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Item 9 (a) of the provisional agenda*

Draft country programme document****Sri Lanka***Summary*

The draft country programme document (CPD) for Sri Lanka is presented to the Executive Board for discussion and comments. The Board is requested to approve the aggregate indicative budget of \$4,000,000 from regular resources, subject to the availability of funds, and \$35,000,000 in other resources, subject to the availability of specific-purpose contributions, for the period 2008 to 2012.

* E/ICEF/2007/8.

** In accordance with Executive Board decision 2006/19 (E/ICEF/2006/5/Rev.1), the present document will be revised and posted on the UNICEF website no later than six weeks after discussion of the CPD at the Board session. It will then be approved by the Executive Board at its second regular session of 2007.

Note: Submission of this document was delayed for technical reasons.



<i>Basic data[†]</i> <i>(2005 unless otherwise stated)</i>	
Child population (millions, under 18 years)	6.1
U5MR (per 1,000 live births)	14
Underweight (% , moderate and severe, 2000)	29
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births, 2003)	43
Primary school enrolment (% net, male/female)	99/98
Primary school children reaching grade 5 (%)	-
Use of improved drinking water sources (% , 2004)	79
Adult HIV prevalence rate (%)	<0.1
Child labour (% , children 5-14 years old)	-
GNI per capita (US\$)	1 160
One-year-olds immunized with DPT3 (%)	99
One-year-olds immunized with measles vaccine (%)	99

[†] More comprehensive country data on children and women are available at www.unicef.org.

The situation of children and women

1. Sri Lanka's social indicators continue to shine in comparison to its South Asian neighbours, but continued economic and social development is challenged by the renewed conflict in the north and east, significant regional disparities and ongoing recovery from the devastating impact of the 2004 tsunami. Sri Lanka ranks 93 out of 177 countries on the Human Development Index, and is in the upper half of the medium-developed countries cluster. With a gross national income of \$1,160 per capita, the country is considered lower middle-income. Economic growth was approximately 7 per cent of the gross domestic product (GDP) in 2006.

2. Basic social indicators have improved impressively over the last decades. According to the 2000 Demographic and Health Survey (DHS), between 1993 and 2000, infant mortality rates decreased from 25.3 to 13.6 per 1,000 live births, and neonatal mortality rates decreased from 18.2 to 8.3 per 1,000 live births. The DHS of 2000 showed that 95 per cent of births are conducted by trained attendants. Basic immunization coverage and education enrolment are near universal, with education marked by gender equity. The results of the DHS 2007 are eagerly awaited to monitor the current status of these key indicators.

3. Prevalence of HIV is less than 0.1, and 46 per cent of adolescents aged 17-19 know how the virus is transmitted. However, little is known about the situation of adolescents most at risk. A new national strategy for control and prevention of HIV and AIDS will be prepared in 2007-2008.

4. While indicators appear satisfactory, large disparities exist. Out of nine provinces, the Western Province alone accounts for 51 per cent of GDP production. The plantation area in the south and centre of the country has seen an increase in household poverty rates, and economic performance in the Northern and Eastern Provinces has been severely curtailed by the ongoing conflict. The Government's Ten-Year Development Framework emphasizes large-scale infrastructure projects to accelerate development in the lagging regions.

5. Sri Lanka is expected to achieve the Millennium Development Goals except Goal 1 (to reduce extreme poverty and hunger). Some 23 per cent of households are below the poverty line. Poverty limits the ability of some families to care for their children, contributing to an estimated 20,000 children living in institutions. The goal of reduction of malnutrition by half is on schedule, but significant disparities hamper progress. Though nationally the underweight rate for children was 29 per cent in 2000, subnational surveys in 2004 found rates as high as 41.4 per cent in some districts. The highest estimates are in the so-called estate or plantation sector, where 43.7 per cent of children are underweight. In order to address the comparatively high malnutrition rates, a nutrition policy has been drafted that includes cross-sectoral interventions. Reduction of malnutrition will require coordination of interventions of concerned institutions and partners, and establishing linkages to the Government's economic growth programme related to rural development. However, further analysis on the contributing factors, including poverty, will be essential in order to define complex interventions.

6. The quality of education lags behind access. In 2004, only 37 per cent of children in grade 4 achieved mastery levels in their first language, with percentages lowest in the conflict-affected Northern and Eastern provinces (23 per cent) and highest in the Western Province (51 per cent). Low learning achievement contributes to the fact that 17 per cent of children nationwide drop out before completing the nine grades of compulsory schooling.

7. Access to safe sanitation has been estimated by the National Water Supply and Drainage Board at 76 per cent. However, in some conflict-affected districts, coverage is as low as 30.4 per cent. Access to safe water in these areas is only 63.4 per cent, compared with 79 per cent nationally. A recent study in southern districts showed that 95 per cent of open dug wells, which constitute the water source of 39 per cent of the population in this area, are contaminated with faecal coliform bacteria. Traditional solutions to sewage disposal and sanitation result in ground water contamination, particularly in semi-urban and coastal areas.

8. Renewed armed conflict since early 2006 has displaced approximately 200,000 people in the north and east of the country. There are still 360,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) to be resettled from the period prior to 2002. The resurgence of the conflict has once again highlighted the vulnerability of children. Conflict-induced food insecurity, armed violence and frequent displacement all take tolls on children and expose them to many risks, including recruitment, mine injuries and severe malnutrition. The psychological impact of conflict on children is multifaceted. Children who drop out of school because of displacement, often multiple displacements, or because going to school has itself become a security concern, are in danger of never returning to school. Government health and education services continue to operate in all conflict-affected areas but are hampered by human resource shortages.

9. The recovery process following the tsunami of 26 December 2004 has progressed well in areas not affected by the conflict, and less well in conflict-affected areas. There, construction has stalled and tens of thousands of displaced persons have still not been resettled, with many of them living in transitional shelter sites. Resumption of livelihoods, particularly fishing and agriculture, has also been slow due to security concerns.

10. The child agenda has been promoted by the Government's National Plan of Action for Children 2004-2008, which is funded through the national budget and constitutes a monitoring framework for programmes and fund utilization for children. Basic social services in the education and health sectors are free and enjoy widespread coverage. The Government's Ten-Year Development Framework has identified several inadequacies of the public administration system: poor client orientation in service delivery, an absence of a system of accountability and transparency, inefficient management of resources and low levels of productivity. The Framework aims to overcome the shortage of human resources for remote and difficult areas through a policy of incentives and obligations for personnel serving in these locations.

Key results and lessons learned from previous cooperation, 2002-2007

Key results achieved

11. Among the most significant contributions has been the adaptation of the Integrated Early Childhood Development strategy into a policy and programme of the Ministry of Health Care and Nutrition that is implemented in 179 of the country's 328 divisions, covering 55 per cent of divisions by 2007. Almost universal household usage of iodized salt has been achieved through the establishment of a private-public sector relationship between major salt producers and the Ministry of Health, with UNICEF support. In addition, the total goitre rate among adolescents has decreased from 20 per cent in 1986 to 3.5 per cent in 2005. The increase of vitamin A coverage of children nine months old, from 44 per cent in 2003 to 88.9 per cent in 2006, is also partially attributable to UNICEF facilitation of the supply procurement process and advocacy to increase coverage.

12. UNICEF coordinated the Action Plan for Children affected by armed conflict, mandated by the Government and the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam, which has resulted in significant leveraging of resources and the collaboration of a multitude of international and national partner agencies. The UNICEF-supported mine-risk education programme has reached more than 1.6 million people in risk areas, contributing to a reduction in the number of victims from 154 in 2002 to 38 in 2005, though figures increased again in 2006 due to the renewed conflict. Under-age recruitment was reduced from 1,464 reported cases in 2002 to 583 reported cases in 2006, also as a result of continued advocacy in the international and national arena by UNICEF and its partners. Government-led District Child Development Committees to follow up on child abuse on the basis of case reviews by a cross-section of professionals have been set up in 10 of 25 districts.

13. UNICEF supported the development of the National Plan of Action for Children 2004-2008, which has considerable resources specifically earmarked under the national budget. The Plan also provides one of the main frameworks for planning and monitoring Government programmes for children. The Plan's participatory preparation process, which involved children, was cited by the Ministry of Finance and Planning as a model.

14. UNICEF supported data collection on key indicators related to children and women, which provided reliable disaggregated data beyond the national level, including from conflict-affected areas previously not covered.

Lessons learned

15. The country programmes for 2002-2006 and 2007 adapted to a changing political and security situation by balancing humanitarian assistance, rehabilitation, transition and development work. During 2003-2005, development strategies were expanded to the entire country. However, a peace and conflict impact assessment carried out by major donors in 2005 highlighted the fact that questions of human rights and reconciliation should have been more central to the aid and donor community during this period. A study on the impact of tsunami aid on local communal structures showed that underlying conflict sensitivities were activated through the resource distribution processes. As a political solution to the conflict is still to be found, the programme needs to be aware of such underlying currents and pursue opportunities to build trust and confidence, as well as reconciliation between communities.

16. Programme implementation concentrated on channelling support and resources through the public administration system. At the same time, sub-optimal performance of the public social service sector has been identified as a key bottleneck. It will be important to further emphasize the capacity-building of regional and local administrations as well as the participation of communities, including children, in project/programme planning, monitoring, implementation and maintenance. Several encouraging activities in the programmes on early childhood development (ECD) and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) have fostered a community-level approach that could be oriented to also include conflict sensitivity and reconciliation.

17. An evaluation of the 2002-2006 country programme found that (a) the life cycle approach for structuring programmes according to age groups had spread UNICEF resources across a wide variety of partners, projects and programmes, and (b) programmes that focused on a limited number of partners achieved more sustainable results. A more focused approach was recommended.

The country programme, 2008-2012

Summary budget table

<i>Programme</i>	<i>(In thousands of United States dollars)</i>		
	<i>Regular resources</i>	<i>Other resources</i>	<i>Total</i>
Education	500	8 105	8 605
Health and nutrition	1 200	6 745	7 945
Water, sanitation, hygiene	450	7 275	7 725
Child protection	450	7 935	8 385
Planning, monitoring, evaluation	600	1 440	2 040
Cross-sectoral costs	800	3 500	4 300
Total	4 000	35 000	39 000

Note: It is expected that \$30 million in emergency funding will be carried over for tsunami recovery and that additional emergency funds over \$40 million will be available.

Preparation process

18. Preparation of the 2008-2012 country programme has been closely tied to the Common Country Assessment (CCA)/United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) process. Intensive collaboration among United Nations agencies on the UNDAF ensured that the country programme will tie in with those of key sister agencies under the four UNDAF pillars: peace, poverty, governance and gender. The UNDAF was validated by key Government counterparts under the leadership of the Ministry of Finance and Planning. Geographic focus areas were selected from among the priority divisions identified by the Government. The United Nations agencies will facilitate convergence of programme implementation and resources in a limited number of focus areas identified by the World Food Programme vulnerability assessment mapping and the UNICEF child health and welfare surveys. A Joint Strategy Meeting was held with the relevant line Ministries under leadership of the Ministry of Finance and Planning.

Goals, key results and strategies

19. The overall goal of the country programme is to contribute to ensuring children's rights, with a special focus on reducing disparities and improving the situation of conflict-affected children. The country programme will contribute to the national targets of reducing poverty and enhancing economic growth and will directly contribute to the expected results of the UNDAF. As outlined in the United Nations country team outcomes, the country programme will be operating on three levels: (a) the national level, on formulation of policies and policy implementation monitoring; (b) at the subnational levels, for building capacities of selected basic social service sectors; and (c) at the community level, for capitalizing on existing capacities to improve children's lives.

20. The main geographic focus areas of the country programme cover those of the UNDAF: the most vulnerable divisions in the districts of Ratnapura, Badulla, Moneragala, the estate sector of Nuwara Eliya district, and the conflict-affected districts in the north and east.

21. Building on the lessons learned from the previous country programmes, project planning and implementation will integrate a conflict-sensitive approach. Participatory approaches will also be adopted to maximize impact and sustainability at the community level. Ensuring child rights will be a common theme/agenda that brings together stakeholders for reducing disparities. Capacity-building for emergency preparedness and response, in line with the Core Commitments for Children in Emergencies, and communication for behaviour change, will be key components for all programmes. Gender mainstreaming will be ensured through a focus on reduction of gender-based inequalities and use of gender-sensitive indicators. Capacity for effective monitoring of results across all sectors will be ensured.

22. The following are expected results: (a) the percentage of children not completing all nine years of compulsory schooling is reduced from a current level of 22 per cent to 15 per cent in United Nations focus districts; (b) disparities in achieving essential learning competencies between highest-performing and the United Nations focus districts is reduced by 10 per cent from 2004 levels; (c) children affected by emergencies continue their education with minimal disruption; (d) the prevalence of underweight children under five in the United Nations focus

districts is reduced to 19 per cent by 2015; (e) maternity wards of all hospitals in the United Nations focus areas are providing emergency obstetrical care services and offer neonatal resuscitation; (f) 100 per cent of women who are HIV positive and know their status have access to prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT) 'plus', and a national prevention strategy is approved and implemented for adolescents most at risk; (g) capacities of the health system are strengthened to respond to health and nutrition emergencies; (h) the national Water Supply and Drainage Board has developed environmentally sustainable solutions to water supply and sanitation, including a water quality surveillance system for rural areas; (i) selected IDP resettlement schemes have environmentally sustainable water supply and sanitation; (j) emergency preparedness and response activities for the provision of water and sanitation to affected communities are coordinated and implemented; (k) children's rights are reflected by national legislation according to commitments made under United Nations conventions and treaties; (l) children's and women's access to social and legal justice is improved through preventive and protective mechanisms; (m) children are better protected from under-age recruitment and other grave child rights violations related to conflict; (n) the capacity of national institutions, at the central and local levels, to collect, update, analyse and manage appropriate socioeconomic data is strengthened, and data are effectively utilized to inform sector interventions; and (o) effective strategies to advance peaceful coexistence, social cohesion and reconciliation are built into all UNICEF programmes.

Relationship to national priorities and the UNDAF

23. The country programme will strongly contribute to the objectives outlined in the National Plan of Action for Children 2004-2008. Due to the aftermath of the tsunami and the renewed conflict, it is expected that the Plan's agenda will remain pertinent beyond 2008. The country programme fully supports the Government's Education Sector Framework and the overall goals of the Ten-Year Horizon Development Framework related to economic growth and poverty reduction. It further contributes directly to the UNDAF outcomes: (outcome 1) economic growth and social services are pro-poor, equitable, inclusive and sustainable in fulfilment of the Millennium Development Goals and the Millennium Development Goals 'plus', and focus in particular on the rural areas; (outcome 2) governance mechanisms and practices enable the realization of the principles of the Millennium Declaration and promote and protect human rights of all persons; (outcome 3) by 2012, the people of Sri Lanka live in an improved environment for a sustainable peace anchored in social justice and reconciliation, as envisaged in the Millennium Declaration; and (outcome 4) women are further empowered to contribute to, and benefit equitably and equally in, political, economic and social life. Under UNDAF outcome 1, the country programme will contribute to improving access and quality of services in light of regional disparity reduction; under UNDAF outcome 2, the country programme will contribute to increased accountability and transparency of basic social services and commitment to the human rights agenda by State and other actors, and to emergency preparedness; under UNDAF outcome 3, UNICEF will contribute to reconciliation efforts and to addressing the negative effects of the conflict through peace-building, humanitarian assistance and recovery; and under UNDAF outcome 4, the country programme will work towards materializing the rights of women in the country.

Relationship to international priorities

24. The country programme supports the Millennium Declaration, in particular commitments to sustainable development, including environmental issues; to providing protection to children affected by armed conflict, displacement and prostitution; and to the creation of an environment that promotes development and the elimination of poverty. The country programme supports the Millennium Development Goals and converges with the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women. Its key programme components are aligned with the priorities outlined in the Declaration, *A World Fit for Children*, with the UNICEF medium-term strategic plan and with the Core Commitments for Children in Emergencies. A further crucial reference is Security Council Resolution 1612 on the establishment of a monitoring and reporting mechanism on violations and abuses committed against children affected by armed conflict.

Programme components

25. The overall framework for the **education** programme will be the education sector-wide approach or the Government's Education Sector Development Framework. A key programme strategy will be to reinforce existing national capacities to improve service delivery. A particular focus will be placed on children that are excluded from education services, among them the 22 per cent of children who drop out before completing school in the United Nations focus districts, as well as children who never enrolled and children who have missed out on schooling because of the conflict. The key implementing partner will be the Ministry of Education.

26. The participation of selected communities with low enrolment rates in the United Nations focus districts will be encouraged in order to raise enrolment rates to 99 per cent. In support of increasing retention rates, school attendance committees will be mobilized to identify children at risk and to take action. A monitoring system for out-of-school children will be established. Children who have dropped out will be provided the opportunity to participate in accelerated learning and to rejoin formal schooling. The quality component of primary education will be supported through building on previous investments in the inclusive child-friendly school approach involving participatory learning. Support will be provided to the promotion of teaching strategies giving attention to all children.

27. Remaining funding for the tsunami recovery process will complement these efforts, covering large-scale school-based training of teachers in participative, child-friendly teaching and learning methodologies, and the training of education managers in institutionalizing a system of management, performance-monitoring, data collection and analysis.

28. The programme will further develop appropriate emergency preparedness and response strategies, including those related to catch-up education in situations where access to schools is temporarily restricted or where children missed school due to displacement, and to ensuring that schools remain a protective location for children in an environment of armed conflict. The programme will also support coordination of the sector for emergency preparedness and response.

29. The **health and nutrition** programme will support the Government's efforts to achieve targets of Millennium Development Goal 1 and to reduce disparities by supporting interventions to lower prevalence of underweight children under five in United Nations focus districts to 19 per cent by 2015. Building on the success of the Government's ECD programme, UNICEF will support the expansion of the outreach and content of the programme to strengthen parent education in care and feeding practices for infants and young children. This will include promotion of exclusive breastfeeding and improved complementary feeding. Outreach through community-based organizations to empower families to practice good nutrition and care practices for young children will also be supported. Given the critical role of the good nutrition of mothers in reducing child undernutrition, interventions will also target pregnant women, adolescent girls and young women at the time of marriage with nutrition information and intervention packages. These packages will include iron folate supplementation, deworming, and participatory behavioural change interventions. Special interventions will be promoted to target women in early pregnancy with a body mass index of less than 18.5. Support will be given to the development of national policies, standards and guidelines and to the introduction of multiple micronutrient supplementation and the fortification of local food products.

30. The programme will consolidate its past support to maternal and neonatal mortality reduction through ensuring the availability of emergency obstetric and neonatal resuscitation services in the United Nations focus districts and will support the institutionalization and implementation of methodologies for perinatal audit.

31. With low prevalence of HIV/AIDS in Sri Lanka, UNICEF will prioritize the integration strategies of PMTCT 'plus' into maternal and child health services as well as access to antiretroviral therapy and paediatric drugs for mothers and children to ensure availability for all women and children who are HIV positive. UNICEF will also support the inclusion and implementation of a comprehensive prevention strategy for adolescents most at risk in the new national strategy for HIV/AIDS.

32. In the conflict-affected areas, UNICEF will advocate for human resource development in health and support alternative arrangements to bridge the current resource gap. As the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) cluster lead agency for nutrition, UNICEF will establish coordination mechanisms to ensure timely response in nutrition emergencies and will build the capacities of government partners to effectively manage emergency nutrition interventions.

33. The main implementing partners will be the Ministry of Health Care and Nutrition, the Plantation Human Development Trust, the Ministry of Child Development and Women's Empowerment, and community-based organizations.

34. The **water, sanitation and hygiene** programme will provide technical support to (a) improving the institutional capacities of the groundwater section of the National Water Supply and Drainage Board for developing a water quality surveillance system for rural areas, and (b) designing and delivering environmentally sustainable water supply and sanitation services. The implementation of environmentally sustainable designs for the provision of water supply and sanitation empowering communities will mainly occur within the frame of IDP resettlement schemes.

35. As the IASC cluster lead agency for water and sanitation, UNICEF will ensure implementing actors' adequate emergency preparedness and response that conform

to national norms and standards. All interventions related to water supply and sanitation will be accompanied by hygiene promotion that will be largely community- or school-based. The key implementing partner will be the National Water Supply and Drainage Board.

36. The **child protection** programme will support reform of key national legislation to be consistent with the Convention on the Rights of the Child. The National Plan of Action for Children highlights the gap between domestic law and Sri Lanka's obligations under the Convention. Regarding juvenile justice, for example, a child is deemed to be under age 14 according to the existing Child and Young Persons Ordinance, which dates from 1939. The age of criminal responsibility is eight, and there is no distinction between provisions for child victims and offenders. Support for the preparation of, and follow-up to, Sri Lanka's report to the Committee on the Rights of the Child in 2008 will provide the opportunity to advocate for the legal reform. This will involve a dual strategy of engaging civil society and the Government to increase political commitment. UNICEF will also continue to lobby with the Government, through a consortium of civil society actors, for signature of the Ottawa Treaty, which calls for a ban on the use of landmines.

37. Attention will also focus on harmonizing policies and procedures for children who have been abused. The Department of Probation and Child Care Services will be supported so that the focus on children in institutions is increased and so that care plans can be put in place for when children return to their families and communities. Interventions at a statutory level will be complemented by community-based awareness-raising on child rights aiming to mitigate the risks to children of abuse, exploitation and violence and to increase case references to statutory systems and protective structures when interventions are required. Support continues to the District Child Development Committees and the Social Care Centres, which provide communities with access to information on services that relate to children's care and protection. Regarding domestic violence, efforts will be made to build on the Domestic Violence Act and ensure that service provision is in line with legal provisions.

38. In the context of increased hostilities, protection of children from rights violations related to conflict will be a priority. Advocating for the release of children from armed groups will be complemented by community-based prevention and reintegration measures. UNICEF will continue to contribute to the Task Force on Security Council Resolution 1612 and support its monitoring and reporting of violations. The programme will also continue to support a network of partners on mine risk education to mitigate risks of landmines and unexploded ordnance. As sector lead agency for child protection, UNICEF will ensure that emergency preparedness and response for children are well coordinated.

39. The **planning, monitoring and evaluation** programme will contribute to ensuring that adequate data are available for analysis, planning and monitoring, advocacy and policy development. This effort will include advancing institutionalization of DevInfo in Government institutions and among United Nations agencies for monitoring Millennium Development Goals and UNDAF results. Special attention will be paid to developing a research agenda that promotes understanding of the effects of poverty and conflict on children. The programme will also contribute to enhancing capacities for effective monitoring of results and

operating a conflict-sensitive programme. Support will be provided to sustaining joint United Nations emergency assessments and to monitoring and evaluation of the country programme.

40. The main partners will be the Department of Census and Statistics, the Ministry of Finance and Planning and the Ministry of Plan Implementation. The programme will endeavour to establish partnerships with leading research institutions on children.

41. **Cross-sectoral costs** will cover non-programme-related operational costs and costs for communication and information activities.

Major partnerships

42. UNICEF will be a partner in joint United Nations programmes that are likely to be developed in several areas: (a) human rights; (b) gender-based violence; (c) area-based interventions in the estate sector; (d) HIV/AIDS; and (e) resettlement of IDPs. Partnerships with international and national non-governmental organizations will be important where Government capacities need support, particularly for community-based interventions and emergency response. Partnerships will also be sought with leading local and international academic institutions to advance research on issues related to children.

Monitoring, evaluation and programme management

43. Key progress indicators for children are being monitored by the Ministry of Finance and Planning/Department of Census and Statistics as part of the commitment to achieving the Millennium Development Goals. UNICEF will support further development of applications of DevInfo and national efforts to improve data collection and analysis. A joint United Nations baseline survey in the selected most-vulnerable district subdivisions will be carried out as part of the UNDAF monitoring and evaluation framework, which comprises key indicators related to this country programme. These indicators include malnutrition rates of children under five, school attendance rates and children living in institutions. Systems for monitoring the recruitment of children into armed groups and other grave violations as defined by Security Council Resolution 1612 concerning conflict-related incidents affecting children will be refined and supported. Monitoring and evaluation of the programme will be strongly linked to that of the UNDAF, including the UNDAF mid-term review and final evaluation. This will be supported by the integrated monitoring and evaluation plan of UNICEF, the findings of which will feed into the annual and mid-term reviews with the Government.

44. The Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers will be introduced in 2007. The main coordinating national body for the implementation, management and monitoring of the programme of cooperation is the External Resource Department under the Ministry of Finance and Planning.

Summary results matrix: Government of Sri Lanka-UNICEF country programme, 2002012					
UNICEF MTSP focus area	Key results expected in this focus area/baseline estimates for these results	Key progress indicators	Means of verification of results	Major partners, partnership frameworks and cooperation programmes	Expected key results in this focus area will contribute to:
1. Basic education and gender equality	1.1. The percentage of children not completing their compulsory school years is reduced to 15% in UN focus districts (baseline: 2-4% of children not enrolling in primary school; 22% of children not completing compulsory education in UN focus districts).	1.1.1. Net enrolment rates of girls and boys in United Nations focus districts 1.1.2. Retention rates for girls and boys by grade in United Nations focus districts 1.1.3 Attendance rate for girls and boys in X selected districts 1.1.4. % girls and boys achieving essential learning competencies by grade at primary level in X selected districts	1.1.1 - 1.1.3. Education Management Information System, school attendance records and reports, annual school census 1.1.4. Continuous class-based assessment; periodic assessment; National Education Research and Evaluation Centre (NEREC) national assessment of achievement of grade 4 students, 2010	Government institutions including Ministry of Education (at national and local levels), WFP, UNESCO, bilateral organizations, NGOs and school attendance committees	<u>UNDAF Outcome:</u> Poverty (economic growth and social services are pro-poor, equitable, inclusive and sustainable in fulfilment of the MDGs and MDG plus, and focus in particular on rural areas) <u>WFCC goal:</u> Provide quality education <u>MDGs:</u> 2, 3, 6 <u>National Plan of Action:</u> Education, components 2 and 6.
	1.2. Disparities in obtaining essential learning competencies between highest performing and UN focus districts is reduced by 10% from 2004 levels (baseline: grade 4 – 34% for first language; 33% for mathematics, 2004).	1.2.1. % of girls and boys achieving the essential learning competencies by grade at primary level	1.2.1. Continuous class-based assessment, by grade; periodic assessment; NEREC national assessment of achievement of grade 4 students, 2010	Government institutions including Ministry of Education (at national and local levels), WFP, UNESCO, bilateral organizations, NGOs and school attendance committees	<u>UNDAF Outcome:</u> Poverty (economic growth and social services are pro-poor, equitable, inclusive and sustainable in fulfilment of the MDGs and the MDGs plus, and focus in particular on the rural areas.) <u>National Plan of Action:</u> Education, component 2.
	1.3. Children affected by emergencies continue their education with minimal disruption.	1.3.1. Number and proportion of children affected by conflict participating in education within 4 weeks	1.3.1. Monitoring reports; post training tests for teachers	Government institutions including Ministry of Education (at national and local levels), WFP, UNESCO, bilateral organizations, NGOs and school attendance committees	<u>UNDAF Outcome:</u> Peace (by 2012 the people of Sri Lanka live in an improved environment for a sustainable peace anchored in social justice and reconciliation, as envisaged in the Millennium Declaration.)

UNICEF MTSP focus area	Key results expected in this focus area/baseline estimates for these results	Key progress indicators	Means of verification of results	Major partners, partnership frameworks and cooperation programmes	Expected key results in this focus area will contribute to:
2. Young child survival and development	2.1. Prevalence of underweight children under five is less than 19% by 2015 in UN focus districts (baseline: 2004 subnational household surveys).	2.1.1. % of girls and boys under three with growth faltering 2.1.2 % of infants exclusively breastfed for 6 months 2.1.3 Incidence of low birthweight	2.1.1. Special survey; Demographic and Health Survey (DHS), routine information system 2.1.2 DHS 2.1.3 Routine information system	Government institutions including Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture, civil society, WFP, WHO, World Bank (WB), UNFPA	UNDAF Outcome: Poverty (economic growth and social services are pro-poor, equitable, inclusive and sustainable in fulfilment of the MDGs and MDGs plus, and focus in particular on the rural areas) <u>MDGs:</u> 1, 4, 5 <u>National Plan of Action:</u> Health, components 1 and 2
	2.2. Maternity wards of all hospitals in UN focus districts are providing emergency obstetric care (EmOC) services and neonatal resuscitation (baseline: to be established in 2007).	2.2.1 % of (EmOC) facilities providing neonatal resuscitation services	2.2.1. Programme reviews, routine information system	Government institutions, Perinatal Society of Sri Lanka, Sri Lanka College of Paediatrics, College of Obstetrics, civil society, WHO and bilateral organizations	UNDAF Outcome: Poverty (Economic growth and social services are pro-poor, equitable, inclusive and sustainable in fulfilment of the MDGs and MDGs plus, and focus in particular on the rural areas) <u>MDGs:</u> 1,4,5 <u>National Plan of Action:</u> Health, component 1
	2.3 Capacities of health system are strengthened to respond to health and nutrition in emergencies.	2.3.1 % of vacancies in key health worker categories 2.3.2 % of severely wasted children in affected areas benefiting from nutritional rehabilitation	2.3.1 Routine information system 2.3.2 Special survey	Ministry of Health, WHO, civil society	UNDAF Outcome: Governance (Governance mechanisms and practices enable the realization of the principles of the Millennium Declaration and promote and protect human rights of all persons) <u>National Plan of Action:</u> Health, components 1, 2 and 3

UNICEF MTSP focus area	Key results expected in this focus area/baseline estimates for these results	Key progress indicators	Means of verification of results	Major partners, partnership frameworks and cooperation programmes	Expected key results in this focus area will contribute to:
	2.4. The National Water Supply and Drainage Board has developed environmentally sustainable solutions to water supply and sanitation, including a water quality surveillance system for rural areas.	2.4.1. Mechanism for establishment of SWAp in place 2.4.2. Formalized process of donor and sector coordination 2.4.3. Systematic mechanism of consultation with rights holders 2.4.4. Policy on water quality surveillance in place 2.4.5. National and decentralized structures for water quality surveillance in place	2.4.1. Budget speech 2.4.1. Ministry of Finance annual report 2.4.1. Assessment of water and sanitation sector 2.4.2-2.4.3. Minutes of coordination meetings 2.4.1, 2.4.4-2.4.5. Cabinet memos	Ministry of Urban Development, Ministry of Healthcare and Nutrition, agencies of bilateral cooperation, Rural Water Supply Division, Ministry of Education, Asian Development Bank (ADB), WB, WHO	UNDAF Outcome: Poverty (Economic growth and social services are pro-poor, equitable, inclusive and sustainable in fulfilment of the MDGs and MDGs plus, and focus in particular on the rural areas.) MDGs: Goals 1-7 National Plan of Action: Water and Sanitation
	2.5. Selected internally displaced person (IDP) resettlement schemes have environmentally sustainable water supply and sanitation.	2.5.1. % of resettled IDP families which have access to safe drinking water supply and adequate basic sanitation facilities	2.5.1. IDP resettlement survey	Ministry of Urban Development, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Healthcare and Nutrition, civil society, WFP, WHO, UNDP, agencies of bilateral cooperation, ADB, WB and International NGOs	UNDAF Outcome: Poverty (economic growth and social services are pro-poor, equitable, inclusive and sustainable in fulfilment of the MDGs and MDGs plus, and focus in particular on the rural areas.) MDGs: 1-7 National Plan of Action: Water and Sanitation
	2.6. Emergency preparedness and response activities for provision of water and sanitation to affected communities are coordinated and implemented.	2.6.1. % of IDP families which have access to safe drinking water supply and adequate basic sanitation facilities (disaggregated by gender and wealth quintiles) 2.6.2. % of households where caregivers wash their hands with soap at key times 2.6.3. % households that adequately store and treat their water to make it safer to drink	2.6.1. Monitoring report by field staff 2.6.2-2.6.3. Baseline survey	Members of the Water and Sanitation Emergency Task Force. Ministry of Urban Development, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health Care and Nutrition, civil society, WFP, WHO, UNDP, UNHCR, agencies of bilateral cooperation, ADB, WB and international NGOs	UNDAF Outcome: Peace (by 2012 the people of Sri Lanka live in an improved environment for a sustainable peace anchored in social justice and reconciliation, as envisaged in the Millennium Declaration.) MDGs: 3-5, 7

UNICEF MTSP focus area	Key results expected in this focus area/baseline estimates for these results	Key progress indicators	Means of verification of results	Major partners, partnership frameworks and cooperation programmes	Expected key results in this focus area will contribute to:
3. Child protection	3.1. Children's rights are reflected in national legislation according to commitments made under United Nations conventions and treaties (baseline: Children and Young Persons Ordinance, 1939).	3.1.1. Amended legislation and policy addressing child rights 3.1.2. International instruments are signed (Ottawa Treaty and Deed of Commitment)	3.1.1. Act of Parliament 3.1.2. Ottawa Treaty and Deed of Commitment	Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Child Development and Women's Empowerment, international NGOs, NGOs, National Child Protection Authority, Consortium of Humanitarian Agencies Ministry of Nation Building and Estate Infrastructure Development	<u>UNDAF Outcome:</u> Governance (governance mechanisms and practices enable the realization of the principles of the Millennium Declaration and promote and protect human rights of all persons) <u>National Plan of Action:</u> Juvenile Justice and Child Protection, component 1
	3.2. Children's and women's access to social and legal justice is improved through preventive and protective mechanisms (baseline: number of cases of abuse of girls and boys referred to District Child Development Committees, number of cases of girls and boys in contact with the law referred to the Committee on Women and Development of police, number of girls and boys in remand homes/detention, number of girls and boys in voluntary homes).	3.2.1. % change in referrals to DCDC and the Committee on Women and Development of police 3.2.2. % change in girls and boys in institutions 3.2.3. Number of girls and boys in remand homes/detention	3.2.1. – 3.2.3. Dept. of Probation and Child Care Services, District Child Development Committees, Children's and Women's Desk police reports and records	Ministry of Child Development and Women's Empowerment, National Child Protection Authority, police, Dept. of Probation and Child Care Services, Deputy Provincial Director of Health Services, Zonal Directors for Education, district psychosocial forums, Provincial Council Ministries, Provincial Council, international NGOs, NGOs, Human Rights Commission	<u>UNDAF Outcome:</u> Governance (governance mechanisms and practices enable the realization of the principles of the Millennium Declaration and promote and protect human rights of all persons) <u>National Plan of Action:</u> Juvenile Justice and Child Protection, components 1-6.
	3.3. Children are better protected from under-age recruitment and other grave child rights violations related to conflict (baseline: number of girls and boys recruited)	3.3.1. Increase in number of girls and boys released and reintegrated 3.3.2. Decrease in number of girl and boy mine/unexploded ordnance casualties 3.3.3. Number of community-based Mine Action Groups 3.3.4 Improved access for girls and boys to psychosocial services through schools and community interventions	3.3.1. UNICEF database 3.3.2.-3.3.3. Information Management System for Mine Action casualty reports and Mine Risk Education activity reports 3.3.4 Psychosocial Project reports and Ministry of Education psychosocial intervention reports	NGOs, international NGOs, Ministry of Child Development and Women's Empowerment, Ministry of Justice, Communities, Ministry of Nation Building and Estate Infrastructure Development, Government agents, Ministry of Education	<u>UNDAF Outcome:</u> Peace: (by 2012 the people of Sri Lanka live in an improved environment for a sustainable peace anchored in social justice and reconciliation, as envisaged in the Millennium Declaration.)

UNICEF MTSP focus area	Key results expected in this focus area/baseline estimates for these results	Key progress indicators	Means of verification of results	Major partners, partnership frameworks and cooperation programmes	Expected key results in this focus area will contribute to:
4. HIV/ AIDS and children	4.1. All HIV-positive women have access to prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT)+ (baseline: currently available in 1 Medical Officer Health area). 4.2. National prevention strategy for adolescents most at risk approved and implemented (baseline: no current strategy).	4.1.1. % of identified HIV positive women who accessed PMTCT + services 4.2.1. % of estimated most-at-risk adolescents who received targeted comprehensive HIV prevention services (information, skills, outreach services).	4.1.1. Special survey 4.2.1. National AIDS Centre Reports	UNAIDS Joint United Nations Team, Ministry of Health, WHO, World Bank	UNDAF Outcome: Poverty (economic growth and social services are pro-poor, equitable, inclusive and sustainable in fulfilment of the MDGs and MDGs plus, and focus in particular on the rural areas) MDGs: 1, 4-6 National Plan of Action: Health, component 1
5. Policy advocacy and partnerships for children's rights	5.1. The capacity of national institutions, at the central and local level, to collect, update, analyse and manage appropriate socioeconomic-related data is strengthened and data are effectively utilized to inform sector interventions	5.1.1. Baseline survey in selected divisions carried out 5.1.2. Data available for key programme areas for planning and monitoring, in particular for children, conflict and poverty 5.1.3. Comprehensive situation analysis prepared	5.1.1-5.1.2 Survey reports 5.1.1-5.1.3. Updated situation analysis (UNICEF annual reports and UNDAF reports)	Dept. of Census and Statistics, Registrar General's Dept., line Ministries, UN agencies, research institutions	UNDAF Outcome: Poverty (economic growth and social services are pro-poor, equitable, inclusive and sustainable in fulfilment of the Millennium Development Goals and Millennium Development Goals plus, and focus in particular on the rural areas.) MDG: 8 National Plan of Action: Monitoring and Evaluation
	5.2. Effective strategies to advance peaceful coexistence, social cohesion and reconciliation built into all UNICEF programmes	5.2.1. Peace confidence index	5.2.1. Centre for Policy alternatives	UN agencies, resource institutions (e.g. Foundation for Coexistence)	UNDAF Outcome: Peace (by 2012 the people of Sri Lanka live in an improved environment for a sustainable peace anchored in social justice and reconciliation, as envisaged in the Millennium Declaration.) MDG: 8