

**UN Sri Lanka
SDG
Multi-Partner
Trust Fund**

**ANNUAL
REPORT
2022**

● April 2023



United Nations
MPTF Office

Participating UN Organisations

Contributors

Food and Agriculture Organisation



Australia



International Labour Organisation



Canada



International Organisation for Migration



United Kingdom



International Trade Centre



United States of America



UN Habitat



UN Volunteers



UN Women



UNHCR



United Nations Children's Fund



United Nations Development Programme



United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime



United Nations Office for Project Services



United Nations Population Fund



World Food Programme



World Health Organisation



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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

I. Introduction

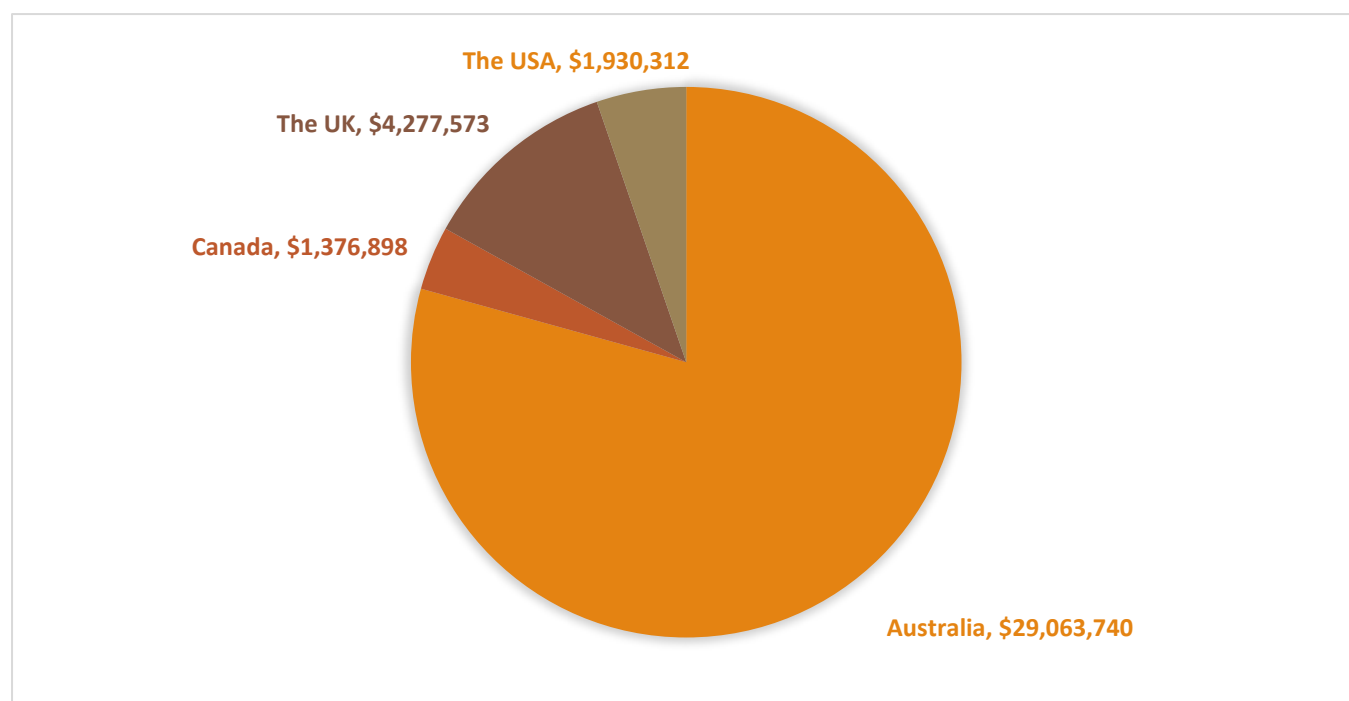
The consolidated annual report of the UN Sri Lanka SDG Multi-Partner Trust Fund (Fund) covers the period from January to December 2022, which is compiled in line with the reporting requirements of the Memorandum of Understanding signed between the MPTF Office and the UN agencies and the Standard Administrative Agreements (SAAs) signed between the MPTF Office and the development partners.

The report is compiled based on annual narrative and financial reports submitted by the Fund's Participating UN Organisations (PUNOs). It does not aim to be an evaluation of the projects/programmes (individual or joint) or an assessment of the performance of the PUNOs.

II. Key Highlights

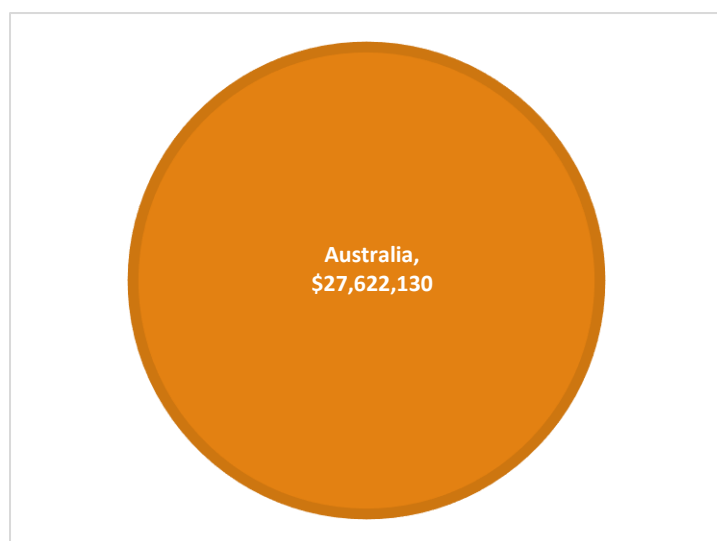
Fund position as of 31 December 2022

The four donors of the Fund are Australia, Canada, the UK and the USA. As of 31 December 2022, they have made a total contribution of **USD 36,648,523¹** to the Fund.

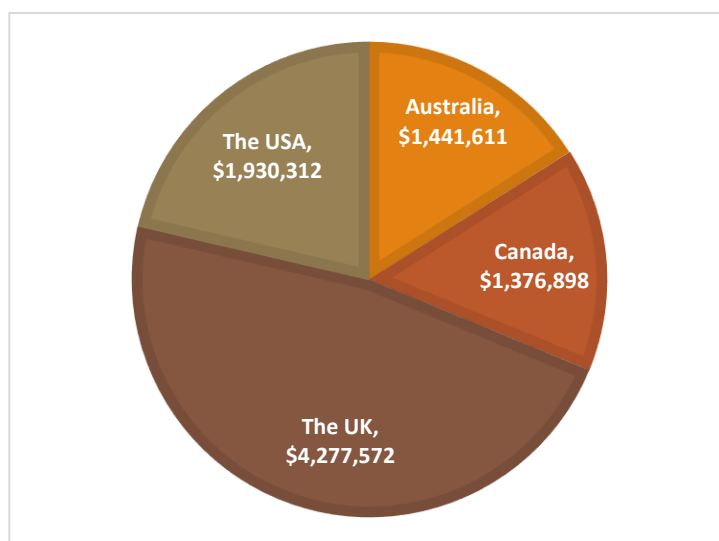


¹ <https://mptf.undp.org/fund/lkp00> retrieved on 17 April 2023.

Window-wise fund breakdown (as of 31 December 2022)



Resilience window: USD 27,622,130



Peace window: USD 9,026,393

Contributions for the year 2022

The deposits to the Fund for the calendar year 2022 was **USD 21,325,805²**. This contribution came from Australia attributed to the resilience window.

Operationally active programmes and projects (2022)

Total	Resilience	Peace
14	10	04*

* The original Joint Programme for Peace (JPP) (i.e., the JPP sans the SGBV project) was operationally closed on 31 July 2022.

² <https://mptf.undp.org/fund/lkp00> retrieved on 17 April 2023.

Resilience Window

Presently Australia is sole source funding for the Resilience Window. For the year 2022, the total contribution for the window was USD 21,325,805³.

Joint Programme for Resilience (JPR) – UNFPA, UNICEF and WFP

With the support of WFP, the Disaster Management Agencies were assisted in the contingency planning and emergency preparedness process for the South-West Monsoon (SWM) during May-June 2022.

To ensure that Government institutions and systems at the national and sub-national levels are strengthened to deliver universal Sexual and Reproductive Health Rights (SRHR) and integrated gender-based violence prevention and response systems, UNFPA validated a Handbook on Gender, Sexual and Gender-Based Violence in Disasters in consultation with the key stakeholders, which was launched in August 2022.

With UNICEF's support, adolescent girls and boys were empowered to become change agents for Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) through the Child-Centered Disaster Risk Reduction (CC-DRR) programme in 5 districts, namely, Batticaloa, Kilinochchi, Nuwara Eliya, Badulla and Kandy. During the reporting period, 191 government officers (a total of 287 since the project's inception) at sub-national levels were trained on CC-DRR concepts and tools, enabling them to mainstream children's needs into divisional development and Emergency Response Preparedness (ERP) plans.

Health Security Initiative (HSI) – UNOPS, WHO and UNDP

UNOPS procured two genomic sequencing machines, two-hundred syringe pumps and set up three oxygen generation plant rooms in Mullaitivu, Kantale and Polonnaruwa main hospitals.

WHO supported strengthening the pandemic response in areas of surveillance, case management, laboratory strengthening, risk communication and community engagement.

UNDP identified the specific COVID Emergency Treatment Centre requirements in Jaffna and Mullaitivu Districts and delivered a CRRT (Continues Renal Replacement Therapy) machine to the Mullaitivu District Hospital.

Food Security Initiative (FSI) – FAO and WFP

WFP procured 455 MT of rice to support school children through the National School Meals Programme. WFP, in collaboration with John Hopkins University and Wayamba University, conducted a rapid food security assessment using computer-assisted telephone interviewing (CATI) among 1,500 households.

FAO trained 570 smallholder farmers on Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) through field-based Farmer Field Schools (FFS). They were provided with a technological package consisting of a drip irrigation system, plastic mulch, insect-proof nets, and GI steel pipes. Additionally, 59 extension officers from the selected districts were trained to deliver GAP advisory services.

³ <https://mptf.undp.org/fund/lkp00> retrieved on 17 April 2023.

Ensuring the protection of women and girls, including survivors of GBV and trafficking and vulnerable communities during the socioeconomic crisis in Sri Lanka – IOM, UNDP and UNFPA

IOM provided relief packages in the form of vouchers to 512 vulnerable women-headed households in the districts of Batticaloa, Nuwara Eliya and Monaragala in November and December 2022 to mitigate the risks of exploitation and human trafficking.

Through UNFPA's support, 125,000 at-risk women and girls received information on GBV helplines enabling them to seek the necessary support when needed. Information cards with GBV helpline information (National Hotline, WIN Hotline, and Mithuru Piyasa Hotline) were printed and distributed nationwide through the Women Development Units of the Ministry of Women and Child Affairs.

UNDP supported 1,035 direct and 1,248 indirect beneficiaries through 11 shelters operating in Colombo, Gampaha, Anuradhapura, Vavuniya and Ratnapura.

Providing lifesaving protection services to crisis-affected children and their families in Sri Lanka in-line with the Humanitarian Needs and Priorities Plan – UNICEF

UNICEF provided 21,651 children and adolescents (10,314 boys and 11,337 girls) and 5,212 caregivers (2,217 men and 2,995 women) with improved access to urgently required child protection services and reporting channels.

Prevent and address rising levels of malnutrition among pregnant women and children under five years resulting from the current economic crisis – UNICEF

UNICEF recruited a dedicated Humanitarian Cash Transfer (HCT) team consisting of an HCT specialist, a Beneficiary Data Manager, a Beneficiary Data Officer and an Accountability Officer. In addition to this core team, an internal HCT Task Team was set up in the office, comprising members from Health and Nutrition, Social Change and Behaviour (SCB), Finance, IT, Supplies, and initially, HR.

Provision of life-saving Sexual and Reproductive Health and Gender Based Violence services to the most vulnerable people in Sri Lanka as per the HNP appeal – UNFPA

Based on the results of the Sri Lanka Rapid Needs Assessment and the Rapid Gender Analysis, nine districts, namely, Anuradhapura, Rathnapura, Puttalam, Gampaha, Galle, Mullaitivu, Kandy, Batticaloa, Monaragala - have been identified for the Cash assistance programme.

Maintenance of Essential Health Service and building back better – WHO

In partnership with the Ministry of Health, other UN agencies and development partners, WHO conducted a series of analytical activities to generate evidence for strengthening health systems.

Ensuring the reproductive health, dignity and protection of women and girls, during the socio-economic crisis – UNFPA

The project rolled out by UNFPA, enabled greater access and availability to SRH services, Family Planning, Maternal and Child Health, STI, HIV and counselling to women and girls and other vulnerable populations across the country. A total of 4,509 women and girls accessed SRH services such as ANC, PNC, Family Planning, STI, HIV and counselling services through 63 youth and women-friendly mobile clinics supported by the project in four districts.

Responding to the economic crisis and its impact on children – UNICEF

UNICEF procured and supplied 3,300 cartons of Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Food (RUTF), BP-100, for the treatment of 3,300 children with Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM). RUTF are energy dense, micronutrient enhanced pastes used in therapeutic feeding.

Peace Window

Joint Programme for Peace (JPP) – UNDP, UNOPS, IOM, ILO, UN Women, UNFPA and UNICEF

The JPP provided support under the broad themes of Dealing with the Past, Social Cohesion and Durable Returns/Resettlement and Economic reintegration. The programme ended successfully in July 2022.

The impact made by the JPP:

1. **Documentation and increased access to social protection services**, such as the release of the first official list of disappeared persons in Sri Lanka, consisting of 9,391 individuals.
2. **Economic empowerment of migrant returnees**, including the provision of new corporative memberships for 1,136 newly resettled persons, which has helped improve their income.
3. **Stronger systems to understand and counter hate speech**, such as seven social media campaigns addressing religious and ethnic disharmony, gender inequality, and harmful speech online.
4. **Challenging norms and attitudes to promote gender equitable relationships**, including the education of more than 5,000 children and adolescents on the issue of violence against girls.
5. **Effective resettlement and reintegration of returnee communities**, such as providing 2,200 newly resettled families with livelihood assistance and
6. **Improved psychosocial support** resulting in the inclusion of mental health and psychosocial interventions into the national work plan of the Ministry of Health (MOH).

SGBV Project: Empowering communities to prevent Violence Against Women and Girls in Mannar District (parked under the JPP) – UN Women, UNFPA and UNICEF

UNFPA, in collaboration with the Implementing Partners, generated evidence towards understanding the drivers of VAW in Mannar District, including WEE. The training manual “Changing prevalent beliefs and attitudes that reinforce harmful norms and behaviours contributing to violence against women” was developed based on the findings of the formative research targeting parents and communities in Mannar and designed to succinctly and strategically shift prevalent beliefs that reinforce harmful gender norms within families and communities.

UNICEF strengthened 50 Children's Clubs in 50 Grama Niladhari divisions that are engaging more than 5,000 children and adolescents (2491 boys and 2512 girls) around issues of violence against girls.

With the support of UN Women, 122 women entrepreneurs from the target communities of Mannar Town and Manthai West DS Divisions have strengthened their financial and business literacy skills, including in market and digital engagement.

Support for strengthened reconciliation processes and increased access to person-centered, comprehensive, and credible reparations mechanisms in Sri Lanka – IOM, UNFPA and WHO

IOM conducted a capacity-building workshop on improving mental health, self-care in the workplace, and team building for 19 (11 women, eight men) officers of the Office for Reparations (OR) in December 2022. The workshop prepared the OR staff to directly engage with individuals and communities as case managers, emphasizing the need for mental well-being and providing tools to build resilience and maintain self-care.

Strengthening capacities for systematic prevention of conflict and violence through early warning, effective response, and strategic engagement of stakeholders – UNDP

UNDP partnered with the Centre for Policy Alternatives (CPA) to identify and strengthen capacities of 50 peacebuilders who will support grassroots level early identification of conflict triggers, report and respond to them in their own communities. As such result during this period 70 participants (eight females and 62 males) representing all 25 districts were identified and trained on conflict triggers, conflict sensitivity and ethical reporting of issues etc. Subsequently, 38 conflict triggers in the agricultural sector affecting conflict and stability across Sabaragamuwa, Central, Eastern and North Central Provinces in the main were identified.

Furthermore, Hashtag Generation and the National Christian Evangelical Alliance of Sri Lanka (NCEASL) continued to engage in data collection and reporting and responding to the spread of hate speech and violations of religious freedom and belief in Sri Lanka. UNDP provided technical support for Hashtag Generation to expand the scope of the monitoring by expanding into areas such as YouTube and TikTok. NCEASL strengthened its reporting capacities through better triangulation of data which helped avoid repetition and double counting of incidents affecting trend analysis.

III. Results

The results of the Fund are reported under the **resilience** and **peace** windows for the year ending 31 December 2022.

Resilience Window

Joint Programme for Resilience (JPR) is a joint project between WFP, UNFPA and UNICEF. The outcomes of the programme are to,

- strengthen the capacity of government authorities, women, children and vulnerable communities on emergency preparedness and response and to promote community resilience and meaningful engagement in disaster preparedness and response, and
- to improve the use of risk-informed programme planning and budgeting processes to strengthen community and sectoral resilience against climate-related hazards and increased climate variability.

WFP collaborated with the Disaster Management Centre (DMC) to prepare a National Disaster Management Plan for 2022-2026. The DMC aims to publish the **National Disaster Management Plan** at the beginning of 2023 to guide the implementation of Disaster Risk Management (DRM) in the country. Further, the Disaster Management agencies were supported in the contingency planning and emergency preparedness process for the South-West Monsoon (SWM) during May-June 2022. In addition, technical support was provided to the DMC to produce sub-national emergency planning for all the high-risk districts frequently affected by the SW monsoon. WFP extended support to district secretaries to design contingency and emergency response plans amidst the economic crisis/ COVID-19 outbreak health and safety guidelines. WFP supported the establishment of three divisional Emergency Operation Units (EOCs) located in the SW monsoon-exposed divisions. This will help to strengthen the coordinated emergency response at the local level.

Disaster Management agencies were supported in the contingency planning and emergency preparedness process for the South-West Monsoon (SWM) during May-June 2022.

Technical support was provided to the DMC to produce sub-national emergency planning for all the high-risk districts frequently affected by the SW monsoon.

Support to district secretaries to design contingency and emergency response plans amidst the economic crisis/ COVID-19 outbreak health and safety guidelines.

Biological hazards are compounded by equally threatening crises, such as the current economic crisis and food insecurity. WFP, jointly with the Ministry of Health and Disaster Management agencies, drafted the **handbook for multi-hazard scenario-based training** at the sub-national level, conducted pilot testing, and trained 400 public health officers in northeast monsoon high-risk districts.

The DMC technical team received assistance to develop the **National Disaster Management Plan** from 2022 to 2026 under the SFDRR. The DMC is in the process of obtaining cabinet approval for this plan.

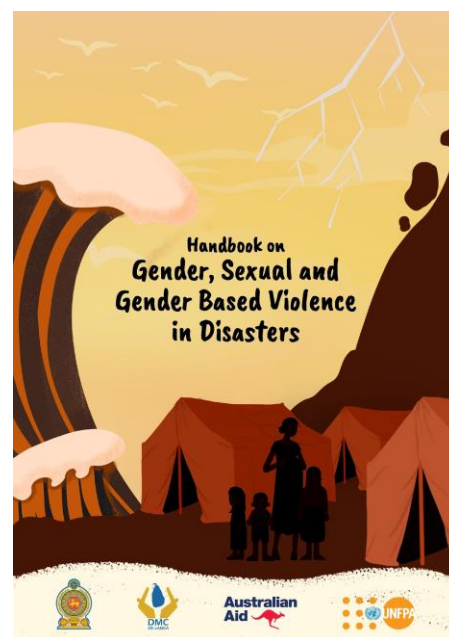
WFP supported the Sri Lanka Institution for Development Administration (SLIDA) in introducing a training module on the **Public Administrator Role in DRM**. Three training courses were completed, with the participation of 105 participants. In addition, a handbook on **Disaster Risk Management** was developed for administrators and planners to use as reference material in their training programmes.

As part of WFP's continuing activities, technical support was provided to strengthen the government's capacity to build an improved, unified, shock-responsive safety net system for the Department of Samurdhi Development (DSD). As an essential element of the preceding activities, digital pre-registration in the System of Cash Operation (SCOPE) proceeded according to the plan. WFP continues to strengthen the government's capacity by providing technical support to build an improved, unified, shock-responsive safety net system for the Department of Samurdhi Development (DSD). As an essential element of the preceding activities, digital pre-registration in the System of Cash Operation (SCOPE) proceeded according to the plan. WFP continues to collaborate with the National Building and Research Organisation (NBRO) to introduce risk-sensitive cultivation practices in landslide risk zones to promote the livelihood development of communities in landslide-prone areas of the country.

WFP has initiated a new partnership with the Asian and Pacific Training Centre for ICT for Development (APCICT) in the UNESCAP and conducted training on ICT for DRM, targeting 40 participants from DM agencies and the Department of Census and Statistics. WFP supported DMC in conducting basic GIS training for 48 DMC staff to enhance their capacities in sensitive planning.

UNFPA, in collaboration with the Disaster Management Centre (DMC), generated knowledge and evidence on dimensions of disaster management, their effects on SGBV and SRHR, and the gaps in addressing the same during emergencies. This evidence base provides input for staff capacity building, including decision-makers, response staff and community groups towards delivering a gender-equitable disaster response. Key results achieved in 2022 include strengthening the systems, processes and guidelines, including the multi-sectoral coordination mechanisms, towards increasing resilience within the disaster management processes through key officials' capacity building.

To ensure that Government institutions and systems at the national and sub-national levels are strengthened to deliver universal Sexual and Reproductive Health Rights (SRHR) and integrated gender-based violence prevention and response systems, a **Handbook on Gender, Sexual and Gender-Based Violence in Disasters** was validated in consultation with the key stakeholders and was launched in August 2022. The evidence generated served as input for the design of capacity-building programmes for national and sub-national level officials in consultation with the Disaster Management Center (DMC). The officials at the District Secretariat and the Divisional Secretariats were sensitised to provide better referral and coordination services during disasters through District level consultations conducted in Gampaha, Kalutara, Kegalle and Anuradhapura districts. A national-level training programme and 15 subnational-level training programmes were conducted. A Training of Trainer (TOT) at the national level was conducted in Colombo, and 43 officials enhanced their skills and knowledge to effectively address SRHR and SGBV-related issues in all phases of emergencies. Officials that attended the training were representatives from the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Women and Child Affairs, National Disaster Management Centre, Institute of Health Policy, National Child Protection Authority (NCPA), Tri Forces, Police, and Special Task Force (STF), amongst others. Furthermore, disaster risk reduction plans and systems were reviewed, and the report has been finalised.



UNFPA also worked on a mapping of relevant SGBV prevention and response actors/ services providers conducted in five selected disaster-prone districts - Gampaha, Kalutara, Kegalle, Anuradhapura and Kandy. A directory of the service providers is being developed and will be available online for easy access. Furthermore, 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 disseminated for WDCs and GBV service providers to use in contextualising the sub-national context. Moreover, district-level consultations were conducted with the participation of the district secretaries and the representatives of the service providers, including health, legal, justice, social, economic development, police etc., in above mentioned five districts to enhance the capacity of the officials in the District Secretariat and the Divisional Secretariats to provide better services for referral and coordination during disasters.

Summary of the participants:

District	Anuradhapura	Kalutara	Gampaha	Kegalle	Kandy	Total
Number of participants	160	109	93	154	283	799

Fifteen subnational capacity building programmes were conducted in the disaster-prone districts of Kalutara, Kegalle, Galle and Badulla districts and trained 580 officials. Three training programmes per district were conducted targeting three target groups, decision-makers, response staff, and community, to enhance their skills and knowledge to effectively address SRHR and SGBV-related issues in all phases of emergencies.

District	Decision makers	Response staff	Communities	Total
Kalutara	34 (14F*)	36 (7F)	38 (9F)	108
Ratnapura	39 (20F)	39 (21F)	40 (15F)	118
Galle	47 (21F)	40 (13F)	40 (13F)	127
Badulla	29 (9F)	32 (15F)	40 (19F)	101
Kegalle	41 (23F)	41 (27F)	44 (25F)	126
GRAND TOTAL				580

*F designates female participants

Support for children and adolescents in disaster preparedness and response

UNICEF continued to support divisional-level children's clubs to operate on **virtual platforms** as an alternative option in the event of future movement restrictions. Virtual platforms can also draw divisional authorities to work closely with communities. To date, eight divisional-level children's club meetings have been held virtually with the participation of divisional Government Officers (during the reporting period, six meetings were held). These virtual gatherings mainly aimed to understand the feasibility and possible challenges of 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. These included giving 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.

Adolescent girls and boys were empowered to become change agents for Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) through the Child-Centered Disaster Risk Reduction (CC-DRR) programme in 5 districts, namely, Batticaloa, Kilinochchi, Nuwara Eliya, Badulla and Kandy. During the reporting period, 191 government officers (a cumulative of 287) at sub-national levels were trained on CC-DRR concepts and tools, enabling them to mainstream children's needs into divisional development and Emergency Response Preparedness (ERP) plans.

Further, around 101 children in 3 childcare institutions (cumulatively 388 children in 15 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. The capacity of 15 childcare institutions was strengthened by developing risk mitigation plans that aim to improve the children's safety and security.

Through this programme, the capacity of 1,829 children was strengthened (during the reporting period, 612 children), enabling them to develop 24 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 ongoing development helped to ensure that children's needs are included in divisional development plans while empowering children through their participation in decision-making platforms.

Support for Sub-national authorities to improve disaster risk reduction and climate risk management capacity

Intending to ensure strengthened local government capacity to effectively develop risk analyses, 300 development Officers and 25 Officers in Charge (OICs) of community-managed water supply schemes at the district level in Northern, Eastern and Central provinces, attached to the National Department of Community Water Supply, were trained 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 precise monitoring of Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) and engagement of communities, including youth and children.

Furthermore, selected CBOs in different climatic zones were guided to implement Climate Resilient Water Safety and Security Plans as models. The development of climate-resilient water safety plans considers geographical, climatic, and environmental differences in different climatic zones. The models included climate-resilient actions such as water recharging, catchment protection and demarcation, tree planting, community-level awareness raising, development of behaviour change communication to promote water efficiency at the household level, and water quality monitoring. These models were developed as pilot projects for evidence generation, learning, sharing and scaling up in vulnerable rural water supply schemes to adapt to the effects of climate changes.

Moreover, awareness sessions were conducted on the effects of climate change on rural water supply, government actions towards climate change, climate resilient interventions at the ground level, and recommendations for integrating climate resilience into WASH for the relevant government agencies in Uva and Central provinces. Further, stakeholder consultations with relevant government agencies on developing provincial-level by-laws with local authorities to protect the catchment areas of drinking water sources to adapt to the adverse effects of climate change were conducted in the Central and Uva provinces. The consultations were led by the Chief Secretaries of Uva and Central provinces and identified key agencies for the provincial-level Technical Working Group (TWG). The members of the TWG are expected to coordinate to draft the by-law for the protection of water sources, taking adverse effects of climate change and future risks into consideration.

The constitution of the rural development societies of the Uva province was amended to appoint a water resource management sub-committee, which will be responsible for promoting community participation, including women, youth and children, for the protection and monitoring of water sources and creating awareness of environmental issues such as climate change and water management.

UNICEF has taken initiatives in two provinces (Uva and Central Provinces) with the leadership of the Chief Secretary and relevant local authorities to draft the provincial policy on water source protection. Four stakeholder consultations were completed to draw the policy in two provinces.

Furthermore, youth and children's participation was strengthened to implement community-based pilot projects for water source protection through village development societies. The 'Passara DS division in the Badulla District undertook a significant step towards establishing a subcommittee on environmental protection under the 'Rural Development Society', entirely led by children and youth.

At the national level, UNICEF supported the comprehensive policy analysis on groundwater resources, focusing on promoting groundwater recharging. The groundwater management guideline was developed in two local languages to train technical staff of the Ministry of water supply on groundwater management and development in rural water supply schemes.

Support to ensuring effective humanitarian leadership along the continuum of Response to Resilience

The **RCO** promoted improved coherence between the UN and other vital stakeholders to maintain effective humanitarian leadership through platforms such as the Humanitarian country team and the Results Group on Climate Change.

Sri Lanka faces a multidimensional crisis compounded by food insecurity, threatened livelihoods, shortages of essential medicines, and rising protection concerns. The economic crisis is the worst since Sri Lanka's independence in 1948 and has humanitarian consequences for the most vulnerable people in the country. Acting swiftly on the request of **then** Prime Minister (and **current** President), Honourable

The RCO promoted improved coherence between the UN and other vital stakeholders to maintain effective humanitarian leadership through platforms such as the Humanitarian country team and the Results Group on Climate Change.

Ranil Wickremesinghe, for multi-sectoral international assistance, the United Nations and the Humanitarian organisations worked together to develop a Humanitarian Needs and Priorities (HNP) Plan, calling for US\$47.2 million to provide life-saving assistance to 1.7 million people over four months.

With the leadership of the Resident Coordinator, the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) agreed to set up a [humanitarian coordination structure](#) complementing and consistent with the implementation of the HNP Plan. The HCT, facilitated by the RCO and with OCHA's support, convened weekly meetings for strategic discussions and decision-making on issues around the HNP.

A development partner/HCT forum meeting was held in September to provide an update on the HNP status and implementation (including the evolution of needs, level of funding, next steps and the HNP extension).

At the operational level, an Inter-Sectoral Coordination Group (ISCG), co-led by OCHA and the Resident Coordinator's Office (RCO), scheduled meetings every two weeks to facilitate coordination with sector lead agencies. The RCO also supported convening thematic working groups such as the Information Management and Analysis Working Group (IMAWG) and the Cash Working Group (CWG). The CWG proved to be a key platform for coordination that allowed partners to reach decisions collectively, including determining the Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) and transfer values needed to cover people's essential needs per programme objectives for all households fulfilling the targeting criteria and to gain insight on the transfer values provided by other humanitarian and development actors as well as the government.

Furthermore, strategic guidance and input were provided to the Disaster Management Center to finalise the National Disaster Management Plan (NDMP) - 2022 – 2030. An HCT contingency plan for sudden onset disasters is being finalised with the support of OCHA, which will aim to guide a humanitarian response that is effective and efficient as well as gender-responsive, age-sensitive and inclusive while contributing to long-term recovery.

Moreover, effective and efficient coordination and management of the Resilience window was ensured by effectual coordination with key PUNOs and MPTFO to facilitate the timely transfer of funds, consolidation, and timely submission of the Annual Narrative and Financials reports to MPTFO, coordination and effective communication with the PUNOs in arranging donor field monitoring visits, and events/handovers—submission of mid-term progress review, and ad-hoc donor requests for programme updates.

The **Health Security Initiative (HSI)** is a collection of projects implemented by UNICEF, UNOPS, WHO, UNDP, FAO and WFP with the following objectives (for 2022):

- Provide immediate support for effective health response to COVID-19 based on the Sri Lanka Strategic and Preparedness Response Plan (SPRP), as well as strengthen the health system to adapt and respond to possible pandemics and other public health emergencies.
- Support to the Ministry of Health (MoH) and other Government of Sri Lanka counterparts to implement Sri Lanka's COVID-19 Health Disaster Preparedness and Response Plan.
- Strengthen and capacitate COVID Intermediate Treatment Centers at the sub-national level; The safe and efficient transfer of women, Persons with Disabilities and those with comorbidities to treatment centers and hospitals.

UNOPS, in partnership with the World Health Organization (WHO) and the Ministry of Health (MoH), expanded support for future emergency preparedness for pandemics such as COVID-19 and control of its spread in Sri Lanka. In line with this objective, UNOPS procured **two genomic sequencing machines and related laboratory items (laptop computers and other peripherals)** and **two-hundred syringe pumps** and set up **three oxygen generation plant rooms** in Mullaitivu, Kantale and Polonnaruwa hospitals. The genomic sequencing machines will bolster the epidemiological detection system for rapidly mutating viruses such as COVID. Moving beyond the original scope, UNOPS was requested to procure syringe pumps for MoH to utilise the project budget savings. More than 60% of the delivery is completed.

WHO supported strengthening the pandemic response in areas of surveillance, case management, laboratory strengthening, risk communication and community engagement. WHO prioritised the support required by the Ministry of Health and other stakeholders to protect the citizens and frontline workers of Sri Lanka against COVID-19 and expand the current capacity of the health system to prepare and respond better to the recent outbreaks and pandemics in the future.

The *Essential Health Services, Vulnerable groups protected pillar* saw WHO supporting skills-sharing programmes to empower consumers (mental health services users) and carers to develop their skills and networks at the district level. Communities will support individuals in this process by establishing social networks and mobilising social support⁴.

The Ministry of Health, with the support of WHO, is in the process of developing a comprehensive mental health package through a consultative process. This package will include service delivery components to guide and support promoting person-centred and rights-based approaches⁵.

⁴ As part of this initiative, the pilot skills-sharing programme was organised in the District of Kandy in February 2023.

⁵ The mental health package will be piloted in three districts around March and April 2023.

Under Risk Communication and Community Engagement pillar, WHO established 120 village-level Suwodaya committees in 12 districts, and the target is to establish 250 Suwodaya committees in all of the 25 districts in the country. The Suwodaya committee is a village-level health committee composed of 10 members (including males and females and five adults and five adolescents) to support their local communities to improve health and well-being.

The low levels of COVID-19 disease transmission in the country meant that some of the activities planned under the DFAT Health Security Initiative by WHO Sri Lanka were no longer priorities for the health system. Therefore, WHO reprogrammed some of the funds to support technical activities for evidence-generation to identify policy actions required for health in the context of the dual challenge of a prolonged global pandemic and an unprecedented economic crisis in Sri Lanka. Accordingly, WHO, in collaboration with the Ministry of Health and development partners, conducted a series of analytical activities to identify key policy reform options to safeguard the country's primary healthcare approach while addressing evolving needs and improving health sector resilience. As Sri Lanka faces the most severe economic crisis since independence, two key tenets underscored WHO's approach: more health for the money and more money for health. A series of analytical activities were conducted across five months utilising both international and local experts. Some of the key activities undertaken include an evidence review of health service delivery reforms during and after an economic crisis, a community-based survey on the impact of COVID-19 and economic crisis on access to health services and financial risk protection and a review of country exemplars to identify health financing reform options for Sri Lanka. Other technical analyses of the health workforce and essential medicines were also undertaken.

The main focus for 2023 would be developing a comprehensive health financing policy in response to a request from the Ministry of Health and Treasury. As the only country in the South-East Asian Region lacking a sustainable health financing strategy, this is a top priority for the government, UN agencies, and development partners at this critical juncture.

For **UNDP**, the most significant achievement of the programme was identifying the specific requirements of COVID Emergency Treatment Centres in Jaffna and Mullaitivu districts and the delivery of the CRRT (Continues Renal Replacement Therapy) machine to the Mullaitivu District Hospital.

Despite the challenges faced in procuring items, UNDP successfully procured three items:

- four five-function ICU beds
- one high-end CRRT (Continues Renal Replacement Therapy)
- 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. Due to the procurement of specified equipment, the project enabled the hospital to treat and manage emergency COVID-19 patients effectively. The District General Hospital of Mullaitivu did not have an Emergency Treatment Centre for COVID-19 patients, and they were instead transferred to Jaffna or Vavuniya. Similarly, the waste incinerator, which is in the pre-period of its installation, will provide the opportunity to support Covid waste management at provincial peripheral hospitals. Currently, only one peripheral hospital has this facility in Tellipalai.

During 2022, UNDP provided support to "Suwa Seriya" ambulance service. The *1990 Suwa Seriya Foundation* was established by Act of Parliament in 2018, and functions under Primary Health Care, Epidemics and COVID Disease Control State Ministry. 1990 Suwa Seriya provides island-wide, free pre-hospital emergency care to all Sri Lankans, with an average response time of 15:32 minutes⁶. UNDP

⁶ Retrieved from <https://www.1990.lk/> on 19 April 2023

worked closely with Suwa Seriya senior management to develop an online training platform for the staff of Suwa Seiya. The training modules had a particular focus on the efficient transfer of female and PwD patients following the do no harm principles while converting the current training material to online modules. The team reached out to several LMS providers to assess the platforms currently available, their agility to cater to the needs of Suwa Seriya and the value for money on operational/maintenance costs, which was vital for the long-term sustainability of the platform beyond the intervention.

During the year, the programme **to ensure paddy and maize farmers in Sri Lanka use Integrated Plant Nutrient Management System (IPNMS) for high yields and sustainability of their farming practices** made commendable progress. The overall objective of this programme is *to ensure paddy and maize farmers in Sri Lanka use Integrated Plant Nutrient Management for high yields and sustainability of their farming practices*. FAO and WFP jointly implement the IPNMS. UNDP provides the financial administrative support for the project. FAO and WFP finalised the content for messaging on the IPNMS and translated it into Sinhala and Tamil languages during the year. The messages will be published on posters, which will be placed at 560 Agrarian Service Centers nationwide and on billboards to be erected at strategic locations within agriculture zones—such as Mahaweli.

The **Food Security Initiative (FSI)** is a joint project between FAO and WFP and has the following objectives.

- Building resilience and capacity, the programme intervention will assist farmers with a smooth transition towards Good Agricultural Practices (GAP). In addition, the Government of Sri Lanka will strengthen the monitoring of food security, to enable fitting policy decisions and strategies.
- A second component will look to improve food and nutrition security for school children through a deeper understanding of healthy eating practices and promote entrepreneurial agriculture as a form of income within the school gardening context.

During the reporting period, **WFP** supported addressing the immediate food security challenges among vulnerable populations and strengthened the resilience of farmers, sellers and consumers to the recent shocks agriculture faces. Four Hundred and Fifty-Five (455) Metric Tonnes (MT) of rice was procured to support school children through the National School Meals Programme. Beneficiaries for inclusion in Samurdhi and smallholder farmer households were selected (with more underway) for cash support in October, in line with the *Maha* season. A nutrition survey, assessments of how recent policy changes affected agricultural production, and a comparison of rural and urban vulnerabilities was finalised in October.

The project supported addressing the immediate food security challenges among vulnerable populations and strengthened the resilience of farmers, sellers and consumers to the recent shocks agriculture faces.

Five Hundred and Fifty (550) smallholder farmers were selected to receive training on Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) through field-based Farmer Field Schools (FFS). These farmers were also provided with a technological package consisting of drip irrigation system, plastic mulch, insect-proof nets, and GI steel pipes. Additionally, 59 extension officers from the selected districts were trained to deliver GAP advisory services.

In September 2022, the training of 104 Master Trainers/Trainers of Trainers (ToT) from the provincial departments of Agriculture, Health, and Education was successfully completed to oversee the implementation of the Entrepreneurial School Garden (ESG) program. Five Hundred and Five (505) teachers from selected 480 schools received training and technical advice on improving the school garden, eating habits, and nutrition status of students through the ESG programme. The Master Trainers trained through the program conducted this training. Two Hundred (200) schools were competitively selected to receive an initial cash grant of LKR 25,000 per school. Ninety-Five (95) officers, including

women (20%-30%), have the technical capacity to deliver GAP advisory services and technology packages.

Furthermore, 570 smallholder farming households and people in vulnerable situations can meet their immediate food, nutrition, and essential needs through cash-based transfers (15,000 LKR for three months) and nutrition awareness. Moreover, 4,250 Social Protection beneficiaries (vulnerable groups, including pregnant and nursing mothers (PNM), Households with Children Under Five and/or Households with Persons with Disability) registered with the Department of Samurdhi Development will receive cash-based transfers and nutrition awareness. WFP collaborated with Scaling Up Nutrition People's Forum (SUNPF) to conduct in-person awareness-raising sessions on nutrition, gender, domestic cash management and Social Behavior Change Communication (SBCC). In addition, SUNPF shared via different social media platforms, text messages and short videos with beneficiaries. One hundred twenty farmers received a 2-hour awareness session in Badulla, 246 in Monaragala and 200 in Mullaitivu. WFP completed a rapid assessment of the current food security status and a specialised food security assessment through its partners. A Feasibility study was completed that enables establishing a Government Food Security Surveillance system. With the support of WFP, 700 MT of rice will be distributed to be used in the school meal programme targeting 160,000 children between five to Ten years of age. A nutrition survey was successfully conducted to identify the latest trends in malnutrition within the age group and identify key vulnerable groups to climate vulnerabilities.

The progress of the three research exercises conducted under this project by WFP is as follows.

Research focus	Progress during the reporting period
Recent Policy Changes of Import of Fertilizers and Other Agrochemicals: Effects on Agricultural Production and Farming Households	<p>This research has been designed to identify the effects of recent fertiliser policy changes on agricultural production and direct and indirect consequences on the household economy, food security, and overall well-being of the farming communities in Sri Lanka.</p> <p>The study is being implemented by the Hector Kobbekaduwa Agrarian Research and Training Institute (HARTI) in collaboration with the WFP. Furthermore, the Department of Census and Statistics, Department of Agriculture, and Department of Agrarian Development are involved throughout the study process to increase the accuracy and validity of the study.</p> <p>A sample of 2,528 farmers distributed in 18 districts has been selected using stratified random sampling techniques to generalise the study's findings to the whole country. Concerning the data and information requirements claimed in the research objectives, in addition to the household survey, key informant interviews, focus group discussions and case studies will be conducted at different scales and stages of the study. Primary data for the study is obtained from Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) techniques conducted by means of a structured questionnaire for which the WFP provided technical guidance. Agricultural graduates and enumerators to collect household data were recruited. The investigators are conducting the</p>

	questionnaire survey under the supervision of the statistical staff and researchers. By the end of August, 993 farming households had been surveyed. Further, the researchers attached to the study conducted key informant interviews and focus group discussions in Anuradhapura, Hambantota, Moneragala, Nuwara Eliya, and Badulla districts.
Effects of Rising Food Prices on Household Food Security in Sri Lanka	<p>HARTI and the Ministry of Agriculture collaborated to start the research. With the support of the WFP Regional team, a digital data collection tool was developed, and field testing was completed.</p> <p>Two specialised assessments were conducted on the effects of recent policy changes on agricultural production and farming households and the impact of price hikes on household food security in collaboration with the Hector Kobbekaduwa Agrarian Research and Training Institute (HARTI) and the Ministry of Agriculture. These assessments have obtained valuable insights, and five policy briefs have been developed based on the findings. The briefs will be disseminated to relevant stakeholders by the end of March 2023.</p>
Assessing food security status among urban and rural vulnerable groups of Sri Lanka-4th round.	A rapid food security assessment was conducted using computer-assisted telephone interviewing (CATI) among 1,500 households in collaboration with John Hopkins University and Wayamba University. The resulting panel dataset has been analysed, and the results are expected to be released in April 2023.

FAO, under the **Good Agriculture Practices (GAP) Programme**, 570 selected farmers were trained by agriculture extension officers to implement GAP by providing technical support using FAO's input. The farmers were trained using the Farmer Field School (FFS) approach to disseminate GAP practices as a practical tool. The programme was implemented in collaboration with the Agri-business division of the Department of Agriculture (DOA) and the Provincial Departments of Agriculture (PDOA) of Uva and Northern Provinces, supported by the Divisional Secretary and Grama Niladari (Village Officer) in the field-level implementation. Cargills (Ceylon) PLC are also collaborating as the marketing partner on this project component. The program is underway in Mullaithivu, Monaragala, and Badulla districts. All 570 participating farmers have been meticulously selected and have successfully completed multiple rounds of FFS (Farmer Field School) training. The farmers were segregated into 24 groups based on their geographical proximity to ensure streamlined administration of the FFS training. Each FFS group is scheduled to undergo a series of 10-12 sessions, and as of now, 122 out of the intended 240 sessions have been effectively conducted. Fifty Nine (59) Government Agriculture Extension Officers have been trained to improve their technical capacity in conducting Farmer Field Schools (FFS) to introduce and promote farmers to implement Good Agriculture Practices and enter the GAP certification process. ICT tools were used to promote the extension mechanism. For example, each FFS group has been assigned a dedicated WhatsApp group, and 499 farmers out of the selected 570 are currently connected through the platform. This facilitates the exchange of information among farmers, enabling them to share their progress, experiences, innovative methodologies, best practices and communication of any potential issues with the DOA and or FAO officers. This approach promotes a farmer-to-farmer extension methodology, which effectively empowers farmers. The procurement process of the technical packages

is complete. Installation of drip irrigation systems in the selected farmers' fields is expected to be completed by the first week of April 2023.

Under the **Entrepreneurial School Garden Programme**, FAO initially planned to reach 200 schools across ten Central, Uva and Northern Provinces districts. The component aims to improve schoolchildren's food and nutrition security through better understanding and attitude towards healthy eating habits. According to the feedback from the initial awareness campaigns about the programme, schools showed a higher level of interest in the three targeted provinces. FAO, therefore, decided to extend the training to all the 480 schools that submitted proposals to enter the programme. The programme is also being implemented in collaboration with the Ministry of Education (MOE) as the overall coordinating partner and with technical support from Young Farmer Clubs Headquarters (YFCH), the Department of Agriculture and the Nutrition division, and the Ministry of Health (MoH) at the national level. Provincial-level implementation is facilitated by the Provincial Departments of Agriculture, Education, Health and Ayurveda (indigenous medicine) under the supervision of the Chief Secretary of each province. The master trainers trained through the programme and public health field officers will assist at the zonal level to implement the programmatic activities. The programme is being implemented in collaboration with the Ministry of Education (MOE) as the overall coordinating partner and with the technical support of Young Farmer Clubs Head Quarters (YFCH), the Department of Agriculture and the nutrition division, Ministry of Health (MoH) at the national level. Provincial-level implementation is made by the Provincial Departments of Agriculture, Education, Health and Ayurveda (indigenous medicine) under the supervision of the Chief Secretary of each province. The master trainers trained through the programme and public health field officers will assist at the zonal level to implement the programmatic activities. Guidelines, technical manuals and curriculums for the ESG programme were developed in collaboration with technical experts from relevant fields. One Hundred and Four (104) master trainers have been trained to carry out zonal-level teacher training, implementation, and coordination of the ESG programme. An initial awareness session about the ESG programme was conducted (separately) in the three provinces via Zoom. Five hundred twelve schools submitted proposals, and the schools that submitted the best 200 proposals were selected to receive the initial cash grant of LKR 25,000.

Sri Lanka is facing its worst economic crisis since its independence. And the crisis has serious consequences, particularly for the most vulnerable people. Food security, agriculture, livelihoods, and access to health have been particularly affected. In early 2022 the UN launched a Humanitarian Needs and Priorities (HNP) Plan calling for US\$47.2 million to provide lifesaving assistance to 1.7 million people, or 30% of the impacted population, over four months. The plan was extended until 31 December 2022, calling for \$US149.7 million. This plan was launched in response to a request from the Government of Sri Lanka for the UN to provide multi-sector international assistance to respond to the most urgent needs arising from the crisis. The landmark support from DFAT is helping reach the critical needs of the most vulnerable population, including children and lactating and pregnant mothers, via cash assistance, nutritional and livelihood support and protection services.

Four projects were rolled out under the **HNP appeal**. All projects focused on the “Protection” sector – child protection and GBV.

Project	Focus	Implemented by
Ensuring the protection of women and girls, including survivors of GBV and trafficking and vulnerable communities during the socioeconomic crisis in Sri Lanka (As part of the Joint Humanitarian Needs and Priorities (HNP) Plan	GBV	IOM, UNDP, and UNFPA
Providing lifesaving protection services to crisis-affected children and their families in Sri Lanka in-line with the Humanitarian Needs and Priorities Plan	Child protection	UNICEF
Prevent and address rising levels of malnutrition among pregnant women and children under five years resulting from the current economic crisis	Child protection	UNICEF
Provision of life-saving Sexual and Reproductive Health and Gender Based Violence services to the most vulnerable people in Sri Lanka as per the HNP appeal	GBV	UNFPA

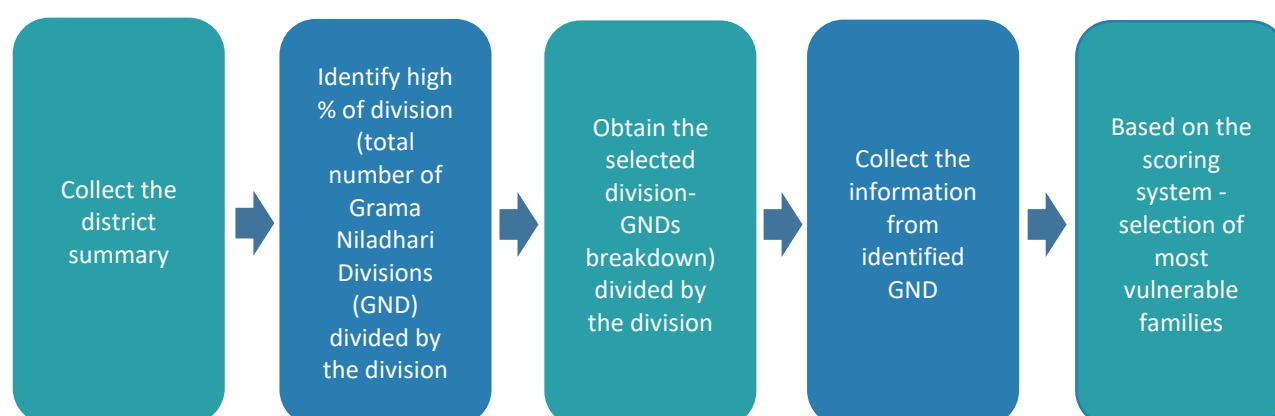
The objectives of ***Ensuring the protection of women and girls, including survivors of GBV and trafficking and vulnerable communities during the socioeconomic crisis in Sri Lanka*** are to:

- provide targeted lifesaving and survivor-centred protection services to ensure shelters are accessible for survivors of GBV and trafficking victims.
- make available information on services and access to services for all vulnerable women, girls and marginalized populations.
- enhance the capacity of the service providers and strengthen case management services for MHPSS and psychoeducation to develop the skills and strategies to improve the wellbeing of women and girls at risk.

This project is a joint venture between IOM, UNDP, and UNFPA.

Under this project, IOM supports providing relief packages and immediate support to women-headed households in Batticaloa, Mullaitivu, Nuwara Eliya and Monaragala districts to mitigate the risks of exploitation and human trafficking.

IOM used the process below to select the beneficiaries to receive support.



Relief packages in the form of vouchers were provided to 512 vulnerable women-headed households in the districts of Batticaloa, Nuwara Eliya and Monaragala in November and December 2022 to mitigate the risks of exploitation and human trafficking.

The breakdown of the total number of families assisted is given in the table below.

District	Highest % women headed families at divisional level	No. of families assisted
Batticaloa	Eravur Pattu	262
Nuwara Eliya	Haguranketha	125
Monaragala	Monaragala	125
Mullaitivu	Puthukudiyiruppu	Beneficiary list finalized. Assistance to commence in January 2023
Total		512

Further, three shelters assisting victims of gender-based violence (GBV) and human trafficking have been identified for project support following an IOM needs assessment in October 2022. Two capacity-building programmes (a training programme on 29 and 30 November 2022 and a stakeholder dialogue on 12 to 13 December 2022) built the capacity of 135 (65 women, 70 men) National Anti-Human Trafficking Task Force (NAHTTF) members and stakeholders enhancing their knowledge and skills to address GBV and anti-human trafficking. The Department of Immigration and Emigration (DIE) – Anti-Trafficking Unit was supported through the provision of equipment on 15 December 2022 to enable them to carry out investigations and escalate counter-trafficking interventions effectively. Training on mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) was conducted with the participation of 57 (50 women, seven men) GBV sector staff and NAHTTF counsellors.

UNFPA supported ten shelters in 10 districts and Mithuru Piyasa Centres to improve the availability and access of GBV services. UNFPA's financial assistance was provided to 10 shelters to remain accessible throughout the multidimensional crisis covering the districts of Kandy, Colombo, Matara, Batticaloa, Anuradhapura, Jaffna, Mullaitivu, Nuwara Eliya, Monaragala and Ampara. This support enabled the shelters to cover utilities, travel, food, and other administrative measures and continue providing psychosocial support, counselling and legal services to its clients (survivors of GBV). UNFPA also supported the digitalisation and upscaling of the Mithuru Piyasa Centres by providing 15 mobile phones for the Family Health Bureau. Further, UNFPA established peer support groups in eight districts, namely Kandy, Colombo, Matara, Batticaloa, Anuradhapura, Nuwara Eliya, Monaragala and Ampara, to make emergency support available at the community level. The capacity of 220 peer support group leaders was enhanced to provide emergency support within communities for women and girls facing gender-based violence. Through this initiative, at-risk women and girls who faced difficulties in accessing GBV services due to lack of transport and economic hardship will be able to access befriending support within their communities until they can access service points.

Through UNFPA's support, 125,000 at-risk women and girls received information on GBV helplines enabling them to seek the necessary help when needed. Information cards with GBV helpline information (National Hotline, WIN Hotline, and Mithuru Piyasa Hotline) were printed and distributed nationwide

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through the Women Development Units of the Ministry of Women and Child Affairs. A database of service providers in 10 districts was developed through the project. This database will be made public to improve access to information on available GBV services for survivors and women and girls at risk. UNFPA, through its partners, conducted rapid assessments in 10 districts covering 80 Divisional Secretariat divisions (eight divisions of Jaffna district; two divisions of Kilinochchi and Mannar Districts; 20 divisions in the District of Kandy; 14 divisions in Batticaloa District; 22 divisions in Anuradhapura District; 16 divisions in Matara District; 13 divisions in Colombo District) to map and produce information on available GBV service providers. This assessment and mapping were used to develop the database of GBV service providers. UNFPA has also initiated the process of developing a behaviour change communication strategy and campaign for social and cultural norms change. The strategy and campaign will target men and boys, health care workers, religious and traditional leaders and other stakeholders to prevent GBV and raise awareness among all the prevalent and

harmful norms and attitudes that perpetuate SGBV. It will also provide information on helplines to increase help-seeking behaviour.

Further, UNFPA provided MHPSS to support them in maintaining their health and wellbeing. Through this initiative, women and girls received information, counselling, and services to address their sexual and reproductive health and protection concerns, including menstrual health, unplanned pregnancies, high-risk pregnancies, postpartum depression, STI, HIV and GBV. Seventy-nine health workers were trained on MHPSS to provide services to women and girls. Further, 22 counsellors were trained to provide Psychological First Aid and MHPSS. These counsellors also provided counselling services to 51 women through the GBV hotline and made 25 referrals to services. Additionally, 20,000 leaflets containing information on MHPSS relating to SRH and GBV were distributed through seven service delivery points.

UNDP helped to support 1,035 direct beneficiaries and 1,248 indirect beneficiaries reached through 11 shelters operating in five districts in the country. The shelter support included lifesaving assistance, facilitation of case management, legal aid, counselling services and psychosocial support to ensure the welfare and protection of the victim-survivors of SGBV who seek shelter in these institutions.

In line with UNDP's objective to "Increase access to life -saving support, counselling services (in person and on -line), legal aid /case management support to GBV survivors", the outcome of assistance to the 11 shelters with lifesaving support was vital as the economic crisis prevented continued resource generation in the shelters. Government support for the shelters was also curtailed, and the shelters were on the brink of closing down. 80% of the supported shelters did not have plans to sustain their services with no contingency plans. On the other hand, there was an increase in the demand for shelter services not only by the victim-survivors but also by their children who needed lifesaving support. Most of the women who sought support were expecting assistance for their children. Most of the shelters supported by the UNDP didn't have regular funding from any source, including government, nonprofit, or private donors. Therefore, a major component of the financial assistance was used to cover day-to-day expenses for meals, utilities, medicine and support for school-going children. Regular expenditures were incurred for ensuring protection through security measures and safe transportation to and from courts,

Supported 1,035 direct beneficiaries and 1,248 indirect beneficiaries in five districts in the country.

hospitals and other service providers. A limited percentage was utilised as administrative costs. The 1,035 direct beneficiaries were women and girls from the five districts who sought shelter assistance, and all received lifesaving assistance for their stay at the shelter. The indirect beneficiaries included children of the survivors and other family members who needed lifesaving support. These women and girls were psychosocially affected and needed counselling services to overcome their mental and emotional challenges. These shelters used to run regular counselling sessions with the inmates. At the time of conducting the shelters' needs assessment, regular counselling meetings were already discontinued at these shelters due to economic hardships. Emotional first aid and counselling services are a dire necessity in tackling issues of Sexual and Gender-Based Violence and must be provided promptly. The shelters, survivors, and their family members appreciated UNDP assistance for such service provision. In all of the 11 shelters supported by UNDP, the counselling services were resumed and supported as a regular service rendered by qualified counsellors. The change that the counselling services provided was reported by all the CSOs who ran the shelters during the two monitoring sessions. As per the reports, legal assistance was also well received and accessed by the survivors. Although providing legal services was expensive, it was necessary for women who wished to access the justice system. UNDP supported the services on a case-by-case basis without regular legal aid providers to the shelter occupants.

Providing lifesaving protection services to crisis-affected children and their families in Sri Lanka in-line with the Humanitarian Needs and Priorities Plan project, which UNICEF rolls out, ensures children and their caregivers have access to urgently required protection services.

A total of 12,777 children and adolescents (5,812 girls and 6,965 boys) received individual case management and child protection services, including family strengthening, reunification and reintegration. UNICEF also established a follow-up monitoring mechanism for continuous long-term support for these children. During the year, UNICEF also supported the establishment of 25 village child development committees, comprising the Grama Niladhari officer (village leader) and voluntary male and female leaders in the community, working together under the purview of the Child Rights Promotion Officer to promote child development, wellbeing and protection.

UNICEF facilitated the provision of MHPSS, including strengthening referrals through existing divisional mental health and psychosocial forums and community support networks in the Northern, Eastern, Uva and Central provinces, benefiting 21,651 children (10,314 boys and 11,337 girls) and 5,212 parents/caregivers (2,217 men and 2,995 women). Further, 699 children participated in life skills development programmes by UNICEF's implementing partner, World Vision Lanka. UNICEF also reached 2,725 parents/caregivers (1,831 women and 894 men) during the reporting period through messages on positive parenting and MHPSS.

Efforts were made through the village child development committees and the Child Rights Promotion Officer to increase demand for and use of the national child helpline (1929) to report child protection issues such as sexual exploitation and abuse. During the reporting period, 2,812 people accessed the hotline.

The project to ***Prevent and address rising levels of malnutrition among pregnant women and children under five years resulting from the current economic crisis*** commenced in mid-November 2022, which UNICEF rolls out has made the following initial work for the successful execution of project activities.

- Recruitment of a dedicated Humanitarian Cash Transfer (HCT) team consisting of an HCT specialist, a Beneficiary Data Manager, a Beneficiary Data Officer and an Accountability Officer. In addition to this core team, an internal HCT Task Team was set up in the office, comprising colleagues from Health and Nutrition, Social Change and Behaviour (SCB), Finance, IT, Supplies, and initially, HR.

- Setting up an agreement with Financial Service Providers (FSPs) to be able to make the payments via bank transfers and cash at the counter.
- Initiating a partnership with a local Civil Society Organization that manages all aspects of Accountability to Affected Populations, including communication activities, feedback and complaints mechanisms, and monitoring activities (focus group discussions).
- Contracting a service provider that supports the registration of beneficiaries (through training of enumerators and additional technical support), verifies data, and conducts baseline and post-distribution monitoring surveys.
- Deploying UNICEF's Humanitarian Cash Operation and Programme Ecosystem (HOPE) to manage personal data effectively and in line with the highest data protection standards, including support missions to train staff in Sri Lanka.
- Preparing data collection tools for registering beneficiaries.

Provision of life-saving Sexual and Reproductive Health and Gender Based Violence services to the most vulnerable people in Sri Lanka as per the HNP appeal project is executed by **UNFPA**. This project, too, commenced in November 2022.

UNFPA laid the groundwork for the successful execution of project activities.

Key government stakeholders, such as the Ministries of Health, Women and Children's Affairs, were consulted on the project implementation procedures. Agreements have been signed annual workplans have been agreed upon for implementation of activities with identified implementing partners.

- Save the Children International (SCI) will implement the cash assistance programme.
- Alliance Development Trust (ADT) will implement activities targeted at youth and adolescents in rural and estate sectors.
- Jaffna Social Action Centre (JSAC) and Women's Development Centre (WDC) will implement shelter support activities.

A Health Resources Availability Mapping Systems (HeRAMS) tool (with attention to maternal/ sexual and reproductive health) was used to assess and identify the seven key health facilities receiving medical support. The project will assist the following seven health facilities:

- Base hospital, Puttalam
- Teaching Hospital, Anuradhapura
- District General Hospital, Mullaitivu
- District General Hospital, Nuwara Eliya
- District General Hospital, Monaragala
- District General Hospital, Ampara
- Teaching Hospital, Mahamodara

A procurement plan for medical commodities and supplies has been developed in collaboration with the relevant departments within the Ministry of Health, including the Family Health Bureau, Medical Supplies Division, National Medical Regulatory Authority, and the relevant hospitals. The procurement process for all medical commodities and supplies has been initiated with the supply chain management unit of UNFPA, with an estimated lead time of three months. Among the items, Syphilis test kits and weighing scales have arrived and been delivered to the relevant health facilities.



Figure 1: Consignment of weighing scale



Figure 2: Consignment of Syphilis test kits

Based on the results of the Sri Lanka Rapid Needs Assessment and the Rapid Gender Analysis, nine districts namely Anuradhapura, Rathnapura, Puttalam, Gampaha, Galle, Mullaitivu, Kandy, Batticaloa, Monaragala - have been identified for the Cash assistance programme. The District Level Selection Committee has been established and has started the ongoing process of choosing and identifying beneficiaries. Consultations were held with beneficiaries on the kit's content and finalisation. The procurement of 3,000 maternity kits, 3,000 dignity kits and 6,000 Menstrual Health Hygiene Management kits has been initiated.

During 2022, the significant reduction in agricultural production in Sri Lanka, compounded by the rising prices of fuel and basic food items, made food unaffordable for a segment of the population. The government forecasted food shortages during the next months. Hospitals in the country report shortages of essential medicines and other health items, while frequent power outages affect the delivery of health services⁷. The following three projects were initiated to provide relief to the affected people in the country.

Project	Focus	Implemented by
Maintenance of Essential Health Service and building back better	To provide essential medicine and medical equipment	WHO
Ensuring the reproductive health, dignity and protection of women and girls, during the socio-economic crisis	To provide lifesaving sexual & reproductive and protection services to the most vulnerable girls and women	UNFPA
Responding to the economic crisis and its impact on children	To provide essential and lifesaving nutrition supplements	UNICEF

WHO, under the ***Maintenance of Essential Health Service and building back better*** project, initiated the procurement of 60 patient warmers based on the requirements and specifications provided by the Ministry of Health. Procurement of anti-TB drugs was initiated and the consignment will be delivered in 2023. WHO, in partnership with the Ministry of Health, other UN agencies and development partners, conducted a series of analytical activities to generate evidence for strengthening health systems. The results will feed into developing a health financing strategy and an overall health system recovery plan.

⁷ Source: HUMANITARIAN NEEDS AND PRIORITIES, FOOD SECURITY CRISIS, SRI LANKA. JUNE – SEPT 2021. ISSUED 09 JUNE 2022

Under ***Ensuring the reproductive health, dignity and protection of women and girls, during the socio-economic crisis*** project, **UNFPA** contributed to ensuring the protection needs of women and girls by supporting the distribution of 3,664 kits (1,370 maternity kits and 2,294 dignity kits) to women and girls, including pregnant women, in 7 locations in Sri Lanka. The project also supported operating a helpline for information concerning the kits that the beneficiaries can access. Information on GBV-related helpline information was included within the kits for access to GBV services.

UNFPA worked with partners in customising the maternity and dignity kit items to ensure that essential sanitary items were tailored to local communities' needs of mothers, women, and girls of reproductive age. The beneficiary database with agreed criteria in consultation with stakeholders was developed. This helped ensure that the women, girls, and pregnant women most vulnerable due to the economic crisis and those living in disaster-prone areas were mapped out and reached, ensuring LNOB. Further, the project supported UNFPA in identifying beneficiaries and facilitating the distribution of dignity and maternity kits in Matale, Kandy, Nuwara Eliya, Monaragala and Mullaitivu districts. This process was completed with support from UNFPA IP together with the Ministry of Urban Development and Housing (New village development authority for plantation regions) officials, namely Plantation Community Communication Facilitators (PCCF) and Development Officers (DOs), Disaster Management Centre and the relevant district and divisional secretariats.

Contributed to ensuring the protection needs of women and girls by supporting the distribution of 3,664 kits (1,370 maternity kits and 2,294 dignity kits) to women and girls, including pregnant women, in seven locations in Sri Lanka.

A total of 4,509 women and girls accessed SRH services such as ANC, PNC, Family Planning, STI, HIV and counselling services through 63 youth and women-friendly mobile clinics supported by the project in 4 districts.

The project enabled greater access and availability to SRH services, Family Planning, Maternal and Child Health, STI, HIV and counselling to women and girls and other vulnerable populations across the country. A total of 4,509 women and girls accessed SRH services such as ANC, PNC, Family Planning, STI, HIV and counselling services through 63 youth and women-friendly mobile clinics supported by the project in 4 districts. Of the total women, 1,075 were below the age of 18 years, including 79 women with disabilities. UNFPA effectively distributed 1,733 FP contraceptives (Condoms-1262, ECP-164, Injectable-116, Implant-123, IUD-53, EC-15), contributing to 763 Couple-Years of Protection (CYP). These mobile clinics were held in areas that were the hardest to reach in the districts of Colombo, Galle, Gampaha and Nuwara Eliya (Seethawaka, Koggala and Wathupitiwala D.S divisions). The clinics were conducted in close collaboration with the Ministry of Health officials of the area. Clinics thoroughly examined the clients and provided integrated SRH services such as ANC and PNC for pregnant women, routine health check-ups, FP, STI, HIV and counselling services. Counselling was confidentially provided to identified clients in a separate room. Before conducting the clinics, 30 service delivery point staff from all service delivery points were trained in providing services. Seven orientation sessions oriented one hundred healthcare workers on the programme context.

Responding to the economic crisis and its impact on children project rolled out by **UNICEF** procured and supplied 3,300 cartons of Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Food (RUTF), BP-100, to treat 3,300 children with Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM). RUTF are energy-dense, micronutrient-enhanced pastes used in therapeutic feeding.

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UNICEF advocated for prioritising the issue of malnutrition, which has contributed to setting up multisectoral nutrition committees and organising nutrition month. During Nutrition Month in October, all children under five were screened, and children with Severe and Acute Malnutrition were identified. The results from Nutrition Month – regarding children referred and enrolled for treatment are presently being compiled and analysed. One of the key bottlenecks for children with SAM to access treatment was the referral to a paediatrician and

the inability of vulnerable families to reach the hospital for treatment due to transport-related costs and related challenges. Through UNICEF's advocacy, outreach clinics are now being organised at peripheral hospitals, and UNICEF has also provided transport support to vulnerable families so they can access treatment.

In close collaboration with the Family Health Bureau and Ministry of Health, UNICEF procured and supplied multiple micronutrient supplements urgently required to ensure adequate nutrition and care for young children. A Multiple Micronutrient Powder (MNP) supplement contains 15 essential vitamins and minerals provided through a sachet that weighs 1 gram, supplied in boxes or pouches of 30 sachets. MNP supplements are designed for the point-of-use fortification of complementary foods for children and vulnerable populations to prevent anaemia and vitamin and mineral deficiencies.

UNICEF procured 241,557 packs of MNP (each containing 30 sachets), which benefitted approximately 120,000 children.

The Joint Programme for Peace (JPP) was initiated in April 2019 to support the implementation of the United Nations Human Rights Council Resolution 30/1. It was envisaged that the JPP would serve as a bridging mechanism to its precursor, the Peacebuilding Priority Plan (PPP), funded by the United Nations Peacebuilding Fund (PBF), which functioned between August 2016 - December 2020. The JPP aimed to support the Government's aspirations to achieve its targets under the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, especially concerning Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 16 and its sponsorship of HRC 30/1. It also supported the Government in efforts to maintain, strengthen and build on peace in the country.

The JPP was implemented as a joint initiative between UNDP, UNOPS, IOM, ILO, UN Women, UNFPA and UNICEF.

The Outputs of the JPP:

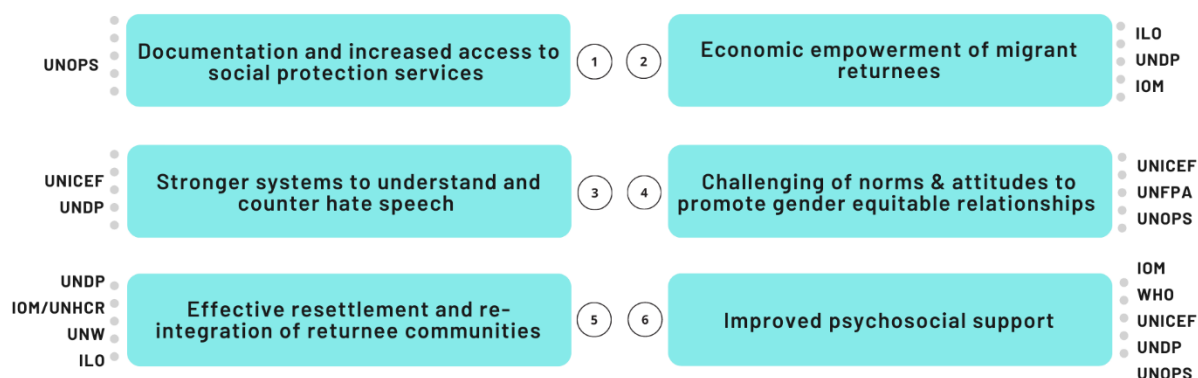
- **Output 1 (Dealing with the Past):** Credible, victim-centric processes in compliance with international standards and obligations support victims' access to justice and their rights to truth and reparations. Reforms to prevent recurrence of human rights violations are implemented.
- **Output 2 (Social 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.

Since the JPP's inception in April 2019, critical events have fundamentally altered Sri Lanka's peacebuilding landscape. First, the Easter Sunday bombings in April 2019, which fueled and compounded ethnoreligious tensions; second, the presidential and parliamentary elections and the subsequent political transition (2019-2020), which has posed challenges to consistent programming; third, Sri Lanka's announcement (February 2020) of withdrawal from co-sponsorship of UNHRC Resolution 30/1 and 40/1; fourth, the advent of COVID- 19 and its effects on the programme and; fifth, the economic crisis experienced in terms high inflation which increased the cost of project implementation, and the fuel shortage which caused delays in project implementation.

Despite the challenges posed to the JPP over its entire duration of operation, the programme has proven successful in navigating a strained space for peacebuilding-related work. Support for entities such as the Office for Reparations (OR) and the Office on Missing Persons (OMP) has improved documentation and victim support. Human Rights Defenders now have better access to technical support and protection mechanisms due to the JPP. Notably, while advancing inherited elements under previous programmes, such as resettlement-related work, the programme also created opportunities for new programming elements, such as early warning systems and monitoring/countering online hate speech. For example, the JPP's work on hate speech prevention has paved the way for another USD 3 million project under the Peace Building Fund (PBF). Further, the JPP has helped build resilience within Sri Lanka's civic space through the support given to Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) working on peacebuilding and social cohesion.

The following diagram illustrates the top level of impact achieved under the JPP, organised under six thematic sections. Each section includes an account of the key results and positive changes achieved by different agencies, along with selected information on relevant activities and outputs.

Joint Programme for Peace: Key Areas of Impact



1. Documentation and increased access to social protection services for dealing with the past

Two key interventions under the JPP's Dealing with the Past pillar that benefited war-affected communities are 1) improved documentation on missing persons and land disputes and 2) improved access to information and legal advice.

With the support of UNOPS, the JPP enabled the Office on Missing Persons (OMP) to launch its [website](#) in November 2020 and release the first official list of disappeared persons in Sri Lanka. The current list consists of 9,391 missing persons. Another significant achievement was the completion of the Public Interest Advocacy Group (PIAC) Conflict Mapping and Archiving Project. The data from this exercise is available on an interactive website which showcases incidents of a wide range of conflict-related incidents and violations. Although currently only available through password access, the website has been useful to key UN actors, including the Sri Lanka Accountability Project, set up subsequent to the passing of UNHRC Res 46/1.

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UNOPS also worked closely with civil society organisations on advocacy related to sustaining the transitional justice agenda internationally and supported local civil society to strengthen and preserve gains from previous years and protect the rights space. To this effect, 17 Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) were given a total of 20 small grants to work on issues ranging from crucial human rights monitoring and documentation to victim support activities (including legal and psychosocial). Close consultation with the grant recipients also ensured a vital flow of information that fed into Human Rights mechanisms, including Special Procedures.

Another key strategic output of the programme was the mapping of land issues as a source for ongoing and new conflict. The document put together a non-exhaustive list of key contentious land disputes, particularly in the north and east of the country, how they were being managed by the state and other

players and their potential for escalation. This was then used for advocacy and follow-up initiatives (including legal cases) in close collaboration with selected civil society organisations and human rights defenders.

UNOPS also gave war-affected victims access to the following information, resources and services related to land rights, human rights and conflict prevention:

- Technical support on protection matters to CSOs and Human Rights Defenders (HRDs)
- Information on access to justice, human rights, and protection mechanisms to 2,353 citizens
- Information on the Right to Information Act to 996 citizens and 62 civil society actors led to 202 families previously excluded from social protection mechanisms being included in the scheme. There was also a noticeable decrease in the long-held practice of giving bribes to obtain social protection benefits.
- Information on land rights along with legal representation to 461 citizens and assistance to file and process 131 court cases related to land grabbing in Trincomalee and Batticaloa districts
- Information on peacebuilding, conflict prevention and hate speech through social media to 31 youth members
- Information on peacebuilding and conflict prevention to 881 citizens
- Capacity development on Freedom of Religion and Belief to 50 lawyers
- Legal assistance for 50 sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) cases and 30 cases related to Freedom of Religion and Belief
- Information on peacebuilding and conflict prevention to 881 citizens and 370 citizens empowered to act as peacebuilders in their respective communities

The increase in awareness was evidenced during the agency's focus group discussions and interviews during monitoring visits. The awareness and legal support provided free of charge has also increased enthusiasm and confidence among victims to defend themselves against land rights violations.

2. Economic empowerment of migrant returnees

Efforts made under the JPP to improve communities' livelihoods and living standards have not only translated into tangible results, such as higher income levels but also led to individuals gaining more respect and recognition in their communities. Further, activities that lead to economic upliftment have also had other positive knock-on effects, such as higher confidence levels and better reintegration of migrant returnees into local communities.

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Activities implemented by the ILO, UNDP and the IOM have contributed to the economic empowerment of target communities in the following ways: more employment opportunities that have led to higher incomes, better access to resources and networks, and increase in financial literacy and business know-how.

Through ILO's Support to Resettlement and Reconciliation (SURAR) project, 1,136 newly resettled persons received membership in new cooperatives, made possible by making amendments to the constitutions of cooperatives. Of them, 677 are marginalised persons supported to gain a better income through agro-based products. More importantly, 50 persons could get employment with decent working

conditions. These interactions helped newly resettled families better interact with the host communities and were able to make their voices heard.

This project strengthened and established internal governance, financial management and gender responsiveness of cooperatives and networks. The project also improved the coordination and relationships between the targeted cooperatives and local departments of agriculture and fisheries. This support also linked the target group with the divisional and district secretaries of the targeted locations. The capacity building of target cooperatives and the setup of a technical working group under the chairmanship of the Commissioner of Cooperative Development were instrumental in bringing these changes.

The formal partnerships between cooperatives and leading private companies helped share knowledge between the two parties. The companies started by extending know-how on farming, and post-harvest practices and establishing sales centres for fruit, vegetable and dry fish (John Keels and JDCSUF), a processing unit for groundnut (David Gram) and production units for coco-chip (Tropi Coir company). These establishments helped reduce value chain post-harvest losses, gain better income, and improve the resilience of targeted groups. Private company-led partnerships will be carried forward by another ILO flagship project, LEED +, with funding from the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) and Norway.

Through the Support to Durable Resettlement (SDR) programme, the UNDP worked with direct beneficiaries, government counterparts and respective Community-Based Organisations (CBOs) to improve the living standards of resettled communities. Over 70% of the target population confirmed improvements in their living standards, including an increase in disposable income through support to livelihood initiatives across fisheries, livestock and agriculture sectors as well as support for micro and small enterprises. Over 93% of the resettled population reported increased confidence and trust in the resettlement process following project interventions implemented with partner organisations and Government authorities, enhancing their access to essential services.

The IOM facilitated training and workshops to improve selected beneficiaries' skills and business know-how. One hundred thirty-four returnees were selected for reintegration assistance in the form of economic in-kind livelihood support. IOM's implementing partner, Competency-based Economies through Formation of Enterprise (CEFE Net), delivered four business training sessions to give the beneficiaries the skills to develop successful startups. Further, a total of 78 beneficiaries completed business development training.

To strengthen Women's Rural Development Societies' (WRDS) capacity in Jaffna to support returnees' needs effectively, IOM selected 10 WRDS (from 440 assessed) for training and equipment provision and support for revolving funds. An entrepreneurship skills training was completed by 36 WRDS members, and identified equipment and supplies were provided to the societies. Technical training on agriculture, animal husbandry, fisheries, and livestock was completed by 67 returnees.

3. Stronger systems to understand and counter hate speech in Sri Lanka

The widespread popularity of social media platforms in Sri Lanka has also meant that such platforms are used to spread inflammatory and discriminatory views against civil and ethnic minorities. To counter the harmful effects of hate speech, the JPP has built systems to 1) map out the trends and patterns in which hate speech takes place, 2) equip individuals to recognise and prevent the spread of hate speech in their communities and 3) create broader awareness around hate speech.

To effectively counter the spread of hate speech in Sri Lanka, it is vital to understand the ecosystem in which these acts occur. In this regard, UNDP, in close coordination with UNICEF and the Resident Coordinators' Office (RCO), systematically analysed trends and patterns relating to hate speech on TikTok, Twitter, YouTube and Telegram. These platforms were chosen because they are less studied when evaluating the impact of hate speech compared to platforms like Facebook. This exercise has created a solid foundation for a longer-range analysis of hate speech trends in the country and will also allow the UN to expand its work in this area in the future.

UNDP, in close coordination with UNICEF and the Resident Coordinators' Office (RCO), systematically analysed trends and patterns relating to hate speech on TikTok, Twitter, YouTube and Telegram.

The project also equipped relevant stakeholders to educate communities on ethically preventing the spread of hate speech and using the internet and offline media. UNICEF developed a training curriculum for government officers, children, and adolescents focusing on digital literacy and life skills related to respect, tolerance for diversity and non-violent communication. Child Rights Promotion Officers (CRPOs) and Youth Service Officers (YSOs) were trained as master trainers on a curriculum that equips them with the skills to train and engage with children and youth in 42 targeted Children's Clubs (22) and Youth Clubs (20) in the Batticaloa and Trincomalee districts.

To ensure the sustainability of these efforts, UNICEF maintained strong collaborative partnerships with the Ministry of Women and Child Affairs, the Department of Probation and Childcare Services (DPCCS) and selected Divisional Secretariats (DS) on hate speech prevention. This resulted in a commitment from government stakeholders to mainstream these hate speech prevention initiatives into the Children's Club's annual work plans.

Equipping influential community members is an important and effective means of addressing the issue of hate speech. In this regard, UNICEF worked with religious leaders to give them the necessary tools and skills to engage with their congregations on this topic. This intervention also helped increase their awareness of critical issues children face in the country so that they can disseminate such information to their congregations.

An online campaign was used to engage the public and spread awareness of hate speech. With the assistance of the National Christian Evangelical Alliance of Sri Lanka (NCEASL), UNDP used an online social media influencer campaign to discuss the harmful effects of hate speech, particularly among the youth. Using an intensive two-day training programme, NCEASL equipped seven popular social media influencers (three women and four men) to produce content on countering hate speech.

These individuals developed and launched seven original social media campaigns that promote positive messages and address challenges such as religious and ethnic disharmony, gender inequality, and harmful online speech. Content included short skits, videos, photo documentaries, interviews with experts and songs. The topics discussed included online harassment, gender-based violence, the impact of fake news and disinformation and racial discrimination. The campaigns were promoted on Instagram, Facebook and

YouTube platforms, and target audiences responded positively by sharing, commenting, and reposting the content on social media platforms. Overall, they were able to gain over 1,518,078 impressions.⁸

A youth group of 31 individuals was trained to spread awareness of hate speech and violent extremism, particularly in the Southern province. This group has played an active role in spreading awareness about hate speech by developing and disseminating social media posts that discourage hate and promote peace. The group now acts as a vigilante group to monitor social media on hate speech and its new trends.

While the duration and scope of the JPP may not be sufficient to effectively quantify a reduction in the use of hate speech in the country, the interventions have helped build essential groundwork that will enable future work in the area. The study on hate speech trends and patterns will also feed into new project programming under the Peace Building Fund (PBF) on preventing the spread of hate speech in Sri Lanka. This project will have an allocation of USD 3 million and will be facilitated by UNDP and UNICEF.

JPP funding also supported crucial data mapping and research activities in the broader area of conflict and crime, such as the ‘Transnational Organized Crime Preliminary Study’, a study to assess the country’s current transnational organised crime situation, which UNOPS rolled out.

4. Challenging of norms and attitudes to promote gender equitable relationships

Under its social cohesion pillar, the JPP significantly contributed to changing negative attitudes and perceptions within communities. Pre-existing norms around sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), parenting and relationships were challenged through well-rolled-out training, education programmes and skill building.

Under UNICEF’s work in SGBV (Sexual and Gender Based Violence), stakeholders (including government officers, teachers, parents, and youth groups) who received training gained more knowledge and insights into promoting gender-equitable, non-violent relationships. UNICEF trained relevant government and school officials to equip them with knowledge and skills on preventing violence against children, including

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positive disciplining approaches in homes, schools and communities. This includes training 233 government officials to deliver gender-transformative services. As a result of these pieces of training, the officers have been able to support the functioning of Women Development Units in Mannar, Manthai West and Musali Divisional Secretariat divisions.

UNICEF also conducted parental education programmes to promote positive gender norms within the family. Parenting modules on positive discipline have been developed through consultations, and 60 Development Officers in Mannar district have been trained on positive parenting. The modules were delivered to 260 parents in Manthai West and Mannar town. An awareness programme was also conducted for 108 fathers on the negative impact of gender norms and gender-based violence.

Through the “Strengthening youth social cohesion in Sri Lanka” component, the UNFPA created an enabling environment for knowledge sharing on sexual and reproductive health and rights and building

⁸ Selected influencers and links to their respective campaigns: Sachini Nipunsala ([YouTube](#), [Instagram](#), [Facebook](#)); Gangulee Walpola ([Instagram](#)); Sumith Illango ([YouTube](#))

youth capacities on leadership, participating in community-level peacebuilding and social cohesion processes and the role of youth in addressing misconceptions in society. The project component was instrumental in understanding the root causes of myths and misconceptions perpetuating recent ethnoreligious tensions in Sri Lanka.

While changing attitudes through education is an integral step of the work conducted in this area, JPP's interventions also include providing services for women and children affected by violence.

UNICEF strengthened 50 Children's Clubs in 50 Grama Niladhari divisions that engage more than 5,000 children and adolescents around violence against girls. UNICEF is also facilitating the functioning of the GBV Desk in Mannar Hospital, which has provided nine children and 143 women with psychosocial support and counselling services. All cases covering domestic violence, sexual violence, attempted suicide, drugs, and rape were then referred to protection and legal services.

Through the provision of needs-based technical, infrastructure support and capacity-building services, UNFPA increased women's and girls' access to survivor-centred services for response and prevention of SGBV.

Through its "Empowering Communities to Prevent Violence Against Women and Girls" project component, UNFPA created a solid evidence base to reduce violence against women and girls nationally and in the Mannar district. Partnering with AKASA, the shelter for disabilities, UNFPA provided technical, digital and infrastructure support, conducted a consultative needs assessment and developed a strategic plan for the shelter. This has created potential opportunities to showcase AKASA as a model shelter and develop best practices for women and girls with disabilities.

5. Effective resettlement and reintegration of returnee communities

The JPP has made a significant impact in the area of durable resettlement and reintegration. The overall impact can be clustered according to:

- Release of land and road clearance
- Improvement in living standards
- Stronger networks and access to services
- Access to sustainable livelihoods
- Improved access to civil documentation

Release of land and road clearance	The project 'Support to Government of Sri Lanka to develop a sustainable model for reintegrating returnees from Tamil Nadu state, India to Sri Lanka' aimed to support the effective resettlement of Sri Lankan refugee returnees from Tamil Nadu, India, who resettled in Jaffna from 2017 to 2021. The project, jointly implemented by IOM and UNHCR, facilitated the release of land plots in Tellipalai, Jaffna. Further, 14 internal roads spanning approximately 7 km in length were cleared in 6 Grama Niladhari divisions. This was implemented using a cash-for-work programme in collaboration with the Tellippalai Divisional Secretariat. Sixty-seven returnees and host community members were directly involved in clearing work and received cash benefits. More than 1,000 community members in the area indirectly benefit from and use these roads daily.
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Improvement in living standards	<p>Through the Support to Durable Resettlement (SDR) programme, UNDP significantly improved their beneficiaries' living standards, including socio-economic conditions. Over 70% of the target population confirmed improved living standards, including increased disposable income through support to livelihood initiatives across fisheries, livestock and agriculture sectors and support for micro and small enterprises.</p> <p>There is also an increased understanding of gender-responsive urban planning among local government and community stakeholders. The women's safety audit, facilitated by UNW, is a unique participatory process which enables the evaluation of public spaces from the perspective of women and other vulnerable groups, providing the 'auditors' and decision-makers with a direct understanding of how differently men and women experience these spaces. Evidence suggests this is the first time such an audit has been implemented in Sri Lanka. The audit has given women's concerns more legitimacy and has prompted discussions on improving community safety. Additionally, it provided a platform for women to be more engaged in local planning and decision-making.</p>
Stronger networks and access to services	<p>The JPP improved the delivery of services to resettled communities by strengthening the capacity of government officers and building strong networks between key stakeholders. Under UNDP project interventions, 1036 front-line government officials received training, enhancing their capacity to respond holistically to community needs. Following the training, 52.3% of the target population reported satisfaction with the services provided by the government and other stakeholders.</p> <p>Further, consultation meetings across project districts significantly improved linkages between returnee communities and local government authorities. It also increased returnee communities' access to government services and provided a medium for local government authorities to identify immediate transition recovery needs.</p> <p>Community-Based organisations (CBOs) play a significant role in promoting social cohesion and integration of resettling communities. Before the project, CBOs in resettled villages were not fully engaged in development initiatives, and in certain villages, CBOs were neither formed nor registered. However, following UNDP interventions, CBOs were empowered to support the durable resettlement of families, encouraging returnee families to engage with local Government service providers and other duty-bearers to enhance social capital, trust, and solidarity.</p> <p>During the project, 181 CBO/CSO groups were activated to coordinate with government authorities to address resettlement needs independently, thereby supporting the durable resettlement of families and encouraging returnee families to engage with local government services. Members of resettled communities have reported that the effective strengthening CBOs has resulted in more effective solutions to address community needs by allowing for increased participation of women and youth in decision-making, planning and other communal activities.</p>

	<p>The IOM formed advocacy groups in refugee returnee areas to advocate and address the needs of the communities and empower them to participate in the decision-making processes. Four new advocacy groups were formed to achieve this goal in different villages in Jaffna, and three existing Rural Development Societies were capacitated to address the needs of the local communities. The newly formed groups in Delft, Tellipalai and Manipay divisions actively participated in the discussions on providing drinking water facilities to the refugee returnees, Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and host communities under the quick impact projects. Through these projects, one hundred seventy-seven families in Tellipalai and 90 families in Manipay received drinking water facilities.</p>
Access to sustainable livelihoods	<p>Work carried out under UNDP's SDR project facilitated the provision of sustainable livelihood assistance for newly resettled communities, including productive inputs, equipment and vital infrastructure across agriculture, livestock, dairy, fisheries, and business development sectors, including support for micro and small enterprises. 74% of the resettled (IDPs and Returnees) reported increased income due to the collective support provided by UNDP, and 93.4% reported increased feelings of confidence and trust in the resettlement process based on access to livelihood services.</p> <p>Two thousand two hundred newly resettled families were supported with quick-win support to achieve essential livelihood assistance in fisheries, agriculture and animal husbandry. The provision of startup support for agriculture, including land preparation, tools and equipment, assisted 305 resettled families in clearing farming land and increased the number of families taking up farming as a livelihood. An additional 529 families were supported with home gardening packages to promote food security and green environment practices.</p> <p>Similarly, support to 315 beneficiaries in the fisheries sector included the provision of fishing nets to fishermen, training on post-fish harvesting methods and basic boat engine repair. The provision of livestock for 197 beneficiaries ensured sustainable livelihood opportunities for resettled families through the sale of milk and additional income generation through the sale and utilisation of cow dung as fertiliser.</p> <p>Further, 574 small-scale enterprises and potential entrepreneurs got the opportunity to increase their income through business development coaching and input assistance. Coaching sessions helped beneficiaries learn about business promotion and identify income-generating activities by studying market potential and market-oriented products. Depending on their specific trade, beneficiaries' income has increased from LKR 5,000 to 40,000 on average due to coaching.</p> <p>Livelihood development also included access to business know-how and resources such as business plan development, management, organisation, accounting, and bookkeeping. Under UN Women interventions, 96% of surveyed beneficiaries who participated in the livelihood development programmes indicated that they used the new knowledge to improve their existing businesses and, by extension, improve their economic empowerment. In total, 238 women returnees from Mullaitivu and</p>

	<p>Kilinochchi are better equipped to develop feasible business ideas that could lead to higher incomes. One hundred seventy-one developed business plans and successfully applied for in-kind assistance to improve/expand their business. This exceeds the UN Women's internal target of 150. Overall, 72% of surveyed project beneficiaries indicated that they are 'better prepared to take care of themselves and their family', and 59% of the survey respondents indicated that the project gave them the 'confidence to meet challenges experienced as a returnee'.</p> <p>Recognising that the lack of access to financial resources is the challenge often cited by women entrepreneurs, UN Women facilitated access to financial resources for selected women-led micro-enterprises. Such micro-enterprises now have access to newer market opportunities – including physical market spaces made available during the programme and digital platforms in some cases. At the same time, several have entered into trading agreements amongst themselves. There is promising evidence of how the project positively impacted women entrepreneurs in Mullaitivu, such as the increase in average income by 20% for six entrepreneurs running tailoring businesses and a 50% increase in production for two entrepreneurs running rice mills.</p>
Improved access to civil documentation	<p>Civil documentation can facilitate access to rights and services in post-conflict situations, including humanitarian assistance. However, most displaced persons do not have basic documents such as birth certificates, National Identity Cards, death certificates, marriage certificates or land ownership-related documents. Civil registration and documentation are imperative to ensure that refugee returnees have proof of their legal identity, are recognised before the law, and engage fully with the Grama Niladhari office to obtain services.</p> <p>Under UNDP interventions, 3886 beneficiaries (65% of the noted requirement) in target districts received assistance to obtain their civil documents through mobile documentation clinics. Civil documentation will allow beneficiaries to prove their legal identity and access basic health, education, and financial services, including bank accounts and credit facilities, voting, legal employment, land allocation schemes and property restitution mechanisms. Mobile documentation clinics also provided an invaluable opportunity for Government officials to engage directly with people in their locality, building trust between local government authorities and resettling communities.</p> <p>The UNHCR facilitated eight mobile services/clinics to provide civil documents to the citizens in Tellipalai, Delft, Navatkuli, Chavakachcheri, Manipay, Sandilipay, Chankanai and Kayts who did not have documentation such as birth, marriage certificates and National Identity Cards (NICs) as most have been misplaced during multiple displacements. These documents are essential to access the services and be recognised as a Sri Lankan citizen. Around 70 % of the target group of refugee returnees received their NICs. Overall, 1,530 people, including refugee returnees, IDPs and host communities, benefited from the mobile services.</p>

	<p>An important aspect of improved access to documentation is the effective adoption of Sri Lanka's Official Languages Policy (OLP), which stipulates that both Sinhala and Tamil are to be acknowledged as the official and national languages and the same are to be utilised for the administrative activities under the purview of the State. ILO facilitated technical guidance and support to the Ministry of National Languages and its successor Ministry of Public Administration to supervise, monitor and implement the OLP in collaboration with the Official Languages Commission (OLC). According to a simplified survey aimed at examining the OLP implementation in public services, it was deemed necessary for three government institutions (Department of Registration of Persons, Department of Registrar Generals, Department of Immigration and Emigration) to be oriented.</p> <p>Key Ministry and Languages Commission officials participated in most aspects of the pilot survey design and implementation. It is a significant achievement as it helped build the capacity of staff to take forward the survey while identifying and addressing timely gaps. Given the government's buy-in for this approach, government partners utilised the survey tool developed by the project in other initiatives, notably in a survey of over 35 institutions that were part of a different initiative to improve language policy adaptation in Sri Lanka.</p> <p>Overall, it was reported that targeted populations were satisfied with the JPP's work in resettlement and reintegration. With UNDP interventions, over 93% of the resettling population reported increased confidence and trust in the resettlement process following project interventions implemented with partner organisations and Government authorities. With IOM interventions, 90% of refugee returnees indicated they were satisfied with the assistance.</p>
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6. Effective resettlement and reintegration of returnee communities

Psychosocial support is integral to the wellbeing of war-affected communities. The war and its aftermath caused deep psychological suffering and destroyed many social supports and resources that would have helped communities heal from the conflict.

The JPP has significantly reduced the gap between Mental Health and Psychosocial Support Services (MHPSS) needs and provisions, particularly among migrant returnees. Projects implemented in this area have increased the quality and quantity of services available, offering a safe space for communities to speak freely and express their emotions without fear of judgement. Psychosocial services have also helped the returnee reintegration process, particularly among children struggling to adjust to their new school environment. Through the JPP, MHPSS has been mainstreamed as an important area of resettlement and reintegration.

The key agencies that have contributed to this area are IOM, WHO, UNICEF and UNDP. Projects carried out in this area contributed to improving psychosocial support in three ways: 1) data mapping to assess needs, gaps and requirements, 2) building the capacity of MHPSS service providers and civil society organisations and 3) the provision of MHPSS services to communities.

Mapping exercises enabled the collection of essential data to address gaps in psychosocial services to improve the quality and level of access to such services. WHO was able to support the country's first systematic mapping of MHPSS service providers using the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Reference Group "4Ws" tool (Who, What, When, Where). UNICEF conducted an MHPSS mapping exercise and human resource capacity assessment in their targeted districts.

Building the capacity for MHPSS service providers and related stakeholders has been a significant contribution made under the JPP. Activities in this area included sensitising the Office of Reparations staff on mental health and psychosocial support and the capacity building of survivors' associations and grassroots civil society organisations. The IOM carried out these activities.

The WHO supported the development of MHPSS materials for community support, basic psychosocial skills training manuals for front-line responders and community workers and the local adaptation of the WHO manual on managing stress during times of difficulty.

The reactivation of the district psychosocial coordination forums in the four targeted districts by UNICEF enabled the functioning of a platform that brought together key stakeholders from multi-disciplinary areas to discuss and address psychosocial issues and recommend actions to strengthen service provision and human resource capacity in the areas of mental health and psychosocial services.

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Psychosocial services offered to communities included counselling sessions for returnees, socio-relational and cultural activities, peer support networks, and platforms/programs such as [Mano.lk](#) and the Manohari Programme by the WHO. With the end of the JPP, WHO ensured continuity by handing over the capacity-building interventions initiated through the programme to be included as part of the national work plan of the Ministry of Health (MOH).

The UNDP provided psychosocial support to assist IDPs and refugee returnees in developing coping strategies to reduce the distress associated with challenges due to economic hardships, unemployment and resettlement.

Counselling and psychosocial support were instrumental in helping SGBV victims heal. Under work done by UNOPS, 658 citizens were supported with mental health services, including victims of GBV, domestic violence, sexual assault, abduction, torture, PTA, war-related trauma, disappearances of family members and displacements. Of these, 157 were exposed to counselling and medical treatments. Currently, mental health services are being given to 150 female victims, and 10 CSO members are being trained to provide these services.

The JPP has played an integral role in uplifting communities whose lives have been affected by conflict and its ensuing trauma. In a political context that was hostile towards previous transitional justice initiatives, the JPP took a more pragmatic approach towards dealing with the past, while maintaining support towards some elements of the previous work done in this area.

The increasing focus on youth was an effective programme element, particularly under the social cohesion pillar. Consistent engagement with youth, especially around the issue of hate speech, allowed agencies and implementing partners to ensure that young leaders do not resort to promoting violence and extremist ideologies on social media.

Resettlement and livelihood programs effectively filled the gaps or even complimented government programs. Activities under this pillar were delivered effectively through a holistic approach in which the UN Agencies, CSOs and local government helped the resettled to take advantage of new livelihood opportunities strategically designed not to cause friction in host communities.

While some of the impacts achieved during the programme are quantifiable and measurable, others are less tangible, although no less important. Many agencies who carried out formative research (such as mapping and data collection) in their respective projects admitted to their work being catalytic to expanding into new areas and continuing current initiatives.

The JPP helped create stronger partnerships with government stakeholders at the local and national levels, CBOs, CSOs, and community leaders. Such partnerships helped roll out project activities with minimal issues successfully. Still, they also helped build a sense of trust and value among these groups, which will undoubtedly create long-lasting effects that will aid the success of future projects. Inter-agency partnerships, which were integral to many of the projects conducted under the JPP, also aided the overall achievement of results. The benefits of these collaborations extend far beyond the specific goals of the activities as the relationships and networks create a strong foundation for continuing interaction and collaboration between government, civil society and the UN at the local level.

Another notable achievement of the programme has been its ability to shift attitudes and norms at the community level. Awareness programmes under the different projects helped challenge misconceptions preventing communities from reaping the full benefits of the UN's work on social cohesion. Such shifts can primarily be seen in gender-based violence and mental health. In addition, partners recorded a greater sense of self-confidence and motivation among beneficiaries, allowing them to be better respected and valued within their communities.

The JPP's work is spread across multiple agencies, field offices and implementing partners. Considering the scale of the programme's interventions, the JPP Secretariat was tasked with coordinating and managing a large number of moving parts simultaneously. While this is undoubtedly a complex task, most agencies were grateful to the JPP Secretariat for its support and reported having a positive experience when dealing with its staff.

Due to a shift in political appetite to pursue a credible process for dealing with the past and an ethical stance on the part of the project not to support institutions that did not meet necessary standards of independence and credibility, outcome level changes in Dealing with the Past were not achieved.

The SGBV Project: Empowering communities to prevent Violence Against Women and Girls in Mannar District parked under the JPP is a joint project between UN Women, UNFPA and UNICEF with the following objectives.

- Families and community members including leaders (community & religious leaders) have the knowledge and skills to practice and promote gender equitable non-violent relationships
- Girls and boys have enhanced knowledge and required life and social skills to identify risks, prevent and report on violence, and foster healthy relationships that help them be more resilient and promote non-violence
- Women are empowered to exercise their choices and participate in employment opportunities that promote their financial independence, and have access to quality services

UNFPA, in collaboration with the Implementing Partners (IPs), generated evidence towards understanding the drivers of VAW in Mannar District, including WEE. The training manual *"Changing prevalent beliefs and attitudes that reinforce harmful norms and behaviours contributing to violence against women"* was developed based on the findings of the formative research targeting parents and communities in Mannar and designed to succinctly and strategically shift prevalent beliefs that reinforce harmful gender norms within families and communities. This manual provided the basis for strengthening

Cabinet approval was obtained to provide government support for the AKASA shelter in 2022.

Community awareness on addressing harmful gender norms was enhanced, reaching 600 families, exceeding the target of 100 families, through training and community awareness sessions in the selected four divisions in Mannar.

women's role, mutual understanding and equal attitudes within a family setting and communications on nonviolent conflict resolution within homes in the selected Divisions in Mannar.

Data collection through the HHS, KIIs & FGD was completed during the reporting period. Quantitative Data was collected through 1,915 household interviews, and Qualitative Data was collected through (a) 6 FGDs, (b) 6 Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) in 4 selected DS divisions of Mannar Town, Musali, Manthai, Nanattan). Training manual translated into Sinhala and Tamil languages and used for the TOT training and formed a trainers' pool with 35 trainers. Community awareness on addressing harmful gender norms was enhanced, reaching 600 families, exceeding the target of 100 families, through training and community awareness sessions in the selected four divisions in Mannar. Trainers in the pool, government officers, and the IP committed to integrating gender norms into their existing programmes and continuing GBV

prevention programmes, beyond the project period.

Further, the mapping of shelter needs provided evidence for more effective future programming and collaboration with the Government IPs and support to the shelters. Through providing needs-based services in the form of technical, infrastructure support and capacity building, UNFPA has contributed towards increasing women and girls' access to survivor-centred services for response and prevention of SGBV. These partnerships positively impacted the centres' sustainability beyond the project duration and strengthened multi-sectoral coordination in shelter support. Strengthening the shelter capacity and the facilities of WDC, AKASA, and JSAC enabled more survivors to access facilities and services for GBV case management support and psychosocial and counselling services.

Technical and infrastructure needs-based support provided by AKASA, the shelter for disabilities - based on a comprehensive needs assessment and gap identification, in consultation with the Divisional Secretariat, Thambuththegama and Department of Social Service, North Central Province. The strengthening of infrastructure and capacity of the safe home resulted in an increase in the number of residents - from 5 to 13 (160% increase). The establishment of a multi-sectoral stakeholders' committee resulted from UNFPA's advocacy for strengthening the relationship between the government, the divisional secretariat and Civil Society Organizations. This led to the inclusion of AKASA in the list of government support shelters. Further, Cabinet approval was obtained to provide government support for the AKASA shelter in 2022. An MoU was signed between the AKASA and the Ministry of Women and Child Affairs for the first time, thus, ensuring the safe house's sustainability even after the project's end.

Strengthened vocational training capacities of women with disabilities and enhanced their economic empowerment through the project contribution. UNFPA, in their support of AKASA, contributed towards uplifting the socio-economic status of women and girls. Support was continued through the vocational training with a particular focus on disabled women and girls and to strengthen the capacities of survivors of SGBV to enhance their skills and provide opportunities to find employment. This support enhanced AKASA's economic empowerment through various channels.

UNICEF trained relevant government and school officials to equip them with the knowledge and skills to prevent violence against children, including positive disciplining approaches, in homes, schools and communities. To date, 406 government officials (258 male and 148 female) from five DSs, including Teacher Counselors, Women and Children's Desk Police Officers, Grama Sevaka officials and Samurdhi Development officials, have been trained on gender transformative service delivery. One key result has been the support provided by these trained officers for the functioning of Women Development Units in Mannar, Manthai West and Musali DS divisions.

UNICEF also strengthened 50 Children's Clubs in 50 Grama Niladhari divisions that are engaging more than 5,000 children and adolescents (2491 boys and 2512 girls) around issues of violence against girls. UNICEF is also facilitating the functioning of the GBV Desk in Mannar Hospital, which has provided 60 children (6 boys and 54 girls) and 170 women with psychosocial support and counselling services. All cases covering domestic violence, sexual violence, attempted suicide, drugs, and rape were then referred to protection and legal services.

UNICEF is conducting parental education programmes to promote positive gender norms within the family. Parenting modules on positive discipline have now been developed through a series of consultations, and 60 Development Officers (26 male and 34 female) from 3 DS Divisions in Mannar district were trained as trainers on positive parenting. The modules were delivered to 1055 parents (112 fathers and 943 mothers) in Manthai West and Mannar town. An awareness programme was also conducted for 145 fathers on the negative impact of gender norms and gender-based violence.

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A survey was also conducted on the perceptions and attitudes of girls and boys on life and social skills, including gender-equitable nonviolent relationships, and the attitudes and practices of parents/caregivers towards parenting and corporal punishment to understand better what works to change social norms and violent behaviours. The findings of the baseline survey, especially related to gender, were shocking, with 42% (n=461) of respondents believing that women must tolerate violence to preserve the family. The following interventions are being implemented to address some of the identified issues in the survey findings:

- Awareness programmes for parents attending antenatal clinics by the Public Health Midwife (PHM) using a range of interactive/graphic materials
- Design of a street drama on GBV for the wider population
- School-level interactive programmes using school counsellors, sports coaches, scouts, etc.
- Sports for Development (S4D) interventions through the National Youth Services Council (NYSC) and Youth/Sport Clubs
- High-level meetings to present the baseline survey findings in the province, including with the Governor and Chief Secretary.

With **UN Women's** support, women beneficiaries in Mannar have increased the resilience of their livelihoods and their social autonomy, as well as their access to local government officials and networks of mentors and peers through the support of UN Women and its partner. This, in turn, has contributed to strengthening their access to social support services. The programme has collectively strengthened the prevention of and response to violence against women and girls through access to sustainable livelihoods and social support and transforming norms within communities through dialogue and education.

Preliminary observations indicate increased agency, confidence, and voice of women beneficiaries, likely impacting greater engagement in local decision-making, breaking gender stereotypes, and more awareness on addressing SGBV.

Further, 122 women entrepreneurs from the target communities of Mannar Town and Manthai West DS Divisions have strengthened their financial and business literacy skills, including market and digital engagement. Of these, 74 entrepreneurs have refined their business plans and received in-kind assistance to sustain their livelihoods based on a competitive assessment of business proposals. Approximately 13% of enterprises (10 of 74) have already diversified or expanded their businesses, despite the current economic crisis, following the completion of the whole-of-business capacity strengthening programme. Initial observations further reveal that this figure will rise to at least 25% of beneficiaries, achieving Indicator 2.2.19 on “Percentage of enterprises of target beneficiaries having formal/steady business links to markets and producer groups”.

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Most entrepreneurs have formally registered their enterprises, following the project’s provision of access to mentoring support and one-to-one business coaching. This is significant as formalisation provides them greater access to resources such as credit, training, and trading opportunities, and this is a critical element of sustainability beyond the project. Furthermore, many beneficiaries were identified to link with State banking services for getting concessionary loan facilities, as their business is at the micro- or small-enterprise level.

In tandem with the above, there is strengthened capacity, partnership, and coordination among government business development service providers on providing business counselling, financial linkages and advisory services for women beneficiaries. This includes the Industrial Development Board, Small Enterprises Development Division, Regional Development Bank, and vocational training institutions. Before the project, frontline government officers were not necessarily aware of women entrepreneurs providing business development services, despite having institutional targets specifically supporting women entrepreneurs. Through the project, government officers are both capacitated to deliver improved services to women entrepreneurs, with a better understanding of the gender and socio-cultural constraints and challenges. These officers are now actively engaging with the project’s entrepreneurs, conducting regular follow-up sessions and creating an additional layer of sustainability to project interventions. Improved access to government officers, particularly the Women Development Officers, has a ripple effect on women entrepreneurs. They also have access to support services if they – or someone they know – experience SGBV.

Additionally, entrepreneurs have an advanced understanding of financial literacy and business management, particularly knowledge and skills in identifying appropriate loan schemes that meet their needs and within their repayment capacity. Given the pervasive negative impact of micro-finance in Sri Lanka, which has predominantly targeted women and entangled them in debt traps, UN Women has ensured that the work done on this front is relevant to the beneficiaries and their households, as debt has crippling implications on a household’s wellbeing and puts women at additional risk of domestic violence as well as sexual harassment and exploitation by debt collectors of microfinance companies. The project focused on incorporating sessions on microfinance, as this was a key issue faced by beneficiaries, and supported additional training conducted by the Central Bank of Sri Lanka due to strengthened external partnerships.

These results have been made possible through UN Women and its partner’s work in strengthening and investing in capacity building, exposure and market access for women entrepreneurs, alongside in-kind

assistance in the form of material, inputs and equipment. This has been particularly relevant as these enterprises have the potential to expand but whose growth was constrained by a lack of resources, networks, and opportunities, alongside the gendered norms impacting women entrepreneurs.

One hundred twenty-two women entrepreneurs in Mannar are better capacitated to developing feasible business ideas for income generation and have improved their product ideation, business management and financial literacy skills. Of this cohort, 74 women entrepreneurs developed business plans and successfully applied for in-kind assistance to improve/expand their businesses. More than 75% in Mannar district have begun improving their businesses with the knowledge, skills and exposure gained through UN Women's and partner's efforts.

The phased, whole-of-business capacity-building model developed by UN Women and undertaken by the project ensured that women improved their knowledge of product development, use of technology, business planning and management, financial literacy, marketing, and accessing markets and points-of-sale. The model was underpinned by a thorough assessment of the value chains relevant to the district and an extensive process of profiling and selecting potential beneficiaries and understanding their needs and capacity gaps. Based on each beneficiary's interest and capacity, they were grouped into the following business clusters, which were identified based on pre-determined criteria that included gender-sensitive and industry/market-specific criteria:

- Agriculture: paddy, palmyrah, coconut, pulses (groundnut, black gram)
- Fisheries: fish farming, aquaculture (sea cucumber, crab, seabass)
- Livestock-rearing: cattle, goat, poultry

Although some beneficiaries had received training or livelihood support in the past, their businesses were impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic, which meant that many were forced to close in 2020.

Before the project's interventions, the needs assessment revealed that only 38% of the beneficiaries had received capacity-building training for the livelihood they were currently engaging in, with 48% not having received any capacity-building to developing their business. Additionally, Mannar is located at a considerable distance from major commercial hubs in the country, such as Anuradhapura and Jaffna, and these impact the ability of small, women-led enterprises to source inputs and resources for production. There are also contextual differences between the two DS Divisions. There seem to be stronger, more conservative socio-cultural and gender norms in Manthai West, limiting women's autonomy and ability to engage in economic activity freely. Overall, it has been observed that male family members generally do not accept a woman's economic role, as it contradicts social norms and expectations and could also reflect negatively on the family's honour/standing.

Before the project, most beneficiaries had neither officially registered their micro-enterprises nor had a business plan. Most had obtained loans from unrecommended funding sources, including microfinance organisations, and lacked knowledge of evaluating financial products. Following the business management and financial literacy programmes, most sought assistance registering their enterprise. They were now aware of the benefits of formalisation, such as the business development support that could be accessed as a business entity.

83% of participants of the financial literacy and business management programme developed and refined their business plan, understanding how it was essential to access financial resources (compared to just 10% before the project) and qualified for in-kind assistance. More than 75% of the trained beneficiaries have an enhanced understanding of costing, tracking profitability, and calculating the required goods stocks. Notably, more than 65% of the trained beneficiaries expressed their confidence that they could achieve the targets indicated in the refined business plan following the training programme.

Over 96% of the trained beneficiaries are now skilled in maintaining accounts of the business (compared to just 17% prior to the project) and have examined the pricing of their goods to ensure all relevant costs have been factored into. Some beneficiaries have reported that they have used the skills gained when applying for loans, with a significant number requesting additional training on investment strategies and business financing, which was also provided by the project.

The training programmes were interspersed with peer discussions in small groups beyond the training focused on gender, socio-cultural norms, and women's economic empowerment. These were observed to have motivated them greatly, leading to changes in perceptions and behaviour. The project team has collated several stories; one such case study is presented later in this report.

Following the capacity-building series, participants developed business proposals to strengthen existing livelihood initiatives/micro-enterprises, which were revised with the technical feedback from the project. Participants were then provided with coaching support and the opportunity to present their business proposals to an independent panel of selectors – including local government officials, technical officers, external stakeholders such as representatives of state banks etc. – who reviewed and assessed the feasibility of proposals and approved the awarding of the requested in-kind assistance (materials, inputs, equipment etc.) for 74 enterprises in total.

Alongside the capacity-building series, women entrepreneurs benefitted from mentorship support and tailored one-to-one business coaching for expansion or diversification. Seventeen mentors were identified for the different sectors and were provided with an orientation programme on the process. An SOP for both mentors and mentees was developed so that they had a clear understanding of the scope of the programme, to manage expectations, and to prevent any exploitative situations. This was agreed to and signed by both the mentors and mentees. A separate session on the mentorship process was conducted for the mentees before workshops were conducted connecting both groups. As a result of the mentorship programme, 60 participants developed individual action plans with a minimum of 1-3 in consultation with the mentors. Additionally, this has created a network where women entrepreneurs have been connected to more well-established women business owners, which has already led to establishing of business linkages in certain instances.

Subsequently, the project organised a market fair, which connected women entrepreneurs from all five districts of the Northern Province, including UN Women beneficiaries from the JPP Resettlement project. It saw the participation of 80% of trained entrepreneurs from Mannar district, recording a significant volume of sales (approx. LKR 450,000), indicating that a sizeable number of customers could become regular consumers of these locally produced goods.

Nearly 13% of the project beneficiaries were able to create new business linkages with other more well-established enterprises. For example, the Chamber of Commerce accredited a few project beneficiaries to register under their consortium, enabling them to enjoy business advantages and benefits. Several cross-district trading agreements were entered into amongst the enterprises, where smaller enterprises would supply inputs or products to more established enterprises. Some beneficiaries were also identified to be included in digital marketing platforms. The market fair was also accompanied by experience-sharing sessions, where several beneficiaries reported being able to identify solutions to business concerns and challenges they had had.

Twenty-five local government officials from Mannar district (15 women, ten men), such as Women Development Officers, Community Development Officers, Economic Development Officers etc., have strengthened capacities in providing business advisory services to women entrepreneurs. The project challenged gender norms and stereotypes and assisted local government officials in improving their understanding of gender equality and gender-responsive service provision, given that there was a good

balance of male and female frontline officers. Post-training evaluations revealed that despite initial high resistance, all officials agreed that discrimination against women and girls exists and had begun self-reflecting on their perceptions. It also proved to be an excellent forum to discuss SGBV prevention and response based on their field experience within communities.

Support for strengthened reconciliation processes and increased access to person-centered, comprehensive, and credible reparations mechanisms in Sri Lanka is implemented as a joint project between IOM, UNFPA and WHO.

The overarching objective of the project is to strengthen reconciliation processes through increased access to person-centred, comprehensive, and credible reparations mechanism in Sri Lanka. Specifically, the project aims to capacitate government officers with essential skills to provide access to reparations, psychological support, and tracing for the victims of armed conflict and to support the Civil Society Organisations to advocate for these processes at community level.

The project activities commenced in the last quarter of 2022.

IOM conducted a capacity-building workshop on improving mental health, self-care in the workplace, and team building for 19 (11 women, eight men) officers of the OR on 13 December 2022 (Annex 1). The workshop prepared the OR staff to directly engage with individuals and communities as case managers, emphasising the need for mental wellbeing and providing tools to build resilience and maintain self-care.

Two national consultants with technical knowledge were recruited to support the Office for Reparations (OR) in effectively implementing the National Reparations Policy and Guidelines. As such, a national consultant was onboarded on 1 November 2022 to support the effective implementation of the OR's Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) Programme. Additionally, IOM also recruited two national consultants to support the OR in strategic communications and coordination for the Board members of the OR and data archiving and outreach.

IOM held discussions with the OMP and the Office for the High Commission of Human Rights (OHCHR) on the planned needs assessment under this output. The assessment will inform the development of activities to strengthen institutional capacity for service delivery and redress for those affected by the legacy of conflict. Due to the funding deficit, it was decided to fund the assessment jointly by IOM and OHCHR. Three consultants with experience working within the transitional justice context in Sri Lanka have been shortlisted, and the selection process is ongoing.

Strengthening capacities for systematic prevention of conflict and violence through early warning, effective response, and strategic engagement of stakeholders project is implemented by UNDP.

The project aims to ensure state and non-state institutions and actors have increased awareness and ability to effectively respond to prevent or manage trends and patterns of spread of hate speech and drivers of violent extremism. The specific objective is to address existing gaps in data and knowledge on drivers, threat multipliers of conflict and violence for generating effective and timely early warning mobilizing preventive action through state and non-state engagements.

Project activities commenced in November 2022.

All preparatory actions envisaged by the project necessary for achieving project outcomes were successfully completed. This includes developing terms of reference outlining key responsibilities and deliverables of partners signing agreements with respective implementing partners and institutions, including the Centre for Policy Alternatives (CPA) and the identified survey company. The company selected a civil society implementing partner and has identified, capacitated, and mobilised a robust network of 50 peacebuilders (5 to 6 per province, representing all provinces) to identify, monitor and report on communal conflicts emanating from triggers identified under previous programming. The peacebuilders have increased their understanding of selected conflict indicators and emerging conflict drivers given the current socio-economic and political landscape through a three-day training of trainers programme held in Kandy in November 2022. The workshops explored key conflict triggers across different thematic areas, such as agriculture (e.g. irregular and unaccountable management of fertiliser distribution), political corruption and discrimination, gender-based violence, upcoming election-related conflicts, etc. Peacebuilders have strengthened their capacities in identifying conflicts, documenting conflict triggers using audio clips, video clips, and written reports and reporting such information with the CSO partner for further analysis and verification. For example, following the training, 38 field reports on conflict triggers under the thematic area 'agriculture as a means of livelihood' were reported, based on which CPA started to develop a database after verification of reported incidents.

A survey company was selected as the implementing partner to conduct a nationally representative peacebuilding survey based on the company's prior experience with rolling out the UN Sri Lanka Peacebuilding Survey. The initiative's Terms of Reference has been developed, finalised, and shared with the partner. All preliminary discussions have been conducted with the survey partner, incorporating the learnings and analysis from UNDP's experience of implementing the UN Sri Lanka Peacebuilding Survey on behalf of the UN Resident Coordinator's Office between 2014-2019. The survey will employ a mixed method approach with a sample size of 6000 participants to ensure a sample representative of all 25 districts of the country.

The capacitation of master peacebuilders has been completed, and their motivation to support efforts towards reporting, monitoring, and assessing the dynamics of evolving communal conflict drivers on the ground is evident from the increased number of reports of conflict drivers submitted. Once the peacebuilders have been capacitated, they will be supported to access and feed information into UNDP's Crisis Risk Dashboard (CRD), thereby enhancing the dynamism of data pipelines. Following geospatial mapping and historical trend analysis of the collected data, the CRD will be expanded to include improved and dynamic information at the grassroots level and will be leveraged to identify conflict patterns and potential violence outbreaks.

Additionally, the CPA is developing monthly reports drawing on the reports received from the core peacebuilders on the specific issues and challenges faced by communities across the country. CPA will then go on to develop policy briefs to conduct advocacy and dialogue at national and subnational levels with relevant key national stakeholders on the adverse impacts of identified conflict triggers on social

wellbeing and political stability, with actionable recommendations of policy and practice-related interventions to be implemented. The first monthly report on the theme 'Agriculture as a means of life and livelihood of people' has been completed. UNDP together with CPA expects to share the findings of the final report with the ministry of agriculture in June 2023 following further discussions with the peace builder network.

CPA has established close linkages with policy advisory bodies at the provincial and national levels to support policy-level engagement on the adverse impacts of conflict triggers on the lives and livelihoods of communities and the importance of targeted and prompt policy interventions and programmatic measures in that area.

ii) Indicator Based Performance Assessment:

Resilience Window

Joint Programme for Resilience (JPR) – UNFPA, UNICEF and WFP

	<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 1.1.1 Government authorities involved in disaster management have systems in place to effectively prepare, manage and respond to disasters, including the compounding effects of other shocks, through improved coordination.</p> <p>Indicator 1.1. # of national-level consultation events and forums conducted on risk-sensitive planning approach # of national and sub-national forums on emergency planning and response # of trainings conducted on disaster risk management</p> <p>DRR policy paper and emergency planning guidelines developed</p> <p>Baseline: Strengthening Local Authorities on DRM activities need to be priority and there was no comprehensive guiding document for Local Authorities for undertaking activities related to disaster risk management and Risk-sensitive planning.</p>	<p>Development and implementation of guidelines to strengthen emergency management planning and coordination amongst key government agencies; Facilitate a process on risk-sensitive planning and prioritization of public investment in risk reduction projects.</p>	<p>Two monsoon forums were organized by DoM with technical agencies.</p> <p>Four national level response coordination and planning meeting with technical agencies and all stakeholders.</p> <p>Technical assistance was provided to three district level response coordination discussions for the southwest Monsoon preparation in Rathnapura, Galle and Kalutara.</p> <p>WFP supported the DMC to conduct two trainings on Disaster Risk Management for 70 sub-national officials who are engaged in disaster management activities through the SLIDA.</p> <p>Technical assistance was provided to DMC with all stakeholders to develop a handbook on relief and safety shelter management in line with COVID safety guidelines from Health authorities, with a special focus on Women, Children, and the Elderly.</p> <p>Technical assistance was provided to DMC with all stakeholders to develop</p>	<p>Subnational level EOC staff capacity building training were postponed to Q-3/4 due to the evolving crisis</p>	<p>Minutes of the meeting held on 6th May 2022 List of participants. Meeting agenda DMC, DoM websites.</p> <p>District CP book Training report</p> <p>Training completion report DMC, SLIDA websites</p>

	<u>Planned Target</u>	<u>Achieved Indicator Targets</u>	Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)	Source of Verification
		the Handbook on Gender, Sexual Gender Based Violence in Disasters” which is to fill the gaps in practical guidance in gender mainstreaming in disaster risk management, at the local and community level.		
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>Provide technical support and equipment to engage in remote referral and counselling and mapping of relevant SGBV prevention and response actors/ services providers and developing standard operating procedures for addressing GBV in Emergency affected areas including referral and reporting mechanisms, information sharing, coordination, and monitoring/evaluation.</p> <p>Conduct capacity building programmes at all levels and across all sectors of interventions to effectively address SRHR and SGBV during emergencies</p> <p>Provide technical support to review and integrate SGBV and SRHR in disaster risk reduction plans and systems</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● A Handbook on Gender, Sexual and Gender Based Violence in Disasters was drafted, validated with the participation of the key stakeholders in June 2022 and launched in August 2022. ● District consultations conducted in Gampaha, Kalutara, Kegalle and Anuradhapura with the participation of key stakeholders representing health, legal, justice, social services and police to map out the relevant SGBV prevention and response actors/ services providers. ● A total of 5 disaster prone districts are conducting the mapping of relevant SGBV prevention and response actors/ services providers; Gampaha, Kalutara, Kegalle, Anuradhapura and Kandy. ● Capacity building programme for national and sub-national level officials were finalized to strength their capacities to deliver universal Sexual and Reproductive Health Rights (SRHR) and integrate gender-based violence in prevention and 	<p>Completed.</p> <p>Activities are ongoing as planned.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Printed and soft copy of the A Handbook on Gender, Sexual and Gender Based Violence in Disasters ● List of participants at the book launch and validation workshop. ● Press release and media coverage ● Photos of the events ● Report of the district consultations ● List of participants ● Finalized training programme <p>Reviewed Disaster risk reduction plans and systems report</p>

	<u>Planned</u> Target	<u>Achieved</u> Indicator Targets	Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)	Source of Verification
		<p>response. In total, 15 subnational capacity building programmes were conducted in the disaster-prone districts of Kalutara, Kegalle, Galle and Badulla districts and trained 580 officials</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disaster risk reduction plans and systems were reviewed, and recommendations provide for the integration of dimensions of and implications on SGBV and SRHR. 	Completed.	
<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>WFP supported SLIDA to introduce a training module on “Public administrator role in DRM” 3 training courses were completed.</p> <p>Technical assistance was provided to the district-level coordination discussions for the South-West Monsoon preparation in Ratnapura, Kalutara and Galle. District-level resource maps were produced for all high-risk districts likely to be impacted by the South-West monsoon. 3 of the targeted sub-national government authorities improved capacities in contingency planning 1 simulation exercise was conducted</p>		<p><i>Rathnapura District contingency plan (50 staff in Ratnapura District)</i></p> <p><i>District and Divisional secretariat project reports, progress reports</i></p>

	<u>Planned</u> Target	<u>Achieved</u> Indicator Targets	Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)	Source of Verification
<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> <p>Planned Target: Support the development and promotion of the use of divisional scenario-based contingency planning for humanitarian responses; Develop guidelines for contingency planning for public administrative agencies;</p>				
<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</p>		<p>WFP technical support continues to the Department of Samurdhi Development to scale up to digitize the social safety fund transfer system, using the SCOPE system (automated system).</p> <p>Provided nutrition-sensitive CBTs (i.e., LKR 10,000 each) to 637 floods prone HHs with children under 5 in Kalutara district.</p>		<p>SCOPE digital registration report and dashboard</p> <p>Reconciliation report generated by WFP SCOPE system.</p>

	<u>Planned</u> Target	<u>Achieved</u> Indicator Targets	Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)	Source of Verification
<p>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>Planned Target 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>				

	<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 1.2⁹ 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				
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: # of targeted divisions that have child and adolescent representation on Disaster Management Coordination Committees Baseline: 5 Planned Target: 7 (cumulative)	Support the development and promotion of the use of divisional scenario-based contingency	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 reduction		1,829 children, including 388 children living in 15 childcare institutions, were trained on child centered risk assessments, risk reduction planning and child protection in emergencies. 24 DRR and climate change adaptation plans were developed in the targeted districts during the reporting period.	Program is on track despite movement restrictions and other challenges due to COVID-19 and ongoing economic crisis in the country. Target met.	Partner reports and Probation reports Training participant lists; pre & post training evaluations

⁹ 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.

	<u>Planned Target</u>	<u>Achieved Indicator Targets</u>	<u>Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)</u>	<u>Source of Verification</u>
planning and child protection in emergencies. Baseline: 300 Planned Target: 500 (year 1)				
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 Planned Target: 200 (year 1)		6 divisional level children's clubs were gathered virtually during the period with the participation of divisional Government officers. Around 86 children participated and benefitted through virtual children's club activities.		
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 Planned Target: 350 (year 1) Indicator 1.2.3 # of risk mitigation projects implemented through the village/divisional Children's Club/Councils. Baseline: 12 Planned Target: 20 (year 1)		287 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. 24 risk mitigation projects developed and rolled out	Target achieved on government officers reach is slightly reduced due lack of fuel and economic and political turbulence in the country since March 2022.	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 Finalized Sri Lanka Children's Declaration for DRR & CCA Promotion campaigns conducted at national level

	<u>Planned Target</u>	<u>Achieved Indicator Targets</u>	<u>Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)</u>	<u>Source of Verification</u>
				Management of Safety Centres Amidst COVID-19: Handbook for Safety Centre Managers was developed and published.
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				
Indicator: Community based organizations managing 100 water supply schemes apply risk assessment tools Baseline: 0 Planned Target: Climate-resilient Water safety plans developed for all 100 community-managed water supply systems including the risk assessment		<p>Availability of tested models on climate-resilient water supply systems that promote water safety and security.</p> <p>The CBO guide on water safety plan implementation was distributed among 2,000 CBOs under the guidance of development officers for the implementation of WSP at community level.</p> <p>Draft of the guidance for the WAP audition in rural sector was developed with the technical guidance of WSP advisory group</p> <p>Based on the research and fieldwork on water safety plan implementation, two knowledge products (case study and research paper) were developed, published and disseminated among local and international partners</p>		<p>Printed copies of CBO Guideline on water safety plan implementation</p> <p>Completed CBO User manuals</p> <p>Meeting Minutes Progress review meetings and Progress reports</p>

	<u>Planned</u> Target	<u>Achieved</u> Indicator Targets	Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)	Source of Verification
				SCOPE digital registration report and dashboard
<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 and security and disaster risk reduction 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</p>	<p>Planned Target: Training material package updated and printed</p> <p>Planned Target: 75</p>	<p>Supported the NWSDB to translate training guide on groundwater recharging in rural water supply schemes into two local languages.</p> <p>A virtual awareness session on ground water recharging in rural water supply</p>		Meeting Minute progress reports, workshop 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>
training on using risk assessment tools for water safety and security and disaster risk reduction Baseline:0		schemes was conducted for the 40 Development Officers and OICs of the National department of community water supply		
<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 Baseline: Models on climate-resilient water supply systems not available</p> <p>Indicator 2.2.2: Government policies, strategies and national action plans include climate resilience and DRR aspects Baseline: Climate resilient WASH needs to be included in policies/strategies and action plans</p>	<p>Consultative and stakeholder workshops to develop models on climate-resilient water safety plans</p> <p>Planned target: stakeholder workshops conducted</p>	<p>Technical guidance was provided to develop and implement pilot models (48) on climate-resilient water safety and security Plans in three climatic zones and closely coordinated with the implementing agencies (State Ministry of Rural and Regional Drinking Water Supply Projects Development, Department of National Community Water Supply) for the relevant capacity building through training and material development (Translation of guidelines and development of training material) , progress monitoring and documentation.</p> <p>Uva provincial council has amended the constitution of the rural development societies to take community-led actions to prevent adverse effects of climate change addressing environment and water related issues in the areas mainly around the water sources.</p> <p>Two provincial councils have taken decisions to develop by law the protection of catchment areas of the drinking water to protect water</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>sources against the adverse effects of climate change in those provinces</p> <p>Provincial-level technical working groups were developed to draft local policies for the protection of catchment areas of the drinking water sources</p> <p>UNICEF technically and financially supported local authorities of two provincial councils (Uva and Central) to conduct the policy analysis and conduct a number of provincial-level consultations with a wider range of stakeholders to review the policy gaps and draft policies to protect catchment areas of water sources.</p> <p>Youth and children participation was strengthened to implement community-based pilot projects for the water source protection through village development societies. The 'Passara' DS division in the Badulla District undertook a significant step forward by establishing a subcommittee on environmental protection under the 'Rural Development Society', which is entirely led by children and youth.</p>		
Output 2.1.3: Availability of information products and tools to support timely planning for climate variabilities and to reduce disaster impacts		Technical collaboration and awareness sessions with the DoM on the new PRISM prototype that includes new features and integrations		

	<u>Planned Target</u>	<u>Achieved Indicator Targets</u>	Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)	Source of Verification
<p>Indicator 2.1.3: Implementation of automated situation monitoring and impact analyzing system for evidence-based planning # of district-level emergency units established</p> <p>Baseline: no situation monitoring and impact analysing system available for the country.</p> <p>Planned Target: Development of impact assessment tools and systems; Upgrade the impact assessment system; Support DMC to set-up District level emergency units; Provide capacity building for national and sub-national level staff.</p>		<p>with local data systems and new development ongoing.</p> <p>A training on numerical weather forecasting, data assimilation and blended data approach for the Department of Meteorology (DoM), with the technical assistance of WFP-HQ/RBB.</p> <p>Facilitated the establishment of digitalized weather reporting stations with ICT equipment's for all 25 District level DOM Units,</p> <p>Technical support provided to the DMC to scale up to all 25 districts EOC jointly with WHO. WFP is currently working on SOPs on operational management.</p> <p>Continued advocacy for a unified local emergency information system to gather, store, analyze and transmit relevant emergency information. The system will also help in linking the emergency information systems of the national and local level professional agencies to strengthen inter-departmental cooperation.</p>		

Health Security Initiative (HSI) – UNOPS, WHO and UNDP

	<u>Achieved</u> Indicator Targets	Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)	Source of Verification
Outcome 1 Sri Lankan Government supported to protect its citizens and frontline workers against COVID-19 and expand the capacity of its health system to prepare and respond to the current outbreak and pandemics into the future. Indicator: Case Fatality Ratio of COVID-19 disaggregated as per available information Baseline: 2.2% (global level) Planned Target: <2%			
Output 1 BiPAP machines provided to Level II and III COVID-19 hospitals in Western Province Indicator: Number of fully functional HDU beds dedicated for COVID-19 patient management in Western province Baseline: 15 (2020)	Target achieved. The funding was used to procure the following equipment: BIPAP machines 50 Multi-Parameter Modular Monitors 50 Automatic Blood Pressure Monitors 50 High Dependency Unit (HDU) beds 10	Initially, the plan was to provide only 50 of the BIPAP machines. However, as imports were made possible with lower prices, the budget for the BIPAP machines was more than the cost, thus WHO requested for DFAT approval to use the excess amount to procure additional urgently needed equipment to complement the BIPAP machines.	DDG Bio Medical Engineering, Ministry of Health

Planned Target: 50 fully functional HDU beds dedicated for COVID-19 patient management in Western province					
Output 2 SARS-COV-2 research panels required for genomic sequencing provided on a regular basis Indicator: Availability of genomic sequencing reports of systematically selected samples in Sri Lanka on a regular basis Baseline: 96 samples sequences during a period of 3 months or more Planned Target: 96 samples of sequenced every 2 months	Allergy, Immunology and Cell Biology Unit (AICBU)	Allergy, Immunology and Cell Biology Unit (AICBU)	1214	Target achieved. TH Kandy and TH Karapitiya have done limited sequencing but not uploaded to the global platform.	GISAID global platform for sequencing
	Department of Molecular Biology, Medical Research Institute	Department of Molecular Biology, Medical Research Institute	154		
	Department of Virology	Department of Virology	47		
	Total		1415		

<p>Output 3 3.1 Mental health and psychosocial issues encountered by the frontline health workers in COVID-19 treatment centres and general hospitals identified</p> <p>Indicator: Number of frontline health care workers surveyed/ assessed to identify the MHPSS issues</p> <p>Baseline: Not available</p> <p>Planned Target: Survey/ assessment to be completed by November 2021</p>		<p>The MoH requested the need to improve the mental health services due the impact of COVID-19 and economic crisis</p>	
<p>3.2 Mental health and psychosocial support provided to improve the mental health and psychosocial well-being of the frontline health workers.</p> <p>Indicator: Number of MHPSS programmes conducted and number of staff supported</p> <p>Baseline: Approximately 1100</p>	<p>Ongoing – conducting the skill sharing programs to empower the mental health service (consumers) users and carers</p> <p>Ongoing – Implementing mental health package in 3 districts</p>	<p>The MoH requested the need to improve the mental health services due the impact of COVID-19 and economic crisis</p>	<p>MoH Report in June</p>

<p>staff members and their families were provided with holiday packages and MHPSS support. Furthermore, the staff is being currently supported through online methods, and a dedicated hotline has been established</p> <p>Planned Target: Development and roll out of a MHPSS programme through ToT programmes for high-risk institutional staff. 60% of institutions are expected to be covered in 2022 while the remaining 40% will be targeted in 2023.</p>			
<p>Output 4 Mental health care facilities for COVID-19 infected person with mental health conditions strengthened</p> <p>Indicator: Increase in the number of beds and facilities to manage COVID-19 infected persons with mental health conditions</p> <p>Baseline: Currently 40</p>	<p>WHO is in the process of procuring 30 000 Rapid Drug Test Kits which would support the early identification of drug users allowing for successful rehabilitation and integration into the society</p>	<p>There was a COVID-19 outbreak among substance users in 2020 -2021. MoH requested support in procuring the Rapid Drug Test Kits for early identification and management of drug users. This reduces the long stay of substance users in the mental health care facilities.</p>	<p>P O Raised</p>

<p>beds are available at the National Institute of Mental Health. 20 beds are available in DH Atabage but is not yet functional due to human resource shortages.</p> <p>Planned Target: Accommodate 80 – 100 persons by the end of 2021, 150 persons by the end of 2022</p>			
<p>Output 5</p> <p>5.1 Community engagement network for public health and health preventive measures created</p> <p>Indicator: No. of health committees No. of volunteers No. of hand washing stations No. of cleanings and infections No. of social distance marking No. of community health check-ups</p> <p>Baseline: 0 (Currently not functioning) - Not available 225 handwashing stations distributed – not</p>	<p>Established 120 village level communities in 12 districts.</p> <p>Each committee consists of 10 members and totally 1200 members.</p> <p>In the process of establishing the committee in the other remaining 13 districts.</p>	<p>The COVID-19 spread has reduced and the need Has changed.</p> <p>No need in establishing new washing stations.</p>	<p>Progress and final report. Field visit</p>

<p>available 130 social distancing markings – not available\</p> <p>Planned Target: 360 committees 750 volunteers 360 stations 1,500 places 500 places 500,000 (Minimum)</p>			
<p>5.2 Awareness in the communities on public health prevention measures increased</p> <p>Indicator: No. of programs conducted on health sector regulations and guidelines -No. of masks distributed</p> <p>Baseline: 10 webinars programs completed - Not available</p> <p>Planned targets: 50 webinar programs 36,000 masks</p>	<p>The village-level health committee will support conducting the community awareness programmes in the coming months.</p>	<p>The COVID-19 spread has reduced and the need has changed.</p> <p>The village-level health committee members will support in maintaining public health measures in the community</p>	<p>Progress and Final report.</p> <p>Field Visit</p>

<p>5.3 Community engagement on public health and preventive measures increased</p> <p>Indicator: No. of community facilitations provided -No.of persons involved in/ supporting the vaccination process</p> <p>Baseline: Not available 10 Volunteers 100 social media</p> <p>Planned targets: 500 packs 100 volunteers 200 social media past posts developed</p>			Final report
<p>5.4 Vulnerable communities capacitated and empowered to protect from COVID-19 and access MHPSS services during COVID-19 pandemic</p> <p>Indicator: Numbers of carers and users/ groups with required capacity available in the districts</p> <p>Baseline: Currently 70 small groups are active in 12 districts</p>	<p>09 potential districts were identified to conduct the training</p> <p>In the process of identifying active members in the remaining districts</p>		<p>Final report</p> <p>Field visit</p>

Planned targets: Expand the services to another 10 districts in 2022 and 04 districts in 2023			
<p>Output 6</p> <p>6.1 Influenza surveillance to Availability of an Influenza cover OIE notifiable viral surveillance system to cover diseases established through OIE notifiable viral diseases provision of equipment. training and test kits</p> <p>Indicator: Availability of Influenza surveillance system to cover OIE notifiable viral diseases</p> <p>Baseline: Currently a surveillance system is not available</p> <p>Planned targets: Functional Influenza surveillance system to</p>	<p>The equipment required to establish surveillance for OIE diseases was procured and currently the part of the equipment has been delivered. The rest of the equipment will be delivered in early 2023. The sample collection and testing will be done from April 2023.</p>	<p>The delay in procurement and delivery is due to the current global challenges in production of equipment</p>	

cover OIE notifiable viral diseases available by 2022			
<p>6.2 Genomic sequencing for OIE notifiable viral diseases established</p> <p>Indicator: Availability of genomic sequencing results for OIE notifiable viral diseases Baseline</p> <p>Baseline: Currently not available</p> <p>Planned targets: Genomic sequencing results for OIE notifiable viral diseases are regularly available by 2022</p>	<p>The equipment required to establish surveillance for OIE diseases was procured and currently the part of the equipment has been delivered. The rest of the equipment will be delivered in early 2023. The sample collection and testing will be done from May 2023.</p>	<p>The delay in procurement and delivery is due to the current global challenges related to the production of equipment</p>	

<p>Output 7 – Generate policy recommendations for health system strengthening</p> <p>7.1 Conduct of the analytical activities to support health system strengthening and building back better</p> <p>Indicator: Availability of a policy options paper for high level consultations</p> <p>Baseline: Currently not available</p> <p>Planned targets: Finalized policy options paper handed over to the Ministry of Health</p>	<p>Some of the technical activities are completed while the others are in progress. Policy options paper will be available for consultation in April 2023</p>		
<p>7.2 Development of a health financing policy and strategy</p> <p>Indicator: Availability of a draft health financing policy and strategy</p> <p>Baseline: Currently not available</p> <p>Planned targets: Health financing policy and strategy handed over to the Ministry of Finance</p>	<p>Initial literature review and consultative discussions are ongoing. Draft health financing policy and strategy will be available in Q3 of 2023</p>		

Food Security Initiative (FSI) – FAO and WFP

	<u>Achieved</u> Indicator Targets	Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)	Source of Verification
Outcome 1 Vulnerable communities and smallholder farmers are food secure, have strengthened livelihoods and are resilient to shocks and stresses all year round; and vulnerable school children have access to meals through the National School Meals Programme (NSMP) Indicator: Food consumption score; livelihood coping strategies; food coping strategies Baseline: Planned Target:	<p>Assistance is provided to 4,225 Samurdhi Households and 570 smallholder farmers to address immediate food and nutrition needs in three districts.</p> <p>Procured 455 MT of rice to support NSMP</p>		<p>Project Proposal and Field Level Agreement; WFP internal reports</p>
Output 1.1 Smallholder farmers have increased knowledge in the use of Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) Indicator 1.1.1 Smallholder farmers adopting GAP Baseline: Planned Target: 570 smallholder farmers (30% - 40% female headed households and female entrepreneurs)	<p>570 smallholder farmers registered and currently participating in the trainings under GAP programme. Installation of technological packages ongoing.</p>		<p>List of farmers who have adopted GAP jointly approved by FAO and Department of Agriculture</p>

Output 1.2 Government agriculture extension officers have Increased knowledge on the use of Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) Indicator 1.2.1 – Agriculture extension officers have the technical capacity to deliver GAP advisory services and technology packages Baseline: TBD Planned Target: 95 officers inclusive of women (20%-30%)	59 extension officers trained		Government approved list of GAP trained government agriculture extension officers
Output 1.3 Market linkages are strengthened between smallholder farmers and retailers Indicator 1.3.1 – Farmers establish links with buyers to sell their produce Baseline: TBD Planned Target: 300 smallholder farmers establish market links	Cargills Ceylon PLC selected as the marketing partner and already 186 farmers registered.		List of formal/informal agreements between buyers and farmers
Output 1.4: Cash transfers provided to 570 smallholder farmers to address immediate food and nutrition needs, during the transition period of GAP Indicator 1.4.1 - # of cash transfer provided to smallholder farmers (M/F) Indicator 1.4.1 - # of households reached through gender and nutrition promotion	570 smallholder farmers (100% of the planned target) have been identified and registered to receive cash assistance.	The second tranche of cash is being disbursed	SCOPE reconciliation

Baseline: 0 Planned Target: 570			
Output 1.5: Direct purchase and distribution of rice for the school meal programme Baseline: 0 Indicator 1.5.1: # MT of rice distributed to School Meals Programme Target: 455 MT of rice	455 MT of rice procured but not yet distributed	The rice was procured from India and there was a delay in the process (tax exemption) which led to holding up the distribution to schools.	Procurement records
Output 1.6: Primary school aged children receive nutritious meals Baseline: 0 Indicator 1.6.1: # of primary school aged children receiving food through NSMP Target: 160,000 vulnerable primary school aged children have access to nutritious food through NSMP	From this project rice has not yet been distributed. However, NSMP continues with over one million children benefitted daily meals.	Delays in receiving the procured fortified rice	MoE records
Output 1.7: Food security status assessed among rural, urban, and estate and vulnerable groups of Sri Lanka in collaboration with Government partners Indicator 1.7.1- # of assessments conducted Baseline: 0 Planned Targets: 1 rapid assessment 1 specialized food security assessment 1 feasibility study for a national food security surveillance system 1	<p>Two specialized assessments were conducted in collaboration HARTI. Five policy briefs have been developed.</p> <p>An ongoing feasibility study is being conducted on the establishment of a food security surveillance system in DCS.</p> <p>A rapid food security assessment was conducted among 1500 households in collaboration with Johan Hopkinson University and Wayamba University using computer-assisted telephone interviewing (CATI).</p>		Draft report - National Nutrition and Micronutrient Survey in Sri Lanka–2022 by Medical Research Institute

nutrition survey 1 nutrition survey	The National Nutrition and Micronutrient Survey was completed in 2022 by Medical Research Institute and the draft report is ready.		
Output 1.8: 4,250 Shock-responsive social protection beneficiaries supported with cash assistance and nutrition awareness Indicator 1.8.1: # of beneficiaries that receive CBT (disaggregated by vulnerable groups, including Pregnant and nursing mothers (PNM) Households with Children Under Five and Households with Persons with Disability) # of households that receive gender and nutrition promotion	<p>4,225 Samurdhi HHs were identified and are receiving cash transfers as supplementary assistance to the regular Samurdhi programme.</p> <p>Awareness-raising sessions conducted to 4,225 households</p>		Partner report
Output 1.9: Entrepreneurial school garden guidelines and methodology to the approach Indicator 1.9.1: A comprehensive and easy to use guidelines produced on the approach Baseline: Draft Planned Target: 1 guideline translated into 2 local languages	Guidelines and methodology developed		Guidelines, technical manual and curriculums
Output 1.10: Entrepreneurial gardens established with minor infrastructure (minor setup structures) and initiated in schools	505 teachers from 480 schools trained to establish entrepreneurial school gardens in Central, Northern and Uva provinces. 200 schools selected to participate in the scale up programme by awarding a cash grant		Formal letter of acknowledgment from each school administration approving the entrepreneurial school garden

Indicator 1.10.1: Schools have adopted entrepreneurial gardens Baseline: pilot District Planned Target: Approximately 200 schools in 10 Districts targeted towards grades 8-12 secondary school children.			
Output 1.11: Income source mechanism and context for selling produce from school gardens established Indicator 1.11.1: Schools establish links with buyers to sell their produce Baseline: pilot district Planned Target: 200 schools have a mechanism in place	150 schools have initiated school fairs to sell produce		Brief document on the mechanism to market school-grown produce. List of schools that have an operational mechanism to source an income through entrepreneurial gardens endorsed by the respective schools.
Output 1.12: Training of Trainers (ToTs) for area based Regional Department of Health Services (RDHS,) extension services, agriculture instructors, zonal education officers Indicator 1.12.1: - ToT training Baseline: pilot District Planned Target: [TBD] Based on officers identified by the government for the initiative	103 officials trained.		Government certified list of master trainers in area based Regional Department of Health Services (RDHS,) extension services, agriculture instructors, zonal education officers engaged in the approach
Output 1.13.1: Integrate nutrition counselling using the FBDGs and other material through a mechanism to	At least one representative from the 480 schools trained on nutrition counselling using FBDGs. Health department officials have conducted		List of schools that have received training on this approach.

institutionalize and monitor the approach Indicator 1.13.1: Additional schools that have the capacity to provide nutrition counselling Baseline: 0 Planned Target: Approximately 500 schools	nutritional counselling directly for 97 schools.		
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Ensuring the protection of women and girls, including survivors of GBV and trafficking and vulnerable communities during the socioeconomic crisis in Sri Lanka (As part of the Joint Humanitarian Needs and Priorities (HNP) Plan – IOM, UNDP and UNFPA)

	Achieved Indicator Targets	Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)	Source of Verification
Outcome 1 Increased access to protection and lifesaving support to survivors of GBV, trafficking and vulnerable communities, during the socio-economic crisis in Sri Lanka. Indicator: # survivors of GBV and trafficking received targeted lifesaving support (IOM) Baseline: Planned Target: 500 vulnerable community members and/or trafficked victims	512 received vouchers	None	Shelter data /monitoring reports Utility bills/ purchase orders/payment receipts Contracts for service provision by counselors/ lawyers/case managers Referral reports, End of programme report by individual shelter.
Output 1: Targeted lifesaving and survivor-centered protection services provided for GBV survivors, other at-risk groups, and/or trafficking, through shelters, case management and referrals to peer support groups and relevant State authorities.			
Indicator (Activity 1.1). No. of shelters supported (IOM) Baseline: - Planned Target: cash grants to 3 shelters of survivors of GBV/trafficking in Colombo and Gampaha districts	3 shelters identified. Assistance in preparation		Final reports submitted by individual shelters Progress reports of counselors
Indicator (Activity 1.3): # of/# of capacity building programmes conducted for the National Anti-Human	2 programmes, with 135 (65 women, 70 men) participants Breakdown as follows:	Due to the keen interest of the members of the NAHTTF and the requests made by the MOD, IOM was able to exceed the target.	

<p>Trafficking Task Force (IOM)</p> <p>Baseline: -</p> <p>Planned Target: 1 (20 participants)</p>	<p>37 (5 women and 32 men) officials participating from NAHTTF</p> <p>98 (60 women and 38 Men) participants at the NAHTTF stakeholder dialogue. An additional 50 participants joined virtually.</p>		
<p>Indicator (Activity 1.4): # of Anti-Human Trafficking units provided with equipment</p> <p>Baseline: -</p> <p>Planned Target: 1 unit</p>	<p>1 – Department of Immigration and Emigration – Anti trafficking unit</p>		
<p>Outcome 1 - Increased access to protection and lifesaving support to survivors of GBV, trafficking and vulnerable communities, during the socioeconomic crisis in Sri Lanka.</p> <p>Indicator 1.1. Number of survivors of GBV and trafficking received targeted lifesaving support</p> <p>Baseline: TBC</p> <p>Planned Target: 1500</p>	<p>Indicator 1.1. UNFPA's supported 312 GBV survivors with life-saving support through shelters.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Shelter data / monitoring reports ● Utility bills/ purchase orders/payment receipts ● Contracts for service provision by counselors/ lawyers/case managers ● Referral reports, end of programme report by individual shelters
<p>Outcome 1</p> <p>Increased access to protection and lifesaving support to survivors of SGBV, trafficking and vulnerable communities, during the socio - economic crisis in Sri Lanka.</p>			

<p>Indicator: # survivors of GBV who have accessed counseling and legal aid</p> <p>Baseline: 31,750 women in reproductive age</p> <p>Planned Target: 1540 survivors in 13 shelters , 4.8 % of people in need</p>			
<p>Output 1.1 Providing targeted lifesaving and survivor-centred protection services for GBV, through shelters, case management and peer support groups.</p> <p>UNDP Indicator: # survivors of GBV who have accessed life saving support Baseline: 31,750 women in reproductive age Planned Target: 1540 survivors in 13 shelters , 4.8 % of people in need</p>	<p>The programme reached 1035 direct beneficiaries and 1248 indirect beneficiaries reached through 11 shelters operating in 5 districts</p>	<p>The planned target of survivors of SGBV is achieved with direct beneficiaries of 1035 and indirect beneficiaries being 1248. The high number is due to high demand for life saving support and essential services by the family members and at risk groups around the shelter.</p> <p>The number of shelters supported were 11 against the target of 13. The reasons for not achieving the target is lack of funds for all 13 shelter assistance due to heavy needs of the 11 shelters supported.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reports submitted by shelters
<p>Output 2: Increased access to information, services, and relief packages for survivors of GBV and trafficking and other vulnerable group at risk of violence/ exploitation.</p>			
<p>Output 2. Increased access to information, services and relief packages for survivors of GBV and trafficking and other vulnerable groups at risk of violence/ exploitation.</p> <p>Indicator 2.1. Rapid Assessment of service</p>	<p>Indicator 2.1 - achieved. Rapid Assessment of service providers for GBV completed in 10 districts.</p> <p>Indicator 2.2 - UNFPA distributed IEC cards with information about GBV helpline to 125,000 women and girls.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of referral pathways • developed. • Meeting with service providers • Monitoring reports

<p>providers for GBV completed in a minimum of 7 districts. (UNFPA)</p> <p>Baseline: No Planned Target: Yes</p> <p>Indicator 2.2. Number of maps/ directories of service providers distributed. (UNFPA) Baseline: TBC Planned Target: 100,000</p>			
<p>Indicator (Activity 2.3): # of beneficiaries receiving psychoeducation. (IOM) Baseline: - Planned Target: 20,000 women and girls.</p>	0		<p>Number of referral pathways developed. Meeting with service providers Monitoring reports</p>
<p>Indicator (Activity 2.4): # of survivors and/or at-risk vulnerable women headed households assisted with relief packages. (IOM) Baseline: - Planned Target: 500 families (Women headed households in Mullaitivu, Batticaloa, Monaragala, Nuwara Eliya and victims of trafficking from the geographical locations they are identified/referred from.)</p>	512 women headed families were assisted in Batticaloa, Nuwara Eliya and Monaragala districts		

Output 3: Provision of support for coordinated multi sectoral services and psycho-social support, legal aid and case management services to the survivors in and around the shelters.			
Output 3. Provision of support for coordinated multi sectoral services and psycho-social support, legal aid and case management services to the survivors in and around the shelters. Indicator 3.1. Number of service providers capacitated on PFA and MHPSS. (UNFPA) Baseline: TBC Planned Target: 100	Indicator 1.3.1 - UNFPA trained 79 health workers.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Report from Partners. • Reports from Monitoring visits.
Output 3 Provision of psycho-social support, counseling, and case management services to the victim-survivors in and around the shelters Indicator: # survivors of GBV who have accessed counseling and legal aid (UNDP)	The programme reached 1035 direct beneficiaries reached through 11 shelters operating in 5 districts.	The counselling and case management support was requested by the direct beneficiaries of 1035 women and girls.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shelter progress reports

Baseline: 31,750 women in reproductive age Planned Target: 1540 survivors in 13 shelters , 4.8 % of people in need			
Indicator (Activity 3.3): # of GBV sector staff and counsellors trained in MHPSS. (IOM) Baseline: - Planned Target: Minimum 50 sector staff and counselors (Batticaloa, Ampara, Kurunegala, Matara, Kilinochchi districts)	106 (98 women, 8 men) GBV sector staff and counsellors trained in MHPSS -The first training included a total of 57 (50 women,7 men) GBV sector staff and counsellors from NAHTTF. -The second training included 106 (57 participants from the first training and in addition 49 (48 women, 1 man) GBV sector staff and counsellors.		Reports of the training programmes Reports on the mobile outreach programmes conducted. Monthly reports on the referrals Consolidated reports on legal aid provided through shelters Progress reports of counselors

Providing lifesaving protection services to crisis-affected children and their families in Sri Lanka in-line with the Humanitarian Needs and Priorities Plan – UNICEF

	<u>Achieved</u> Indicator Targets	Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)	Source of Verification
<p>Outcome 1: 12,500 children and adolescents, including those with disabilities, and their caregivers</p> <p>Indicator: # of children and adolescents and their caregivers reached through child protection services Baseline: 1,193 Planned Target: 12,500</p>	<p>21,651 children and adolescents (10,314 boys and 11,337 girls) and 5,212 (2217 men and 2,995 women) caregivers have improved access to urgently required child protection services and reporting channels</p>		<p>Case Management records Divisional forum minutes and progress reports</p>
<p>Output 1.1 3,000 children and adolescents, including those with disabilities, including family strengthening, reunification and reintegration</p> <p>Indicator 1.1.1 # of children who have received individual case management Baseline: 151 Planned Target: 3,000 children and adolescents (disaggregated by age and sex)</p>	<p>12,777 children and adolescents (5,812 girls and 6,965 boys) have improved access to case management and child protection services</p>		<p>Case Management records Probation reports</p>

<p>Output 1.2 7,500 children, adolescents and caregivers have increased access to targeted mental health and psychosocial support services</p> <p>Indicator 1.2.1 # of children and parents/caregivers accessing mental health and psychosocial support</p> <p>Baseline: 500 Planned Target: 7,500</p>	<p>21,651 children and adolescents (10,314 boys and 11,337 girls) and 5,212 (2217 men and 2,995 women) caregivers have increased access to targeted mental health and psychosocial support services</p>		<p>Partner progress reports</p>
<p>Output 1.3: 2,000 children have safe and accessible channels to report sexual exploitation and abuse</p> <p>Indicator: # Number of calls received to the helpline</p> <p>Baseline: 542 calls in May</p> <p>Planned Target: 2,000 calls within 3 months (reflecting an increase in the accessibility to channels where they can report such cases more easily)</p>	<p>Around 2,812 children have access to safe and accessible channels to report sexual exploitation and abuse</p>		<p>Partner progress reports 1929 call centre reports</p>

Maintenance of Essential Health Service and building back better – WHO

	<u>Achieved</u> Indicator Targets	Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)	Source of Verification
<p>Outcome 1: Ministry of Health supported in provision of uninterrupted essential health services</p> <p>Indicator 1: Percentage of newly diagnosed TB patients initiated on first line anti-tuberculosis drugs Baseline: 100% Planned Target: maintenance of 100% level</p> <p>Indicator 2: Percentage of operating theatres of government curative institutions with at least a single functional patient warmer Baseline: To be identified Planned Target: reach 100%</p> <p>Indicator 3: Number of policy briefs/ technical reports generated to support the development of a recovery plan Baseline: 0 Planned Target: At least 3</p>		<p>Requested items are available in the local and/or international market and can be delivered based on agreed timeline</p> <p>Full cooperation of implementing partner</p> <p>Price escalations due to the current economic situation of the country</p>	<p>Surveillance system of National Programme for Tuberculosis Control and Chest Disease (NPTCCD)</p> <p>Medical Equipment information system of the Bio Medical Engineering Division</p> <p>Management, Development and Planning Unit of Ministry of Health</p>

<p>Output 1.1 All 1st line anti-TB drugs (11 types) purchased in sufficient quantities</p> <p>Indicator 1.1.1 Number of drugs purchased Baseline: 0 Planned Target: approx. 6 million units of 11 types of 1st line anti-TB drugs purchased</p> <p>Output 1.2 Patient warmers purchased to fulfill the national requirement</p> <p>Indicator 1.2.1 Number of patient warmers purchased Baseline: 0 Planned Target: 60</p> <p>Output 1.3 International/local technical experts recruited to support the Ministry of Health in evidence generation activities for the development of the recovery plan</p> <p>Indicator 1.3.1 Number of consultants recruited Baseline: 0 Planned Target: 3</p>			<p>NPTCCD</p> <p>Medical Equipment information system of the Bio Medical Engineering Division</p> <p>MoH/ WCO country office</p>
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Ensuring the reproductive health, dignity and protection of women and girls, during the socio-economic crisis – UNFPA

Indicators	Achieved Indicator Targets (January - December 2022)	Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)	Source of Verification	Status
Outcome 1 - More women and girls, particularly the most vulnerable, have access to reproductive health and protection commodities and services.				
<p>Output 1.1. The reproductive health and essential needs of women and girls addressed through the provision of dignity and maternity kits.</p> <p>Indicator 1.1.1. Number of women and girls who have received dignity and maternity kits that address their reproductive health and protection needs. Baseline: 0 Planned target: 4400 (2,500 dignity and 1,900 maternity kits)</p>	<p>A total of 3,664 families were benefited by receiving:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2,294 Dignity kits 1,370 Maternity kits 	736 planned DKs and MKs could not be procured and distributed as the unit cost of kits increased due to inflation. Therefore, the allocated budget was not sufficient to cover the target. The distribution cost was shared by UNFPA regular resources.	Partner reports, Procurement Plan, Distribution list - reporting of beneficiaries reached (with disaggregated data on beneficiaries)	Fully achieved
<p>Output 1.2. Emergency sexual & reproductive health (FP, MCH, STI & HIV) and GBV services including provision of psychosocial counseling are available to the most vulnerable women and girls.</p> <p>Indicator 1.2.1. Number of clinics supported to provide mobile and static SRH services to women and girls most in need. Baseline: 0 Planned target: 60 (3 provinces, 4 times within 5 months)</p> <p>Indicator 1.2.2. Number of women and girls who received psychosocial counseling and support to cope with the current crisis. Baseline: 0 Planned target: 360</p>	<p>63 mobile clinics were conducted in Colombo, Galle, Gampaha and Nuwara Eliya districts (Seethawaka, Koggala and Wathupitiwala D.S divisions).</p> <p>4,509 women and girls received SRH services through the mobile clinics.</p>		Partner reports, Monitoring visit reports, and service statistics maintained at mobile clinics.	Fully achieved

<p>Output 1.3. GBV Shelters are supported to respond to different forms of violence through the continuous provision of services to survivors of GBV including referral to health and other services.</p> <p>Indicator 1.3.1. Number Of GBV Shelters strengthened through the provision of financial support towards food, medical needs, utilities, and administration. Baseline: 0 Planned target: 3</p> <p>Indicator 1.3.2. Number of women and girls who receive protection and GBV services at supported shelters. Baseline: 0 Planned target: 225</p>	<p>3 shelter providers in 7 locations were provided financial support for food, medicine, utilities, and administration. 296 beneficiaries residing in the shelters and those visiting shelters were supported.</p>	<p>Due to the crisis, anxiety and stress within households increased incidents of domestic violence (anecdotal evidence). This led to shelters receiving more than estimated clients.</p>	<p>Partner reports, Monitoring visit reports, and Partners service record.</p>	<p>Fully achieved</p>
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Responding to the economic crisis and its impact on children – UNICEF

	<u>Achieved</u> Indicator Targets	Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)	Source of Verification
Outcome: Increased capacity of the government to prevent a worsening situation of malnutrition			
Indicator: Availability of lifesaving and essential nutrition supplies Baseline: Not adequately available Planned Target: Increased availability through this project	Urgently needed lifesaving and essential nutrition supplies available and no reported stock-outs reported at national level	n/a	Ministry of Health records
Output 1.1: 105,266 children below five years of age receive essential and lifesaving nutrition supplements and growth monitoring support to prevent malnutrition			
Indicator 1.1.1: Number of children provided with micronutrient powders Baseline: 0 Planned Target: 105,266 vulnerable children between the age of 6-18 months	120,000 children aged 6-24 months received MNP supplements	n/a	Ministry of Health records
Indicator 1.1.2 Number of children with SAM that received ready-to-use therapeutic food (BP- 100) Baseline: 0 Planned Target: 3,000 children with SAM	3,300 children with SAM received RUTF	n/a	Ministry of Health records

Joint Programme for Peace (JPP) – UNDP, UNOPS, IOM, ILO, UN Women, UNFPA and UNICEF

JPP Outcome: Multiple partners at all levels of society promote justice, foster social cohesion, and prioritize sustainable and secure integration of conflict displaced persons for achieving durable peace in Sri Lanka			
<p style="text-align: center;">Output 1: Dealing with the past</p> <p>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>			
	Achieved Indicator Targets	Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)	Source of Verification
Government leads a credible victim-centric process of accountability, truth-seeking, reparations for past violations and guarantees of non-recurrence in line with international standards and obligations			
<p>Indicator 1: Degree of progress by the government in implementing TJ mechanisms within the commitments in HRC Res 30/1.</p> <p>Indicator 2: % of people that feel the GoSL is doing a very good or somewhat good job to redress past grievances.</p> <p>Indicator 3: % of people reporting confidence in the transitional justice mechanisms a. OMP b. OR</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>The OMP website was launched on the 19th of November 2020.</p> <p>List of complaints on the disappeared released for all districts except Batticaloa.</p> <p>Provided technical assistance to the Human Rights Commission of Sri Lanka in screening of personnel for peacekeeping operations.</p> <p>Conflict Mapping Exercise by the Public Interest Advocacy Group (PIAC) completed.</p> <p>Completed research study on emerging land issues.</p>	<p>Technical assistance to the OMP was discontinued in January 2021 and support to the HRCSL was discontinued in February 2021.</p> <p>This was based on a change in the fabric of these institutions, which were no longer meeting the standards of independence and credibility required for continued support under the JPP.</p>	

<p>OMP = 43% and OR = n/a</p> <p>Planned Target: OMP completes archiving of documents of past commissioners of inquiries. Members of Office for Reparations appointed, and Office operationalized based on credible and victim-centric policies for reparations, including memorialization. Truth commission established and operationalized drawing on national consultations and good practices (note this target will be added following consultations with government.) Increased confidence in OMP and OR</p> <p>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: OMP: Embed technical expertise and UNVs to support development of strategic plan, communications strategy and strengthening of regional offices.' OR: Support for onboarding Commissioners embed technical expertise and support for national policy on reparations and communication</p>	<p>Provided 20 grants to 17 CSOs for human rights monitoring, documentation and victim support.</p> <p>Embedded technical support on protection matters for access by CSOs and HRDs.</p> <p>Awareness and information on access to justice, human rights, and protection mechanisms were provided to 2,353 citizens including 1,253 women, 478 men, 301 youth, 30 Women Human Right Defenders, and 291 civil society actors.</p> <p>Awareness was raised among 996 citizens including 631 women, 303 men and 62 civil society actors on the Right to Information Act leading to 200 eligible families excluded from social protection mechanisms to be included in the scheme following the intervention of Women led Civil Society Organisations as well as noticeable decrease in the long-held practice of giving bribes to get release of social protection benefits.</p> <p>Awareness raised among 461 citizens including 112 women, 76 men, 211 youth members and 62 civil society actors on land rights along with legal representation to file 131</p> <p>Legal assistance was provided to file and process 131 court cases related to land grabbing in Trincomalee and Batticaloa districts.</p> <p>A total of 658 citizens including 610 females and 48 males were supported with mental health services including victims of GBV, domestic violence, sexual</p>		
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	<p>assault, abduction, torture, PTA, war related trauma, disappearances of family members and displacements. Of those 157 (Female 149, Male 8) and 33 males were exposed to counselling and medical treatments, respectively.</p> <p>Awareness among the 850 citizens on peacebuilding and conflict prevention was enhanced. The target group included 210 school children, 205 women, 130 men, 203 civil society actors, 90 youth members representing the estate communities in the Nuwara Eliya district, Sri Lanka.</p> <p>Awareness among 31 youth members including 14 female and 17 male were enhanced on peacebuilding, conflict prevention and hate speech through social media.</p> <p>Active youth group trained on preventing hate speech and violent extremism (17 female and 14 Male in the age range of 17-27 yrs), representing youth from the Southern province. The group has played an active role in the context of hate speech by developing and disseminating social media posts that discourage hate and promote peace. The group acts as a vigilante group to monitor the social media on hate speeches and its new trends.</p>		
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<p>Indicator: 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 mechanisms¹⁰.</p> <p>Baseline: Strategic consultants group embedded within SCRM</p> <p>Target: OMP – Embed technical expertise and UNVs to support the development of the strategic plan, communications strategy, and strengthening of regional offices OR – Support for onboarding Commissioners, embed technical expertise and support for national policy</p>	<p>OR: The Commissioners for the Office of Reparations (OR) have been appointed</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p>Indicator: % of redress measures provided by OMP and OR</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Target: TBC</p>	<p>OMP: 56% of respondents believe that OMP will resolve the concerns faced by the families of the disappeared.</p>		<p>2019 Annual Peacebuilding Survey</p>

¹⁰ *Note: The SCRM (Secretariat for Coordinating Reconciliation Mechanisms) has been dissolved

<p>Indicator: Number of community based MHPSS service providers with capacity to provide a basic psychosocial package to support persons engaging in reparations mechanisms</p> <p>Baseline: 54</p> <p>Target: 200</p>	N/A	N/A	N/A
<p>Indicator: Multiple partners at all levels of society promote justice, foster social cohesion and prioritize sustainable and secure integration of conflict displaced persons for achieving durable peace in Sri Lanka.</p> <p>Baseline:</p> <p>Planned Target:</p>			
<p>Indicator: 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>	<p>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 psychosocial support for the OR were achieved.</p> <p>The Government has progressed on some of the commitments of the resolution 30/1. Credibility of the OMP and OR has been increased through the engagement in public consultations with the inclusion of victims and CSOs.</p>	<p>The implementation of planned activities and targets were impacted by the onset of the pandemic. Also, the change of Government (August 2020) caused certain delays including the adoption of the Reparations Policy.</p>	<p>Gazette Extraordinary – 2187/27, 9 August 2020 and approved by Parliament in March 2022</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Commissions of Inquiries - Members of Office for Reparations appointed, and Office operationalized, based on credible and victim-centric policies for reparations, including memorialization. - Truth commission established and operationalized in line with good practices and recommendations of national consultations - accountability mechanisms established and operationalized drawing on national consultations and good practices. <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>The OR has been effectively operationalized and through 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>		
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The JPP provides strategic, coherent, timely and targeted support to the Government of Sri Lanka’s existing and emerging transitional justice mechanisms.

<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: OMP: Embed technical expertise and UNVs to support development of strategic plan, communications strategy and strengthening of regional offices.’ OR: Support for onboarding Commissioners embed technical expertise and support for national policy on reparations and communications.</p>	<p>IOM provided 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 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, 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>Adverse impact of COVID-19 pandemic had a significant effect on the overall transitional justice programmes.</p>	<p>Support programmes for aggrieved persons - manual for training of case managers delivering psychosocial support¹¹</p> <p>Plan of Action of OR - 2022_English¹²</p> <p>Office For Reparations - Its objectives, its work and its mandate¹³</p>
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Migrant returnees in vulnerable conditions have access to psycho-social support and information on government support services.

¹¹ <https://reparations.gov.lk/web/images/2021/manual/English.pdf>

¹² https://reparations.gov.lk/web/images/Action_Plan_2022_English.pdf

¹³ https://reparations.gov.lk/web/images/updatedbooklet/Updated_Booklet_-_English.pdf

<p>Indicator:# of r efugee returnees referred for individual and peer group support/counselling (disaggregated by sex and age)</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Planned Target: 30</p> <p>Indicator: # of mental health practitioners reached through capacity building workshops. Baseline: 0 Planned Target: 20</p>	<p>Total returnees counselled: 20: (4 men; 16 women)</p> <p>3 (1 man, 2 women) individuals counselling</p> <p>Two group counselling sessions for a total of 17 (14, women 3 men)</p>	<p>No variance. Work towards this indicator is ongoing and on track</p>	
	<p>50 case managers reached across 21 districts reached</p>		
<p>Indicator: Degree of progress by the government in implementing TJ mechanisms within the commitments in HRC Res 30/1.</p> <p>Baseline: The government has advanced on some of the commitments contained in HRC resolution 30/1.</p> <p>Planned Target: OMP completes archiving of documents of past commissioners of inquiries.</p> <p>Members of Office for Reparations appointed, and Office operationalized based on credible and victim-centric</p>	<p>The establishment of a multistakeholder coordination platform for MHPSS in emergencies with the Directorate of Mental Health, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Social Services, National Institute of Mental Health, Academia, Consumer Carer Network and Civil Society organizations of the Community of Practice for MHPSS.</p> <p>Making global evidence-based material in local languages to be used by community-based organizers and MHPSS responders.</p> <p>Conducting community-based trainings for MHPSS service providers in Eastern Province and including other vulnerable groups</p>		<p>Training manuals on: Basic Psychosocial Skills Peer Support Personal wellbeing and self care Community guiding programme handbook Consumer Carer Group report Multi stakeholder referral tool Manohari training modules</p> <p>Mapping and survey results Prioritization of community needs results</p> <p>MHPSS and self care in emergencies module for young people</p>

<p>policies for reparations, including memorialization.</p> <p>Indicator: % of people that feel the GoSL is doing a very good or somewhat good job to redress past grievances.</p> <p>Baseline: The government has advanced on some of the commitments contained in HRC resolution 30/1.</p> <p>Planned Target: Truth commission established and operationalized drawing on national consultations and good practices (note this target will be added following consultations with government.)</p> <p>Indicator: % of people reporting confidence in the transitional justice mechanisms a. OMP b. OR</p> <p>Baseline: The Office on Missing Persons is being operationalized and the Office for Reparations Act was adopted in October 2018. OMP = 43% and OR = n/a</p> <p>Planned target: Increased confidence in OMP and OR</p>	<p>Periodical community needs and vulnerability assessments to ensure that the project is sensitive to emerging needs and addresses potential conflict settings</p> <p>Supported online platform for local MHPSS material for the public</p> <p>Module on MHPSS and self care of young people</p> <p>Manohari training module for community resilience development</p>		
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<p>Indicator Percentage of people that strongly or somewhat agree that Sri Lanka is making progress on reconciliation.</p> <p>Baseline: 48% (2018 Strategic Context Assessment)</p> <p>Target: Increase to above 50% (over half) by 2020</p>	<p>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.</p>		<p>Donor progress report, Final Progress report of the project</p>
<p>Indicator Number of institutions seeing improved ratings in the annual tracker of service delivery capability in Tamil.</p>	<p>2021 survey interim findings report by think tank 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 to 98% with lagging English and Tamil indicators improving significantly. The Registrar General's Department saw a lesser increase in lagging Sinhala and Tamil indicators from 84% to 93%.</p>		<p>Donor progress report, Final Progress report of the project</p>

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>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 know-how. Achieved target is below expected due to the pandemic situation.</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>Donor progress report, Final Progress report of the project</p>
<p>Extent of progress made in institutionalizing positive incentive measure for better No further work could be done as a result of COVID19 and the delays caused by the August 2020 Elections. service delivery within the state system in both languages</p> <p>Target: Not applicable</p>	<p>Tracking tool developed and finalized after pilot survey. Findings presented and survey tools adopted by Ministry initiated surveys. Phase two survey is now being conducted after a delay requested by government partners due to partial closure of public services and COVID-19 restrictions.</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.

Early Warning Systems and Hate Speech

	Achieved Indicator Targets	Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)	Source of Verification
Indicator 2.1.1 Number of hate speech reports produced Baseline: Planned Target: One per month and one annual report	29 monthly reports each accompanied by a monthly dataset (March 2020-July 2022) 2 annual reports (2020 and 2021)	N/A	Disseminated hate speech reports
Indicator 2.1.2 Number of quarterly risk monitor reports produced Baseline: Planned Target: One per quarter (beginning with report on Q2, 2021)	5 quarterly reports (Q2, Q3, Q4 of 2021 and Q1, Q2 of 2022), each accompanied by a briefing to donors	N/A	Disseminated quarterly risk monitor reports
Indicator 2.1.3 Number of issue papers produced Baseline: Planned Target: Between 1-8 per year	1 issue paper on land issues in the North and East of Sri Lanka 1 issue paper on protest paper on protest dynamics 1 issue paper on food security in Sri Lanka	N/A	Disseminated issue papers

Indicator 2.1.4 Production of an annual survey report Baseline: Planned Target: To be completed prior to July 2022	See variance column	Survey initially delayed due to Covid-19, and funding subsequently re-programmed towards resettlement on recommendation of RC with concurrence from donors	Disseminated annual survey report
Transnational Organised Crime Study	Preliminary Study on Transnational Organised Crime in Sri Lanka		
Indicator 2.1.1 Number of hate speech reports produced Baseline: 0 Target: One Per Month and One Annual Report is generated.	3 Monthly reports and annual reports on monitoring assessment of hate speech (online activities, events and drivers) are conducted.	N/A	
Indicator 2.1.2 Number of quarterly risk monitor reports produced Baseline: 0 Target: Target: One per quarter (beginning with report on Q2, 2021)	3 – RCO 0 – UNDP 3 quarterly reports are produced	N/A	
Indicator 2.1.3 Number of issue papers produced Baseline: 0 Target: 8	6 – RCO 0- UNDP	N/A	

<p>Indicator 2.1.4 Production of an annual survey report</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Target: 1 To be completed prior to July 2021</p>	1	N/A	
<p>Indicator 2.1.5 Number of datasets updated to the UN Risk Dashboard</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Target: At least one dataset per month for the following: hate speech; religious violence; human rights violations; land disputes;</p> <p>At least one dataset per year for the following: crime and security; economic vulnerabilities</p>	30	N/A	
<p>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</p>			
<p>Indicator: # of children trained on digital literacy, digital storytelling and social cohesion</p> <p>Baseline: 50</p> <p>Planned Target: 300</p>	618 children and adolescents trained		Partner progress reports
<p>Indicator: # of community members reached through religious forums</p> <p>Baseline: 1,000</p> <p>Planned Target: 5,000</p>	6,262 community members were reached		Partner progress reports

Indicator: # of government officers trained on digital literacy, digital storytelling and social cohesion Baseline: 20 Planned Target: 100	182 government officers trained		Partner progress reports
Girls and boys have the knowledge and improved life and social skills to practice and promote gender equitable non-violent relationships.			
Indicator 2.2.1: Percentage of adults and adolescents who think that physical punishment is necessary to raise/educate children (disaggregated by sex) Baseline: 15% Planned Target: 10% reduction	Adults (Parents): 15% Adults: Mother 19%, Father 8%	Programme ongoing	Baseline and end-line surveys
Indicator 2.2.2: 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) Baseline: 81.5 (Avg) Planned Target: 10% reduction	Adults (Parents): 72% Adults: Mother 70%, Father 75% Adolescents: 91% Adolescents: Female 84%, Male 96%	Programme ongoing	Baseline and end-line surveys
Indicator 2.2.3: % of adults and adolescents that endorse one or more traditional gender and sexual norms (disaggregated by sex) Baseline: 16% (avg) Planned Target: 10% reduction	Adults (Parents): 20% Adults: Mother 26%, Father 8% Adolescents: 12% Adolescents: Female 10%, Male 13%	Programme ongoing	Baseline and end-line surveys
Indicator 2.2.7: Number of adolescent children and youth who successfully completed the PATHS to change life skills programme (disaggregated by children and youth) Baseline: 0	2,417 adolescents (986 boys and 1431 girls).	On track	Pre and post evaluations, progress review reports, partner reports, end-line survey

Planned Target: 4000			
Indicator 2.2.8: % 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: 15% of adolescents get angry and often lose their temper and 8% of children, adolescents and youth fight a lot. Planned Target: 10% reduction	Programme ongoing	Indicator has not been measured yet	Pre and post evaluations, progress review reports, partner reports, end-line survey
Indicator 2.2.9: Number of government officials who participate in the training programme Baseline: 0 Planned Target: 75	151 government officers (29 males and 122 females)	On track	Partners progress reports, progress reviews
Indicator 2.2.10: Percentage of targeted government officials who agree that teachers or administrators should be allowed to physically punish children in school Baseline: 45% Planned Target: 80%	Programme ongoing	Indicator has not been measured yet	Baseline and end-line surveys
Indicator 2.2.11: Number of mothers, fathers and caregivers reached through parenting programmes Baseline: 0 Planned Target: 1000	260 parents (13 fathers and 247 mothers)	On track	Pre and post evaluations, progress review reports, partner reports, end-line survey

Indicator 2.2.12: Percentage of mothers, fathers and caregivers who agree that physical punishment of children is necessary for child-rearing Baseline: 15% of the parents agree that to bring up, raise, or educate a child properly, the child needs to be physically punished (8% of Fathers, 19% of Mothers) Planned Target: 10% reduction	Programme ongoing	Indicator has not been measured yet	Pre and post evaluations, progress review reports, partner reports, end-line survey
Indicator 2.2.13: 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	50 children’s clubs	On track	Partner Progress Reports
Positive relationships and mutual understanding between and among different groups, and between groups and the state, contribute to peaceful coexistence and a sense of belonging		Outcome Indicators Increased knowledge and skills levels in young people on social cohesion and SRHR Improved understanding of the relationship between social cohesion, myths, and misconceptions on SRH leading to communal violence. Improved social harmony between interethnic and interreligious groups.	
The UN in Sri Lanka provides strategic, coherent, timely and targeted support to strengthen social cohesion			
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	Output Indicators 3 Capacity building trainings for youth-led networks/organizations were completed 3 Youth trainings were completed training 75 youth in total		IP reports Participant list Training summary reports Pre and post evaluation surveys Observations

<p>than 75 youth (developing youth as advocates for social cohesion) and provincial level</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Planned Target: 75</p>	<p>6 Peer-to-peer intergenerational/interethnic/interfaith youth dialogues were completed</p> <p>6 visual art-based activities were completed</p>		
<p>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</p>			
<p>Indicator 2.2.4: Status of National level assessment specifically on women and girls of reproductive age to identify the GBV related impact of the pandemic COVID-19 completed</p> <p>Baseline: No</p> <p>Planned Target: Yes</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	Activities ongoing as planned	Assessment report
<p>Indicator 2.2.5: % of population reached in Mannar district through the project consultations for the development of the module and pilot training (disaggregated by sex)</p> <p>Baseline: 0%</p> <p>Planned Target: 0.1% of the population in Mannar</p>	<p>Training modules based on the formative research targeted for parents and communities in Mannar District.</p> <p>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.</p>	Activities ongoing as planned	Pre and post evaluations, partner reports, survey report - (to be reported and the end of year 2)

<p>Indicator 2.2.6: % of potential users validate the module.</p> <p>Baseline: 0%</p> <p>Planned Target: 70%</p> <p>Indicator 2.2.14: Average number of individuals registered at services for response and prevention of SGBV annually (disaggregated by Women and girls)</p> <p>Baseline: TBD</p> <p>Planned Target: 10% increase</p>		(To be reported at the end of year 2)	<p>Module Pre test, IP Reports, Resource person reports</p> <p>Government and IP reports</p>
<p>Indicator 2.2.15: Number of Shelters remain accessible to clients with verified minimum standards</p> <p>Baseline: 5</p> <p>Planned Target: 7</p>	Plans are finalized 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
<p>Indicator 2.2.16: 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)</p> <p>Baseline: Under-staff</p>	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

Planned Target: Minimum required staff in place			
Women have sustainable incomes, and enhanced dignity and status within the family			
<p>Indicator: % 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>Indicator: % of FHHs report the ability to better support their dependents and families.</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 25% increase</p> <p>Indicator: % 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>Too premature to indicate achievement/progress against outcome indicators, as activities are ongoing.</p>		
<p>Indicator: 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>Needs Assessment – 3 Value Chain Analysis - 3</p> <p>The assessments are currently ongoing.</p>		

Target: Needs Assessment – 5 Value Chain Analysis - 5			
Indicator: % of trainees reported having improved skills in entrepreneurship and developing business plans (disaggregated by sex) Baseline: 0 Target: 70%	No results to report as yet, as activities are ongoing.		
Indicator: % 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.		
Indicator: 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.		

Output 3: Durable Returns/Resettlement and Economic reintegration

Return, resettlement and/or local integration of conflict-displaced persons in 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

Excluded and vulnerable groups have improved living standards including socioeconomic conditions and social cohesion.

	Achieved Indicator Targets	Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)	Source of Verification
Indicators JPP/ SDR Outcome 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: 70%	74% of the resettled (IDPs and Returnees) reported income increased by the collective support provided by UNDP.		Independent end-line survey
JPP/ SDR 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% Planned Target: 80%	93.4% of the population reported increased feeling of confidence and trust in the resettlement process based on access to livelihood services.		Independent end-line survey

Increased access to Livelihood and other related services for resettled communities

<p>JP Output 4.1.1 (SDR 1.1.2): % of targeted population that report being satisfied with the services provided by government and other stakeholders.</p> <p>Baseline:30% Target: 60%</p>	<p>52.3% of the target population reported satisfaction with the services provided by the government and other stakeholders.</p>	<p>Due to the current political and economic instability and the Covid-19 Crisis during the implementation in 2020/ 21, the reach of government and other stakeholders to the communities was limited.</p>	<p>Independent end-line survey</p>
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Vulnerable resettled communities have increased livelihood opportunities that are durable, disaster and climate change resilient

<p>JPP Output indicator 4.1.3 (SDR Indicator 1.2.1: # 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: 2000</p> <p>a. Fishing: b. Agriculture: c. Enterprise development: d. Animal husbandry: e. Scaled-up/ expanded livelihood activities (Agriculture, Enterprise & Animal husbandry): f. Home gardening:</p>	<p>Total: 2200 newly resettled families supported.</p> <p>a. Fisheries: 315 b. Agriculture: 305 c. Enterprise development: 574 d. Animal husbandry: 197 e. Scaled-up/ expanded livelihood: 280 f. Home gardening: 529</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>Independent end-line survey</p>
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JPP Output indicator 4.1.4 (SDR Indicator 1.2.3): Number of newly resettled families with access to basic socio-economic infrastructure facilities Baseline: 5 Planned Target: 300	371 newly resettled families with access to basic socio-economic infrastructure facilities.	N/A	Independent end-line survey and Organizational report.
JPP Output indicator 4.1.5 (SDR Indicator 1.2.4): # of innovative (Sustainable platforms - Private partner linkages) income increasing opportunities created. Baseline: 0 Planned Target: 5	7 platforms linking the livelihood interventions to private sectors.	N/A	Independent end-line survey and Organizational report.
Community based organizations/producer organizations/civil society and other groups function effectively that also addresses prejudices and negative social norms.			
JPP Output indicator 4.1.7 (SDR Indicator 1.3.1): Number of CBOs / POs / CSO groups formed and/or activated Baseline: 0 Planned Target: 150	181 CBOs/ POs were activated during the project period.	N/A	Independent end-line survey and Organizational report.
SDR Indicator 1.3.2: % of youth involve in community development activities including partaking in CBOs/ POs with the support of UNDP Baseline: 0 Planned Target: 40%	55% of the members are youth in the activated CBOs/ POs.	N/A	Independent end-line survey and Organizational report.

<p>SDR Indicator 1.3.3: # of people included into Community psychosocial support programme for vulnerable group (PTSD Victims, Rehabilitees, Victims of substance abuse, SGBV survivors)</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Planned Target: 500</p>	<p>635 individuals have benefited from the community psychosocial support programme of UNDP.</p>	N/A	Independent end-line survey and Organizational report.
<p>SDR Indicator 1.3.4: % of women express they add value of new techniques and packages into their income generation activity.</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Planned Target: 300</p>	<p>302 women have expressed they add value of new techniques into their income generation intervention.</p>	N/A	Independent end-line survey and Organizational report.
<p>SDR Indicator 1.3.5: # of women aware about the property rights, civic rights and GBV including DV.</p> <p>Baseline: 00 Planned Target: 300</p>	<p>344 women have received awareness about property rights, civic rights and GBV including DV.</p>	N/A	Independent end-line survey and Organizational report.
<p>The State prioritizes sustainable return, resettlement and/or local integration of conflict-displaced persons (IDPs, IDP returnees, and refugee returnees) in a safe and dignified manner to rebuild lives and communities.</p>			
<p>Indicator: % of targeted population reporting that their incomes increased Baseline:30% Planned Target:70%</p> <p>Indicator: % of targeted population that report having improved living standards</p>	<p>96% of the surveyed respondents who had participated in the livelihood development programmes indicated that they used the new knowledge gained to improve their existing businesses, and by extension improve their economic empowerment.</p>		Independent final review

<p>Baseline: Living Standard Index (0.4) Planned Target: Living Standard Index (0,5)</p> <p>Indicator: % of the targeted resettled population that report increased feelings of confidence and trust in the resettlement process based on access to livelihood services</p> <p>Baseline: a. Services for crop production 32% b. animal husbandry 29% c. fishing 15% d. business 23%</p> <p>Planned Target: Services for crop production, animal husbandry, fishing & business – above 60%Planned Target:65%</p>	<p>Following the business management and financial literacy programmes, over 50% sought assistance in registering their enterprise, as they were now aware of the business development support that could be accessed as a business entity.</p> <p>Overall, 72% of surveyed project beneficiaries indicated that they are ‘better prepared to take care of themselves and their family’, followed by 59% of the survey respondents indicating that the project gave them the ‘confidence to meet challenges experienced as a returnee’.</p>		
<p>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.</p>			
<p>Indicator: % of targeted population that report being satisfied with the services provided by government and other stakeholders.</p> <p>Baseline: 30%</p> <p>Planned Target: 55%</p>	<p>98% of surveyed project beneficiaries indicated that their confidence to raise issues of concern with local government officers has improved (55% reporting to a “great extent”, while 43% to a “certain extent”).</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 and Kilinochchi district have strengthened capacities on</p>		

	provision of gender-responsive services to women returnees.		
<p>Indicator: Number of newly resettled families supported with quick-win support to achieve basic livelihood subsistence (home-gardens etc.)</p> <p>Baseline: 40</p> <p>Planned Target: 600</p> <p>a. Fishing: 125</p> <p>b. Agriculture: 70</p> <p>c. Enterprise development: 150</p> <p>d. Animal husbandry: 40</p> <p>e. Home gardening: 140</p> <p>f. scaled-up/ expanded livelihood activities (Agriculture, Enterprise & Animal husbandry). 75</p>	<p>238 women returnees in Mullaitivu and Kilinochchi are better capacitated on developing feasible business ideas for income generation. Of this, 171 developed business plans and successfully applied for in-kind assistance to improve/expand their business.</p> <p>This exceeds the UN Women internal target of 150.</p>		Independent final review; activity reports.
<p>Indicator: Number of innovative income generation opportunities created for newly resettled families.</p> <p>Baseline: 2</p> <p>Planned Target: 240 households</p>	<p>238 women returnees in Mullaitivu and Kilinochchi are better capacitated on developing feasible business ideas for income generation. Of this, 171 developed business plans and successfully applied for in-kind assistance to improve/expand their business.</p> <p>This exceeds the internal UN Women target of 150.</p>		Independent final review; activity reports.
<p>Indicator: % of stakeholders (resettled beneficiaries) reporting satisfaction with support provided through the project</p> <p>Baseline: 30%</p> <p>Planned Target: 55%</p>	<p>96% of the surveyed respondents who had participated in the livelihood development programmes indicated that they used the new knowledge gained to improve their existing businesses, and by extension improve their economic empowerment.</p>		Independent final review

	Overall, 72% of surveyed project beneficiaries indicated that they are 'better prepared to take care of themselves and their family', and 59% of the survey respondents indicated that the project gave them the 'confidence to meet challenges experienced as a returnee'.		
Indicator: Number of CBOs/ formed and activated Baseline: 14 CBOs Planned Target: 40 CBOs	27 leaders of 18 CBOs in Mullaitivu and 45 representatives from 20 CBOs in Kilinochchi have enhanced their knowledge on CBO working modalities and are better capacitated to advocate with local govt on community issues. Target achieved: 38 CBOs (exceeding the internal UN Women target of 20 CBOs)		Independent final review; activity reports.
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	17 divisional forums and 4 district forums were established and functional.	Target exceeded. Reached more divisions than planned due to programmatic needs.	Partner progress reports
Indicator: Functioning divisional level social services workforce Baseline: 0 Target: 11 villages	33 Social Service Workforces covering 42 villages	Target exceeded. Reached more divisions than planned due to relevant programmatic needs.	Partner progress reports

Indicator: # of Child Befrienders/barefoot supporters trained Baseline: 0 Target: 60	72 befrienders were selected and are being trained.	Target exceeded. Reached more divisions than planned due to programmatic needs.	Partner progress reports
Indicator: # of community members that benefitted from psychosocial services Baseline: 0 Target: 750	3672 children and caregivers benefitted.	Target exceeded. Reached more divisions than planned due to programmatic needs.	Partner progress reports
Indicator: # of children directly reached through Child Befrienders Baseline: 0 Target: 2450	2671 children	Target exceeded. Reached more divisions than planned due to programmatic needs.	Partner progress reports
Refugee returnees from Tamil Nadu resettled in Jaffna district consistently participate in the economic development process of their communities.			
Indicator: % of refugee returnees who were satisfied with assistance provided Baseline: 0 Planned Target: 80	90% of refugee returnees indicated they were satisfied with the assistance provided as per IOM monitoring.		Interviews and survey
Increased organizational capacity, income and assets of the community-based organizations to support refugee returnees			
Indicator: 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	Yes: A market plan incorporating a gender analysis was developed and is in use.	No major variance. An additional business development training was conducted to support beneficiaries.	Reintegration plans/ assessments including a market analysis

<p>would be viable for refugee returnees identified for assistance.</p> <p>Baseline: No</p> <p>Planned Target: Yes</p>			
<p>Indicator: # of business development trainings conducted</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Planned Target: 3</p>	<p>4 business development trainings delivered to 78 beneficiaries. (30 women, 48 men)</p> <p>In addition as relevant to this indicator:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Individual business counselling sessions conducted for 84 (49 men; 35 women) refugee returnees to assist development of business development plans prior to delivery of assistance to all 84. In kind assistance delivered to 9 WRDS and entrepreneurship training to 10 WRDS. 	<p>Target exceeded to meet the demand.</p>	<p>Attendance records</p>
<p>Indicator: # of successful awareness raising / peer group support sessions among refugee returnees on MHPSS</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Planned Target: 1</p>	<p>6 MHPSS counselling sessions were organized</p> <p>(4 sessions held with individuals and 2 group counselling sessions.)</p>	<p>6 MHPSS counselling sessions were organized for 20 (4 men, 16 women) returnees. 4 sessions were held with individuals (1 man, 2 women) and 2 were group counselling sessions. Additional sessions conducted to support the beneficiaries based on their MHPSS needs.</p>	<p>Attendance records/minutes</p>

Migrant returnees in vulnerable conditions have access to psychosocial support and information on government support services

<p>Indicator: # of refugee returnees referred for individual and peer group support/counselling (disaggregated by sex and age)</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Planned Target: 30</p> <p>Indicator: # of mental health practitioners reached through capacity building workshops</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Planned Target: 20</p>	<p>Total returnees counselled: 20: (16 women, 4 men)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 (2 women, 1 man) received individual counselling <p>17 beneficiaries (14 women; 3 men) attended the 2 groups counselling sessions.</p> <p>Total 54 officers trained (26 women, 28 men) on MHPSS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 24 (10 women, 14 men) from implementing partners trained on MHPSS. • 30 (16 women, 14 men) teachers trained on MHPSS 	<p>Services were provided based on the need of returnees.</p> <p>Additional officers were trained based on the identified training needs.</p>	<p>Document review of records of the assistance</p> <p>Document review of workshop agendas, attendance forms</p>
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Improved protection conditions and services for refugee returnees in Jaffna district. (UNHCR)

<p>Indicator: # of refugee returnees and government officers reached through capacity building programmes</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Planned Target: 300</p>	<p>315 refugee returnees and government officers (177 women, 138 men) reached through capacity building programmes. Breakdown below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 women's rural development societies capacitated. Total participants were 22 (9 women, 13 men) • 129 government officers were capacitated on land and property 	<p>Additional support was provided based on the identified needs of beneficiaries and availability of funds.</p>	<p>Document review of programme agendas, attendance forms.</p>
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	<p>issues in the North (57 women, 72 men)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 164 (111 women, 53 men) reached through awareness sessions and campaigns on gender-based violence. 		
<p>Refugee returnees from Tamil Nadu have support to access housing, land and property rights and services to protect against gender-based violence.</p>			
<p>Indicator: # of refugee returnees who received immediate material support and SGBV services and other assistance.</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Planned Target: 50</p>	<p>Total: 420 (250 women, 170 men) direct beneficiaries and more than 1,000 host community members supported through the services provided. Breakdown is given below:</p> <p>Direct beneficiaries:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 50 (30 women, 20 men) EVIs received material support. 258 (137 women and 121 men) refugee returnees received cash support to meet immediate needs. 67 (approx.38 women; 29 men) returnees (and over 1,000 host community members) benefitted from land clearance interventions 45 refugee women (and over 100 host community members) reached through SGBV campaigns. <p>Indirect beneficiaries:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 177 families benefitted from WASH facilities. (approx. 708 individuals-354 women;354 men) 	<p>The achievement is higher than the target due to the success of various interventions conducted under the project and effective planning and budget utilization.</p>	<p>Document review of records of the assistance</p>

	•8 mobile clinics conducted reaching over 1,530 refugee returnees and IDPs.		
Local government officials have increased skills and knowledge and skills to provide protection services to refugee returnees.			
Indicator: # of capacity building workshops successfully conducted for government departments and advocacy groups Baseline: 0 Planned Target: 5	8 capacity building reached the groups below: - 4 new advocacy groups - 4 existing rural development societies. 6 coordination meetings were held with the participation of 98 (gender breakdown NA)	Target exceeded based on needs of beneficiaries. No major variance. The activity progressed as was required during implementation.	Clinic ledgers and document review of records of the assistance Document review of workshop agendas, attendance forms Meeting minutes, training documents, attendance forms
Indicator: # of coordination meetings and awareness trainings conducted on land related matters Baseline: 0 Planned Target: 3 Indicator: # of mobile clinics: established to provide legal documents Baseline: 0 Planned Target: 5	8 mobile services/clinics conducted (for 1,530 people: 914 women, 616 men)	No major variance. Target exceeded.	Clinic ledgers and document review of records of the assistance
Indicator: Service tracking tool and related advocacy strategy finalized Baseline: Non-existence of service tracking tools at present.	Pilot survey has developed methodology for a simplified and easy to replicate tracking tool, with fairly successful tools such as 'mystery customer survey' despite the pandemic induced delays. Marga Institute, the convening civil society partner has now utilized survey insights	N/A	Donor progress report, Final Progress report of the project

Target: Tracking exercise repeated (2020)	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.		
Indicator: % of targeted population reporting that their incomes increased Baseline: average HH income of the sample of the targeted communities is Rs 30,000/month Planned Target: 70%	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 in income from the interventions immensely helped targeted members keep up at least their 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)	Donor progress report, Final Progress report of the project
Indicator: Number of cooperatives strengthened/established Baseline: Target: A minimum of 3, with at least one per target area	With the strengthened and establishment of 6 cooperatives, the project has achieved double the target (expected was 3 cooperatives). Two of them are newly established to promote groundnut and dry fish producers, respectively Mullaitivu 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,	N/A	Donor progress report, Final Progress report of the project

	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.		
Indicator: Number of members mobilized through cooperative system to increase their productive capacity Baseline: 0 Planned target: 900 (300 per target area), including at least 50% representation of women	75% of the target has been achieved by supporting the most 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. They provided technical know and skills development training, assuring market access for them.	N/A	Donor progress report produced by ILO Final Progress report of the project
Indicator: 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 higher than the target 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

SGBV Project: Empowering communities to prevent Violence Against Women and Girls in Mannar District – UN Women, UNFPA and UNICEF

	<u>Achieved Indicator Targets</u>	Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)	Source of Verification
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: 15% Planned Target: 10% reduction	Programme Completed	Programme completed and the end-line survey commenced. Will be reported on once the end-line data is available.	Baseline and end-line surveys
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) Baseline: 81.5 (Avg) Planned Target: 10% reduction	Programme Completed	Programme completed and the end-line survey commenced. Will be reported on once the end-line data is available.	Baseline and end-line surveys
% of adults and adolescents that endorse one or more traditional gender and sexual norms (disaggregated by sex) Baseline: 16% (avg) Planned Target: 10% reduction	Programme Completed	Programme completed and the end-line survey commenced. Will be reported on once the end-line data is available.	Baseline and end-line surveys
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	2,893 adolescents aged 14 to 18 years (1,323 boys and 1,570 girls)	During the training programme, stakeholders felt that the sexuality and gender module targeted only 14 to 18 years. Therefore, the achievement is lower than the target but the other constructs in the life skills programme reached adolescents from 11 to 18 years.	Pre and post evaluations, progress review reports, partner reports, end-line survey
% 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	Programme completed	Programme completed and the end-line survey commenced. Will be reported on once the end-line data is available.	Pre and post evaluations, progress review reports, partner reports, end-line survey

Baseline: 15% of adolescents get angry and often lose their temper and 8% of children, adolescents and youth fight a lot. Planned Target: 10% reduction			
Number of government officials who participate in the training programme Baseline: 0 Planned Target: 75	406 government officials (258 male and 148 female)	Completed and surpassed the target.	Partners progress reports, progress reviews
Percentage of targeted government officials who agree that teachers or administrators should be allowed to physically punish children in school Baseline: 45% Planned Target: 80%	Programme completed	Programme completed and the end-line survey commenced. Will be reported on once the end-line data is available.	Baseline and end-line surveys
Number of mothers, fathers and caregivers reached through parenting programmes Baseline: 0 Planned Target: 1000	1055 parents (112 fathers and 943 mothers)	Completed and achieved the target.	Pre and post evaluations, progress review reports, partner reports, end-line survey
Percentage of mothers, fathers and caregivers who agree that physical punishment of children is necessary for child-rearing Baseline: 15% of the parents agree that to bring up, raise, or educate a child properly, the child needs to be physically punished (8% of Fathers, 19% of Mothers) Planned Target: 10% reduction	Programme completed	Programme completed and the end-line survey commenced. Will be reported on once the end-line data is available.	Pre and post evaluations, progress review reports, partner reports, end-line survey
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	50 Children's Clubs	Completed and achieved the target.	Partner Progress Reports
OUTCOME 2	Achievement of Outcome Indicators		

Positive relationships and mutual understanding between and among different groups, and between groups and the state, contribute to peaceful coexistence and a sense of belonging	<p>Outcome Indicators</p> <p>Increased knowledge and skills levels in young people on social cohesion and SRHR</p> <p>Improved understanding of the relationship between social cohesion, myths, and misconceptions on SRH leading to communal violence.</p> <p>Improved social harmony between interethnic and interreligious groups.</p>		
<p>Indicator 2.2.4: 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</p> <p>Baseline: No</p> <p>Planned Target: Yes</p>	<p>Indicator 2.2.4 –</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Assessment completed.</p>	N/A	Assessment report
<p>Indicator 2.2.5: % of population reached in Mannar district through the project consultations for the development of the module and pilot training (disaggregated by sex)</p> <p>Baseline: 0%</p> <p>Planned Target: 0.1% of the population in Mannar</p>	<p>Indicator 2.2.5</p> <p>Training modules based on the formative research targeted for parents and communities in Mannar District.</p> <p>Formative research conducted. Based on the findings of the survey, Training modules developed and conducted the community awareness.</p> <p>Reached 0.62% of the population in Mannar</p>	N/A	Pre and post evaluations, partner reports, survey report

Indicator 2.2.6: % of potential users validate the module. Baseline: 0% Planned Target: 70%	Indicator 2.2.6: Validation workshop was taken place with the participation of 35 officials including gender experts, representatives from the Government, UN agencies and CSOs. Achieved target is 100%	N/A	Module Pre test, IP Reports, Resource person reports
Indicator 2.2.14: 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	AKASA- number of individuals registered at services increased by 160%		IP reports
Indicator 2.2.15: Number of Shelters remain accessible to clients with verified minimum standards Baseline: 5 Planned Target: 7	Indicator 2.2.15 –Number of UNFPA supported shelters remain accessible to clients with verified minimum standards increased up to 07. Target achieved	N/A	Pre and post project shelter photos, IP reports
Indicator 2.2.16: 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	Indicator 2.2.16 - Capacity building training for staff of AKASA conducted; Staff capacity building on Vocational Training Guidelines and Capacity development sensitive to various disabilities and how to provide services. Minimum required staff in placed	N/A	Implement Partner Reports, progress reports

2.2.17: % of grant recipients report having enhanced dignity within the family due to an improved economic status. Baseline: 0 Target: 50% increase to baseline	Status: Pending final evaluation/review findings.		
2.2.18: % of FHHs report the ability to better support their dependents and families Baseline: 0 Target: 25% increase to baseline	Status: Pending final evaluation/review findings.		
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.) Baseline: 0 Target: 25% increase to baseline	Status: On-track, likely to achieve the target. Currently, 13% (10 of 74) enterprises have established business linkages with other enterprises, networks or platforms. Initial findings indicate that the target of 25% will be met – this is expected to be confirmed in the evaluation/review.		Activity reports
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)) Baseline: Needs Assessment – 1 Value Chain Analysis – 1 Target: Needs Assessment – 5 Value Chain Analysis - 5	Status: Target achieved Needs Assessment – 5 Value Chain Analysis - 5 The needs assessment and value chain analysis have been completed and presented.		Activity reports; availability of final assessment and value chain analysis reports.
2.2.21 % of trainees reported having improved skills in entrepreneurship and developing business plans (disaggregated by sex) Baseline: 0 Target: 70%	Status: Target exceeded. More than 75% of the targeted entrepreneurs have begun improving the management of their business ventures, using the skills, knowledge and networks provided by the project.		Activity reports including pre- and post-training evaluations.

<p>2.2.22 % business plans of trainees supported with special grants via 'competitive challenge'(disaggregated by business sector and sex)</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 80%</p>	<p>Status: Target exceeded.</p> <p>83% participants (74 of 89 women) with refined business plans successfully qualified for in-kind support via the 'competitive challenge'.</p>		<p>Activity reports, including list of 74 beneficiaries selected for in-kind assistance.</p>
<p>2.2.23: Number of diversity market trade fairs organized to exchange business information/links, showcase business models developed via grant awards.</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: Minimum of 1 in Mannar District</p>	<p>Status: Target achieved</p> <p>1 market fair and 1 experience sharing session were organised, where 80% of trained and supported beneficiaries participated, along with entrepreneurs from across the Northern Province.</p>		<p>Activity reports</p>

Support for strengthened reconciliation processes and increased access to person-centered, comprehensive, and credible reparations mechanisms in Sri Lanka – IOM, UNFPA and WHO

	<u>Achieved</u> Indicator Targets	Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)	Source of Verification
<p>Outcome 1¹⁴</p> <p>Partners at all levels of society work together to promote reconciliation through an effective and trusted reparations process using a gender sensitive and victim centric approach fostering, cohesion to achieve a durable peace in Sri Lanka.</p> <p>Indicator: % of sample group who agree that Sri Lanka is making progress on reconciliation Baseline: 0 Planned Target: 70</p> <p>Indicator: # of independent institutions adopt gender sensitive and victim centric approaches Baseline: 0 Planned Target: 4 (IOM, UNFPA, WHO)</p>			Annual reports of the Office of Reparations, Survey Reports

¹⁴ 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 1.1 The Office for Reparations has the capacity and technical knowledge to lead the implementation of the National Reparations Policy and Plan of Action, in partnership with other stakeholders, to influence better service provision towards reparations.</p> <p>Indicator 1.1.1 # of officers successfully completing capacity building interventions. (IOM)</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Planned Target: 60</p>	19 (11 women, 8 men)	N/A	Training Reports
<p>Output 1.2 Victim groups and communities have the skills and knowledge to effectively engage with state reparations and reconciliation processes, advocating for marginalized and vulnerable groups to be able to access reparations mechanisms and other needed support.</p>			
<p>Indicator 1.2.1 % increase of the persons accessing state reparations processes (IOM)</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Planned Target: 30%</p>	0%	Yet to Start	<p>Training reports</p> <p>Implementing partner reports</p>

Indicator 1.2.2 # CSO MHPSS networks formed (IOM) Baseline: 0 Planned Target: 1	0	Yet to Start	Registration lists
Indicator 1.2.3 # of sub-national level forums engaged (UNFPA) Baseline: Planned Target:			
Indicator 1.2.4 # of community members reached through national and sub-national level forums (UNFPA) Baseline: Planned Target:			
Output 1.3 Selected Independent Institutions, the Office on Missing Persons, Human Rights Commission of Sri Lanka (HRCSL), and the Legal Aid Commission have strengthened capacities in case management, survivor centric service delivery and redress for those affected by the legacy of conflict.			
Indicator 1.3.1 # of assessments conducted (IOM) Baseline: 0	0		Assessment

Planned Target: 1			
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Strengthening capacities for systematic prevention of conflict and violence through early warning, effective response, and strategic engagement of stakeholders – UNDP

Result	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baselines	Planned Interim targets	End line Targets	Target date	Achieved target	Reasons for variation	Means of verification
Overarching objective:	State and non-state institutions and actors have increased awareness and ability to effectively respond to prevent or manage trends and patterns of spread of hate speech and drivers of violent extremism							
Specific objective:	Address existing gaps in data and knowledge on drivers, threat multipliers of conflict and violence for generating effective and timely early warning mobilising preventive action through state and non-state engagements.							
Outcome 1: State and non-state institutions and actors have increased awareness and ability to effectively respond to prevent or manage trends and patterns of spread of hate speech and drivers of violent extremism.	% of state and non-state situations & actors which report & demonstrate increased awareness & ability to identify, prevent and address hate speech & drivers of VE (disaggregated by stakeholder profile), location, and in the case of individuals' age and gender	0% (NA at project start)	60% of state and non-state institutions & actors engaged report increased awareness & ability to identify, prevent and address hate speech & drivers of VE	75% of state and non-state institutions & actors which report increased awareness & ability to identify, prevent and address hate speech & drivers of VE	Project End			Pre and post-test with institutions & Actors KII & FDGs
Output 1 A robust dynamic early warning mechanism operationalized that identifies and systematically verifies conflict risks.	# of stakeholders that report using the early warning mechanism to identify & verify conflict risk on a regular basis (disaggregated by stakeholder profile), location, and in the case of individuals age and gender	0 (NA at project state)	At least 10 stakeholders report using the early warning mechanism to identify & verify conflict risk on a regular basis (disaggregated by stakeholder	At least 20 stakeholders report using the early warning mechanism to identify & verify conflict risk on a regular basis (disaggregated by stakeholder profile), location, and in the	Project end	01		Stakeholder survey

			profile), location, and in the case of individuals age and gender	case of individuals age and gender				
Output 1.1: Enhance the dynamism of data pipelines already established (e.g. hate speech, religious and human rights violations and land issues in the North and East) by enhancing the capacities of three civil society organisations and mobilising a network of at least 50 peacebuilders representing all 25 districts in Sri Lanka to systematically monitor and report on more granular level data on identified conflict indicators (e.g., human rights /women's rights violations, gender identity issues, land issues and religious violence), and linking to geospatial, historical, and gender aspects where relevant.	# & quality of pipelines already established # of CSOs mobilised to monitor & report on conflict indicators (disaggregated by CSO profile, location)	3 pipelines already established 2 CSOs mobilised to monitor & report on conflict indicators (disaggregated by CSO profile, location)	4 pipelines established 5 CSOs mobilised to monitor & report on conflict indicators (disaggregated by CSO profile, location)	5 quality data pipelines 5 CSOs mobilised to monitor & report on conflict indicators (disaggregated by CSO profile, location)	Project end	4 pipelines established 3 CSO mobilised to monitor and report on conflict indicators (CPA)		Review of data pipelines. Survey of CSOs. KIIs & FGDs with CSOs.
Output 1.2: Support SLHRC to systematically monitor, analyse and report rights violations in a manner that can be utilised for trend	SLHRC uses data generated to inform quality, in-depth & timely analysis of human rights violations (including violations related to SGBV) in a	Limited capacity & access to data of SLHRC to systematically monitor, analyse and	2 bi-monthly reports generated by SLHRC which provide timely analysis of human rights	At least 4 bi-monthly reports generated by SLHRC which provide timely analysis of human rights violations (using gender-	Project end			Capacity assessment with SLHRC. Review reports. Review of citations & references online of usage

analysis and early warning tracking.	manner which is context & conflict sensitive & can be used for EW in bi-monthly reporting. # of institutions/ organisations referencing/citing using SLHRC data & reports (disaggregated by organisational profile, location etc.)	report rights violations in a manner that can be utilised for trend analysis and early warning. No formal mechanism in place. Few institutions citing SLHRC data & reports.	violations (using gender-disaggregated data including gendered violations, such as related to SGBV) At least 1 institution/ organisation referencing/citing using SLHRC data & reports (disaggregated by organisational profile, location etc.)	disaggregated data including gendered violations, such as related to SGBV) At least 2 institutions/ organisations referencing/citing using SLHRC data & reports (disaggregated by organisational profile, location etc.)				of data & reports generated by SLHRC. KIIs & FGDs with SLHRC staff & users of SLHRC data.
Output 2: Conduct a nationally representative peacebuilding survey to generate data-driven insights to inform peace programming, policy, and decision-making.	#, quality & comprehensiveness of national peacebuilding survey conducted # & diversity of national stakeholders engaged in the survey (including informing design, participating, analysing & verifying results (disaggregated by stakeholder profile etc.)	Peace survey data carried out between 2014 and 2019 0 stakeholders involved in the survey have not yet been initiated.	1 high quality & comprehensive national peacebuilding survey conducted At least 3 national stakeholders (institutions, CSOs) engaged/consulted in the survey (including informing design, participating, analysing & verifying results (disaggregated by stakeholder profile etc.)	1 high quality & comprehensive national peacebuilding survey conducted At least 5 national stakeholders (institutions, CSOs) engaged/consulted in the survey (including informing design, participating, analysing & verifying results (disaggregated by stakeholder profile etc.)	Project end			Review of survey methodology & results. Survey report detailing # of participants & profiles.

IV. Specific Stories

Story 1: FAO and WFP support to Food Security

Dilani woke up before dawn, just like any other day, to tend to her farm in Moneragala district. For twelve years, she had been a farmer, providing for her family of four. But this year was different. The economic crisis had hit hard, and she struggled to make ends meet.

Before the crisis, Dilani could sustain her children's needs, especially regarding nutritious food. With high food prices, she couldn't afford to give her children the same standard of living. To add to her woes, she lacked the capital to improve her agricultural productivity by buying farm equipment, making it even more challenging to make ends meet.

With no other options, Dilani had to take on additional jobs and work longer hours to increase revenue while still caring for her children and farm. It was a massive burden, and she was barely keeping up.



Thankfully, help arrived through the JFSI. Dilani, with the cash provided by the Programme, could buy more nutritious food for her family and equipment for her farm, such as irrigation systems. The Programme also empowered her with new knowledge of agricultural practices through FAO's General Agricultural Practice training series. Dilani learned how to read insecticide labels, identify toxins' levels and content, and use drip irrigation facilities. With this new knowledge, Dilani was confident that, over time, she could achieve higher economic returns from her production.

The cash assistance provided by the Programme also relieved Dilani of the economic burden caused by the crisis. It meant she didn't need to work two jobs simultaneously, allowing her to focus more on her farm and her children.

Thanks to the programme interventions, Dilani could answer her family's and children's immediate needs, and her farm productivity improved significantly. Dilani was filled with renewed hope that things would continue to get better.

The Programme's cross-functionality was instrumental in empowering beneficiaries with GAP while providing them with cash assistance. It showed the strengths of a holistic approach to address the essential needs of vulnerable groups and stimulate local markets. The programme also highlighted the need for gender-sensitive targeting to ensure women have equal access to assistance and support. Dilani's story proves that targeted interventions can make a significant difference in people's lives, even during times of crisis.

Story 2: UNFPA's support to ensuring the reproductive health, dignity and protection of women and girls, during the socio-economic crisis

Due to increased market prices, pregnant women in the Nuwara Eliya district had limited access to essential goods to meet their maternal needs. Specifically, estate sector workers with low daily wages could not access or afford essential maternal items. Most women and girls may be forced to use less costly and unhygienic practices, resulting in long-term health complications.

Maternity Kits consisting of essential maternal items, including items to uphold the dignity of women and for safeguarding the baby, were distributed among estate sector workers in Nuwara Eliya District and the mobile clinics where they received comprehensive support.

Through the project, 468 maternity kits were distributed among pregnant mothers in the Nuwara Eliya District, especially estate worker communities. Following discussions with the mothers who received the maternity kits, it was observed that the burden of preparing for the safe delivery of their babies was lifted, especially for those who could not afford the items due to the economic crisis. Thus, the distribution of maternity kits helped save the lives of both mothers and babies.

It was identified that providing clinical/health services and addressing other essential needs impacted by the current economic crisis could lift the maternal burden among pregnant mothers in vulnerable and underserved communities.

Mobile Health Clinics, through which the maternity kit distribution was facilitated, were popular among estate sector workers as the service could reach the most distant and difficult to reach communities who would otherwise have limited accessibility to SRH services.

Story 3: Joint Programme for Peace (JPP): IOM's support for a migrant returnee to start a carpentry business through Business Development Training programme.



Mr Thangavelu (name changed) migrated to India in 1990 by boat with all six of his family members. Initially, they stayed at different places in Tamil Nadu, and Mr Thangavelu found employment opportunities related to carpentry work due to his previous experience. Once they returned to Sri Lanka, his two daughters and two sons got married and settled well. He now lives with his wife at Kopay and has a carpentry workshop at home. His house had a workshop with machinery when the Thangavelu family migrated to India. Still, due to the political issues in the country, Mr Thangavelu's family found it difficult to return to their original home. When Mr Thangavelu returned to his own house in 2018, he discovered that the workshop had been badly damaged and most of the house components were looted. However, the house's structure was intact since it was used by government forces most of the time.

Upon returning to Sri Lanka, the DS office provided the Thangavelu family with a resettlement allowance of LKR 41,000. Other than this, he has no additional support. Thus, he had to find employment opportunities quickly to rebuild his house and move forward. He told IOM that his only solace was the neighbours. *'The neighbors are my very close relatives and as such there have been no difficulties in reintegration except for financial commitments that I needed to start my profession. I believed in my talents and professional skills and continued to work in carpentry with known people until I was identified as a potential beneficiary by IOM for the present assistance,'* said Mr Thangavelu.

'Without any hesitation, I chose carpentry as my business venture during the Business Development Training, due to my years in the trade. This was approved quickly and I could proceed with the rest of the training. However, obtaining the carpentry machinery became a problem with the ever-increasing prices and the limited availability. IOM agreed to provide LKR 150,000 and I agreed to provide the balance since this is the most important machinery for my workshop and I was confident I will be making the profit through contracts and other orders for furniture and housing work. The supplier has replaced some of the original parts in the machine such as the sewing blade, but I can easily replace them with an extra Rs 3,000 for sturdy and undisturbed output,' Mr Thangavelu added further.

'The current economic status is quite unfortunate, and we do not anticipate bigger contracts but on an average, I am hopeful that I will be able to make an income of LKR 30,000 per month. When the workload increases, I plan to provide employment to one or two more persons like how I did in the past. I have also used my own money to construct the shed and outfit it with the wiring for electricity,' said Mr Thangavelu happily.

Story 4: Joint Programme for Peace (JPP): A 13-year-old girl receives much-needed psychosocial support through UNICEF's interventions

13-year-old Yaazhini Sathasivam (name changed) was first seen at the community-level Programme for children conducted in the Mullaitivu district under the JPP. During the children's Programme, Yaazhini was seemingly belligerent towards others, used verbally aggressive language, showed a tendency to get triggered easily, and threw temper tantrums. She also struggled to make friends.

UNICEF's partnership with SHANTHIHAM, an association for Health and Counselling, provided a platform for children to seek mental health and psychosocial support from counselling professionals at school and in the community. The community-level programme helped identify Yaazhini, who was then directed to one of the counsellors for further assistance. A befriender visited her home and did a background check. The information gathered was then shared with the psychosocial field worker and counsellor to ensure that she and her family received appropriate support. The counsellor's intervention resulted in Yaazhini's grandmother's referral to a psychiatrist to treat her psychotic symptoms. Yaazhini also continuously received counselling to help her control her anger, aggressiveness, and impulsiveness through psychological support and relaxation techniques. The befriender and psychosocial field worker continued periodic home visits to monitor and track her progress.

After receiving psychological support, Yaazhini reported feeling good about herself. During times of difficulty, she would reach out to the mental health staff and now loves to engage in fun activities. She can also support her grandmother and has widened her friend circle.

This situation highlights that community-level structures are vital in identifying those requiring mental health and psychosocial support. It also shows that integrating mental health support networks while involving all relevant actors ensures that people can effectively obtain the needed services. Increased awareness of the importance of seeking help is also essential for more people accessing mental health and psychosocial services through befrienders, psychosocial workers, counsellors, Village Children Development Committees (VDCs), social service workforce members, and key government stakeholders. The community structures also provided a sense of ownership, which helps ensure the continued sustainability of such critical services.

Story 5: Joint Programme for Peace (JPP): UNOPS Support under the Dealing with the Past Pillar for vulnerable communities in the Eastern Province

Sellamma is a 54- year- old widow from Muthur with two differently-abled adult children. She engages in the cultivation of land to provide for her family as its sole breadwinner. Since 2017, Sellama and her neighbours have faced claims on their lands from a religious authority due to policies related to the archaeological preservation of the area.

In 2021, a place of worship was built on parts of their land, and families, including Sellamma's, lost their ability to cultivate these lands. Sellamma and her family faced severe hardship compounded by the COVID-19 pandemic and an unfolding economic crisis in the country. Sellamma and her family reduced the number of meals they had in a day, and one of her differently-abled children was also forced to engage in daily wage labour.

Due to these difficulties and a fear of engaging with state authorities, Sellamma did not pursue legal or other action to reclaim her land. However, her case was brought to light by youth groups attached to the AHAM Humanitarian Resource Centre (AHRC), who visited her and documented her case. Eventually, representatives of these youth groups motivated Sellamma to approach the Divisional Secretariat and present her case. Also, she could secure her documents, which enabled AHRC to support her filing a legal case.

Sellamma eventually received formal notice from the Divisional Secretariat that she could restart her cultivation. This response overjoyed Sellamma and her children.

This is an example of how the youth have promoted land rights within their communities and ensured access to justice for vulnerable families like Sellamma.

V. 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 in the first quarter of 2022.

VI. Programme Revisions

The following project was revised during the year 2022.

Project	PUNO(s)	Window	Revision
Food Security Initiative – phase 1	FAO and WFP	Resilience	Budget revision

VII. Financial Report

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

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.

expenditures reported by a Participating Organization against the 'net funded amount'. This does not include expense commitments by Participating Organisations.

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.

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 2022 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://mptf.undp.org/fund/lkp00>).

2022 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 **2022**. Financial information for this Fund is also available on the MPTF Office GATEWAY, at the following address:
<https://mptf.undp.org/fund/lkp00>.

1. SOURCES AND USES OF FUNDS

As of 31 December **2022**, 4 contributors deposited US\$ **36,648,523** and US\$ **67,763** was earned in interest.

The cumulative source of funds was US\$ **36,716,286**.

Of this amount, US\$ **35,687,078** has been net funded to **10** Participating Organizations, of which US\$ **13,474,285** has been reported as expenditure. The Administrative Agent fee has been charged at the approved rate of 1% on deposits and amounts to US\$ **366,485**. 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 2022.

Table 1 Financial Overview, as of 31 December 2022 (in US Dollars)

	Annual 2021	Annual 2022	Cumulative
Sources of Funds			
Contributions from donors	7,758,090	21,325,805	36,648,523
Sub-total Contributions	7,758,090	21,325,805	36,648,523
Fund Earned Interest and Investment Income	7,884	39,357	67,758
Interest Income received from Participating Organizations	-	5	5
Total: Sources of Funds	7,765,974	21,365,167	36,716,286
Use of Funds			
Transfers to Participating Organizations	8,291,388	21,680,739	35,740,941
Refunds received from Participating Organizations	(2,267)	(51,595)	(53,863)
Net Funded Amount	8,289,121	21,629,144	35,687,078
Administrative Agent Fees	77,581	213,258	366,485
Bank Charges	113	103	284
Total: Uses of Funds	8,366,815	21,842,505	36,053,847
Change in Fund cash balance with Administrative Agent	(600,841)	(477,338)	662,439
Opening Fund balance (1 January)	1,740,618	1,139,777	-
Closing Fund balance (31 December)	1,139,777	662,439	662,439
Net Funded Amount (Includes Direct Cost)	8,289,121	21,629,144	35,687,078
Participating Organizations Expenditure (Includes Direct Cost)	4,279,856	7,278,237	13,474,285
Balance of Funds with Participating Organizations	4,009,265	14,350,907	22,212,793

2. PARTNER CONTRIBUTIONS

Table 2 provides information on cumulative contributions received from all contributors to this fund as of 31 December **2022**.

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 **2022** and deposits received by the same date. It does not include commitments that were made to the fund beyond **2022**.

Table 2. Contributions, as of 31 December 2022 (in US Dollars)

Contributors	Total Commitments	Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2021 Deposits	Current Year Jan-Dec-2022 Deposits	Total Deposits
Government of Australia	29,063,740	7,737,935	21,325,805	29,063,740
Government of Canada (Former DFAIT)	1,376,898	1,376,898	-	1,376,898
Government of United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	4,277,573	4,277,573	-	4,277,573
Government of United States of America	1,930,312	1,930,312	-	1,930,312
Grand Total	36,648,523	15,322,718	21,325,805	36,648,523

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 **2022**, Fund earned interest amounts to US\$ **67,758**.

Interest received from Participating Organizations amounts to US\$ **5**, bringing the cumulative interest received to US\$ **67,763**. Details are provided in the table below.

Table 3. Sources of Interest and Investment Income, as of 31 December 2022 (in US Dollars)

Interest Earned	Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2021	Current Year Jan-Dec-2022	Total
Administrative Agent			
Fund Earned Interest and Investment Income	28,401	39,357	67,758
Total: Fund Earned Interest	28,401	39,357	67,758
Participating Organization			
FAO	-	05	05
Total: Agency earned interest	-	05	05
Grand Total	28,401	39,362	67,763

4. TRANSFER OF FUNDS

Allocations to Participating Organizations are approved by the Steering Committee and disbursed by the Administrative Agent. As of 31 December **2022**, the AA has transferred US\$ **35,740,941** 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 Cumulative as of 31-Dec-2021			Current Year Jan-Dec-2022			Total		
	Transfers	Refunds	Net Funded	Transfers	Refunds	Net Funded	Transfers	Refunds	Net Funded
FAO	100,000	-	100,000	1,184,178	(588)	1,183,590	1,284,178	(588)	1,283,590
IOM	1,398,241	-	1,398,241	657,375	-	657,375	2,055,616	-	2,055,616
UNWOMEN	726,636	(2,267)	724,369	6,000	-	6,000	732,636	(2,267)	730,369
UNDP	3,212,816	-	3,212,816	366,000	-	366,000	3,578,816	-	3,578,816
UNFPA	440,861	-	440,861	6,895,239	-	6,895,239	7,336,100	-	7,336,100
UNHABITAT	100,000	-	100,000	-	(1,008)	(1,008)	100,000	(1,008)	98,992
UNICEF	2,131,608	-	2,131,608	10,692,056	-	10,692,056	12,823,664	-	12,823,664
UNOPS	4,192,577	-	4,192,577	-	(50,000)	(50,000)	4,192,577	(50,000)	4,142,577
WFP	333,795	-	333,795	1,184,178	-	1,184,178	1,517,973	-	1,517,973
WHO	1,423,667	-	1,423,667	695,713	-	695,713	2,119,380	-	2,119,380
Grand Total	14,060,201	(2,267)	14,057,934	21,680,739	(51,595)	21,629,144	35,740,941	(53,863)	35,687,078

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 **2022** expenditure data has been posted on the MPTF Office GATEWAY at <https://mptf.undp.org/fund/lkp00>.

5.1 EXPENDITURE REPORTED BY PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATION

In **2022**, US\$ **21,629,144** was net funded to Participating Organizations, and US\$ **7,278,237** was reported in expenditure.

As shown in table below, the cumulative net funded amount is US\$ **35,687,078** and cumulative expenditures reported by the Participating Organizations amount to US\$ **13,474,285**. This equates to an overall Fund expenditure delivery rate of **37.76** percent.

Table 5.1 Net Funded Amount and Reported Expenditures by Participating Organization, as of 31 December 2022 (in US Dollars)

Participating Organization	Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Expenditure			Delivery Rate %
			Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2021	Current Year Jan-Dec-2022	Cumulative	
FAO	1,284,178	1,283,590	89,056	531,489	620,545	48.34
IOM	2,055,616	2,055,616	412,162	762,924	1,175,086	57.16
UNDP	3,578,816	3,578,816	2,123,388	721,312	2,844,701	79.49
UNFPA	7,336,100	7,336,100	148,509	531,710	680,219	9.27
UNHABITAT	100,000	98,992	99,919	(927)	98,992	100.00
UNICEF	12,923,366	12,823,664	1,187,798	1,731,312	2,919,111	22.76
UNOPS	4,152,049	4,142,577	1,156,686	2,456,708	3,613,394	87.23
UNWOMEN	732,636	730,369	336,761	279,681	616,442	84.40
WFP	1,712,264	1,517,973	123,948	87,932	211,880	13.96
WHO	2,119,380	2,119,380	517,820	176,096	693,916	32.74
Grand Total	35,994,406	35,687,078	6,196,048	7,278,237	13,474,285	37.76

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.

Table 5.2. Expenditure by UNSDG Budget Category, as of 31 December 2022 (in US Dollars)

Category	Expenditures			Percentage of Total Programme Cost
	Prior Years Cumulative as of 31-Dec-2021	Current Year Jan-Dec-2022	Total	
Staff & Personnel Cost	463,685	493,038	956,723	7.58
Supplies, commodities and materials	1,049,789	1,461,991	2,511,780	19.90
Equipment, vehicles, furniture and depreciation	289,723	1,309,977	1,599,700	12.67
Contractual Services Expenses	2,883,565	1,247,948	4,131,513	32.73
Travel	43,261	124,039	167,299	1.33
Transfers and Grants	573,598	1,723,379	2,296,977	18.19
General Operating	454,798	505,816	960,614	7.61
Programme Costs Total	5,758,419	6,866,187	12,624,606	100.00
¹ Indirect Support Costs Total	437,629	412,050	849,679	6.73
Grand Total	6,196,048	7,278,237	13,474,285	-

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%.

5.3. EXPENDITURE BY PROJECT GROUPED BY WINDOW

Table 5.3. displays the net funded amounts, expenditures reported and the financial delivery rates by Window by project/ joint programme and Participating Organization

Table 5.3 Expenditures reported by project within Window, as of 31 December 2022 (in US Dollars)

Window / 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	736,414	63.19
00118629	Programme for Peace in Sri Lan	UNDP	On Going	2,678,691	2,678,691	2,677,770	99.97
00118629	Programme for Peace in Sri Lan	UNFPA	On Going	347,351	347,351	252,102	72.58
00118629	Programme for Peace in Sri Lan	UNICEF	On Going	541,636	541,636	477,400	88.14
00118629	Programme for Peace in Sri Lan	UNOPS	On Going	2,292,049	2,282,577	1,990,612	87.21
00118629	Programme for Peace in Sri Lan	UNWOMEN	On Going	681,636	681,636	567,709	83.29
00118629	Programme for Peace in Sri Lan	WHO	On Going	378,667	378,667	260,119	68.69

00133410	Strengthening capacities for s	UNDP	On Going	191,000	191,000	-	-
00133411	Support for strengthened recon	IOM	On Going	343,375	343,375	4,337	1.26
00133411	Support for strengthened recon	UNFPA	On Going	66,625	66,625	-	-
Peace: Total				8,686,342	8,676,870	6,966,463	80.29

Resilience							
00123973	Joint Programme for Resilience	UNFPA	On Going	99,510	99,510	84,575	84.99
00123973	Joint Programme for Resilience	UNICEF	On Going	500,000	400,298	69,612	17.39
00123973	Joint Programme for Resilience	WFP	On Going	528,086	333,795	177,270	53.11
00123974	COVID-19 Emergency Response	UNICEF	Operationally Closed	83,333	83,333	83,333	100.00
00123975	Strengthen Community Engagement	WHO	Operationally Closed	100,000	100,000	83,013	83.01
00123976	Assisting vulnerable women head	UNWOMEN	Operationally Closed	51,000	48,733	48,733	100.00
00123977	Provision of Essential food an	IOM	Financially Closed	52,411	52,411	52,411	100.00
00126974	Procurement of urgent medical	UNICEF	Financially Closed	91,391	91,391	91,391	100.00
00127152	Assistance to the government o	IOM	Operationally Closed	180,518	180,518	180,518	100.00
00127153	Addressing the Impact of COVID	FAO	On Going	100,000	99,412	99,412	100.00
00127154	COVID-19 development response	UNHABITAT	Operationally Closed	100,000	98,992	98,992	100.00
00127949	Improving maternal and childca	UNICEF	On Going	1,020,950	1,020,950	987,885	96.76
00127950	COVID-19 Emergency Medical Equ	UNOPS	On Going	1,860,000	1,860,000	1,622,782	87.25
00127951	DFAT Health Security Initiati	WHO	On Going	945,000	945,000	350,784	37.12
00127952	Support to Strengthen the Heal	UNDP	On Going	465,000	465,000	130,368	28.04
00128149	RCO One SDG Fund Coordinator	UNDP	On Going	89,125	89,125	20,547	23.05
00128150	Awareness raising with Sri Lan	UNDP	On Going	30,000	30,000	-	-
00131922	Sri Lanka MPTF RW 18May22	FAO	On Going	906,593	906,593	521,133	57.48
00131922	Sri Lanka MPTF RW 18May22	WFP	On Going	906,593	906,593	34,610	3.82
00132253	COVID 19 recovery - Maintenanc	WHO	On Going	695,713	695,713	-	-
00132267	Ensuring the reproductive heal	UNFPA	On Going	283,668	283,668	250,081	88.16
00132270	Responding to the economic cri	UNICEF	On Going	598,313	598,313	481,178	80.42

00132571	Providing lifesaving protectio	UNICEF	On Going	758,356	758,356	728,312	96.04
00132702	Ensuring the protection of wom	IOM	On Going	314,000	314,000	201,406	64.14
00132702	Ensuring the protection of wom	UNDP	On Going	125,000	125,000	16,016	12.81
00132702	Ensuring the protection of wom	UNFPA	On Going	319,356	319,356	93,461	29.27
00132759	Food Security initiative (Phas	FAO	On Going	277,585	277,585	-	-
00132759	Food Security initiative (Phas	WFP	On Going	277,585	277,585	-	-
00133858	Prevent and address rising lev	UNICEF	On Going	9,329,386	9,329,386	-	-
00133859	Provision of life-saving Sexua	UNFPA	On Going	6,219,591	6,219,591	-	-
Resilience: Total				27,308,063	27,010,208	6,507,821	24.09

Grand Total				35,994,406	35,687,078	13,474,285	37.76
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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 2022, 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\$ **213,258** was deducted in AA-fees. Cumulatively, as of 31 December **2022**, US\$ **366,485** has been charged in AA-fees.

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

- **Indirect Costs of Participating Organizations:** Participating Organizations may charge 7% indirect costs. In the current reporting period US\$ **412,050** was deducted in indirect costs by Participating Organizations. Cumulatively, indirect costs amount to US\$ **849,679** as of 31 December **2022**.

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.