

UN SRI LANKA SDG MPTF ANNUAL REPORT

for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020

May 2021

PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATIONS



International Organization
for Migration



United Nations
Development Programme



United Nations Population
Fund



United Nations Children's
Fund



United Nations Office for
Project Services



UN Women



World Food Programme



World Health Organization

CONTRIBUTORS



AUSTRALIA



CANADA



UNITED KINGDOM



UNITED STATES of AMERICA

Contents

List of Abbreviations:	4
INTRODUCTION	5
SECTION 1: NARRATIVE REPORT	5
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	5
RESULTS	6
SECTION 2: FINANCIAL REPORT	11
PARTNER CONTRIBUTIONS	12
INTEREST EARNED	12
TRANSFER OF FUNDS	12
EXPENDITURE AND FINANCIAL DELIVERY RATES.....	13
COST RECOVERY.....	15
ACCOUNTABILITY AND TRANSPARENCY	16
Annex 1: Indicator Based Performance Assessment	17
Annex 2: Human Story	53

List of Abbreviations:

- **BOC** - Board of Commissioners
- **CBOs** – Community Based Organizations
- **CEJ** - Centre for Equality and Justice
- **CRD** - Crisis Risk Dashboard
- **CSOs** – Civil Society Organizations
- **DPCS** - Department of Probation & Childcare Services
- **DPPA** – The United Nations Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs
- **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
- **JPP** – Joint Programme for Peace
- **MHPSS** - Mental Health and Psychosocial Support
- **MOE** – Ministry of Education
- **MOJ** – Ministry of Justice
- **MOU** - Memorandum of Understanding
- **MPTF** - Multi-Partner Trust Fund
- **OMP** - Office of Missing Persons
- **OR** – Office for Reparations
- **PIAC** - Public Interest Advocacy Group
- **PPE** – Personal Protective Equipment
- **PPP** - Peacebuilding Priority Plan
- **PUNOs** - Participating UN Organizations
- **SAA** - Standard Administrative arrangements
- **SC** - Steering Committee
- **SGBV** – Sexual and Gender Based Violence
- **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

INTRODUCTION

This consolidated Annual Report of the UN Sri Lanka SDG Multi-Partner Trust Fund is prepared by the Fund Secretariat, hosted by the RCO, and the MPTF Office in fulfillment of their obligations, as per the Fund's Terms of Reference (TOR), the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU), and the Standard Administrative Arrangement (SAA) signed with contributors. This consolidated report covers the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 and provides narrative and financial data on progress made in the implementation of projects of the Sri Lanka UN SDG MPTF. It is posted on the MPTF Office [Gateway](#). The report is divided in two sections. The first section is the consolidated Annual Narrative report, which has been developed by the Fund Secretariat, currently hosted by the Resident Coordinator's Office (RCO) in Sri Lanka. The second section is the consolidated Annual Financial report, which has been developed by the UNDP Multi Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTFO), as Administrative Agent of the Fund.

SECTION 1: NARRATIVE REPORT

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In 2020 the UN in Sri Lanka successfully established the UN Sri Lanka Sustainable Development Goals Multi-Partner Trust Fund (SDG MPTF) with three (3) thematic windows focused on Peace, Resilience and Data, Finance and Planning. The existing Joint Programme for Peace (JPP) was harmonized within the framework of the SDG Fund and 'folded' in the Fund, in the Peace Window. Another Joint Programme - the Joint Programme for Resilience (JPR) and four COVID-19 emergency projects were funded through the Fund within the Resilience Window. The groundwork was laid for the thematic window on Data, Finance and Planning through the submission of the SDG Programmatic Bonds, which could potentially provide catalytic investments to unlock sustainable financing for government priorities. Setting up a Country Pooled Fund is a comprehensive consultative process that involves the concurrence of the UNCT (14+ agencies in SL). A new Terms of Reference (TOR) had to be drafted and agreed upon, that captured beyond Peace to include Resilience and other aspects that the UNCT needed to address. The fund was established in mid-July 2020. Following the establishment of the Fund and given the evolving situation around covid-19 and the prioritization on covid-19 response, specifics such as the convening of the Steering Committee are underway, with a meeting scheduled for June 2021.

The following text provides a consolidated annual narrative on the implementation of the SDG Fund in Sri Lanka, pertaining to the peace and the resilience window. This report is based on information and data submitted by the PUNOs. It does not aim to be an evaluation of the joint programmes nor an assessment of the performance of the PUNOs. The report provides a comprehensive overview of achievements and challenges associated with the joint programmes and projects, allowing for donors and the UN Country Team to make future strategic decisions and take corrective measures, where applicable.

In the context of the overwhelming COVID-19 challenge, curfews/movement restrictions for a significant part of the year as well as the effort to reorient priorities towards supporting immediate response efforts, many planned activities took a temporary back seat during 2020 as a result of limited capacities among all stakeholders.

Activities such as capacity building, field visits and stakeholder consultations, as well as the convening of children and community clubs, were among the most impacted. Certain actions, such as raising awareness, capacity building, and conducting training workshops, could only be carried out virtually and those that required a physical presence were facilitated in smaller groups, adhering to strict health guidelines. Activities under the peace window were also hampered by increased reports of surveillance, intimidation and self-censorship being reported by a number of civil society partners.

Compounding COVID-19 related factors, and subsequent political developments posed a significant challenge on the operational conditions for the JPP in 2020, including a) withdrawal from the UN Human Rights Council resolutions, b) 20th Amendment and c) lack of clear indications on state priorities owing to delayed national elections. In February 2020

the Sri Lankan Government decided to withdraw from the co-sponsorship of the UNHRC resolutions 30/1 and 40/1.¹ This resulted in the need to re-examine the strategic priorities of the JPP in addition to raising uncertainty over the future of transitional justice mechanisms operationalized with JPP support. This was further compounded by the introduction and passage of the 20th Amendment to the constitution². The amendment reduced the independence of independent commissions which are supported by the JPP. This was exemplified by the newly constituted board of commissioners to the Human Rights Commission in Sri Lanka and the appointment of a new chairperson to the Office of Missing Persons in February 2021. The OMP also made requests to cease technical and logistical support provided by the United Nations. COVID-19 also resulted in the election commission of Sri Lanka twice delaying the parliamentary election, resulting in significant ambiguity on state priorities in terms of peacebuilding as well as curtailing access to central and district administrative structures.

It is however anticipated that the agencies will respond to the challenge and continue their high rates of performance

Under the thematic area of peacebuilding the SDG Fund aims to harness support towards strategic, coherent and sustainable support to fast-track the advancement of peace and confidence-building measures in Sri Lanka, in line with a fundamental global objective of the United Nations system towards achieving the “sustaining peace agenda”³ i.e. “preventing the outbreak, escalation, continuation, and recurrence of conflict”. Accordingly, the JPP aims to contribute to efforts in building sustainable peace in Sri Lanka, through harnessing support from multiple partners for strategic, coherent and sustainable support to fast-track the advancement of priority transitional justice and confidence building measures. It is constructed to support priority areas identified by the Peacebuilding Priority Plan (PPP) which ended in December 2020.

The JP for Resilience supports the efforts of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR) for the “substantial reduction of disaster risk and losses in lives, livelihoods and health and in the economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets of persons, businesses, communities and countries”. The JPR brings together UN agencies to strengthen the capacity of government authorities and vulnerable communities on emergency preparedness and response and improve the use of risk-informed programme planning to strengthen the resilience of the Government and the communities against climate-related hazards. The programme uses a versatile approach, focusing on national and sub-national preparedness on the one hand and community preparedness on the other. In addition, the activities aimed at strengthening resilience are socially inclusive and gender responsive.

RESULTS

Concerning **Transitional Justice**, the **JP for Peace** supported the Office on Missing Persons (OMP) in launching its website in November 2020 as well as in releasing a list of complaints of the missing by providing technical assistance. Sri Lanka has one of the world’s highest number of disappearances⁴[1], the search for the missing has dominated Sri Lanka’s national consciousness owing to repeated cycles of violence in the country’s history. The current list consists of 9391 missing persons across the 9 provinces (excluding data from the Batticaloa district as it is in the process of being verified by the OMP). Additionally, the Public Interest Advocacy Group (PIAC) completed its Conflict Mapping Exercise, producing an interactive website which showcases incidents of wide range of conflict related incidents and violations. This tool would prove useful as it a sophisticated system for consolidation and visualization of information and datasets that could prove useful to transitional justice and human rights measures. Similarly, the IOM continued providing technical assistance to the Office for Reparations (OR) especially in areas of Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS), establishing an Information Management System (IMS) and providing technical guidance and administrative support. Further, the National Reparations Policy was finalized and submitted to the Ministry of Justice in May 2020. IOM worked with civil society partners to increase their understanding of reparations, including the Gender sensitivity in reparations programmes and strengthening trust building efforts amongst victim groups. Several dialogues and strategic discussions were organized with the participation of senior OR, UN and other civil society actors to prioritize women’s needs and

¹ <https://www.newsfirst.lk/2020/02/19/sri-lanka-government-to-withdraw-from-co-sponsoring-unhrc-resolution-30-1/>

² <https://www.parliament.lk/uploads/acts/gbills/english/6176.pdf>

³ <https://www.un.org/peacebuilding/content/report-secretary-general-peacebuilding-and-sustaining-peace>

engagement in policy level decision making concerning Reparations. In implementing the reparations related work, IOM also managed to secure key partnerships with appointed Minister of Justice and the Senior Officials of the Ministry of Justice. In addition, key CSO partnerships were made with Institute for Health Policy (IHP) and Centre for Equality and Justice (CEJ) on sensitizing the public on reparations programmes. IOM also partnered with CEJ towards building on the successes of the UN peacebuilding fund to implement a sub project “Women in Reparations”.

In terms of the provision of MHPSS project via the WHO, despite the challenges posed in 2020, made significant progress. The JPP successfully established a multi-stakeholder coordination platform with key national stakeholders including the Directorate of Mental Health, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Social Services etc. to ensure greater coordination and collaboration. The ongoing Who is Where, When, doing What (4Ws) and GIS mapping initiative has been successfully completed in Ampara, Mullativu and Trincomalee districts. This builds on previous support and lessons learnt from the JPP (2019-2020) to complete the exercise in the Batticaloa district. 3 needs and vulnerability assessments with the support of MHPSS.net practitioner group as well as the Community of Practice for MHPSS covering the 25 districts of the country were completed.

Further, due to the education sector being subject to COVID 19 prevention methods, the Ministry of Education recognized the need for psychosocial support programmes at schools. This was addressed together with the Directorate of Mental Health through teacher training and development of material to implement psychosocial wellbeing development programmes in 10,000 schools across the country.

The growth of online-hate speech poses a new series of challenges to government and governance around ethnic, social, cultural, and religious co-existence, diversity, and the process of reconciliation. Under the pillar of **Reconciliation**, the RCO and the UNDP partnered with an Online Community Partner to monitor online hate speech on Facebook and receives monthly hate speech reports, monthly hate speech datasets (which have been integrated into the UNDP Sri Lanka Crisis Risk Dashboard (CRD))[2], and an annual hate speech report. As of December 2020, a total of 10 monthly hate speech reports and 10 monthly hate speech datasets had been submitted by the Online Community Partner during the period March 2020- December 2020 to the RCO, and were then disseminated to the JPP development partners, OHCHR, DPPA, UNICEF, UNDP and other UN regional entities. The Online Community Partner’s work was complemented by the establishment of a revised methodology which is in line with the UN Strategy and Plan of Action on Hate Speech. Moreover, USD 200,000 was secured for UNDP and UNICEF for JPP Year 2. Upon programming additional funding received to the JPP from the government of Canada for the UNDP-UNICEF project on responding to the spread of hate speech, UNDP initiated discussions with Facebook to identify effective collaboration to promote positive narratives against the spread of hate speech. In the meantime, a scoping study into understanding the spread of hate speech in other social media platforms and IM spaces was envisioned with a ToR developed for securing interest. Additionally, the programme involves the introduction of Government stakeholders to Hate Speech programming, and the ongoing development of a training manual with a focus on digital literacy, digital storytelling and social cohesion for Child Rights Promotion Officers (CRPOs), Youth Service Officers (YSOs), children’s youth club members and religious leaders. 20 children’s clubs and 20 youth clubs were identified for the implementation of this project in Batticaloa and Trincomalee districts. Further, religious leaders at national and regional levels were engaged through an inter religious platform involving the four largest religions in the country (Buddhism, Hinduism, Islam and Christianity), an initiative on the negative impact of hate speech which reached 5,000 members of the community. A capacity assessment survey was carried out with 3,000 religious leaders and will be used to inform future training initiatives on developing counter narratives to hate speech.

Moreover, the preliminary activities concluded for a joint project (September 2020 - February 2023: after end of the JPP) by UNFPA, UNICEF and UN Women on Sexual and Gender Based Violence and commenced the development of a joint Results Framework. Discussions with key government stakeholders and CBOs were held in Mannar, NGO partners were identified for project implementation and shelters for support were identified including Akasa & WDC for PPE and essential items. Initial mapping of 141 children’s clubs was conducted pertaining to how they could be strengthened as engagement platforms around issues of violence against girls and an online meeting was held to finalize a parenting manual on positive discipline for the Sri Lankan context. Additionally, participating agencies engaged their regional profiles to collect training materials, which also yielded insights into regional best practices.

The **Resettlement** pillar saw substantial developments despite the extended lockdown period and reduced access to central and field level government and civil society stakeholders, primary of which was the achievement of the planned target of 70% of beneficiaries reporting that their incomes had increased. Similarly, 40% of conflict displaced persons reported that their living standards had slightly improved and 65% of returnees reporting increased confidence in the resettlement process. 3,509 households were provided with access to basic socio-economic facilities, 698 new resettled families were provided with quick-win support to achieve basic livelihood subsistence and 769 beneficiaries (310 Male & 459 Female) were supported in obtaining civil documents. Furthermore, capacity strengthening of 329 Community Based Organizations (CBOs) members (143 Male & 186 Female) was conducted for 41 newly mobilized and 32 existing CBOs. Finally, through support rendered from the resettlement pillar 471 families have cultivated approximately 478 acres of Groundnut and Banana and 622 newly resettled persons (including Female Headed Households and Persons with Disabilities) received new membership in selected cooperatives.

Considering the prevailing operational challenges in terms of the withdrawal of the UNHRC resolution, the JPP initiated a process to revisit its priorities such that it is better suited towards adapting to the evolving political circumstances. The process will ensure, to the greatest possible degree, the spirit in which the JPP was constructed preserved while linking it to country priorities that would allow for engagement and implementation. This is currently envisioned through the consideration of the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, especially Goal 16, within the priorities of the JPP. The achievement of the 2030 Agenda remains a key aspirational goal for the Government of Sri Lanka (GoSL)

Under the **JP for Resilience**, three UN implementing agencies (UNICEF, UNFPA, WFP and RCO) collaborated on and optimized synergies between existing programming tools, activities, and services to reinforce the benefits of the interventions. Between 1 January and 31 December 2020, activities undertaken primarily contributed to partial achievements under the respective outcomes:

During the months of October and November, disaster management agencies were supported in preparing for the North East Monsoon. Technical support was provided to the Disaster Management Centre (DMC) for the development of District level resource maps and sub-national emergency planning for all the high-risk districts frequently affected by the NE monsoon. The support was extended to devise national regulation for public administrative agencies to design their emergency response plans amidst the COVID-19 outbreak health and safety guidelines. In partnership with the National Disaster Relief Services Center (NDRSC), detailed guidelines on relief and safety shelter management were created, with a special emphasis on women, children, and the elderly. This was a timely initiative that assisted in the planning and response to the impact of Cyclone Burevi, that made a landfall in the country in early December 2020, bringing heavy rainfall to the northern part of the island and displacing 10,000 people. Moreover, a Climate and Food Security bulletin was produced in collaboration with Government technical agencies and disseminated to all stakeholders to inform certain decisions for Maha cultivation season during September 2020 to March 2021.

Four preliminary meetings were convened with the DMC on the development of a Gender Handbook, that will be used to facilitate training and the drafting of an action plan. The training guide has undergone a desk review in consultation with the Ministries of Health (MOH) and the Ministry of Women and Child Affairs.

With the extension of Child-Centered Disaster Risk Reduction (CC-DRR) programmes to new districts, adolescent girls and boys were empowered to become change agents for disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation. During the reporting period, 56 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. In addition, 312 children participated in CC-DRR initiatives, which resulted in the development of three DRR and climate change adaptation programs in operational districts. Divisional level DRR mechanisms were strengthened by providing opportunities for Children's Club members to participate in divisional level DRR meetings. This new development helped to ensure that children's needs are included in divisional development plans, while empowering children through their participation in decision-making platforms.

Initial discussions were held with key stakeholders (Ministry of Water Supply, National Department for Rural Water Supply, State Ministry of Rural and Regional Drinking Water Supply Project Development, National Water Supply &

Drainage Board, provincial-level administrative authorities, and Ministry of Environment) to provide a briefing on the project activities and expected results of the programme. Following key high-level meetings with the Ministries of Water Supply and Environment, a technical working group was formed to integrate the two sectors to ensure the resilience of drinking water to climate change, particular in the implementation of the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) of the water sector in Sri Lanka.

In addition, discussions, and preliminary work on the transition of a water safety planning approach into climate-resilient water safety and security were initiated with the national level advisory group formed to implement a Water Safety Plan (WSP). The WSP, developed under the purview of the Ministry of Water Supply and National Water Supply & Drainage Board is a risk management tool for urban and rural water supply systems that consists of six measures to ensure secure drinking water supply. As an entry point to the transition, the baseline assessment of rural water supply schemes at the national level was completed with a focus on climate change. The project interventions will be formulated based on the results of the survey to test pilot models on climate-resilient water safety and security plans in different climatic zones.

Three District-level Emergency Operating Centers were equipped to improve sub-national level operational planning through scientific evidence. Trainings are being conducted to improve the capacity of government employees working in the Disaster Management units at the district level. Two sessions were conducted with the Department of Meteorology (DoM) to address local adaptation, new functionalities, and integrations with local data systems using the Platform for Real-Time Impact and Situation Monitoring (PRISM) framework. Advocacy efforts with the Disaster Management agencies are currently underway to create a cohesive local emergency information system to collect, store, analyze, and share critical emergency information. This will assist to link the emergency information systems of specialist organizations at the national and local levels as well and strengthen the inter-departmental cooperation.

Preparatory steps have been taken to pave the way for a policy dialogue on resilience building among government agencies under an integrated program road map. Through a joint resilience narrative document, strengthening synergies between UN agencies working on climate change, disaster risk reduction and disaster/emergency response. To assess on how the overall work on resilience aligns with country priorities, a mapping of UN resilience support was developed. The analysis, thinking and discussion has helped identify clearer priorities, synergy, and goals for the UN in this area, as well as better define how it can best support the government with strengthening resilience. Furthermore a meeting was convened between the UNRC and the Director General of the Disaster Management Centre to establish a more focused dialogue on ONE UN System Support to GoSL, where the need for closer coordination between the Ministries of Disaster Management, Environment, and Climate Change Secretariat was highlighted. The UNRC also advocated with the Prime Minister of Sri Lanka on the need to strengthen the country's commitment to Climate Change through the establishment of a Climate Change Commission, if established, could ensure a more robust intra-governmental mechanism with higher level political buy-in and convening powers towards relevant ministries. This would further assist in significantly raising the whole of government commitment towards Climate Change and Resilience issues and could potentially accelerate progress. The UNRC is also engaging in a number of Forums including the preparatory event on the United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP26) convened by the British High Commission and has also been a key note speaker representing the UN System in this important political and technical forum on Climate Change.

Furthermore, strengthened coherence between the UN and other key stakeholders, through platforms such as the Humanitarian country team and the Results group on Climate change. Two Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) meetings were convened in 2020, in close collaboration with WFP and the Disaster Management Centre (DMC) in preparation for the Southwest (SW) and the Northeast (NE) monsoons. Facilitated the convening of timely sector coordination meetings (across five sectors) in preparation for the monsoon seasons; updated an HCT contingency plan (flood response) based on scenario planning by the DMC (outcome of the Stakeholder monsoon forum meeting) and in compliance with the covid-19 health guidelines. To avoid duplication of response for the Cyclone Burevi, a 4W matrix (who does what, where, and when) was collated and distributed amongst the wider humanitarian partners.

Under the **COVID-19 Emergency Funding Programmes**, four agencies (UN WOMEN, IOM, WHO, UNICEF) supported with the provision of immediate relief support.

1,306 women heads of households severely impacted by COVID-19, were provided with emergency relief packages. The initiative was unique in its design as it specifically reached a variety of vulnerable women heads of households including widows, ex-combatants, persons with disabilities, young women, elderly women, and transgender women. Daily essential items, consumables, and awareness material in local languages were included in the relief packages. Furthermore, lockdown measures leading to confinement at homes were detrimental for survivors of domestic violence, with Sri Lanka witnessing an increase in Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) during the pandemic period. As a result, the project envisaged the distribution of awareness materials on SGBV as an effective prevention and response measure against violence faced by women and girls.

Furthermore, 1,163 beneficiaries comprising of low-income households and vulnerable migrant returnees in the North Central province were assisted with immediate relief support. The support comprised of relief packages of dry food rations, sufficient for a period of one month. 115 vulnerable migrant returnee families, 115 low-income families in the community and 295 individual beneficiaries in 8 shelters were benefited via the interventions. The residents of the 8 shelters were further supported with the provision of hygiene products. The shelters housed victims of SGBV, pregnant women, orphans, persons with disabilities and the elderly.⁵

In addition, community leaders were engaged to empower communities in the high-risk districts to prevent infection and slower transmission. COVID-19 preventive initiatives included the installation of 180 hand washing stations in the Free Trade Zone (FTZ), as well as in elderly care homes, preschools, and places of worship. Distance display markings were successfully installed in 30 places of worship, patronized by nearly 315,000 people. Furthermore, technical support was provided to the Health Promotion Bureau and the Ministry of Health to develop a Risk Communication and Community Engagement Strategy and the subsequent roll out to the local community.

Moreover, with the objective of supporting the efforts for safe school reopening and operations, 1.67 million primary students nationwide benefited from an age appropriate cartoon book with Infection Prevention and Control (IPC) messages. The cartoon book will specifically assist primary-aged children in better understanding key hygiene messages and increasing their confidence in consistently practicing these positive hygiene practices both at school and at home. Furthermore, learning losses of primary school children, especially the vulnerable and underserved, will be mitigated by the provision of continuous learning

⁵ Refer Annexe 1 for Success story

SECTION 2: FINANCIAL REPORT

This chapter presents financial data and analysis of the UN Sri Lanka SDG MPTF (Sri Lanka MPTF) using the pass-through funding modality as of 31 December 2020. Financial information for this Fund is also available on the MPTF Office GATEWAY, at the following address: <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/LKP00>.

SOURCES AND USES OF FUNDS

As of 31 December 2020, 4 contributors deposited US\$ 7,564,629 in contributions and US\$ 20,517 was earned in interest.

The cumulative source of funds was US\$ 7,585,145.

Of this amount, US\$ 5,768,813 has been net funded to 8 Participating Organizations, of which US\$ 1,916,192 has been reported as expenditure. The Administrative Agent fee has been charged at the approved rate of 1% on deposits and amounts to US\$ 75,646. Table 1 provides an overview of the overall sources, uses, and balance of the Sri Lanka UN SDG MPTF as of 31 December 2020.

Table 1. Financial Overview, as of 31 December 2020 (in US Dollars)

	Annual 2019	Annual 2020	Cumulative
Sources of Funds			
Contributions from donors	2,071,518	5,493,110	7,564,629
Fund Earned Interest and Investment Income	6,744	13,773	20,517
Interest Income received from Participating Organizations	-	-	-
Refunds by Administrative Agent to Contributors	-	-	-
Fund balance transferred to another MDTF	-	-	-
Other Income	-	-	-
Total: Sources of Funds	2,078,262	5,506,883	7,585,145
Use of Funds			
Transfers to Participating Organizations	466,878	5,301,935	5,768,813
Refunds received from Participating Organizations	-	-	-
Net Funded Amount	466,878	5,301,935	5,768,813
Administrative Agent Fees	20,715	54,931	75,646
Direct Costs: (Steering Committee, Secretariat...etc.)	-	-	-
Bank Charges	8	60	68
Other Expenditures	-	-	-
Total: Uses of Funds	487,601	5,356,927	5,844,527
Change in Fund cash balance with Administrative Agent	1,590,662	149,957	1,740,618
Opening Fund balance (1 January)	-	1,590,662	-
Closing Fund balance (31 December)	1,590,662	1,740,618	1,740,618
Net Funded Amount (Includes Direct Cost)	466,878	5,301,935	5,768,813
Participating Organizations' Expenditure (Includes Direct Cost)	37,041	1,879,151	1,916,192
Balance of Funds with Participating Organizations			3,852,621

PARTNER CONTRIBUTIONS

Table 2 provides information on cumulative contributions received from all contributors to this Fund as of 31 December 2020.

The Sri Lanka MPTF is currently being financed by 4 contributors, as listed in the table below.

The table below includes commitments made up to 31 December 2020 through signed Standard Administrative Agreements, and deposits made through 2020. It does not include commitments that were made to the fund beyond 2020.

Table 2. Contributors' Commitments and Deposits, as of 31 December 2020 (in US Dollars)

Contributors	Total Commitments	Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2019 Deposits	Current Year Jan-Dec-2020 Deposits	Total Deposits
AUSTRALIA	1,977,001	472,216	1,504,785	1,977,001
CANADA	1,376,898	-	1,376,898	1,376,898
UNITED KINGDOM	3,045,730	1,599,302	1,446,427	3,045,730
UNITED STATES of AMERICA	1,165,000	-	1,165,000	1,165,000
Grand Total	7,564,629	2,071,518	5,493,110	7,564,629

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 Recipient Organizations (Agency earned interest) where their Financial Regulations and Rules allow return of interest to the AA.

As of 31 December **2020**, Fund earned interest amounts to US\$ **20,517**. Details are provided in the table below.

Table 3. Sources of Interest and Investment Income, as of 31 December 2020 (in US Dollars)

Interest Earned	Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2019	Current Year Jan-Dec-2020	Total
Administrative Agent			
Fund Earned Interest and Investment Income	6,744	13,773	20,517
Total: Fund Earned Interest	6,744	13,773	20,517
Grand Total	6,744	13,773	20,517

TRANSFER OF FUNDS

Allocations to Participating Organizations are approved by the Steering Committee and disbursed by the Administrative Agent. As of 31 December 2020, the AA has transferred US\$ 5,768,813 to 8 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 Recipient Organizations.

Table 4. Transfer, Refund, and Net Funded Amount by Recipient Organization, as of 31 December 2020 (in US Dollars)

Participating Organization	Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2019			Current Year Jan-Dec-2020			Total		
	Transfers	Refunds	Net Funded	Transfers	Refunds	Net Funded	Transfers	Refunds	Net Funded
IOM	343,878		343,878	219,955		219,955	563,833		563,833
UNDP				2,057,263		2,057,263	2,057,263		2,057,263
UNFPA				440,861		440,861	440,861		440,861
UNICEF				593,850		593,850	593,850		593,850
UNOPS	123,000		123,000	945,589		945,589	1,068,589		1,068,589
UNWOMEN				512,350		512,350	512,350		512,350
WFP				192,500		192,500	192,500		192,500
WHO				339,567		339,567	339,567		339,567
Grand Total	466,878		466,878	5,301,935		5,301,935	5,768,813		5,768,813

EXPENDITURE AND FINANCIAL DELIVERY RATES

All final expenditures reported for the year 2020 were submitted by the Headquarters of the Recipient Organizations. These were consolidated by the MPTF Office.

Project expenditures are incurred and monitored by each Recipient Organization, and are reported as per the agreed upon categories for inter-agency harmonized reporting. The reported expenditures were submitted via the MPTF Office's online expenditure reporting tool. The 2020 expenditure data has been posted on the MPTF Office GATEWAY at <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/LKP00>.

EXPENDITURE REPORTED BY PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATION

In **2020**, US\$ **5,301,935** was net funded to Participating Organizations, and US\$ **1,879,151** was reported in expenditure.

As shown in table below, the cumulative net funded amount is US\$ **5,768,813** and cumulative expenditures reported by the Participating Organizations amount to US\$ **1,916,192**. This equates to an overall Fund expenditure delivery rate of **33** percent.

5.1 Net Funded Amount, Reported Expenditure, and Financial Delivery by Participating Organization, as of 31 December 2020 (in US Dollars)

Participating Organization	Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Expenditure			Delivery Rate %
			Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2019	Current Year Jan-Dec-2020	Cumulative	
IOM	563,833	563,833	3,263	174,499	177,762	31.53
UNDP	2,057,263	2,057,263	31,637	903,497	935,134	45.46
UNFPA	440,861	440,861		1,660	1,660	0.38
UNICEF	904,683	593,850		20,262	20,262	3.41
UNOPS	1,068,589	1,068,589	2,141	585,279	587,420	54.97
UNWOMEN	512,350	512,350		93,843	93,843	18.32
WFP	528,086	192,500				0
WHO	339,567	339,567		100,112	100,112	29.48

Grand Total	6,415,232	5,768,813	37,041	1,879,151	1,916,192	33.22
--------------------	------------------	------------------	---------------	------------------	------------------	--------------

EXPENDITURE BY WINDOW AND BY PROJECT

Table 5.2 displays the net funded amounts, expenditures reported and the financial delivery rates by Participating Organization, by Project and by Window.

Table 5.2: Expenditure by Project within Window, as of 31 December 2020 (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	511,422	511,422	125,351	24.51
00118629	Programme for Peace in Sri Lan	UNDP	On Going	2,057,263	2,057,263	935,134	45.46
00118629	Programme for Peace in Sri Lan	UNFPA	On Going	341,351	341,351		0
00118629	Programme for Peace in Sri Lan	UNICEF	On Going	321,350	321,350		0
00118629	Programme for Peace in Sri Lan	UNOPS	On Going	1,068,589	1,068,589	587,420	54.97
00118629	Programme for Peace in Sri Lan	UNWOMEN	On Going	461,350	461,350	44,962	9.75
00118629	Programme for Peace in Sri Lan	WHO	On Going	239,567	239,567	100,112	41.79
Peace: Total				5,000,892	5,000,892	1,792,979	35.85
Resilience							
00123973	Joint Programme for Resilience	UNFPA	On Going	99,510	99,510	1,660	1.67
00123973	Joint Programme for Resilience	UNICEF	On Going	500,000	189,167	644	0.34
00123973	Joint Programme for Resilience	WFP	On Going	528,086	192,500		0
00123974	COVID-19 Emergency Response	UNICEF	On Going	83,333	83,333	19,618	23.54
00123975	Strengthen Community Engagement	WHO	On Going	100,000	100,000		0
00123976	Assisting vulnerable women head	UNWOMEN	On Going	51,000	51,000	48,881	95.84
00123977	Provision of Essential food an	IOM	On Going	52,411	52,411	52,411	100.00
Resilience: Total				1,414,340	767,921	123,214	16.05
Grand Total				6,415,232	5,768,813	1,916,192	33.22

EXPENDITURE REPORTED BY CATEGORY

Project expenditures are incurred and monitored by each Recipient Organization and are reported as per the agreed categories for inter-agency harmonized reporting. See table below.

2012 CEB Expense Categories

1. Staff and personnel costs
2. Supplies, commodities and materials
3. Equipment, vehicles, furniture and depreciation
4. Contractual services
5. Travel
6. Transfers and grants
7. General operating expenses
8. Indirect costs

Table 5.3 Expenditure by UNDG Budget Category, as of 31 December 2020 (in US Dollars)

Category	Expenditure			Percentage of Total Programme Cost
	Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2019	Current Year Jan-Dec-2020	Total	
Staff & Personnel Cost	98	190,746	190,844	10.82
Suppl, Comm, Materials	316	85,648	85,964	4.87
Equip, Veh, Furn, Depn	8,531	100,210	108,741	6.17
Contractual Services	17,129	1,227,485	1,244,614	70.58
Travel	2,735	6,903	9,637	0.55
Transfers and Grants	-	38,170	38,170	2.16
General Operating	5,810	79,645	85,455	4.85
Programme Costs Total	34,618	1,728,806	1,763,424	100.00
¹ Indirect Support Costs Total	2,423	150,345	152,768	8.66
Total	37,041	1,879,151	1,916,192	

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 Recipient 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 **2020**, 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\$ 54,931 was deducted in AA-fees. Cumulatively, as of 31 December 2020, US\$ 75,646 has been charged in AA-fees.
- Indirect Costs of Participating Organizations: Participating Organizations may charge 7% indirect costs. In the current reporting period US\$ 150,345 was deducted in indirect costs by Participating Organizations. Cumulatively, indirect costs amount to US\$ 152,768 as of 31 December 2020.

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 (<http://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 Recipient Organizations, interest income and other expenses. In addition, the Gateway provides an overview of the MPTF Office portfolio and extensive information on individual Funds, including their purpose, governance structure and key documents. By providing easy access to the growing number of narrative and financial reports, as well as related project documents, the Gateway collects and preserves important institutional knowledge and facilitates knowledge sharing and management among UN Organizations and their development partners, thereby contributing to UN coherence and development effectiveness.

Annex 1: Indicator Based Performance Assessment

Joint Programme for Peace	<u>Achieved</u> Indicator Targets	Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)	Source of Verification
<p>OUTCOME 1 Governments 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> <p>Indicator: Degree of progress by the government in implementing TJ mechanisms within the commitments in HRC Res 30/1.</p> <p>% of people that feel the GoSL is doing a very good or somewhat good job to redress past grievances.</p> <p>% of people reporting confidence in the transitional justice mechanisms</p> <p>a. OMP b. OR</p> <p>Baseline: The government has advanced on some of the commitments contained in HRC resolution 30/1.</p> <p>The Office on Missing Persons is being operationalized and the Office for Reparations Act was adopted in October 2018.</p> <p>OMP = 43% and OR = n/a</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>Continued providing technical assistance to the Human Rights Commission of SL in screening of personnel for peacekeeping operations.</p> <p>Conflict Mapping Exercise by the Public Interest Advocacy Group (PIAC) completed.</p> <p>Initiated research study on emerging land issues.</p>	<p>This activity will be subject to review.</p>	<p>http://www.ompsrilanka.org/omp-documents/omp-publications</p> <p>Gazette Extraordinary – 2187/27, 9 August 2020</p> <p>http://www.documents.gov.lk/files/egz/2020/8/2187-27_E.pdf</p> <p>Training manuals on:</p> <p>Basic Psychosocial Skills</p> <p>Peer Support</p> <p>Personal wellbeing and selfcare</p> <p>Mapping and survey results</p>

<p>Planned Target:</p> <p>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 policies for reparations, including memorialization.</p> <p>Truth commission established and operationalized drawing on national consultations and good practices (note this target will be added following consultations with government.)</p> <p>Increased confidence in OMP and OR</p>	<p>The Office for Reparations (OR), continued its work and operationalized with the appointed members and Chairperson. Key achievements include: inclusion of gender sensitive reparations, establishing an information management system and drawing up a strategy on mental health and psycho-social support.</p> <p>1.1. No further update available for 2020. As of 2019, 46% of people are satisfied with the Government’s efforts to redress past grievances</p> <p>1.2. No further update for 2020. As of 2019, 52% and 61% of confidence has been recorded in OMP and OR mechanisms.</p> <p>The WHO established a multi-stakeholder 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>Conducted four community-based trainings for</p>	<p>Parts of the study have been utilized as input to the UN’s Common Country Analysis and conflict analysis documents.</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 to the adoption of the Reparations Policy.</p> <p>In terms of the Truth Commission, the Government</p>	<p>Prioritization of community needs results</p>
---	--	--	--

	<p>MHPSS service providers in the Eastern Province including other vulnerable groups.</p> <p>Initiated national school MHPSS programmes with the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Education.</p> <p>Supported the development of an online platform for local MHPSS material, for public consumption. The web domain is to be launched in April 2021.</p>	<p>has not reflected on any movement following the unfortunate events of Easter Sunday 2019 pertaining to the introduction of the Act to the parliament for passage and operationalization.</p> <p>Peacebuilding Survey was not conducted in 2020 owing to COVID-19. As a result, indicators could not be measured.</p>	
--	---	---	--

<p>Output 1.1: The JPP provides strategic, coherent, timely and targeted support to the Government of Sri Lanka’s existing and emerging transitional justice mechanisms.</p> <p>Indicator 1.1.1 Support provided through the JPP to the transitional justice mechanisms, according to priorities identified and agreed upon in consultation with SCRM and Commissioners of the TJ mechanisms.</p> <p>Baseline: Strategic consultants group embedded within SCRM.</p> <p>Planned Target: 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>Indicator 1.1.2 % of redress measures provided by OMP and OR</p> <p>Baseline: - Planned Target: -</p>	<p>A MHPSS technical expert was hired to the Office of Reparations by IOM on the integration of MHPSS to the Reparations framework, and to support in the internal capacity building of the staff.</p> <p>Specialist consultant on Developing an Integrated Management System (IMS), to revamp and develop a comprehensive database for OR has been completed. The draft request for proposals and terms of reference has been completed.</p> <p>Consultants and UNV officers have been identified and contracted by the IOM to support operational functions and technical functions for the OR.</p> <p>A network to build capacities and awareness on reparations for survivors’ associations and grassroots CSOs has been completed by IOM in partnership with the Centre for Equality and Justice (CEJ).</p> <p>Establishment of a CSO MHPSS support network for reparations commenced in December 2020 to support strengthening MHPSS capacity of civil</p>	<p>Adverse impact of COVID-19 pandemic had a significant effect on the overall transitional justice programmes.</p>	
---	--	---	--

	<p>society organizations and MHPSS professionals at the national level.</p> <p>Provided technical input to design a Q&A booklet for communications and awareness building on the role of the OR and legislative provisions related to reparations.</p> <p>Priority needs were mapped at the community level. The key finding was that there was a need for greater collaboration with multiple expertise to address various service aspects such as livelihood, health and disabilities, conflict, and violence.</p> <p>Seventy-six community responders provided input for the survey within three weeks from the date of releasing the survey (i.e. 27th January 2021) and is open till March 2021 for frontline workers to fill in.</p> <p>WHO also conducted Sinhala and Tamil medium trainings for around 150 participants to capacitate MHPSS service providers working at the community level using adopted global evidence-based material, translated into Sinhalese and Tamil, while ensuring that emerging vulnerable groups such as migrant and domestic workers, quarantine center staff, frontline responder in COVID 19 and the urban</p>		
--	---	--	--

	settlement authority officers were reflected in such trainings.		
<p>OUTCOME 2</p> <p>Reconciliation: 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 in Sri Lanka.</p> <p>Indicators: % of people that strongly or somewhat agree that Sri Lanka is making progress on reconciliation. Number of institutions seeing improved ratings in the annual tracker of service delivery capability in Tamil</p> <p>Baseline: 48% (2018 Strategic Context Assessment) The first survey will be conducted in 2019</p> <p>Planned Target: Increase to above 50% (over half) by 2020</p> <p>50% of the institutions that take part in the tracking exercise see improved Tamil language service delivery</p>	<p>Funds were secured from the United Nations Office on Genocide Prevention and the Responsibility to Protect to contact international experts and provide further technical assistance to the Online Community Partner.</p> <p>An annual report, 10 monthly hate speech reports and 10 monthly data sets were received from March 2020 – December 2020.</p>	<p>Work is currently ongoing with the implementation of two programmes titled ‘Empowering communities to prevent Violence Against Women and Girls’ and a Youth Social Cohesion Project.</p> <p>Operations were slowed down due to the COVID19 pandemic.</p> <p>Survey could not be repeated in 2020 due to the prevailing COVID-19 situation in country.</p>	

<p>Output 2.1: The UN in Sri Lanka provides strategic, coherent, timely and targeted support to strengthen reconciliation and social cohesion.</p> <p>Indicators:</p> <p>2.1.1 Service tracking tool and related advocacy strategy finalized</p> <p>2.1.2 Level of increase in capacity of Ministry of National Integration, Official Languages, Social progress and Hindu Religious Affairs to monitor Sinhala and Tamil language service delivery</p> <p>2.1.3 Extent of progress made in institutionalizing positive incentive measure for better service delivery within the state system in both languages</p> <p>Baseline: Methodology finalized and tested (2019) Core team identified to work with the Policy Think Tank Award for the best performing public authority introduced by the Ministry as part of the pilot project in June 2019</p> <p>Planned Target: Tracking exercise repeated (2020)</p> <p>Ministry capacity enables system of ranking public authorities by service delivery based on language to be established</p>		<p>No further work could be done as a result of COVID19 and the delays caused by the August 2020 Elections.</p>	
--	--	---	--

<p>Award institutionalized within state system (i.e. awarded by the Ministry in 2019 and 2020) and institutional rankings published</p>			
<p>Enhanced systematic monitoring of, and response to online/offline hate speech and the spread of disinformation affecting social cohesion (UNDP)</p> <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 (UNDP/UNICEF)</p> <p>Indicator 2.2.2 Baseline: Planned Target:</p>	<p>20 Youth Clubs and 20 Children’s Clubs were selected in 2 districts.</p> <p>5 orientation meetings and project planning workshops were conducted with around 65 Government officials.</p> <p>National and regional (Batticaloa) religious leaders’ forums were established and are functional. Around 5000 community members were reached through these forums.</p> <p>Government stakeholders were introduced to Hate Speech programming</p> <p>Discussions with Facebook to identify effective collaboration to promote positive narratives against the spread of hate speech were held.</p>	<p>Funding was received in November 2020, and the programme is currently on track.</p>	

	<p>A ToR was developed for a proposed scoping study into understanding the spread of hate speech on social media platforms other than Facebook and IM spaces was envisioned.</p> <p>Ongoing development of a training curriculum with a focus on digital literacy and life skills related to respect, tolerance for diversity and non-violent communication. Department of Probation & Childcare Services (DPCS) to mainstream this training curriculum into the on-the-job training for CRPOs.</p> <p>A capacity assessment survey carried out with 3,000 religious leaders to be used to inform future training initiatives on developing counter narratives to hate speech.</p>		
<p>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</p>	<p>Preliminary activities concluded for UNFPA, UNICEF and UN Women joint project on Sexual and Gender Based Violence.</p> <p>A joint Results Framework is being developed.</p>	<p>Programme implementation was delayed due to COVID-19 and the late commencement of the SGBV component in September 2020.</p>	

	<p>Discussions with key government stakeholders and CBOs were held in Mannar, and NGO partners were identified for project implementation.</p> <p>Technical Advisory Committee was mobilized and shelters for support were identified including Akasa & WDC for PPE and essential items.</p> <p>Initial mapping of 141 children’s clubs was conducted on how they could be strengthened as engagement platforms around issues of violence against girls.</p> <p>An online meeting was held to finalize a parenting manual on positive discipline for the Sri Lankan context.</p> <p>Regional profiles were engaged to collect training materials.</p>	<p>However, preparatory work including the project’s joint activity plan was finalized and the project team is focusing on alternative methods to implementation and developing a joint RRF in consideration of risks and challenges brought on by Covid-19.</p>	
<p>OUTCOME 04</p> <p>The State prioritizes sustainable return, resettlement and/or local integration of conflict-displaced persons (IDPs, IDP</p>	<p>70% of the target population mentioned that increased their income.</p>	<p>The variance is primarily owing to the implementation delays caused by the COVID-19 context.</p>	<p>District and Divisional secretariat statistics, Monitoring reports, progress reports</p>

<p>returnees, and refugee returnees) in a safe and dignified manner to rebuild lives and communities.</p> <p>Indicators: % of targeted population reporting that their incomes increased Baseline:30% Planned Target:70%</p> <p>% of targeted population that report having improved living standards Baseline: Living Standard Index (0.4) Planned Target: Living Standard Index (0,5)</p> <p>% 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:25%</p> <p>Planned Target:60%</p>	<p>40% of the target population mentioned that their living stranded after return slightly improved and that they were supported with basic facilities.</p> <p>65% of the returnees mentioned an increased feeling of confidence and trust in the resettlement process based on access to essential livelihood services</p>	<p>Preliminary work was completed to conduct the needs assessment and women’s safety audit of public spaces considering the impact of COVID-19.</p> <p>The UNW project engaged the government stakeholders from the inception and obtained the endorsement of the Government authorities in Mullaitivu district for a more coordinated and integrated implementation of the project’s intervention strategy.</p> <p>146 women IDP returnees were identified as prospective beneficiaries and profiling of them with a digital database is in progress.</p>	
--	---	--	--

<p>Output 4.1: 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 4.1.1</p> <p>% of targeted population that report being satisfied with the services provided by government and other stakeholders.</p>	<p>65% of the targeted population was satisfied with the services provided by the Government and other authorities for their basic facilities and livelihood opportunities.</p> <p>4 Capacity building trainings were conducted for 104 government staff (61 Male & 43 Female) regarding service delivery, community mobilization and communication.</p> <p>Preliminary arrangement completed after conducting training for 160 staff in the second phase.</p>		<p>District and Divisional secretariat statistics, Monitoring reports, progress reports</p> <p>Conducted Study on “UNDP Intervention to Vitalize Income Generating Activities among Returnees in the Vallikamam North Divisional Secretary Division</p> <p>AND</p> <p>Social Research on Return and Resettlement</p>

<p>Baseline:30%</p> <p>Target: 53%</p>			
<p>Indicator 4.1.2.</p> <p>Number of resettled people in newly released areas supported to obtain their legal and relevant documents</p> <p>(Disaggregated by WHH, Refugee returnees, Disables and ex-combatants)</p> <p>Baseline: 90 beneficiaries</p> <p>Planned Target: 180 beneficiaries</p> <p>5 Mobile programme in second phase</p>	<p>Assisted 769 beneficiaries (310 Male & 459 Female) to obtain their civil documents such as birth, death, marriage, NIC through mobile documentation programmes.</p> <p>Discussions also held with divisional secretaries and ADRs to conduct mobile documentation clinics.</p>		
<p>Indicator 4.1.3: Number of newly resettled families supported with quick-win support to achieve basic livelihood subsistence</p>	<p>In total, 698 resettled families were assisted.</p> <p>Assisted with Livelihood startup support for 387</p>		<p>District and Divisional secretariat statistics, Monitoring reports, progress reports and survey reports</p>

<p>Baseline: 15</p> <p>Planned Target: 600</p> <p>a. Fishing: 95</p> <p>b. Agriculture:62</p> <p>c. Enterprise development:178</p> <p>d. Animal husbandry: 30</p> <p>e. Scaled-up/ expanded livelihood activities (Agriculture, Enterprise & Animal husbandry):75</p> <p>f. Home gardening:160</p>	<p>Families (265 Male & 122 Female) - Agriculture 62, Enterprise development 179, Livestock 44 & Fishing 102 (WHH:38, Youth: 132, PWD: 10)</p> <p>77 families assisted with scaleup support (Male 59 & Female 18) - Agriculture 37, Enterprise development 20, Livestock 20 (WHH:09, Youth: 12, PWD:02)</p> <p>Home gardening packages provided: 234 Families (116 Male & 118 Female) including WHH:24, Youth: 24, PWD:03</p> <p>Ongoing to select the 576 beneficiaries for startup & scaleup support and 110 for home gardening in the second phase.</p>		
<p>Indicator 4.1.4 Number of newly resettled families with access to basic socio-economic infrastructure facilities</p> <p>Baseline 150</p> <p>Target 3000</p> <p>Planned Target: 50</p>	<p>3,509 household with access to basic socio-economic infrastructure facilities.</p> <p>18 agro-wells renovated for 56 Farmers (47 Male & 09 Female) including WHH:08, PWD:04) and constructed and renovated</p> <p>9 drinking water wells for 200 families.</p> <p>The assessment is ongoing to finalize 20 agro-wells in the second phase</p>		<p>District and Divisional secretariat statistics Monitoring reports, progress reports</p>

<p>a. # of agro-wells renovated: 30</p> <p>b. # of drinking water wells renovated/constructed: 10</p> <p>c. # of other community infrastructure constructed - Auction Centre, Landing site, women led sale center and Multi-Purpose hall: 06</p> <p>d. # of road renovated. -3</p> <p>e. # of water supply scheme constructed-1</p>	<p>Constructed Landing site and sea access way and Auction center for 100 fishermen and (85 Male and 15 Female) including WHH:05, Youth: 30, PWD:02</p> <p>Constructed 2 women-led sales outlet for 50 females for food preparation and selling their local products.</p> <p>Constructed 2 multipurpose halls for the returnee families receiving the services from frontline officers and for community gatherings.</p> <p>Renovated 1.8 km internal access road in the newly released area.</p> <p>Assessment completed and location finalized to construct the community water supply system.</p>		
<p>Indicator 4.1.5:</p> <p>Number of innovative income generation opportunities created for newly resettled families.</p>	<p>224 households had the opportunity for innovative income generation opportunities through trainings, studies, coaching & alternate income generation activities. Further another 150 households will be assisted in the second phase.</p>		<p>Monitoring reports, progress reports</p>

<p>Baseline: 00</p> <p>Planned Target: 240 households</p> <p>a. # of SMEs supported to secure necessary financial assistance, technical advice and training: 25</p> <p>b. # of site-specific study conducted: 02</p> <p>c. # of advance skill training/ coaching conducted: 13</p> <p>d. # of business development coaching conducted: 22</p> <p>e. # of families supported for alternate income generation activities -24</p>	<p><i>(excluded 227 beneficiaries from business development coaching because those have already been included under Livelihood)</i></p> <p>64 SMEs assisted with the provision of technical advice and training on Finance & bookkeeping (41 Male & 23 Female)</p> <p>Two site specific studies were conducted regarding the challenges during resettlement and of IDPs at welfare centers.</p> <p>Conducted 8 skills trainings on OBM repair, operation of GPS, sustainable fishing, organic agriculture, and good practices for 160 Participants (149 Male & 11 Female)</p> <p>5 skills trainings scheduled in the second phase</p> <p>Conducted 07 trainings on business development coaching: 227 Participants (Male 132 & Female 95 including WHH:08, Youth: 87, PWD:03)</p>		
--	---	--	--

	<p>Resource mobilization to conduct 13 business development coaching training in second phase was completed.</p> <p>The beneficiaries have been selected and consulted with relevant Departments to support Cashew cultivation in return areas</p>		
<p>Indicator 4.1.6. % of stakeholders (resettled beneficiaries) reporting satisfaction with support provided through the project</p> <p>Baseline:30%</p> <p>Planned Target:55%</p>	<p>Will only be measured at project closure</p>		
<p>Indicator 4.1.7. Number of CBOs/ formed and activated</p> <p>Baseline:14 CBOs</p> <p>Planned Target:106 CBOs</p>	<p>41 CBOS mobilized and activated in newly resettled areas and 32 existing community-based organizations strengthened to function effectively through the conducting of capacity building training for 329 CBO members (143 Male & 186 Female) and materialize assistance</p> <p>In addition, the capacity assessment is ongoing for</p>		<p>District and Divisional secretariat statistics Monitoring reports, progress reports</p>

	<p>67 CBOs to identify their needs and priorities.</p> <p>Strengthened counselling activities for communities in epidemic situations for extending services at community level-support, to Shanthiham for enhanced e connectivity and hotline. The procurement is in process.</p>		
<p>Indicator 4.1.8:</p> <p>Number of cooperatives strengthened/established</p> <p>Baseline:</p> <p>Target: A minimum of 3, with at least one per target area</p>	<p>Formed a “Groundnut Producers Cooperative Society” at the Maritim Pattu DS level to promote groundnut cultivation in addition to providing market and other input services for cultivators.</p> <p>By the end of 2020, ILO entered collaboration with four cooperatives. The Department of Cooperative Development’s existing training modules have been updated to build management, bookkeeping, accounting, and governance capacities.</p>	N/A	Six monthly progress review meeting. Project primary data base
<p>Indicator 4.1.9</p> <p>Number of members mobilized through cooperative system to increase their productive capacity</p>	<p>622 newly resettled persons (324 Male and 298 Female) including 37 Female Heads of Households (FHH) and 11 Persons with Disabilities (PWD) received new memberships in the selected four cooperatives by the end 2020.</p>	<p>With the public health crisis that occurred throughout the year, ground-level awareness and discussions were also limited as ILO had to adhere to the government imposed public health guidelines. As a result, the ILO was able to</p>	<p>Cooperative records, Project primary data base</p>

<p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Planned target:</p> <p>900 (300 per target area), including at least 50% representation of women</p>		<p>reach a lesser number of people than planned.</p>	
<p>Indicator 4.1.10</p> <p>Number of partnerships established with private sector companies to establish backward linkages, strengthen supply chains, and aid marketing of produce.</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Planned target:</p> <p>3 by the end of project</p>	<p>No partnership established signing the agreement between companies and the ILO by the end of 2020.</p> <p>However, ILO had conducted several discussions and agreed to sign the agreement with the David Gram Company, the gram sector leader to provide market and inputs services for groundnut farmers.</p>	<p>Target is set for the total project duration. With the existed public health crisis, entire implementation of activities has been negatively impacted at moderate level.</p>	<p>Partnership agreements/ Six monthly progress review meeting</p>

<p>OUTCOME 5</p> <p>The JPP improves stakeholder coordination on transitional justice and resettlement and the effectiveness of support to the sector.</p> <p>Indicator:</p> <p>Number of donor partners channeling support through the JPP</p> <p>% of Advisory Committee members reporting improvements in coordination and information sharing</p> <p>Number of Advisory Committee meetings that take place</p> <p>Baseline:</p> <p>Donors providing bilateral assistance to the UN through individual projects</p> <p>n/a</p> <p>zero</p> <p>Planned target:</p> <p>Target 3 by end 2020</p>	<p>Held 4 coordination meetings with PUNOs</p> <p>Held 5 coordination meetings with donor partners</p> <p>Canada and the US State Department have provided/ agreed to support JPP in terms of funding</p>		
---	---	--	--

100%			
Joint Programme for Resilience			
<p>OUTCOME 1.1: National and sub-national authorities involved in disaster risk management promote resilience and are able to effectively respond to disasters</p> <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 DRR policy paper and emergency planning</p>	<p>District level resource maps produced for high-risk districts frequently affected by the NE monsoon.</p> <p>In partnership with the National Disaster Relief Services Center (NDRSC), detailed guidelines on relief and safety shelter management in line with COVID safety guidelines from Health authorities, were developed, with a special focus on Women, Children, and the Elderly.</p> <p>Convened a meeting between the UNRC and the Director General of the Disaster Management Centre to create a dialogue on how best to help</p>	Ongoing	<p>Monsoon forum organized by DoM and Emergency planning meeting organized by DMC Government circular of emergency planning and relief management</p>

<p>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>Planned Targets: Development of guidelines to strengthen emergency management planning and coordination; Facilitate a process on risk-sensitive planning and prioritization of public investment in risk reduction projects; Conduct a policy dialogue on building resilience amongst government agencies; Support Communication, outreach and awareness raising; Facilitate cross knowledge sharing.</p>	<p>the GoSL, where the need for closer coordination between the Ministries of Disaster Management, Environment, and Climate Change Secretariat was highlighted.</p> <p>Advocated with Prime Minister of Sri Lanka for the strengthening of governance structures going forward within the government, proposing the establishment of a Climate Change Commission, as well as strengthening government cooperation and linkages around disaster risk reduction and resilience.</p>	<p>Delays in undertaking policy development on risk reduction programme planning to implement the Community Resilience Framework due to COVID restrictions.</p> <p>Activities were commenced in February and will be accelerated in collaboration with the respective government agencies.</p>	
<p>Output 1.1.2: Government institutions and systems at the national and sub-national level are strengthened to deliver universal Sexual and Reproductive Health Rights (SRHR) and integrated gender-based violence prevention and response systems.</p> <p>Indicator 1.1: Gender handbook for addressing SGBV & SRH in emergency affected areas developed to build the capacity of the DMC for response and prevention.</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p>	<p>Please refer to the variance column</p>		

<p>Planned Targets: Provide technical support and equipment to engage in remote referral and counselling and mapping of relevant SGBV prevention and response actors/ services providers; developing standard operating procedures for addressing SGBV in Emergency affected areas across all sectors of interventions during emergencies; technical support to review and integrate SGBV and SRHR in disaster risk reduction plans and systems.</p>	<p>Ongoing discussions with the Ministry of Women and Child Affairs (MoWC) in the identification of locations to capacitate.</p>	<p>Due to COVID-19 implications, the planned field visits to kick-start the programme were postponed.</p>	
---	--	---	--

	<p>Procurement of equipment to facilitate efficient and effective referrals have been initiated in coordination with the MoWC</p> <p>Technical consultant recruited and 4 discussions initiated with the Disaster Management Center on the development of the Gender Handbook</p> <p>Desk review conducted for the formulation of the training guide in consultation with the Ministry of Health and Ministry of Women.</p> <p>A review meeting with key stakeholders to be initiated by 2nd/3rd week of March to support the development of the handbook.</p>		
--	--	--	--

<p>Output 1.1.3: National and sub-national authorities involved in disaster management have the knowledge and skills to conduct hazard specific contingency planning with special attention on women, children and the most vulnerable population</p> <p>Indicator 1.1.3: # of targeted sub national government authorities improved capacities in contingency planning</p> <p># of simulation exercises conducted</p> <p>Baseline: Hazard-focused emergency preparedness has not been properly developed and institutionalized at a subnational level in recent years.</p> <p>Hazard specific contingency planning needed for basic emergency support services and functions to respond effectively to the needs of the identified risks/scenarios.</p> <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>Technical assistance provided to the district level coordination discussions for the North-East Monsoon preparation in Badulla, Polonnaruwa, Ampara, Batticaloa, Trincomalee, and Monaragala</p> <p>District level resource maps were produced for all high-risk districts likely to be impacted by the Northeast monsoon.</p> <p>In partnership with the National Disaster Relief Services Center (NDRSC), detailed guidelines on relief and safety shelter management in line with COVID safety guidelines from Health authorities, were developed, with a special focus on Women, Children, and the Elderly</p>	<p>ongoing</p>	<p>Hazard and resource maps produced; district level plan developed by DMC together with stakeholders.</p> <p>Relief management guidelines issued by NDRSC</p>
--	---	----------------	--

<p>Planned Target: Facilitate stakeholder awareness sessions and consultations on emergency planning process; Coordinate simulation exercises to test the contingency plans with relevant stakeholders, and school community.</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 policy forums on shock responsive safety net conducted</p> <p>Baseline: The country's largest social safety net program, at the Department of Samurdhi, operates as a decentralized manual system through the Samurdhi bank network. Establishment of national level shock responsive social safety net system is needed with a focus on strong policy approach to device government regulations.</p> <p>Planned Target: Strengthen the current social protection system; Train sub-national level</p>	<p>Please refer to the variance column</p> <p>The Department of Samurdhi Development is provided support to scale up to digitize the social safety fund transfer system, using the SCOPE system (automated system).</p> <p>The Department of Samurdhi Development has been supported to digitize their existing bank branches in four pilot locations in</p>	<p>Although delays have been experienced due to COVID-19 movement restrictions, the implementation of activities will be accelerated in collaboration with the respective government agencies.</p>	
--	--	--	--

<p>staff on the use of digital devices; Scale-up the registration, verification and management of digital data.</p>	<p>Anuradhapura, Kalutara, Ratnapura, Puttalam. This digitization has been further scaled up in eleven Divisional secretariats in the district of Kalutara.</p>		
<p>OUTCOME 1.2: Children and adolescents demonstrate improved understanding of and the skills to mitigate disaster-related risks affecting their lives by engaging meaningfully in disaster preparedness and response in the four province.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Indicator 1.2.1: # of members of children’s clubs and councils that have been trained on child centered risk assessments, risk reduction planning and child protection in emergencies.</p> <p>Baseline: 300</p> <p># of adolescents that have been trained to support Government authorities with child-friendly camp management and establishment of child-friendly spaces</p> <p>Baseline: 126</p> <p>Planned Target: Train members and the assigned adolescents of targeted Children’s Clubs; Disseminate Early warning</p>	<p>312 children engaged in CC-DRR programmes resulting in the development of 3 DRR and climate change adaptation programmes in operational districts. Divisional level DRR mechanisms were strengthened by providing opportunities for Children’s Club members to participate in divisional level DRR meetings. This new development helped to ensure that children’s needs are included in divisional development plans, while empowering children through their participation in decision-making platforms</p>		<p>Training participant lists; pre & post training evaluations</p> <p>Training participant lists; pre & post training evaluations</p>

<p>communication and the provision of monitoring equipment to Children's Clubs; Engage children in risk communication and enhance community awareness on COVID-19; Mobilize children and adolescents on food security and nutrition and include them in the contingency planning process; Network children's clubs in targeted districts.</p> <p>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</p> <p>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</p> <p>Baseline: 250</p> <p># of risk mitigation projects implemented through the village/divisional Children's Club/Councils. Sri Lanka Children's Charter for Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation is promoted through the National Children's Council to the national-level Government and non-governmental decision-makers</p> <p>Baseline:12</p>	<p>Adolescent girls and boys are empowered to become change agents for disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation with the expansion of the Child-Centered Disaster Risk Reduction (CC-DRR) programme to new districts through this joint programme</p> <p>56 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.</p>		<p>Capacity building workshop participant lists; Pre and post training evaluations</p> <p>Project proposals & reports</p> <p>Finalized Sri Lanka Children's</p>
--	--	--	---

<p>Planned Target: Capacity building of district and divisional level officials; Establish linkages between Divisional Children’s Councils and Divisional Disaster Management Coordination Committees; Support the implementation of priority risk mitigation projects; Engage children and adolescents in child-centered risk assessments and DRR planning; Introduce the climate-smart village concept.</p>			<p>Charter for DRR & CCA</p> <p>Promotion campaigns conducted at national level</p>
<p>OUTCOME 2.1: Sub-national level authorities have the capacity for risk informed programming through mainstreaming of disaster risk reduction and climate risk management into their planning</p> <p>Output 2.1.1: Strengthened local government capacity to effectively develop risk analysis considering exposure and vulnerability to various climate-related hazards, including health emergencies, and multi-sectoral impact analysis, as well as risk-informed theories of change for strategic planning and budgeting for local development</p> <p>Indicator 2.1.1: Availability of training material on using risk assessment tools for water safety and security and disaster risk reduction</p> <p>Baseline: Training materials are available but need to be reviewed and updated</p> <p>Indicator 2.1.1: # of government officers/ development officers that have received an</p>	<p>Initial discussions were held with the key stakeholders (Ministry of Water Supply, National Department for Rural Water Supply, State Ministry of Rural and Regional Drinking Water Supply Project Development, National Water Supply & Drainage Board, provincial-level administrative authorities, and Ministry of Environment) to brief on the project activities and expected results.</p> <p>High-level meetings conducted with the Ministries of Water Supply and Environment which resulted in establishing a technical working group to integrate the two sectors to ensure resilience of drinking water to climate change, particularly to implement the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) of the water sector in Sri Lanka.</p>		

<p>advanced level training on using risk assessment tools for water safety and security and disaster risk reduction</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Planned Target: Capacity building of sub-national level government entities; Mainstream climate and disaster risk reduction into provincial development planning; Strengthen participatory consultative platforms; Provide technical assistance to enhance the capacity of local government staff; Create awareness and mobilize youth and children as change agents; Advocate for the Sri Lanka Children’s Charter on DRR and CCA.</p> <p>Output 2.1.2: Strengthened capacities of local government and local communities/community-based water committees (CBOs) in better planning and management of community managed water schemes to ensure drinking water supply in rural areas, particularly in disaster prone areas to build resilience against the adverse effects of climate change</p> <p>Indicator 2.1.2 Availability of tested models on climate-resilient water supply systems that promote water safety and security</p> <p>Government policies, strategies and national action plans include climate resilience and</p>	<p>Discussions and preliminary work initiated with the national level advisory group established for the water safety plan implementation under the purview of the Ministry of Water Supply and National Water Supply & Drainage Board on the transition of the water safety planning approach into climate-resilient water safety and security.</p> <p>As an entry point to the transition, the baseline assessment of rural water supply schemes at the national level was completed with a climate change focus. The project interventions will be built up based on the results of the survey to test pilot models on climate-resilient water safety and security plans in different climatic zones.</p>		<p>Documentation of Climate-resilient Water safety plans</p> <p>Policy review documents</p> <p>Stakeholder consultative workshops</p>
--	--	--	---

<p>DRR aspects</p>			
<p>Output 2.1.3: Availability of information products and tools to support timely planning for climate variabilities and to reduce disaster impacts</p> <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>2 awareness sessions conducted with the DoM on the new PRISM prototype that includes new features and integrations with local data systems.</p> <p>the new development will begin in quarter-2 of 2021.</p> <p>Facilitated the establishment by equipping 3 District level Emergency Operating Centers in Galle, Ratnapura and Kalutara, together with DMC and district DM units.</p> <p>Technical support provided to the DMC to scale up to all 25 districts. WFP is currently working on SOPs on operational management.</p> <p>Continued advocacy for an 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</p>	<p>The Department of Meteorology (DoM) was advocated to revamp the PRISM system with new global prototype inclusion of new technology and database system.</p>	<p>2 awareness sessions conducted.</p> <p>Expenditure of USD 15,317 and District level EOCs in Galle, Ratnapura and Kalutara</p>

	the national and local level professional agencies to strengthen inter-departmental cooperation.		
COVID-19 Emergency Programmes			
<p>OUTCOME: Empowered military and war widows have sustainable livelihoods, and access social support services with dignity.</p> <p>Indicator: N/A</p> <p>Baseline: N/A</p> <p>Planned Target: N/A</p>	<p>1,306 women (including women heads of households) who were severely impacted socio-economically by COVID-19, were able to support their families through the emergency relief packages provided by UN Women. This emergency-relief initiative supported those in dire situations, including daily wage earners, women from vulnerable circumstances and those caught in debt traps.</p>		Progress report by Viluthu
<p>Output 4.2.4: Vulnerable women-headed households are supported during the COVID-19 pandemic, to reduce care burdens and address immediate needs concerning shortage of food and financial resources.</p> <p>LKA_D_4.2.4A # of vulnerable women provided with emergency relief packs (disaggregated according to district).</p> <p>Baseline: Value: 0 Year: 2019</p> <p>Planned Target: Value: 962 Year: 2020</p>	<p>Status: Target exceeded.</p> <p>A total of 1,306 beneficiaries were reached, with the following breakdown:</p> <p>Jaffna district: 415 Kilinochchi district: 891</p> <p>Beneficiaries received relief packages in the districts of Jaffna and Kilinochchi to strengthen resilience and support to mitigate the severe impact of COVID-19 pandemic.</p>	<p>In coordinating with government officials, UN Women, local communities and suppliers amidst a restricted environment, the original target of 992 was exceeded to reach a total of 1,306 beneficiaries maximizing on the available budget.</p>	Progress report by Viluthu
<p>OUTCOME: To improve safety and living conditions of the most vulnerable migrant</p>	<p>1,163 (666 women; 497 men) in Anuradhapura districts were assisted</p>		Project reports

<p>returnees and their host communities affected by COVID -19 in Anuradhapura district through provision of essential food and hygiene kits.</p> <p>Indicator: # of persons whose needs in relation to the core essential food and hygiene are met</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Planned Target: 800</p>	<p>with hygiene food items and hygiene kits.</p>		
<p>Although the objective is not listed in the original reporting template, it is added here since it was in the approved project results matrix and has reportable results during the project timeframe.</p>			
<p>Output 1: Access to food and hygiene kits enable protection in the short term for the COVID -19 affected beneficiaries</p> <p>Indicator: % of beneficiaries (disaggregated by sex, diversity) reporting that humanitarian assistance is delivered in a safe and accessible, timely, accountable, and participatory manner.</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p>	<p>100% of beneficiaries listed in the identified beneficiary lists received humanitarian assistance in a safe, and timely manner. The assistance was delivered in locations which beneficiaries could easily access and participate. Signed forms acknowledging assistance receipt were obtained.</p>		<p>Informal interviews</p>

Planned Target: 80%			
<p>Output 1.1: 600 persons from migrant returnee and low-income families and 200 persons in 3 shelters worst affected by COVID-19 receive food provisions</p> <p>Indicator 1.1.1 # of migrant families who receive food assistance</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Planned Target: 100</p>	115 migrant returnee families received food items (Total 392 individuals in 115 returnee families. 202 women; 190 men)		Distribution records/onsite observation
<p>Indicator 1.1.2: # of low-income families who receive food assistance.</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Planned Target: 100</p>	115 low income families received food items (Total 476 individuals in 115 low income families; 265 women; 211 men).		Distribution records
<p>Indicator 1.1.3: # of shelters receiving food/dry rations.</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Planned Target: 3</p>	8 shelters with 295 occupants.		Onsite observation
<p>Output 1.2: Minimum 200 persons in 3 shelters have access to hygiene kits.</p> <p>Indicator 1.2.1: # of persons who received</p>	295 (199 women; 96 men) shelter occupants in the 8 shelter.		Distribution records Onsite observation

<p>hygiene kits</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Planned Target: 200</p>			
<p>OUTCOME: To support safe-school operations, education recovery and continuous learning, based on tried and tested models implemented by provincial education authorities in Uva and Central provinces</p> <p>Output 1.1: Increased understanding amongst primary-aged children on key hygiene messages that they need to practice both in school and at home</p> <p>Indicator 1.1.1: # of children reached with IPC messages.</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Planned Target: 560,000 primary students</p>	<p>UNICEF developed, in coordination with the MoE and MoH, a child-friendly, age-appropriate cartoon book with IPC messages particularly aimed at primary students, which was printed both in Sinhala and Tamil languages. This cartoon book is currently being distributed to all primary schools in the nine (9) provinces, which will benefit more than 1.67 million children nationwide. The contribution from DFAT will directly reach an estimated 33 per cent of all primary schools, covering around 560,000 primary students in 3,300 primary schools.</p>		<p>MoE records</p>
<p>Output 1.2: Improved efforts by key stakeholders to ensure continued learning and minimize learning losses.</p> <p>Indicator 1.2.1: Availability of a strategy on learning continuity and learning recovery</p>	<p>UNICEF supported the MoE and PDE to consolidate and document a draft strategy for learning recovery.</p> <p>The draft strategy is currently under review by high-level MoE leadership.</p>		<p>Strategy document</p>

<p>Baseline: Strategy is not available</p> <p>Planned Target: Evidence-driven national strategy on learning continuity and learning recovery is mainstreamed for nation-wide implementation.</p>			
<p>Outcome: Strengthen Community Engagement in the COVID-19 Response through Civil Society Collective of Sri Lanka.</p> <p>Indicator 1.1.2 N/A Baseline: N/A Planned Target: N/A</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mobilized and engaged community leaders/volunteers and community-based organizations (CBOs) in the prevention and control of COVID-19. - Engaged and sensitized communities, including vulnerable community groups on COVID-19 preventive measures and supported to equip vulnerable community settings with practical protective measures. - Strengthened the leadership and meaningful participation of women and girls in all decision-making in addressing the prevention and control COVID-19 outbreak. - Mobilizing religious/faith leaders in COVID-19 prevention and control activities. - Develop and disseminate COVID-19 risk communication materials in Sinhala, Tamil and English targeting specific social groups and settings, and involving youth organizations. - Provided technical support for the development of Risk Communication 		<p>Local CBOs /CSOs and Community Groups were strengthened to support the community.</p> <p>Installed 180 hand-washing stations in the districts (each district received 30).</p> <p>Nearly 1254 youth and women leaders were trained on COVID-19 prevention 355 women / women led organization staffs were trained to provide service to their local community.</p> <p>Communication materials were developed disseminated to local communities.</p> <p>The Ministry developed a Risk Communication and Community Engagement Strategy.</p>

Annex 2: Human Story



Caption: Rajeshwari* in her temporary dwelling making use of the provisions in the emergency relief pack, distributed as a response to the COVID-19 pandemic's impact on vulnerable women-headed households, in collaboration with local government in Jaffna and Kilinochchi districts. Credit: Viluthu.

**Name has been changed to protect her identity.*

Rajeshwari, a 70-year-old woman from Sri Lanka's Northern Province, lives alone in a small makeshift shelter with no electricity. Her husband has been missing since 1989, and her only son had died in a car accident. She has a lifelong vision disability as a result of an injury and swelling caused by an explosion during the civil war. Rajeshwari has no source of income and relies on her neighbors and relatives for support. The COVID-19 pandemic exacerbated her vulnerability further, compelling her to keep and consume food for longer lengths of time during the lockdown period despite the fact they've become stale and spoilt. She was chosen as a beneficiary of the program intervention by the community's women leaders. When she received the box, she began to weep as it included items she had not received in years. The relief package included dry rations along with sanitary items recommended by the women leaders of the community.