



**UNITED NATIONS
DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE FRAMEWORK
(UNDAF)
SRI LANKA
2008 - 2012**



Colombo September 2007



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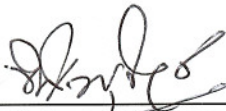
FOREWORD

The UNDAF (2008-2012) which has been endorsed by the Government of Sri Lanka provides the framework under which the UN Agencies in the country support Sri Lanka's long term development.

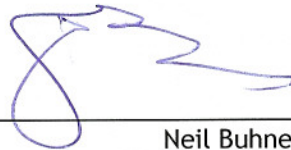
Intensive consultations between the Government and the UN system in which civil society and the donor community have been closely involved, has resulted in this coherent development assistance framework which will guide the collaborative work of the UN agencies in the forth coming period.

The four UNDAF Pillars or focus areas - assisting in reducing Poverty, promoting Governance, helping to consolidate Peace and ensuring Gender Equality and Equity - reflect a coming together of development partners in meeting vital challenges facing the country. They manifest the UN's commitment in assisting Sri Lanka as the Government embarks on implementing its national development strategy as set out in the Mahinda Chintana: Vision for a new Sri Lanka - the 10 Year Horizon Development Framework 2006 - 2016.

The Government of Sri Lanka and the UN Country Team commit ourselves jointly to provide an inclusive, common response to pro-poor, people - centred development in Sri Lanka.

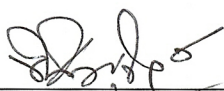


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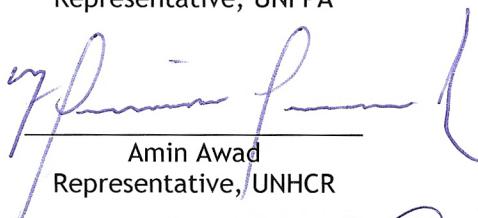
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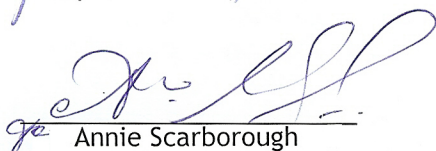
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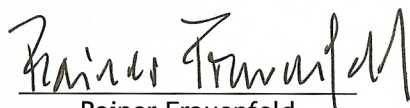
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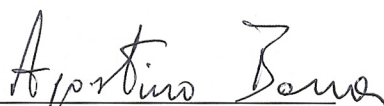
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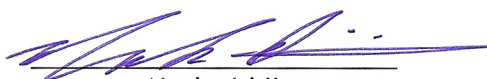
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Executive Summary

The United Nations Development Framework (UNDAF) for Sri Lanka outlines concrete development objectives for UN agencies for the period 2008-2012. These objectives were identified on the basis of a consultative process that involved the Government, bilateral donors and other development partners including an advisory board made up of leading civil society representatives. The *Common Country Assessment* (CCA) published in 2006 which adopted a rights-based approach to development and the Government's National Development Strategies including the "*Mahinda Chintana 10 Year Horizon Development Framework (2007-2016)*" provided analytical inputs into the UNDAF formulation process. The UNDAF has been developed within the overarching context of the 2005 World Summit, the Millennium Declaration (MD) and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), and other internationally agreed treaty obligations and development goals.

Following the Government's biennial Consultation with its Donors in December 2006, it was felt that the UNDAF should place a more prominent focus on the Peace pillar and its related governance dimensions while promoting the equitable and sustainable pro-poor growth. A consensus emerged between the development partners for an integrated approach to address the development/peace nexus. In this context, the multilateral and bilateral donors will address the development agenda, including the Ten Year Development Framework, while playing a proactive role in the development dimensions of the peace process.

The UNDAF acknowledges the fact that Sri Lanka has made impressive progress towards meeting the MDGs and in education and health is poised to meet the MDG targets before 2015. However significant challenges remain. Sri Lanka is simultaneously seeking to eradicate poverty and malnutrition and promote sustainable human development; to protect its environment that is prone to natural hazards and disasters; increase the quality and equitable access to services, ensure respect for democratic traditions, the rule of law and fundamental human rights, and maintain and consolidate peace.

The UNDAF results matrix contains four main themes and a number of crosscutting issues identified in the CCA. These themes are reflected in the four UNDAF Outcomes:

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 the rural areas

Governance mechanisms and practices enable the realization of the principles of the Millennium Declaration and promote and protect human rights of all persons

An improved environment for a sustainable peace anchored in social justice and reconciliation.

Women are further empowered to contribute and benefit equitably and equally in political, economic and social life

Crossing-cutting issues include the protection of human rights, environment, disaster risk management, HIV/AIDS, and equity for and inclusion of vulnerable groups.

An effort has been made to make use of the UN's comparative advantage and the synergies within the system to implement joint programmes where ever possible. Additional focus to the work of the UN will be provided through utilizing the 119 DS Divisions considered the most economically backward by the Government of Sri Lanka and identified as such as part of its National Development Strategy.

A strong commitment to rigorous monitoring and evaluation of the programme has been made in the UNDAF. Thematic working groups have defined a set of realistic indicators to measure results for each UNDAF outcome and these are outlined in the monitoring and evaluation matrix. The UNCT will assume overall monitoring responsibility for the UNDAF and this will form a major part its annual work plans

The volume of resources required to accomplish the envisaged tasks has been estimated at approximately US \$ 365 million over the 5 year period. However given the uncertainties and risks referred to throughout the UNDAF document this figure will be subject to adjustment based on evolving needs. As in earlier times the Agencies will provide innovative and catalytic approaches based on local and international experience. These could serve as "pilots" and testing ground for new approaches to be adopted by Government and other development partners.

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

ADB	Asian Development Bank
CBO	Community Based Organization
CCA	Common Country Assessment
CIABOC	Commission for the Investigation of Allegations of Bribery or Corruption
CNGS	Center for Non Governmental Sector
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
DCS	Department of Census and Statistics
DHS	Demographic Health Survey
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GoSL	Government of Sri Lanka
HDI	Human Development Index
HIES	Household Expenditure and Income Survey
HIV	Human-Immune Deficiency
HRC	Human Rights Commission
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMF	International Monetary Fund
INGO	International Non Governmental Organization
IOM	International Organization for Migration
M & E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MD	Millennium Declaration
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MDG+	Millennium Development Goals Plus
NCW	National Commission on Women
NDS	National Development Strategy
NEPC	North East Provincial Council
NGO	Non-Government Organization
NPAW	National Plan of Action for Women
NPIDVA	National Plan for the Implementation of the Domestic Violence Act
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OHCHR	Office of the High Commission for Human Rights
RADA	Reconstruction and Development Agency
SLIDA	Sri Lanka Institute of Development Administration
SME	Small and Medium Enterprise
SWAp	Sector Wide Approach
UDA	Urban Development Authority
UN	United Nations
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDAF	UN Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commission for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNOPS	United Office of Project Services
UNV	United Nations Volunteers
WB	World Bank
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization

Section I: Introduction

The Development Context

The challenges posed by the United Nations Millennium Declaration, agreed in 2000 by 191 countries, are fundamental to Sri Lanka's development experience. Sri Lanka is simultaneously seeking to solve decades of civil conflict; to eradicate poverty and promote sustainable human development; to protect a precious environment that is prone to natural hazards and disasters; and to ensure respect for democratic traditions, the rule of law and fundamental human rights.

A major development which must be taken into account by the UN and all development partners in Sri Lanka is the country's recent transition from being a low income to a middle income country with the eventual prospect of reaching high income country status. The profound implications of this transition need to be flagged.

Sri Lanka has already made impressive achievements towards meeting the Millennium Development Goals. In some areas—such as universal primary school enrolment, gender equality in primary and secondary school enrolment, and health outcomes—the country is well poised to meet the MDG targets before 2015. However significant challenges remain, particularly in increasing the quality and equitable access to services, in reducing income poverty and malnutrition and reaching a peaceful settlement to the conflict. Given Sri Lanka's noteworthy record on human development, there may be a need to set higher goals and standards (MDG Plus) and progressively explore more qualitative indicators of success. There is also a pressing need to improve the availability of disaggregated data on many sectors in order to facilitate more qualitative assessments of progress

Despite years of conflict and emergency, Sri Lanka has maintained an unbroken and active democratic tradition since independence. It is a state party to all seven major international human rights treaties, as well as many of the core labour conventions. Sri Lanka's Constitution includes a comprehensive fundamental rights chapter and there is a solid political commitment to develop a new and more comprehensive Human Rights Charter. The Supreme Court has a long tradition of human rights jurisprudence and the Human Rights Commission of Sri Lanka has developed as an important national protection mechanism, but significant challenges remain for the justice system and some independent oversight commissions have yet to gain the full autonomy and resources they require". Observations by the various UN Treaty Bodies point out, that challenges remain in order to consolidate the effective implementation and protection of human rights at all levels.

In October 2006 the UNCT completed the Common Country Assessment (CCA) for Sri Lanka. The CCA analyses the key development challenges and opportunities facing Sri Lanka at the present time. The analysis follows closely stated national priorities focusing in particular on those relevant to the Millennium Declaration and Millennium Development Goals. A stock-taking

exercise of both up-dated published and unpublished material regarding the current situation in the areas of Governance, Poverty and the prospects for building Peace was undertaken by a Consultant in 2004/5 and served as a useful prelude to the CCA. It obviated the need for a wide ranging survey of the field.

This CCA (2006) which constitutes the analytical base for the next cycle (2008 - 2012) of integrated collaborative programme planning was the result of a widely interactive and participatory process. A series of comprehensive discussions with external stakeholders took place under the three broad themes of reducing Poverty, improving Governance and consolidating Peace. The priority given to these three themes by the UN Country Team has been validated by Government which has extended critically important attention to these key areas in its present projects and programmes.

A feature of the CCA was that it has been prepared in the spirit of the UN reform process which seeks to harmonize the contribution of individual agencies in the common interest of the ultimate beneficiary, the people of Sri Lanka. Accordingly, not only has the Assessment been carried out by the UN country team but has received the closest cooperation and contribution of the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank, the International Monetary Fund and the International Organization for Migration.

The CCA provided several key messages. One was that in spite of the constraints imposed by the conflict and the tsunami at the end of 2004 the structural resilience of the economy and society has enabled a recovery that has kept the macro-economic fundamentals at a satisfactory level. Another is that as regards some MDGs, the targets have been reached or are within reach and require to be reset at higher levels. Moreover, that in spite of some average figures of achievement being commendable there is wide regional disparity which cries out for attention. This is particularly so in regard to income poverty where in the metropolitan areas poverty has declined whereas in the outlying rural areas and conflict-affected parts of the country poverty levels have in fact increased.

Issues of governance, devolution, subsidiarity, the reform of the public services, community participation and citizen empowerment for improved accountability in public life and quality in the delivery of services were also been flagged as being issues of catalytic importance. Several cross cutting issues, such as, the protection of human rights, gender, environment, disaster risk management, and HIV/AIDS, equity and inclusion of vulnerable groups of relevance to the 3 Pillars described above were identified. This is to be expected since the rights-based approach had been of paramount significance throughout the CCA analysis.

The previous CCA/UNDAF covered the period 2002-2006. The current CCA was initiated in 2004, but was postponed because of the devastating impact of the Tsunami which struck the country on 26 December 2004. Therefore, the current United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) cycle has

been extended until 2007 and the new UNDAF cycle will cover the period 2008-2012.

The previous CCA/UNDAF was drafted before the resumption of peace talks and the signature of the Cease Fire Agreement. Since then, *A Post Conflict Needs Assessment* (2003), *a Post-Conflict Multilateral Transitional Strategy* (2004) and a *UN Post-Tsunami Transitional Strategy* (2005) have been drafted and are being implemented. Forecasting the precise future of development cooperation is difficult in the current security circumstances and will demand some level of flexibility in the planning cycle.

The Common Country Assessment has been led by the UN Country Team, made up of UNAIDS, the FAO, ILO, IOM, UNDP, UNEP, UNFPA, UN-Habitat, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNOPS, WFP, WB, WHO, with support from the IMF and ADB, and in close collaboration with the Government, bilateral donors, civil society, private sector and UN non-resident agencies.

The discussion with the government on the CCA also served to contribute to the preparation of a National Development Strategy (NDS), which will orient national development choices in the next six years. At an early stage of the preparation of the CCA (February 2005), the UNCT presented a note "Elements for further dialogue on the upcoming National Development Strategy" to the Government.

The CCA laid the platform for the development of the next UNDAF which signifies the UN's common response to Sri Lanka's development challenges. It suggests as many as 17 possible areas of cooperation from which priorities are to be selected to assist the government of Sri Lanka to realize its development goals for the period 2008 - 2012. The UNCT believes that the CCA will provide a solid basis to strengthen the partnerships required to help move Sri Lanka forward in the coming years.

The UNDAF process

The process of Prioritization in which 17 Areas of possible Cooperation as identified by the CCA were narrowed down to 4 Outcomes commenced with a vital dialogue with the Government in September 2006. Government representatives stressed the following critical points:

- The government's continuing priority attention to democracy, human rights and good governance,
- Equity considerations
- The importance of the rural sector
- Child rights and protection
- The need for the UN to stay focused
- The fact that the country had enough assessments and studies and that what was now needed was implementation
- That the UN should not try to do everything - (level of ambition)
- On the issue of whether Peace should precede Development or vice versa the Government representatives were of the view that

Development could lead the way to Peace and it was not necessarily the other way round.

This engagement was of great help to the UNCT since it provided a view of the Government's priority thrusts, particularly since one of the principal gaps in the UN's database at that point was that the UN did not have before it the National Development Strategy Paper. In October 2006 along with the annual Budget the Government unveiled its "*Ten Year Horizon Development Framework 2006-2016*" as a Discussion Paper.

A feature of the Strategic Planning Retreat in October 2006 was that the UNCT decided for the first time, given the circumstances, that striving for Gender Equity and Equality should be one of the four principal areas of cooperation, along with the reduction of Poverty, supporting Governance Reforms and consolidating Peace.

These 4 areas were seen as those in which the United Nations system has a clear collective comparative advantage and where its assistance to the national effort could achieve the necessary critical mass to bring about the desired results.

Aligning the UNDAF with the National Development Strategy

The recently published (November 2006) "*Ten Year Horizon Development Framework - 2006-2016: The Mahinda Chintanaya: Vision for a new Sri Lanka*" is to all intents and purposes the NDS. It is comprehensive in scope—covering both macro economic and pro-poor social development challenges and strategies. It recognizes the major development challenges the country faces viz:

- High level of poverty - 23%; the Western Province has 51% of GDP.
- Regional disparities - "lagging regions"
- Employment: for the 2.8 million new entrants to workforce
- Marginalized and vulnerable groups - the ageing, disabled, IDPs and NE.
- Plantation workers - for HR development, housing and little for gender equity and Human Rights

The broad strategy to overcome these is raising GDP growth rates to over 8%. In the first 6 years 8% growth and in the next 4 years to - 10%

The Strategic Plan is based on the positive attributes of market economic policies, and is in line with past policies indicating continuity. In addition the *Mahinda Chintana* approach favours indigenous aspirations and methods and places a high value on local entrepreneurship

Stakeholder Consultations

During the stakeholder consultations with Sri Lanka's development partners held on 26 January 2007, donors observed that the working assumption of a "no war no peace scenario" included in the UNDAF may be overly optimistic. Accordingly they recommended that the UNDAF place a more prominent focus

on the Peace pillar and its related governance dimensions, somewhat de-emphasizing the UN's involvement in Poverty reduction and Governance, while supporting very much its initiative in Gender.

Questions of prioritization between the peace and development agendas were also discussed at the Sri Lanka Development Forum held on 29-30 Jan 07 where the Government of Sri Lanka sought the endorsement of its development partners to its 10 year National Development Strategy. Although highlighting the costs of the conflict and the potential threat it poses to further advances in Sri Lanka's development, donors confirmed their willingness to support the Government in the implementation of its development strategy.

A consensus emerged between the development partners for an integrated approach to address the development / peace nexus. In this context, the multilateral and bilateral donors will address the development agenda, including the Ten Year Development Framework, while playing a proactive role in the development dimensions of the peace process.

In implementing UNDAF (2008 - 2012) the UN agencies in Sri Lanka will do so in consonance with the approach referred to above.

A Steering Committee guided the work of the UNDAF. It was chaired by the Resident Coordinator a.i. and comprised the chairs of the four thematic working groups as well as by two senior Government Representatives from the Department of National Planning and Department of External Resources who were nominated by the Government to serve as Observers to the Steering Committee.

SECTION II: UNDAF Results

POVERTY

The Overall (UNDAF) Poverty Outcome would result in:-

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 the rural areas

This Outcome frames the future UN system programme and set of interventions in Sri Lanka, in the area of poverty reduction, within the overarching objective of the achievement of the MDGs, a commitment which is shared by the UN and the Government of Sri Lanka for the people of Sri Lanka.

Within the overarching framework of the MDGs, the overall Poverty Outcome echoes the commitment of the Government of Sri Lanka to promote robust economic growth rates for the years to come, as a condition sine qua non for reducing poverty and achieving higher levels of human development in the country. The Government's commitment to sustain and increase the current level of economic growth is supported by recent projections of the Central Bank, which foresee the national economy growing at a rate ranging between 7

and 9 % per annum in the medium term, supported by capacity expansion, productivity improvement as well as the stabilization of the macro-economy.

The Outcome, however, recognizes that while economic growth is a necessary condition for reducing poverty, it is not sufficient. For economic growth to benefit all strata of society, and particularly the poor and most vulnerable, sound pro-poor policies need to be in place and ensure equitable distribution of wealth across society, income and ethnic groups, men and women. Moreover, in order to ensure that the benefits of economic development could be enjoyed by the generations to come, sound policies and practices must ensure the sustainability of growth, thereby ensuring that present benefits of economic development do not impose a toll on future generations.

While in the past Sri Lanka has been blessed by a relatively high level of economic development, which has promoted it into the group of middle income countries, economic growth has been mainly driven by the service sector and has benefited particularly the western provinces, the source of most of this growth. In terms of human development, Sri Lanka fares well on most of the MDG indicators, having been ranked the 93rd country amongst 177 countries, with an HDI of 0.755. Nonetheless, disaggregated figures bring to light a stark dichotomy between the western provinces and the rest of the country, urban and rural areas. This dichotomy manifests itself through an uneven distribution of wealth and an equally uneven level of human development across regions and socio-economic groups. Responding to a specific request of the government, the UN intervention for the coming 5 years will aim at addressing this disparity, focusing on the rural districts and, specifically, on selected disadvantaged areas.

The first of the UNCT Outcomes under the Overall UN Development Assistance Framework would result in policy level activity which would have the effect of:-

Relevant national ECONOMIC policies, strategies and programmes address disparities—across as well as within regions and socio-economic groups

The second UNCT Outcome will similarly result in:-

Relevant national SOCIAL policies, strategies and programmes address disparities—across as well as within regions and socio-economic groups

These two outcomes reflect the specific need to make national policies, both in the economic and social sphere, more pro-poor and to reduce disparities across regions and socio-economic groups.

Under these outcomes the UN system will build national capacity to manage socio-economic data in order to inform specific sector policies and interventions; as well as to fully integrate the MDGs into national policies and plans and to effectively localize them for the reduction of regional disparities.

Under these outcomes the UN will also provide technical assistance for the development of food security strategies; policies for securing tenure rights and access to housing finance, as well as labour market policies and programmes to increase decent work opportunities for the poor. Technical assistance will also be provided to ensure better natural resources management for environmental sustainability. With particular reference to the Social Sector, the UN system will provide technical assistance to the government for the revision of social protection and security policies; for the integration of health and nutrition concerns into policies, strategies and programmes; for the development of inclusive education policies and strategies, for the development of a sector-wide approach (SWAP) in the area of rural water supply and sanitation as well as for the development and implementation of a water quality surveillance policy.

The third UNCT Outcome is:-

Providers of socio-economic services ensure equitable access to improved quality services and interventions, focusing on selected disadvantaged areas

This recognises the need of building the capacity of service providers, especially at the local level, in order to improve the quality of services and to increase the level of access to services. In particular, the UN System will support the strengthening of mechanisms for sustainable livelihood creation for the poor and most vulnerable; the establishment of a national food security programme; the restructuring of social security and protection institutions; the increase of access to quality HIV support services in the area of prevention, treatment and care; the improvement of the quality and the increase of access of basic health and education services. Under this outcome the UN system will also provide assistance to build the capacity of national institutions to effectively mitigate and respond to natural disasters.

The fourth UNCT Outcome will have the effect of:-

Vulnerable populations in selected areas participate meaningfully in and benefit fully from socio-economic development

This Outcome focuses the UN system intervention at the community level, aiming at building the capacity of communities to access and manage available resources more effectively and efficiently for their own development. Under this outcome the UN will also support communities to have greater access to socio-economic and physical infrastructures, services as well as to livelihood opportunities through targeted interventions.

GOVERNANCE

The Governance UNDAF Outcome:-

Governance mechanisms and practices enable the realization of the principles of the Millennium Declaration and promote and protect human rights of all persons

This overall Governance UNDAF Outcome reflects both the current global consensus on the universality of human rights and standards of governance articulated in the Millennium Declaration and Sri Lanka's explicit commitments to the principles and spirit of the Declaration and its goals. As a shared objective of the Government of Sri Lanka and the UN, the Declaration provides the most pertinent auspices under which to jointly pursue programmes aimed at improving the standard of Governance across all of Sri Lanka as a means of improving the quality of people's lives and achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

Central to the development of the UN's strategy for programming support is an analysis that takes as its starting point the very specific changes in the lives of the Sri Lankan people that could be considered indicative of the realization of the principles of the Millennium Declaration. The approach has been to examine the key principles of the Declaration and frame them as changes in governance that would have an impact discernible to the most vulnerable people of Sri Lanka.

A well-governed Sri Lanka is essential to creating an enabling environment for the achievement of the MDGs and respect for the human rights of all its citizens. Sri Lanka's legal framework makes provisions for the protection of human rights but at times a lack of institutional clarity and weak capacities could lead to gaps in implementation and enforcement. Key oversight mechanisms could also be strengthened to exercise rigorous scrutiny over government ministries and state bodies.

There are also a number of important challenges confronting the public service referred to in the Government's *Ten Year Horizon Development Framework*.

Support from the UN in meeting these challenges will include:-

- institutional capacity development,
- support to reform, and
- strengthening of governance mechanisms,

which would lead to increased transparency in public decision making and policy implementation, efficient delivery of public services and improved citizen participation on matters that affect people's lives. Support could also be provided to continuing efforts to strengthen the national human rights protection system, including through the Human Rights Commission and Inter-ministerial Human Rights mechanisms. The role of the voluntary sector in

encouraging citizen engagement individually or collectively to identify and address matters of public concern through volunteerism will be continued through this UNDAF period. The government of Sri Lanka has recognised the importance of voluntary participation of citizens and with the support of the UN system will promote all forms of voluntary action and facilitate networking of voluntary groups especially at the community levels.

Under the overall UNDAF Outcome are 4 UNCT Outcomes on which one or more Agencies will collaborate in providing services. The first of these Outcomes would deal with;-

- Strengthening the Independent oversight bodies
- Enhancing legal/institutional frameworks for improved governance mechanisms, and
- Respect for human rights

These would address a key element of good governance in seeking to strengthen the role of key institutions in overseeing the functioning of government. Under this outcome the UN will develop programmes to strengthen the committee system in Parliament, to strengthen the Sri Lankan system of independent commissions such as the Commission for the Investigation of Allegations of Bribery or Corruption (CIABOC) and the Human Rights Commission (HRC), to support social dialogue mechanisms and to assist the Government of Sri Lanka in ensuring that it is meeting its obligations with regard to human and labour rights.

The second UN Outcome would be the collective result of actions by the Agencies to:-

Improve performance of regional and local level structures in fulfilling their role as duty-bearers in delivering services in a transparent and accountable manner

The third UNCT Outcome would result in:-

Empowered people and communities as claim holders participating in decision making and accountability processes

The two elements are inextricably linked as they are needed to ensure improved protection of rights and access to public services based on improving the dynamics that shape the way that people and the state interact at the local level.

The second outcome seeks to address issues of access and transparency in relation to the delivery of public services and the protection of rights at the local level with the emphasis clearly on the duty-bearer i.e. (the state and agents of the state).

In the third outcome the issue of the claim holders is addressed and this is where the UN has committed to continuing and developing programmes that

will seek to work with communities and civil society organizations to encourage better understanding of their rights and the means to ensure those rights are respected. Under this outcome, UNCT programmes that will work with Government to facilitate greater participation in decision-making, particularly in relation to the provision of key public services.

The fourth and final UNCT Outcome will be that the:-

Responsiveness of central level institutions enhanced for effective policy formulation, enforcement and review in order to achieve national development priorities

This is designed specifically to tackle the issue of central level capacity to develop policies and plan/allocate resources in response to needs at other levels. This is particularly pertinent with regard to key development sectors, including those for which targets are explicitly articulated in the MDGs.

A number of UN agencies are already working to support the government in areas such as public administration reform, legal and judicial reform, protection of human rights and parliamentary development and can draw on these experiences for future assistance.

PEACE

In line with Sri Lanka's commitments under the Millennium Declaration, the overall UNDAF Peace Outcome aims to promote:-

An improved environment for a sustainable peace anchored in social justice and reconciliation.

The CCA highlighted the impact of the armed conflict on Sri Lanka's development path. On the one hand, the conflict has sapped the economic potential of the country and cast a shadow over its political life. On the other, problems of governance and economic disparities have been the source of many grievances that underlay the conflict. The CCA recognized that there is a fundamental link between efforts to bring peace and security to the country; to strengthen democratic governance and respect for human rights; and to combat poverty and promote sustainable human development. The prospects for the peace process will fundamentally affect the prospects for economic growth and governance reform.

The Government of Sri Lanka invited the United Nations to support the socio-economic dimensions of the peace process in 2002. Since then, UN agencies have made a major contribution to humanitarian and reconstruction and rehabilitation programs throughout the conflict-affected areas. These include the 4R program for IDP resettlement and reintegration, the Action Plan for War-Affected Children, and Mine Action programs. The 2008-2012 UNDAF will build upon this foundation.

At the time the UNDAF is being formalized, the ceasefire agreement and broader peace process have been steadily eroded by rising levels of violence

and human rights violations. The UNDAF is based on the assumption of a continuation of the no peace/no war situation with fluctuating levels of military activity and violence. Within the five year timeframe envisaged for the UNDAF, both a revival of the peace process in some form or a resumption of hostilities is possible.

The 3 UN Outcomes envisaged in the Results Matrix in the support of peace and reconciliation fall into three broad areas:

Interventions to improve socio-economic opportunities and services for conflict-affected communities, particularly IDPs;

Interventions to increase the participation of civil society and people in the peace process; and

Interventions to improve the capacity of public institutions to promote peace, human rights and national consensus.

As part of its overall commitment to the promotion of peace and reconciliation, the UN agencies commit to building effective strategies to advance peaceful coexistence, social cohesion and reconciliation into all relief and development efforts and programs. This will include, for instance, the promotion of health as a bridge to peace; the role of women as peace builders; and dialogue between as well as within communities.

The first UNCT Outcome aims at increased equity in socio-economic opportunities and services for conflict affected communities, including IDPs. This will involve strengthened capacity and improved social service provision in conflict affected areas; socio-economic rehabilitation and reintegration of vulnerable communities; and increased support for livelihoods through support to SMEs and skills training. Creating an enabling environment for the voluntary return, resettlement and reintegration of IDPs will be a primary goal. Programs in this area will relate closely to those under poverty reduction, but focus specifically on the special needs of conflict-affected areas and communities.

The second UNCT Outcome recognizes the relatively low levels of participation and empowerment by civil society and ordinary people both in community-level decision making and in the broader dimensions of the peace process. Women and youth are particularly marginalized and could be mobilized as important constituencies for peace. The UN's interventions will seek to build partnerships among civil society, local government and citizens to promote peace, reconciliation, human rights and sustainable development. Specific efforts will be made to promote community action for the protection of children from underage recruitment and the effects of armed conflict. The promotion of volunteerism and citizen initiatives will be an overarching priority.

The third UNCT Outcome seeks to empower claimholders by continuing and developing program focuses on building the institutional and technical capacities of public institutions at the national and local level for the

promotion of peace and reconciliation and protection of human rights. Support for the respective Peace Secretariats, as well as for the Human Rights Commission's work in conflict-affected areas, will receive priority attention. Efforts will also be made to increase preparedness, early warning and responsiveness to man-made disasters such as displacement emanating from conflict. Investment will be made in improving the capacity of public institutions to implement the official languages policy and provide access and services to all communities in their chosen language.

GENDER

The specific overall (UNDAF) Outcome on Gender viz:-

Women are further empowered to contribute and benefit equitably and equally in political, economic and social life

The CCA devoted a substantial section to issues on women in Sri Lanka. A decision was taken to have gender as a stand alone UNDAF outcome, in addition to being addressed as a cross cutting issue in all other UNDAF outcomes.

The UN agencies have, over the years, attempted to mainstream gender in their different programmes. However, this has not proved successful. There has been a gradual realization that more needs to be done for women so that their concerns are addressed. Mainstreaming has been piecemeal and ad hoc with no specific focus. Women continue to be marginalized and unable to enter the public arena.

This Outcome attempts to ensure that women's different concerns are addressed. Women will form the target audience of the different UN programmes and men will also be part of the target group where necessary. UN agencies will formulate programmes and projects that specifically address issues such as women's access to different types of resources, their right to be free from gender based violence, the role of women in peace initiatives and the role of women in decision making and in politics while ensuring that women are the main claim holders.

The first UNCT Outcome seeks to concentrate on women's access to and control of resources such as land, health, food, livelihood etc. Women face many barriers when accessing resources. Most of these barriers stem from cultural attitudes towards the role of women in society. UN programmes will adopt multi level interventions which will look at reform of gender discriminatory laws and policies, access to health care and reproductive health services, women's role in the corporate sector, etc.

This outcome is a direct contribution to the Government of Sri Lanka and the UN commitment towards achieving the Millennium Development Goal on halving poverty by 2015. In order to achieve this goal it is essential to create conditions to enable women to contribute to economic development on an equal footing. In Sri Lanka while women constitute a substantial part of the labour force, there are deep inequalities in their access to and control over

production resources which severely limit their contribution (in terms of quality and quantity) to the national economy; as well as reaping the benefits of economic development. Sri Lanka rates 66 at Gender Related Development Index amongst 140 countries, and the gender inequality in economic activity is reflected in the rate of female economic activity, which is at 56 (as a percentage of the male rate). The 2006 Labour Force Participation Rate for men and women in the 30-39 age group was 97.5 and 48.1 respectively. The prevailing poverty associated gender disparities need to be minimized in order to reach MDG 1.

The second UNCT Outcome relates to the presence of Sri Lankan women in the peace process at national level which is currently minimal. UN Security Council Resolution 1325 stresses the need for women to be involved in peace building. This Outcome is based on the premise that women should be visibly involved in peace initiatives. Currently, women are not visible at national level. The focus will be on ensuring that women at all levels will actively participate in the peace process and contribute substantially. The outcome was agreed on by several UN agencies and innovative peace building strategies were suggested at output level.

The third UNCT Outcome seeks to build capacity in the institutional mechanisms for women's empowerment. The Ministry of Women's Empowerment presently lacks capacity to fulfil its mandate and this UN outcome looks at resourcing the Ministry and increasing its capacity. No other UN outcome will focus on the work of this Ministry. This outcome will also seek to increase the numbers of women in decision making in all sectors. Two expected results were merged into one Outcome and therefore this outcome deals with several aspects. The CCA highlights that Sri Lanka's reporting under CEDAW is always late. Building capacity and resourcing the Ministry will ensure that the state's international obligations are met. No other UN outcome will also look at the lack of gender disaggregated data which is a specific output.

The fourth UNCT Outcome would be the result of multi-sectoral interventions to reduce Gender Based Violence. The prevalence of gender based violence in Sri Lanka is reported to be high. GBV has received institutional recognition with the formulation of the Women's Charter, reform of the criminal law to address GBV, a new law on Domestic Violence and the setting up of Women and Children's Desks in police stations. By acknowledging GBV as a factor that severely limits women's choices in all spheres of life, the recognition of GBV as a violation of human rights and a public health issue is gaining ground in Sri Lanka. This positive trend is reflected in the National Plan of Action for Women (NPAW) and the National Plan for the Implementation of the Domestic Violence Act (NPIDVA) which has been developed by the Ministry of Women's Empowerment through a consultative process. This provides an excellent opportunity to strengthen strategic and integrated approaches to GBV that are based on sound partnerships between the government, NGOs and donors.

Given the complexity and multi-faceted nature of GBV, the UN will support multi sectoral responses to GBV, which will be aligned with existing national processes, specifically the NPAW and the NPIDVA. The UN agencies have a good

track record of working in this issue and have supported advocacy efforts, capacity building and service provision in the area of GBV. Based on the strategic niche of each UN agency and the comparative advantage of the UN as a whole, which can bring together actors from different sectors, the UN program on GBV will adopt a multi-sectoral strategy and specifically focus on outputs relating to data collection and strengthening capacities of the health sector, criminal justice institutions, private sector and the community to effectively respond to GBV.

SECTION III - Estimated Resource Requirement

Key* : R = Regular/core resources; can be identified with a greater degree of certainty ; O = Other funds to be mobilized in future ; (fundraising etc) T= Total resources to be mobilized during the UNDAF period (Regular + Other)

	*	ILO	WFP	UNICEF	WHO	FAO	HABITAT	UNDP	UNFPA	UNHCR	UNOPS	UNAIDS	UNEP	UNV	UNODC	IO M	Total
Poverty																	
Outcome 1	T	100,000	75,000	250,000	150,000	3,000,000	4,000,000	8,100,000	500,000	0	10,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	26,175,000
	R	100,000		250,000	50,000			2,600,000		0		0	0	0	0	0	
	O	0		0	100,000			5,500,000		0		0	0	0	0	0	
Outcome 2	T	1,000,000	300,000	9,000,000	2,265,000	500,000	0	0	0	1,315,900	0	0	0	0	0	0	14,380,900
	R	0		9,000,000	175,000		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	O	1,000,000		0	2090000		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Outcome 3	T	2,000,000	1,500,000	9,250,000	380,000	3,000,000	0	6,900,000	3,250,000	3,099,800	10,000,000	0	0	328,000	0	0	39,707,800
	R	0		7,250,000	180,000		0	900,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	O	2,000,000		2,000,000	200,000		0	6,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Outcome 4	T	3,000,000	16,500,000	8,250,000	50,000	2,500,000	5,000,000	10,200,000	500,000	0	100,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	146,000,000
	R	0		8,250,000	50,000			1,200,000		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	O	3,000,000		0	0			9,000,000		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Governance																	
Outcome 1	T	500,000	0	2,500,000	0	0	0	3,700,000	1,000,000	155,600	0			104,000	0	0	7,959,600
	R	400,000	0	2,500,000	0	0	0	2,000,000	250,000		0	0	0	0	0	0	

	*	ILO	WFP	UNICEF	WHO	FAO	HABITAT	UNDP	UNFPA	UNHCR	UNOPS	UNAIDS	UNEP	UNV	UNODC	IO M	Total
	O	100,000	0	0	0	0	0	1,700,000	750,000		0	0	0	0	0	0	
Outcome 2	T	1,000,000	0	1,800,000	40,000	0	4,000,000	2,700,000	0	705,400	0	0	0	104,000	0	0	10,349,400
	R	0	0	1,800,000	40,000	0		600,000	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	
	O	1,000,000	0	0	0	0		2,100,000	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	
Outcome 3	T	200,000	0	1,000,000	300,000	0	0	4,550,000	500,000	126,200	0	0	0	2,200,000	0	0	8,876,200
	R	200,000	0	1,000,000	200,000	0	0	1,300,000	250,000		0	0	0		0	0	
	O	0	0	0	100,000	0	0	3,250,000	250,000		0	0	0		0	0	
Outcome 4	T	1,000,000	0	200,000	0	0	0	800,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,000,000
	R	0	0	200,000				300,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	O	1,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	500,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Peace																	
Outcome 1	T	4,850,000	0	36,750,000	3,200,000	2,000,000	0	32,850,000	6,250,000	1,656,800	0	0	0	1,072,000	0	0	88,628,800
	R	0	0	1,500,000	200,000		0	5,150,000	2,000,000		0	0	0	0	0	0	
	O	4850000	0	35,250,000	3,000,000		0	27,700,000	4,250,000		0	0	0	0	0	0	
Outcome 2	T	2,000,000	0	2,000,000	0	0	0	500,000	0	0	0	0	0	300,000	0	0	4,800,000
	R	0	0	0	0	0	0	250,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	O	2,000,000	0	2,000,000	0	0	0	250,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Outcome 3	T	200,000	0	2,400,000	540,000	0	0	1,050,000	0	336,100	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,526,100
	R	0	0	1,400,000	40,000	0	0	350,000	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	

	*	ILO	WFP	UNICEF	WHO	FAO	HABITAT	UNDP	UNFPA	UNHCR	UNOPS	UNAIDS	UNEP	UNV	UNODC	IO M	Total
	O	200,000	0	1,000,000	500,000	0	0	700,000	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	
Gender																	
Outcome 1	T	2,000,000	0	0	230,000	200,000	1,000,000	0	0	283,700	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,713,700
	R	0	0	0	30,000			0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	
	O	2,000,000	0	0	200,000			0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	
Outcome 2	T	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	500,000	209,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	709,000
	R		0	0	0	0	0	0	100,000		0	0	0	0	0	0	
	O		0	0	0	0	0	0	400,000		0	0	0	0	0	0	
Outcome 3	T	200,000	0	100,000	200,000	0	0	550,000	1,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,050,000
	R	200,000	0	100,000	100,000	0	0	350,000	400,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	O	0	0	0	100,000	0	0	200,000	600,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Outcome 4-	T	100,000	0	1,500,000	150,000	0	0	0	3,750,000	29,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,529,000
	R	100,000	0	750,000	300,000	0	0	0	1,000,000		0	0	0	0	0	0	
	O	0	0	750,000	850,000	0	0	0	2,750,000		0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total		18,150,000	18,375,000	75,000,000	7,505,000	11,200,000	14,000,000	71,900,000	17,250,000	7,917,500	120,000,000	0	0	4,108,000	0	0	365,405,500

SECTION IV: Implementation

The Sri Lanka Development Forum is the principle means for the GOSL and the international donor community to come together to discuss the overall development priorities of the country and will form the overarching framework for the UNDAF.

UN agencies in Sri Lanka work closely through several mechanisms: (I) The UN Country Team which meets regularly on a bi-monthly basis and annually at UNCT retreats; (II) the Programme Operations Group made up of deputies and senior programme staff that focuses on key operational challenges and the identification of synergies between different programmes and activities. Four theme groups were established along the lines of the UNDAF pillars to guide the development of the results framework for the UNDAF. The Theme Groups will continue to be the primary coordination mechanism for the achievement of the UNDAF with an increased focus on monitoring and evaluation supported by the data management group designed to foster a more coordinated approach to M&E.

At a broader level, the UN will continue to an active member of the Donor Group made up of bilateral donors, multilateral agencies, IFIs, and the UN. The Donor Group has been an invaluable forum for different actors to share ideas and experiences and to enhance coordination in discussions with government. In addition, there are a number of working groups that meet on a regular basis to provide guidance at the sectoral level.

SECTION V: Monitoring and Evaluation Plan

Coordination Mechanisms

The UN Country Team and the Government of Sri Lanka have made a strong commitment to rigorous monitoring and evaluation of the UNDAF. To this end, thematic working groups supported by the Resident Coordinator's Office have worked to define a set of realistic indicators to measure results for each UNDAF outcome (outlined in the monitoring and evaluation matrix). The UN Country Team will assume overall monitoring responsibility for the UNDAF and this will form a major part of its annual work plans. Substantive support will be provided by the UNDAF theme groups as their role is expanded to include a monitoring function.

Efforts to strengthen National M & E capacities

The data collection carried out as part of the MDG reporting process in 2005 highlighted a number of data gaps that remain unaddressed. Data disaggregation by sex, location and ethnicity is improving but does not yet support adequate analysis and policy formulation. Another key constraint has been the absence of the North-East regions of the country in official government surveys (though data continues to be collected at the village and district levels). There are a number of reasons for the data constraints including limited coordination between line ministries and agencies and between donors and development partners on data collection and analysis

efforts. Data collection and analysis requires continued and consistent financial and institutional support from international partners.

A key component of the work of all UN agencies in the new UNDAF will, therefore, be to support improvements in data capacity in line ministries and at different levels of public administration - Province, District and GN level. Given this commitment, it has been proposed to adopt data capacity management as a joint programme to be implemented under the auspices of the UNCT and the Monitoring and Evaluation working group. While the primary partner will remain the Department of Census and Statistics (DCS), it is felt that significant added value would be gained from supporting sub-national data collection especially at the DS Division and District Level.

This focus will complement the work being carried out under the auspices of the Tsunami Recovery Impact Assessment and Monitoring System (TRIAMS) that was launched as part of the Global Consortium. To date, the UN in partnership with the Government of Sri Lanka has committed to an ambitious plan of data gathering and monitoring that will focus on key issues of equity and intra-district disparities. TRIAMS will act as a useful pilot exercise for a broader UN commitment to strengthening data collection and analytical capacity. TRIAMS indicators will also be incorporated into the M&E work of the UN during the next five years.

Sri Lanka has also recently launched MDG Info Sri Lanka. It is the latest and customized version of the Dev Info database system that is available as a desktop version and over the internet. The database system will help keep track of progress towards the Millennium goals and other national commitments towards sustained human development. It will be a useful decision support system and help in monitoring 'relief to recovery' efforts from natural disasters like the tsunami. In consideration of strengthening data management capabilities in the future, it will be important for the UN in conjunction with its partners, to continue to explore ways to align and streamline efforts in data gathering and analysis with national systems and processes.

The Government of Sri Lanka as part of its National Development Strategy has identified 119 DS Divisions considered the most economically backward. 100 Divisions were selected on the basis of poverty indicators prepared by the Department of Census and Statistics (DCS) along with an additional 19 DS Divisions included to provide representation from all Districts in the country. The UNCT has recently completed an exercise that combined the Government's list of lagging DS Divisions with the UN's own statistical breakdowns of extreme vulnerability to select 3 Districts that will form the basis of increased joint activities and programme during the course of the UNDAF. Additional surveys will form a comprehensive baseline for measuring the impact of the UN interventions in these 3 Districts.

There will have a mid-term evaluation in 2010, and a final evaluation in the first quarter of 2013. The mid-term evaluation will enable any adjustments that need to be made to ensure that the country programmes are moving

towards the four stated UNDAF Outcomes and are aligned to the PRSP and the GoSL 10 Year Horizon Plan

The evaluations will depend heavily on the mid-term and final evaluation of the UNCT country programmes and secondary sources such as the MDG Progress reports, relevant UNCT project reports, DCS surveys such as the HIES, Labour Force Survey and other monitoring reports such as the Human Development Report, the World Health Report, the World Bank Annual Report, and Sri Lanka specific reports such as those of the Asian Development Bank economic reports and the Economics Intelligence Reports. Other sources will include relevant reports from national and international NGOs and research institutions such as Centre for Policy Alternatives and other local institutions.

UNDAF Results Matrix

Annex I: UNDAF Results Matrix - Sri Lanka

UNDAF: National Target(s) / Impact(s) Economic growth and social services to be focused on districts outside the Western Province which have 'lagged behind' chiefly owing to poor infrastructure and delivery of services. Economic policies and strategies to address regional disparities
-paraphrased from the 10 Year Horizon Framework - GoSL : November 2006

Poverty

UNDAF Outcome 1	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 the rural areas.
UNCT Outcomes	Country Programme Outputs
UNCT Outcome 1: Relevant national economic policies, strategies and programmes address disparities - across as well as within regions and socio-economic groups.	<p>Output 1.1: (Data collection and management)</p> <p>The capacities of national institutions, at the central and local level, to collect, update, analyze and manage appropriate gender disaggregated and socio-economic related data is strengthened to inform policy, planning and resource allocation. (UNDP, ILO, UNICEF, UN-HABITAT, WHO, UNFPA, WFP, FAO, UNAIDS, IOM, UNOPS, UNESCO)</p> <p>Output 1.2.1: (Work/livelihood)</p> <p>Pro-poor economic policies and plans and programmes are in place to generate increased opportunities for decent work, with specific emphasis on migrant workers, the underemployed and disadvantaged young women and men. (ILO, IOM, UNDP, UNOPS)</p> <p>Output 1.2.2: (Work/livelihood)</p> <p>Labour market/productivity reforms to generate increased opportunities for decent work, with specific emphasis on migrant workers, the underemployed and disadvantaged young women and men are in place (ILO)</p> <p>Output 1.3: (Food Security)</p>

UNDAF Results Matrix

	<p>Key food security strategies mainstreamed to ensure improved household food security through better food production, access and utilization (FAO, WFP)</p> <p>Output 1.4: (Shelter) National policies established and institutional arrangements in place for securing tenure rights and access to housing finance for low income households. (UN-HABITAT)</p> <p>Output 1.5: (Sustainable Natural Resources Management) Improved policy and strategic interventions and related investments to ensure sustainable natural resource management are in place. (UNDP/UNEP, ILO, UN-HABITAT, FAO, UNOPS, UNESCO)</p>
Resource Mobilisation	See Section III
Key Partners	Ministry of Fisheries and Aquatic Life, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, Ministry of Health and Nutrition, Ministry of Child Development and Women's Empowerment, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Nation Building and Estate Infrastructure Development, Department of Agrarian Development, Ministry of Urban Development and Water Supply, Ministry of Finance and Planning, Ministry of Labour Relations and Fair Employment, Ministry of Social Welfare, Ministry of Planning and Finance, Ministry of Skills Development and Enterprise Development, Ministry of Human Rights and Disaster Management, Ministry of Housing.
<p>UNCT Outcome 2:</p> <p>Relevant national social policies, strategies and programmes address disparities across as well as within regions and socio-economic groups</p>	<p>Output 2.1: (Social Protection and Security) Policies for social protection and security reviewed and, where appropriate, reformed to ensure a social safety net for the poor and otherwise disadvantaged including mothers, children, the disabled and the elderly. (ILO, UNHCR, UNICEF)</p> <p>Output 2.2: (Health and Nutrition) Priority health and nutrition concerns are fully integrated into all relevant policies, strategies and programmes for implementation throughout Sri Lanka including the development of a National Food Security program (UNFPA, WHO, WFP, UNICEF, ILO, FAO, UNESCO)</p> <p>Output 2.3: (Education)</p>

UNDAF Results Matrix

	<p>Inclusive education policies and strategies [and vocational training] ensure access to, retention in and quality schooling for vulnerable groups. (UNICEF, ILO, WFP, FAO, UNESCO)</p> <p>Output 2.4: (Water and Sanitation) A water quality surveillance policy elaborated and a corresponding operational framework developed (UNICEF, WHO, UNESCO)</p>
Resource Mobilisation	See Section III
Key Partners	Same as Outcome 1
<p>UNCT Outcome 3: Providers of socio-economic services ensure equitable access to improved quality services and interventions, focusing on selected disadvantaged areas</p>	<p>Output 3.1 (Work/Livelihoods) Mechanisms for sustainable livelihood creation are expanded and better coordinated through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Career counselling and vocational training; Local economic development and SME/business development services; Protection of migrant workers and their families The capacity of local government authorities is strengthened to effectively deliver improved quality services for the achievement of the MDGs. (ILO, FAO, UNEP, UNDP, IOM, UNOPS)</p> <p>Output 3.2 (Social Security) Social security/protection institutions are reviewed to offer better services and targeted expansion (ILO)</p> <p>Output 3.3 (HIV/AIDS) Access to quality HIV prevention, treatment, care and support services is enhanced and the protection of people living with and affected by HIV increased - all in support of Sri Lanka's Universal Access targets of 2010 (UNAIDS, UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNODC, WHO, FAO, ILO, IOM, UNHCR, UNV, UNOCHA, UNESCO)</p> <p>Output 3.4 (Social services) Quality of basic social services is improved and outreach expanded. (UNICEF, UNFPA, WHO, WFP, ILO)</p>

UNDAF Results Matrix

	<p>Reproductive healthcare including EMOC</p> <p>Integrated package of youth friendly health and development services</p> <p>Protection from financial risk in health care and use of health related resources optimized equally for both women and men</p>
	<p>Output 3.5 (Social services)</p> <p>Service providers target vulnerable families with food supplementation and advice on proper nutritional practices (WFP, UNICEF)</p>
	<p>Output 3.6 (Disaster Management)</p> <p>Capacity for effective preparedness, mitigation and response to natural and man-made disaster is built at national, provincial, district and GN levels. (ILO, UNDP, UNEP, UNHCR, UNICEF, FAO, WFP, UNESCO)</p>
Resource Mobilisation	See Section III
Key Partners Poverty	Ministry of Fisheries and Aquatic Life, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, Ministry of Health and Nutrition, Ministry of Child Development and Women's Empowerment, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Nation Building and Estate Infrastructure Development, Department of Agrarian Development, Ministry of Urban Development and Water Supply, Ministry of Finance and Planning, Ministry of Labour Relations and Fair Employment, Ministry of Social Welfare, Ministry of Planning and Finance, Ministry of Skills Development and Enterprise Development, Ministry of Human Rights and Disaster Management, Ministry of Housing,
UNCT Outcome 4: Vulnerable ¹ populations participate meaningfully in and benefit fully from socio-economic development	<p>Output 4.1 Empowered with knowledge and information, the poor and most vulnerable have greater access to assets, markets, financial resources and social services.</p> <p>Output 4.2 Increased access to decent livelihood opportunities and skills through training and job placement schemes.</p> <p>Output 4.3 Improved prevention from HIV/AIDS for most at risk population through outreach and education</p>

¹ Including mothers, children, the disabled and the elderly among other groups

UNDAF Results Matrix

	programmes
	Output 4.4 Efficient and sustainable management/use of natural resources and energy
	Output 4.5 Vulnerable households increase their ability to meet their food and nutrition needs through improved knowledge about dietary practices
	(UNEP, UNDP, UNICEF, FAO, UN-HABITAT, WHO, UNICEF, ILO, UNFPA, WFP, UNAIDS, IOM, UNOPS, UNESCO)
Resource Mobilisation	See Section III
Key Partners poverty	Ministry of Fisheries and Aquatic Life, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, Ministry of Health and Nutrition, Ministry of Child Development and Women's Empowerment, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Nation Building and Estate Infrastructure Development, Department of Agrarian Development, Ministry of Urban Development and Water Supply, Ministry of Finance and Planning, Ministry of Labour Relations and Fair Employment, Ministry of Social Welfare, Ministry of Planning and Finance, Ministry of Skills Development and Enterprise Development, Ministry of Human Rights and Disaster Management, Ministry of Housing
Coordination Mechanisms	Work with partners will be coordinated through sectoral working groups and other inter-ministerial bodies
Governance	
UNDAF: National target(s)/ impact(s)	Long-term effects on identifiable population groups resulting from programme outcomes that reflect a measurable change in people's well-being -
UNDAF OUTCOME 2.	Governance mechanisms and practices enable the realization of the principles of the MD and promote and protect human rights of all persons
UNCT Outcomes	Country Programme Outputs
UNCT Outcome 1.	Output 1.1 System of parliamentary oversight strengthened. (UNDP)
Independent oversight bodies are strengthened and	Output 1.2 Main external oversight mechanisms strengthened with particular focus on the independent commissions to realize their envisaged role under amendment 17. (UNDP, UNV, UNICEF, UNHCR, UNFPA)

UNDAF Results Matrix

legal/institutional frameworks enhanced for improved governance mechanisms and respect for human rights.	<p>Output 1.3 Capacities of workers and employer organizations and social dialogue mechanisms to facilitate peaceful, transparent and timely resolution of disputes strengthened (ILO)</p> <p>Output 1.4 National legislation reflects commitments to human rights, including child rights and women's rights, made under relevant UN Conventions and treaties (UNICEF, UNDP, ILO, UNFPA, UNESCO)</p> <p>Children's rights are reflected by national legislation according to commitments made under UN Conventions and treaties.</p> <p>Output 1.5 Inter-ministerial mechanism enabled to report systematically and follow-up on recommendations by international bodies on human and labour rights (OHCHR, ILO, UNV, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNHCR)</p>
Resource Mobilisation	See Section III
Key Partners::	Ministry of Labour, Ministry of Public Administration, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Constitutional Affairs and National Integration, Ministry of Disaster Management and Human Rights, Human Rights Commission, Ministry of Child Development and Women's Empowerment, National Committee on Women, Commission to Investigate Allegations of Bribery and Corruption, National Child Protection Authority, Parliament, Auditor General's Department, Election Commission, Police Commission.
UNCT Outcome 2: Improved performance of regional and local level structures in fulfilling their role as duty-bearers in delivering services in a transparent and accountable manner	<p>Output 2.1 Effective and efficient structures and mechanisms in place and operational to provide access to justice and redress mechanisms (ILO, UNDP, UNV, UNICEF, UNHCR, UNESCO)</p> <p>Output 2.2 Capacities of local government institutions further strengthened and better resourced for more accountable and improved implementation, planning, management, delivery and M&E of public goods and services (UNDP, UNICEF, ILO, WHO, UNHABITAT).</p>
Resource mobilisation	See Section III
Key Partners :	Employers' Organizations, Trade Unions, Ministry of Justice, Urban Development Authority, Ministry of Labour, Ministry of Public Administration, Ministry of Child Development and Women's Empowerment, Provincial Councils, District and Divisional Administrations, Pradeshiya Sabhas, Government Agents, Ministry of Health, Human Rights Commission, Ministry of Human Rights and Disaster Management, RADA, Ministry of Nation Building and Development, Ministry of Social Services and Social Welfare, and Voluntary

UNDAF Results Matrix

	Organizations
UNCT Outcome 3: Empowered people and communities as claim holders participating in decision making and accountability processes	<p>Output 3.1 Facilitation of the promotion, networking and recognition of volunteerism at all levels (UNV, WHO)</p> <p>Output 3.2 Increased public awareness of and access to human rights and justice redress mechanisms. (UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNHCR, ILO, UNESCO)</p> <p>Output 3.3 Strengthened CBOs and CSOs (including employers and workers' organizations) to be accountable to their constituencies and participate in important national processes (ILO, UNDP, FAO)</p> <p>Output 3.4 People's participation in decision making is strengthened at the decentralized level by developing the organizational and participatory capacities of representative bodies (including provincial councils, municipalities and Pradeshiya Sabhas) (UNDP, ILO, UNICEF, UNFPA, FAO)</p>
Resource Mobilisation	See Section III
Key Partners	Selected CSOs and CBOs, Ministry of Constitutional Affairs, Ministry of Human Rights and Disaster Management, Ministry of Child Development and Women's Empowerment, Human Rights Commission, Elections Commission, National Committee on Women, Employers' and Workers' Organizations, Ministry of Social Services and Social Welfare, NGO Secretariat, Voluntary Organizations.
UNCT Outcome 4: Responsiveness of central level institutions enhanced for effective policy formulation, enforcement and review in order to achieve national development priorities.	<p>Output 4.1 Decent Work mainstreamed in central level institutions dealing with Employment and Labour (ILO)</p> <p>Output 4.2 Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms at Ministerial level supported to facilitate and track progress against the achievement of national development priorities at local and central levels (UNICEF, UNDP).</p> <p>Output 4.3 National Aid Co-ordination mechanisms strengthened to improve aid effectiveness and transparency (all agencies).</p>
Resource Mobilisation	See Section III

UNDAF Results Matrix

Key Partners	Ministry of Labour, Ministry of Plan Implementation, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health Ministry of Child Development and Women's Empowerment, Central Environmental Authority, SLIDA.
Coordination Modalities	Work with partners will be coordinated through sectoral working groups and other inter-ministerial bodies
Peace	
UNDAF: National target(s)/ impact(s)	Long-term effects on identifiable population groups resulting from programme outcomes that reflect a measurable change in people's well-being -
UNDAF 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.
UNCT Outcomes	Country Programme Outputs
UNCT Outcome 1: Increased equity in socio-economic opportunities and services for conflict affected communities, including IDPs	<p>Output 1.1 Strengthened capacity and improved provision of social services in conflict-affected areas. (UNICEF, UNDP, UNHCR, WHO, WFP, ILO, UNFPA, UNESCO)</p> <p>Output 1.2 Socio-economic rehabilitation in support of poverty alleviation and reintegration of vulnerable groups and communities, with a specific focus on women and youth in conflict-affected areas. (UNDP, FAO, UNESCO)</p> <p>Output 1.3 Increased opportunities for early recovery of livelihoods disrupted by conflict, including through programs in the area of Mine Action (UNDP, UNICEF, ILO, UNESCO).</p> <p>Output 1.4 IDPs returned, resettled and reintegrated voluntarily respecting all rights to contribute to an enabling environment for peace. (UNHCR, UNICEF, ILO, UNDP, WHO, WFP, UNV, UN OCHA, FAO)</p>
Resource mobilisation	See Section III
Key Partners	Relevant line ministries including Ministries of Nation Building, Public Administration, Education, Health, Vocational Training and Technical Education, Agriculture, Women's Empowerment and Child Development. NEPC. World Bank, ADB. Civil Society partners.

UNDAF Results Matrix

<p>UNCT Outcome 2: Improved and increased participation of civil society and individuals to promote human rights, prevent conflict, promote peaceful coexistence, and build national consensus.</p>	<p>Output 2.1 Community action strengthened to protect children from underage recruitment and the effects of armed conflict (UNICEF, ILO)</p> <p>Output 2.2 Partnerships built among civil society, local government and citizens to promote peace and reconciliation, human rights and sustainable development. (UNDP, UNV, WHO, OHCHR, FAO, UNESCO)</p>
Resource Mobilisation	See Section III
Key Partners	CNGS RADA. Ministries of Disaster Management and Human Rights, Education, Labour, Women's Empowerment. Chambers of Commerce. Religious leaders. Peace secretariats. HRC. ICRC. CSO, NGO and INGO partners at national and local level.
<p>UNCT Outcome 3: Improved performance and participation of public institutions to uphold human rights and humanitarian law, prevent and respond to conflict, promotes peaceful co-existence, and build national consensus.</p>	<p>Output 3.1 Effective strategies to advance peaceful coexistence, social cohesion and reconciliation built into all relief and development efforts and programs (All agencies).</p> <p>Output 3.2 Public institutions at national and local level have strengthened technical capacity for promotion of peace and reconciliation, law enforcement and protection of human rights. (UNDP, UNICEF, UNHCR, OHCHR, UNV)</p> <p>Output 3.3 National language policy implemented by public sector institutions. (UNDP)</p>
Resource Mobilisation	See Section III
Key Partners	HRC, Ministries of Justice, Disaster Management and Human Rights, Defence, Nation Building, Women's Empowerment. Peace Secretariat. Sri Lanka police. SLIDA. Official Languages Commission, Ministries of Public Administration, and Constitutional Affairs and National Integration. Parliament.
Coordination Modalities	Work with partners will be coordinated through sectoral working groups and other inter-ministerial bodies

UNDAF Results Matrix

Gender

UNDAF: National target(s)/ impact(s)	Long-term effects on identifiable population groups resulting from programme outcomes that reflect a measurable change in people's well-being -
UNDAF OUTCOME 4.	Women are further empowered to contribute and benefit equitably and equally in political, economic and social life
UNCT Outcomes	Country Programme Outputs
UNCT Outcome 1: Women's access to and control over resources is optimized to ensure their right to enjoy the benefits of sustainable development.	<p>Output 1.1. Women's increased access to and control over financial, land, housing, property, food and environmental resources (FAO, UNHCR, UNHABITAT, WFP)</p> <p>Output 1.2. Women's access to and control of the means of production improved and equitable and equal participation in corporate, medium and small enterprises and public sector enhanced (ILO, FAO)</p> <p>Output 1.3. Equitable terms and conditions of women's entry and their working conditions safeguarded in the corporate sectors (ILO, WHO)</p> <p>Output 1.4. Women's access to employment and livelihood enhanced through vocational and technical skills (ILO, FAO, UNV, UNESCO)</p>
Resource Mobilisation	See Section III
Key Partners	RADA, NCW, Ministry of Justice, UDA, NGOs, National Chamber of Commerce, Ministry of Agriculture; Ministry of Industries
UNCT Outcome 2: Improved women's active participation in and contribution to peace-building efforts at national, regional and community level in line with UN Resolution 1325.	<p>Output 2.1: Capacities of stakeholders to implement UN Resolution 1325 strengthened (UNHCR, UNFPA)</p> <p>Output 2.2: Innovative peace-building initiatives implemented in line with Security Council Resolution 1325 (UNEP, UNV, UNESCO, UNDP)</p>
Resource Mobilisation	See Section III

UNDAF Results Matrix

Key Partners : Outcome 2:	Ministry of Child Development and Women's Empowerment, NCW, NGOs
UNCT Outcome 3: An enabling environment for well-resourced and stronger institutional mechanisms for women's empowerment created, and substantive contribution of women in decision-making processes at all levels increased.	<p>Output 3.1. Strengthened capacities and increased resources to the Ministry of Women's empowerment and other relevant line ministries to address gender issues (UNICEF, WHO, UNFPA)</p> <p>Output 3.2. Selected national data bases disaggregated by gender, collected, analyzed and disseminated for evidence-based advocacy (WHO, UNFPA, UNESCO)</p> <p>Output 3.3 Increased representation of women in decision-making processes in private and public life at all levels (ILO, WHO, UNDP)</p>
Resource Mobilisation	See Section III
Key Partners Outcome 3:	Ministry of Child Development and Women's Empowerment, Department of Census and Statistics, National Political parties; Secretary General to the Parliament, Ministry of Child Development and Women's Empowerment, NGOs and CBOs
UNCT Outcome 4: Gender based violence is reduced through multi-sectoral interventions, and the effective implementation of laws and policies in keeping with international standards.	<p>Output 4.1. Data collection and analysis, reporting and research on GBV increased and systematized (UNICEF, UNFPA, WHO, UNESCO)</p> <p>Output 4.2. Strengthened capacity of the health sector response to GBV through building capacities including the training of health workers to detect and manage cases of GBV using established protocols (WHO, UNFPA)</p> <p>Output 4.3. Strengthened capacity of the criminal justice institutions to respond to GBV through sensitization campaigns targeting judges, lawyers and police officials. (UNICEF))</p> <p>Output 4.4: Strengthening community response to protect women and girls against GBV through awareness raising campaigns involving community leaders, religious leaders, men and women (UNHCR, UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO)</p> <p>Output 4.5: Private sector institutions trained and made aware of the ILO gender equity policies and adopting codes on sexual harassment based on the ILO sexual harassment guidelines (ILO)</p>
Resource Mobilization	See Section III
Key Partners Outcome 4:	Ministry of Child Development and Women's Empowerment, NGOs, Ministry of Health, NGOs, Police Department; Ministry of Justice, Dept. of Census and Statistics
Coordination Modalities	Work with partners will be coordinated through sectoral working groups and other inter-ministerial bodies

Monitoring and Evaluation Framework: UNDAF Outcome 1: Poverty

Annex II: Monitoring and Evaluation Framework²

Key Result	Indicator	Target	Baseline	Source	Risks and Assumptions
UNCT Outcome 1 Relevant national economic policies, strategies and programmes address disparities - across as well as within regions and socio-economic groups.	Proportion of population below the national poverty line		22.7% %	HIES	Conflict does not escalate (MDG Indicator 1)
	Poverty Gap Ratio		5.1% (2002)	WB/PA	(MDG Indicator 2)
	mean per capita consumption (Q1 and Q5)		Q1: Rs. 1,068 Q5: Rs. 7,325 (at constant 2002 prices).	WB/PA	
	Poverty Headcount (broken down by district, ethnicity age and sex)		22.7% nationwide, 37% Uva province Singhala: 22.3%; Sri Lanka Tamil 26.8%; Indian Tamil: 25.7% (2002) Female HH: 21.5%; Male HH: 23%. (2002 data).	DCS and MDG Country Report, HDR	
	Gini coefficient Expenditure		0.40 National, 0.26 for Estate sector (2002)	WB/PA	
	% of women and men engaged in on-farm, off-farm and non-farm activities			LFS	(MDG Indicator 11)
	Unemployment Rate (broken down by district,			LFS	

² In many cases, baselines and targets will be established during the course of 2007

Monitoring and Evaluation Framework: UNDAF Outcome 1: Poverty

Key Result	Indicator	Target	Baseline	Source	Risks and Assumptions
	ethnicity age and sex)				
	Share of each province in GDP		4.3% from Uva and 3.9% from North-Central, versus 48.1% from Western provinces (2002 data).	WB/PA, Central Bank	
	Decent Work Indicators (ILO)				
	Contraceptive prevalence rate for modern contraceptives methods		To be established on the basis 2007 DHS survey	DHS (will not cover the N/E)	
	Condom use rate of CPR		- do -	DHS	
Output 1.1 (Data collection / management) The capacities of national institutions, at the central and local level, to collect, update, analyze and manage appropriate gender disaggregated and socio-economic related data is strengthened to inform policy, planning & resource allocation. (UNDP, ILO, UNICEF, UN-HABITAT, WHO, UNFPA, WFP, FAO, UNAIDS, IOM, UNOPS, UNESCO)	Gender and age disaggregated socio-economic and (MDG) data collected and disseminated regularly at both national and district levels	District level data available for 12 "missing" MDG indicators on a 3 year cycle	District level data only available from national surveys	DCS surveys	Reliable data is available at sub-national level
		Updated FIVIMS data available for xx Districts	# of Districts where FIVIMS data exists (Base Year)		
		VAM updated for the N/E	VAM created on the basis of 2002 census data	DCS and WFP reports	Access to / security in the N/E ensured
		MDG Info regularly updated with national data			
	Number of national, sub-national and sectoral	# of District level DCS offices that have		Reports from line ministries	

Monitoring and Evaluation Framework: UNDAF Outcome 1: Poverty

Key Result	Indicator	Target	Baseline	Source	Risks and Assumptions
	strategies and plans that incorporate sex and age disaggregated data	launched District databases			
Output 1.2.1 (Work/livelihood) Pro-poor economic policies, plans and programmes are in place and generate increased opportunities for decent work, with specific emphasis on migrant workers, the underemployed and disadvantaged young women and men (ILO, IOM, UNDP, UNOPS)	Policies, plans and programmes targeting disadvantaged communities developed	To be set	No plans exist	IRTAP	
Output 1.2.2 (Work/livelihood) Labour market/productivity reforms undertaken and generate increased opportunities for decent work, with specific emphasis on migrant workers, the underemployed and disadvantaged young women and men (ILO)	Increase in youth employment	To be set	To be established	LFS	
	Increase in the number of migrant workers able to secure employment under secure and decent conditions		- do -	LFS	
	# of under-employed who became employed for more than 6 months		- do -	LFS	
Output 1.3 (Food Security) Key food security strategies mainstreamed to ensure improved household food security through better food production, access and utilization (FAO, WFP)	Frequency and # of joint EFSA / VAM analyses			WFP	
	Number of food security programmes and projects jointly designed with UN, IOs and cooperating partners				
	Number of food security coordination mtgs. held at district and national level		To be established		
Output 1.4 (Shelter) National policies established and institutional	Number of housing loans made to low income HH			Ministry of Samurudhi	Concerns regarding

Monitoring and Evaluation Framework: UNDAF Outcome 1: Poverty

Key Result	Indicator	Target	Baseline	Source	Risks and Assumptions
arrangements in place for securing tenure rights and access to housing finance for low income households. (UN-HABITAT)					reliability and accuracy of data and targeting
Output 1.5 (Sustainable Natural Resources Management) Improved policy and strategic interventions and related investments to ensure sustainable natural resource management are in place. (UNDP/UNEP, ILO, UN-HABITAT, FAO, UNOPS, UNESCO)	Number of policies and interventions developed around sustainable natural resource management (UNDP)	To be set	To be established		
	Development of technical guidelines and tools to promote adoption of environmentally sustainable solutions	Guidelines developed and disseminated	No guidelines exist		
UNCT Outcome 2 Relevant national social policies, strategies and programmes address disparities across as well as within regions and socio-economic groups	Net enrolment rates of girls and boys in X selected districts		2-4% of children not enrolling in primary school;	MOE data	
	Retention rates for girls and boys by grade in X selected districts		17% of children not completing compulsory education		
	Prevalence of underweight children under-five years of age		29 (2000)	DHS / DCS	
	Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption		51.3	DHS / DCS	
	Under-five mortality rate		18.8 per 1000 births (DHS 2000)	DCS / MOH	
	Infant mortality rate		12.2 per 1000 births 1 in 20 for the	DCS / MOH	

Monitoring and Evaluation Framework: UNDAF Outcome 1: Poverty

Key Result	Indicator	Target	Baseline	Source	Risks and Assumptions
			estate sector		
	Maternal mortality ratio		0.47 per 10000 live births (DHS 2001)	DHS	
	Percentage increase in national budget allocated to contraceptives			National Budget	
Output 2.1 (Social Protection and Security) Policies for social protection and security reviewed and, where appropriate, reformed to ensure a social safety net for the poor and otherwise disadvantaged including mothers, children, the disabled and the elderly. (ILO, UNHCR, UNICEF)	% of disadvantaged persons that are covered by social safety schemes		Unknown	Data from Ministry of Samurudhi and Social Welfare	Concerns regarding reliability and accuracy of data and targeting
Output 2.2 (Health and Nutrition) Priority health and nutrition concerns are fully integrated into all relevant policies, strategies and programmes for implementation throughout Sri Lanka including the development of a National Food Security program (UNFPA, WHO, WFP, UNICEF, ILO, FAO, UNESCO)	Nat. Food Security Plan	Plan is developed and approved by 2012	No food security plan currently exists		
	GBV recognized as a public health priority in the health policy			Special survey; DHS, RIS	
	Unmet need for family planning addressed	% increase in target population able to access Family Planning ...		DHS	
Output 2.3 (Education) Inclusive education policies and strategies and vocational training ensure access to, retention in and quality schooling for vulnerable groups. (UNICEF, ILO, WFP, FAO, UNESCO)	% of child-friendly schools in UN focus areas	To be established following UN baseline survey	To be established following UN baseline survey	EMIS, attendance records annual school census	
	% of teachers trained on participatory learning & teaching methodologies in	% at the end of the UNDAF period	- do -		

Monitoring and Evaluation Framework: UNDAF Outcome 1: Poverty

Key Result	Indicator	Target	Baseline	Source	Risks and Assumptions
	UN focus areas				
Output 2.4 (Water and Sanitation) A water quality surveillance policy elaborated and a corresponding operational framework developed (UNICEF, WHO, UNESCO)	District water quality surveillance established		- do -	Water quality surveillance system reports	
UNCT Outcome 3 Providers of socio-economic services ensure equitable access to improved quality services and interventions, focusing on selected disadvantaged areas	% of qualified service providers in the districts, broken down by sector				
	Proportion of HH using an improved water source (disaggregated by sex, urban / rural and wealth quintiles)				
	Proportion of households using basic sanitation (disaggregated by sex, urban/and rural and wealth quintiles)				
Output 3.1 (Work/Livelihoods) Mechanisms for sustainable livelihood creation are expanded & better coordinated through: (ILO, FAO, UNEP, UNDP, IOM, UNOPS)	Number of assets created through FFW to increase the ability of vulnerable people to recover their livelihoods				
Career counselling and vocational training	Number of people receiving skills and vocational training	To be set	To be established	Verification Source	
Local economic development and SME / business development services (ILO)	Number of business development centres established			Verification Source	
Protection of migrant workers and their families	Number of migrant workers & families	To be set	To be established		

Monitoring and Evaluation Framework: UNDAF Outcome 1: Poverty

Key Result	Indicator	Target	Baseline	Source	Risks and Assumptions
	covered by social security schemes				
The capacity of local government authorities is strengthened to effectively deliver improved quality services for the achievement of the MDGs (UNDP)	# of local level officers participating in trainings and CD activities.			MDG project report	
Output 3.2 (Social Security) Social security/protection institutions are reviewed to offer better services and targeted expansion (ILO)					
Output 3.3 (HIV/AIDS) Access to quality HIV prevention, treatment, care and support services is enhanced and the protection of people living with and affected by HIV increased – all in support of Sri Lanka's Universal Access targets of 2010 (UNAIDS, UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNODC, WHO, FAO, ILO, IOM, UNHCR, UNV, UNOCHA, UNESCO)	% of at risk population reached by prevention programmes	80% of most-at-risk population(s) reached by comprehensive prevention programmes.		Verification Source	
	Behavioural change among at-risk population	60% of behavioural change of most-at-risk populations.		- do -	
	Percentage of people living with AIDS able to access ARV therapy	80% of those who are eligible for receiving ARV therapy received it.		- do -	
	% of HIV+ women having access to PMTCT + (UNICEF)	100% of HIV+ women have access to PMTCT "plus"		NSACP data and Programme reviews	
	Proportion of young people (10-24 years) utilizing RH services	To be set	To be established	Verification Source	
	% of clients with STIs who are appropriately diagnosed, treated and counselled			MOH reports	Assumes that there are estimates of total population with

Monitoring and Evaluation Framework: UNDAF Outcome 1: Poverty

Key Result	Indicator	Target	Baseline	Source	Risks and Assumptions
					STI(s)
<p>Output 3.4 (Social services)</p> <p>Quality of basic social services is improved and outreach expanded. (UNICEF, UNFPA, WHO, WFP, ILO)</p> <p>Reproductive healthcare including EMOC</p> <p>Integrated package of youth friendly health and development services</p> <p>Protection from financial risk in health care and use of health related resources optimized equally for both women and men</p>	% of women with obstetric complications that are treated at EMOC facilities (UNICEF)	75% of health facilities in UN Focus Areas provide EMOC and neonatal resuscitation services		Programme reviews, Routine information system	
	% of EMOC facilities providing neonatal resuscitation services				
	# of service delivery points offering YFS as per national standards	To be set	To be established	(UNFPA)	
<p>Output 3.5 (Social services)</p> <p>Service providers target vulnerable families with food supplementation and advice on proper nutritional practices (WFP, UNICEF)</p>	Number of families receiving food supplements and advice on proper nutrition	To be set	To be established	WFP records	
	% of pregnant women with BMI of less than 18 receiving targeted special intervention package in the UN Focus Districts	All women	To be established	Verification Source (UNICEF)	
<p>Output 3.6 (Disaster Management)</p> <p>Capacity for effective preparedness, mitigation and response to natural and man-made disaster is built at national, provincial, district and GN levels. (ILO, UNDP, UNEP, UNHCR, UNICEF, FAO, WFP, UNESCO)</p>	# of institutions at national, district and community levels strengthened				
	Number of District emergency response, mitigation and contingency plans developed	Plan developed for all Districts in Western, Southern and Central Provinces	5 DDPRP, 33 DS Level DPRP and 30 GN level DPRP	Ministry of Disaster Management and Human Rights	Limited capacity at national and local level in DDRP preparation

Monitoring and Evaluation Framework: UNDAF Outcome 1: Poverty

Key Result	Indicator	Target	Baseline	Source	Risks and Assumptions
	# of sectoral disaster risk reduction plans mainstreamed				
UNCT Outcome 4: Vulnerable ³ populations participate meaningfully in and benefit fully from socio-economic development	Alternative mechanisms for ensuring access among disadvantaged populations to micro credit services created				
Output 4.1 Empowered with knowledge and information, the poor and most vulnerable have greater access to assets, markets, financial resources and social services. (UNEP, UNDP, UNICEF, FAO, UN-HABITAT, WHO, UNICEF, ILO, UNFPA, WFP, UNAIDS, IOM, UNOPS, UNESCO)	# of GNs that are considered to be most vulnerable in terms of access to food by the VAM			VAM / DCS	Will be difficult to identify a reliable data source
Output 4.2 Increased access to decent livelihood opportunities & skills through training & job placement schemes (UNDP ILO)	Number of youth receiving vocational training & LSBE	To be set	To be established		
Output 4.3 Improved prevention from HIV/AIDS for most at risk population through outreach and education programmes	% of at-risk population that are reached by education and outreach programmes	20% of adolescents attend LBSE classes		Verification source	
Output 4.4 Efficient and sustainable management / use of natural resources and energy	# of community based models and pilots developed	improved awareness, technologies and best practices			
Output 4.5	Number of GNs that are considered most		To be established	Verification source (DHS)	

³ Including mothers, children, the disabled and the elderly among other groups

Monitoring and Evaluation Framework: UNDAF Outcome 1: Poverty

Key Result	Indicator	Target	Baseline	Source	Risks and Assumptions
Vulnerable households increase their ability to meet their food and nutrition needs through improved knowledge about dietary practices	vulnerable by VAM				
	% of [vulnerable] population with home gardens	- do -	- do -	Verification source (FAO)	

Monitoring and Evaluation Framework: UNDAF Outcome 2: Governance

Outcome	Indicator	Target	Baseline	Source	Risks and Assumptions
UNCT Outcome 1 Independent oversight bodies are strengthened and legal / institutional frameworks enhanced for improved governance mechanisms and respect for human rights.	Level of satisfaction in the Oversight Committee/Human Rights Commission				
Output 1.1 System of parliamentary oversight strengthened. (UNDP)	Number & frequency of Parliamentary Committee hearings # of amendments to draft legislation as a result of PC hearings			Parliamentary Gazettes	Watchdog function accepted by all parties
Output 1.2 Main external oversight mechanisms strengthened with particular focus on the independent commissions to realize their envisaged role under amendment 17. (UNDP, UNV, UNICEF, UNHCR, UNFPA)	# of Commissioners appointed by Constitutional Council # of Commissions fully operational at Provincial level	All commissioners appointed by the Constitutional Council Commissions are able to function in ALL provinces	Commissioners appointed in 2006 were not done so by Constitutional Council Commissions are unable to operate effectively in N/E	Verification Source - do -	
Output 1.3 Capacities of workers' and employers associations and social dialogue mechanisms to facilitate peaceful, transparent and timely resolution of disputes strengthened (ILO)	# of institutions trained to carry out dispute resolution functions	To be set	To be set	Verification Source	
Output 1.4 National legislation reflects	[# of] amendments to Nat. Legal Framework to bring it	All treaties and conventions to which	Currently, a Supreme Court ruling indicates that int. and		Supreme Court willing to revisit

Monitoring and Evaluation Framework: UNDAF Outcome 2: Governance

Outcome	Indicator	Target	Baseline	Source	Risks and Assumptions
commitments to human rights, including child rights and women's rights, made under relevant UN Conventions and treaties (UNICEF, UNDP, ILO, UNFPA, UNESCO)	into line with Int. Standards	Sri Lanka is a party incorporated into or recognized by national law.	multilateral human rights instruments are without application at the national level		original decision on applicability of int. HR standards / conventions in Sri Lanka
Children's rights are reflected by national legislation according to commitments made under UN Conventions and treaties	Amended legislation and policy addressing Juvenile Justice	Age of criminal responsibility raised to 16	Current age of criminal responsibility is 8 years	Act of Parliament	
	Int. instruments are signed (Ottawa Treaty and Deed of Commitment)		Instruments not signed	UNICEF / Official Records	Political considerations might result in limited progress
Output 1.5 Inter-ministerial mechanism enabled to report systematically and follow-up on recommendations by int. bodies on human and labour rights (OHCHR, ILO, UNV, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNHCR)	Government submits core document and specialized reports to all treaty bodies in a timely fashion.		Reports are currently submitted late	OHCHR	
	Decrease in number of observations and recommendations made by Committee(s)			Committee Reports	GOSL removes reservations regarding CEDAW and CRC
UNCT Outcome 2 Improved performance of regional and local level structures in fulfilling their role as duty-bearers in delivering services in a transparent and accountable manner	Percentage of population with access to justice disaggregated by sex and age				
Output 2.1 Effective & efficient structures /	Backlog cases as a percentage of total cases	Children's and women's access to social and legal	To be established by Human Rights baseline survey	HRC records	Continued independence of HRC to perform

Monitoring and Evaluation Framework: UNDAF Outcome 2: Governance

Outcome	Indicator	Target	Baseline	Source	Risks and Assumptions
mechanisms in place and operational to provide access to justice and redress mechanisms (ILO, UNDP, UNV, UNICEF, UNHCR, UNESCO)		justice is improved through preventive and protective mechanisms			its duties
	Number of children in residential care (by district)			UNICEF Protection section	
	Number of new admissions to state & voluntary homes (by district)				
	% increase of referrals to DCDC and CWD of police		# of cases of abuse referred to DCDC # of cases in contact with the law referred to CWD of police	Dept. of Probation & Child Care Services (DPCCS) + DCDC + Children & Women's Desk police reports + records	
	% decrease of number of girls and boys in institutions		# of girls and boys in voluntary homes	- do -	
	% decrease of girls and boys in remand homes/ detention		# of girls and boys in remand homes and detention	Reports of community based psychosocial networks	
Output 2.2 Capacities of local government institutions further strengthened and better resourced for more accountable and improved [implementation] planning, management, delivery and M&E of public goods and services (UNDP, UNICEF, ILO, WHO, UNHABITAT)	Decrease in number of complaints about the quality of public goods and services			How will this be measured	
	# of reviews of delivery mechanisms & changes in business practices				

Monitoring and Evaluation Framework: UNDAF Outcome 2: Governance

Outcome	Indicator	Target	Baseline	Source	Risks and Assumptions
UNCT Outcome 3 Empowered people and communities as claim holders participating in decision making and accountability processes	Number of human rights NGOs registered with government				
Output 3.1 Facilitation of the promotion, networking and recognition of volunteerism at all levels (UNV, WHO)	Number of volunteers working to strengthen [public health] systems [in the N/E]	55 UN Volunteers over the course of next 3 years	No Volunteers deployed		Security situation is N/E improves
Output 3.2 Increased public awareness of & access to human rights and justice redress mechanisms. (UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNHCR, ILO, UNESCO)	Use of & satisfaction with national and local rights and redress mechanisms.	To be set		Human Rights Survey	
	# of disadvantaged groups with access to legal aid services			Access to Justice baseline survey	
	# of complaints of human rights violations	Decrease	To be established	Human Rights Commission records	
Output 3.3 Strengthened CBOs and CSOs (including employers and workers' organizations) to be accountable to their constituencies and participate in important national processes (ILO, UNDP, FAO)	Number of CSOs and CBOs active in Peoples' council a other bodies	To be added.	To be added.		
Output 3.4	Number of [public] hearings held by local authorities	To be added	To be added		

Monitoring and Evaluation Framework: UNDAF Outcome 2: Governance

Outcome	Indicator	Target	Baseline	Source	Risks and Assumptions
People's participation in decision making is strengthened at the decentralized level by developing the organizational and participatory capacities of representative bodies (including provincial councils, municipalities and Pradeshiya Sabhas) (UNDP, ILO, UNICEF, UNFPA, FAO)	# of local development plans formulated with substantive input from communities				
UNCT Outcome 4: Responsiveness of central level institutions enhanced for effective policy formulation, enforcement and review in order to achieve national development priorities.					
Output 4.1 Decent Work mainstreamed in central level institutions dealing with Employment and Labour (ILO)	# of Ministries taking on issues from the National Plan of Action for Decent Work				
Output 4.2 M&E mechanisms at Ministerial level supported to facilitate and track progress against the achievement of nat. development priorities at local and central levels (UNICEF, UNDP).	MDG Info regularly updated with national data	Data from DHS 2007 and latest HIES, LFS etc. available through MDG Info	Current baseline data is from 2002		
	# of District level DCS offices that have launched District databases				

Monitoring and Evaluation Framework: UNDAF Outcome 2: Governance

Outcome	Indicator	Target	Baseline	Source	Risks and Assumptions
Output 4.3 National Aid Co-ordination mechanisms strengthened to improve aid effectiveness and transparency (all agencies).	Government Agents and district staff use DAD project data and reports for monitoring			DAD	
	e-PMS (MPI), e-DIMS (earlier DAD) (MPI) and PMIS (part of AMS) (ERD), harmonised	Harmonised processes, unified interface, eliminating data duplication	All three information systems are in isolation and different phases of development/implementation	Annual performance reports	
	Common reporting format	Elements of Paris Declaration effected	No common reporting format		

Monitoring and Evaluation Framework: UNDAF Outcome 3: Peace

Output	Indicator	Target	Baseline	Source	Risks and Assumptions
UNDAF Outcome 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.	Confidence of the public in peace		Public confidence index (2006)	CPA reports	Conflict does not escalate
	# return of IDPs; # return of refugees		2006 figures from UNHCR	Monthly return report	
	Budget allocation to conflict affected area		Budget allocation of 2006	Annual Government budget estimates	
	Civilian deaths related to conflict		Figures as of 2006	Media	
UNCT Outcome 1: Increased equity in socio-economic opportunities and services for conflict affected communities, including IDPs	Increase in # of service personnel (providers) and service institutions		NEPC Mapping of 2006	NEPC	
	Increase in % of financial resources allocated (for social services) to the N/E			Budget 2006	
	% increase in coverage of national social security and social protection schemes in conflict affected areas			Ministry of Social Welfare and Samurdhi (2006)	
Output 1.1 Strengthened capacity and improved provision of social services in conflict-affected areas. (UNICEF, UNDP, UNHCR, WHO, WFP, ILO, UNFPA, UNESCO)	# and proportion of children affected by conflict participating in education within 4 weeks of drop-out		Baseline set by educational survey and Emergency Info assessments	Monitoring Reports	
	Accurate & reliable RH data available for N/E districts				
	# of volunteer health workers trained and deployed	55 volunteers to be deployed over next 3 years	No volunteers currently in place		(in relevant DS divisions)
Output 1.2 Socio-economic rehabilitation in support of poverty alleviation and reintegration of vulnerable groups and communities, with a specific focus on women and youth, in conflict-affected	To be defined on the basis of early recovery JP				

Monitoring and Evaluation Framework: UNDAF Outcome 3: Peace

Output	Indicator	Target	Baseline	Source	Risks and Assumptions
areas. (UNDP, FAO, UNESCO)					
Output 1.3 Increased opportunities for early recovery of livelihoods disrupted by conflict, including through programs in the area of Mine Action (UNDP, UNICEF, ILO, UNESCO).	# of community-based Mine Action groups		706 villages communities reached through MRE		
Output 1.4 IDPs returned, resettled and reintegrated voluntarily respecting all rights to contribute to an enabling environment for peace. (UNHCR, UNICEF, ILO, UNDP, WHO, WFP, UNV, UN OCHA, FAO)	% of IDP families that have access to safe drinking water supplies and adequate basic sanitation facilities			Joint UN emergency assessments by IDP site	IDPS would be willing to consider returning
	% of IDPs households with access to at least 3 priority RH services				
	% of resettled IDP families which have access to safe drinking water and adequate basic sanitation facilities			IDP resettlement survey/UNHCR / Emergency Info data	
	% of IDPs voluntarily resettled		UNHCR figures 2006	Ministry of Nation Building/UNHCR	
	Income levels of IDPs		Village profiles from SHIRN	SHIRN	
UNCT Outcome 2: Improved and increased participation of civil society and individuals to promote human rights, prevent conflict, promote peaceful coexistence, and build national consensus.	# of People's Consultations [in conflict affected areas]			Future project proposed by MDMHR	
	Decrease in child recruitment			UNICEF tracking this information	
	Comprehensive legal and policy framework for the independent operation of CSOs created and applied.			CNGS Parliament Select Committee	

Monitoring and Evaluation Framework: UNDAF Outcome 3: Peace

Output	Indicator	Target	Baseline	Source	Risks and Assumptions
Output 2.1 Community action strengthened to protect children from underage recruitment and the effects of armed conflict (UNICEF, ILO)	Number of girls and boys released and reintegrated	Increase	1,265 boys and 614 girls	UNICEF database	
	Number of girl and boy mine/UXO casualties	Decrease	# of child mine / UXO casualties - 14 boys and 5 girls, out of 64	IMSMA casualty reports and MRE activity reports	
	# of community and school PS interventions		# of community and school PS interventions	PS Project reports and MoE PS intervention reports	
Output 2.2 Partnerships built among civil society, local government and citizens to promote peace and reconciliation, human rights and sustainable development. (UNDP, UNV, WHO, OHCHR, FAO, UNESCO)	# of consultations held between Govt, NGOs, and CSOs on building national consensus			Project reports (?)	
	# of functional peace and citizen committees				
	Number of civil-military relations mechanisms in conflict affected areas.				
	# of CSOs & NGOs at local, provincial & nat. levels, providing input to consultative processes				
UNCT Outcome 3: Improved performance and participation of public institutions to uphold human rights and humanitarian law, prevent and respond to conflict, promotes peaceful co-existence, and build national consensus.	Regular and timely submission of reports on ratified international treaties and conventions (including CRC, CEDAW, Resolution 1612, Convention against Torture, ILO Convention 18 2.)		2006 figures	SHRA Media and Police Reports	
	Number of institutionalised consultation mechanisms at different levels of government				

Monitoring and Evaluation Framework: UNDAF Outcome 3: Peace

Output	Indicator	Target	Baseline	Source	Risks and Assumptions
	Level of civil society participation in peace building and reconciliation efforts	Coordinated and cooperative civil society peace building and reconciliation efforts	Ad-hoc initiatives by civil society entities in peace building and reconciliation		
Output 3.1 Effective strategies to advance peaceful coexistence, social cohesion and reconciliation built into all relief and development efforts and programs (All agencies).	National Action Plan on Reconciliation adopted			Ministry of Nation Building	
	Partnerships built among civil society, local government and citizens to promote peace, reconciliation and human rights				
Output 3.2 Public institutions at national and local level have strengthened technical capacity for promotion of peace and reconciliation, law enforcement and protection of human rights. (UNDP, UNICEF, UNHCR, OHCHR, UNV)	Number of public officials trained to promote peace & reconciliation, law enforcement and protection of human rights				
Output 3.3 National language policy implemented by public sector institutions. (UNDP)	% of financial resources allocated for language policy implementation		Budget 2006	Official Languages Dept.	
	% increase in the number of bilingual officials in public service (police, judiciary, public administration)	55% competency level in Tamil within public sector across 5 districts	FCE language audit - 5% of civil servants able to converse in both languages in the 5 districts	Foundation of Coexistence	

Monitoring and Evaluation Framework: UNDAF Outcome 3: Peace

Output	Indicator	Target	Baseline	Source	Risks and Assumptions
	Minimum competency level in Tamil of civil servants increased in 5 districts (Colombo, Nuwara Eliya, Ratnapura, Badulla and Kandy)				

Monitoring and Evaluation Framework: UNDAF Outcome 4: Gender

Output	Indicator	Target	Baseline	Source	Risks and Assumptions
UNDAF Outcome Women are [further] empowered to contribute and benefit equitably and equally in political, economic and social life	# of women nominated at national & provincial level elections				
	Number of women in [senior] leadership positions within political parties	10% increase (over the course of the UNDAF)	Number of women nominated [and elected] at last general and provincial elections (2005)	Election Commissioner's Office	
	# of women in Senior Management positions in the public and private sector.	10% increase (over the course of the UNDAF)	Data from the Women's Chamber of Commerce Public Administration Surveys	Women' Chamber of Commerce	Suggest independent survey on 'Women's Participation in the Public Sector' to be initiated by the UN.
	<u>Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector</u>			Labour Force Surveys	
	Bill on the establishment of National Commission of Women passed in Parliament and Commission established.		Year Bill is presented and passed in Parliament	Legal Draftman's Office / Parliament Records	
	Implementation of the Domestic Violence Act at National and Local levels			Ministry of Women's Empowerment	
UNCT Outcome 1 Women's access to and control over resources is optimized to ensure their right to enjoy the benefits of sustainable	Increase in the number of women accessing shelters and "legal" protection mechanisms		Number Shelters established (at least 1 shelter per district) by Government		
	Number of women in decision-making positions in trade unions		2006 figures	Human Development Index	
	% of women-led SMEs				Need to confirm data source

Monitoring and Evaluation Framework: UNDAF Outcome 4: Gender

Output	Indicator	Target	Baseline	Source	Risks and Assumptions
development.	% increase of women's employment in banking, engineering, & technical sectors.				
	Women's share of National Income.			HIES	Need to confirm data source
Output 1.1 Women's increased access to and control over financial, land, housing, property, food and environmental resources (FAO, UNHCR, UNHABITAT, WFP)					
Output 1.2 Women's access to and control of the means of production improved and equitable and equal participation in corporate, medium and small enterprises, and public sector enhanced (ILO, FAO)					
Output 1.3 Equitable terms and conditions of women's entry and their working conditions safeguarded in the public and corporate sectors (ILO, WHO)	% of pro-women CSR programs in big companies (e.g. MAS holdings)				
Output 1.4 Women's access to employment and livelihood enhanced through vocational and technical skills (ILO, FAO, UNV, UNESCO)	% increase in women trained & employed in non-traditional vocations				
	# of national vocational institutions providing courses on non-traditional vocations for women				
UNCT Outcome 2 Improved women's active	# of women participating in the peace process at national level		2006 involvement of women at national level	Peace Secretariats	

Monitoring and Evaluation Framework: UNDAF Outcome 4: Gender

Output	Indicator	Target	Baseline	Source	Risks and Assumptions
participation in and contribution to peace-building efforts at national, regional and community level in line with UN resolution 1325.					
Output 2.1 Capacities of stakeholders to implement UN Resolution 1325 strengthened (UNHCR, UNFPA)	# of persons (police, elected officials, public administration officials) trained [on the implications of S.C. Resolution 1325		No trainings conducted to date		
Output 2.2 Innovative peace-building initiatives implemented in line with Security Council Resolution 1325 (UNEP, UNV, UNDP, UNESCO)	Number of initiatives implemented that promote participation of women in the peace process				
	# of women's NGOs and CBOs mobilized to participate in peace-building efforts.				
UNCT Outcome 3 An enabling environment for well-resourced and stronger institutional mechanisms for women's empowerment created, and substantive contribution of women in decision-making processes at all levels increased.	Number of women representatives in Parliament, provincial councils and Pradeshia Sabhas.		2005 elections	Election Commission	
	# of women in decision-making positions in public / private sectors & women-headed CBOs and NGOs				
	Number of civil society / government partnerships actively promoting gender equality and women's empowerment				
	National Plan of Action for Women implemented				
Output 3.1 Strengthened capacities and increased resources to the Ministry of Women's empowerment and other relevant line ministries to address gender issues (UNICEF, WHO, UNFPA, UNESCO)	Number of advocacy campaigns using gender-disaggregated data				

Monitoring and Evaluation Framework: UNDAF Outcome 4: Gender

Output	Indicator	Target	Baseline	Source	Risks and Assumptions
Output 3.2 Selected national data bases disaggregated by gender, collected, analyzed and disseminated for evidence-based advocacy (WHO, UNFPA)	Number of reports, published by DCS and partners agencies [relating to the condition of women]				
Output 3.3 Increased representation and participation of women in decision-making processes in private and public life at all levels (UNDP, ILO, WHO)	Proportion of women volunteers participating in civic activities increased and recognized.				
	% increase of women making decisions in the domestic sphere: access to & control over income, contraception, child care, property, etc.				
UNCT Outcome 4: Gender based violence is reduced through multi-sectoral interventions, and the effective implementation of laws and policies in keeping with international standards.	GBV recognized as a public health priority in the National Health Policy			Joint evaluation by UNICEF, UNFPA, WHO and UNHCR	
	National Plan of Action on Domestic Violence funded and operational		Studies and 2006 figures	Ministry of Social Welfare	
	National database on GBV established within NCW				
	Number of initiatives implemented under the national DV PoA				
	# of women and girls accessing support services through women's centres			Ministry of Women's Empowerment	
Output 4.1 Data collection and analysis, reporting and research on GBV increased and systematized (UNICEF, UNFPA, WHO, UNESCO)	National and sub-national mechanisms in place to monitor and reduce GBV				
	# of GBV mapping exercises undertaken				
	% increase in GBV cases reported				
Output 4.2 Strengthened capacity of	# of women centres established				
	# of women's self-help groups established				

Monitoring and Evaluation Framework: UNDAF Outcome 4: Gender

Output	Indicator	Target	Baseline	Source	Risks and Assumptions
the health sector response to GBV through building capacities including the training of health workers to detect, identify and manage cases of GBV using established appropriate health protocols (WHO, UNFPA)	# number of health personnel trained on identifying and supporting GBV cases				
	Health personnel implement protocols on rape management				
Output 4.3 Strengthened capacity of the criminal justice institutions to respond to GBV through sensitization campaigns targeting judges, lawyers and police officials. (UNICEF)	# of police, judges and lawyer trained				
	# of women's and children's police desks responding effectively to GBV				
Output 4.4 Strengthening community response to protect women and girls against GBV through awareness raising campaigns involving community leaders, religious leaders, men and women (UNHCR, UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO)	# of awareness campaigns organized for and by men and boys				
Output 4.5 Private sector institutions trained and made aware of the ILO gender equity policies and adopting codes on sexual harassment based on the ILO sexual harassment guidelines (ILO)	Number of private sector institutions complying with ILO gender equity policy				
	Number of private sector institutions adopting codes on sexual harassment based on ILO sexual harassment guidelines				

Annex III: UNDAF Monitoring and Evaluation Calendar

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Survey and Studies	Baseline surveys of DS Divisions selected as part of UNDAF geographical focus		Conduct relevant studies preparatory to CCA MDG Progress Report	Finalize CCA	Conduct surveys / studies to fill-in data gaps as identified in the CCA/UNDAF
	TRIAMS beneficiary survey (Round 3 of 3)				
	Baseline survey in Reproductive Health, Adolescent Sexual and RH and gender as part of the new Country program - Base line data will be collected for indicators at the beginning (2008)				
	WFP VAM to be updated				
Monitoring Systems	Regular monitoring of MDG/CCA/UNDAF indicators through MDG Info	UNDAF Framework updated Indicator to be	UNDAF Framework updated Indicator to be	UNDAF Framework updated Indicator to be	UNDAF Framework updated Indicator to be
	Data for indicators will be collected regularly (once in three months) Partner Agencies are to send quarterly report with financial updates indicating the progress made. Partner Agencies are to send annual reports indicating progress made Field visits to project sites (regularly)				
	Ongoing data collection through TRIAMS	Ongoing data collection through TRIAMS	Ongoing data collection through TRIAMS	Ongoing data collection through TRIAMS	Ongoing data collection through TRIAMS

Evaluations	UNDAF Outcome Annual Review	UNDAF Outcome Annual Review Conduct of Joint Programming Evaluation	UNDAF Outcome Annual Review UNDAF Mid-Term Review	UNDAF Outcome Annual Review	Conduct of UNDAF Final Review; Review of M and E Plan/Programme Cycle Calendar
Reviews	UNDP Parliament Project review				
M and E Capacity Building	TRIAMS District Level support for impact monitoring Quarterly progress review meetings with Partner Agencies Annual review meetings with Partner Agencies	Ongoing capacity development at sub-national level			
Partner Activities					

