



SRI LANKA  
**SDG FUND**



# 2024 RESULTS REPORT

A SHARED INVESTMENT  
IN SRI LANKA'S FUTURE



SRI LANKA  
**SDG FUND**



**2024**

RESULTS  
**REPORT**



## FOREWORD BY THE RESIDENT COORDINATOR

I am pleased to present the 2024 Results Report of the UN Sri Lanka SDG Fund. The work we have accomplished, as captured in the pages of this report is a powerful testament to our enduring commitment to building a peaceful, resilient, and inclusive Sri Lanka.

The importance of pooled funding has never been greater. Globally, 30 percent of voluntary contributions for development activities are channelled through inter-agency pooled funds. In Sri

Lanka, the Sri Lanka SDG Fund is the primary instrument for joint UN interventions in Sri Lanka. Notably, the Fund supported 75 percent of all UN joint investments in the country in 2024.

Our work in 2024 was marked by a focus on resettlement and reintegration; fostering social dialogue for peace and crisis prevention; strengthening early warning systems, digitisation, and combating Sexual and Gender-Based Violence.

Sri Lanka's recent presidential and parliamentary elections concluded peacefully and transparently, demonstrating the country's commitment to democratic governance amid political change. In this context, the Fund's peacebuilding investments—particularly those aimed at countering hate speech and addressing the pervasive challenges of misinformation and disinformation—proved especially timely.

The Fund continued to support resettlement and reintegration initiatives, working hand in hand with government and civil society actors. This vital work, remains on track to conclude by March next year. Additionally, our continued technical support for independent institutions tasked with addressing the legacy of conflict further cemented our commitment to long-term reconciliation and justice.

We also earmarked a new initiative to support inclusive social dialogue at both national and local levels. Key gains included improved access to services, targeted livelihood and psychosocial support, and strengthened grassroots leadership. Enhanced early warning systems and data-driven programming also contributed to conflict prevention and national reconciliation.

Through the resilience window, a key milestone was the launch of our initiative to digitally revolutionise Sri Lanka's Civil Registration and Vital Statistics system—a key step in accelerating progress towards the SDGs and aligning with the government's broader vision of a digital economy.

Further, focused investments on sexual and reproductive health and gender-based violence reached vulnerable populations across 10 districts, with essential sexual and reproductive health services and strengthened healthcare systems despite operational challenges.

On resources, the Fund secured new contributions and pledges from the Peacebuilding Fund and the Joint SDG Fund, notably thanks to the EU. We also secured new funding and commitments from Canada and the UK. We are grateful to all our contributors for their support. Looking ahead, guided by the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework and aligned with the new government's vision, we will deepen our focus on key national priorities—supporting digitalisation, addressing land and resettlement issues, updating the integration strategy, and promoting gender equity and youth empowerment. Alongside a continued emphasis on gender equity and youth empowerment, we remain committed to advancing a more inclusive, resilient and sustainable future for all.



**Marc-André Franche**

United Nations Resident Coordinator in Sri Lanka



## Contributing Partners



Joint  
SDG Fund



UN  
Peacebuilding  
Fund



Canada



United  
Kingdom



Australia



European  
Union



United  
States

## Participating Entities in 2024



## Implementing Partners



### Government

Department of Probation and Childcare Services  
Department of National Planning  
Department of Project Management and Monitoring  
District Secretariat Badulla  
District Secretariat Batticaloa  
District Secretariat Gampaha  
District Secretariat Jaffna  
Industrial Development Board  
Information Communication Technology Agency of Sri Lanka  
External Resources Department  
Mediation Boards Commission  
Ministry of Agriculture  
Ministry of Digital Economy  
Ministry of Fisheries  
Ministry of Health and Mass Media  
Ministry of Justice  
Ministry of Labour  
Ministry of Plantation Industries  
Ministry of Public Administration, Local Government & Provincial Councils  
Ministry of Women and Child Affairs  
Prime Minister's Office  
Provincial Departments of Education  
Public Utility Service Commission  
Registrar General Department  
Sri Lanka Sustainable Energy Authority  
Vital Statistics Division - Department of Census and Statistics  
Vocational Training Authority



### Private Sector

CEFE NET (Business Development)  
Employers Federation of Ceylon (EFC)  
Kantar Lanka Private Limited



### Civil Society

AHAM (AHAM Humanitarian Resource Center)  
Alliance Development Trust (ADT)  
Centre for Child Development (CFCD)  
Centre for Policy Alternatives  
Chrysalis  
FACTUM  
Hashtag Generation  
Mannar Women's Development Federation  
MHPSS.NET (Mental Health and Psychosocial Support Component)  
National Christian Evangelical Alliance Sri Lanka  
OfERR Ceylon  
OPEnE  
Trade Unions  
Women In Need (WIN)  
Women Rural Development Societies (WRDS)  
World Vision Lanka



### Other Partners

French News Agency  
Human Rights Commission  
Legal Aid Commission  
Ocean University  
Office for Reparations  
Office on Missing Persons  
Sri Lanka Broadcasters' Guild  
Sri Lanka College of Journalism  
University of Colombo  
University of Jaffna  
University of Kelaniya  
Vital Strategies

2024 AT A GLANCE

The Sri Lanka SDG Fund, established in 2020, operates with a strategic framework designed to mobilise resources for joint UN initiatives, with a strong focus on resilience and peacebuilding. Over the years, it has garnered support from key contributors, including Australia, Canada, the United States, the United Kingdom, the Peacebuilding Fund (PBF), and the Joint SDG Fund, mobilising over \$40 million to date. This substantial backing has significantly bolstered efforts to strengthen resilience and promote peace across the nation. In 2024, the Fund successfully mobilised nearly \$5 million commitments from contributors.

In 2024, peacebuilding investments made through the Fund played a pivotal role in supporting the reintegration and recovery of conflict-affected communities, particularly in the Northern and Eastern Provinces. Communities experienced improved stability and social cohesion through enhanced access to housing, legal identity, and essential public services. Psychosocial support contributed to emotional well-being and successful community reintegration, while targeted livelihood support and skills development boosted economic security—particularly among women and marginalised groups. Revitalised community-based organisations further empowered grassroots leadership and inclusive decision-making. Conflict prevention capacities were enhanced through strengthened early warning systems, including efforts to counter digital threats such as hate speech and disinformation. Evidence generated through perception surveys and reparations mapping informed responsive, inclusive programming and contributed to national reconciliation and accountability processes.

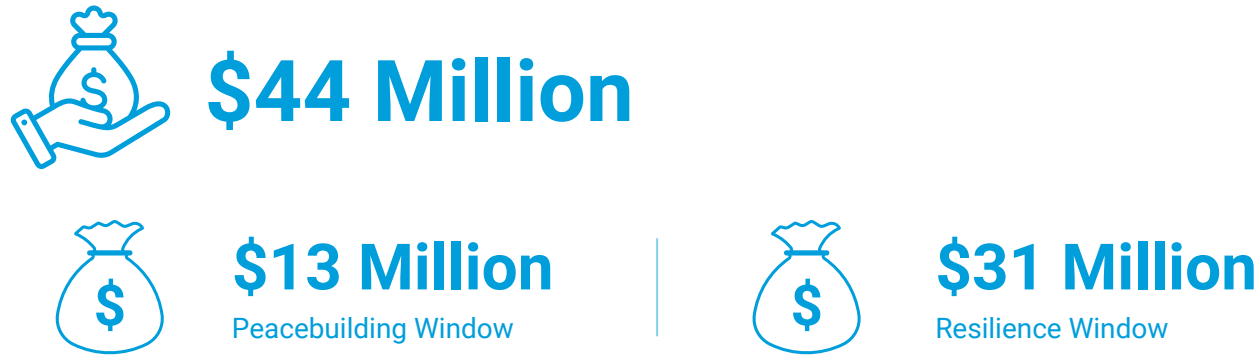
Similarly, the Fund’s Resilience Window prioritised digital transformation, a key driver of sustainable development. Aligned with the Government of Sri Lanka’s digital-focused development strategy, initiatives such as the One Registry program kick

started critical work on modernizing Civil Registration and Vital Statistics systems—to enhance essential service delivery, strengthen accountability, and restore public trust in institutions. In parallel, humanitarian assistance channelled through the Fund addressed the ongoing multidimensional crisis in the country. Targeted interventions focusing on sexual and reproductive health and gender-based violence reached a substantial portion of the intended population across ten districts. Despite operational challenges, the initiative effectively delivered life-saving services to vulnerable populations, reinforcing national healthcare systems and contributing to improved well-being and social stability. Efforts also addressed medicine shortages and continuity of care, while supporting the resilience of women, girls, and marginalised communities.

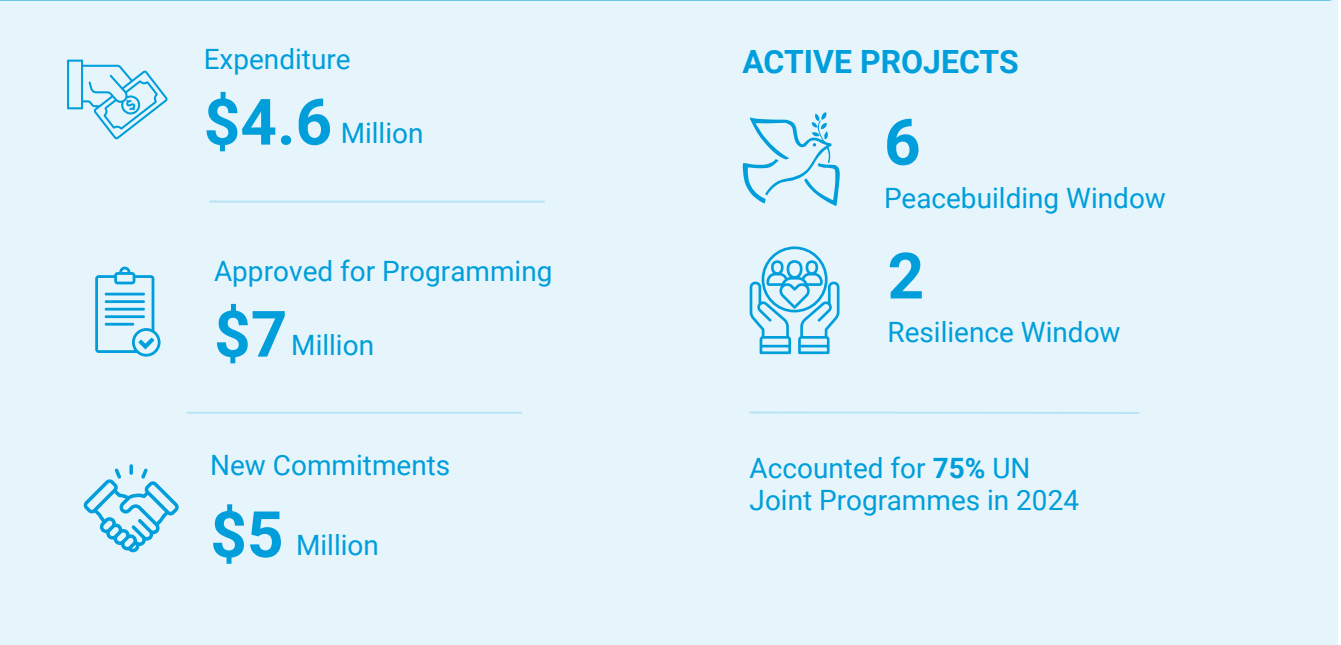
Together, these distinct yet complementary efforts contributed to strengthening Sri Lanka’s institutional resilience and social fabric—advancing both digital governance and human security in a challenging context.

Looking ahead, the Fund is poised to address sensitive and emerging issues, drive transformative change, and foster innovative solutions. By strategically directing resources toward underfunded development sectors, the Fund underscores its unwavering commitment to tackling urgent challenges and accelerating Sri Lanka’s progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals. In advancing these efforts, the good offices of the UN Resident Coordinator’s Office will be instrumental in facilitating dialogue, building consensus, and navigating political sensitivities to ensure the successful implementation of these investments. Through targeted interventions and sustained partnerships, we will continue building a more resilient, peaceful, and inclusive future for all Sri Lankans.

TOTAL FUND PORTFOLIO SINCE 2020



2024



KEY RESULTS





# PEACEBUILDING





# Accelerating Resettlement in Northern and Eastern Provinces



The Peacebuilding contributed to support a joint initiative implemented by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the International Organization for Migration (IOM) to facilitate the sustainable resettlement and reintegration of conflict-affected communities in Sri Lanka's Northern and Eastern Provinces.

These regions, which bore the brunt of the country's prolonged civil conflict, continue to face significant challenges in rebuilding communities and restoring livelihoods. Many families remain displaced, and the scars of war continue to affect social cohesion and economic stability.

The programme specifically targets internally displaced persons, returnees, women-headed households, ex-combatants, youth etc. in these regions, aligning with Strategic Priority 3 of the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) which covers Social Cohesion, Inclusive Governance, and Justice. To this end a review of support provided by the United Kingdom, carried out in 2024, to resettlement related programming in Sri Lanka noted a positive and "significant difference in the lives of thousands of resettled refugees and internally displaced persons in the north and east of Sri Lanka."

In 2024, the programme made significant strides in supporting the resettlement and reintegration of conflict-affected communities, improving access to livelihoods, shelter, public services, and psychosocial support.

A household monitoring survey conducted in February 2025 revealed that 80% of targeted individuals reported increased disposable income, resulting in moderate improvements in living standards. Furthermore, 75% of resettled families expressed higher confidence in the resettlement

process, largely due to enhanced access to livelihood services.

The programme also strengthened institutional capacities to deliver vital services. Gender-Based Violence (GBV) units within local health, women's, and disaster management departments were upgraded, improving service delivery across key sectors.

This broad approach, focusing on income security, livelihood development, shelter, and public services, contributed to sustainable resettlement and reintegration of vulnerable IDPs and returnees across Jaffna, Kilinochchi, Mullaitivu, Trincomalee, and Batticaloa districts, in alignment with government priorities.

Progress was achieved in promoting economic stability, social inclusion, and community participation. A total of 586 returnees received equitable livelihood assistance to restart income-generating activities in agriculture, livestock, fisheries, dairy, and small businesses—especially benefiting women-headed households. Additionally, 352 individuals received business and technical training, gaining the skills to generate income through innovative ventures.

Community-based organisations (CBOs) and Women's Rural Development Societies (WRDS) were also strengthened, with over 61% of CBOs demonstrating improved functionality. Livelihood opportunities were provided to 350 families, supporting long-term economic independence through sustainable income-generating activities.

To enhance financial resilience, cash grants were allocated to 10 Women's Rural Development Societies (WRDS) for business expansion, supporting ventures such as grocery stores and tailoring. In-kind support was provided to Women's Rural Development Societies (WRDS) for activities like batik production and event rental services.

Youth engagement was also prioritised, with 62 students receiving National Vocational Qualifications (NVQs) through the Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) initiative. Additionally, 432 individuals gained access to vital civil documents—enabling improved access to healthcare, education, and employment opportunities.

Legal, psychosocial, and counselling services reached over 200 displaced persons and returnees, contributing to higher satisfaction rates among beneficiaries.

Finally, training for 32 government officials in Kilinochchi on preventing Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV) resulted in a notable increase in knowledge and capacity, further strengthening the programme's long-term impact.



**80%**  
reported increased disposable income



**75%**  
reported increased confidence in resettlement processes



**586**  
returnees supported with livelihood assistance



**432**  
individuals received civil documentation



**211**  
displaced persons & returnees received MHPSS services

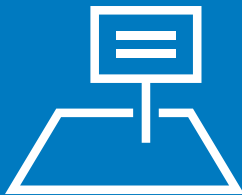




# Land and Peacebuilding

Land disputes centred on access, control, and distribution remain a major challenge to peacebuilding in the Northern and Eastern Provinces.

Post-conflict contestations frequently involve the state, military, and agencies like the Departments of Archaeology, Wildlife, Forest, and the Mahaweli Authority.



50

unresolved state-citizen land disputes identified in the Eastern Province between 2020 and 2024



**Pictured:** Newly released land in Palaly, an area which has been under Sri Lankan military occupation for over 30 years.  
**Credit:** UN Sri Lanka



# FROM DISPLACEMENT TO HOPE



Photo: UN Sri Lanka



## “My name is Arundhavamalar and this is my story...”

“I was born in 1980 in a village in Palali where I grew up with my eight siblings. My mother was a homemaker, and my father was a fisherman. My village had around 30 families living peaceful lives.

Most the villagers were farmers and fisherfolk. I went to school in Palali North Government Mixed Tamil School with other children from my village where we studied and played.

With the intensification of the civil war, like many others, my family was displaced from our home in Palali. We left our house on 13th August 1990 and moved to Palavy welfare centre in Polikandy, Point Pedro. We tried to return to our village after the 2004 Tsunami but were displaced once again in 2005 due to the resumption of the civil war.

We moved to Vanni and many other places including Valajarmadam and Mathalan. In 2009, we moved to Jaffna by boat and had to reside in the Allarai Internally Displaced Persons site in Chavachcheri. From there, we eventually came back to where we started our displacement journey in Polikandy.

During this time, our life was very tough. We relied heavily on the support of family members, especially my elder brother and his business, to secure our livelihood and both my children struggled in obtaining an education. Eventually, we came back to Palali in 2023 and received our house there in 2024.

Today, with the support of the United Nations, the Government, and our savings, my family and I have managed to rebuild our homes, and our community is beginning to thrive again.

Having a house of one’s own brings me immense happiness. Truly, there are no words to describe the happiness I feel about owning my own home.

While we were displaced, if the owner of a house we were staying in asked us to leave, we had no choice but to move. Today, no one can ask us to leave, and we are determined to stay here. My family and I feel content and safe now.

I received fishing nets from a civil society organization supported by the United Nations, and now I sell dried fish to support my son and elderly, bedridden mother. I gave some of my fishing nets to my younger brother, which supports him and also supplements my income. Today, I can support my children and take care of my mother in peace in our own home.

I sincerely hope that other people like me who were displaced and affected by the war will also be able to receive land and support to re-build their homes, their livelihoods, and their lives.”

- Palaly to Polikandy - 1990
- Polikandy to Mathalan - 2005
- Mathalan to Valaiyarmadam - 2007
- Valaiyarmadam to Chavakachcheri - 2009
- Chavakachcheri to Polikandy - 2010
- Polikandy to Palaly - 2023





Peacebuilding Window

# Strengthening Institutions and Social Cohesion

Sri Lanka's peacebuilding efforts include transitional justice and social cohesion, however the progress of transitional justice mechanisms has been slow, and public trust remains low, particularly in minority communities. These challenges hinder efforts to build national unity and foster lasting peace. Noting these matters the peacebuilding window saw the close of two social cohesion related interventions in 2024 and the launch one new initiative on social dialogue,

In 2024, the Fund's Peacebuilding Window supported the Office for Reparations (OR) and the Office on Missing Persons (OMP) through a project titled Support for Strengthened Reconciliation Processes and Increased Access to Credible Reparations Mechanisms. This initiative, jointly implemented by IOM, UNFPA, and WHO, worked to strengthen reconciliation efforts and ensure that reparations are more person-centered and accessible. This 2-year intervention came to a close in October 2024.

A key achievement of the intervention was the development of an upgraded Information Management System (IMS) for the OR, which included digitizing over 5,700 files and entering more than 17,600 data points. This enhanced data accessibility substantially supports the ongoing reparations process.

The "Collective Reparations" exercise, launched in 2023, continued in 2024 across the districts of Mannar, Mullaitivu, and Kilinochchi. Through consultations involving more than 1,000 conflict-affected individuals, community-based organizations, and government officials, gender-disaggregated data was collected, shedding light on shared needs such as loss of livelihoods, access to health services, and the demand for memorialisation. The consultations also highlighted challenges related to land conflicts and, gender and ethnic disparities in reparations.

In response, approximately 250 project concepts were developed to address these needs. These

proposals were further refined with government input and are set to guide future reparations programming.

In terms of economic empowerment, the programme supported 430 individuals (290 women, 140 men) in conflict-affected communities through collective livelihood initiatives. These included vocational training in Aari embroidery, handloom weaving, and solar panel installation, providing participants with technical skills and employment opportunities.

Female-headed households in Jaffna benefited from the renovation of the Ammachchi Traditional Food Center, enhancing both infrastructure and financial literacy training to improve resilience.

Efforts to improve access to education and psychosocial support were prioritized, particularly in conflict-affected regions. At Vephaiyadi Kalaimahal Maha Vidyalaya in Ampara district, the school infrastructure was upgraded, with new sanitary facilities installed to improve the learning environment for female students.

In addition, educational materials were provided to enhance the learning experience for 628 students (345 girls and 283 boys). Transportation support was also provided to ensure that 24 differently abled students (7 girls and 17 boys) in Batticaloa enabling them to safely pursue their education and skills development.

Psychosocial support reached 152 individuals from both Tamil- and Sinhala-speaking communities across several districts, helping them to overcome trauma and reintegrate into society.

Through counseling, and community-based interventions, individuals reported significant improvements in mental well-being and social reintegration. This support was crucial in fostering healing and social cohesion in communities affected by conflict.

Sustainable Development Goals



Participating UN Organisations



The UNDP-led initiative on strengthening human rights-based approaches to drug control in Sri Lanka aimed to address the rising concern around substance use and dependence, which is increasingly viewed as both a public health and security threat. This initiative, which concluded in 2024, saw the development a comprehensive policy brief on Drug Control and Treatment was developed by a leading Sri Lankan human rights expert. The brief provided actionable recommendations to the government, national authorities, and development partners, supporting the implementation of a more human rights-centered approach to substance abuse control and prevention.

In a collaborative effort to address ongoing social challenges, the Social Dialogue for Peace and Crisis Prevention project was launched by ILO, UNFPA, and UNESCO in 2024. The initiative aimed to create inclusive platforms for dialogue at both national and local levels, focusing on resolving issues related to the economic crisis and social stability.

By the end of 2024, the project had established nine Provincial Mediation Boards, providing a space for communities to engage in peacebuilding and resolve local disputes. Additionally, the project initiated consultations with the Ministries of Education, Power, and Energy to integrate youth and women's issues into national dialogue, laying the groundwork for more inclusive and sustainable policies.



1,135  
conflict-affected persons  
consulted in Collective  
Reparations exercise



250  
project concepts developed to  
address community needs



430  
individuals supported through  
collective livelihood initiatives



152  
individuals received  
psychological support



9  
Provincial Mediation  
Boards established





# EMPOWERING TEACHERS THROUGH SOCIAL DIALOGUE

Joseph Stalin, Secretary of the Ceylon Teachers' Union, believes that for real progress in Sri Lanka's education system, teachers need more than just a voice—they need the power to influence decisions that directly affect them.

He sees the Social Dialogue for Peace and Crisis Prevention project, implemented by the UN through ILO, UNESCO, and UNFPA, as a crucial step toward addressing long-standing grievances and improving industrial relations within the education sector.

For Stalin, the establishment of workplace forums under this initiative offers an unprecedented opportunity to bring together diverse voices within the education system. However, he is clear that these forums must not just be a platform for discussion. They must also carry real decision-making power.

"If we want these forums to work, they must have the authority to make decisions and implement them. Otherwise, they become just talk shops", Stalin explains.

The Social Dialogue project is structured to ensure that teachers and other education sector workers are not only heard but empowered to act. By fostering an environment of genuine collaboration and inclusion, the project is addressing the deep-rooted issues that have long hindered effective communication and resolution in the sector.

For Stalin, this is a turning point. He views the project as a chance to reform the decision-making processes that have left teachers and other frontline education workers feeling marginalized. If successful, the initiative could be a catalyst for real change, giving teachers the tools to resolve disputes and improve working conditions for all.

"Previous attempts to establish mechanisms for dispute resolution failed because the power dynamics remained unchanged."

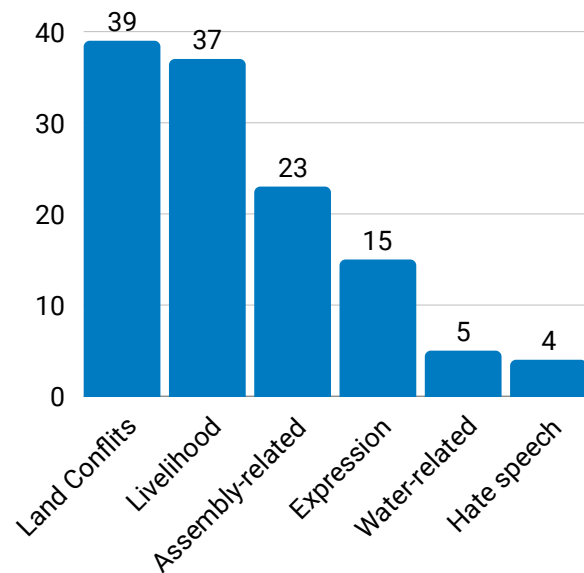
Pictured: Joseph Stalin, Secretary of the Ceylon Teachers' Union  
Credit: ILO Sri Lanka



# Early Warning and Early Response

In 2024, the Fund’s Peacebuilding Window supported the strengthening of the Early Warning Systems (EWS) in Sri Lanka to identify and respond to trends in conflict indicators. This was achieved through a joint intervention by UNDP and UNICEF. The initiative focused on upgrading the Sri Lanka Crisis Risk Dashboard and enhancing the distribution of early warning knowledge products to key partners. Key findings and trends were captured in two bulletins released in [September](#) and [October](#) 2024.

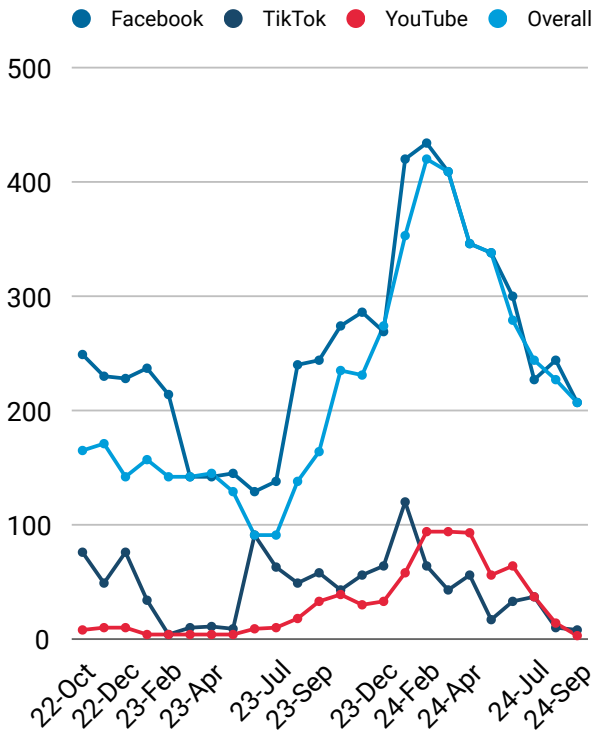
A major focus of the project was addressing the digital threats posed by hate speech and disinformation. The project identified 2,800 harmful online narratives, of which 1,600 were countered through engagement with civil society organizations and tech platforms. In addition to the traditional EWS knowledge products, which include monthly and quarterly briefs with restricted circulation, the project introduced monthly public bulletins. These bulletins tracked trends in harmful online speech, such as hate speech, disinformation, and harassment, and provided actionable advice on how to address and counter these threats.



Additionally, offline data revealed 123 conflict-related incidents, and 93 instances of religious violence between January to December 2024—51 against Christians, 22 against Hindus, and 20 against Muslims.

Grassroots peacebuilders played a vital role in monitoring conflict dynamics, initiating local dialogues, and using digital tools responsibly. 16 recipients of EWS data incorporated it into their programming, including initiatives focused on development and peacebuilding. Additionally, five data pipelines on conflict-related trends were enhanced through partnerships with CSOs.

Early warning insights were shared with over 160 UN and development stakeholders and were included in the October 2024 UNHCHR report. Over 988 peacebuilders were mobilized to monitor localized data, with 34 reporting daily incidents. A national perception survey, conducted in July–August 2023 with 6,171 respondents, provided real-time public sentiment, which informed ongoing peacebuilding efforts.



Breakdown of identified month-on-month harmful speech by Social Media Platform.



## Understanding Challenges to Peacebuilding

46%

lack awareness of transitional justice mechanisms like the OMP and OR

87%

are concerned about governance; 82% about justice access

49%

believe violence can be justified to fight injustice—an increase since 2019



Photo: UN Sri Lanka





MOHOMMED

KAVEENA

WASALA

NISHADI

## UNDO DOESN'T WORK IN REAL LIFE

In April 2025, the United Nations in Sri Lanka, in collaboration with the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Mass Media, launched a powerful public awareness campaign *UNDO Doesn't Work in Real Life*.

Implemented by UNDP and UNICEF, the campaign is designed to address the growing threats of harmful speech, misinformation, and disinformation, particularly in digital spaces.

The initiative has quickly resonated with a wide audience, especially among young people and social media users, through emotionally charged storytelling that promotes empathy, accountability, and responsible communication.

The campaign features five video narratives, each highlighting the real-life consequences of online actions—from misinformation-fueled misunderstandings to divisions caused by hate speech. These stories powerfully remind viewers that, unlike the digital world, real life offers no “undo” button.

The campaign’s early results reflect its strong public impact. Within its first week, the videos accumulated nearly 680,000 views across Facebook and YouTube, with over 529,000 of those views coming from Facebook alone.

The videos featuring the stories of Nishadi, Kaveena, and Mohamed saw particularly high engagement, with strong view-to-impression ratios indicating the audience’s deep connection with the messages.

Strategic placements on leading Sri Lankan news platforms, including Daily News, Dinamina, and Thinakaran, added over 835,000 impressions.

These efforts, combined with hundreds of direct clicks to the campaign’s official site, [cantundo.lk](https://cantundo.lk), have significantly amplified its reach and impact.

Despite challenges around securing pro-bono media slots during the provincial election period, the campaign successfully elevated the voices of vulnerable communities, driving important conversations on digital responsibility.

With further promotions already underway and a second phase of roadblock advertising scheduled, the campaign is set for continued outreach and lasting impact.

As it evolves, “UNDO Doesn't Work in Real Life” stands as a timely intervention, promoting digital responsibility and contributing to broader efforts to strengthen social cohesion in Sri Lanka.





# RESILIENCE





# Preventing Violence, Improving Health



In 2024, the initiative *Provision of Lifesaving SRH/GBV Services to the Most Vulnerable People in Sri Lanka* continued to strengthen national efforts to stabilize essential services and enhance resilience, particularly among women, girls, and marginalized communities.

The initiative employed a targeted, multi-sectoral approach to ensure equitable access to high-quality, sustainable sexual and reproductive health (SRH) services and gender-based violence (GBV) prevention and response across ten priority districts. As a result, 817,725 individuals directly accessed essential health and protection services, significantly improving community-level health outcomes.

Critical infrastructure upgrades such as at the Central Drug Storage facility of the Family Health Bureau now ensures the preservation of family planning supplies, mitigating risks from power disruptions and extending product viability.

Through comprehensive training delivered to regional staff of the Medical Supplies Division at the Ministry of Health, essential skills in temperature control and proper storage was significantly strengthened—helping reduce waste and ensuring the sustained availability of essential reproductive health commodities for women and girls of reproductive age across all regional health divisions

In addition, a total of 1,039 protection personnel have been trained with advanced, multidisciplinary skills to provide integrated, survivor-centered GBV services, ensuring comprehensive support across health, legal, psychosocial, safety, and livelihood sectors.

The provision of essential medicines, family planning commodities, and non-medical supplies under this project had a measurable impact on national health outcomes, particularly in maternal and child health.

Sri Lanka’s infant mortality rate has decreased by 2.42% (2024) from the previous year, with the current rate standing at 6.282 per 10,000 live births. This improvement highlights the positive impact of ongoing support to the country's health system.

UNFPA’s consistent supply of family planning commodities ensured uninterrupted service delivery, especially in areas with low contraceptive prevalence, through key national partners like the Family Health Bureau and the Family Planning Association.

This initiative came to a successful conclusion in mid-2024.



**Pictured:**

N.G. Kamalawathi runs Akasa, a network of self-help groups dedicated to creating opportunities and empowering women to live with dignity and independence.

The organisation’s safe house in the town of Thalawa specializes in helping women and girls with disabilities who have faced abuse.



**630,000**  
beneficiaries received medications and reproductive health commodities



**624**  
providers trained on reproductive health in emergencies with a focus on life-saving services



**13**  
Mobile clinics provided care in remote/underserved communities



**7,900**  
Maternal, adolescent and dignity kits delivered





# EMPOWERING FRONTLINE HEALTH WORKERS

Madhawi is a seasoned Public Health Midwife (PHM) with 16 years of experience serving communities in Anuradhapura, Sri Lanka. Throughout her career, she has worked on the front lines during floods, tsunamis, epidemics, and the long-running North and East conflict, providing sexual and reproductive health (SRH) services to those in crisis.

Despite her extensive experience, it was not until recently that Madhawi had the opportunity to undergo specialized training in the Minimum Initial Service Package (MISP) for SRH in Crisis Situations. Reflecting on her past, she shared, "While we had hands-on experience in delivering SRH services during crises, we lacked a structured, professional framework. The MISP training filled that gap."

The training, designed to address key aspects like the prevention of sexual violence, HIV, and STIs, empowered Madhawi and her colleagues with the tools to provide a more survivor-centric and effective response in emergencies. "The training was practical, using real-world scenarios to help us understand and apply core concepts," Madhawi recalled.

One of the key outcomes of the MISP training was its impact on teamwork and coordination. Madhawi explained, "We were given a clear framework for delivering SRH services, ensuring that all staff—medical officers, public health inspectors, and PHMs—were aligned and ready to respond in a crisis."

Now, as a trainer herself, Madhawi is excited to share her newfound knowledge with other health workers, strengthening their ability to deliver life-saving SRH services during emergencies.

The MISP training has transformed her approach to crisis response, ensuring that vulnerable populations have access to more comprehensive, sensitive, and effective SRH care when they need it most.

Madhawi's story highlights the transformative power of capacity-building initiatives like MISP, equipping health professionals to deliver critical SRH services even in the most challenging circumstances.



# Support for an Inclusive Digital Economy



The *Transforming Local Administrative Data Collection Systems Joint Programme* is modernizing Sri Lanka’s outdated, paper-based Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS) system, which has long been a barrier to legal identity and access to essential services, particularly for marginalized groups such as rural communities and persons with disabilities.

By transitioning to a modern, interoperable digital CRVS system aligned with Sri Lanka’s national Digital Economy Vision and the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework, this initiative will empower 1.27 million citizens, reduce registration time by 50%, and integrate three key government agencies into a unified digital infrastructure. This will lay the foundation for inclusive service delivery and data-driven policymaking across the country.

To kickstart this transformation, a comprehensive systems mapping and governance analysis was completed and validated by stakeholders. This defined the roadmap for the digital transformation. As the final step of the mapping process, the Functional Requirement Specification was finalized and verified with the Registrar General’s Department (RGD), outlining the scope of the digital system to be designed and implemented.

Building on this momentum, an inter-sectoral Business Process Re-engineering (BPR) study is being initiated to optimize the key government entity’s business processes, ensuring that the RGD functions in an interoperable manner alongside other relevant government sectors.

Following the BPR study, the project will initiate the procurement of a service provider for system development, ensuring that the technical infrastructure meets both global standards and national requirements.

In addition, the inaugural Steering Committee Meeting convened key government stakeholders to review progress, agree on the role of the committee, and approve the Annual Work Plan for 2025.

The project, officially launched in Sri Lanka with high-level government participation—including the Prime Minister—was branded ‘OneRegistry’, symbolizing a unified registry of citizens’ data.

A knowledge-sharing session was held for relevant government officials and stakeholders on topics such as Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI), Digital Public Goods, CRVS, and Digital Transformation. This ensured alignment among partners and national priorities in implementing a secure, interoperable, citizen-centric digital CRVS system.

Meanwhile, efforts are underway to finalize the strategy for a National Advocacy Campaign. This initiative aims to raise public awareness and engage communities in the digital registration process. Once completed, a service provider will be procured to implement the campaign, ensuring the widespread dissemination of key messages and mobilizing citizen participation.

Additionally, initial work on the project’s Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) activities has already begun to track progress and ensure the effectiveness of the initiative.



1.27M

Sri Lankans affected

50%

Reduction in civil registration time

500,000

New legal identities registered



# The Fund Secretariat

The Fund Secretariat continued to serve as a strategic and management hub for coordination among Fund partners. Its contributions spanned resource mobilisation, monitoring and evaluation, policy guidance, programmatic support, and communications.

The Secretariat also led the drafting and finalisation of the Fund's updated investment priorities, ensuring alignment with the national development and peacebuilding objectives of the new government, as well as with the UNSDCF.

With the support of the Peacebuilding Team, the Secretariat provided technical and strategic guidance to partner UN agencies in the design of joint initiatives on social dialogue, land conflict and resettlement, and early warning and hate speech. Through its field office in Jaffna, the Secretariat delivered timely political and development analysis, enabling the UN Resident Coordinator and the RCO to proactively engage on political, human rights, and socioeconomic issues in the Northern and Eastern provinces. The Secretariat also coordinated field visits by the UN Country Team and development partners, facilitating ground-level insights to inform strategic advocacy efforts.

The Fund Secretariat continued to play the coordinating role in the effective implementation of Fund-supported initiatives. It provided coordination and administrative support throughout the project selection and revision processes, ensuring alignment with Fund priorities and strategic guidance. The Secretariat closely monitored project progress, both physical and financial, and where issues related to project management and delivery emerged, the Secretariat followed up with implementing agencies to ensure that remedial actions were taken and progress was tracked.

Management support was extended for the operational closure of completed projects, helping to ensure compliance with multi-partner trust fund operational closure procedures. In addition, the Secretariat advised implementing agencies on communication strategies and led Fund- and Window-level visibility efforts to raise awareness and promote the results and impact of the Fund's work across the country.

The United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework Steering Committee convened in June with the government's participation, where the Fund's performance was also discussed.

At the Fund-level, two Strategic Level Steering Committee meetings were convened during the year. The Steering Committee approved the Fund's revised Terms of Reference in March. The updated document reflects efforts to promote greater operational efficiency and uphold transparency in Fund operations.

The Secretariat also introduced a new platform to provide operational-level updates to partner UN agencies and Contributors. These quarterly meetings aim to facilitate timely engagement on initiatives under the peacebuilding and resilience windows, fostering collaboration at the early stages of project development. The first meeting was held in November 2024.

Looking ahead, with the policy direction of the new government becoming increasingly clear, the Secretariat will undertake a review of the Fund's investment priorities to ensure continued relevance for the 2026–2027 period. Under the direction of the Resident Coordinator, the Secretariat remains committed to mobilising additional resources and supporting UN agencies in delivering catalytic and high-impact initiatives.

## Focus in 2025

### Peacebuilding



Reducing land conflicts and accelerating resettlements of displaced families in the Northern and Eastern Provinces



Reducing hatespeech and disinformation



Strengthening peacebuilding actors

### Resilience



Digital transformation



Photo: UN Sri Lanka







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#### **SRI LANKA SDG FUND 2024 RESULTS REPORT**

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# CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE AGENT

UN SRI LANKA SDG MULTI-PARTNER TRUST FUND

FOR THE PERIOD 02 APRIL 2019 TO 31 DECEMBER 2024

UN MULTI-PARTNER TRUST FUND OFFICE

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME  
GATEWAY: [HTTPS://MPTF.UNDP.ORG](https://MPTF.UNDP.ORG)

MAY 2025



United Nations  
MPTF Office

## DEFINITIONS

### Allocation/Total Approved Budget

Amount approved by the Steering Committee for a project/programme. The total approved budget represents the cumulative amount of allocations approved by the Steering Committee.

### Approved Project/Programme

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

### Contributor Commitment

Amount(s) committed by a contributor to a Fund in a signed donor agreement 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 donor agreement.

### Delivery Rate

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

### Donor Agreement

Standard Administrative Arrangement and/or European Commission contribution agreement between contributor/donor and MPTF Office.

### 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 the applicable legal agreement 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. MPTF Office will report a project financially closed once the financial report(s) has been received and any balance of funds refunded.

### Project Operational Closure

A project or programme is deemed operationally closed once all activities funded for Participating Organization(s) have been concluded, and the Steering Committee has approved the final narrative report.

### Project Start Date

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

### US Dollar Amount

The financial data in the report is recorded in US Dollars.

### Transferred Funds

Funds transferred to Participating Organizations by the Administrative Agent in accordance with the Steering Committee's request.



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## 2024 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 2024. Financial information for this Fund is also available on the MPTF Office GATEWAY, at the following address:  
<https://mptf.undp.org/fund/lkp00>.

### SOURCES AND USES OF FUNDS

As of 31 December 2024, 6 contributors deposited US\$ 39,472,937, other MPTFs US\$ 1,400,000 in contributions and US\$ 134,862 was earned in interest.

The cumulative source of funds was **US\$ 41,027,514**.

Of this amount, **US\$ 39,910,442** has been net funded to 13 Participating Organizations, of which **US\$ 37,836,145** has been reported as expenditure. The Administrative Agent fee has been charged at the approved rate of 1% on deposits and amounts to **US\$ 394,729**. 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 2024.

**Table 1 Financial Overview, as of 31 December 2024 (in US Dollars)**

	Prior Years up to 31 Dec 2023	Financial Year Jan-Dec 2024	Total
<b>Sources of Funds</b>			
Contributions from donors	39,187,196	285,741	39,472,937
Contributions from MPTFs	0	1,400,000	1,400,000
<b>Sub-total Contributions</b>	<b>39,187,196</b>	<b>1,685,741</b>	<b>40,872,937</b>
Fund Interest and Investment Income Earned	85,193	26,522	111,715
Interest Income received from Participating Organizations	5	23,143	23,147
Other Income	19,715	0	19,715
<b>Total: Sources of Funds</b>	<b>39,292,109</b>	<b>1,735,406</b>	<b>41,027,514</b>
<b>Use of Funds</b>			
Transfers to Participating Organizations	38,551,173	2,019,000	40,570,173
<b>Sub-Total Transfers</b>	<b>38,551,173</b>	<b>2,019,000</b>	<b>40,570,173</b>
Refunds received from Participating Organizations	(383,102)	(276,628)	(659,730)
<b>Sub-Total Refunds</b>	<b>(383,102)</b>	<b>(276,628)</b>	<b>(659,730)</b>



Administrative Agent Fees	391,872	2,857	394,729
Bank Charges	300	14	314
<b>Total: Uses of Funds</b>	<b>38,560,243</b>	<b>1,745,243</b>	<b>40,305,485</b>
<b>Change in Fund cash balance with Administrative Agent</b>	<b>731,866</b>	<b>(9,837)</b>	<b>722,029</b>
Opening Fund balance (1 January)	662,439	731,866	
<b>Closing Fund balance (31 December)</b>	<b>731,866</b>	<b>722,029</b>	<b>722,029</b>
Net Funded Amount (Includes Direct Cost)	38,168,070	1,742,372	39,910,442
Participating Organizations Expenditure (Includes Direct Cost)	33,177,988	4,658,156	37,836,145
<b>Balance of Funds with Participating Organizations</b>	<b>4,990,082</b>	<b>(2,915,785)</b>	<b>2,074,297</b>

## 2. PARTNER CONTRIBUTIONS

Table 2 provides information on cumulative contributions received from all contributors to this fund as of 31 December **2024**.

The **UN Sri Lanka SDG Multi-Partner Trust Fund** is currently being financed by 5 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 **2024** and deposits received by the same date. It does not include commitments that were made to the fund beyond **2024**.

**Table 2. Contributions, as of 31 December 2024 (in US Dollars)**

Contributors	Total Commitments	Total Deposits
Government of Australia	29,063,740	29,063,740
Government of Canada	1,376,898	1,376,898
Government of the United Kingdom <sup>1</sup>	7,107,987	7,107,987
Government of United States of America	1,930,312	1,930,312
Peacebuilding Fund	1,400,000	1,400,000
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>40,872,937</b>	<b>40,872,937</b>

<sup>1</sup> The contribution of the UK comes from 2 sources: 4,277,573 from the Government of the United Kingdom and 2,824,414 from the Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office.

## 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 **2024**, Fund earned interest amounts to **US\$ 111,715**.

Interest received from Participating Organizations amounts to **US\$ 23,147**, bringing the cumulative interest received to **US\$ 134,862**. Details are provided in the table below.

**Table 3. Sources of Interest and Investment Income, as of 31 December 2024 (in US Dollars)**

Interest Earned	Prior Years up to 31-Dec-2023	Financial Year Jan-Dec-2024	Total
Administrative Agent			
Fund Interest and Investment Income Earned	85,193	26,522	111,715
<b>Total: Fund Interest Earned</b>	<b>85,193</b>	<b>26,522</b>	<b>111,715</b>
Participating Organization			
FAO	5	23,143	23,147
<b>Total: Agency Interest Earned</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>23,143</b>	<b>23,147</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>85,198</b>	<b>49,665</b>	<b>134,862</b>



## 4. TRANSFER OF FUNDS

Allocations to Participating Organizations are approved by the Steering Committee and disbursed by the Administrative Agent. As of 31 December 2024, the AA has transferred **US\$ 40,570,173** to 13 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 to Participating Organization (in US Dollars)**

Participating Organization	Prior Years up to 31-Dec-2023			Financial Year Jan-Dec-2024			Total		
	Transfers	Refunds	Net Funded	Transfers	Refunds	Net Funded	Transfers	Refunds	Net Funded
FAO	1,284,178	(588)	1,283,590	0	(1,520)	(1,520)	1,284,178	(2,108)	1,282,070
ILO	0	0	0	805,000	0	805,000	805,000	0	805,000
IOM	2,682,802	(127,093)	2,555,709	110,000	(2,063)	107,937	2,792,802	(129,156)	2,663,646
UNDP	4,786,342	0	4,786,342	409,000	0	409,000	5,195,342	0	5,195,342
UNESCO	0	0	0	245,000	0	245,000	245,000	0	245,000
UNFPA	7,336,100	(33,549)	7,302,552	350,000	(13,455)	336,545	7,686,100	(47,004)	7,639,097
UNHABITAT	100,000	(1,008)	98,992	0	0	0	100,000	(1,008)	98,992
UNICEF	12,923,636	(33,065)	12,890,301	100,000	(3,789)	96,211	13,023,366	(36,854)	12,986,512
UNODC	77,969	0	77,969	0	0	0	77,969	0	77,969
UNOPS	4,796,135	(50,000)	4,746,135	0	(227,364)	(227,364)	4,796,135	(277,364)	4,518,771
UNWOMEN	732,636	(2,267)	730,369	0	(5,714)	(5,714)	732,636	(7,982)	724,654
WFP	1,712,264	0	1,712,264	0	0	0	1,712,264	0	1,712,264
WHO	2,119,380	(135,533)	1,983,847	0	(22,723)	(22,723)	2,119,380	(158,256)	1,961,124
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>38,551,173</b>	<b>(383,102)</b>	<b>38,168,070</b>	<b>2,019,000</b>	<b>(276,628)</b>	<b>1,742,372</b>	<b>40,570,173</b>	<b>(659,730)</b>	<b>39,910,442</b>

## 5. EXPENDITURE AND FINANCIAL DELIVERY RATES

All 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 2024 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 **2024, US\$ 1,742,372** was net funded to Participating Organizations, and **US\$ 4,658,156** was reported in expenditure.

As shown in the table below, the cumulative net funded amount is **US\$ 39,910,442** and cumulative expenditures reported by the Participating Organizations amount to **US\$ 37,836,145**. This equates to an overall Fund expenditure delivery rate of **94.8** percent.

**Table 5.1 Net Funded Amount and Reported Expenditures by Participating Organization, as of 31 December 2024 (in US Dollars)**

Participation Organization	Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Expenditure			Delivery Rate %
			Prior Years up to 31-Dec-2023	Financial Year Jan-Dec-2024	Cumulative	
FAO	1,284,178	1,282,070	1,261,066	21,065	1,282,131	100
ILO	1,150,000	805,000	0	59,408	59,408	7
IOM	2,792,802	2,663,646	1,844,301	596,893	2,441,894	92
UNDP	5,595,490	5,195,342	3,802,903	1,070,656	4,873,559	94
UNESCO	350,000	245,000	0	10,013	10,013	4
UNFPA	7,836,100	7,639,097	5,517,551	1,691,889	7,209,440	94
UNHABITAT	100,000	98,992	98,992	0	98,992	100
UNICEF	13,373,366	12,986,512	11,955,099	933,823	12,888,921	99
UNODC	77,969	77,969	70,818	6,887	77,705	100
UNOPS	4,755,637	4,518,771	4,450,823	45,915	4,496,738	100



UNWOMEN	732,636	724,654	724,654	0	724,654	100
WFP	1,712,264	1,712,264	1,712,264	0	1,712,264	100
WHO	2,119,380	1,961,124	1,739,518	221,606	1,961,124	100
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>41,879,823</b>	<b>39,910,442</b>	<b>33,177,988</b>	<b>4,658,156</b>	<b>37,836,145</b>	<b>95</b>

## 5.2. EXPENDITURES REPORTED BY CATEGORY

Project expenditures are incurred and monitored by each Participating Organization and are reported as per the agreed categories for inter-agency harmonized reporting. In 2006 the UN Development Group (UNDG) established six categories against which UN entities must report inter-agency project expenditures. Effective 1 January 2012, the UN Chief Executives Board (CEB) modified these categories as a result of IPSAS adoption to comprise eight categories.

**Table 5.2. Expenditure by UNSDG Budget Category, as of 31 December 2024 (in US Dollars)**

Category	Expenditures			Percentage of Total Programme Cost
	Prior Years up to 31-Dec-2023	Financial Year Jan-Dec-2024	Total	
Staff & Personnel Cost	2,247,280	387,998	2,635,278	7.44
Supplies, commodities and materials	5,457,624	1,513,504	6,971,128	19.69
Equipment, vehicles, furniture and depreciation	1,843,347	94,625	1,937,972	5.47
Contractual Services Expenses	6,475,857	1,307,261	7,783,118	21.98
Travel	376,793	75,066	451,859	1.28
Transfers and Grants	10,794,144	361,824	11,155,967	31.51
General Operating	3,854,014	614,425	4,468,439	12.62
<b>Programme Costs Total</b>	<b>31,049,059</b>	<b>4,354,702</b>	<b>35,403,761</b>	<b>100</b>
<sup>1</sup> Indirect Support Costs Total	2,128,929	303,454	2,432,384	6.87
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>33,177,988</b>	<b>4,658,156</b>	<b>37,836,145</b>	<b>-</b>

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

## 6. COST RECOVERY

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

The policies in place, as of 31 December 2024, were as follows:

- **The Administrative Agent (AA) fee:** 1% is charged at the time of the contributor deposit and covers services provided on that contribution for the entire duration of the Fund. Cumulatively, as of 31 December 2024, **US\$ 394,729** has been charged in AA fees.
- **Indirect Costs of Participating Organizations:** A general cost that cannot be directly related to any particular programme or activity of the Participating Organizations. Participating Organizations may charge 7% indirect costs based on UNSDG policy, establishing an indirect cost rate as a percentage of the programmable costs for interagency pass-through pool funds. In the current reporting period **US\$ 303,454** was deducted in indirect costs by Participating Organizations. Cumulatively, indirect costs amount to **US\$ 2,432,384** as of 31 December 2024.

## 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 daily from an internal enterprise resource planning system, the MPTF Office Gateway has become a standard setter for providing transparent and accountable trust fund administration services.

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



# UN SRI LANKA SDG MULTI-PARTNER TRUST FUND

## ANNEX TO FINANCIAL REPORT

### ANNEX. EXPENDITURE BY PROJECT GROUPED BY WINDOW

Annex. Expenditure by Project Grouped by Window

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

#### Annex: Expenditure by Project within Window

Window / Project No. and Project Title		Participation Organisation	Project Status	Total Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Total Expenditure	Delivery Rate %
Peace							
00118629	Programme for Peace in Sri Lan	IOM	Operationally Closed	1,165,312	1,038,219	1,038,219	100
00118629	Programme for Peace in Sri Lan	UNDP	Operationally Closed	2,678,691	2,678,691	2,677,770	99.97
00118629	Programme for Peace in Sri Lan	UNFPA	Operationally Closed	347,351	347,351	347,339	99.97
00118629	Programme for Peace in Sri Lan	UNICEF	Operationally Closed	541,636	541,636	539,457	99.6
00118629	Programme for Peace in Sri Lan	UNOPS	Operationally Closed	2,292,049	2,055,213	2,055,213	100
00118629	Programme for Peace in Sri Lan	UNWOMEN	Operationally Closed	681,636	675,922	675,922	100
00118629	Programme for Peace in Sri Lan	WHO	Operationally Closed	378,667	126,121	126,121	100
00133410	Strengthening Capacities for C	UNDP	On Going	1,051,080	650,932	354,803	54.51
00133410	Strengthening Capacities for C	UNICEF	On Going	450,000	100,000	0	0



Window / Project No. and Project Title		Participation Organisation	Project Status	Total Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Total Expenditure	Delivery Rate %
Peace							
00134411	Support for strengthened recon	IOM	Operationally Closed	453,375	453,375	453,375	100
00134411	Support for strengthened recon	UNFPA	Operationally Closed	66,625	66,625	60,607	90.97
00140052	Strengthening human rights bas	UNDP	Operationally Closed	69,000	69,000	24,598	35.65
00140119	Expanded Support for Durable R	IOM	On Going	627,186	627,186	404,734	64.53
00140119	Expanded Support for Durable R	UNDP	On Going	1,087,594	1,087,594	1,082,399	99.52
00140120	Protecting and strengthening t	UNODC	On Going	77,969	77,969	77,905	99.96
00140129	Protecting and strengthening t	UNOPS	On Going	603,858	603,858	603,492	99.94
00140696	Social Dialogue Peace Crisis P	ILO	On Going	1,150,000	805,000	59,408	7.38
00140696	Social Dialogue Peace Crisis P	UNESCO	On Going	350,000	245,000	10,013	4.09
00140696	Social Dialogue Peace Crisis P	UNFPA	On Going	500,000	350,000	5,871	1.68
Peace Total				14,571,759	12,733,392	10,307,431	80.94

Window / Project No. and Project Title		Participation Organisation	Project Status	Total Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Total Expenditure	Delivery Rate %
Resilience							
00123973	Joint Programme for Resilience	UNFPA	Operationally Closed	99,510	99,242	99,242	100
00123973	Joint Programme for Resilience	UNICEF	Operationally Closed	500,000	500,000	499,983	100
00123973	Joint Programme for Resilience	WFP	Operationally Closed	528,086	528,086	528,086	100
00123974	COVID-19 Emergency Response	UNICEF	Financially Closed	83,333	83,333	83,333	100
00123975	Strengthen Community Engagement	WHO	Financially Closed	100,000	83,013	83,013	100
00123976	Assisting vulnerable women head	UNWOMEN	Financially Closed	51,000	48,733	48,733	100
00123977	Provision of Essential food	IOM	Financially Closed	52,411	52,411	52,411	100
00126974	Procurement of urgent medical	UNICEF	Financially Closed	91,391	91,391	91,391	100
00127152	Assistance to the government t	IOM	Financially Closed	180,518	180,518	180,518	100
00127153	Addressing the Impact of COVID	FAO	Financially Closed	100,000	99,412	99,412	100
00127154	COVID-19 development response	UNHABITAT	Financially Closed	100,000	98,992	98,992	100
00127499	Improving maternal and childca	UNICEF	Financially Closed	1,020,590	987,885	887,805	100
00127950	COVID-19 Emergency Medical Equ	UNOPS	Financially Closed	1,860,000	1,860,000	1,838,322	98.28



Window / Project No. and Project Title		Participation Organisation	Project Status	Total Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Total Expenditure	Delivery Rate %
Resilience							
00127951	DFAT Health Security Initiative	WHO	Operationally Closed	945,000	922,277	922,278	100
00127952	Support to Strengthen the Heal	UNDP	Operationally Closed	465,000	465,000	464,513	99.9
00128149	RCO One SDG Fund Coordinator	UNDP	On Going	89,125	89,125	114,692	128.69
00128150	Awareness raising with farmers	UNDP	Operationally Closed	30,000	30,000	29,783	99.28
00131922	Sri Lanka MPTF RW 18May22	FAO	Operationally Closed	906,593	906,593	906,593	100
00131922	Sri Lanka MPTF RW 18May22	WFP	Operationally Closed	906,593	906,593	906,593	100
00132253	COVID-19 recovery - Maintenance	WHO	Operationally Closed	695,713	695,713	695,712	100
00132267	Ensuring the reproductive heal	UNFPA	Financially Closed	283,668	250,119	250,119	100
00132270	Responding to the ecoNmic cri	UNDP	Operationally Closed	598,313	594,525	594,525	100
00132571	Providing lifesaving protectio	UNICEF	Financially Closed	758,356	758,356	758,356	100
00132702	Ensuring the protection of wom	IOM	Operationally Closed	314,000	311,937	311,937	99.02
00132702	Ensuring the protection of wom	UNDP	Operationally Closed	125,000	125,000	125,000	100
00132702	Ensuring the protection of wom	UNFPA	Operationally Closed	319,356	306,168	306,168	100

Window / Project No. and Project Title		Participation Organisation	Project Status	Total Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Total Expenditure	Delivery Rate %
Resilience							
00132759	Food Security initiative (Phas	FAO	Financially Closed	277,585	276,065	276,065	100
00132759	Food Security initiative (Phas	WFP	Financially Closed	277,585	277,585	277,585	100
00133858	Prevent and address rising lev	UNICEF	Operationally Closed	9,329,368	9,329,368	9,333,962	100
00133859	Provision of life-saving Sexual	UNFPA	Operationally Closed	6,219,591	6,219,591	6,140,393	98.97
Resilience: Total				27,308,063	27,177,050	27,105,098	99.74

Grand Total				41,879,823	39,910,442	37,836,145	94.80
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## CONTRIBUTORS



Government of  
Australia



Government of Canada  
(Former DFAIT)



Government of the  
United Kingdom



Government of United  
States of America

## CONTRIBUTING TRUST FUND



PEACEBUILDING  
FUND

## UN PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATIONS



Food and Agriculture  
Organization of the  
United Nations



IOM  
UN MIGRATION



International  
Labour  
Organization



UN HABITAT  
FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE



unicef  
for every child



UNODC  
United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime



UNOPS



UN WOMEN



World Food  
Programme



World Health  
Organization  
Sri Lanka



International  
Trade  
Centre



UN VOLUNTEERS  
Sri Lanka



UNITED NATIONS  
ESCAP  
Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific



UNHCR  
The UN Refugee Agency