

**UNITED NATIONS
DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE FRAMEWORK
2013 - 2017**



**Colombo, Sri Lanka
October 2012**



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DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE FRAMEWORK
(UNDAF)**

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FOREWORD

The United Nations (UN) and the Government of Sri Lanka signed the 2013-2017 UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF), the agreement which pegs UN assistance to Sri Lanka's long term development priorities, on 4th October, 2012.

The UNDAF provides the overarching framework for all the work of the United Nations in Sri Lanka in line with the national priorities of the *Mahinda Chintana*, the Millennium Declaration and the framework of the Millennium Development Goals. It aims to support the Government of Sri Lanka to achieve ***“sustainable and inclusive economic growth with equitable access to quality social services, strengthened human capabilities and reconciliation for lasting peace”***.

The UN Country Team in Sri Lanka worked consistently with the Government, and in consultation with civil society and the donor community, to ensure that the framework is grounded in the realities of the country. The UNDAF will support efforts to reduce disparities and make a difference in the lives of people. This coherent development assistance framework will guide the collaborative work of the UN agencies in the forthcoming period.

The UNDAF serves as a common strategy in four major areas of cooperation: Equitable Economic Growth, Quality Social Services, Social Inclusion and Protection and Environmental Sustainability.

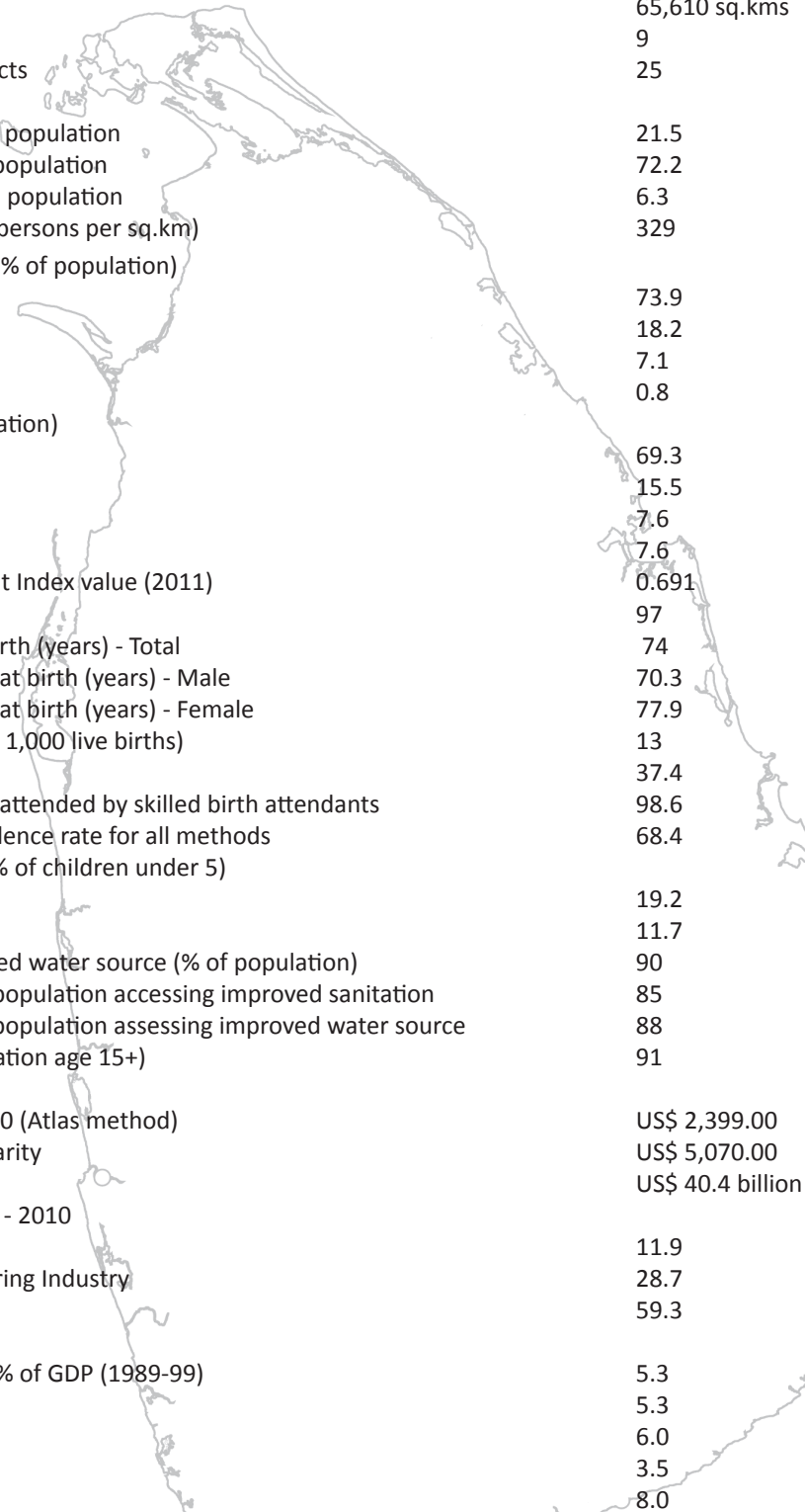


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P B Jayasundera
Secretary to the Ministry of Finance and Planning



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Subinay Nandy
UN Resident / Humanitarian Coordinator

SRI LANKA AT A GLANCE

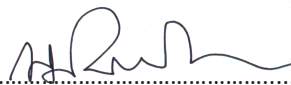


Population, mid-year (millions)	20.6
Land area	65,610 sq.kms
Provinces	9
Administrative districts	25
Percentage of urban population	21.5
Percentage of rural population	72.2
Percentage of estate population	6.3
Population density (persons per sq.km)	329
Ethnic composition (% of population)	
Sinhalese	73.9
Tamils	18.2
Moors	7.1
Others	0.8
Religion (% of population)	
Buddhists	69.3
Hindus	15.5
Christians	7.6
Muslims	7.6
Human Development Index value (2011)	0.691
Country position	97
Life expectancy at birth (years) - Total	74
Life expectancy at birth (years) - Male	70.3
Life expectancy at birth (years) - Female	77.9
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births)	13
Maternal mortality	37.4
Proportion of births attended by skilled birth attendants	98.6
Contraceptive prevalence rate for all methods	68.4
Child malnutrition (% of children under 5)	
Stunting	19.2
Wasting	11.7
Access to an improved water source (% of population)	90
Percentage of rural population accessing improved sanitation	85
Percentage of rural population assessing improved water source	88
Literacy (% of population age 15+)	91
GNI per capita – 2010 (Atlas method)	US\$ 2,399.00
Purchasing power parity	US\$ 5,070.00
GNI (Atlas method)	US\$ 40.4 billion
Composition of GDP - 2010	
Agriculture	11.9
Manufacturing Industry	28.7
Services	59.3
Annual growth rate % of GDP (1989-99)	5.3
1999-09	5.3
2008	6.0
2009	3.5
2010	8.0

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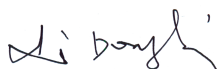
Subinay Nandy
UN Resident / Humanitarian Coordinator



Rita O' Sullivan
ADB Country Director



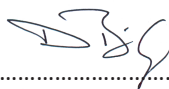
Patrick Evans
FAO Representative



Donglin Li
ILO Country Director



Richard Danziger
IOM Chief of Mission



David Bridger
UNAIDS Country Coordinator



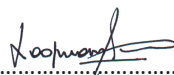
Razina Bilgrami
UNDP Country Director a.i.



Shigeru Aoyagi
UNESCO Regional Director for South Asia



Lene K. Christiansen
UNFPA Representative



Laxman Perera
UNHABITAT Country Program Manager



Michael Zwack
UNHCR Representative



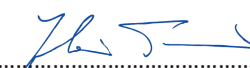
Reza Hossaini
UNICEF Representative



Ayumi Fujino
UNIDO Regional Director for South Asia



Françoise Jacob
UNOPS Country Director



Flavia Pansieri
UNV Executive Coordinator



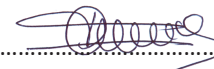
Anne Stenhammer
UNWomen Regional Director for South Asia




Mads Lofvall
WFP Country Director a.i.



Dr Firdosi Mehta
WHO Representative



Diarietou Gaye
World Bank Country Director



Cristina Albertin
UNODC Representative, South Asia

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
CAT	Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment
CBOs	Community Based Organizations
CEA	Central Environmental Authority
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women
CFS	Child Friendly School
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
DCS	Department of Census and Statistics
DHS	Demographic Health Survey
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
ERW	Exploded Remnants of War
ESDFP	Education Sector Development Framework Programme
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GoSL	Government of Sri Lanka
HCI	Head count Index (poverty)
HDI	Human Development Index
HIES	Household Expenditure and Income Survey
HIV	Human-Immune Deficiency Virus
HRC	Human Rights Commission
ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
ICERD	International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination
ICESCR	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
ICMW	International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers
IDD	Iodine Deficiency Disorders
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons
ILO	International Labour Organization
INGO	International Non Governmental Organization
IOM	International Organization for Migration
LFS	Labour Force Survey
M & E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MD	Millennium Declaration
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MDG+	Millennium Development Goals Plus
MEPA	Marine Environment Protection Authority
MoH	Ministry of Health
MRI	Medical Research Institute
NCD	Non Communicable Disease
NCW	National Commission on Women
NDS	National Development Strategy
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
NPAW	National Plan of Action for Women
OHCHR	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
SME	Small and Medium Enterprise
SUN	Scaling Up Nutrition

SWAp	Sector Wide Approach
TG	Theme Groups
UDA	Urban Development Authority
UN	United Nations
UNCAC	United Nations Convention Against Corruption
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDAC	United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination
UNDAF	United Nation Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDP-AP	United Nations Development Group in Asia and the Pacific
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHABITAT	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
UNHCR	United Nations High Commission for Refugees
UNHRP	United Nations Housing Rights Programme
UNICEF	United Nations Children’s Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
UNV	United Nations Volunteers
UPR	Universal Periodic Review
WB	World Bank
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

With the cessation of the three-decade long civil war in 2009, Sri Lanka is well poised to significantly accelerate human development over the coming years. It is an opportunity to develop former conflict-affected districts together with other economically lagging districts of the country. The Government's vision, articulated in the *Mahinda Chintana: Towards a New Sri Lanka*, envisages that by 2020, every Sri Lankan family will enjoy decent and healthy living conditions in culturally vibrant, multi-lingual, environmentally sustainable and economically productive human settlements. Future prospects are bright. The country has recently transitioned from a low to a middle-income country. Recent forecasts by the Central Bank envisage real GDP to grow by more than 8.5% per annum in the years to 2014 and the vision of the Government is to double per capita GDP by 2016.¹

At the same time, Sri Lanka faces several challenges. There is urgent need to deal with persistent inequalities and, in particular, the plight of vulnerable groups including those working in the plantation sector, the rural poor, female headed households, elderly and those with disabilities. Special attention has to be paid to lagging areas and particularly those groups who recently returned to their places of origin in the conflict affected areas or are waiting final return. Sri Lanka faces many challenges arising out its demographic, health and epidemiological transitions. The country has to also contend with environmental threats especially as it plans to step up investments and economic growth. More concerted efforts are needed to promote women's empowerment, gender equality and human rights while guaranteeing social protection to all.

The UNDAF 2013-2017 has been drawn up against this backdrop of opportunities and challenges facing the nation. The process has involved close collaboration with Government and extensive consultations with other development partners. In line with the national priorities of the *Mahinda Chintana*, the Millennium Declaration and the framework of the Millennium Development Goals, the following four pillars and outcomes have been identified under the overall goal of “**sustainable and inclusive economic growth with equitable access to quality social services, strengthened human capabilities and reconciliation for lasting peace**”.

UNDAF Pillar 1:

Equitable Economic Growth and Sustainable Livelihoods

Outcome 1.1: An enabled environment for equal opportunities to sustainable livelihoods, decent work and employability.

¹ Central Bank Annual Report 2010.

The UN agencies shall, in keeping with the vision of the *Mahinda Chintana*, focus on promoting an enabling environment for sustainable livelihoods and decent work, market-oriented skills training, empowering vulnerable groups, and enhancing support to lower income groups and the most vulnerable to move beyond subsistence.

UNDAF Pillar 2:

Disparity Reduction, Equitable and Quality Social Services

Outcome 2.1: Strengthened provision of, access to and demand for equitable and quality social services delivery and enhanced capacity of national institutions for evidence-based policy development.

The UN agencies shall focus particularly on supporting interventions aimed at promoting health, food and nutrition security, education, water and sanitation, housing, social protection as well as management reforms and improvements in data and information systems.

UNDAF Pillar 3:

Governance, Human Rights, Gender Equality, Social Inclusion and Protection

Outcome 3.1: Communities empowered and institutions strengthened to support local governance, access to justice, social integration, gender equality, and monitoring, promotion and protection of human rights in alignment with international treaties and obligations and in alignment to the constitution of Sri Lanka.

The UN shall support the Government to translate international commitments into local laws by extending assistance to examine gaps that exist in the national legislation vis-à-vis international standards; facilitating the incorporation of international standards into existing national law and practice; and supporting the follow up to treaty body obligations. The UN shall work closely with the Government to strengthen capacity building in this area, including that of civil society to better advocate for human rights. The UN agencies shall also support strengthening of mechanisms that promote participatory and transparent decision making at the policy, planning and implementation levels and initiatives aimed at increasing interaction, exchange, understanding and dialogue between various groups.

UNDAF Pillar 4:

Environmental Sustainability, Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction

Outcome 4.1: Policies, programmes and capacities to ensure environmental sustainability, address climate change mitigation and adaptation and reduce disaster risks, in place at national, sub-national and community levels.

The UN agencies shall support review and analysis of environmental policies and programme, formulation of new policies, programmes and interventions in partnership with the Government, strengthening the combined efforts by Government, civil society, community groups and the private sector as well as building and improving capacities at various levels.

In delivering on these objectives, the UN will draw on its values, successful global knowledge base, best practices and lessons learnt; its strong normative mandate and track record in Sri Lanka; neutrality; and ability to

encourage efficient coordination among donors. As a Middle Income Country, Sri Lanka's partnership with the UN will increasingly be at the upstream policy level. However, the UN will continue to draw on its extensive experience working with communities and its trusted partnerships at the national and sub-national levels to support residual service delivery needs in lagging areas and empowerment of vulnerable groups.

While not restricting support to a specific geographic area or group, the UN will seek to maximise impact through focusing on areas that are lagging or groups that are identified as vulnerable. Harmonized programming and collective targeting will together ensure agencies do not spread thinly but rather reinforce each other, providing holistic and sustainable solutions with maximum synergy.

Also outlined in the UNDAF are appropriate coordination and monitoring mechanisms as well as a Results Matrix that allows for tracking progress.

1.1 The Development Context

Sri Lanka is at a critical juncture where the country needs to make the most of emerging opportunities while contending with existing challenges in order to propel it into a new era of durable peace and prosperity. With the cessation of the three-decade long civil war in 2009, Sri Lanka is well poised to significantly accelerate human development over the coming years. Ranked 97th out of 183 countries on the Human Development Index (2011), Sri Lanka is set to enter the league of high human development countries. It also recently transitioned from a low to a middle-income country. Recent forecasts by the Central Bank envisage real GDP to grow by more than 8.5% per annum in the years to 2014 and the Government's vision is to double per capita GDP by 2016.²

Emerging opportunities

Sri Lanka is well situated to tap the new opportunities that have emerged from recent developments.

Ending of the Civil War: The most significant recent development has been the ending of the three-decade long civil war in May 2009 that severely affected the lives of people living in Sri Lanka. Post-war recovery and rehabilitation efforts have been initiated by the Government and its partners. These include providing shelter and taking care of the other urgent needs of the IDP community, de-mining of affected areas, building up administrative and particularly social service networks, construction of permanent houses to replace destroyed residences, retraining and societal reintegration of ex-combatants and so on. Though return to normalcy is likely to be gradual, signs of improvement are distinctly visible.

Prevailing peaceful conditions in the country are contributing once again to free mobility within the country. Particularly noteworthy is the extensive Government action to improve connectivity by building up infrastructure facilities in these areas. The easier movement of goods and people following the closer integration of different parts of the country has also meant consolidation of the domestic market. Agricultural, fisheries and other products of the Northern Province and Eastern Province are beginning to find markets in the rest of the country and vice versa.

Private investments are slowly but surely picking up. Enhanced inter-provincial capital flows are benefiting capital-poor regions. People's livelihoods in formerly conflict-affected regions have improved through formal job openings, expanding self-employment opportunities and improving service delivery conditions.

Interest in investing in Sri Lanka is also beginning to grow, though slowly, among foreign private investors. As Sri Lanka moves forward with a process of national reconciliation, as articulated in policy statements of the President, for ethnic reconciliation and reintegration to build up a unified Sri Lankan nation, prospects for a vigorous and sustained process of human development are bright.

Achievement of the Millennium Development Goals:

Despite prolonged conflict and a relatively low per capita income, Sri Lanka has achieved many of the MDGs at national level, especially in the health and education sectors. Less is however known about the previously conflict-affected regions of the Northern and Eastern Provinces due to paucity of human development data. Available data reveal the following:³

- Excluding parts of the conflict-affected Northern and Eastern Provinces, the incidence of poverty, as measured by the poverty headcount ratio, fell from nearly 23% in 2002 to 15% in 2006/7 and 8.9% in 2009/10. The rapid decline in poverty has been felt in urban, rural and plantation areas (note the poverty line in 2010 was Rs 3,028/ approx \$1 a day).
- Sri Lanka has achieved near-universal primary school enrolment which varies little across province or gender. The primary school enrolment rate is 97.5%. The proportion of pupils starting Grade 1 who reach Grade 5 has increased to almost 100% in 2006/07. Literacy level of 15-24 year olds in all regions has also increased during 2003-2006/07; it has crossed 95% across all sectors and for both males and females.
- Sri Lanka has almost reached gender parity in primary education with the 'ratio of girls to boys in primary education' reaching 99% in 2006. In secondary and tertiary education, the proportion of girls to boys exceeds 100%.
- Sri Lanka's infant mortality rate is significantly lower than most developing countries. There have also been sharp reductions in the under 5 mortality rate although it has slowed down in recent years.

³ It is important to note that the MDG Report did not include data for the Northern Province and only partial data for the Eastern Province.

Source: http://www.lk.undp.org/development_goals/Pages/MDGs_In_Sri_Lanka.aspx

² Central Bank Annual Report 2010.

Sri Lanka is well within reach of the 2015 MDG mortality targets (currently at 11.17 deaths per 1,000 live births) although collective efforts from the Government would be needed. The success in reducing child mortality is matched by near-universal immunization coverage for measles and several other communicable diseases.

- With near-universal access to health care, and 98% institutional deliveries, the country is on track to meet the MDG on improving maternal health.
- Sri Lanka remains as one of the few countries in the region with a low-level HIV epidemic. According to the MDG Country Report 2008/09, a cumulative total of 1,029 persons have been detected with HIV infection, and 266 persons with AIDS.
- Consumption of ozone-depleting substances has been gradually declining and the ratio of area protected to maintain biological diversity to surface area has increased.

- Achieving more equitable development through accelerated rural development;
- Accelerating growth through increased investment in infrastructure; and
- Strengthening public service delivery.

To realize this vision, the Ministry of Finance and Planning has developed a ten year development framework by the title *Sri Lanka: The Emerging Wonder of Asia - Mahinda Chintana, Vision for the Future*. This Development Policy Framework seeks to:

- Provide a comprehensive quality education system, where all children complete primary and secondary education, and where appropriate skills are developed to meet the emerging needs of a modern global knowledge economy.
- Establish a health system that is equipped with qualified staff and able to respond to the changing

Main Social Economic Data of Sri Lanka						
Targets	Unit	2000	2005	2010	2011	2016 (Proj)
GDP	US\$bn	16.5	24.4	49.6	59.2	98.0
Per Capita Income	US\$	899	1,241	2,400	2,836	4,470
Inflation GDP Deflator	%	6.7	10.4	7.3	7.8	4.0
Exports	US\$bn	5.5	6.3	8.6	10.6	18.0
International Trade Turnover	US\$bn	12.8	15.1	22.8	30.8	44.1
International Service Income	US\$bn	0.04	0.34	0.7	1.1	2.6
Earning from Tourism	US\$bn	0.25	0.36	0.58	0.83	2.75
Remittances	US\$bn	0.9	2.0	4.6	5.1	7.0
Access to Electricity	%	62.6	76	88	91	100
Access to Telecommunication	%	6.3	23.6	100.8	105.1	120.0
Women in Labour Force	%	33.9	32.6	32.1	31.2	40.0
Unemployment	%	7.6	7.2	4.9	4.2	3.2
Infant Mortality	Per 1,000	22.0	11.3	9.0	8.5	4.0
Maternal Mortality	Per 1,000	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2
Poverty Headcount	%	24.7	15.2	8.9	-	4.2
Primary School Enrolment	%	92.0	89.0	92.0	93.0	100.0
Literacy Rate	%	95.6	95.8	98.0	98.0	99.0
Literacy Rate – Computer	%	N/A	9.7	20.3	35.0	75.0

Source: Central Bank of Sri Lanka (Annual Report 2011)

Adoption of a New Development Framework: The Government of Sri Lanka has articulated the future path of progress in the *Mahinda Chintana: Towards a New Sri Lanka* which envisages that by 2020, every Sri Lankan family will enjoy decent and healthy living conditions in culturally vibrant, multi-lingual, environmentally sustainable and economically productive human settlements. It identifies three central areas of focus:

disease and demographic patterns, while also addressing the needs of vulnerable groups.

- Ensure the betterment of villages – “Gama Neguma” – with villages emerging as “micro-centers of growth on modern lines” and having, among other things, equitable access to sufficient, safe drinking water.
- Establish the five-fold hub – Sri Lanka “as a Naval, Aviation, Commercial, Energy and Knowledge hub...”

- Focus on regional investment and development plans, with an emphasis on Northern and Eastern Provinces, to (a) restore people’s livelihoods, (b) reactivate services and facilities, (c) rehabilitate infrastructure facilities, (d) develop human capabilities and (e) establish good governance practices.
- Encourage “indigenous” enterprises, big and small, as well as domestic agriculture to ensure better sharing of the benefits of development with the not-so-well-to-do classes by introducing: (a) poverty alleviation projects like Samurdhi, (b) tax incentives and subsidies for small producers, and those in domestic agriculture, SMEs, self-employment activities, (c) public employment programmes at critical times, (d) deliberate rural bias in a number of programmes, (e) incentives to small scale and rural infrastructure development projects, and (f) housing development programmes to help the lower middle classes and the poor.

The State is envisaged to play a critical role in delivering on this new agenda – especially in lagging and emerging regions.

Existing Challenges

Even as Sri Lanka plans for the rejuvenation of its society and the acceleration of human development, it needs to address several challenges.

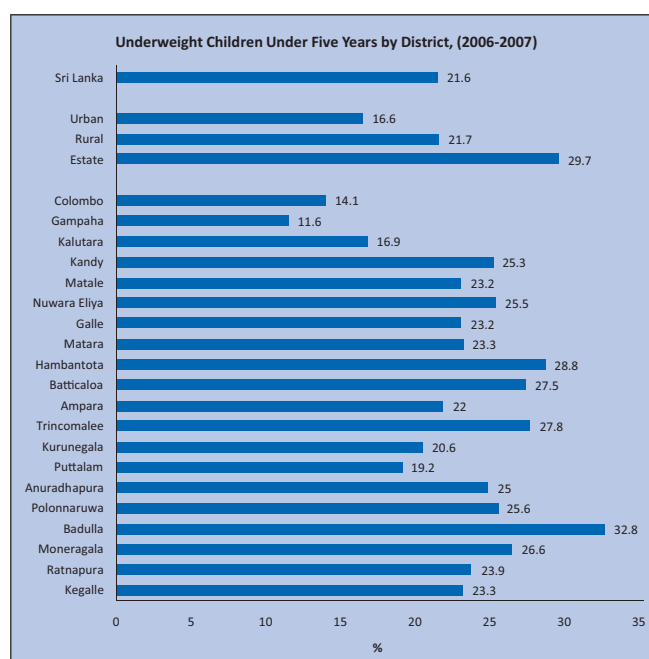
Persistent Inequalities: Sri Lanka reports a life expectancy of 75 years – comparable to high human development countries. The mean years of schooling are 8.2 years – again comparable to nations classified as

high human development countries.⁴ However, despite the impressive progress in human development made by Sri Lanka, considerable disparities persist, especially in some geographical pockets (for example, the plantation areas) and amongst vulnerable groups, such as those who have recently returned to their places of origin or are awaiting return in the conflict affected areas, the rural poor, female headed households, elderly and those with disabilities.

- Although limited data are available for the Northern and Eastern provinces, recent statistics show the incidence of poverty in Batticaloa and Jaffna remains especially high – between 16-20%. The poverty headcount index (HCI) in Badulla and Moneragala is almost double the national average.
- The share of the poorest quintile in national consumption has declined from 8.9% in 1990/91 to 7.8% in 2009/10.
- While infant mortality rates declined in seven provinces during 1991-2003, they contrastingly increased in the Eastern and North-Central provinces during this period.⁵

⁴ Human Development Report 2011

⁵ Since 1990 overall infant mortality rates have declined only marginally. Between 1991 and 1996 infant mortality rates increased in the Southern, Northern, North Central, Uva and Sabaragamuwa provinces and subsequently showed a declining trend. In 2002, infant mortality rates per 1,000 live births were the highest in the North Central (17.2) and Central (14.2) provinces. District wise the highest was recorded from Anuradhapura (16.8) Polonnaruwa (16.5) and Colombo (16.3) districts. Source: Sri Lanka MDG Report – Goal 4 accessible at http://www.searo.who.int/LinkFiles/Srilanka_MDG_Report_Goal4.pdf



Source: Department of Census and Statistics of Sri Lanka (2009, cited in Sri Lanka Human Development Report 2012)

- Despite overall unemployment being 4.3%, there are high levels of unemployment amongst the educated, especially among women and within the youth category and a growing skills mismatch between the demand and supply of labour. The rate of unemployment for women is more than twice the rate for men.⁶ The rate for educated women is around three times the rate for men.⁷ The labour force has also grown at the annual rate of 1.8% during 1990-2009.
- The proportion of female members in the National Parliament has increased marginally from 3% in 1947 to only 5.8% at present. Representation of women in local councils is even lower.
- Management of malnutrition remains a major concern, affecting nearly one-fifth of children and one sixth of women with an increase in prevalence in the urban areas. According to the last Demographic and Health Survey (DHS 2006) 17% of babies are reported with a low birth weight with variations across Districts ranging from 11% in Colombo to 34% in Nuwara Eliya. Other indicators point to similar regional disparities with 19% children stunted with a variation between 8% in Colombo to 41% in Nuwara Eliya, 15% children wasted with a variation between 11% in Nuwara Eliya to 28% in Trincomalee, and 21% children underweight with a variation between 12% in Gampaha to 33% in Badulla.
- More than 60% of the reported HIV infections in 2006 were in the Western province.

Demographic Changes: Sri Lanka has to contend with three major features of demographic transition. One, the child population is expected to fall by 28% from 4.9 million in 2001 to 3.8 million in 2026. Two, the elderly population (60+ years) is expected to grow from 1.7 million in 2001 to 4.1 million in 2026. The female population 60 and above is projected to increase from 1.4 million in 2011 to 2.0 million in 2021. The increasing feminization of the elderly population as a result of the continuous increase in life expectancy for females brings with it the need for greater protection for women given that there is a higher likelihood of elderly women getting more impoverished in their advanced ages. And three, internal and external migration, is likely to remain a significant factor in population dynamics.

The Government is keen to promote new opportunities for employment overseas, and in higher skilled sectors,

⁶ Labour Force Survey Q2, 2011: Unemployment rate – 2.7% (male) and 7% (female). Unemployment among 20-24 age group – 20%, 25-29 group – 7.6%.

⁷ Labour Force Survey Q2, 2011: Unemployment rate for those with GCE (A/L) and above – 4.4% (male) and 11.6% (female).

with a view to doubling income from remittances. In addition, domestic voluntary migration (e.g. rural to urban migration, inter-district seasonal migration) which has always been a factor in Sri Lankan population dynamics is likely to continue with the Western Province as the dominant destination.

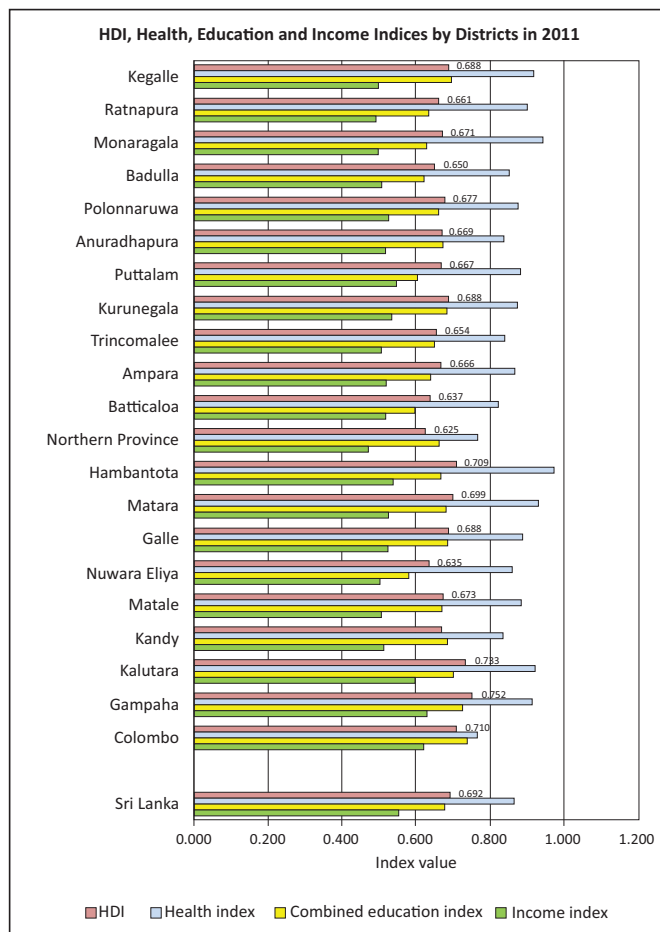
Health and Epidemiological Transitions: Sri Lanka's overall health conditions and achievements with regards to the control of communicable diseases in the South East Asia Region are commendable considering the limited resources available and the achievements attained. For example, the country is already on the verge of eliminating lymphatic filariasis, leprosy, malaria and poliomyelitis, and on course to eliminate Iodine Deficiency Disorders (IDD), congenital syphilis, neonatal tetanus and measles.

However, dengue remains a challenge. Leptospirosis is another re-emerging disease. Although the current prevalence of HIV in Sri Lanka is low at 0.05%, it is important to recognize the threats posed by rapid economic growth and increased tourism.

Though the IMR (10.1 per 1000 live births in 2006) and neonatal mortality (7.4 per 1000 live births in 2006) are low, there are significant inter-district variations in infant and maternal mortality. Similarly, while the total fertility rate in 2000 had dropped to 1.9, recent evidence from the 2006 DHS reveals that it has increased from 2.3 in 2000 to 2.6 in 2006 in the plantation sectors and in Batticaloa district. Induced abortion is high in Sri Lanka in spite of it being illegal except to save the women's life; and unsafe abortion practices contribute to maternal mortality and morbidity.⁸

Renewed attention is needed to prevent unwanted pregnancies, particularly among the married of mature reproductive age, through well-targeted family planning programmes. Sri Lanka is experiencing an epidemiological transition with Non-Communicable Diseases (NCD) and mental health emerging as major public health problems. For a comprehensive cancer control programme in the country, assistance is required for ensuring quality control in radiotherapy and nuclear medicine.

⁸ Rajapakse (2000) estimated the total number of abortions in Sri Lanka as 240,055 by showing an abortion rate of 45 per 1,000 women in the age range of 15-49 years. However, a later study in 2007 by De Silva and others claimed about 150,000 to 175,000 abortions take place annually by citing the estimates derived from three previous studies (De Silva 1996; Rajapakse 2000; Rajapakse and De Silva 2000). De Silva (2008) indicated that 12.5 percent in their sample of 18 to 24 year olds had induced abortions. About 32 percent had sought skilled persons to perform abortions while 68 percent resorted to various other means.



Source: Department of Census and Statistics of Sri Lanka (2009, cited in Sri Lanka Human Development Report 2012)

Guaranteeing Human Rights: The universality of human rights, enshrined in the Constitution of Sri Lanka, constitutes the cornerstone of the country’s legal system and jurisprudence that is committed to protecting people’s human rights and fundamental freedoms, regardless of race, religion, language, caste, sex, political opinion, place of birth, political, economic, social and cultural differences.⁹

Sri Lanka has ratified seven of the nine international human rights treaties, and a number of other UN conventions and treaties including all 8 of ILO core labour conventions and the Convention Against

Corruption (UNCAC).¹⁰ Legal and administrative principles that have been put in place seek to ensure that processes of decision making and implementation are in accordance with accepted norms of democratic good governance, such as rule of law, responsiveness, consensus oriented participation, effectiveness and efficiency, equity and inclusiveness, accountability and transparency. These rules and regulations are applicable at all levels of governance. The National Human Rights Commission functions with a network of regional offices. At the village level, mediation boards exist to promote peaceful resolution of disputes and to reduce the burden on courts and the police. However,

⁹ Article 12 (2) The Constitution of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka.

¹⁰ 1. International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR), 1966, 2: International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), 1966, 3: International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, (ICERD), 1965, 4: Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), 1979, 5: Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CAT), 1984, 6: Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), 1989, 7: International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, (ICMW), 1990.

the capacities for effective implementation of the regulations and functioning of the various agencies need strengthening.

Despite the many gains made for children, protection and promotion of child rights requires special attention. Violence against children, child neglect, child labour, – exploitation and family separation are causes for concern.^{11, 12} There is a tendency for children who have been in conflict with the law to be treated as common criminals. The minimum age for criminal responsibility is unacceptably low at 8 years. Institutionalization of children in Certified Schools and School for Youthful Offenders appears to serve an incarceration function than a rehabilitative one.

In the conflict affected areas, the civil administration, justice system and police have only relatively recently been re-established and face their own unique challenges.

Following internal displacement, for example, the scale and complexity of issues linked to return and resettlement, documentation and housing, land and property rights issues are of such magnitude that current mechanisms require reinforcement. Institutional mechanisms need strengthening in order to improve performance and outcomes. These include strengthening the implementation of recommendations by the UN Human Rights mechanisms including, the Treaty Bodies, and special procedures as well as Commissions that exist to combat bribery and corruption and protect human rights.

Individuals and communities in conflict affected areas continue to face threats to social and physical security from mines, Exploded Remnants of War (ERW) and small arms. To make Sri Lanka's development sustainable, it is important to help communities deal with their pasts and envision inter-connected futures. There is a need to significantly reduce these threats and to ensure that national counterparts are fully engaged in planning, coordinating, priority setting and reporting of mine action activities in accordance with international standards.

Women's Empowerment: Sri Lanka has led the region with regard to women's indicators on education and

health, but there is still more to be done to advance women's rights. Women's labour force participation rates remain relatively low. The Labour Force Survey shows that the female rate of labour force participation at 32.3% is about half that of males at 66.3%. Overall unemployment rate has fallen to 4.2% by 2011, but the female rate remained high at 7.0% as against the rate of 2.7% for males. The highest female unemployment rates were reported for the 20-24 year age group. Over half (52%) of those who have migrated for foreign employment are women; and a majority (89%) opt for overseas work as housemaids. Close to 42% of women migrating as housemaids belonged to the 30-44 year age group.¹³ However when females first migrate they are mostly in the younger age group of 20 to 34, married and having at least 1 child under 3 years of age.¹⁴

Moving forward, there is an urgent need to address the growing evidence of violations of fundamental rights of these women workers in the countries which they migrate to and ensure necessary social protection mechanisms are in place for their families back home.

Sri Lanka has also done well to promote gender equality. Girls from most socio-economic groups have access to education and more girls than boys continue into senior secondary school. The country has already achieved gender equality in primary and secondary education, and in universities women comprise over half the number of men.¹⁵ However, when it comes to participation in Sri Lanka's political life, the role of women is limited. Women also lack parity in legal rights, and the Government has initiated steps to amend the Land Development Ordinance (1935) in order to give land rights to women in settlement areas, legislation to protect workers in the informal sector and bilateral agreements to protect women in labour-receiving countries.

There is also a need to ensure women's reproductive rights and promote the health of adolescents, migrant workers, aging women and victims of sexual abuse or domestic violence. Although there is no nationally representative data, several micro-level studies demonstrate that the prevalence of GBV is significant across all sub-groups of the population and something that causes a wide range of physical and mental health problems for women, including death and disability. Women and adolescent girls appear to be at higher risk.

¹¹ Between July 2010 and March 2011 the National Child Protection Hotline (1929 Child Line Sri Lanka) received 3,946 calls, (average 438 per month) with 732 about cruelty, 576 about compulsory education and 542 about care and protection and 259 calls about grave sexual abuse.

¹² Out of a total child population (5-17 years) of 4,338,709, Dept. of Census and Statistics 2008/09 estimates indicate total child labour at 107,259 (2.5%) and within that, hazardous child labour at 63,916 (1.5%).

¹³ Sri Lanka Bureau for Foreign Employment (2009).

¹⁴ IOM, Families Left Behind Study 2011.

¹⁵ The University Grants Commission intake for 2010 - 58% (F) 42% (M).

By enacting the Domestic Violence Act in 2005, the Sri Lankan Government showed its commitment to eliminate gender based violence and hence, honoured the obligations under the UN convention on the Elimination of All Forms Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW). The Government of Sri Lanka in response to the CEDAW working Committee's concluding comments, amended the Citizenship Act of 1948 to eliminate the gender discriminatory provision which provided that citizenship could be passed on to offspring only by males, by introducing the Citizenship (Amendment) Act No. 16 of 2003.

Women now enjoy equal rights with men with regard to the nationality of their children. The Sri Lankan delegation who presented the 5th, 6th and 7th periodic reports to the CEDAW committee, mentioned that they are aware that different forms of violence against women in Sri Lanka is a prioritized issue and there is an urgent need to strengthen the legal framework and improve implementation to facilitate women's access to justice. It was also mentioned that a recent emerging political concern is discrimination against female-headed households, to which the Sri Lankan Government has already initiated assistance programmes. An investigation of cases filed under the prevention of Domestic Violence Act of 2005, however, pointed out that law alone cannot achieve the expected results without the commitment of relevant implementing partners such as the judiciary, the police, counsellors, medical profession, and support groups.¹⁶

Environmental Threats: Sri Lanka has been taking several steps to ensure effective conservation and promotion of its natural environment. The Government, for instance, is concentrating on increasing forest coverage from 23% at the end of 2010 to 35% by 2020 and promoting effective solid waste management including e-waste, clinical waste, hazardous waste and plastics and polythene. The country is also analyzing the likely impacts of climate change, documenting historical natural disasters, developing national hazard profiles, greenhouse gas audits, green-job estimations and ecosystem based integrated strategic environmental assessments and planning.

However, being an island-nation, Sri Lanka is extremely vulnerable to environmental disturbances and climate change. It also faces a number of environmental and anthropogenic threats to its forest and other natural resources.

¹⁶ Wijayatillake, Dhara, 2009, Cases filed under the prevention of Domestic Violence Act, No. 34 of 2005, Colombo: Women In Need.

These include coastal degradation, fresh water pollution, destruction of mangroves, soil erosion and dam siltation as well as problems associated with urban and industrial waste disposal. Studies on sediment, aqua products and other biota to identify pollutants, and estimation of radioactivity are needed for the sustainability of marine eco-system.

In late 2010, heavy rainfall – the worst in 100 years – causing floods and landslides, seriously affected the lives of more than 1.2 million people in 16 out of 25 districts, mostly in the Eastern, Central, North Central and Northern provinces. Around 363,000 people were displaced in 630 temporary relocation centres. Floods in January and February 2011 further exacerbated the situation. A recent assessment reveals that Sri Lanka needs to further strengthen its legal and institutional capacity for enabling biodiversity protection, control, research and prospects to effectively deal with issues associated with the sector.

Priority needs to be given to environmental education. The school-based education programme put in place by CEA since the mid-1980s needs further strengthening to reach all schools. Resources and capacity constraints and issues associated with the prioritization of CEA programmes, among others, should be addressed. With the establishment of the Marine Environment Protection Authority (MEPA), enforcement laws are in place.

However, implementation needs to be strengthened by enhancing staff skills, ensuring availability of necessary equipment and laboratory facilities, and introducing an effective programme to monitor and enforce environmental standards. Strategic resources and environmental assessment are needed in several new areas such as water management. While public systems are geared to manage needs in a routine setting, they are often overwhelmed in emergency settings, in the absence of required trained personnel and necessary preparation to respond to emergencies.

Macroeconomic Management: Sri Lanka's GDP per capita grew, on average, by around 3% every year between 1970-1990, and by 4% between 1990-2009 – despite the serious disruptions caused by conflict until its end in May 2009. As a result, average household income has increased three-fold between 2002 and 2009-10.

Sri Lanka has quite successfully weathered the recent global recession.¹⁷ Though the country witnessed a decline in GDP growth in 2009 (to 3.5%), the

¹⁷ World Bank's Country Assistance Strategy 2011.

economy has picked up largely due to the cessation of conflict, the increased agriculture production in the Northern Province and Eastern Province, the growth in the tourism sector, and the increased Government spending on reconstruction.

Sri Lanka's GDP grew by 8% in 2010. Contributing to the GDP growth were all three major sectors of the economy: industry (which grew by 8.4%), services (which grew by 8%) and agriculture (which grew by 7%).

However, Sri Lanka remains heavily reliant on financial flows to finance its trade deficit. Exports continue to be limited by lack of diversification, the declining terms of trade, declining competitiveness (as indicated by the increasing real effective exchange rate), and the fact that Sri Lanka's exports are strongly focused on slow-growing economies of the US and EU. The trade deficit has been financed by tourism, remittances (especially of migrant workers) and financial flows. Although remittances have been consistent over several years and tourism income is expected to continue to grow, financial flows – largely portfolio flows – are susceptible to sudden reversals. Inflation has been brought under control, but threats of rising prices remain due to the possibilities of food inflation as well as rising fuel prices.

The pressure to reduce the overall debt-to-GDP ratio remains – though it has declined from over 100% prior to 2005 to 81.9% in 2010. Effective steps are needed to contain the fiscal deficit. Additional efforts are needed to mobilize revenues through investments in economic infrastructure and tax reforms. Indeed, a robust investment climate, comprising of gains in both private and foreign direct investment will be key for achieving the envisaged strong growth forecasts of 8.5% plus per annum.

1.2 The UNDAF Process

The end of the conflict has seen Sri Lanka enter a phase of rapid change. In order to remain relevant and flexible, the UNCT, in a concept note submitted to UNDG-AP in late February 2011 proposed to develop an UNDAF at the outcome level which will simplify engagement with the Government and other stakeholders and allow for a strategic discourse. There was UNDG-AP acknowledgement and endorsement of the proposed “strategic and streamlined” UNDAF process.

The UNCT started the UNDAF formulation in March 2011 and formed an inter-agency taskforce to guide the process. Resident UN agencies participated in all

internal exercises while Non-Resident agencies were invited to participate electronically.

The UN commissioned a senior national expert to conduct a desk review of the current context, and this together with other complementary analyses and research detailed in the annotated bibliography, fed into a series of working group discussions held with the UN and the Government counterparts to determine the priority needs and proposed areas of UN Cooperation under each pillar.

During consultations with the Ministry of Finance and Planning in July 2011, the UN and the Government reached consensus on the four broad pillars under which, the UN would provide support in response to national priorities. The Government agreed that the UNDAF preparation process provided an excellent opportunity to reposition the UN system as a key development partner in Sri Lanka, in particular to include an emphasis on all lagging and emerging regions across the country, not only in the Northern and Eastern provinces.

The four pillars and suggested outcome statements presented in the meeting were deemed to fit well within the National Development Strategy. On the recommendation of the Secretary, Ministry of Finance and Planning, Working Groups were formed consisting of members from the Government's National Planning Department, and representatives from UN agencies and IFIs to develop the analytical basis and identify needs and gaps for the four thematic areas.

In September 2011, under the leadership of the Ministry of Finance and Planning, a Steering Committee Meeting took place consisting of the UN and all relevant senior representatives of Government counterparts where the outputs from the working group discussions were reviewed and validated.

As an emerging Middle Income Country only recently coming out of conflict, Sri Lanka is in a very particular situation. With a view to building a holistic understanding of the development challenges, early discussions were held with a wide range of stakeholders including policy think tanks, academia, the private sector, non-governmental organisations, bilateral and other development partners. In November 2011, the UNCT presented the emerging UNDAF strategy at a consultation with civil society, private sector representatives and development partners with the aim of garnering support for its implementation. They welcomed the emphasis given to looking at the country as a whole, while using equality and disparity

reduction as a means to identify focus areas. A key recommendation arising from this consultation was the importance of the tri-partite partnership between the Government, the UN and civil society in addressing regional disparities and in improving the reach for delivering services in remote areas.

Gender equality, post conflict-sensitive programming, adoption of a human rights based approach and results-based management as well as capacity development were identified as cross-cutting principles to further underpin interventions in priority areas. Noting the nature of the challenges facing women's empowerment and the country's rapid growth trajectory, additional focus is given to Gender Equality and Environmental Sustainability through their inclusion as components of larger pillars.

1.3 Lessons Learnt from the Previous UNDAF

Significantly the CCA and UNDAF (2008-2012) were designed during the cease-fire between the Government and the LTTE. The results anticipated a stability that was subsequently replaced by conflict which continued until May 2009. The UNDAF results are therefore more applicable to the present context than the context of the early years of the UNDAF.

The UN responded to the changing context, with a workload initially centered on humanitarian and human rights issues followed by increasing engagement in early recovery. Whilst the development portfolio received less prominence, UNDAF annual reviews demonstrated continued work in line with the UNDAF outcomes.

As part of the UNDAF preparation process the UNCT conducted a review of the 2008-2012 UNDAF from which several important lessons learnt emerged. These have been reflected upon and incorporated into the design of the 2013-2017 UNDAF.

Flexibility: While the broad pillars of the UNDAF were flexible enough to allow agencies to respond to changing realities on the ground, the interventions were sometimes out of line with the outputs as stipulated in the framework document, and thus also the Monitoring and Evaluation Framework. The new UNDAF has therefore been designed as a strategic document at the outcome level, providing a framework to guide individual agency planning and programming.

Coordination: Under the 2008-2012 UNDAF, thematic working groups were established under each of the four pillars to promote coordination and monitoring. In practice however, they were mobilised mostly for end of year reporting purposes and their full

potential in terms of advocacy, resource mobilisation and harmonization of programmes was not realized. Section 3 on Coordination and Monitoring Mechanisms therefore details how the 2013-2017 UNDAF will serve as a platform to promote both internal UN coordination and coherence and multi-stakeholder coordination and harmonization of programmes against key themes.

Monitoring and Evaluation: Due to a lack of statistically measurable indicators, the 2008-2012 UNDAF was not quantitatively measurable. The M&E Framework for the new UNDAF has therefore been designed to include only those indicators for which baselines and targets are either available or could be established. Since the UNDAF itself is an outcome level document, the supporting Operational Plan will set out the main UNCT outputs against each outcome, with appropriate indicators that can measure UN's contribution.

1.4 Comparative Advantage of the United Nations

The United Nations agencies enjoy particular comparative advantages in the pursuit of supporting the Government of Sri Lanka in achieving its national development priorities, drawing on their values, successful global knowledge base, best practices and lessons learnt; their strong normative mandate and track record in Sri Lanka; their neutrality; and their ability to encourage efficient coordination among donors.

Strong Partnership: Over the decades the UN has established a strong partnership with the Government of Sri Lanka at the national and sub-national level. Pre-existing relationships in key development sectors and credible programmatic experience give the UN greater legitimacy and standing for policy dialogue and future on the ground implementation. At the national level, UN agencies enjoy a strong relationship with high levels of Government agencies that are key implementing partners for UN projects. The UN has remained a trusted partner in policy development, in capacity development for planning, and in capacity development supporting institutions to carry out their mandates. This provides the platform for further engagement in areas of national priority, including policy engagement.

While macro-economic challenges are addressed mostly by the International Financial Institutions, the UN maintains close working relations with these organisations ensuring complementarity in policy and programming support.

Further, over the years, the UN has also built strong partnerships with non-governmental institutions, particularly with community based and civil society organizations, and employer and worker

organisations. This trust built over the years, and the strong partnerships developed, can be leveraged for continuing programme interventions, or taking new programming initiatives forward.

Strong Field Presence, Linking Policies to Programme and Practices: The credibility of the UN has also been established by the field presence that some of the UN agencies have within Sri Lanka, enabling the UN to share lessons from the field with the Government for further scaling up. Additionally, the UN has close relationships with local communities, and plays an important role in helping to feed community needs into the policy loop.

Experience Exchange and Best Practices Including South-South Collaboration: The UN is well placed to leverage global and regional expertise from all around the world including sourcing international expertise while exposing the domestic public sector and local institutions to new thinking. At the same time, the UN can help Sri Lanka to share its own experiences globally with other countries looking, for example, to make the transition from a low to Middle Income Country. The UN's ability to tap into international knowledge and

ability to provide high level technical assistance and advice is well accepted by Sri Lankan stakeholders.

Convening Role: Close partnership with the Government as well as the many years of support extended to other stakeholders has given the UN a useful convening role in Sri Lanka. The UN's profile and reputation as a neutral partner, as well as the overlapping remits of various organisations enable it to bring different agencies – national and international – together for the purposes of advancing the human development agenda. This helps with better convergence of efforts. Coordination in advocacy and community mobilisation also increase the likelihood of the delivery of results.

Coordinated Approach: The objectives laid out under the UNDAF are wide ranging, with each requiring a holistic response that cuts across sectors and individual agency mandates. The advantage of the UN system in this regard, is that it can make a significant difference through bringing the various agencies together in a coordinated manner, resulting in a comprehensive package of support, synergies and effective and efficient targeting of resources.

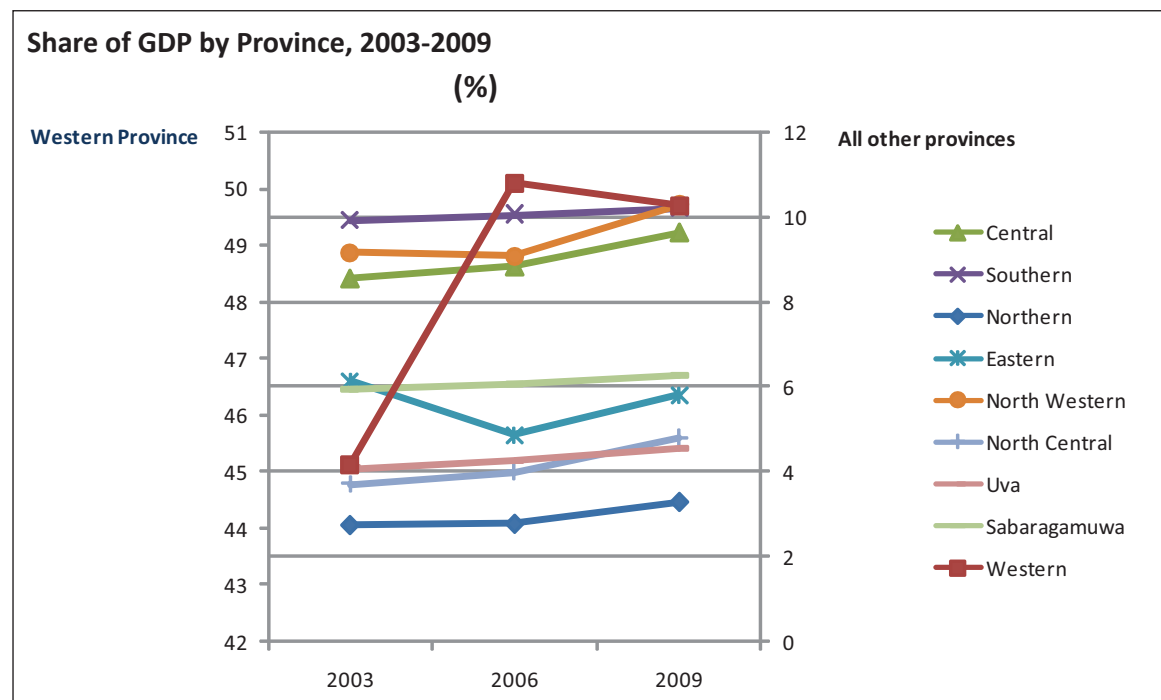
UNDAF PILLAR 1

Equitable Economic Growth and Sustainable Livelihoods

Rationale: The benefits of growth have not been equitably enjoyed by all segments of the population. While having reduced in recent years, poverty rates remain higher in rural areas and in the plantation sector. Unemployment rates are high among the educated and young populations. Those who live on subsistence or Government/humanitarian agency support remain extremely vulnerable to economic, climatic and other shocks. Limited incomes and price volatility threaten their access to sufficient, safe and nutritious foods.

People living in the previously conflict-affected areas face additional challenges. The large numbers of

Plantation communities remain predominantly patriarchal, there are no women in leadership positions in trade unions and domestic violence is pervasive. The end of the civil war in May 2009 marks Sri Lanka's transition into a middle income country and a new era, bringing with it new opportunities for further economic growth. The partnership between the United Nations and the Government of Sri Lanka will help ensure that growth promotes equity and generates livelihood opportunities especially for the most vulnerable and disadvantaged communities, whilst it harnesses the potential of opportunities being created in knowledge hubs, such as IT, Nano Science, Green Technologies and Tourism.



Source: Central Bank of Sri Lanka, Annual Report (Various Years, cited in Sri Lanka Human Development Report 2012)

women-headed households in these areas, often have limited access to and control over assets, resources and entitlements. Life has been seriously disrupted by displacement as well as by loss and damage to infrastructure. Over a million workers in tea estates continue to lead relatively isolated lives and face multiple deprivations – youth unemployment, low incomes (11.4% live below the poverty line), indebtedness, poor nutrition, poor housing, high school drop outs and poor quality education. These deprivations are further compounded by language barriers and poor access to infrastructure and services.

Outcome 1.1: An enabled environment for equal opportunities to sustainable livelihoods, decent work and employability

The *Mahinda Chintana* seeks to promote rapid growth that is sustainable, inclusive and equitable. The UN agencies shall work towards these national objectives articulated by focusing on (i) promoting an enabling environment for sustainable livelihoods and employment; (ii) empowering vulnerable groups; and (iii) enhancing support to lower income groups and the most vulnerable to move beyond subsistence.

The areas of programme cooperation shall include the following:

Livelihoods: The UN system shall support on-going efforts to promote livelihood opportunities, particularly in agriculture, which remains a major source of employment. This will include support to activities that complement the second stage of the Divineguma (Livelihood upliftment) which seeks to enhance the incomes of over two million families and also ensure adequate food, health and nutritional security.

Working closely with local partners, the UN shall support efforts to reduce post-harvest storage loss, increase accessibility to markets (including strengthening local economic infrastructure), strengthen capacity of SMEs, indigenous cultural industries, producer groups and cooperatives, promote marketing of agricultural products and micro-finance, income generation grants, conditional and un-conditional social transfers and skills development, placements and apprenticeships.

Particular attention will be given to local generation of raw materials for fortified food production, value addition and value-chain development, new technologies, market linkages, with a strong emphasis on the promotion of private sector partnerships and environmental sustainability. The UN shall extend technical assistance, through technology transfer programmes, for enhancing productivity and rural incomes by supporting agricultural research and development, capacity strengthening of key national institutions, training of farmers, as well as the rehabilitation of agricultural, fisheries and livestock sectors.

In line with the National Policy on Decent Work, the UN will work to promote job creation and employment opportunities especially for youth and women with a fair income, increased productivity, security and rights in the workplace, and social protection for workers. The actions will have a special focus on vulnerable groups including those with disabilities, female migrant workers and their families, and people living with HIV/AIDS.

Opportunities will be seized to integrate green and decent work into all employment creation and livelihood creation initiatives. In line with the National Labour Migration Policy, the UN will continue to support the Government's efforts to attract more foreign employment opportunities, with increased protection standards, working in particular to augment

the skills of the migrant labour force, while enhancing the protection and welfare of workers, their families and in particular the vulnerable children left behind.

Additionally, the action of UN agencies could also help Government attempts to reach out to Sri Lankans living abroad in order to engage human and material resources with the dual goal of increasing investment in productive activities and contributing to an improved climate of reconciliation.

Market-oriented Skills Training: The UN agencies shall support the Government with the development of inclusive and market oriented vocational and skills training systems aimed at creating a knowledge-based society and a workforce equipped with employable skills needed to respond to the needs in the labour market, both national and overseas. Special efforts will be made to ensure the inclusion of vulnerable populations into formal skills training, as reflected in the National Strategy on Technical and Vocational Education and Training Provision for Vulnerable People in Sri Lanka.

Community Participation and Empowerment: The UN shall support interventions aimed at enhancing the capacities of communities to advocate their development needs and to participate in planning, implementing and monitoring development activities in their communities for which access to information is vital. This will lay the foundations for inclusive local economic development where communities enhance their competitiveness, increase their sustainable growth and are better equipped to meet their development aspirations.

Volunteering shall thereby be fostered as a self-motivated contribution to the improvement of communities. Gender-related issues that pose barriers to women's economic development and to supporting women's involvement in markets as well as promoting women's access to and control of income and productive assets shall receive special attention. The focus on value chain development for poverty reduction will especially benefit women, who are frequently engaged in low-yield income generating activities. The UN will mainstream approaches that build an enabling environment towards changing attitudes and beliefs that perpetuate gender inequality in livelihood development. The UN will work to empower communities to harness the full potential of opportunities created by new growth hubs and sectors (e.g., IT, Green Technologies, and Tourism).

UNDAF PILLAR 2

Disparity Reduction, Equitable and Quality Social Services

Rationale: Ensuring disparity reduction and access to better quality public services requires a special focus on Sri Lanka's young population (at 26%, the highest percentage of youth population in the country's history), a rapidly growing urban population (60% of the country's population is projected to live in urban areas by 2020) and a large aging population of over 60 years (projected to reach 16% of the country's population by 2021).^{18, 19}

Concerted efforts are needed to (i) sustain the high coverage of immunization (against communicable diseases), (ii) address the increase in non-communicable diseases like obesity, hypertension, diabetes and malignancies, and (iii) ensure access to services for population segments that are at particular risk and vulnerable.

Though Sri Lanka is classified as a country with a low level HIV epidemic, there is need to stay focused as vulnerability risks to HIV exists. At the same time, greater attention needs to be paid to malnutrition (which affects nearly one-fifth of children and one sixth of women) and reproductive health concerns of women.

As part of its strategy for promoting equitable growth, Sri Lanka is committed to further strengthening the three main components of its social protection system:

- Employment protection and promotion: labor legislation, freedom of association, collective bargaining and related institutions, and training and retraining of workers;
- Social security and insurance programmes: improve universal health coverage, pensions, disability, survivor insurance by addressing gaps in coverage, targeting and adequacy of benefits and coherence of the management and financing of the schemes; and
- Safety nets or protection against downside risks: mainly cash transfers and social welfare and care services.

The UN system shall work closely with GoSL to promote equity and reduce disparities particularly in terms of access to and quality of social services. More specifically, the UN agencies will address inequalities between socio-economic groups and disparities between different geographical locations; support the development of evidence based policies and programmes to address

emerging issues; improve on service delivery; and further strengthen comprehensive qualitative and quantitative monitoring and evaluation systems to reduce gaps between research, policy planning and implementation.

Outcome 2.1: Enhanced capacity of national institutions for evidence-based policy development and strengthened provision of, access to and demand for equitable and quality social services delivery

The main focus of the UN will be to support the Government in sustaining the already achieved positive results in the social sector while addressing remaining regional disparities and ensuring access to services for population segments that are at particular risk and vulnerable including women, youth and children, including those with disabilities. The areas of programme cooperation shall include the following:

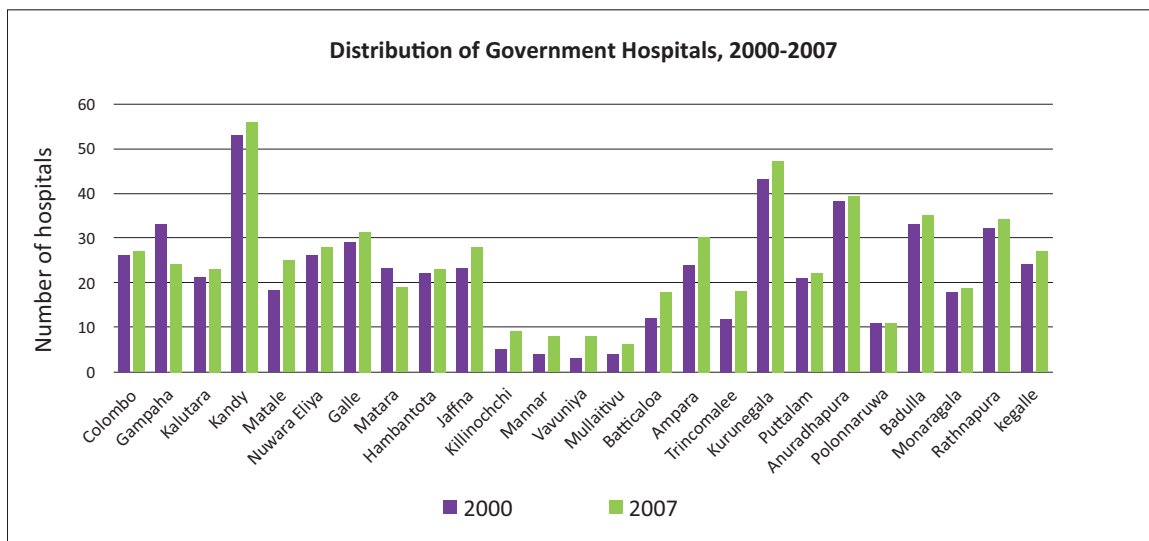
Health: The UN shall continue its support with the development of policies and programmes that will promote and strengthen the provision of inclusive health services with special emphasis on vulnerable populations and those with special needs.

More specifically, the UN shall support:

- The development and implementation of programmes for non-communicable diseases like cardiovascular diseases, diabetes, cancers and chronic respiratory diseases;
- Elderly care, disability needs and rehabilitation would also be supported including the development of the necessary skills, knowledge and activities required to meet the changing health scenario and needs of the population;
- Ensuring the quality of vaccines and boosting the image of immunization in the public sector through appropriate communication strategies including campaigns;
- Improvements in access to quality reproductive health services including emergency obstetric and neonatal care, STI prevention, youth friendly reproductive health services, family planning, reproductive organ malignancy screening, access to reproductive health care during emergencies and care for survivors of sexual and gender-based violence; and
- Investments in a more responsive/informative HIV surveillance system and to undertake priority prevention programming for key populations at risk and vulnerable to HIV.

¹⁸ Ministry of Youth Affairs Website.

¹⁹ *Mahinda Chintana* Vision for the Future 2010.



Source: Department of Census and Statistics of Sri Lanka (2009, cited in Sri Lanka Human Development Report 2012)

Food and Nutrition Security: The UN shall support the Government to enhance its food and nutrition security through a multi-sectoral approach for prevention of under-nutrition through access to nutritionally adequate complementary foods, complementary feeding practices, ensuring food security at the household level, etc. The Government will be supported to manage treatment of acute malnutrition through facilities and community based approaches. The health system will be supported to address and treat severe acute malnutrition and to have strategies in place to address moderate acute malnutrition.

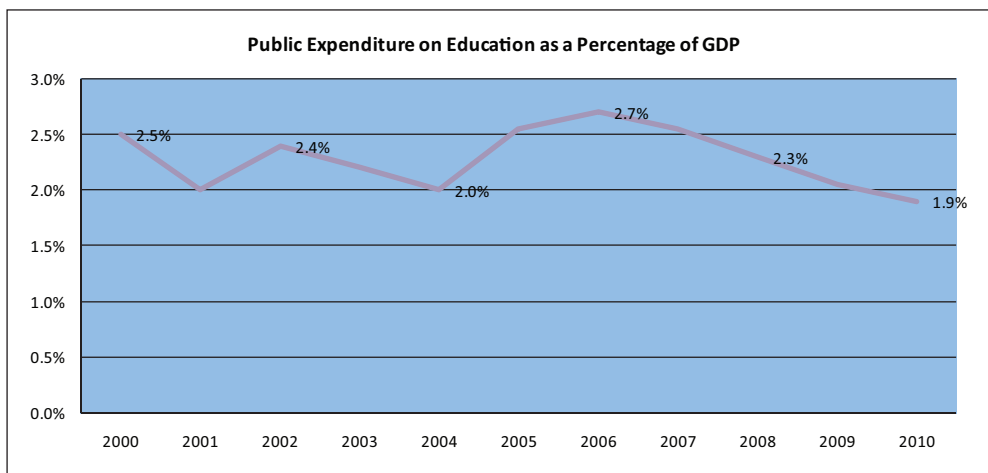
The UN will complement existing nutritional food supplementary programmes of the Government by supporting the provision of nutritional foods, cash or voucher based social safety nets in order to ensure access to nutritious food for the most vulnerable households. Additional measures will be taken to provide fortified food assistance to address micronutrient deficiencies, anemia in particular, among pregnant and lactating women and young children. This will require adequate targeting and a focus on nutritional needs of the most vulnerable populations, and an effective food and nutrition surveillance system to monitor the situation on a regular basis. Further, the Government will be supported in strengthening its advocacy, communication and messaging on nutrition through the health, education and agriculture sectors. In line with the Lancet publication providing proven

intervention and scaling up nutrition (SUN) – the focus would be on 1000 days- from conception to 24 months of children (9 to 24 months).

Education: The UN shall support the implementation of the Education Sector Development Framework Programme (ESDFP) and the national inclusive education policy and Child Friendly School (CFS) approach promoting holistic school development and management, from local to national level.

More specifically, this shall include support towards:

- Improving the quality and relevance of the education system, as well as further build a comprehensive monitoring system and essential infrastructure of schools – in line with the UN Decade on Education for Sustainable Development;
- Developing child-centred education policies, quality education interventions, healthy learning environment including improved mid-day school meals programme and market oriented skills training systems aimed at creating a knowledge-based society and a workforce equipped with employable skills needed to respond to the needs in the labour market, both national and overseas; and
- Ensuring the inclusion of vulnerable populations reflected in the recent Vocational Training policy for vulnerable groups.



Source: Central Bank of Sri Lanka (2010, cited in Sri Lanka Human Development Report 2012)

Water and Sanitation: The UN shall support Government's efforts at improving the housing conditions of marginalized groups by specifically ensuring access to drinking water and sanitation facilities. This will include support for the development of policies and programmes that will promote the rational use of Groundwater resources and strengthen the operationalization of the Sector Wide Approach (SWAp). Particular attention will be paid to improving the quality of drinking water especially in rural areas.

The UN shall also support the Government in the operationalization of the Colombo Declaration that places emphasis on empowering the communities at the household level to build their toilets and also ensures the availability of safe water supply and adequate sanitation in primary schools in line with the CFS approach. Support will also be provided towards urban planning.

Housing: The UN shall support the Government's efforts at ensuring decent housing for all. Housing will serve as a vital conduit for promoting the wellbeing of people. In line with objectives of the United Nations Housing Rights Programme (UNHRP) for contributing to the full and progressive realization of the human right to adequate housing, the UN shall support the Government to assist marginalized communities to gain access to adequate and decent housing by promoting innovative mechanisms and inclusive urban planning. The UN shall also support communities and the private sector to launch cost effective disaster resilient housing initiatives and products in order to ensure decent and affordable housing to all.

Social Protection: The UN will support the Government to strengthen the national social protection system to ensure extended coverage of existing social security

schemes and essential social transfers, in cash and in kind, are available to the poor and vulnerable, including women and children, to provide minimum income and food and nutrition security and access to essential services, including health care and work towards establishing a social protection floor.

Management Reforms: The UN shall provide support for public service reform and capacity building in priority areas identified by Government.

Support will be extended towards enhanced sectoral planning and coordination at all levels, between relevant ministries, District and Divisional Secretariats, Provincial and Local Authorities, the private sector and civil society partners. In particular, strengthening local municipalities and authorities to establish partnerships with development and civil society partners will be a key component of capacity development initiatives.

The UN will also support the Government's effort in strengthening Public-Private Partnerships and creating an enabling regulatory environment to address special management and quality assurance challenges.

Data and Information Systems: The UN will support operational research for programme reorientation, data collection and analysis which are age and sex disaggregated to inform cost effective, evidenced based decision making (policy, planning and budgeting) with an equity focus at the national and regional level. It will also assist in strengthening the capacity of national, provincial and local partners for rigorous and continuous comprehensive monitoring of development interventions through enhanced routine data collection, process analyses, including establishing baselines and community-based participatory review systems. Special attention shall be paid to gathering comprehensive data for the conflict affected areas.

UNDAF PILLAR 3

Governance, Human Rights, Gender Equality, Social Inclusion and Protection

Rationale: Through a Chapter on fundamental rights in the Constitution, accession to International Human Rights mechanisms, and incorporation of international obligations into national legislation, Sri Lanka has shown a commitment to promote and protect Human Rights.

In promoting long lasting peace and reconciliation, the new post-war era presents opportunities for strengthening relations among different groups in the country and promoting inter-connected futures. Protection of Human Rights, building trust between and within communities and strengthening the social contract between citizens and the Government are all important steps.

Outcome 3.1: Communities empowered and institutions strengthened to support local governance, access to justice, social integration, gender equality, and monitoring, promotion and protection of human rights in alignment with international treaties and obligations and in alignment to the constitution of Sri Lanka.

Standards: The UN shall support the Government to translate international commitments into local

to treaty body obligations including monitoring and reporting, Concluding Observations and work with Government to support their commitments made during the Universal Periodic Review Process of the Human Rights Council.

In recognition of the Government's initiatives, the UN shall also support the Government to implement provisions of the Women's Charter which was formulated in 1993, support the implementation of National Plan of Action on Women and the National Plan of Action to implement the Domestic Violence Act. The UN will also support the Government to address the Concluding Observations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child on Sri Lanka dated 1st October 2010, and provide guidance on the way forward.

Once it is approved, the UN agencies shall support the implementation of the Plan of Action on the Security Council Resolution on 1325, which emphasizes the promotion of women's participation in conflict-management, peace-building, reconstruction and recovery. The UN will also assist and advocate with the relevant ministry's to take action on the United Nations Secretary-General's Study on Violence against Children.

Elected political body	Year	Representation of women			Nominations for women		
		Total number	Number of women	% of women	Total nominated	Nominated women	% women nominated
Parliament	2004	225	13	5.8	6,060	375	6.2
	2010	225	13	5.8	7,619	n.a.	n.a.
Provincial Councils	2004	380	19	5	4,863	373	7.7
	2008-2009	417	17	4.1	9,356	711	7.5
Local Councils	2006	3,942	74	1.8	25,911	n.a.	n.a.

Notes: n.a. indicates not available.

Source: Women and Media Collective (2011, cited in Sri Lanka Human Development Report 2012)

laws by (i) extending assistance to examine gaps that exist in the national legislation vis-à-vis international standards; (ii) facilitating the incorporation of international standards into existing national law and practice through, for example, public outreach and training for relevant stakeholders as well as the implementation of Concluding Observations and recommendations issued by all treaty bodies and UN Special Procedures; and (iii) supporting the follow up

Capacity Development: Towards these goals, the UN shall work closely with GoSL to strengthen the capacity of the Human Rights Commission to perform its core functions and public outreach in line with the Paris Principles. Additional areas of support shall include further advancing women's rights and tackling GBV, reform of the juvenile justice system and strengthening systems of protection and care for vulnerable children, and advocating for ratification of additional treaties

and optional protocols (for example the Ottawa Treaty, formally known as the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction, and Convention on the Rights of People with Disability).

Support shall be extended to promote further adherence and integration of international labour standard best practices, strengthen Government's capacity to implement effective systems of labour administration, increase capacities of its reporting officials and departments, and improve the tri-partite system of dialogue to address labour issues in a more efficient and effective manner.

The UN shall support state institutions in their efforts to provide effective remedies and redress for issues of local governance, justice, social integration and gender equality at all levels of society. Working closely with national partners, the UN will support interventions that empower individuals and communities, especially vulnerable groups, to access information and services, seek redress for grievances and participate in local decision making.

At the same time, the UN will work with key service providers including local Government, the justice sector, police, social protection institutions and civil society groups to strengthen their capacity to respond.

The Government of Sri Lanka has recognised the importance of voluntary participation of citizens in advancing the human development agenda and is committed to promote all forms of voluntary action and facilitate networking of voluntary groups especially at community level. The UN shall extend support to the voluntary sector in encouraging and facilitating citizen engagement to identify and address matters of public concern through volunteerism.

More specifically, the UN agencies shall support national efforts aimed at the following:

- Ensuring equal access to justice, with a focus on working with the rule of law and civil administrative system to support vulnerable communities to address issues related to housing, land and property rights and documentation;
- Increasing the opportunities for communities to resolve disputes through strengthening the established system of Mediation Boards and building skills at community level in consensus building and mediation;
- Strengthening the capacity of national GBV prevention and response institutions, including justice and law enforcement actors, Government and civil society partners working to implement laws and policies regarding the protection of

women and girls. Additionally focus will be given to strengthening community based mediation and counselling mechanisms and increasing the capacity of women and girls to protect themselves from HIV;

- Encouraging improved collection of social data to inform policy and decision making, promoting for example coordinated case management approaches in the response to child rights violations and gender based violence. Specific focus will also be given to better understanding emerging adolescent protection issues such as access to reproductive health information and services, the problem of adolescent alcohol and tobacco use, child marriages and teenage pregnancies and the neglect of the right to education of adolescents between 14 and 18 years of age;
- Supporting strengthened delivery of social protection services, while also providing targeted interventions to support the most vulnerable families including livelihood assistance, counselling, life skills and drug and alcohol prevention;
- Strengthening justice for children and achieving the goal of zero tolerance of the worst forms of child labour including the trafficking of children for exploitative employment;
- Supporting Government efforts to move ahead with full implementation of national language policies in accordance with constitutional obligations including building-up bilingual competencies of the public sector and support to improve the quality, efficiency and sustainability of language training programmes; and
- Promoting and preservation of culture and heritage (both tangible and intangible) including those of the minority communities.

The UN agencies shall work closely with Government to strengthen mechanisms that promote participatory and transparent decision making at the policy, planning and implementation level. Capacity development and networking ability of community-based organizations will be strengthened. Support will be prioritized for organisations and groups that work with and on behalf of marginalized groups to ensure they have greater prominence and influence within the community, through access to information and partnerships with stakeholders.

The UN shall continue to support Sri Lankan refugees abroad wishing to return home as well as the remaining internally displaced persons as it has done since 1987; and work with Government to support policy efforts aimed at promoting national integration. It shall also work with a variety of partners to increase opportunities and capacities for interaction, cooperation and co-existence among different groups in Sri Lanka.

UNDAF PILLAR 4

Environmental Sustainability, Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction

Rationale: Preservation of Sri Lanka’s bio-diversity and judicious management of natural resources is vital for ensuring long term sustainable growth, continuity of income generation based on natural resources and reducing costs and risks associated with disasters. Equally important is adaptation to climate change based on intricate knowledge of the relationships between climate, environmental processes and human dynamics. This is particularly so because Sri Lanka’s rich natural resource base, world class biodiversity conditions and high quality and relatively abundant water, land and coastal resources remain susceptible to a number of natural disasters and to the impacts of climate change. Such disasters often result in disproportionately large impacts on the poor that tend to live in more vulnerable conditions.

“The National Cleaner Production Strategy”, among others. On international treaties Sri Lanka has also made impressive progress in line with the Montreal Protocol to reduce ozone depleting substances the Hyogo Framework of Action on Disaster Risk, meeting international commitments to UNFCC, Convention on Bio Diversity etc. A marked improvement has been made on solid and liquid waste management.

Outcome 4.1: Policies, programmes and capacities to ensure environmental sustainability, address climate change mitigation and adaptation, and reduce disaster risks in place at national, sub-national and community levels.

Under this pillar, the UN shall specifically focus on the strategies, practices and capacities in Government,

Share of Income Spent on Major Consumables							
Income Class	Electricity	Food	Education	Transport	Telephone	Recreation	Water
less than Rs. 1,000	15.09	63.66	6.67	5.35	5.11	3.61	1.05
Rs. 1,001 to Rs. 2,000	4.16	74.86	9.66	4.33	3.70	1.90	1.38
Rs. 2,001 to Rs. 3,000	3.44	65.39	9.89	5.36	2.99	2.54	1.02
Rs. 3,001 to Rs. 4,000	2.99	59.08	7.66	5.04	2.99	2.41	0.69
Rs. 4,001 to Rs. 5,000	3.19	54.79	8.21	5.49	3.18	2.74	0.78
Rs. 5,001 to Rs. 6,000	3.93	47.53	6.17	5.03	3.75	2.39	0.61
Rs. 6,001 to Rs. 7,000	2.94	46.48	8.04	5.06	3.37	2.66	0.63
Rs. 7,001 to Rs. 8,000	3.69	48.50	6.43	4.81	3.01	2.17	0.73
Rs. 8,001 to Rs. 9,000	4.20	42.49	6.79	5.04	2.90	2.75	0.48
Rs. 9,001 to Rs. 10,000	3.18	42.62	7.10	4.18	2.90	2.53	0.54
Rs. 10,001 to Rs. 11,000	2.21	40.91	9.67	3.78	2.84	1.07	0.23
Rs. 11,001 to Rs. 12,000	3.43	33.56	6.11	3.90	3.03	2.92	0.36
Rs. 12,001 to Rs. 13,000	2.25	36.08	369	2.85	3.20	3.30	0.20
Over Rs. 13,000	2.30	28.61	5.87	3.71	2.82	2.96	0.42
Total	3.51	53.50	7.82	4.88	3.18	2.54	0.76

Source: UNDP Disaster Management Programme (2012)

The *Mahinda Chintana* policy statement articulates a vision for a greener, safer and cleaner environment calling for an eco-system based economic development approach. Environmental priorities include: (i) reforestation including foresting barren hilltops in the central hilly areas, (ii) solid waste management, (iii) biodiversity conservation and management, and (iv) adaptation to climate change impacts. The policy framework for this sector is guided by national strategies such as the “Haritha (Green) Lanka Strategy”, “Road Map towards a Safer Sri Lanka”, “The National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy” and

NGOs, the private sector and communities to improve sustainability and resilience.

The areas of programme cooperation shall include the following:

Emergency Preparedness and Response: The UN shall support the Government to implement the 36 recommendations provided by the United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination (UNDAC) mission in November 2011. Support will also be extended to strengthen early warning and food security and nutritional

surveillance systems to prepare for and respond to natural disasters. The UN will support capacity building of relevant ministries to respond to health and nutrition emergencies through appropriate training.

Integration of DRR into Development Planning:

As observed in the Hyogo Framework, disaster risk reduction is a cross-cutting issue in the context of sustainable development and therefore support will be provided for mobilising Government, civil society and the private sector to collectively integrate DRR concepts into national, regional and local development plans. Additionally, support will be provided to the Government to further strengthen the application of legal systems in respect to DRR, through awareness, technical assistance, capacity building, best practices and mechanisms that encourage compliance and incentives for undertaking risk reduction. Linkages between environment conservation and disaster risk reduction will be explored through eco-system based DRR.

Information Management: In line with ongoing efforts to improve information management and promote evidenced based policy making and programming, partners will be supported to put in place systems with the capability to integrate data from multiple sources and sectors as well as carryout physical, social, economic and environmental analysis to support policies and programmes and target resources in improving sustainability and resilience.

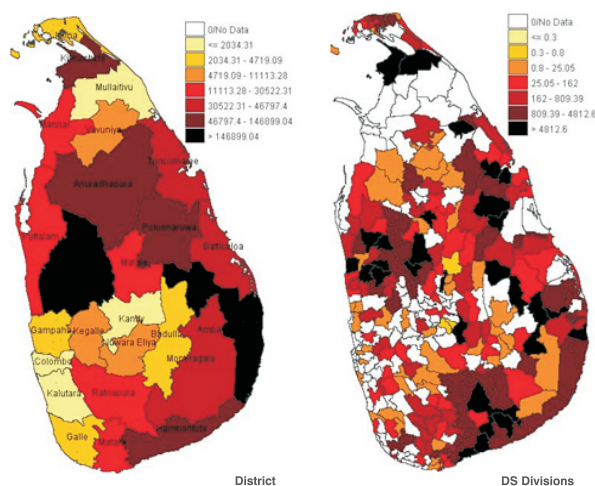
The 2012 all island Census will provide a further opportunity to assess the exposure and risks of different population groups, especially those living in the North and East, where comprehensive population data has not been collected since the early 1980s. The UN will look to facilitate the development of a common information base as facilitator of effective planning, supporting more coherent UN and NGO

programme development through an improved linkage to the priorities, plans and interventions of the national, provincial and district governments. The UN will also support updating a number of legislations, strategies and action plans such as Environmental Outlook, Haritha (Green) Lanka Action Plan, Disaster Management Act of 2005 and materials to support implementation of Rio+20 outcomes.

Public Education: The UN will work to incorporate information on natural disasters, climate change, the impact of human interventions and the importance of green growth into the education system at all levels, through school based management, school disaster safety planning and community public information campaigns with relevant, active, child/youth participation. Additionally, efforts will be taken to promote “Green Accounting and Reporting”, “Cleaner Production”, “Energy Efficiency”, “Green Architecture”, “Renewable Energy Use”, “Sound Chemical Management” and “Sustainable Production and Consumption” at all levels in the public, private and NGO sectors.

Environmental Management and Governance: The UN will support Sri Lanka to access global resources to reduce deforestation and forest degradation (REDD+), climate proof development through adaptation, manage invasive alien species to minimize their threat to biodiversity, promote community forestry and certified forest products, facilitate renewable energy from biomass, promote green house gas reductions in the air conditioning sector etc. Noting that development projects and construction have been important factors behind land degradation and consequent environmental disasters, the UN agencies will work with the central, provincial and local Government agencies, to develop environmentally sound land use practices, build guidelines and strengthen information flow and permitting processes.

Agricultural Loss Due to Drought (in Hectares) – Spatial Distribution: 1974-2008



Source: UNDP Disaster Management Programme (2012)

Climate Change: The UN will support Sri Lanka to adapt to climate change induced rainfall and temperature variations on the fauna, flora and soils. At the community level, the UN will support strengthening resilience through facilitating adaptive agro-forestry, soil-water management and sustainable energy services through practical and innovative approaches.

Rio+20: Building on the support provided to the Government to prepare for the Rio+20 Conference on Sustainable Development which took place in June 2012, the UN moving forward will look to support the Government's efforts to meet commitments made during the Conference.

Waste Management: The UN will support the Government to expand the implementation of environmentally friendly waste management programmes, including recycling, composting and waste to biogas conversion and to integrate waste management with soil and water quality improvement efforts. Areas of particular concern are the management

of municipal, clinical, radioactive, electronic, chemical and hazardous industrial wastes. In that context UN agencies will support CEA, MEPA, local authorities and other private and public entities. Concepts of life cycle analysis and related economic analysis on waste management will be promoted to understand the impact of poor waste management on health and quality of life.

The UN will also continue to work closely with Government on pressing environmental issues such as the human-elephant conflict and chronic kidney disease in the dry zone.

Integrating green jobs in the world of work as a cross cutting issue to ensure equity and social justice in making the transition to green development will also be supported. The UN will promote Global Reporting Initiatives, UN Global Compact and private sector recognition programmes for business communities such as Best Corporate Citizen Award, Cleaner Production Award and the like.

The UNDAF will be implemented through the Country Programme Documents of individual UN agencies, and monitored under the joint leadership of the United Nations in Sri Lanka and the Government of Sri Lanka. The National Planning Department of the Ministry of Finance and Planning will be the responsible counterpart, and in cooperation with the Office of the UN Resident Coordinator, will establish a coordination platform for effective implementation of the UNDAF strategy.

This will include a dedicated working group to oversee the monitoring of the UNDAF strategy, comprising of members of different UN agencies with knowledge and expertise on monitoring and evaluation as well as representatives from the NPD and the Department of Project Management and Monitoring, to ensure close alignment with the Government's own system of Results Based Management

Annual UNDAF Reviews will take place jointly with the UNCT and Government to track progress against the targets set out in the UNDAF results framework. Since the targets are set at outcome level, the review will also include substantive updates on the key results achieved by the various agencies, in support of the four outcomes. For the results framework, key performance indicators have been formulated for the four UNDAF outcomes, accompanied by baselines, targets and means of verification (see Annex A). Data has been

drawn from existing national surveys such as the DHS, HIES, and LFS as well as agency assessments/surveys.

Harmonization of programmes and strategies will be promoted through thematic UNDAF coordination groups, jointly chaired by the UN and Government. While the former UNDAF included thematic groups mobilised mostly for end of year reporting purposes, these coordination groups will be tasked with driving the identification of needs within a sector, catalysing joint programming and resource mobilisation and more effective targeting of key groups. To regularly monitor progress and implementation, the thematic groups will be encouraged to conduct joint field monitoring visits and stakeholder consultations, and a feedback mechanism will be established between the groups and the UNCT.

The UN will implement the UNDAF in close partnership with the Government of Sri Lanka utilizing established mechanisms for programme implementation. In addition, the UN will also work closely or in conjunction with other partners to support implementation of the UNDAF strategy, where these have a comparative advantage. These include non-governmental organisations, the private sector, academia, professional societies, research organizations, donor and development partners and other civil society groups.

UNDAF GOAL STATEMENT: Sustainable and inclusive economic growth with equitable access to quality social services, strengthened human capabilities and reconciliation for lasting peace.

UNDAF PILLAR 1

National Priority:	Empower the rural economy, eradicate hunger and hard-core poverty and build a competitive workforce through technology, education and skills development (<i>Mahinda Chintana</i>)
UNDAF Pillar 1:	Equitable Economic Growth and Sustainable livelihood
Outcome 1.1:	An enabled environment for equal opportunities to sustainable livelihoods, for decent work and employability.

Indicator	Baseline	Target	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions
1. Poverty headcount ratio (% of population living below national poverty line)	National (N) = 8.9% Urban (U) = 5.3% Rural (R) = 9.4% Estate (E) = 11.4%	N = 4.2%	Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES)2009/10 Department of Census and Statistics (DCS) – Sri Lanka	Government is committed to creating a stable macro-economic environment for employment creation Economic growth creates new employment opportunities Commitment and interest from all stakeholders to contribute towards Government's poverty reduction plans

Indicator	Baseline	Target	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions
2. Unemployment rate (disaggregated by region, sex and age)	N = 4.2% Age 15-24 (T) = 19% 15-24 (M) = 14.4% 15-24 (F) = 26.1% 25-29 (T) = 7.6% 25-29 (M) = 4.3% 25-29 (F) = 14.2% 30+ (T) = 1.2% 30+ (M) = 0.7% 30+ (F) = 2.3%	N = 3.2% 15-24 (T) = 10.2% 15-24 (M) = 8.2% 15-24 (F) = 14.0% 25-29 (T) = 5.0% 25-29 (M) = 2.0% 25-29 (F) = 8.2% 30+ (T) = 1.0% 30+ (M) = 0.5% 30+ (F) = 1.6%	Labour Force Survey 2009/10 - DCS	Government is committed to creating a stable macro-economic environment for employment creation Economic growth creates employment opportunities Commitment and interest from all stakeholders to contribute towards Government's poverty reduction plans
3. Gini coefficient of mean household income	N = 0.49 U = 0.48 R = 0.49 E = 0.43	N = 0.45 U = 0.46 R = 0.47 E = 0.42	HIES/DCS – 2009-10	Regional development remains a priority for Government
4. Number of ministries that have mainstreamed decent work and employment	To be established by ILO in 2013	8	Survey of ILO / Ministry of Labour	Support from counterpart Ministries for mainstreaming employment and decent work
5. Percentage increase in companies affiliated with Employers' Federation of Ceylon (EFC) that meet minimum decent work standard	To be established by ILO in 2013	50%	Records of the EFC	Ministry of Labour committed to creating an inter-ministerial dialogue on mainstreaming decent work issues in central level institutions

Indicator	Baseline	Target	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions
6. Proportion of household expenditure on food for poorest quintile	National = 42.3% WFP North = 78% East = 76% North Central = 66%	To be established by WFP in 2013	WFP Assessments, Post distribution monitoring	Increases in household income and social protection schemes exceed food price increases
7. Increase in average household income of agricultural sector workers	National Average = LKR 4,768 Per Month	LKR 10,000	WFP Assessments	
8. Food and Nutrition Surveillance system in place	No surveillance system in place	System established and fully functional	Quarterly reports generated from the food and nutrition surveillance system	Support from the Government to establish the system and its maintenance Nutrition remains a national priority

UNDAF PILLAR 2

National Priority:	A stable society with a high quality of life for all of its people having access to decent living, electricity, water, schooling and health (<i>Mahinda Chintana</i>)
UNDAF Pillar 2:	Disparity Reduction, Equitable and Quality Social Services
Outcome 2.1:	Strengthened provision of, access to and demand for equitable and quality social services delivery and enhanced capacity of national institutions for evidence based policy development.

Indicator	Baseline	Target	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions
1. Percentage reduction in under nutrition of under 5s (stunting and underweight)	Stunting = 17.3% Underweight = 21.1%	8.65 % 10.5 %	DHS	Improved child nutrition remains a national priority
2. Percentage of households with improved sources of drinking water by sector.	<u>Safe Drinking water</u> N = 89% U = 98% R = 88% E = 83%	N = 95% U = 100% R = 95% E = 92%	DHS	Water and sanitation programmes extended to lagging areas
3. Percentage of households with improved, not shared sanitation coverage (Disaggregated by urban, rural and estate)	<u>Exclusive toilets in Households</u> N = 83% U = 77.6% R = 84.7% E = 66.3%	N = 100% U = 100% R = 100% E = 100%	DHS	

Indicator	Baseline	Target	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions
4. Percentage increase in school enrolment, retention and completion	1% of those between 5 to 14 years of age never attended school 97% of children of age 5 -14 years attend school regularly (child activity survey) M = 93.3% F = 94.7%	M = 100% F = 100%	HIES	Programmes to boost enrolment, retention and completion rates reach lagging areas
5. Percentage decrease in incidence of maternal malnutrition	To be established with confirmation of MOH during first year of implementation.		MRI Survey 2010	Programmes to boost maternal nutrition reach lagging areas
6. Percentage of informal and formal sector workers, both men and women, covered by social protection schemes	To be established by ILO in 2013	50%	Data and records of the Ministry of Labour and records of the Social Insurance Board	Commitment on the part of the Government towards social security reforms Government committed to maintaining dialogue on labour law reforms and seeking consensus from all parties Social security schemes developed for informal sector Commitment and interest from all stakeholders on labour law reforms
7. Number of districts that have functional monitoring mechanisms to address demands for quality services and promote dialogue between service providers and community members	6 districts	25 districts and all 310 Divisions	Records of District Administration Division of the Ministry of Public Administration and Home Affairs (MPA)	Citizen's charter remains a policy priority for Government

Indicator	Baseline	Target	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions
8. Contraceptive prevalence rate for modern methods	Any Modern Method among currently married women = 53%	N = 95%	DHS	Government continues to prioritise investing in the health sector and in sexual and reproductive health in particular
9. Number of GN divisions / communities with NCD screening program	To be established with MoH in 2013	70% of all GN divisions	Ministry of Health – Annual Health Bulletins	- political commitment - required resources (HR, financial) is made available to address NCD
10. Percentage of 26 districts with a medical officer NCD	To be established with MoH in 2013	all 26 districts	Ministry of Health records	
11. Identification of a separate budget category for NCD prevention	To be established with MoH in 2013	The availability of a NCD prevention budget	National Budget	

UNDAF PILLAR 3

National Priority:	Towards a caring society with the prevention of social exclusion and protection of vulnerable groups including children, disadvantaged women, elders and the disabled. (<i>Mahinda Chintana</i>)
UNDAF Pillar 3:	Governance, Human Rights, Gender Equality, Social Inclusion & Protection
Outcome 3.1:	Communities empowered and institutions strengthened to support local governance, access to justice, social integration, gender equality, and monitoring, promotion and protection of human rights in alignment with international treaties and obligations and in alignment to the constitution of Sri Lanka.

Indicator	Baseline	Target	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions
1. Percentage of Concluding Observations from committees implemented with a focus on CEDAW, CRC and UPD	CEDAW CRC UPD (2012)		CRC / CEDAW Committee Reports	Government committed to implementing recommendations
2. Number of national and local level mechanisms and systems for human rights protection and social integration brought into alignment with international standards	2011 UN support to National Child Protection Authority/ Human Rights Commission etc.	2-3 per year	Project Documents	Government committed to aligning national mechanisms with international standards
3. HRC has regained A status with the International Coordinating Committee for National Human Rights Institutions (ICC)	Downgraded from A to B status in March 2009	A status	ICC Publication / Announcements	Government committed to bringing the HRC performance and appointment process in line with the Paris Principles for National Human Rights Institutions
4. Percentage of citizens who report increased inter-group interaction	To be established by UNDP in 2013	TBC by UNDP in 2013	UNDP Survey	Opportunities created for increased inter-group interaction
5. Percentage of women represented in local bodies	Provincial Councils 4.1% Local Authorities 1%	10%	Reports from the Ministry of Local Government and Provincial Councils	Political parties support female candidates

UNDAF PILLAR 4

National Priority:	An economy with a green environment and rapid development (<i>Mahinda Chintana</i>)
UNDAF Pillar 4:	Environmental Sustainability, Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction
Outcome 4.1:	Policies, programmes and capacities to ensure environmental sustainability, address climate change mitigation and adaptation, and reduce disaster risks in place at national, sub-national and community levels.

Indicator	Baseline	Target	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions
1. Number of national and sectoral policies approved by the Government	2	5	Ministry of Environment – Annual Report	Government committed to promoting environmentally sustainable development
2. Number of districts with disaster preparedness and response plans and early warning systems in place	4	25	Disaster Management Centre Reports to the Disaster Management Council	Effective coordination between sectoral ministries and District Secretariats Addressing the consequences of natural disasters remains a priority for the Government
3. Number of sectors and Ministries with Climate Change concerns mainstreamed	7	12	Ministry of Environment – Annual Report	Climate change adaptation is a Government (or national) priority
4. Strategic Environmental Assessments completed and operationalized	0	5	Ministry of Environment – Annual Report	
5. Number of pilot projects on climate change mitigation and adaptation with specific involvement of women's groups and youth	2	10	Ministry of Environment – Annual Report	



United Nations Resident Coordinator's Office
202 - 204, Bauddhaloka Mawatha
Colombo
Sri Lanka
www.un.lk