team provides targeted support for urgent humanitarian needs that enables vulnerable and marginalized communities to recover from the immediate impacts of the emergency.

II. Results

The results of the Fund are reported under the peace and resilience windows for the year ending 31 December 2021

Peace window

The **Joint Programme for Peace (JPP)** is the only programme that operates under the peace window. Broadly, it has dealing with the past, social cohesion and resettlement pillars.

Under the **Dealing with the Past pillar**, all technical and operational support to the Office on Missing Persons and the Human Rights Commission of Sri Lanka related to its human rights screening of peacekeepers was completed. The Mapping and documentation of land issues were completed despite the contentious and ongoing land disputes in parts of the country, which were then used for advocacy and follow-up initiatives through close monitoring by civil society organisations. The interactive website showcasing wide-ranging conflict-related incidents and violations produced in 2020 continued to be used in documentation efforts on conflict mapping and accountability. 2021 also saw greater engagement with civil society groups and human rights defenders through the provision of financial grants with a focus on victim support and networking, human rights documentation and advocacy for marginalised communities in the hill-country region and awareness-raising on the imperative of social cohesion within communities in the South. This is a key achievement in maintaining the space for engagement with civil society.

Further, the Office for Reparations continued to be given technical support by the IOM to develop its Information Management System and its pilot Mental Health and Psychosocial Programme as well as providing administrative support and guidance to the leadership of the OR including the Chairperson, the Executive Board and other senior leadership. The National Reparations Policies and Guidelines was approved by the Cabinet Ministers in August 2021 and the IOM facilitated dialogues with key interlocutors including CSOs, the UN and development partners on the implementation of the reparations policy. Key partnerships made with government stakeholders such as the Office for Reparations and the Ministry of Justice were maintained, and key partnerships were achieved with civil society partners including the Centre for Equality and Justice, Butterfly Peace Garden, Social Organizations Network for Development, Sri Lanka Press Institute, the institute for Health Policy and South Asian Policy and Research Institute (SAPRI) among others.

Corresponding to the COVID-19 situation, the WHO carried out a community level needs assessment with 76 stakeholders (including the Ministry of Health and other civil society stakeholders). This mapping of needs informed the development of a Multistakeholder Referral Tool for MHPSS Services, which was used in collaboration with IOM to build the capacity of district reparations officials to cater to the psychological, social and basic needs of people engaged in the reparations mechanism, at the community level. IOM developed a module based on the Multistakeholder Referral Tool for MHPSS services and delivered the trainings for the Case Managers of the Office for Reparations, involved in the Pilot Psychosocial Programme. Further, three basic psychosocial skills interventions were developed (Basic Psychosocial Skills, Peer Support, and Enhancing Assessment of Common

Therapeutic Factors (EnACT tool). These were also subsequently shared with IOM for the training of reparations officers. One thousand eighty young women and girls from conflict-affected marginalised communities were engaged by establishing 30 peer support groups across four districts to address violence in their communities (including but not limited to gender-based and domestic violence).

The programmes on Hate Speech under the **Social Cohesion pillar** have played a significant role in the early detection/warning of violent extremism and the spread of hate speech. Youth play a key role in containing the spread of Hate Speech. UNDP initiated a campaign to understand the nature of the spread of Hate Speech in Sri Lanka by using social media influencers to promote alternative narratives to hate speech spread on their respective platforms. One million users of social media platforms in Sri Lanka were engaged in the campaign. YouTube was identified as the most popular social media, followed by Facebook, TikTok and Instagram, and 60-70% of the audience were between the ages of 18-35. Under UNFPA's Youth and Social Cohesion project, the capacity of 3 youth-led organisations was built, and 75 local youth were trained on social cohesion, peacebuilding, gender and sexual and reproductive health and rights. These 75 youth will serve as change agents for peer-to-peer learning and address root causes of conflict and tension within families, peers, and communities. They were also instrumental in creating dialogues through art-based social cohesion projects conducted within the project cycle in the Northern, Eastern and Southern provinces.

UNICEF also finalised its training curriculum focusing on digital literacy and life skills related to respect, tolerance for diversity and non-violent communication and 100 government officers, including Child Rights Promotion Officers (CRPOs) and Youth Service Officers (YSOs), were trained. Further, as reported in the previous year's report, the established religious forum (consisting of religious leaders at national and regional levels from the four main religions of Sri Lanka- Buddhism, Hinduism, Christianity and Islam) continued to function in Year 3. It reached 5,700 community members through messaging on civic responsibility, violence prevention, hate speech, and the promotion of peace and social cohesion. 63 religious leaders were also trained on the effective use of social media.

The scoping study initiated by SecDev into the spread of Hate Speech (identifying hate speech, misinformation and disinformation) across multiple social media spaces including YouTube and Telegram was completed. The study found that language, ethnic division, the promotion of hate speech, misinformation and disinformation on YouTube was significant but under-reported. Telegram was identified as a channel widely used by the Tamil Diaspora to promote pro-LTTE content. WhatsApp groups were also identified as platforms to forward posts promoting conflicts among communities.

Hate Speech monitoring in online spaces also continued through an online community partner producing 12 consolidated hate speech datasets and narrative reports, which provided insight into the evolution of risk drivers and issues in the online sphere in Sri Lanka. These were then shared with a limited audience, which included development partners. Quarterly reports for the Sri Lanka Risk Monitor¹⁰ covering and analysing data on hate speech, religious violence, human rights, crime, and land disputes in the North and East of Sri Lanka were published, providing insight into evolving trends and early warning indicators.

UNICEF adapted and contextualised life skills content for children and adolescents, integrating a stronger focus on issues of gender equality, GBV and the importance of consent. The training was conducted for 25 key government stakeholders to establish a resource pool. Capacity building of government officers on gender-transformative service delivery also commenced with the training of 60 government officials, 57 police officers and 14 officers protecting women and children. UNICEF also finalised a parenting manual on positive discipline for the Sri Lankan context. UN Women commenced the capacity needs assessment and value chain analysis in the Mannar district. Further, the national level assessment (jointly commissioned by UN Women and UNFPA) to identify the SGBV related impact of the COVID-19 pandemic is currently underway, and an inception report detailing the approach, methodology and schedule was presented to the Technical Advisory Committee and

¹⁰ The Sri Lanka Risk Monitor is a common platform for the United Nations Country Team that supports the tracking and analysis of risks to development gains through monitoring trends, informing proactive responses, and ensuring evidence-based responses reflect situational changes.

approved. An in-depth desk review was conducted to identify and study existing literature and knowledge gaps. Training for enumerators was completed, Household Survey (HHS) data collection was completed, and the first draft was to be ready by April 2022. The funding supported the shelter to remain accessible for survivors of SGBV during the COVID19 Pandemic, and more than 1200 survivors benefited. Furthermore, UNFPA provided technical and infrastructure support to strengthen AKASA, the shelter for women and girls with disabilities and received a pledge from government partners to continue to provide support to sustain the shelter beyond the project period following a comprehensive needs assessment and gap identification.

The **Resettlement Pillar** saw the most tangible progress over the last year, despite being most affected by the challenges posed due to COVID-19, resulting in several months of lockdowns and restrictions of movement, and the economic difficulties such as an increase in market prices and restrictions on imports.

As part of ILO's continuing activities, 1136 newly resettled persons, of which 556 were male and 580 were female and also included 148 Female-Headed Households (FHH) and 26 Persons with Disabilities (PwDs), received new cooperatives membership, allowing them to gain better incomes and form better relationships with their host communities. Of these, 677 persons were supported in livelihood through agro-based products and 50 persons were employed in jobs with decent working conditions. Furthermore, the formal partnerships¹¹ that were made between cooperatives and leading private company-initiated investments in the Northern Province. Know-how on farming and post-harvest practices was shared, and sale centres for fruit, vegetables and dry fish, a processing unit for groundnut and production units for coco-chip were produced. This created an assurance for the market in the North, improving resilience and income, thus making a broader impact than on just the targeted beneficiaries.

The UNDP led resettlement project aided the social and civic reintegration of 2,497 resettled persons (who were among the most vulnerable populations of internally displaced persons and refugee returnees in Jaffna, Kilinochchi, Mullaitivu, Trincomalee and Batticaloa districts) providing them with essential civil documents through mobile documentation programmes, ensuring they have proof of their legal identity and access to basic services such as health, education, financial services, obtaining legal employment, land allocation schemes and voting without delays. Service delivery for resettled communities was also improved through the successful training of 527 local government authorities resulting in 65% of beneficiaries reporting being satisfied with the service provided by stakeholders. Sustainable livelihood opportunities for 877 families were created through the provision of livelihood inputs and training in the agricultural, fishery, livestock and enterprise development sectors. 70% of beneficiaries reported increased incomes due to assistance received through the project. A drinking water supply scheme was also supported, benefitting 75 families (106 individuals) for domestic and drinking water purposes. UN Women found that more than 75% of targeted women Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in the Mullaitivu district began improving their businesses through the knowledge skills and exposure gained through capacity and skill-building programmes. One hundred women returnees developed business plans and successfully applied for in-kind assistance to improve/expand their businesses. Twenty-seven leaders across 18 Community Building Organisations were also better capacitated to advocate with local government stakeholders on the community and gender equality and women's empowerment issues. There is increased understanding among local government and community stakeholders on gender-responsive urban planning/public spaces to ensure safety for all in a targeted DS division in Mullaitivu, following the completion of a Women's Safety Audit of public spaces. This has further improved the engagement of women in local planning and decision-making. Front-line local government officials in Mullaitivu district have strengthened capacities on the provision of gender-responsive services to women, including women returnees. Preliminary work for Year 3 resettlement activities is underway. UNICEF identified 17 villages for community-based psychosocial interventions, and the Social Service Workforce capacity was strengthened through the training of 15 officers on child protection, early identification and referral

¹¹ The formal partnerships were made with John Keels (fruit and vegetables) and Jaffna District Fisheries Cooperative Society Union Federation (JDUSUF) (dry fish), David Gram (groundnut) and Tropi Coir (coir based products).

benefitting 32 children. IOM used a vulnerability assessment criterion endorsed by the Jaffna District Secretariat to select 134 refugee returnees for reintegration assistance. IOM, in partnership with the project service provider (Competency-based Economies through Formation of Enterprise network CEFENet), provided business counselling, entrepreneurship and skills development for refugee returnees. In-kind support was also provided to support fishing livelihood, small tailoring businesses and cafes to 30 refugee returnees under the UNHCR categorisation of Extremely Vulnerable Individuals (EVIs).

There were several challenges that affected implementation during this period. First, the work planning process for JPP Year 3 activities was completed in parts, with the finalised version being submitted in August of 2021, resulting in a truncated implementation period of seven months. This was resolved through the approval of an extension to the period of implementation until July 2022 for JPP core activities, thereby making available the full 12-months towards implementation of JPP activities. Second, COVID-19 and national control measures that were implemented to curtail the spread of the virus severely impacted activities conducted in-person activities and field-level operations. However, PUNOs were able to adapt and implement alternative means to implement their activities due to prior experience in handling similar circumstances in the previous year. Finally, the country's deteriorating economic situation owing to the continued ban on imports¹², a depreciating currency¹³ has affected the purchase of equipment in terms of material assistance and livelihood support for resettlement-related activities. PUNOs, thus far, have been able to source material supplies with alternative contractors to overcome price escalations, but import controls have continued to affect in terms of availability of materials and delivery dates of products and services.

Resilience window

Under the **Joint Programme for Resilience (JPR)**, support was provided to the Disaster Management agencies¹⁴ on the emergency preparedness for the South-West Monsoon from May to June 2021 and North-East Monsoon from October to November 2021. **WFP** offered technical support to the Disaster Management Centre (DMC) to produce District level resource maps and sub-national emergency planning for all the high-risk districts frequently affected by the Southwest (SW) monsoon. Technical support was extended to devise national regulations for public administrative agencies to develop emergency response plans amidst the COVID-19 outbreak health and safety guidelines. This was a timely initiative that assisted in the planning and response to the impact of Cyclone Tauktae and Tropical depression AB05, which made landfall off the eastern coast of India. WFP supported DMC to produce two detailed emergency situation reports in May 2021, which were communicated to all government and humanitarian stakeholders.

WFP assisted in establishing ten divisional emergency operation units located in the North-East monsoon affected areas in Jaffna and Batticaloa. This will strengthen the coordinated emergency response capacity at the local level. The WFP team has trained several divisional officials on the operation of emergency management units together with DMC officials.

WFP continued to strengthen the government's capacity by providing technical support to the Department of Samurdhi Development (DSD). Despite the health restrictions imposed and many areas in the District of Kalutara being under stringent lockdown for several weeks, digital pre-registration in Support for Cash Operation (SCOPE) proceeded according to plan. Accordingly, 6,500 Samurdhi flood-prone HHs were pre-registered by 31 December 2021.

¹² <https://www.customs.gov.lk/wp-content/uploads/2021/08/ICL03082021.pdf>

¹³ <https://www.imf.org/en/News/Articles/2022/03/02/pr2254-sri-lanka-imf-executive-board-concludes-2021-article-iv-consultation-with-sri-lanka>

¹⁴ DMC agencies: *National Building and Research Organization (NBRO)*, *Department of Meteorology (DoM)*, *National Disaster Relief Services Centre (NDRSC)*

Access to families living in remote areas and fear of meeting people outside the family bubble were the main covid-19 challenges faced in gathering the information. WFP has pre-registered 555 HHs through the JPR program, which contributes to an overall pre-registration exercise undertaken by WFP, bringing the total number of pre-registered households to 6,500 of an overall WFP pre target of 7,214. This pre-registration will be critical during the onset of an emergency to provide cash-based transfers to crisis-affected communities promptly to support them in meeting their food, nutrition, and essential needs. It will be convened with the collaborative engagement of the government's key officials and enumerators working in the field.

Social protection in Sri Lanka remains quite fragmented. Through the JPR, WFP works to strengthen a shock responsive social protection system, enabling cohesive engagement within the UN. Within this backdrop, as a part of the UN results Group on Social Protection, WFP and UNICEF, in collaboration with Development Pathways, hosted a 5-week seminar series titled "Inclusive Social Protection and the UN in Sri Lanka - Seminar Series for UN Agencies" to build consensus and capacity amongst UN Agencies working in Sri Lanka on the topic of Social Protection, ultimately to work in more coordination and cohesive manner. Moreover, the seminars served as a forum for bringing stakeholders together to understand the country's current social protection institutions. Twenty-seven participants from 11 UN Agencies attended the webinar, and global level representatives from ILO, the World Bank, and UNICEF brought forward interesting discussion and strategic visions, highlighting that the path to a universal social protection system goes through adapted/shock-responsive and government-owned systems.

UNFPA drafted a handbook on Gender, Sexual and Gender-Based Violence during Disasters and prepared a capacity building programme for national and sub-national level officials scheduled to strengthen their capacities to deliver universal Sexual and Reproductive Health Rights (SRHR) to integrate gender-based violence in prevention and response. A draft report of the Disaster Risk Reduction Plans and Systems was reviewed, and recommendations were given for integrating dimensions of and implications on SGBV and SRHR.

Further, 15 laptops were provided to the Ministry of Women and Child Development (MOWCD) to distribute among the 15 Women Development Units (WDUs) at the District Secretariat and the Divisional Secretariats and laptops. The equipment will be used for remote referral and counselling addressing GBV in emergency affected areas, including maintaining a database of service providers for referral and coordination during disasters and remote case management.

Three disaster-affected districts, namely Kalutara, Ratnapura and Puttalam, were selected for a scheduled initial mapping of relevant SGBV prevention and response actors/ services providers. Standard operating procedures for addressing GBV, including referral and reporting mechanisms, information sharing, coordination and monitoring/evaluation prepared by the UNFPA and field-tested in Hambantota and Mannar districts, will be disseminated nationwide for WDCs and GBV service providers to use in contextualising the sub-national context. MOWCD will distribute a government circular on this.

Capacity building programmes targeting advocacy for senior management, response staff and community groups towards delivering a gender-equitable disaster response across all levels are scheduled to be conducted in mid-2022.

During the reporting period, **UNICEF** continued to empower adolescent girls and boys to become change agents for Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) by expanding the Child-Centered Disaster Risk Reduction (CC-DRR) programme to new districts, including Nuwara Eliya and Kandy. During the reporting period, 136 government officers at sub-national levels were trained on CC-DRR concepts and tools to mainstream children's needs into divisional development and Emergency Response Preparedness (ERP) plans.

Further, around 682 children in 26 childcare institutions were reached through the CC-DRR training program to build their capacity to conduct a child-centred risk assessment and develop risk mitigation plans in their children's homes. These children are most vulnerable during disasters/crises as they are deprived of family-based care.

In addition, the capacity of 812 children was strengthened, enabling them to engage in the development of 36 DRR and CCA plans in the operational districts. Divisional level DRR mechanisms were strengthened by allowing children's Club members to participate in divisional level DRR meetings. This new development helped ensure that children's needs are included in divisional development plans while empowering children through their participation in decision-making platforms.

To institutionalise UNICEF's CC-DRR programme results into the overall emergency response preparedness framework in Sri Lanka, UNICEF coordinated an online training for camp managers to build their awareness and capacity on child and gender-friendly camp management, with consideration to Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) services and additional COVID-19 prevention standard operating procedures. This training was virtually-delivered in June 2021 with participation from over 300 government officials representing different Departments and Ministries at national and sub-national levels. The training was well-received, and UNICEF was requested to share more knowledge on child-friendly camp management. Therefore, UNICEF helped develop and publish a Handbook for Safety Centre Managers, based on the training, which can be used as a one-stop reference guide on camp management. This initiative, conducted for the first time in Sri Lanka, was done in collaboration with the Disaster Management Centre, Disaster Preparedness and Response Division of the Ministry of Health, UNFPA and IOM.

During the reporting period, three divisional level children's club meetings were held virtually with the participation of divisional Government officers. These virtual gatherings mainly aimed to understand the feasibility and possible challenges in setting up virtual children's clubs. Divisional level solutions and psychosocial support were provided to children and families to help them cope with the current situation, including providing online data support for the most vulnerable children in the village and conducting psychosocial first aid sessions with parents and children. Around 126 children participated and benefitted through these virtual children's club activities.

UNICEF technically and financially supported the Ministry of Women and Child Affairs (MoWCA) by finalising the child-centred risk assessment facilitator guidelines. While the guidelines were developed in 2018, they had been under review during the CC-DRR programme implementation together with children by the CRPOs. The facilitator guideline was then reviewed thoroughly and validated in December 2021, and final revisions were completed in March 2022 with the participation of CRPOs and the Director (Preparedness Planning) of the Disaster Management Centre. The MoWCA has a solid commitment to mainstreaming this training curriculum into CRPO on the job training and ensuring the nationwide rollout of the CC DRR program.

From December 2021 until the end of January 2022, UNICEF conducted an online campaign to promote Sri Lanka's Children's Declaration for Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation, which was developed in consultation with 350 adolescents from the high-risk districts of Galle, Rathnapura, Batticaloa, Kaluthara and Mullaitivu. A U-Report poll was conducted, reaching 4,558 adolescents and youth to create more awareness among adolescents and youth on climate change and rally more voices of young people behind the Children's Declaration. This also delivered a key request from young people demanding more awareness of climate change and disasters.

During the reporting period, two divisional level children's club meetings were held virtually with the participation of divisional Government officers. These virtual gatherings mainly aimed to understand the feasibility and possible challenges in setting up virtual children's clubs. Divisional level solutions and psychosocial support were provided to children and families to help them cope with the current situation, including providing online data support for the most vulnerable children in the village and

conducting psychosocial first aid sessions with parents and children. Around 86 children participated and benefitted through these virtual children's club activities.

To strengthen the sub-national level operational planning, **WFP** handed over a high-specification drone and GIS software to DMC to further enhance their analytical capabilities in impact analysis. A Platform for Real-Time Impact and Situation Monitoring (PRISM) has begun with the Department of Meteorology (DoM), with local data integration in the dry zone currently being processed. Advocacy efforts are underway with the Disaster Management agencies to establish a cohesive local emergency information system to gather, store, analyse, and share relevant emergency information. WFP supported developing district-level web portals, which will enable them to disseminate information widely and efficiently.

WFP supported the SLIDA and DMC to conduct training on Disaster Risk Management for 35 sub-national officials engaged in disaster management activities. In addition, WFP completed GIS orientation training for 20 district-level officials for effective emergency planning.

During the reporting period, 300 Development Officers and 25 Officers-in-Charge (OICs) of community-managed water supply schemes at the district level, attached to the National Department of Community Water Supply, were trained by UNICEF on evidence-based risk-informed programme planning and budgeting so they can apply the 'build back better' concept in their COVID-19 water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) response. These trained officers are now building the capacity of Community-Based Organisations (CBOs) to develop and implement water safety plans for rural water supply schemes with clear monitoring of Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) and engagement of communities, including youth and children.

UNICEF's facilitation of coherent coordination and collaboration between different Government entities at the district level who never used to work together previously. This included the Child Rights Promotion Officers (CRPOs) responsible for child welfare in families and communities; educational officials responsible for children in schools; and the Disaster Management Centre (DMC) Assistant Director based at the District Secretariat Unit responsible for disaster management. UNICEF's CC-DRR programme was able to bring together these three government departments, who rarely interact in routine duty, for emergency preparedness and disaster risk management with a focus on children. UNICEF advocates for more collaboration and coordination of these entities at national and sub-national levels.

Government ownership and involvement are other results to ensure the long-term sustainability of the CC DRR program. Development and finalisation of CCDRR training manual, development of Children charter on DRR and climate change and strong commitment of the government to roll out CC DRR programs nationwide are key milestone achievements during this period.

The interventions on strengthening multiple layers of the Government officers (Officer in Charge at the district level and Development Officers at the grassroots level) contributed to developing a joint work plan to implement and monitor community-level water safety plans. The training guided to promote community participation for community-led actions and local decision making to protect water supply systems and water sources. It helped bridge the coordination and communication gaps between communities and grassroots level government officers responsible for rural water supply.

The UN Resident Coordinator's Office (RCO) plays a crucial role in ensuring strengthened coherence with the rest of the UN, development partners, non-governmental organisations, and the government. The UN Resident Coordinator's Office (RCO) facilitates platforms such as the Climate Change Results group, the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) and the sector coordination mechanisms to ensure greater convergence of programmes, support lessons learned, knowledge management, and prevention of duplication and lead advocacy and policy dialogue. Three Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) meetings have been convened since January 2021, focusing on Humanitarian assistance to COVID-19 implications, SW monsoon preparedness, and Cyclone YAAS

preparedness and response. Through the UNCT Climate Change Results Group, a joint UN offer was submitted to the Ministry of Environment to implement the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs). To ensure greater convergence of the programmes, work with the broader initiatives to support lessons learned, knowledge management, duplication prevention, and leading advocacy and policy debate.

With the initial support of WFP on information communication, the UNRCO provided substantial coordination support to crucial Government authorities, including the Marine Environment Protection Authority (MEPA) and the Department of Oceans Affairs (MoFA), to facilitate an efficient response to the MV X-Press pearl disaster. The type of support included hosting HCT meetings and other critical government and Development Partner meetings. A 4W matrix of the ongoing response was collated and distributed amongst the key stakeholders (Development partners, Government, UN agencies). In close coordination with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the UNRCO facilitated the deployment of the UNEP/OCHA Joint Environment mission to provide technical advisory support to the Government of Sri Lanka on the key challenges faced in terms of oil spill contingency planning, clean-up operations, and environmental impact assessment. The mission produced a UN report with key findings and recommendations from their assessment covering both short-term response measures and longer-term recovery that was submitted to the Government of Sri Lanka.

Furthermore, the UNRCO provided overall coordination and support in preparation for the United Nations Food System Summit (convened on the 23rd of September, 2021). The summit brought together all UN Member States and constituencies worldwide – including thousands of youth, food producers, Indigenous Peoples, civil society, researchers, the private sector, and the UN system – to bring about tangible, positive changes to the world's food systems. The collective outcomes of the series of Food Systems Dialogues held in Sri Lanka in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture contributed to the main summit. Bold new actions were committed at the summit to deliver progress on all 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), each of which relies to some degree on healthier, more sustainable and equitable food systems. Two national meetings and nine provincial events were organised in close coordination with the key UN agencies to develop the National Pathways to a Sustainable Food System. The "Vision of Sri Lanka for Sustainable Food Systems" National Pathways Document was presented to the Sri Lankan government and submitted to the Global Food Systems Summit.

Moreover, the UNRCO is also engaged in several Forums, including the preparatory event (Nitrogen4NetZero) for the United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP26) convened by the British High Commission in April 2021. The UN Resident Coordinator was a keynote speaker representing the UN System in a COP26 side event on Water and Agriculture. The UNRCO also took the lead in convening the COP26 side event on Cities and infrastructure.

Since the SDG Fund Coordinator joined in July 2021, we have worked to strengthen continued coordination of all activities under the resilience, which includes; facilitating timely funding transfers (4 COVID-19 emergency programs, five programs under the Health Security Initiative), consolidation of the SDG Fund Annual Narrative Report 2020, close monitoring of overall programme implementations. Aiming to ensure better synergy and capture lessons learnt.

Under the **Health Security Initiative (HSI)**, UNDP successfully procured three items, namely, four 5-function ICU beds, one high-end Continuous Renal Replacement Therapy (CRRT), and one Medical Waste Incinerator (Capacity 100 Kg/h). The CRRT was delivered to the Mullaitivu hospital. The request for approval for one advanced multipara monitor for the ICU and one portable ultrasound machine was submitted to the Quality Assurance Department at Headquarters. However, such requests have been delayed due to the Department experiencing an overwhelming number of requests.

UNOPS, in partnership with the World Health Organization (WHO) and in close coordination with MoH, finalised specifications for Oxygen Generator Plants, Genomic Sequencing Machines and related laboratory items (laptop computers and other peripherals). Following UNOPS's standard

procurement procedures, all the contracts relating to the procurement of Genomic Sequencing, peripherals and laboratory items have been finalised and delivered to the MoH as at end November, 2021.

Genomic sequencing machines will assist laboratories in the Western and Central Provinces in tracking variants and trends in the virus, thereby enabling the detection of mutations without delay. Three Oxygen Plants will be installed in the main district hospitals of Mullaitivu, Polonnaruwa and Kantale, which will expand the Oxygen generation capacity in the hospitals. This allows hospitals within the chosen provinces to obtain oxygen without crossing over to neighbouring provinces or to Colombo, which is the current practice.

Considering the COVID-19 situation in the country in August/September 2021, where the third wave of the Pandemic driven by the Delta variant resulted in an unprecedented sudden surge in the caseload, severely straining the country's health system, the WHO urgently initiated the activity under the case management pillar and provided the following list of items.

Name of equipment	Number procured
BIPAP machines	50
Multi-Parameter Modular Monitor	50
Automatic Blood Pressure Monitor	50
High Dependency Unit (HDU) beds	10

WHO Sri Lanka has been supporting the conduct of genomic sequencing for the SARS COV-2 virus conducted by the Department of Immunology and Molecular Medicine of the University of Sri Jayawardenepura. This was critical in promptly informing policymakers on the risk of transmissibility of the circulating strains to implement tailored public health and social measures. WHO has supported the Ministry of Health in developing the capacity of additional state laboratories to conduct genomic sequencing for the SARS COV-2 virus - Medical Research Institute, National Hospital Kandy and Teaching Hospital Karapitiya.

In the early phase of the third wave, more than 50-60 per cent of patients admitted into hospitals were oxygen-dependent. Through this project, UNICEF helped meet the urgent requirements in identified hospitals at all levels by scaling up facilities to provide oxygen therapy to patients. This included strengthening the facilities in six Maternal and Neonatal High Dependency Units (HDUs) and providing lifesaving equipment to 10 Level II and III HDUs and Batticaloa Teaching Hospital, ensuring quality care for over 355 pregnant mothers, newborns and children in these selected hospitals.

Six prioritised hospitals were selected in consultation with the Ministry of Health (MoH) based on the highest prevalence and demand for care at the time. UNICEF delivered essential equipment to the Maternal and Neonatal HDUs in two hospitals in the Western Province and four hospitals in the Sabaragamuwa Province to support the timely provision of critical care for pregnant mothers and newborns as both provinces experienced a sharp increase in COVID-19 patients. The donated equipment included three Adult Ventilators, five Advanced Multipara Monitors, 12 Syringe Pumps and 12 Infusion Pumps.

Based on the identified needs of the MoH, UNICEF procured and delivered essential and lifesaving equipment to Level II and Level III HDUs in ten selected hospitals in Sabaragamuwa and Eastern provinces. This included 30 infusion pumps, 35 syringe pumps, 13 basic multipara monitors, one adult ventilator, one high flow nasal cannula (paediatric oxygen therapy), two infant incubators and two infant warmers with T piece resuscitation. Two hundred three oxygen concentrators, 100 oxygen flow splitters, 137,600 bacterial and viral filters, and 1,000 oxygen flow meters and regulators were provided to 50 hospitals throughout the country to strengthen oxygen treatment and management.

UNCT, together with WHO, a project is being developed to gather and organise trilingual multimedia materials – mainly focused on visual storytelling – documenting the COVID-19 response (UN and Gov, together and on their own), which will inform and be included in advocacy and outreach materials – content, reports, briefs, online campaigns on RCCE, shared libraries for partners to access, and other content/production support activities. The initial stage of selecting and tasking a consultant in this regard is underway, with a plan to extend this activity through the end of the year.

Under the **COVID-19 Emergency Programme**, **UN-Habitat** upgraded 27 toilets in line rooms and connected the toilets to a sewerage network consisting of three eco-friendly bio-cell type sewage treatment systems in each location was completed in line rooms of Mulloya Estate in Haguranketha DS Division and Liddesdale Estate in Walapane DS Division in Nuwara Eliya District, and Nayabedde Estate in Bandarawela DS Division in Badulla District. Installation of bio-cell type sewage treatment systems will enable the effluent discharge to irrigate agriculture by the community as the effluent is safe and complies with the general standards of the National Environmental Regulations.

Construction of one (01) common toilet with disability access was completed at Pallobowala Multi-Purpose Community Centre, in Hanguranketha DS Division, Nuwara Eliya District.

In Nuwara-Eliya District, construction activities to improve Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) facilities in Akkiriya and Rikkilgasgoda preschools in Hanguranketha DS Division and Dambagahamada Pipena Kekulu preschool in Walapane DS Division were completed. In Badulla District, construction activities to improve WASH facilities at Field Mother and Child Health Centres (FMCHCs) in Nayabedde Estate in Bandarawela DS and Wewesse Estate in Badulla DS Division have been completed. In addition to the completion of the WASH facilities, two (2) feeding rooms were created in the FMCHCs, by partitioning the existing structures to accommodate the need for privacy for mothers' breastfeeding their infants.

Ten (10) handwashing stations were established in the Nuwara Eliya and Badulla Districts at the end of the project. In Nuwara –Eliya District, hand washing stations were established in Karandagolla Public Library, Hewaheta Sunday Fair and Hanguranketha Sunday Fair in Hanguranketha DS Division. In Walapane DS Division of the same district, the locations identified originally were requested to be changed by the Pradeshiya Sabha due to increased need in the proposed new locations. Accordingly, hand washing stations were established at Harasbedde three-wheeler park, the entrance of Ragala bus stand and Padiyapelalla bus stand. In Badulla District, hand washing stations were established at Nayabedde Estate FMCHC, Cullen Estate FMCHC, Wewesse Estate FMCHC and Sinhagiri Canteen in Bandarawela and Badulla DS Divisions.

District and Divisional Secretariats, LAs, and the management of the respective estates representing the RPCs and beneficiary communities were vital partners in the planning and implementing of interventions.

Two nonelectrical dosing pumps were installed in water purification plants identified at Saliyapura Upper Division in Hanguranketha DS Division and Udupussellawa Town in Walapane DS Division in the Nuwara Eliya District. A pump house was constructed as an additional intervention at Udupussellawa to house the dosing pump. A 25-kilogram Calcium Hypochlorite barrel was provided to each Pradeshiya Sabha to initiate the water purification process. One (1) Digital pH handheld metre, one (1) Chlorine Comparator with pH measurement with DPD, 100 nos. No. 1 Rapid Tablets and 100 nos. Phenol Red Rapid Tablets were provided to Haguranketha and Walapane Pradeshiya Sabha in Nuwara Eliya District for water testing purposes. In Badulla District, the above-mentioned water testing equipment was provided to the RDHS, Badulla, for water testing at estate health centres.

Despite activities to achieve Outcome 2 being substantially modified based on the Department of National Planning (NPD) recommendations, 2,522 persons could access improved hygiene practices through the provision of PPE and health and safety items. District and Divisional Secretaries, RDHS,

MOHs, Department of Social Services and Department of Agriculture were key partners supporting project interventions.

District Secretaries of the respective districts have requested that UN-Habitat provide face masks, hand sanitisers and water filters to the vulnerable school children in the respective districts as per the attached request letters. Therefore, the following items were provided to students of the most vulnerable schools through District Secretary Badulla.

Item	Quantity
KN95 face masks	2,000 nos.
Three ply surgical masks	50 boxes
Hand sanitizers with 100ml bottles	2000 nos.
Non-Electrical water purifiers 9 litres with 2 extra germ kill kits	30 nos.

The following PPE were handed over to the GA, Nuwara Eliya District Secretariat on 3rd August 2021 to be distributed among frontline healthcare/medical personnel.

Item	Quantity
PPE kits (including Gown, pants, head and shoe covers)	150 nos.
PPE kits (pant type)	100 nos.
100ml hand sanitizer bottles	1,000 nos.
KN95 face masks	1,000 nos.
Disposable gloves (100 nos. boxes)	100 nos.
Disinfectant liquid (5 litre cans)	30 nos.

The following PPE were handed over to the GA, Badulla District Secretariat on 4th August 2021 to be distributed among frontline healthcare/medical personnel.

Item	Quantity
Washable gown type PPE	50 nos.
Pant type PPE	50 nos.
100ml hand sanitizer bottles	1,000 nos.
KN95 face masks	500 nos.
Handheld thermometer with AAA batteries	25 nos.
Face shields	500 nos.

The following PPEs were also provided in addition to planned distributions to RDHS Badulla and were distributed among health care staff on 06th of December 2021

Item	Quantity
Hand sanitizer	100 nos.
KN 95 masks	1,979 nos.
Three ply surgical masks	5,000 nos.

Thirty (30) vulnerable children, including 15 children from Nuwara Eliya and 15 children from Badulla Districts were selected in coordination with the Social Service Departments and the Directors of Agriculture of the respective districts based on the criteria set by the Rural Development

Officer (RDO). The respective Agriculture Instructors have conducted the training sessions. In addition to home gardening inputs, 30 500-litre water tanks were provided to beneficiaries to ensure that sufficient water was stored to water the home gardens.

To support the ongoing efforts for safe school reopening and operations, at the request of the Ministry of Education, UNICEF supported the national 'Back-to-School' communication campaign, which included different communication materials, such as video and audio clips, posters, panels etc., with Infection, Prevention and Control (IPC) messages. As part of these risk communication efforts, the valuable funding from Australia DFAT enabled UNICEF to develop, in coordination with the MoE and MoH, a child-friendly, age-appropriate cartoon book with IPC messages particularly aimed at primary students, which was printed both in Sinhala and Tamil languages (see the photos below). This cartoon book was distributed to all primary schools in the nine (9) provinces, which has benefited more than 1.67 million children nationwide. Of the total benefitted, the contribution from DFAT will directly reach an estimated 33 per cent of all primary schools, covering around 560,000 primary students in 3,300 primary schools.

UNICEF also used the funding to support continuous learning and mitigate learning losses for primary graders, especially vulnerable and underserved children, which - considering the prevailing situation - was a top and immediate priority. To this end, UNICEF worked with the MoE to develop and implement a learning continuity and learning recovery strategy, which applies various forms - both online and offline - based on local conditions. Since access to online learning for primary grades was quite limited, especially among rural and disadvantaged communities and households, this support was critical and timely.

Through the work with the MoE and the Provincial Education Departments (PDEs) in Central, Uva and Eastern Provinces, UNICEF supported the demonstration and documentation of good models, applying blended approaches to continuous learning and learning recovery for primary grades, which notably helped disadvantaged children and mitigated widening learning gaps. UNICEF supported the MoE and Central PDE to conduct a workshop in January 2021, engaging Uva and Eastern PDEs to take stock of these provincial experiences and consolidate and document a draft strategy for learning recovery. The aim is to scale up this remediation strategy to minimise learning losses and mainstream it as an evidence-based national nationwide implementation strategy.

UNICEF supported the implementation of the strategy nationwide. The valuable funding from DFAT enabled UNICEF to systematically support the MoE and PDEs to implement the continuous learning and learning recovery strategy in Uva, Central, Eastern and Northern provinces (other funding sources financed other provinces). For this, home-based learning packages were developed for primary grade students in mathematics and first language (Sinhala/Tamil) with technical and financial inputs from UNICEF. The printed version of the home-based activity packages has been delivered to each household with the support of divisional directors and school principals. Simultaneously, a digital version has also been shared with students through social media networks. Approximately 395,300 primary students have benefited, with the breakdown by the province as below:

- Uva - 71,484 (Grade 1-3)
- Central – 136,699 (Grade 1-3)
- Eastern - 154,118 (Grade 1-5)
- North - 33,000 students (Grade 1-2)

With the spike of the COVID-19 outbreak after the New Year celebrations in mid-April 2021, many pregnant mothers and children were infected with the virus. During August and September 2021 alone, 5,020 pregnant mothers were infected with COVID-19, and, in total, 56 expectant mothers have died due to COVID-19 complications since the beginning of the Pandemic in Sri Lanka. In the early months of the third wave, more than 50-60 per cent of the patients admitted to hospitals, including pregnant mothers, were oxygen-dependent. Therefore, oxygen therapy was urgently required for patients.

The maternal and neonatal HDU facilities in nine identified hospitals in the Western province were strengthened with oxygen supplies for continuous provision of quality care for a population coverage of more than 10,000 pregnant mothers and children that reached out to the selected hospitals during one year.

UNICEF procured and delivered 58 jumbo oxygen cylinders, 233 bullnose oxygen cylinders, 221 oxygen regulators and 2490 oxygen masks for both adults and children to one COVID-19 dedicated Level III Hospital (BH Homagama) and eight Level II Hospitals that are managing COVID-19 patients, including those who require High Dependency Care such as Oxygen therapy, across the Western Province. In addition, ten fire extinguishers, an essential requirement and oxygen supplies, were also provided to the selected hospitals in the Western Province.

IOM conducted a rapid needs assessment at the project inception in countries of destination in the Middle East to ascertain the estimates of migrants awaiting return and the feasibility of planning returns under the project. This achievement successfully met the target for this indicator. Kuwait was selected as the primary country for the returns under this project. Approximately 5,000 migrants were awaiting their return from Kuwait, and some of the most vulnerable were residing in the overburdened shelter facility managed by the Embassy of Sri Lanka in Kuwait. Filled to maximum capacity, the shelter could not accommodate any more requests for support until repatriations commenced opening needed space.

Further, IOM supported migrants to access timely, accurate COVID-19 related awareness materials, and support was provided to IOM Lebanon by IOM Sri Lanka to translate printed materials into Sinhala and Tamil, the national languages of Sri Lanka. The materials included accurate information on the vaccinations available to migrant workers in Lebanon. The translations will be disseminated among Sri Lankan migrants in Lebanon in the upcoming reporting period. IOM also targeted migrant communities in Sri Lanka by disseminating accurate information on crucial COVID-19 matters via social media and website platforms. Two posts were published on IOM Sri Lanka's Facebook and Twitter pages on 10 December 2021. One post addressed the anxiety and uncertainties surrounding COVID-19, and the other focused on providing information regarding COVID-19 vaccinations in Sri Lanka. IOM Photos Information and also in the link: <https://www.facebook.com/828445607199538/posts/4982184758492248/>

Project support for protection and assistance provided to vulnerable migrants contributed to the achievements below, supporting 68 (57 women, three men, five girls and three boys.) vulnerable migrants. The project is on track to meet the target of 90 returnees. As more migrants return over the course of the project, the support will continue to be extended as below:

Migrant screening through vulnerability assessment: IOM obtained data from SLBFE detailing migrants in highly vulnerable conditions and coordinated with the Embassy of Sri Lanka in Kuwait to conduct individual interviews with migrants and verify and determine their eligibility. To collect individual data on migrants' needs and vulnerabilities and to identify priority needs and risks among the target group resulting from the COVID-19 outbreak, IOM developed an assessment tool. This effectively captured individual migration experience's access to basic needs such as adequate food, accommodation, health services and other protection needs. The individual screening was conducted for 68 (57 women, three men, five girls and three boys) migrants awaiting return to Kuwait.

Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs): IOM Sri Lanka developed project-specific IOM internal project guidelines. These SOPs were shared with IOM Kuwait as the office in the country of migrant destination and IOM Lebanon as the office responsible for airline ticketing for the migrants. The SOPs helped streamline the processes for a well-coordinated response to meet the needs of vulnerable migrants.

Predeparture counselling: Recognising counselling as a key component of the voluntary return process, IOM Sri Lanka requested that IOM Kuwait provide pre-departure counselling following the

screening process for all 68 identified migrants, 55 of whom have now returned. The counselling ensured migrants had adequate information to make an informed and voluntary decision about their return. Over the project, IOM offices in countries of destination, including Kuwait, communicated regularly with IOM Sri Lanka regarding GoSL COVID-19 restrictions to ensure migrants received the latest information. Migrants were provided with accurate details of arrival procedures, COVID-19 measures, and quarantine requirements in Sri Lanka.

All 100 per cent, 68 (57 women, three men, five girls and three boys) migrants reported that they found the information shared during the counselling sessions helpful.

Hotline Operation: IOM Sri Lanka further advertised its existing safe migration and counter-trafficking hotlines to the migrants stranded in the Middle East. The hotlines provide advice, counselling, and assistance to migrants in vulnerable situations.

Cash assistance: Each migrant was provided with minimum cash assistance of USD 50 shortly before departure from IOM Kuwait to cover costs of any urgent items immediately on a return, such as food, clothing, and other essential items.

IOM identified the priority needs of the target group and successfully delivered assistance, and, as reported above, facilitated the repatriation of 55 vulnerable women migrants from Kuwait during the reporting period. This exceeded the output indicator target of 50 migrants.

The assistance covered medical and psychosocial needs, pre-departure counselling, support for departure and arrival airport procedures, provision of hygiene kits, wheelchair support, COVID-19 protective masks, PCR tests, transport, an initial cash allocation, and access to quarantine.

Summary of Migrant Assistance			
Type of assistance received by IOM	No. of Migrants	Female Total: < 18 / > 18	Male Total: < 18 / > 18
Basic counselling and information provision	55	50: 45/5	5: 2/3
Air ticket	55	50: 45/5	5: 2/3
Transportation to the airport	55	50:45/5	5: 2/3
PCR test prior to departure	55	50: 45/5	5: 2/3
Cash grant of 50\$ for immediate needs upon arrival	54	49: 44/5	5:2/3
Airport departure assistance (In Kuwait)	55	50: 45/5	5: 2/3
Fit for Travel assessments	48	43: 38/5	5:2/3
Wheelchairs	11	11:11/0	0:0/0

IOM's assistance to vulnerable migrants with support from the Government of Australia was highlighted in local newspapers and media. (<https://www.ft.lk/news/IOM-Australia-support-repatriation-of-stranded-Sri-Lankan-migrant-workers-from-Kuwait/56-721684>)

FAO, together with Scaling up Nutrition People's Forum (SUN PF) identified 47,136 vulnerable families affected by Covid-19 including Women-Headed Households (WHH) and families with children under the age of five. FAO, together with the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Agriculture, identified suitable vegetables that will address the micronutrient deficiencies of the vulnerable communities in Sri Lanka and procured these seeds through the Seeds and Planting Material Development Centre, under the Department of Agriculture within the short time frame available and made arrangement for the distribution of these seeds to beneficiaries through SUN PF. The Dieticians Association of Sri Lanka carried out virtual training programs for Midwives, Agriculture Instructors

and Dieticians who would take the message of nutrition-based home gardening to the vulnerable communities.

On identification of COVID-19 affected, nutritionally vulnerable families, the SUN PF identified 47,136 vulnerable families from every district of Sri Lanka. The target was to identify 45,000.

FAO in consultation with MoH and MoA selected the suitable vegetable types that could be grown easily in local conditions and also provide nutritional requirements. Seeds were procured through the Seed and Planting Material Development Centre under the Department of Agriculture. It was decided to not go ahead with urban Agriculture Equipment due to unavailability of raw material and labor due to the covid-19 pandemic situation. Agriculture Instructors (AIs) were to train beneficiaries on cultivation practices to harvesting home garden produce. Due to the pandemic situation and lockdowns, virtual training was planned for and coordinated with the provincial directors who nominated AIs from each district. A successful virtual training program for AIs was conducted by DiASL on 23 September 2021 with 440 participants. SUN PF and DiASL conducted field monitoring till the end of the project duration. Unfavorable Weather condition island wide and heavy rains some of the plants and seeds got washed away and destroyed in certain areas. DiASL has developed leaflets on Micronutrient Deficiencies in Sri Lanka and healthy recipes that could be used by AIs and Midwives to educate the beneficiaries. These have been translated to local languages and were printed and distributed in November 2021. Virtual training for Midwives was conducted on the 13 October 2021 for 500 midwives in Sinhala language. Two workshops were conducted in November 2021, one for Midwives in Tamil/English language and one workshop for CSOs

Implementation challenges, lessons learned and best practices

The main challenge faced in implementing activities is the restrictions imposed by the government to curtail the spread of the COVID-19. Activities such as capacity building, field visits and stakeholder consultations were most impacted. Certain actions, such as raising awareness, capacity building, and conducting training workshops, could only be carried out virtually, and those that required a physical presence were facilitated in smaller groups, adhering to strict health guidelines. Since there is a lower presence of government stakeholders, obtaining reconciliation documents from the government has been challenging.

The challenges posed by the Pandemic gave the impetus for UN agencies and staff to look into alternative ways of working and programme delivery. This resulted in conducting virtual meetings and consultations with stakeholders, including beneficiaries. Alternative approaches, such as virtual meetings, resulted in some savings in finances and time.

There were many challenges faced regarding the procurement of medical equipment due to the shortage of local equipment and suppliers. As there were no local suppliers on the prequalified UNDP list, the quality assurance process of procuring such equipment has taken longer than expected. Unstable and fluctuating currency rates also presented challenges in terms of price variations.

Despite these challenges, the project team ensured that the procurement processes started as early as possible to ensure that necessary support was provided to those in need.

ii) Indicator Based Performance Assessment:

Peace Window

Joint Programme for Peace (JPP)

	<u>Achieved</u> Indicator Targets	Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)	Source of Verification
Output 1: Credible, victim-centric processes in compliance with international standards and obligations support victims' access to justice and their rights to truth and reparations. Reforms to prevent recurrence of human rights violations are implemented.			
<p>Indicator: Adopted policy on reparations reflects international standards (UN Guiding Principles)</p> <p>Indicator 1.1: Degree of progress by the Government in implementing dealing with the past mechanisms.</p> <p>Baseline: The Government has advanced on some of the commitments contained in HRC resolution 30/1. The Office on Missing Persons is being operationalized and the Office for Reparations Act was adopted in October 2018.</p> <p>Target</p> <p>OMP completes archiving of documents of past</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Commissions of Inquiries - Members to the Office for Reparations appointed and Office 	<p>IOM: The Office for Reparations continued its work and operationalized with the appointed members and Chairperson. Key developments pertaining to gender sensitive reparations, establishing an information management system, and drawing up a strategy on mental health and psycho-social support for the OR were achieved.</p> <p>1.1. The Government has progressed on some of the commitments of the resolution 30/1. Credibility of OMP and OR has been increased through the engagement in public consultations with the inclusion of victims and CSOs.</p> <p>The OR has been effectively operationalized and through the</p>	<p>The implementation of planned activities and targets were impacted by the onset of the pandemic.</p>	<p>Gazette Extraordinary – 2187/27, 9 August 2020 http://www.documents.gov.lk/files/egz/2020/8/2187-27_E.pdf</p> <p>http://reparations.gov.lk/web/images/finalizedpolicies/Finalized_Policy_and_Guidelines_on_Reparations_-_2021.pdf</p>

<p>operationalized, based on credible and victim-centric policies for reparations, including memorialization.</p> <p>- Truth commission established and operationalized in line with good practices and recommendations of national consultations</p> <p>- accountability mechanisms established and operationalized drawing on national consultations and good practices.</p> <p>Baseline: The government has advanced on some of the commitments contained in HRC resolution 30/1. The Office on Missing Persons is being operationalized and the Office for Reparations Act was adopted in October 2018.</p>	<p>public consultation a National Policy on Reparations has been formulated and approved by the Cabinet of Ministers. Following its approval OR is pursuing the wider objectives set out in the OR Act.</p>		
<p>Output 1.1 The JPP provides strategic, coherent, timely and targeted support to the Government of Sri Lanka's existing and emerging transitional justice mechanisms.</p> <p>Indicator 1.1.1 Support provided through the JPP to the transitional justice mechanisms, according to priorities identified and agreed upon in consultation with SCRM and Commissioners of the TJ mechanisms.</p> <p>Baseline: Strategic consultants group embedded within SCRM.</p> <p>Planned Target:</p>	<p>IOM continued to provide technical support toward the establishment of a credible, feasible and inclusive reparation mechanism in Sri Lanka. Technical support was provided in the development of a National Action Plan for the OR, establishing an Information Management System, capacitating the staff on data collection, improving the efficiency of processing applications (currently manually handled) through a digitalized system, and rolling out a Mental Health and</p>	<p>Adverse impact of COVID-19 pandemic had a significant effect on the overall transitional justice programmes.</p>	<p>https://reparations.gov.lk/web/images/2021/manual/English.pdf</p> <p>https://reparations.gov.lk/web/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=115&Itemid=269&lang=en</p> <p>https://reparations.gov.lk/web/images/updatedbooklet/Updated Booklet - English.pdf</p>

<p>OMP: Embed technical expertise and UNVs to support development of strategic plan, communications strategy and strengthening of regional offices.'</p> <p>OR: Support for onboarding Commissioners embed technical expertise and support for national policy on reparations and communications.</p>	<p>Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) strategy to address psychosocial issues in the communities. In relation to the engagement with key CSOs and victim and peer support groups at the community level, activities continued to engage key thematic areas on Gender and Reparations, awareness raising and dialogue on reparations, empowering youth to deal with the past to be the agents for peace through art and cultural activities, strengthening media to promote reparations and trust, Support and strengthen Female Headed Households to have economic stability and promote trust, psychosocial support, in partnership with WHO, towards resilience, trust building and establishing a coordination and referral networks of leaders within communities on matters related to the five pillars of Reparations – Restitution, Compensation, Satisfaction, Rehabilitation and Guarantees of Non-Recurrence.</p> <p>Number of psychosocial trainings conducted for OR officials and DS level staff – 5 (residential and remote)</p>		
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	Number of sessions/trainings for beneficiaries through CSO/CBOs - 37		
Indicator 1. 1. 3. Number of community based MHPSS service providers with capacity to provide a basic psychosocial package to support persons engaging in reparations mechanisms Baseline: 54 Planned Target: 200	Basic Psychosocial Skills and Peer support supervision training – 180 Women Empowerment Leaders – 60 Total = 240 persons		
Indicator 2.1 Percentage of people that strongly or somewhat agree that Sri Lanka is making progress on reconciliation. Baseline: 48% (2018 Strategic Context Assessment) Target: Increase to above 50% (over half) by 2020	Not feasible to assess the progress as there is no available data for 2021 yet due to no national survey conducted under COVID-19 restrictions.		Donor progress report, Final Progress report of the project
Indicator 2.2 Number of institutions seeing improved ratings in the annual tracker of service delivery capability in Tamil.	2021 survey interim findings report by thinktank partner shows improvement in outcomes of all three surveyed pilot institutions across all indicators. The methodology saw an overall performance improvement of the Department of Immigration from 88% to 100% with Tamil language compliance (the lowest) improving from 65% to 100% The Department of Registration of Persons saw an improvement from 87% compliance 98% with lagging English and Tamil indicators improving significantly. The Registrar General's Department saw a		Donor progress report, Final Progress report of the project

	lesser increase in lagging Sinhala and Tamil indicators from 84% to 93%.		
<p>Output 2.1</p> <p>2.1.1 Service tracking tool and related advocacy strategy finalized</p> <p>Baseline: Non-existence of service tracking tool at present.</p> <p>Target: Tracking exercise repeated (2020)</p>	<p>Pilot survey has developed methodology for a simplified and easy to replicate tracking tool, with successful tools such as ‘mystery customer survey’ despite the pandemic induced delays. Marga Institute, the convening civil society partner has now utilized survey insights for a comprehensive advocacy strategy with the OLC and has also launched and maintained a platform for sourcing public feedback on institutional performance via social media. Any gaps observed through this crowd-sourcing mechanism are shared with the OLC who subsequently take action as required. This initiative is now being sustained successfully beyond the project duration.</p>	N/A	Donor progress report, Final Progress report of the project
<p>2.1.2 Level of increase in capacity of Ministry of National Integration, Official Languages, Social progress and Hindu Religious Affairs to monitor Sinhala and Tamil language service delivery</p> <p>Target: Established Ministry capacity enables system of ranking public authorities by service delivery based on language to Public Services, Provincial Councils and Local Government</p>	<p>Thirteen officers of the OLC including the chairman were engaged in amending the tool and conducting in survey and enhanced the knowhow. Achieved target is below expected due to the pandemic situation.</p>	N/A	Donor progress report, Final Progress report of the project

2.1.3 Extent of progress made in institutionalizing positive incentive measure for better No further work could be done because of COVID19 and the delays caused by the August 2020 Elections. service delivery within the state system in both languages Target: Not applicable	Tracking tool developed and finalized after pilot survey. Findings presented and survey tool adopted by Ministry initiated surveys. Phase two survey now being conducted after delay requested by government partners due to partial closure of public services and COVID-19 restrictions.		
JP Output 2A: The UN in Sri Lanka provides strategic, coherent, timely and targeted support to strengthen reconciliation and social cohesion			
Enhanced systematic monitoring of, and response to online/offline hate speech and the spread of disinformation affecting social cohesion (UNDP)			
Enhanced constructive and factually informed interactions between peer groups to prevent hate speech and promote ethical use of the internet and forms of offline media (UNDP/UNICEF)			
Indicator: # of children trained on digital literacy, digital storytelling, and social cohesion Baseline: 50 Planned Target: 300	0 children trained to-date; 176 children engaged in consultations on content	Programme is on track	

Indicator: # of community members reached through religious forums Baseline: 1,000 Planned Target: 5,000	5,726 community members were reached	Programme is on track	
Indicator: # of government officers trained on digital literacy, digital storytelling, and social cohesion Baseline: 20 Planned Target: 100	100 government officers trained	Programme is on track	
JPP Output 2B: The UN in Sri Lanka will promote gender equality in securing peace dividends by enhancing protection of women and girls' human rights, physical and mental health, and security; enhancing Women's participation in decision-making processes, socio-economic recovery processes and responses related to conflict prevention			
Girls and boys have the knowledge and improved life and social skills to practice and promote gender equitable non-violent relationships.			
Percentage of adults and adolescents who think that physical punishment is necessary to raise/educate children (disaggregated by sex) Baseline: TBD Planned Target: TBD	Programme ongoing	Indicators have not been measured yet	
Percentage of individuals aged 13–49 years who agree that a husband (man) is justified in hitting or beating his wife (partner) for at least one specified reason, (disaggregated by sex and age)	Programme ongoing	Indicators have not been measured yet	

Baseline: TBD Planned Target: TBD			
% of adults and adolescents that endorse one or more traditional gender and sexual norms (disaggregated by sex) Baseline: TBD Planned Target: TBD	Programme ongoing	Indicators have not been measured yet	
Number of adolescent children and youth who successfully completed the PATHS to change life skills programme (disaggregated by children and youth) Baseline: 0 Planned Target: 4000	40 children have completed one module		
% of adolescent children and youth who complete the PATHS to change programme and show positive progression on the ladder of life scale and gender-marker Baseline: TBD Planned Target: TBD	Programme ongoing	Indicators have not been measured yet	
Number of government officials who participate in the training programme Baseline: 0 Planned Target: 75	88		
Percentage of targeted government officials who agree that teachers or administrators should be allowed to physically punish children in school Baseline: TBD Planned Target: TBD	Programme ongoing	Indicators have not been measured yet	
Number of mothers, fathers and caregivers reached through parenting programmes Baseline: 0 Planned Target: 1000	0		
Percentage of mothers, fathers and caregivers who agree that physical punishment of children is necessary for child-rearing Baseline: TBD	Programme ongoing	Indicators have not been measured yet	

Planned Target: TBD			
Number of child/youth groups and club networks with strengthened capacity to engage children in promoting gender equality and addressing gender related issues in 50 GN Divisions. (Disaggregated by type of group) Baseline: 0 Planned Target: 50	0		
Status of National level assessment specifically on women and girls of reproductive age to identify the SGBV related impact of the pandemic COVID-19 completed Baseline: No Planned Target: Yes	The assessment was jointly commissioned by the UNFPA and UN WOMEN. The study proposal was finalized. Inception report detailing the approach, methodology and schedule was presented to the Technical Advisory Committee and approved. In-depth desk review was conducted to identify and study existing literature and identify knowledge gaps. Training for enumerators was completed. The HHS data collection is completed.	Activities ongoing as planned	Assessment report
% of population reached in Mannar district through the project consultations for the development of the module and pilot training (disaggregated by sex) Baseline: 0% Planned Target: 0.1% of the population in Mannar	Training modules based on the formative research targeted for parents and communities in Mannar District. A Research Partner was selected to conduct the research. The research design and the methodology was developed. Inception report detailing the approach, methodology and schedule was finalized.	Activities ongoing as planned	Pre and post evaluations, partner reports, survey report -(to be reported and the end of year 2)

% of potential users validate the module. Baseline: 0% Planned Target: 70%	(To be reported at the end of year 2)	Module Pre test, IP Reports, Resource person reports	
Average number of individuals registered at services for response and prevention of SGBV annually (disaggregated by Women and girls) Baseline: TBD Planned Target: 10% increase		(To be reported at the end of year 2)	Government and IP reports
Number of Shelters remain accessible to clients with verified minimum standards Baseline: 5 Planned Target: 7	Indicator 2.2.15 - Plans are finalised to provide technical and infrastructure support for strengthening the shelter for survivors of SGBV. A five year strategic plan was developed for the AKASA, the shelter for women and girls with disabilities. Two shelters, the Women's Development Centre (WDC) and AKASA are selected and supported with humanitarian assistance, capacity building, and infrastructure development.	Activities ongoing as planned	Pre and post project shelter photos, report and minimum standard checklist
Extent to which the human capacity is in place at shelters to respond effectively for victims and survivors of SGBV (under staff, minimum staff, Above minimum) Baseline: Under-staff Planned Target: Minimum required staff in place	Capacity building training for staff of AKASA initiated. Conducted two training; Staff capacity building on Vocational Training Guidelines and Capacity development sensitive to various disabilities and how to provide services.	Activities ongoing as planned	Implement Partner Reports, progress reports
Outcome 3: Women have sustainable incomes, and enhanced dignity and status within the family.	Too premature to indicate achievement/progress against outcome indicators, as activities are ongoing.		
<u>Indicators</u>			

<p>2.2.17: % of grant recipients report having enhanced dignity within the family due to an improved economic status.</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 50% increase</p> <p>2.2.18: % of FHHs report the ability to better support their dependants and families.</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 25% increase</p> <p>2.2.19: % of Enterprises of target beneficiaries having formal/steady business links to markets and producer groups (disaggregated by type of market/group – Hela Bojun/Ammararchi, WCIC, MWCA, etc.)</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 25% increase</p>			
<p>2.2.20: Extent to which the assessments to inform the conceptualization of the project are completed (disaggregated by assessment) (Status of extent: 1- Not done 2- inception, 3-partially completed, 4-completed, 5-presented))</p> <p>Baseline: Needs Assessment – 1 Value Chain Analysis – 1</p> <p>Target: Needs Assessment – 5 Value Chain Analysis - 5</p>	<p>Needs Assessment – 3 Value Chain Analysis - 3</p> <p>The assessments are currently ongoing.</p>		
<p>2.2.21: % of trainees reported having improved skills in entrepreneurship and</p>	<p>No results to report as yet, as activities are ongoing/will commence in 2022.</p>	<p>No results to report as yet, as activities are</p>	

developing business plans (disaggregated by sex) Baseline: 0 Target: 70%		ongoing/will commence in 2022.	
2.2.22: % business plans of trainees supported with special grants via 'competitive challenge'(disaggregated by business sector and sex) Baseline: 0 Target: 80%	No results to report as yet, as activities are ongoing/will commence in 2022.	No results to report as yet, as activities are ongoing/will commence in 2022.	
2.2.23: Number of diversity market trade fairs organized to exchange business information/links, showcase business models developed via grant awards. Baseline: 0 Target: Minimum of 1 in Mannar District	No results to report as yet, as activities are ongoing/will commence in 2022.	No results to report as yet, as activities are ongoing/will commence in 2022.	
Indicator 2.1: Partnered with 3 youth-led networks/organizations to enhance social cohesion at the community level. Baseline: Planned Target: Indicator 2.2: Promoted social cohesion through youth leadership by training more than 75 youth (developing youth as advocates for social cohesion) and provincial level Baseline: 0 Planned Target: 75	Output Indicators 3 Capacity building trainings for youth-led networks/organizations were completed 3 Youth trainings were completed training 75 youth in total 6 Peer-to-peer intergenerational/interethnic/int erfaith youth dialogues were completed 5 out of 6 visual art-based activities were completed		IP reports Participant list Training summary reports Pre and post evaluation surveys Observations

<p>Output 2 (Social Cohesion): Communal relations and social cohesion strengthened by addressing drivers of violence, promoting youth empowerment, and gender equality, ensuring safeguards on climate-conflict issues, promoting inclusive governance, protecting women and girls, and fostering respect for human rights.</p> <p>Indicator 2.1.1 Number of hate speech reports produced Baseline: Planned Target: One per month and one annual report</p>	<p>15 monthly reports each accompanied by a monthly dataset (December 2020-February 2022)</p> <p>1 annual report (2021)</p>	N/A	Disseminated hate speech reports
	<p>1 Analytical report as scoping study completed by SecDev as commissioned by UNDP. The analytical findings and learning shared with UNDP and RCO</p>		UNDP reports and Scoping study.
<p>Indicator 2.1.2 Number of quarterly risk monitor reports produced Baseline: Planned Target: One per quarter (beginning with report on Q2, 2021)</p>	<p>3 quarterly reports (Q2, Q3, Q4 of 2021), each accompanied by a briefing to donors</p>	N/A	Disseminated quarterly risk monitor reports
<p>Indicator 2.1.3 Number of issue papers produced Baseline: Planned Target: Between 1-8 per year</p>	<p>1 issue paper on land issues in the North and East of Sri Lanka</p>	N/A	Disseminated issue papers
	<p>No issue papers produced so far. The initial steps have been taken to produce the analytical issues papers.</p>	<p>Established partnership with the National Christian Evangelical Alliance of Sri Lanka (NCEASL) in May 2021 to monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of social media influencers in promoting positive content on various social media platforms.</p>	UNDP and CSO reports.

Indicator 2.1.4 Production of an annual survey report Baseline: Planned Target: To be completed prior to July 2021	See variance column	Assessment can only be provided on completion of activity. Activity is yet to be implemented	Disseminated annual survey report
JPP Output 3: (linked to PPP Outcome Resettlement)	Return, resettlement and/or local integration of conflict-displaced persons in the Northern and Eastern Provinces supported in a sustainable, safe, and dignified manner, based on mutual trust and a common goal of rebuilding lives and communities.		
Output indicators JPP Output indicator 1: % of targeted population reported that their incomes increased (Disaggregated by categories such as Youth and Women/ WHH, Ex-combatants) Baseline: 30% Planned Target: 65%	70% of the population mentioned that increased their income		District and Divisional secretariat statistics, Monitoring reports, progress reports
JPP Output indicator 1: % of targeted population that report having improved living standards Baseline: 40% Target: 65%	70% of the population reported improved living standard.		District and Divisional secretariat statistics, Monitoring reports, progress reports
JPP Outcome indicator 3: % of the targeted resettled population that report increased feelings of confidence and trust in the resettlement process based on access to livelihood services Baseline: 30%	65% of the returnees mentioned increased feeling of confidence and trust in the resettlement process based on access to essential livelihood services		District and Divisional secretariat statistics, Monitoring reports, progress reports

Planned Target: 60%			
JP Output 3.1 **As per amended JPP RRF	The UN in Sri Lanka provides strategic, coherent, timely and targeted support towards the resettlement process in the Northern Province with an emphasis on ensuring durable solutions and promoting confidence in the process.		
SDR Output 1.1:	Increased access to Livelihood and other related services for resettled communities		

<p>JPP Output Indicator.1 : % of targeted population that report satisfied with the services provided by government and other stakeholders.</p> <p>Baseline:30% Target:60%</p>	<p>65% of the targeted population were satisfied with the services provided by the Government and other authorities for their basic facilities and livelihood opportunities.</p> <p>Conducted eight training sessions for 527 (289 male & 238 female) Government officials capacitated on community mobilization, building inter-community relations, and building relations between local government and the community. Established stronger relationships with resettled communities.</p> <p>Conducted 17 awareness programmes on COVID-19 for village level groups through relevant MOH offices. 621 (265 male & 356 female) participated in this awareness programme and passed the messages to their whole societies.</p> <p>Assisted to 18 functional groups capacitated through materialized assistance and capacity building training to handle the emergencies such as MOH offices, village level DMC groups</p>		<p>District and Divisional secretariat statistics, Monitoring reports, progress reports</p>
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	<p>To be assessed in a final evaluation.</p> <p>The project has contributed to increased understanding among local government and community stakeholders on gender-responsive urban planning/public spaces to ensure safety for all.</p> <p>Additionally, front line government officials in Mullaitivu district have strengthened capacities on provision of gender-responsive services to women returnees.</p>		Periodic reports of IP.
<p>JP Output Indicator.2: Number of resettled people in newly released areas supported to obtain their legal and relevant documents.</p> <p>Baseline: 769 (2020) Target: Increase in number</p>	<p>2497 returnees were provided with assistance to receive civil registration and documentation, ensuring that they have proof of their legal identity and that they are recognized before the law.</p>		District and Divisional secretariat statistics, Monitoring reports, progress reports
SDR Output 1.2:	<p>Vulnerable resettled communities have increased livelihood opportunities that are durable, disaster and climate change resilient</p>		

<p>JPP Output indicator 3: # of newly resettled families supported with quick-win support to achieve basic livelihood subsistence (Disaggregated by sectors: Fisheries, Agriculture, livestock, and diary)</p> <p>Baseline: 0 (Overall)</p> <p>Planned Target: 580</p> <p>a. Fishing: 95</p> <p>b. Agriculture: 80</p> <p>c. Enterprise development: 205</p> <p>d. Animal husbandry: 60</p> <p>e. Scaled-up/ expanded livelihood activities (Agriculture, Enterprise & Animal husbandry): 145</p> <p>f. Home gardening: 50</p>	<p>In total 877 resettled families assisted (see below details)</p> <p>Assisted with Livelihood start-up support for 527 Families (385 Male & 142 Female) - Agriculture 115, Enterprise development 190, Livestock 113 & Fishing 109 (WHH:54, Youths: 196, PWD: 39)</p> <p>185 families assisted with scaleup support included income generation & women social entrepreneurs (Male 96& Female 37) - Agriculture 45, Enterprise development 119, fishing16, Livestock 05 (WHH:28, Youths: 65, PWD:04)</p> <p>Home gardening packages provided: 165 Families (104 Male & 61 Female) including WHH:18, Youths: 03.</p>		<p>District and Divisional secretariat statistics, Monitoring reports, progress reports</p>
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	125 women returnees in Mullaitivu are better capacitated on developing feasible business ideas for income generation. Of this, 100 developed business plans and successfully applied for in-kind assistance to improve/expand their business.		Periodic reports of IP.
<p>JPP Output indicator. 4: Number of newly resettled families with access to basic socio-economic infrastructure facilities</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Planned Target: 400</p>	<p>606 households with access to basic socio-economic infrastructure facilities.</p> <p>23 Argo well renovated for 81 Farmers (72 Male & 09 Female) including WHH:06, Youths:05) Indirectly around 300 individuals are benefitting. Renovated 3 drinking water wells and 1 km internal access road for 200 returnees.</p> <p>Constructed water supply scheme for 106 returnees.</p>		District and Divisional secretariat statistics, Monitoring reports, progress reports.

<p>JPP Output indicator.5: # of innovative (Sustainable platforms –, Private partner linkages) income increasing opportunities created.</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Planned Target: 4</p>	<p>Conducted 11 Training on business development coaching: 228 Participants (Male 137 & Female 91 including WHH:18, Youths: 138, PWD:06</p> <p>94 entrepreneurs assisted with Provided technical advice and training on masonry skill, Packing and Finance & bookkeeping (19 Male & 75Female)</p> <p>Conducted 2 training on marketing and sales for 51 Participants (10 Male & 41 Female)</p> <p>26 returnee families assisted with community cashew cultivation by providing cashew plants, fencing and land preparation. (Male 17 & Female 9 including WHH:5, Youths: 10, PWD:01</p> <p>Conducted 5 agriculture trainings for 143 returnees (Male 65 & Female 78 including WHH:18, Youths: 52, PWD:05</p> <p>Cash for work programmes were undertaken by 245 beneficiaries (93 male & 152 Female) who assisted in the cleaning of 2 water channels</p>		<p>District and Divisional secretariat statistics, Monitoring reports, progress reports, Training / workshop reports, Study reports</p>
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	and planting of 1260 trees along river embankments and coastal areas to reduce flooding during monsoon seasons. Cash for work programmes were undertaken by the most vulnerable among returnees, who would otherwise have no income opportunities.		
	125 women returnees in Mullaitivu are better capacitated on developing feasible business ideas for income generation. Of this, 100 developed business plans and successfully applied for in-kind assistance to improve/expand their business.		
SDR Output 1.3:	Community based organizations/producer organizations/civil society and other groups function effectively that also addresses prejudices and negative social norms.		
JPP Output Indicator. 6: % of stakeholders (resettled beneficiaries) reporting satisfaction with support provided through the project Baseline: TBC Target: TBC	To be measured. To be assessed in a final evaluation.	End-line survey is planned to be completed by the end of April 2022. The survey findings may produce the values for this indicator.	Periodic reports of IP.
JPP Output indicator. 7: Number of CBOs / POs / CSO groups formed and/or activated	Capacity building programmes conducted for 72 community-based organizations. The training programs and		District and Divisional secretariat statistics, Monitoring reports, progress reports, Training / workshop reports, Study reports

Baseline: 0 Planned Target: 60	materialized assistance are aimed at strengthening CBOs to undertake development initiatives independently, thereby supporting the durable resettlement of families and encouraging returnee families to engage with local Government service providers to build trust and solidarity. Through this initiative 811 CBO members benefitted (male 448 and female 363)		
	27 leaders of 18 CBOs in Mullaitivu have enhanced their knowledge on CBO working modalities and are better capacitated to advocate with local govt on community issues.		Periodic reports of IP.
Targeted resettled communities have access to quality psychosocial services.			
Indicator: Availability of a functional psychosocial coordination forum at divisional and district level Baseline: 0 Target: 11 Divisional Forums 4 District Forums	4 Divisional Forums established		
Functioning divisional level social services workforce Baseline: 0 Target: 11 villages	4 villages		
# of Child Befrienders/barefoot supporters trained Baseline: 0 Target: 60	34 befrienders were selected and are being trained		

# of community members that benefitted from psychosocial services Baseline: 0 Target: 750	52 community members benefitted		
# of children directly reached through Child Befrienders Baseline: 0 Target: 2450	This component has not yet started		
Outcome 3 Refugee returnees from Tamil Nadu resettled in Jaffna district consistently participate in the economic development process of their communities. (IOM) Indicator: % of refugee returnees that were satisfied with the assistance provided Baseline: 0 Planned Target: 80	5 (3 women, 2 men) beneficiaries received livelihood assistance. Monitoring results will be captured in 2022.	No variance. Work towards this indicator is ongoing and on track.	Interviews and survey
Output 1.1: Increased organizational capacity, income, and assets of the community-based organizations (CBOs) to support refugee returnees Indicator 1.1.1: Availability of reintegration plans assessing market feasibility (informed by a gender analysis/direct consultation with women refugee returnees) to identify businesses and other livelihood options that would be viable for refugee returnees identified for assistance. Baseline: No Planned Target: Yes	Yes: A market plan incorporating a gender analysis was developed and is in use.	No variance. Completed	Reintegration plans/ assessments including a market analysis

Indicator 1.1.2: # of business development trainings conducted Baseline: 0 Planned Target: 3			
	3 trainings were organized (70 beneficiaries participated in business counseling sessions and follow up business development trainings were held for 56 beneficiaries)	No variance. Work towards this indicator is ongoing and on track	Attendance records
Indicator 1.1.3: # of successful awareness raising / peer group support sessions among refugee returnees on MHPSS Baseline: 0 Planned Target: 1	2 group counselling sessions were held.	2 sessions were conducted to respond to the need	Attendance records/minutes
Output 1.2: Migrant returnees in vulnerable conditions have access to psycho-social support and information on government support services. Indicator 1.2.1: # of refugee returnees referred for individual and peer group support/counselling (disaggregated by sex and age) Baseline:0 Planned Target: 30 Indicator 1.2.2: # of mental health practitioners reached through capacity building workshops Baseline:0 Planned Target:20	Total returnees counselled: 20: (4 men; 16 women) 3 (1 man, 2 women) individual counselling Two group counselling sessions for a total of 17 (14, women 3 men)	No variance. Work towards this indicator is ongoing and on track	
			Document review of records of the assistance

	24 (14 men, 10 women) from implementing partners trained on MHPSS.	Slight variance to accommodate available officers.	Document review of workshop agendas, attendance forms
Outcome 2: Improved protection conditions and services for refugee returnees in Jaffna district (UNHCR) Output 2.1: # of refugee returnees and government officers reached through capacity building programmes Baseline: 0 Planned Target: 300	Total: 274 250 refugee returnees and 24 government officers reached through capacity building programmes	No variance. Work towards this indicator is ongoing and on track	Document review of programme agendas, attendance forms
Output 2.1: Refugee returnees from Tamil Nadu have support to access housing, land and property rights and services to protect against gender-based violence (GBV). Indicator 2.1.1 # of refugee returnees who received immediate material support and SGBV services and other assistance. Baseline: 0 Planned Target:50	Total: 280 30 (23 women, 7 men) received in-kind support for livelihoods --250 individuals applied for NIC documents following the training.	The achievement is higher than the target due to the success of the training after which 250 participants applied for identity cards which will significantly contribute to their access to land and property rights.	Document review of records of the assistance
Output 2.2: Local government officials have increased skills and knowledge and skills to provide protection services to refugee returnees. Indicator 2.2.1 # of capacity building workshops successfully conducted for government departments and advocacy groups Baseline: 0 Planned Target:5	1 capacity building workshop on land and property (for 32 officers 15 men and 17 women)	The achievement is higher based on response to interest and available officers.	Document review of workshop agendas, attendance forms

<p>Indicator 2.2.2 #of coordination meetings and awareness trainings conducted on land related matters Baseline: 0 Planned Target:3</p> <p>Indicator 2.2.3 # of mobile clinics: established to provide legal documents Baseline: 0 Planned Target:5</p>			
	1 coordination meeting	No variance. Work towards this indicator is ongoing and on track	Meeting minutes, training documents, attendance forms
	1 clinic conducted (for 250 individuals)	No variance. Work towards this indicator is ongoing and on track	Clinic ledgers and document review of records of the assistance
<p>Outcome 3 Indicator 4. 1 % of targeted population reporting that their incomes increased</p> <p>Baseline: average HH income of the sample of the targeted communities is Rs 30,000/month Planned Target:70%</p>	The average household income of the same sample of the targeted communities is recorded as Rs 34,000 /month at the end of September 2021. It's a 13% increment.	The members supported by the project through different selected value chains have recorded significant seasonal or monthly income compared to the baseline from (Jan 2020) the targeted interventions such as groundnut, banana, and dry fish. However, this individual income increment doesn't reflect average household income as most of them lost their other income sources. However, the gain income from the interventions immensely helped targeted members keep up at least their	Donor progress report, Final Progress report of the project

		same economic status under the pandemic. (HH income counted all the income sources of the family, not limited to the income gain through project supported interventions)	
<p>Indicator 4.1.8: Number of cooperatives strengthened/established Baseline: Target: A minimum of 3, with at least one per target area</p>	<p>With the strengthened and establishment of 6 cooperatives, the project has achieved doubled the target (expected was 3 cooperatives). Two of them are newly established to promote groundnut and dry fish producers, respectively Mullativu and Jaffna districts. Made greater understanding of the executive members on bookkeeping, accounting, management, and cooperative governance. With the project assistance, cooperatives enhanced their network and coordination with different government technical departments (Agriculture, fisheries, Coconut Development Board) and the relevant DS office. Around 1,136 members (M556:F580) of resettled communities mobilized around these six cooperatives with a view of better integration to the locality.</p>	N/A	Donor progress report, Final Progress report of the project
<p>Indicator 4.1.9 Number of members mobilized through cooperative system to</p>	<p>Seventy five percent of the target has been achieved by supporting to the most</p>	N/A	Donor progress report produced by ILO Final Progress report of the project

increase their productive capacity Baseline: 0 Planned target: 900 (300 per target area), including at least 50% representation of women	marginalized 677 (276 M: 401 F) cooperative members which included 21 PwDs to increase their productive capacities in the selected value chains such as groundnut, banana, coir-based production, and dry fish production including. The provided technical know and skills development training, assuring market access for them.		
Indicator 4.1.10 Number of partnerships established with private sector companies to establish backward linkages, strengthen supply chains, and aid marketing of produce. Baseline: 0 Planned target: 3 by the end of project	Achieved the target than expected by establishing private sector partnership with four companies for selected values chains. David Gram for groundnut; Keels (PVT) Ltd; for fruit and vegetable, JDFCSUF for dry fish and Tropi-coir (PVT) Ltd; for coco-chip products. These partners have begun serving beyond non-targeted farmers as well	N/A	Donor progress report produced by ILO Final Progress report of the project

Resilience window

Joint Programme for Resilience

	<u>Planned</u> Target	<u>Achieved</u> Indicator Targets	Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)	Source of Verification
Outcome 1.1: National and sub-national authorities involved in disaster risk management promote resilience and are able to effectively respond to disasters				
Output 1.1.2: Government institutions and systems at the national and sub-national level are strengthened to deliver universal				

	<u>Planned Target</u>	<u>Achieved Indicator Targets</u>	Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)	Source of Verification
<p>Sexual and Reproductive Health Rights (SRHR) and integrated gender-based violence prevention and response systems</p> <p>Activity: Conduct capacity building programmes at all levels and across all sectors of interventions to effectively address SRHR and SGBV during emergencies</p>		<p>Conducted ministerial level consultation and selected two emergency affected districts; Kalutara and Puttalam. District secretaries were informed about the upcoming programme.</p> <p>Inter-ministerial consultation to inform on the divisional and district referrals and coordination mechanism is scheduled to be held on 12th October 2021.</p> <p>Development of SGBV & SRH integrated Gender handbook; the desk review has been completed. Draft report is ready.</p> <p>National level Stakeholder consultation was held 29th June and findings & gaps were presented.</p> <p>Conduct capacity building programmes targeting advocacy staff, response staff and community groups towards delivering a gender equitable disaster response across all levels scheduled to be conducted in mid-2022.</p> <p>Completed the desk review and the consultations with the key government officials and service providers and</p>	<p>Activities are ongoing as planned</p>	<p>Minutes of the meeting held on 14th July 2021</p> <p>Report of the desk review</p> <p>List of participants. Meeting agenda</p> <p>Report of the mapping of the GBV service providers (minimum of 3 reports)</p> <p>Government circular on multi-sectoral coordination and referral guideline on GBV prevention</p> <p>Minutes of the meeting held with the MOWCD Procurement related supporting documents for laptops. List of participants. Meeting agenda</p> <p>Report of the desk review. List of the officials of the consultations.</p>

	<u>Planned Target</u>	<u>Achieved Indicator Targets</u>	Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)	Source of Verification
		<p>identified the gaps in the existing policy frameworks.</p> <p>Handbook on Gender, Sexual and Gender Based Violence during Disasters was drafted and will be finalized and validated in Q2.</p>		<p>Handbook on Gender, Sexual and Gender Based Violence.</p> <p>List of participants</p> <p>Pre and post evaluations</p>
Provide technical support to review and integrate SGBV and SRHR in disaster risk reduction plans and systems:		Reviewed SGBV and SRHR in disaster risk reduction plans and systems report. The draft report was completed.		Disaster risk reduction plans and systems report
Provide technical support and equipment to engage in remote referral and counselling and mapping of relevant SGBV		<p>15 laptops were provided to the MOWCD to distribute among the 15 Women Development Unites (WDUs) at the District Secretariat and the Divisional Secretariats and laptops will be used for remote referral and counselling addressing GBV in emergency affected areas including maintaining a database of service providers for referral and coordination during disasters and remote case management.</p> <p>Mapping of relevant SGBV prevention and response actors/ services providers scheduled to be conducted initially in 3 selected disaster effecting districts namely</p>		Procurement related supporting documents

	<u>Planned Target</u>	<u>Achieved Indicator Targets</u>	Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)	Source of Verification
		<p>Kalutara, Ratnapura and Puttalam.</p> <p>Standard operating procedures for addressing GBV including referral and reporting mechanisms, information sharing, coordination and monitoring/evaluation prepared by the UNFPA and field-tested in Hambantota and Mannar districts will be disseminated nationwide for WDCs and GBV service providers to use in contextualising to the subnational context. MOWCD will distribute the government circular on this.</p> <p>Equipment to facilitate efficient and effective referrals was procured. Theses equipment will be distributed among the selected government officers in October 2021</p> <p>COVID-19 pandemic and the related travel restrictions continued during the last quarter in Sri Lanka and it delayed most of the field level activities. Most of the discussions, planning meetings and stakeholder</p>		

	<u>Planned Target</u>	<u>Achieved Indicator Targets</u>	Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)	Source of Verification
		consultations were conducted using new communication mechanisms; online platforms.		
<p>Output 1.1.3 National and sub-national authorities involved in disaster management have the knowledge and skills to conduct hazard specific contingency planning with special attention on women, children and the most vulnerable population</p> <p>Indicator 1.1.3 # of targeted sub national government authorities improved capacities in contingency planning</p> <p># of simulation exercises conducted</p> <p>Baseline: Hazard-focused emergency preparedness has not been properly developed and institutionalized at a subnational level in recent years.</p> <p>Hazard specific contingency planning needed for basic emergency support services and functions to respond effectively to the needs of the identified risks/scenarios.</p>	Support the development and promotion of the use of divisional scenario-based contingency	<p>Technical assistance provided to the district level coordination discussions for the South-West Monsoon preparation in Ratnapura, Kalutara, Galle, Matara and Hambantota</p> <p>District level resource maps were produced for all high-risk districts likely to be impacted by the South-West monsoon.</p> <p>4 of targeted sub national government authorities improved capacities in contingency planning</p> <p>0 of simulation exercises conducted</p> <p>10 DS divisions were supported to establish emergency operation units per district level preparedness plans in Jaffna & Batticaloa.</p>	ongoing	Hazard and resource maps produced; district level plan developed by DMC together with stakeholders.

	<u>Planned Target</u>	<u>Achieved Indicator Targets</u>	Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)	Source of Verification
<p>Output 1.1.4 Horizontal and vertical expansion of current social safety net schemes to become more shock-responsive to address essential needs of the most vulnerable amongst disaster impacted populations</p> <p>Indicator 1.1.4 Digital system for Samurdhi bank network established in targeted districts # of trained sub-national staff using digital devices for social safety fund transfer management # of vulnerable people pre-registered # of crisis-affected people provided with CBT assistance # of policy forums on shock responsive safety net conducted</p> <p>Baseline: The country's largest social safety net program, at the Department of Samurdhi, operates as a decentralized manual system through the Samurdhi bank network. Establishment of national level shock responsive social safety net system is needed with a focus on strong policy approach to device government regulations.</p>	<p>Strengthen the current social protection system, including by enabling the adaptation of the information management system; Train sub-national level staff on the use of digital devices for registration, updating and validation of records using beneficiary and transfer management platform; Scale-up the registration, verification and management of digital data of vulnerable and disaster-affected households while consolidating a coherent approach across national safety-nets programmes and system interoperability, including those used by the Government to provide support during the COVID-19 response</p>	<p>The Department of Samurdhi Development was supported to scale up the digitization of the social safety fund transfer system, using the SCOPE system (WFP's beneficiary registration and transfer system). This digitization has been further scaled up in eleven Divisional Secretariats in the district of Kalutara, being assessed jointly with DSD as the DS divisions most vulnerable to shocks.</p> <p># 555 vulnerable people pre-registered</p> <p>1 policy forum on shock responsive safety net conducted through the 5-week seminar series titled "Inclusive Social Protection and the UN in Sri Lanka - Seminar Series for UN Agencies</p>		<p>SCOPE digital registration report and dashboard</p>

	<u>Planned</u> Target	<u>Achieved</u> Indicator Targets	Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)	Source of Verification
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Outcome 1.2 Children and adolescents demonstrate improved understanding of and the skills to mitigate disaster-related risks affecting their lives by engaging meaningfully in disaster preparedness and response in the four provinces				
Indicator: # of targeted divisions that have child and adolescent representation on Disaster Management Coordination Committees Baseline: 5	7 (cumulative)	Divisional level DRR mechanisms in 09 Divisional Secretariat Divisions were strengthened by providing opportunities for Children's Club members to participate in divisional level DRR meetings. This ongoing development helped ensure that children's needs are included in divisional development plans, while empowering children through their participation in decision-making platforms.	No variance	Partners reports
Output 1.2.1 Children and adolescents have the skills and knowledge to contribute to the design and implementation of disaster risk reduction, emergency response preparedness including health emergencies and climate change adaptation initiatives. Indicator 1.2.1 # of members of children's clubs and councils that have been trained on child centered risk assessments, risk	500 members of children's clubs (year 1)	1,494 children, including 682 children living in 26 childcare institutions, were trained on child centered risk assessments, risk reduction planning and child protection in emergencies. Six DRR and climate change adaptation plans were developed in the targeted districts during the reporting period. The CC-DRR programme expanded to	Program is on track despite movement restrictions and other challenges due to COVID-19	Partner reports and Probation reports Training participant lists; pre & post training evaluations

	<u>Planned Target</u>	<u>Achieved Indicator Targets</u>	Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)	Source of Verification
reduction planning and child protection in emergencies. Baseline: 300		two new districts through this project. 3 divisional level children's clubs were gathered virtually during the period with the participation of divisional Government officers. Around 126 children participated and benefitted through virtual children's club activities.		
Indicator 1.2.2 # of adolescents that have been trained to support Government authorities with child-friendly camp management and establishment of child-friendly spaces Baseline: 126	200 adolescents trained to support Government authorities with child-friendly camp management and establishment of child-friendly spaces (year 1)			
Output 1.2.2 Children and adolescents have increased opportunities to participate in sub-national disaster preparedness mechanisms and in designing related knowledge products in the four targeted provinces. Indicator 1.2.2 # of district and divisional level officials with increased knowledge and skills to mainstream CC-DRR into development planning and emergency response preparedness Baseline: 250	350 (year 1) 20 (year 1)	136 government officers at sub-national levels were trained on CC-DRR enabling them to mainstream children's needs into divisional development and Emergency Response Preparedness (ERP) plans.	Target achieved is slightly reduced due to movement restrictions and other challenges due to COVID-19. However, the programme expects to fill these gaps once the country returns to full normalcy.	Partner and reports from the Department of Probation and Child Care Services Capacity building workshop participant lists; Pre and post training evaluations Project proposals & reports

	<u>Planned Target</u>	<u>Achieved Indicator Targets</u>	<u>Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)</u>	<u>Source of Verification</u>
<p>Indicator 1.2.3 # of risk mitigation projects implemented through the village/divisional Children's Club/Councils.</p> <p>Baseline: 12</p>				<p>Finalized Sri Lanka Children's Declaration for DRR & CCA</p> <p>Promotion campaigns conducted at national level</p> <p>Management of Safety Centres Amidst COVID-19: Handbook for Safety Centre Managers was developed and published.</p>
	<p>Outcome 2.1 Sub-national level authorities have the capacity for risk informed programming through mainstreaming of disaster risk reduction and climate risk management into their planning</p>			
<p>Output 2.1.1 Strengthened local government capacity to effectively develop risk analysis considering exposure and vulnerability to various climate-related hazards, including health emergencies, and multi-sectoral impact analysis, as well as risk-informed theories of change for strategic planning and budgeting for local development</p> <p>Indicator 2.2.1 Availability of training material on using risk assessment tools for water safety</p>	<p>Training material package updated and printed.</p> <p>75</p>	<p>Initial discussions were conducted with 3 provincial council authorities (Easter, Uva and Central provinces)</p> <p>Training modules and materials on conducting risk analysis, vulnerability assessments, exposure climate induce disasters, multi-sectoral impact analysis and risk-informed programming were reviewed and updated to incorporate the health emergency component. 300</p>		

	<u>Planned Target</u>	<u>Achieved Indicator Targets</u>	Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)	Source of Verification
<p>and security and disaster risk reduction</p> <p>Baseline: Training materials are available but need to be reviewed and updated</p> <p>Indicator 2.2.2 # of government officers/ development officers that have received an advanced level training on using risk assessment tools for water safety and security and disaster risk reduction</p> <p>Baseline:0</p>		<p>Development Officers attached to the National Department of the Community Water Supply and 25 Officers in Charge of community managed water supply schemes at district level were trained.</p> <p>A trainers' guide on Water Safety Plans, and a CBO manual on Water Safety Plans for community managed water supply systems, with community participation, were developed and published during the reporting period.</p>		
<p>Output 2.1.2: Strengthened capacities of local government and local communities/community-based water committees (CBOs) in better planning and management of community managed water schemes to ensure drinking water supply in rural areas, particularly in disaster prone areas to build resilience against the adverse effects of climate change</p> <p>Indicator 2.1.2 Availability of tested models on climate-resilient water supply systems that promote water safety and security</p> <p>Baseline: Models on climate-resilient water supply systems not available</p>	<p>Consultative and stakeholder workshops to develop models on climate-resilient water safety plans.</p>	<p>Initial discussions were held with provincial level authorities (Eastern, Uva and Central provinces) to conduct policy review to identify gaps in provincial level policy framework regarding water management and provide recommendations for intergrade climate resilience in their planning and budgeting processes</p> <p>Draft ToR was developed to conduct provincial level policy analysis.</p> <p>Discussions and preliminary work initiated with the national level advisory group</p>		<p>Documentation of Climate-resilient Water safety plans</p> <p>Policy review documents</p> <p>Stakeholder consultative workshops</p>

	<u>Planned Target</u>	<u>Achieved Indicator Targets</u>	Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)	Source of Verification
<p>Indicator 2.2.2: Government policies, strategies and national action plans include climate resilience and DRR aspects</p> <p>Baseline: Climate resilient WASH needs to be included in policies/strategies and action plans</p>	<p>stakeholder workshops conducted</p>	<p>established for the water safety plan implementation under the purview of the Ministry of Water Supply and National Water Supply & Drainage Board on the transition of the water safety planning approach into climate-resilient water safety and security.</p> <p>As an entry point to the transition, the baseline assessment of rural water supply schemes at the national level was completed with a climate change focus. The project interventions will be informed by the results of the survey to test pilot models on climate-resilient water safety and security plans in different climatic zones.</p>		

	<u>Planned Target</u>	<u>Achieved Indicator Targets</u>	<u>Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)</u>	<u>Source of Verification</u>
Outcome 1.1: National and sub-national authorities involved in disaster risk management promote resilience and are able to effectively respond to disasters				
<p>Output 1.1.2: Government institutions and systems at the national and sub-national level are strengthened to deliver universal Sexual and Reproductive Health Rights (SRHR) and integrated gender-based violence prevention and response systems</p> <p>Activity: Conduct capacity building programmes at all levels and across all sectors of interventions to effectively address SRHR and SGBV during emergencies</p>				
		<p>Conducted ministerial level consultation and selected two emergency affected districts; Kalutara and Puttalam. District secretaries were informed about the upcoming programme.</p> <p>Inter-ministerial consultation to inform on the divisional and district referrals and coordination mechanism is scheduled to be held on 12th October 2021.</p> <p>Development of SGBV & SRH integrated Gender handbook; the desk review has been completed. Draft report is ready.</p> <p>National level Stakeholder consultation was held 29th June and findings & gaps were presented.</p> <p>Conduct capacity building programmes targeting advocacy staff, response staff and community groups towards delivering a gender equitable disaster response across all levels scheduled to be conducted in mid-2022.</p>	Activities are ongoing as planned	<p>Minutes of the meeting held on 14th July 2021</p> <p>Report of the desk review</p> <p>List of participants. Meeting agenda</p> <p>Report of the mapping of the GBV service providers (minimum of 3 reports)</p> <p>Government circular on multi-sectoral coordination and referral guideline on GBV prevention</p> <p>Minutes of the meeting held with the MOWCD Procurement related supporting documents for laptops. List of participants. Meeting agenda</p> <p>Report of the desk review.</p>

	<u>Planned Target</u>	<u>Achieved Indicator Targets</u>	Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)	Source of Verification
		<p>Completed the desk review and the consultations with the key government officials and service providers and identified the gaps in the existing policy frameworks.</p> <p>Handbook on Gender, Sexual and Gender Based Violence during Disasters was drafted and will be finalized and validated in Q2.</p>		<p>List of the officials of the consultations.</p> <p>Handbook on Gender, Sexual and Gender Based Violence.</p> <p>List of participants</p> <p>Pre and post evaluations</p>
Provide technical support to review and integrate SGBV and SRHR in disaster risk reduction plans and systems:		Reviewed SGBV and SRHR in disaster risk reduction plans and systems report. The draft report was completed.		Disaster risk reduction plans and systems report
Provide technical support and equipment to engage in remote referral and counselling and mapping of relevant SGBV		<p>15 laptops were provided to the MOWCD to distribute among the 15 Women Development Unites (WDUs) at the District Secretariat and the Divisional Secretariats and laptops will be used for remote referral and counselling addressing GBV in emergency affected areas including maintaining a database of service providers for referral and coordination during disasters and remote case management.</p> <p>Mapping of relevant SGBV prevention and response</p>		Procurement related supporting documents

	<u>Planned Target</u>	<u>Achieved Indicator Targets</u>	Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)	Source of Verification
		<p>actors/ services providers scheduled to be conducted initially in 3 selected disaster effecting districts namely Kalutara, Ratnapura and Puttalam.</p> <p>Standard operating procedures for addressing GBV including referral and reporting mechanisms, information sharing, coordination and monitoring/evaluation prepared by the UNFPA and field-tested in Hambantota and Mannar districts will be disseminated nationwide for WDCs and GBV service providers to use in contextualising to the subnational context. MOWCD will distribute the government circular on this.</p> <p>Equipment to facilitate efficient and effective referrals was procured. Theses equipment will be distributed among the selected government officers in October 2021</p> <p>COVID-19 pandemic and the related travel restrictions continued during the last quarter in Sri Lanka and it</p>		

	<u>Planned Target</u>	<u>Achieved Indicator Targets</u>	<u>Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)</u>	<u>Source of Verification</u>
		delayed most of the field level activities. Most of the discussions, planning meetings and stakeholder consultations were conducted using new communication mechanisms; online platforms.		
<p>Output 1.1.3 National and sub-national authorities involved in disaster management have the knowledge and skills to conduct hazard specific contingency planning with special attention on women, children and the most vulnerable population</p> <p>Indicator 1.1.3 # of targeted sub national government authorities improved capacities in contingency planning</p> <p># of simulation exercises conducted</p> <p>Baseline: Hazard-focused emergency preparedness has not been properly developed and institutionalized at a subnational level in recent years.</p> <p>Hazard specific contingency planning needed for basic emergency support services and functions to respond effectively to</p>	Support the development and promotion of the use of divisional scenario-based contingency	<p>Technical assistance provided to the district level coordination discussions for the South-West Monsoon preparation in Ratnapura, Kalutara, Galle, Matara and Hambantota</p> <p>District level resource maps were produced for all high-risk districts likely to be impacted by the South-West monsoon.</p> <p>4 of targeted sub national government authorities improved capacities in contingency planning</p> <p>0 of simulation exercises conducted</p> <p>10 DS divisions were supported to establish emergency operation units per district level preparedness plans in Jaffna & Batticaloa.</p>	ongoing	Hazard and resource maps produced; district level plan developed by DMC together with stakeholders.

	<u>Planned Target</u>	<u>Achieved Indicator Targets</u>	Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)	Source of Verification
the needs of the identified risks/scenarios.				
<p>Output 1.1.4 Horizontal and vertical expansion of current social safety net schemes to become more shock-responsive to address essential needs of the most vulnerable amongst disaster impacted populations</p> <p>Indicator 1.1.4 Digital system for Samurdhi bank network established in targeted districts # of trained sub-national staff using digital devices for social safety fund transfer management # of vulnerable people pre-registered # of crisis-affected people provided with CBT assistance # of policy forums on shock responsive safety net conducted</p> <p>Baseline: The country's largest social safety net program, at the Department of Samurdhi, operates as a decentralized manual system through the Samurdhi bank network. Establishment of national level shock responsive social safety net</p>	<p>Strengthen the current social protection system, including by enabling the adaptation of the information management system; Train sub-national level staff on the use of digital devices for registration, updating and validation of records using beneficiary and transfer management platform; Scale-up the registration, verification and management of digital data of vulnerable and disaster-affected households while consolidating a coherent approach across national safety-nets programmes and system interoperability, including those used by the Government to provide support during the COVID-19 response</p>	<p>The Department of Samurdhi Development was supported to scale up the digitization of the social safety fund transfer system, using the SCOPE system (WFP's beneficiary registration and transfer system). This digitization has been further scaled up in eleven Divisional Secretariats in the district of Kalutara, being assessed jointly with DSD as the DS divisions most vulnerable to shocks.</p> <p># 555 vulnerable people pre-registered</p> <p>1 policy forum on shock responsive safety net conducted through the 5-week seminar series titled "Inclusive Social Protection and the UN in Sri Lanka - Seminar Series for UN Agencies</p>		SCOPE digital registration report and dashboard

	<u>Planned Target</u>	<u>Achieved Indicator Targets</u>	<u>Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)</u>	<u>Source of Verification</u>
system is needed with a focus on strong policy approach to device government regulations.				
Outcome 1.2 Children and adolescents demonstrate improved understanding of and the skills to mitigate disaster-related risks affecting their lives by engaging meaningfully in disaster preparedness and response in the four provinces				
Indicator: # of targeted divisions that have child and adolescent representation on Disaster Management Coordination Committees Baseline: 5	7 (cumulative)	Divisional level DRR mechanisms in 09 Divisional Secretariat Divisions were strengthened by providing opportunities for Children's Club members to participate in divisional level DRR meetings. This ongoing development helped ensure that children's needs are included in divisional development plans, while empowering children through their participation in decision-making platforms.	No variance	Partners reports
Output 1.2.1 Children and adolescents have the skills and knowledge to contribute to the design and implementation of disaster risk reduction, emergency response preparedness including health emergencies and climate change adaptation initiatives. Indicator 1.2.1 # of members of children's clubs and councils that have been trained on child centered risk assessments, risk	500 members of children's clubs (year 1)	1,494 children, including 682 children living in 26 childcare institutions, were trained on child centered risk assessments, risk reduction planning and child protection in emergencies. Six DRR and climate change adaptation plans were developed in the targeted districts during the reporting period. The CC-DRR programme expanded to	Program is on track despite movement restrictions and other challenges due to COVID-19	Partner reports and Probation reports Training participant lists; pre & post training evaluations

	<u>Planned Target</u>	<u>Achieved Indicator Targets</u>	<u>Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)</u>	<u>Source of Verification</u>
reduction planning and child protection in emergencies. Baseline: 300		two new districts through this project. 3 divisional level children's clubs were gathered virtually during the period with the participation of divisional Government officers. Around 126 children participated and benefitted through virtual children's club activities.		
Indicator 1.2.2 # of adolescents that have been trained to support Government authorities with child-friendly camp management and establishment of child-friendly spaces Baseline: 126	200 adolescents trained to support Government authorities with child-friendly camp management and establishment of child-friendly spaces (year 1)			
Output 1.2.2 Children and adolescents have increased opportunities to participate in sub-national disaster preparedness mechanisms and in designing related knowledge products in the four targeted provinces. Indicator 1.2.2 # of district and divisional level officials with increased knowledge and skills to mainstream CC-DRR into development planning and emergency response preparedness Baseline: 250	350 (year 1) 20 (year 1)	136 government officers at sub-national levels were trained on CC-DRR enabling them to mainstream children's needs into divisional development and Emergency Response Preparedness (ERP) plans.	Target achieved is slightly reduced due to movement restrictions and other challenges due to COVID-19. However, the programme expects to fill these gaps once the country returns to full normalcy.	Partner and reports from the Department of Probation and Child Care Services Capacity building workshop participant lists; Pre and post training evaluations Project proposals & reports

	<u>Planned Target</u>	<u>Achieved Indicator Targets</u>	<u>Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)</u>	<u>Source of Verification</u>
<p>Indicator 1.2.3 # of risk mitigation projects implemented through the village/divisional Children's Club/Councils.</p> <p>Baseline: 12</p>				<p>Finalized Sri Lanka Children's Declaration for DRR & CCA</p> <p>Promotion campaigns conducted at national level</p> <p>Management of Safety Centres Amidst COVID-19: Handbook for Safety Centre Managers was developed and published.</p>
	Outcome 2.1 Sub-national level authorities have the capacity for risk informed programming through mainstreaming of disaster risk reduction and climate risk management into their planning			
<p>Output 2.1.1 Strengthened local government capacity to effectively develop risk analysis considering exposure and vulnerability to various climate-related hazards, including health emergencies, and multi-sectoral impact analysis, as well as risk-informed theories of change for strategic planning and budgeting for local development</p> <p>Indicator 2.2.1 Availability of training material on using risk assessment tools for water safety</p>	<p>Training material package updated and printed.</p> <p>75</p>	<p>Initial discussions were conducted with 3 provincial council authorities (Easter, Uva and Central provinces)</p> <p>Training modules and materials on conducting risk analysis, vulnerability assessments, exposure climate induce disasters, multi-sectoral impact analysis and risk-informed programming were reviewed and updated to incorporate the health emergency component. 300</p>		

	<u>Planned Target</u>	<u>Achieved Indicator Targets</u>	Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)	Source of Verification
<p>and security and disaster risk reduction</p> <p>Baseline: Training materials are available but need to be reviewed and updated</p> <p>Indicator 2.2.2 # of government officers/ development officers that have received an advanced level training on using risk assessment tools for water safety and security and disaster risk reduction</p> <p>Baseline:0</p>		<p>Development Officers attached to the National Department of the Community Water Supply and 25 Officers in Charge of community managed water supply schemes at district level were trained.</p> <p>A trainers' guide on Water Safety Plans, and a CBO manual on Water Safety Plans for community managed water supply systems, with community participation, were developed and published during the reporting period.</p>		
<p>Output 2.1.2: Strengthened capacities of local government and local communities/community-based water committees (CBOs) in better planning and management of community managed water schemes to ensure drinking water supply in rural areas, particularly in disaster prone areas to build resilience against the adverse effects of climate change</p> <p>Indicator 2.1.2 Availability of tested models on climate-resilient water supply systems that promote water safety and security</p> <p>Baseline: Models on climate-resilient water supply systems not available</p>	<p>Consultative and stakeholder workshops to develop models on climate-resilient water safety plans.</p>	<p>Initial discussions were held with provincial level authorities (Eastern, Uva and Central provinces) to conduct policy review to identify gaps in provincial level policy framework regarding water management and provide recommendations for intergrade climate resilience in their planning and budgeting processes</p> <p>Drat ToR was developed to conduct provincial level policy analysis.</p> <p>Discussions and preliminary work initiated with the national level advisory group</p>		<p>Documentation of Climate-resilient Water safety plans</p> <p>Policy review documents</p> <p>Stakeholder consultative workshops</p>

	<u>Planned Target</u>	<u>Achieved Indicator Targets</u>	Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)	Source of Verification
<p>Indicator 2.2.2: Government policies, strategies and national action plans include climate resilience and DRR aspects</p> <p>Baseline: Climate resilient WASH needs to be included in policies/strategies and action plans</p>	stakeholder workshops conducted	<p>established for the water safety plan implementation under the purview of the Ministry of Water Supply and National Water Supply & Drainage Board on the transition of the water safety planning approach into climate-resilient water safety and security.</p> <p>As an entry point to the transition, the baseline assessment of rural water supply schemes at the national level was completed with a climate change focus. The project interventions will be informed by the results of the survey to test pilot models on climate-resilient water safety and security plans in different climatic zones.</p>		

Health Security Initiative

	<u>Achieved Indicator Targets</u>	Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)	Source of Verification
Agency: UNDP			
<p>Output 1: Operationalization of two Intermediate Care Centres at the Sub-National level.</p> <p>Indicator:</p>	<p>Procurement for the below equipment is underway: Five function ICU beds - 4 Nos. Advanced multipara monitor for ICU – 1No. Portable ultrasound Mobile X-ray</p>	<p>The planned target items were a tentative list to be amended based on</p>	

<p>1.1. Essential health care equipment and supplies procured for the treatment centres</p> <p>1.2. % of medical waste disposed via HCWM unit</p> <p>Baseline: No. of ICU beds, ventilators and so forth available at the moment</p> <p>Planned Target: 5 ICU Beds 3 Advanced multipara monitors (GE) Portable ultrasound (Xario 100) Portable X-ray High-end CRRT (Continuous Renal Replacement Therapy) Machine)</p>	<p>High-end CRRT (Continuous renal replacement therapy) - 5 Pumps</p> <p>The procurement is completed for 4 five function ICU Beds, 1 portable ultrasound machine and 1 High-end CRRT (Continuous Renal Replacement Therapy Machine). The latter was delivered to the location.</p> <p>As detailed in the report, the procurement of the rest of the equipment is on-going.</p> <p>Tentatively, the ICU beds will be delivered in mid-April and mobile X-ray in 3rd week of May 2022. The medical waste incinerator could be delivered in 3rd week of May 2022.</p>	<p>the actual need of the Centres. The final items that are being procured have been validated as the ones that are needed based on the coordination with the district level officials and the relevant hospitals.</p>	
<p>Output 2: Strengthen patient transfer mechanism through support to emergency ambulance services.</p> <p>Indicators: 2.1 Number of new solutions to the Suwa Seriya system piloted and tested for scale up Baseline: 0</p> <p>2.2 Number of design thinking sessions conducted Baseline: 0</p>	<p>Procurement of 12-lead ECG machines to strengthen the capabilities of the Suwa Seriya Ambulances is currently underway. This was identified as a key requirement as they responded to the ongoing Covid-19 pandemic, during the discussion with Suwa Seriya. Tentatively, these can be handed over by May 2022.</p> <p>Whilst no training for Suwa Seriya staff was conducted during the</p>		

<p>2.3 Number of Suwa Seriya staff aware of safe and efficient patient transfer protocols</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p>	<p>reporting period, the Terms of Reference for an online training platform for Suwa Seriya staff has also been finalised. This is focused on building the capacity of Suwa Seriya staff on safe and efficient patient transfer. Procurement of the services to develop the platform is ongoing. This will be completed by May 2022.</p>		
Agency UNICEF			
<p>Outcome 1¹⁵ Pregnant women and children infected with the COVID-19 virus have improved access to life-saving medical and ICU treatments in prioritised hospitals</p> <p>Indicator: # of pregnant women and children accessing lifesaving medical and ICU treatment in UNICEF supported health facilities</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Planned Target: 300</p>	<p>Average of 355 pregnant women and children have access to life-saving medical and ICU treatments in the targeted hospitals over a 1-year period</p>	<p>In-line with the planned average</p>	<p>MoH/FHB data sources</p>
<p>Output 1.1 Six Maternal and Neonatal High Dependency Units (HDUs) for COVID-19 patients established in six prioritised hospitals</p> <p>Indicator 1.1.1 # of Maternal and Neonatal High Dependency Units (HDUs) for COVID-19 patients strengthened</p> <p>Baseline: 71</p> <p>Planned Target: 06</p>	<p>6 additional Maternal and Neonatal High Dependency Units for COVID-19 patients strengthened</p>	<p>Target achieved</p>	<p>MoH/FHB data sources</p>

¹⁵ Note: Outcomes, outputs, indicators and targets should be **as outlined in the Project Document** so that you report on your **actual achievements against planned targets**. Add rows as required for Outcome 2, 3 etc.

<p>Output 1.2 Essential and life-saving equipment provided to Level II and Level III HDUs in 10 selected hospitals</p> <p>Indicator 1.2.1 # of hospitals with Level II and Level III HDUs provided with essential equipment and oxygen supplies</p> <p>Baseline: not available</p> <p>Planned Target: 10</p>	<p>10 hospitals with Level II and Level III HDUs provided with essential equipment and oxygen supplies in Sabaragamuwa Province and the Batticaloa Teaching Hospital in the Eastern Province</p>	<p>Provision of essential equipment for Batticaloa Teaching Hospital is ongoing</p>	<p>MoH/FHB records</p>
<p>Agency: UNOPS</p>			
<p>Outcome 1¹⁶ Strengthened procurement and logistics capacity of the Sri Lankan health system with regards to diagnosis and treatment of COVID-19.</p> <p>Indicator: Hospitals in the Western, North, North Central provinces in Sri Lanka are equipped with oxygen plants and diagnostic equipment</p> <p>Baseline:Annual Health Statistics (2020), According to the WHO Sri Lanka Reports there are 11 oxygen generation plants in Sri Lanka.</p> <p>Planned Target: 3 Oxygen concentration plants 2 genomic sequencing machines</p>			<p>Reports by the State Ministry of Production, Supply and Regulation of Pharmaceuticals, Implementing Partners and Donor reports</p> <p>Reports by the State Ministry of Production, Supply and Regulation of Pharmaceuticals, Implementing Partners and Donor reports</p>

<p>Output 1.1 Procurement, Supply and Installation of three Oxygen Plants in the main district hospitals of Mullaitivu, Polonnaruwa, and Kantale.</p> <p>Indicator 1.1.1 Base hospitals in Mullaitivu, Polonnaruwa and Kantale have oxygen concentration plants installed</p> <p>Baseline: Planned Target: Procurement, Supply and Installation of Oxygen plants in three hospitals Construction of plan rooms for each Oxygen plant</p>	<p>Procurement in progress.</p>	<p>Delay in finalising the specification and limited suppliers who comply with the requirement given by the Ministry of health has caused delays in the procurement process. Delivery expected in April 2022</p>	<p>Reports by the State Ministry of Production, Supply and Regulation of Pharmaceuticals, Implementing Partners and Donor reports</p>
<p>Base hospitals in Mullaitivu, Polonnaruwa and Kantale have oxygen concentration plants installed</p> <p>Baseline: Planned Target: Procurement, Supply and Installation of Oxygen plants in three hospitals Construction of plan rooms for each Oxygen plant</p>			
<p>Output 1.2 Single Story Plan rooms for Oxygen Plants are constructed timely and cost effectively in the Mullaithivu, Kantale and Polonnaruwa Hospitals under UNOPS infrastructure guidelines</p> <p>Indicator 1.2.1</p>	<p>Design in progress -90% completed</p>		<p>Reports by the State Ministry of Production, Supply and Regulation of Pharmaceuticals, Implementing Partners and Donor reports</p>

<p>Base Hospitals in Mullaithivu, Polonnaruwa and Kantale have single story Plan rooms constructed</p> <p>Baseline: Planned Target: Construction of single story Plan Rooms in three hospitals for each Oxygen Plant</p>			
<p>Output 1.3 Procurement of 2 Genomic Sequencing Machines</p> <p>Indicator 1.3.1 Western Province laboratories conducting COVID-19 testing is equipped with Genomic Sequencing Machinery</p> <p>Baseline: Planned Target: 2 Genomic Sequencing Machines installed in COVID-19 laboratories</p>	<p>Procurement is completed, orders have been placed, goods received and handed over to MoH</p>	<p>Expected completion of the delivery by November 2021. (difficulties facing local suppliers in placing orders following the foreign currency issue prevailing in the country)</p> <p>Completion of this delivery in November 2021.</p>	<p>Reports by the State Ministry of Production, Supply and Regulation of Pharmaceuticals, Implementing Partners and Donor reports</p>
Agency UNCT			
<p>Outcome 1: The target population is provided with evidence-based information on the efficacy and safety of vaccinations conducive for each person to make an informed decision, and of the need to continue hygiene measures to prevent COVID-19.</p> <p>Output: Promotion of hygiene, including handwashing and IPC, for high-risk groups in urban and plantation communities. This would include community mobilization and</p>	<p>Together with WHO a project is being developed to gather and organize trilingual multimedia materials – especially focused on visual storytelling – documenting the COVID-19 response (UN and Gov, together and on their own) which will inform and be included on several advocacy and outreach materials – content, reports, briefs, online campaigns on RCCE, shared libraries for partners to access, and other content/production support activities. The initial stage of</p>		

setting up monitoring and feedback mechanisms.	selecting and tasking a consultant in this regard is under way, with a plan to extend this activity through the end of the year.		
Agency: RCO			
SGD fund coordinator will be supported for 3 months.	The new Sustainable Development Fund (SDF) Coordinator assumed duties in the last week of July 2021. Initially, Introductory meetings were organised with the development partners of the Fund, including the DFAT and the PUNOs to provide the SDF Coordinator with a better understanding of the expectations of the key stakeholders of the Fund, opportunities, and challenges. The time of the SDF Coordinator is divided between the peace and the resilience windows, providing strategic inputs and operational guidance for the Fund's operations. During the three months in office, the SDF Coordinator had provided inputs and directions on inter UN agency joint actions (synergies), risk management, resource mobilisation, visibility, stakeholder mapping, and to address operational problems that date back before he assumed duties.	Continuing	Supervisor feedback, reports, emails and meeting minutes.

COVID-19 Emergency Programmes

	<u>Achieved</u> Indicator Targets	Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)	Source of Verification
Implementing Agency: UN Habitat			
Outcome 1: Improved safe water and environmental sanitation for poor and vulnerable communities Indicator: Number of facilities improved; Number of persons having access to improved safe water and sanitation facilities. Baseline: To be verified. Planned target: TBD	Improvements to 27 nos. water and sanitation facilities in Nuwara Eliya and Badulla District were completed. 3,903 poor and vulnerable persons from estates and peripheral rural areas have improved access to water and sanitation on completion of the activities.	No variation	Primary data collection through field visits/ discussions/ meetings. Project progress reports.
Output 1.1. Adequate sanitation and handwashing facilities for vulnerable families living in line rooms and preschools and in the FMCHC in estate and rural areas improved. Indicator 1.1.1: Number of Sewerage network(s) and sewer treatment tank(s) improved. Baseline: 0 Planned target: Sewerage network and sewer treatment tank in three (3) line room settlements (2 in Nuwara Eliya District and 1 in Badulla District).	Construction of three (03) sewerage networks were completed in Nuwara Eliya (02 nos.) and Badulla (01 no.) Districts.	No variation	

<p>Indicator 1.1.2: Number of common toilet(s) with features of disability access improved. Baseline: 0 Planned target: Common toilet with features of disability access improved in one (1) location in Nuwara Eliya</p> <p>Indicator 1.1.3: Number of WASH facilities in preschools and FMCHC(s) improved. Baseline: 0 Planned target: WASH facilities in three (3) preschools (in Nuwara Eliya District) and two (2) FMCHCs improved (in Badulla District).</p> <p>Indicator 1.1.4: Number of washing station(s) with tank and stand, and plumbing completed. Baseline: 0 Planned target: Washing station with 250 l water tank and stand, plumbing completed in ten (10) locations (6 in Nuwara Eliya District and 4 in Badulla District).</p> <p>Output 1.2: Providing equipment and technical support to improve the current water purification process run</p>	<p>Construction of one (01) common toilet with disability access was completed at Pallobowala Multi-Purpose Community Centre, in Hanguranketha DS Division, Nuwara Eliya District.</p> <p>Construction activities have been completed to improve WASH facilities in three (03) pre-schools in Nuwara Eliya District and two (02) FMCHCs in Badulla District. In addition to planned activities two feeding rooms have been established in the abovementioned FMCHCs in Badulla District</p> <p>Ten (10) nos. (06 in Nuwara Eliya District and 04 in Badulla District) hand washing stations have been established as planned.</p> <p>Two (02) locations in Nuwara Eliya have been installed with water purification systems. One pump house was constructed at Udapussellawa in addition to activities originally planned.</p>	<p>In addition to planned activities two feeding rooms have been established in the abovementioned FMCHCs in Badulla District</p> <p>No variation</p> <p>No variation in quantity, but both locations were identified in Nuwara Eliya District as</p>	<p>Primary data collection through field visits/ discussions/ meetings. Project progress reports.</p>
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<p>by the municipality and support water quality assessment in two (2) locations Indicator 1.2.1: Number of current water purification process improved. Baseline: 0 Planned target: Water purification process in two (2) locations improved (1 in Nuwara Eliya District and 1 in Badulla District). Indicator 1.2.2: Number of Benchtop pH meter(s) purchased and distributed. Baseline: 0 Planned target: One (1) Benchtop pH metre purchased and distributed to one (1) LA Indicator 1.2.3: Number of colour chart(s) purchased and distributed to LA(s) to measure the pH and Chlorine levels. Baseline: 0 Planned target: One (1) colour chart purchased and distributed to one (1) LA to measure the pH and Chlorine levels. Project progress reports.</p>	<p>One (1) Digital pH handheld metre, one (1) Chlorine Comparator with PH measurement with DPD, No. 1 Rapid Tablets (100 nos) and Phenol Red Rapid Tablets (100 nos) were distributed to Hanguranketha and Walapane Pradeshiya Sabhas in Nuwara Eliya District. One (1) Digital pH handheld metre, one (1) Chlorine Comparator with PH measurement with DPD, No. 1 Rapid Tablets (100 nos) and Phenol Red Rapid Tablets (100 nos.) were provided to RDHS Badulla.</p>	<p>water supply in Badulla was being improved by NWSDB. One pump house was constructed at Udupussellawa in addition to activities originally planned.</p> <p>The number of water testing equipment listed in indicators 1.2.2 and 1.2.3 were increased from 1 to 3 in order to increase water testing capacities of the respective stakeholders</p>	
<p>Outcome 2 Improved awareness on safety and health measures, and hygiene practices and supporting children and youth <i>Indicator: Number of persons having access to improved safe water and sanitation facilities.</i> Baseline: To be verified. Planned target: TBD</p>	<p>2,522 persons have improved access to water and sanitation from completed interventions under Outcome 2.</p>	<p>The NPD recommended tangible physical assistance to replace communications and training. The GAs prioritised PPE and equipment to promote personal hygiene among school children.</p>	<p>Primary data collection through field visits/ discussions/ meetings.</p> <p>Project progress reports.</p>

<p>Output 2.1 Customize and disseminate trilingual messages (with special emphasis on bilingual material in Sinhala and Tamil) on safety and health measures, and hygiene practices through existing Youth Clubs.</p> <p>Indicator 2.1.1: *Complete the customization of bilingual posters in consultation with the RDHS. Baseline: 0 Planned target: *Customisation of posters completed.</p> <p>Indicator 2.1.2: *Number of customised bilingual posters printed Baseline: 0 Planned target: One thousand (1,000) bilingual posters printed.</p>	<p>1,602 school children were supported with PPEs, and hygiene promotion equipment</p>	<p>The NPD recommended tangible physical assistance to replace communications and training. The GAs prioritised PPE and equipment to promote personal hygiene among school children and frontline healthcare workers.</p>	<p>Primary data collection through field visits/ discussions/ meetings. Project progress reports.</p>
<p>Output 2.2 Mobilize public addressing system of Government, RDHS, MOH Office, religious institutions, and public transport to convey messages on safety and health measures and hygiene practices.</p> <p>Indicator 2.2.1: Number of public announcing events conducted to create awareness. Baseline: 0 Planned target: Fifteen (15) events conducted through public transport (10 in Nuwara Eliya District and 5 in Badulla District).</p>			<p>Primary data collection through field visits/ discussions/ meetings. Project progress reports.</p>

<p>Output 2.3 Through the RDHS provide guidance on occupational safety and health measures and hygiene practices to estate management</p> <p><i>Indicator 2.3.1: Number of awareness programmes/workshop conducted</i> <i>Baseline: 0</i> <i>Planned target: Three (3) awareness programmes/workshops conducted (2 in Nuwara Eliya District and 1 in Badulla District).</i></p> <p><i>Indicator 2.3.2: Number of PPE purchased and distributed to frontline medical/ field officers of the Government.</i> <i>Baseline: 0</i> <i>Planned target: 1,000 personnel supported with PPE.</i></p>	<p>Please refer indicators 2.1.1 and 2.2.1 as the activities to achieve indicator 2.3.1 was merged with the above.</p> <p>1,000 personnel (500 from Nuwara-Eliya and 500 from Badulla) have been supported with PPE.</p> <p>250 additional frontline healthcare workers supported with PPEs distributed through RDHS Badulla</p>	<p>The NPD recommended tangible physical assistance to replace communications and training. The GAs prioritised PPEs and equipment to promote personal hygiene among school children.</p>	<p>Primary data collection through field visits/ discussions/ meetings. Project progress reports.</p>
<p>Output 2.4 Train selected children from most vulnerable families for rainwater harvesting and wastewater reuse and support them in organic home gardening</p> <p><i>Indicator 2.4.1: Number of children/ youth with disabilities trained.</i> <i>Baseline: 0</i> <i>Planned target: Thirty (30) children/youth with disabilities trained.</i></p>	<p>Thirty (30) vulnerable children including 15 children from Nuwara -Eliya and 15 children from Badulla District have been supported through provision of home gardening inputs, training and 500 ltr. water tanks</p>	<p>30 nos. 500ltr water tanks were provided to ensure availability of water for home gardening in addition to the planned outputs.</p>	<p>Primary data collection through field visits/ discussions/ meetings. Project progress reports.</p>

Implementing Agency: UNICEF			
<p>Output 1.1: Increased understanding amongst primary-aged children on key hygiene messages that they need to practice both in school and at home</p> <p>Indicator 1.1.1: # of children reached with IPC messages</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Planned Target: 560,000 primary students</p>	<p>UNICEF developed, in coordination with the MoE and MoH, a child-friendly, age-appropriate cartoon book with IPC messages particularly aimed at primary students, which was printed both in Sinhala and Tamil languages. This cartoon book was distributed to all primary schools in the nine (9) provinces, which will benefit more than 1.67 million children nation-wide. The contribution from DFAT will directly reach an estimated 33 per cent of all primary schools, covering around 560,000 primary students (285,600 girls and 274,400 boys) in 3,300 primary schools.</p>	N/A	MoE records
<p>Output 1.2: Improved efforts by key stakeholders to ensure continued learning and minimize learning losses</p> <p>Indicator 1.2.1: Availability of a strategy on learning continuity and learning recovery</p> <p>Baseline: Strategy is not available</p> <p>Planned Target: Evidence-driven national strategy on learning continuity and learning recovery is mainstreamed for nation-wide implementation.</p>	<p>UNICEF supported the MoE and PDE to consolidate and document a draft strategy for continuous learning/learning recovery. The draft strategy was finalized and UNICEF supported the implementation of the strategy nation-wide, including in four provinces funded by DFAT (Uva, Central, East, North).</p>	N/A	Strategy document
<p>Outcome 1¹⁷ Pregnant women and children infected with the COVID-19 virus have improved access to life-saving medical and ICU treatments in prioritised hospitals in Western Province</p> <p>Indicator: # pregnant women and children have access to lifesaving medical</p>	<p>Average of 10,000 pregnant women and children have access to life-saving medical and ICU treatments in the targeted hospitals over a 1-year period</p>	Target achieved	MoH and Western Provincial Department of Health data sources

and ICU treatments in prioritized Western province Baseline: 4500 Planned Target: 10,000 more mothers in targeted hospitals over a one-year period			
Output 1.1 Procurement of urgent lifesaving medical equipment to improve ICU treatment of high-risk COVID-19 patients in Western Province hospitals Indicator 1.1.1: # of hospitals with Level II and Level III HDUs provided with essential equipment and oxygen supplies in Western province Baseline: 25 Planned Target: 9	Nine (9) hospitals with Level II and Level III HDUs provided with essential equipment and oxygen supplies in Western Province	Target achieved	MoH/Family Health Bureau (FHB) records
Implementing Partner: IOM			
Objective: To contribute to mitigating and addressing immediate and mid-term protection needs of the Sri Lankan migrant workers affected by COVID-19 pandemic. Indicator: % of migrant returnees who report being satisfied with repatriation assistance received from IOM (disaggregated by gender and age). Baseline: 0 Planned Target: 70	68 migrants (57 women, 3 men, 5 girls and 3 boys). 100% reported they found the information shared during the counselling sessions useful. Follow up monitoring surveys are in process.	1 individual had passed away few weeks after arrival. Further data will be provided as more migrants return.	Survey
Outcome 1: Protection and assistance needs of migrant workers in vulnerable conditions are mitigated and addressed at pre-departure stage at CoDs.	68 (57 women; 3 men, 5 girls and 3 boys.) stranded vulnerable migrants supported through predeparture counselling individual assessments.	The project is on track to reach the target with further returns planned for the upcoming reporting period.	Survey

<p>Indicator 1.1: % of assisted stranded migrant workers satisfied with the repatriation assistance and protection services (disaggregated by gender and age).</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Planned Target: 80</p>	<p>68 (57 women; 3 men, 5 girls and 3 boys.) stranded vulnerable migrants who were screened and provided with predeparture counselling individual assessments in IOM Kuwait, reported 100 per cent reported satisfaction with predeparture guidance.</p> <p>55 (45 women, 2 men, 5 girls, and 3 boys) vulnerable migrants supported with return by 31 December. Monitoring is ongoing.</p>		
<p>Indicator: 1.2: % of assisted migrants who received the information and found it useful to protect themselves/others from COVID-19</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Planned Target: 80</p>	<p>100% : All screened migrants 68 (57 women, 3 men, 5 girls and 3 boys) migrants who received counselling following, the screening process, found the COVID-19 and predeparture information useful.</p>	<p>The project is on track to reach the target with further returns planned in the upcoming reporting period.</p>	<p>Interviews and Survey</p>
<p>Output 1.1: Stranded migrants and migrant returnees have access to timely, context-specific, and correct information on COVID-19 prevention measures</p> <p>Indicator 1.1.1: Availability of a rapid needs assessment report</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Planned Target: Yes</p>	<p>Yes: A rapid assessment was conducted in Middle East countries to obtain an estimate of migrants wishing to return. This was used to inform the selection of the initial priority caseload in Kuwait and to provided accurate information to the migrants.</p> <p>777 (Facebook posts reached a total of 310 people and the Twitter posts reached a total of 467 impressions.)</p>	<p>No variance</p> <p>The target is not yet reached and further posts will be</p>	<p>Document review</p> <p>IOM social media account information</p>

<p>Indicator 1.1.2: # of people reached through IOM social media posts targeting Middle East region</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Planned Target: 15,000</p>	<p>Further posts are planned.</p>	<p>placed in the upcoming reporting period.</p>	
<p>Output 1.2: Vulnerable stranded migrant workers have improved access to protection, and assistance services in host countries.</p> <p>Indicator 1.2.1: # of stranded migrant workers who receive protection or other repatriation related services in host countries (disaggregated by gender and type of service: pre-departure counselling, addressing immediate needs based on vulnerability screening, cash grants to meet any urgent needs during travel/transit, departure assistance)</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Planned Target: 90</p>	<p>Vulnerability assessments for 68 migrants (57, women, 3 men, 5 girls, 3 boys) individuals. The assessments supported in identifying immediate needs of migrants.</p> <p>Basic counselling and information provision for 68 individuals.</p> <p>Cash assistance to cover migrants' initial expenses upon arrival (USD 50) for 54 migrants.</p>	<p>The project is on track to reach the target with further returns planned in the upcoming reporting period.</p>	<p>Document review</p>
<p>Output 1.3: Migrants who are unable or unwilling to remain in their host countries and wish to return to Sri Lanka continue receiving support related to their return.</p> <p>Indicator 1.3.1:</p> <p># Of migrants who are in vulnerable situations due to COVID-19 who received additional return support, (disaggregated by gender, age, and type of services: Health screening/PCR/Fit to Travel, booking of air tickets, transport assistance to the airport,</p>	<p>A total of 55 vulnerable migrants supported to return (45 women, 2 men, 5 girls, 3 boys), through the provision of the following services:</p> <p>Air ticket: 55</p> <p>Transportation to the airport: 55</p> <p>PCR test prior to departure: 55</p> <p>Airport departure assistance (In Kuwait): 55</p> <p>Fit for Travel assessments: 48</p> <p>Wheelchairs: 11</p> <p>Quarantine Facility: 36</p>	<p>The project has exceeded this target and support to additional vulnerable migrants as needs emerge in the upcoming reporting period and funding allows.</p>	<p>Document review</p>

immigration formalities and quarantine process, arranging onward transportation) Baseline: 0 Planned Target: 50			
Implementing Agency: FAO			
Outcome 1 Indicator: Number of nutritionally vulnerable families maintaining home gardens for family dietary needs and practices healthy consumption habits Baseline: 60,000 families – 10 vulnerable families per each midwife basis Planned Target: 45,000 families	47136 vulnerable families from all districts of Sri Lanka were selected	The operation modality was changed from midwife to Scaling up Nutrition Peoples Forum (SUN PF) with the support of Women's' Bureau, as the midwives were overburden with COVID-19 related activities. Planned target was 45,000 and 47,136 families were selected	SUN PF and Women's Bureau SUN PF final report
Output 1 Indicator 1 <i>Consumption rate of vegetables produced by home garden</i> Baseline: None Planned Target: At least once a day	The results couldn't be observed due to the time frame of the activities	This information could not be gathered due to delay in distributing seeds.	SUN PF and Women's Bureau SUN PF final report
<i>Number of TOTs conducted</i> Baseline: None Planned Target: 7,000 people	This was partially achieved with around 940 people	Covid-19 pandemic prevented conducting physical ToTs and maximum number of people were targeted through virtual zoom trainings	DiASL report

iii) Specific Stories

Story 1: UN Habitat's support to marginalised estate and rural communities in Nuwara Eliya and Badulla Districts in Sri Lanka (COVID-19 development response)

Problem/Challenge faced: With delayed commencement of project activities on 09th August 2021 (due to delayed approval by NPD of GoSL), despite the project being signed on 01st June 2021 and subsequent enforcement of inter provincial movement restrictions and quarantine curfews, it was difficult to foresee that project activities could be completed by the end of the project. Field visits to sites identified for technical assessments and vendor and supplier registration were not possible using conventional means.

Programme Interventions: Technical assessments and site audits were completed using video calls between UN-Habitat technical teams and stakeholders, and community leaders on the ground to complete all preliminary activities, including engineering design and estimation of the proposed interventions for timely commencement of construction. The CIA between UN-Habitat and Liddesdale EWHCS was completed using virtual platforms for meetings with bank officials and the Community Based Organisation (CBO). At the same time, documents were shared through electronic means.

Result: The interventions mentioned above ensured that all preliminary activities were completed ahead of schedule and construction completed by the end of the project. All project activities have been completed within the stipulated project schedule.

Lesson Learned: Building the capacities of stakeholders in using digital platforms and improving digital connectivity is vital so that remote communities from lagging regions can become equal partners in development.



Sewerage treatment system installed at Nayabedde estate, Bandarawela DS Division



Hand washing station installed at the Sunday Fair – Hanguranketha DS Division



Twin toilet constructed at Wewesse estate –FMCHC, Badulla District



Non-electrical dosing pumps installed in water purification plant at Saliyapura Upper Division in

Story 2: UNICEF's support to public healthcare system and hospitals in Sri Lanka for COVID-19 relief

Problem / Challenge faced:

The rapid escalation of COVID-19 cases in the Western Province from April 2021 placed immense stress on the public healthcare system and hospitals as the number of oxygen-dependent COVID-19 patients rapidly increased. The Provincial Directorate of Health Services already had plans to upgrade facilities with oxygen therapy in selected hospitals in the event of a rapid surge of cases. This preparedness plan could be immediately implemented with the funding support of DFAT, through UNICEF, to contribute to addressing this urgent requirement rapidly.

Programme Interventions:

Existing long-standing strong partnerships between UNICEF and the Ministry of Health at national and provincial levels and in-house health and procurement technical expertise and coordination were critical in efficiently delivering the programme interventions within a short period.

Result:

Through this project, the nine hospitals upgraded in the Western Province are now admitting more oxygen-dependent COVID-19 patients, which has eased the patient load burden in adjacent hospitals. Now, oxygen-dependent COVID-19 patients could be managed closer to their homes, ensuring less mental stress for the patient and their families. These improved facilities have enabled treatment efficiency and helped improve the work satisfaction of severely overstretched and fatigued health staff.

Lessons Learned:

From the onset of the pandemic, the importance of being prepared for the worst-case scenario is a clear lesson learned. The third wave of COVID-19 was worse than expected, and the vigilance of the provincial authorities to step up services and flexible funding from donor agencies mitigated the potential large scale damage this could have caused.

Story 3: UNDP's support to Internally Displaced Persons and Refugee Returnees for self-sufficiency and economic independence

Problem/Challenge Faced:

Theresa Rasikka was orphaned at the age of 7, at the height of the conflict in North Sri Lanka in 1990. She was handed over to a Christian orphanage in the village of Muhamalai in the Kilinochchi District by her relatives following the loss of her family.

At 16 years of age, Rasikka left the orphanage to travel to Colombo, searching for her relatives. Although she could not locate them, she remained in Colombo at a boarding house and found work at a garment factory. She later married and gave birth to a daughter and twin boys.

Rasikka's daughter, Madhuvanthi, was a differently-abled child, and her disability put a strain on the family's financial resources. In the years to come, the family's economic situation worsened, which led Rasikka to experience domestic violence and abuse. Due to economic insecurity and fear for her safety and her children, Rasikka left Colombo in 2018. She then learned that de-mining operations had commenced in the village of Muhamalai, the land on which the orphanage she grew up was located. After the land was cleared in 2019, Rasikka and her three children returned to Muhamalai, where she acquired a 1.25-acre plot of land.

Programme Interventions:

In 2019 the Support to Durable Resettlement (SDR) project, a three-year project funded by the British High Commission, implemented by UNDP in Jaffna, Kilinochchi, Mulaitivu, and Trincomalee Districts to provide newly resettling communities with durable resettlement opportunities including access to essential basic services, sustainable livelihoods and income generation opportunities, conducted a broad-based needs assessment to understand economic growth and sustainable development options for IDP's and refugee returnee communities in the Northern Province.

During the assessment, Rasikka requested support from UNDP to engage in agricultural livelihood activities on her land to generate income to support her family.

Result:

Through the project, Rasikka received a water pump, supply pipes and necessary irrigation tools from UNDP worth 125,000 LKR to meet her crop irrigation and domestic needs. The cultivation of Cowpea was her primary source of income. Following support she received from UNDP, Rasikka then expanded her farm to include vegetable cultivation, fruit orchards, coconut cultivation, the preparation of seedling nurseries and the grafting of Pomegranate trees for sales. Rasikka's average income from vegetable farming began at 500 rupees per day in addition to the food gardens contributing to her *household* food security. Rasikka recalls her first sale to a retailer in Pallai town.

"The moment I received the money from the retailer was the happiest moment of my life since becoming a mother, my independence brought me immense confidence," she says.

Lessons Learned:

The SDR project not only aims to promote sustainability and livelihoods in agriculture among IDP's and refugee returnees, but it also works to empower women farmers to improve their productivity and pursue sustainable livelihoods by their building knowledge, business skills and capacities for enhanced agricultural productivity and product diversification. An objective of the project is to create enabling environments that empower women to become primary producers in a largely male-dominated industry such as agriculture and participate in decision-making processes that will lead to the development of resettled communities and overall economic productivity.

Rasikka's enthusiasm and passion for farming and agriculture also led to her being selected as a beneficiary under the project's '*Scale Up Support*' component, through which she requested a sprinkler irrigation system worth 75,000.00 LKR to be set up in her field.

Now 43 years old, Rasikka has reconnected with her husband, who joined her and her children in Muhamalai and supports Rasikka in her agriculture practices.

"The best reward I received from UNDP was a chance at earning an independent living, giving chances for employment to myself to other women in order to make them self-reliant and free," she says.



Single mother reaps benefits of small-scale farming and agriculture to become self-reliant

Story 4: UNFPA's support to social cohesion

Challenge faced:

Sri Lanka has a long history of youth-led insurgencies, which have led to incidents of communal violence and ongoing tensions. More recently, youth were involved in violent incidents in Aluthgama, Ampara, and Kandy. As such, the youth in Sri Lanka make up a quarter of the total population. It is imperative that they are seen as agents of change with the potential to contribute meaningfully to peacebuilding processes. However, during the conceptualization stage of the project, it became evident that the trainers and the partner organization found it challenging to establish the connection between social cohesion and SRHR and how the lack of knowledge in SRHR has thus far contributed to tensions between communities.

Programme Interventions: The project functioned at the provincial level - Southern, Northern, and Eastern provinces, which are rich in ethnic and religious diversity, and also had frequent occurrences of violence and potential for future violence. According to the DHS, the National level Contraceptive Prevalence Rate is 65 per cent, and in the Northern province, it is only 18 per cent. Additionally, Kilinochchi and Batticaloa have the highest level (50%), and those with only primary level education reported 30% - the highest percentage of domestic violence (DHS, 2016).

As such, the project offered interventions that were both relevant to the context and the geographical location. The interventions, especially the youth dialogues and capacity building training, contributed directly towards improving the knowledge, skills, and attitudes and strengthening the capacities of young people and youth-led organisations.

Result:

This was evident during the six-day residential training on social cohesion and SRHR. Participants voiced how incidents of boycotting something as pertinent as the covid-19 vaccine has come about in specific communities due to the shortage of information and knowledge on SRH. The conversation built around this incident was paramount in understanding the importance of promoting and educating youth on SRH and its relevance in the current context.

Further to the planned interventions, to better inform their work and build the project's sustainability, the IP, ADT developed an e-course on the modules developed by UNFPA and a short film on social cohesion as resources helpful in generating conversations around the issue and as awareness-raising tools.

Lessons Learned:

Improved clarity on the causes, such as the lack of knowledge on SRH that has affected social cohesion in Sri Lanka, was established through the training. One key lesson learned by the partner was the importance of prior guidance before implementing interventions within the public sphere.

III. Assessments or Evaluations

An evaluation of the JPP was launched in November 2021 to inform the programme's further programmatic and funding framework. The evaluation results were successfully presented to the PUNOs and development partners of the programme.

IV. Programme Revisions

The Joint Programme for Peace (JPP) sans the SGBV component, which was to be operationally closed in March 2022, was extended until July 2022, with the final report due in October 2022. The JPP will be kept operationally open until February 2023 to allow the SGBV component, which is parked under the JPP, to get its entire project duration, i.e. from September 2020 to February 2023.

PART II:

Financial Report prepared by the Administrative Agent

DEFINITIONS

Allocation

Amount approved by the Steering Committee for a project/programme.

Approved Project/Programme

A project/programme including budget, etc., that is approved by the Steering Committee for fund allocation purposes.

Contributor Commitment

Amount(s) committed by a contributor to a Fund in a signed Standard Administrative Arrangement with the UNDP Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTF Office), in its capacity as the Administrative Agent. A commitment may be paid or pending payment.

Contributor Deposit

Cash deposit received by the MPTF Office for the Fund from a contributor in accordance with a signed Standard Administrative Arrangement.

Delivery Rate

The percentage of funds that have been utilized, calculated by comparing expenditures reported by a Participating Organization against the 'net funded amount'. This does not include expense commitments by Participating Organization.

Indirect Support Costs

A general cost that cannot be directly related to any particular programme or activity of the Participating Organizations. UNSDG policy establishes a fixed indirect cost rate of 7% of programmable costs for inter-agency pass-through MPTFs.

Net Funded Amount

Amount transferred to a Participating Organization less any refunds transferred back to the MPTF Office by a Participating Organization.

Participating Organization

A UN Organization or other inter-governmental Organization that is a partner in a Fund, as represented by signing a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the MPTF Office for a particular Fund.

Project Expenditure

The sum of expenses and/or expenditure reported by all Participating Organizations for a Fund irrespective of which basis of accounting each Participating Organization follows for donor reporting.

Project Financial Closure

A project or programme is considered financially closed when all financial obligations of an operationally completed project or programme have been settled, and no further financial charges may be incurred.

Project Operational Closure

A project or programme is considered operationally closed when all programmatic activities for which Participating Organization(s) received funding have been completed.

Project Start Date

Project/ Joint programme start date as per the programmatic document.

Total Approved Budget

This represents the cumulative amount of allocations approved by the Steering Committee.

US Dollar Amount

The financial data in the report is
recorded in US Dollars

INTRODUCTION

This Consolidated Annual Financial Report of the **UN Sri Lanka SDG Multi-Partner Trust Fund** is prepared by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTF Office) in fulfillment of its obligations as Administrative Agent, as per the terms of Reference (TOR), the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) signed between the UNDP MPTF Office and the Participating Organizations, and the Standard Administrative Arrangement (SAA) signed with contributors.

The MPTF Office, as Administrative Agent, is responsible for concluding an MOU with Participating Organizations and SAAs with contributors. It receives, administers and

manages contributions, and disburses these funds to the Participating Organizations. The Administrative Agent prepares and submits annual consolidated financial reports, as well as regular financial statements, for transmission to stakeholders.

This consolidated financial report covers the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 and provides financial data on progress made in the implementation of projects of the **UN Sri Lanka SDG Multi-Partner Trust Fund**. It is posted on the MPTF Office GATEWAY

(<https://beta.mptf.undp.org/fund/lkp00>).

2021 FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

This chapter presents financial data and analysis of the **UN Sri Lanka SDG Multi-Partner Trust Fund** using the pass-through funding modality as of 31 December 2021.

Financial information for this Fund is also available on the MPTF Office GATEWAY, at the following address:

<https://beta.mptf.undp.org/fund/lkp00>.

1. SOURCES AND USES OF FUNDS

As of 31 December 2021, 4 contributors deposited US\$ 15,322,718 and US\$ 28,401 was earned in interest.

The cumulative source of funds was US\$ 15,351,119.

Of this amount, US\$ 14,057,934 has been net funded to 10 Participating Organizations, of which US\$ 6,196,048 has been reported as expenditure. The Administrative Agent fee has been charged at the approved rate of 1% on deposits and amounts to US\$ 153,227. Table 1 provides an overview of the overall sources, uses, and balance of the **UN Sri Lanka SDG Multi-Partner Trust Fund** as of 31 December 2021.

Table 1. Financial Overview, as of 31 December 2021 (in US Dollars)

	Annual 2020	Annual 2021	Cumulative
Sources of Funds			
Contributions from donors	5,493,110	7,758,090	15,322,718
Sub-total Contributions	5,493,110	7,758,090	15,322,718
Fund Earned Interest and Investment Income	13,773	7,884	28,401
Total: Sources of Funds	5,506,883	7,765,974	15,351,119
Use of Funds			
Transfers to Participating Organizations	5,301,935	8,291,388	14,060,201
Refunds received from Participating Organizations	0	(2,267)	(2,267)
Net Funded Amount	5,301,935	8,289,121	14,057,934
Administrative Agent Fees	54,931	77,581	153,227
Bank Charges	60	113	181
Total: Uses of Funds	5,356,927	8,366,815	14,211,342
Change in Fund cash balance with Administrative Agent	149,957	(600,841)	1,139,777
Opening Fund balance (1 January)	1,590,662	1,740,618	
Closing Fund balance (31 December)	1,740,618	1,139,777	1,139,777
Net Funded Amount (Includes Direct Cost)	5,301,935	8,289,121	14,057,934
Participating Organizations Expenditure (Includes Direct Cost)	1,879,151	4,279,856	6,196,048
Balance of Funds with Participating Organizations	3,422,784	4,009,265	7,861,886

2. PARTNER CONTRIBUTIONS

Table 2 provides information on cumulative contributions received from all contributors to this fund as of 31 December **2021**.

The **UN Sri Lanka SDG Multi-Partner Trust Fund** is currently being financed by **4** contributors, as listed in the table below

The table includes financial commitments made by the contributors through signed Standard Administrative Agreements with an anticipated deposit date as per the schedule of payments by 31 December **2021** and deposits received by the same date. It does not include commitments that were made to the fund beyond **2021**.

Table 2. Contributions, as of 31 December 2021 (in US Dollars)

Contributors	Total Commitments	Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2020 Deposits	Current Year Jan-Dec-2021 Deposits	Total Deposits
Government of Australia	7,737,935	1,977,001	5,760,935	7,737,935
Government of Canada	1,376,898	1,376,898	0	1,376,898
Government of United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	4,277,573	3,045,730	1,231,843	4,277,573
Government of United States of America	1,930,312	1,165,000	765,312	1,930,312
Grand Total	15,322,718	7,564,629	7,758,090	15,322,718

3. INTEREST EARNED

Interest income is earned in two ways: 1) on the balance of funds held by the Administrative Agent (Fund earned interest), and 2) on the balance of funds held by the Participating Organizations (Agency earned interest) where their Financial Regulations and Rules allow return of interest to the AA.

As of 31 December **2021**, Fund earned interest amounts to US\$ **28,401**.

Interest received from Participating Organizations amounts to US\$ **nil**, bringing the cumulative interest received to US\$ **28,401**. Details are provided in the table below.

Table 3. Sources of Interest and Investment Income, as of 31 December 2021 (in US Dollars)

Interest Earned	Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2020	Current Year Jan-Dec-2021	Total
Administrative Agent			
Fund Earned Interest and Investment Income	20,517	7,884	28,401
Total: Fund Earned Interest	20,517	7,884	28,401
Participating Organization			
Total: Agency earned interest			
Grand Total	20,517	7,884	28,401

4. TRANSFER OF FUNDS

Allocations to Participating Organizations are approved by the Steering Committee and disbursed by the Administrative Agent. As of 31 December **2021**, the AA has transferred US\$ **14,060,201** to **10** Participating Organizations (see list below).

Table 4 provides additional information on the refunds received by the MPTF Office, and the net funded amount for each of the Participating Organizations.

Table 4. Transfer, Refund, and Net Funded Amount by Participating Organization (in US Dollars)

Participating Organization	Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2020			Current Year Jan-Dec-2021			Total		
	Transfers	Refunds	Net Funded	Transfers	Refunds	Net Funded	Transfers	Refunds	Net Funded
FAO				100,000	0	100,000	100,000	0	100,000
IOM	563,833	0	563,833	834,408	0	834,408	1,398,241	0	1,398,241
UNWOMEN	512,350	0	512,350	214,286	(2,267)	212,019	726,636	(2,267)	724,369
UNDP	2,057,263	0	2,057,263	1,155,553	0	1,155,553	3,212,816	0	3,212,816
UNFPA	440,861	0	440,861				440,861	0	440,861
UNHABITAT				100,000	0	100,000	100,000	0	100,000
UNICEF	593,850	0	593,850	1,537,758	0	1,537,758	2,131,608	0	2,131,608
UNOPS	1,068,589	0	1,068,589	3,123,988	0	3,123,988	4,192,577	0	4,192,577
WFP	192,500	0	192,500	141,295	0	141,295	333,795	0	333,795
WHO	339,567	0	339,567	1,084,100	0	1,084,100	1,423,667	0	1,423,667
Grand Total	5,768,813	0	5,768,813	8,291,388	(2,267)	8,289,121	14,060,201	(2,267)	14,057,934

5. EXPENDITURE AND FINANCIAL DELIVERY RATES

All final expenditures reported are submitted as certified financial information by the Headquarters of the Participating Organizations. These were consolidated by the MPTF Office.

Joint programme/ project expenditures are incurred and monitored by each Participating Organization, and are reported to the Administrative Agent as per the agreed upon categories for inter-agency harmonized reporting. The expenditures are reported via the MPTF Office's online expenditure reporting tool. The **2021** expenditure data has been posted on the MPTF Office GATEWAY at <https://beta.mptf.undp.org/fund/lkp00>.

5.1 EXPENDITURE REPORTED BY PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATION

In **2021**, US\$ **8,289,121** was net funded to Participating Organizations, and US\$ **4,279,856** was reported in expenditure.

As shown in table below, the cumulative net funded amount is US\$ **14,057,934** and cumulative expenditures reported by the Participating Organizations amount to US\$ **6,196,048**. This equates to an overall Fund expenditure delivery rate of **44.08** percent.

Table 5.1. Net Funded Amount and Reported Expenditures by Participating Organization, as of 31 December 2021 (in US Dollars)

Participating Organization	Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Expenditure			Delivery Rate %
			Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2020	Current Year Jan-Dec-2021	Cumulative	
FAO	100,000	100,000		89,056	89,056	89.06
IOM	1,398,241	1,398,241	177,762	234,400	412,162	29.48
UNDP	3,212,816	3,212,816	935,134	1,188,254	2,123,388	66.09
UNFPA	440,861	440,861	1,660	146,849	148,509	33.69
UNHABITAT	100,000	100,000		99,919	99,919	99.92
UNICEF	2,231,310	2,131,608	20,262	1,167,536	1,187,798	55.72
UNOPS	4,192,577	4,192,577	587,420	569,266	1,156,686	27.59
UNWOMEN	726,636	724,369	93,843	242,918	336,761	46.49
WFP	528,086	333,795	0	123,948	123,948	37.13
WHO	1,423,667	1,423,667	100,112	417,708	517,820	36.37
Grand Total	14,354,194	14,057,934	1,916,192	4,279,856	6,196,048	44.08

5.2. Expenditures Reported by Category

Project expenditures are incurred and monitored by each Participating Organization and are reported as per the agreed categories for inter-agency harmonized reporting. In 2006 the UN Development Group (UNSDG) established six categories against which UN entities must report inter-agency project expenditures. Effective 1 January 2012, the UN Chief Executive Board (CEB) modified these categories as a result of IPSAS adoption to comprise eight categories. All expenditure incurred prior to 1 January 2012 have been reported in the old categories; post 1 January 2012 all expenditure are reported in the new eight categories. See table below.

Table 5.2. Expenditure by UNSDG Budget Category, as of 31 December 2021 (in US Dollars)

Category	Expenditures			Percentage of Total Programme Cost
	Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2020	Current Year Jan-Dec-2021	Total	
Staff & Personnel Cost	190,844	272,842	463,685	8.05
Supplies, commodities and materials	85,964	963,825	1,049,789	18.23
Equipment, vehicles, furniture and depreciation	108,741	180,982	289,723	5.03
Contractual Services Expenses	1,244,614	1,638,952	2,883,565	50.08
Travel	9,637	33,623	43,261	0.75
Transfers and Grants	38,170	535,428	573,598	9.96
General Operating	85,455	369,343	454,798	7.90
Programme Costs Total	1,763,424	3,994,995	5,758,419	100.00
¹ Indirect Support Costs Total	152,768	284,861	437,629	7.60
Grand Total	1,916,192	4,279,856	6,196,048	

1 Indirect Support Costs charged by Participating Organization, based on their financial regulations, can be deducted upfront or at a later stage during implementation. The percentage may therefore appear to exceed the 7% agreed-upon for on-going projects. Once projects are financially closed, this number is not to exceed 7%.

6. COST RECOVERY

Cost recovery policies for the Fund are guided by the applicable provisions of the Terms of Reference, the MOU concluded between the Administrative Agent and Participating Organizations, and the SAAs concluded between the Administrative Agent and Contributors, based on rates approved by UNDG.

The policies in place, as of 31 December 2021, were as follows:

- **The Administrative Agent (AA) fee:** 1% is charged at the time of contributor deposit and covers services provided on that contribution for the entire duration of the Fund. In the reporting period US\$ **77,581** was deducted in AA-fees. Cumulatively, as of 31 December **2021**, US\$ **153,227** has been charged in AA-fees.
- **Indirect Costs of Participating Organizations:** Participating Organizations may charge 7% indirect costs. In the current reporting period US\$ **284,861** was deducted in indirect costs by Participating Organizations. Cumulatively, indirect costs amount to US\$ **437,629** as of 31 December **2021**.

7. ACCOUNTABILITY AND TRANSPARENCY

In order to effectively provide fund administration services and facilitate monitoring and reporting to the UN system and its partners, the MPTF Office has developed a public website, the MPTF Office Gateway (<https://mptf.undp.org>). Refreshed in real time every two hours from an internal enterprise resource planning system, the MPTF Office Gateway has become a standard setter for providing transparent and accountable trust fund administration services.

The Gateway provides financial information including: contributor commitments and deposits, approved programme budgets, transfers to and expenditures reported by Participating Organizations, interest income and other expenses. In addition, the Gateway provides an overview of the MPTF Office portfolio and extensive information on individual Funds, including their purpose, governance structure and key documents. By providing easy access to the growing number of narrative and financial reports, as well as related project documents, the Gateway collects and preserves important institutional knowledge and facilitates knowledge sharing and management among UN Organizations and their development partners, thereby contributing to UN coherence and development effectiveness.

Annex 1. EXPENDITURE BY PROJECT WITHIN SECTOR

Annex 1 displays the net funded amounts, expenditures reported and the financial delivery rates by Sector by project/ joint programme and Participating Organization.

Annex 1 Expenditure by Project within Sector

Sector / Project No. and Project Title		Participating Organization	Project Status	Total Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Total Expenditure	Delivery Rate %
Peace							
00118629	Programme for Peace in Sri Lan	IOM	On Going	1,165,312	1,165,312	301,805	25.90
00118629	Programme for Peace in Sri Lan	UNDP	On Going	2,628,691	2,628,691	2,107,750	80.18
00118629	Programme for Peace in Sri Lan	UNFPA	On Going	341,351	341,351	116,607	34.16
00118629	Programme for Peace in Sri Lan	UNICEF	On Going	535,636	535,636	133,811	24.98
00118629	Programme for Peace in Sri Lan	UNOPS	On Going	2,332,577	2,332,577	1,057,614	45.34
00118629	Programme for Peace in Sri Lan	UNWOMEN	On Going	675,636	675,636	288,028	42.63
00118629	Programme for Peace in Sri Lan	WHO	On Going	378,667	378,667	177,607	46.90
Peace: Total				8,057,870	8,057,870	4,183,221	51.91
Resilience							
00123973	Joint Programme for Resilience	UNFPA	On Going	99,510	99,510	31,902	32.06
00123973	Joint Programme for Resilience	UNICEF	On Going	500,000	400,298	43,055	10.76
00123973	Joint Programme for Resilience	WFP	On Going	528,086	333,795	123,948	37.13
00123974	COVID-19 Emergency Response	UNICEF	On Going	83,333	83,333	78,330	94.00
00123975	Strengthen Community Engagement	WHO	On Going	100,000	100,000	67,038	67.04
00123976	Assisting vulnerable women head	UNWOMEN	Operationally Closed	51,000	48,733	48,733	100.00
00123977	Provision of Essential food and	IOM	Financially Closed	52,411	52,411	52,411	100.00
00126974	Procurement of urgent medical	UNICEF	On Going	91,391	91,391	91,385	99.99
00127152	Assistance to the government of	IOM	On Going	180,518	180,518	57,946	32.10
00127153	Addressing the Impact of COVID	FAO	On Going	100,000	100,000	89,056	89.06
00127154	COVID-19 development response	UNHABITAT	On Going	100,000	100,000	99,919	99.92

00127949	Improving maternal and childca	UNICEF	On Going	1,020,950	1,020,950	841,218	82.40
00127950	COVID-19 Emergency Medical Equ	UNOPS	On Going	1,860,000	1,860,000	99,073	5.33
00127951	DFAT Health Security Initiativ	WHO	On Going	945,000	945,000	273,175	28.91
00127952	Support to Strengthen the Heal	UNDP	On Going	465,000	465,000	15,639	3.36
00128149	RCO One SDG Fund Coordinator	UNDP	On Going	89,125	89,125	0	0.00
00128150	Inclusive risk communications,	UNDP	On Going	30,000	30,000	0	0.00
Resilience: Total				6,296,324	6,000,064	2,012,827	33.55
Grand Total				14,354,194	14,057,934	6,196,048	44.08