

UNDP Country Programme Sri Lanka (2008-2012)

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Introduction

1. After extensive consultation with the Government and other key development partners, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) country programme for Sri Lanka (2008-2012) has been developed in alignment with the priorities and major thrusts of the Sri Lanka United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) and the Ten-Year Horizon Development Framework of Sri Lanka (2006-2016). The programme strategy and direction have been built on the lessons learnt and best practices of the current country cooperation framework (CCF) for Sri Lanka (2002-2007).

I. Situation analysis

2. Sri Lanka has recently emerged as a middle-income country with its growth rate averaging over 5 per cent in the past decade, rising to around 7.5 per cent in 2006. Furthermore, Sri Lanka has made impressive gains on social indicators such as universal primary school enrolment, literacy rates and gender equality in primary and secondary school enrolment. Sri Lanka is thus well poised to meet and possibly exceed the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) before 2015.

3. Significant challenges remain, however, in reducing income poverty and protecting the environment. The modest decline in poverty over the past decade reflects insufficient and uneven economic growth across regions. Therefore, to sustain economic growth and reduce poverty across all regions and strata of society, it is essential to implement a pro-poor growth strategy that will ensure: (a) a rights-based approach; (b) macro-economic stability; (c) legal and institutional reform for good governance; and (d) social justice with equitable and efficient delivery of basic services.

4. The security situation remains a major challenge, undermining the growth and development potential of the country. Two decades of armed conflict and the 2004 tsunami disaster have caused heavy destruction and widespread human suffering. Unfortunately, as Sri Lanka was making a gradual recovery from the tsunami devastation, it has experienced a steady erosion of the peace process through periodic spurts of conflict and deterioration of the security situation. It is important to note that in spite of the conflict and emergency situation, Sri Lanka has maintained an active democratic tradition since independence. However, the reinforcement of the environment for the protection of human rights and the rule of law for all, are essential.

5. Sri Lanka faces severe challenges in the medium term as it seeks to solve decades of civil conflict, find ways for effective power-sharing, make further advancements in human development, eradicate poverty, protect a precious environment prone to natural disasters and ensure respect for democratic traditions, the rule of law and fundamental human rights.

6. In view of the current situation, a broad consensus has emerged among the development partners to adopt a two-pronged approach to address the development-peace nexus. In this context, the multilateral and bilateral aid agencies will address the development agenda of the ten-year development framework, while playing a proactive role in the development dimensions of the peace process.

II. Past cooperation and lessons learned

7. The three pillars of the country cooperation framework (2002-2007) are: (a) enhancing the capacity of key governance institutions, (b) increasing economic opportunities for the poor; and (c) sustainable recovery in the conflict-affected areas. Key lessons and best practices gained from project-level evaluations across each CCF pillar and a joint review

with the Government in 2005 have shaped the strategic direction of the new country programme.

8. In its response to the tsunami the programme has demonstrated flexibility in addressing unforeseen development challenges. It has become apparent since the tsunami that UNDP, through its network of field offices, has a comparative advantage in capacity development and support for key services, particularly at the local level. Nevertheless, greater effort is required in the conflict-affected areas to integrate risk analysis into project designs so that the programme can respond to rapidly changing operational and programme scenarios through risk mitigation measures and contingency plans.

9. The scope and scale of the development challenges facing Sri Lanka have led the UNDP programme to become rather diffuse. Therefore, UNDP will work to ensure greater focus of its programme interventions. The Government has expressed its preference that UNDP should play a lead role in achieving the MDGs, democratic governance and disaster risk management.

III. Proposed programme

10. The overarching goal of the UNDP country programme is to help Sri Lanka accomplish the Millennium Development Goals through its Ten-Year Development Framework, which reflects a vision for a new Sri Lanka.

11. Peace and development are interdependent. Therefore, while UNDP will assist the Government to achieve sustainable human development, peace will be at the core of the UNDP programme. The two other areas of cooperation, namely, poverty reduction and governance, will be the drivers of peace, with a rights-based approach across pillars. Gender will also be addressed as a cross-cutting area. Accordingly, UNDP has chosen to contribute to all four UNDAF outcomes.

12. As part of the United Nations system effort to enhance the impact of interventions, UNDP initiatives for poverty reduction and peace will be concentrated in the priority districts identified by the UNDAF in the North, East and South. UNDP will also contribute to new joint United Nations programme initiatives including human rights, community development in the estate sector (plantation community) and support to resettlement of internally displaced persons in the North and East, and to human rights activities with the support of UNHCR.

A. Poverty reduction

13. In order to promote equitable and sustainable pro-poor growth, the UNDP country programme will address income inequality and geographical disparities at the policy level and through capacity-building and pilot activities in selected disadvantaged districts. Environment and energy conservation will play a prominent role in the UNDP poverty programme. The efforts of community and area-based development in the conflict-affected areas under the peace pillar will be linked with poverty initiatives. Gender will also be mainstreamed throughout the poverty and environment programme.

14. With widening regional disparities and income inequalities that have slowed consumption growth in rural and disadvantaged areas, Sri Lanka is facing serious challenges with regard to MDG Goal 1. UNDP will therefore continue to promote the MDG agenda, with particular focus on income poverty. UNDP will also continue providing the Government with pro-poor policy options and will use the MDGs as markers to ensure that macroeconomic policies translate into broadly based, equitable economic growth. UNDP support will build on the current MDG programme and will help in expanding the government effort to localize the MDGs. To this end the capacity of the Department of

Census and Statistics and local authorities to collect disaggregated data and deliver quality services will be strengthened.

15. Although there has been a modest decline in the poverty headcount nationwide, poverty has increased by 50 per cent in the estate sector. The ten-year, multi-sectoral national plan of action for the plantation community, developed by the Government in 2006 with UNDP technical assistance, offers an important platform for addressing this issue. UNDP will be leading a joint United Nations programme to support the Government in the implementation of the plan, where UNDP will focus on community development, gender and human rights, employment and vocational training. In addition, targeted interventions will be piloted in selected districts to increase employment and livelihood opportunities, especially for women and vulnerable groups, through the development of small and micro-enterprises and micro-finance initiatives.

16. In line with the Paris Declaration, UNDP will provide support to enhance the effectiveness of government aid and assist coordination mechanisms through the harmonization of information management systems, including the interfacing of various current systems, such as the Development Assistance Database, the Aid Information Management System and the Performance Review Unit, now housed in different ministries.

17. Interventions focusing on environmental sustainability and disaster risk reduction will complement the UNDP approach to poverty reduction and peace. This dual prism of poverty and peace will shape UNDP priorities in the environment arena. To balance growth-related pressures on natural and energy sources, UNDP will support the development of national capacities for preparing strategies and policies to manage natural resources sustainably and advance the use of renewable sources of energy.

18. UNDP will increase the capacity of the Government, other agencies and vulnerable communities to prepare, mitigate, respond and recover from natural and man-made disasters. UNDP will also assist in operationalizing the road map for a safer Sri Lanka, support the implementation of the national disaster management plan, develop vulnerability profiles, and promote mainstreaming of disaster risk reduction in development programmes with emphasis on sustainable use of resources in livelihoods. Furthermore, support will be provided to establish emergency operating centres and early warning systems at various levels to coordinate the response to disasters. Consistent with the UNDAF's priorities, the programme will stress the role of women in disaster reduction, especially at the community level. Through this work, UNDP will continue to work with UNOCHA and other partners to identify response and recovery needs and mitigation measures, and to share experience with other countries in the region.

B. Democratic governance

19. In order to promote participatory and accountable governance UNDP has adopted a three-pronged approach to address the challenges facing national development and peace efforts. This will include strengthening oversight mechanisms, access to justice and human rights, and local government capacity to deliver public services. To empower women in political, economic and social life, UNDP will give strong emphasis to providing opportunities for women under the governance pillar.

20. UNDP will continue to support Sri Lanka's key oversight institutions, with particular focus on the parliamentary oversight committees and key independent commissions, such as the Human Rights Commission and the Commission for the Investigation of Allegations of Bribery and Corruption. Building on work with the women's caucus in Parliament, UNDP will support the increased representation of women at different levels through the promotion of affirmative measures.

21. The new programme cycle will build further on UNDP work to improve access to justice. The programme needs reorientation to deal with the escalation in conflict and the

inaccessibility of some areas. UNDP work in this area will focus on empowering claim holders and supporting duty bearers to facilitate more equal access to justice across the country. UNDP will partner with the Ministry of Disaster Management and Human Rights, the Human Rights Commission and a potential parliamentary committee on human rights. UNDP will also strengthen human rights and justice institutions, so as to facilitate conflict resolution and equitable development. This will ensure that all people and communities have access to credible and effective redress mechanisms with regard to human rights violations.

22. The governance programme will focus on developing capacity at the local level. Through the tsunami recovery programme, UNDP has built valuable partnerships with local authorities for the delivery of public services to affected communities. That model will be further developed in the new programme cycle, expanding support for capacity development for local authorities and public-private partnership building.

C. Promoting peace

23. Peace is at the centre of development efforts and the UNDP approach to the UNDAF outcome on peace will support track 2 and track 3 efforts through direct and indirect interventions. Direct actions will use access to institutions and steering mechanisms to initiate and strengthen peace-building, whereas indirect ones will focus on an enabling environment for peace in different sectors of society.

24. Under direct assistance, the UNDP peace portfolio will include policy-level interventions and project activities for the implementation of the official languages policy, as well as support for capacity-building in national and sub-national institutions directly involved in the peace process. As part of the joint United Nations efforts international rights instruments will be used to frame complementary project activities in advocacy and promoting rights issues, such as the Ottawa Mine Ban Convention and Security Council resolution 1612 (2005) on children affected by war. The civil society sector, especially at the local and provincial levels, has been identified as another entry point for supporting peace-building measures through track 2 and track 3 diplomacy. This will include new activities and projects that further promote public dialogue on peace, policy discussions, media campaigns and private sector initiatives, focusing especially on the role of women in peace and reconciliation efforts.

25. Under indirect assistance to peace, UNDP will support community and area-based development programmes for socio-economic rehabilitation of conflict-affected districts, focusing on humanitarian assistance and immediate recovery in the short term, while a transition to development is envisaged in the longer term. Interventions will include resettlement through housing projects, reintegration with host communities by building social cohesion and restoring livelihoods through micro-finance and other employment-generating activities. Particular attention will be paid to enhancing employment and livelihood opportunities for women. To promote socio-economic rehabilitation in the North and East UNDP will continue to support mine action.

IV. Programme management, monitoring and evaluation

26. National execution has been the main modality for UNDP programme management in Sri Lanka. The capacity of potential national implementing partners will be assessed, and necessary measures will be taken to address gaps. The country office will continue to provide project support services for national execution at the request of the Government. The Government and UNDP will also explore non-traditional implementation modalities, such as execution by non-governmental organizations. The United Nations Volunteers programme and South-South Cooperation will continue to play a prominent role in the implementation of the country programme.

27. In view of the preferences articulated by various stakeholders, direct execution will remain the primary execution modality in the conflict-affected districts where interventions are already being implemented through the UNDP network of field offices. In order to promote national ownership and capacity development, the direct execution modality will utilize local participatory decision-making and monitoring processes, in the form of district review boards, for development planning, prioritization and resource allocation.

28. Limited regular resources estimated at \$13 million will serve as a catalyst. However, successful implementation of the country programme will require the mobilization of other resources amounting to \$57 million. Approximately \$20 million of this is expected to be provided through regular UNDP funding mechanisms such as the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and the GEF Small Grants Programme, Montreal Protocol, South-South Cooperation, Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery and other trust funds. Funding from bilateral partners will largely depend on the evolving security scenario. The UNDP resource mobilization and partnership strategy will be continually tuned to emerging scenarios. Priority will be given to enhancing partnerships within the United Nations system and traditional donors including the international financial institutions. Possibilities for new partnerships will also be explored with the bilateral donor group and the private sector.

29. Monitoring and evaluation is a key area for improvements in the new programme cycle. Substantial effort will be dedicated to gathering comprehensive baseline data across programme areas and formulating a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation action plan. To conform to the harmonization and simplification goals of the Paris Declaration, a collaborative monitoring and evaluation mechanism is being established under the resident coordinator system along with a potential comprehensive system involving the broader development partner community.

Annex. Results and resources framework for Sri Lanka (2008-20012)

Intended 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.

| Programme component | Country programme outcomes | Country programme outputs | Output indicators, baselines and targets | Partners | Resources (\$m) |
|---|--|--|--|---|-----------------------------------|
| Poverty reduction: Achieving the MDGs and reducing human poverty | Outcome 1: Economic policies, strategies and programmes address geographical and income disparities and aid utilization is more effective and coordinated. Indicator 1 (a): Poverty headcount ratio (broken down by province/district, ethnicity and sex). Baseline 1 (a): (percentages) nationwide: 22.7, Uva province: 37 (2002 data), Sinhala: 22.3; Sri Lanka Tamil: 26.8; Indian Tamil: 25.7 (2002); female household heads: 21.5; male household heads: 23. Target 1 (a): 13.1 nationwide by 2015 (as per MDG Country Report) Indicator 1 (b): Utilization of results-based management approach by key agencies and institutions Baseline 1 (b): Currently, a results-based management approach is not fully utilized. Target 1 (b): Results based management approach is fully utilized. | Output 1.1 The capacity of national institutions at central and local levels to collect and manage socio-economic data is strengthened and data are utilized to inform interventions and budget allocation. | Indicator 1.1.1: Availability of district MDG data. Baseline 1.1.1: No primary MDG data available below national level. Target 1.1.1: Sub-national primary MDG data available | Ministries of Finance and Planning, Plan Implementation, National Building, Public Administration, Department of Census and Statistics, Reconstruction & Development Authority, Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources | Regular \$2.549 Other \$6 |
| | | Output 1.2 Economic policies and programmes are pro-poor, and plans and budgets are based on the MDGs, at both national and local levels. | Indicator 1.2.1: Availability of district MDG-based plans. Baseline 1.2.1: No district MDG-plans available. Target 1.2.1: MDG-based plans developed in 4 districts. | | |
| | | Output 1.3 Central-level systems for aid management are strengthened. | Indicator 1.3.1: Ability of central level coordination and M&E mechanisms to track progress and impact of development efforts. Baseline 1.3.1: The current systems do not function as part of an integrated and harmonized model. Target 1.3.1: Systems are operational and integrated into national aid management processes. | | |
| | | Output 1.4 Improved policies and strategic interventions ensure sustainable environment management and efficient use of renewable energy sources | Indicator 1.4.1: Number of environmental management policies and strategies. Baseline 1.4.1: Environmental management policies and strategies exist, but are not properly applied and implemented. Target 1.4.1: At least 2 national-level policies and strategies developed/improved and implementation initiated. | | |
| Energy and environment: Energy and environment for sustainable development | Outcome 2: Service providers ensure equitable access to improved services and economic infrastructure to vulnerable populations in disadvantaged areas. Indicator 2(a): Aggregated and disaggregated MDG indicators. Baseline 2 (a): Sri Lanka is not on track on MDG 1, 3 and 7 at national and local levels, and MDG indicators lag behind national averages in several districts. Target 2 (a): Sri Lanka on track on all MDGs, at both national and local levels by 2012. Indicator 2 (b): GDP per capita in rural areas Baseline 2(b): Rs. 41,020 in North-Eastern Province; Rs. 56,759 in North-Central; Rs. 61,372 in Uva; versus Rs. 136,183 in the Western Provinces (2002). Target 2(b): X per cent increase of GDP per capita in rural areas (Rs.) (exact figure to be set) | Output 2.1. The capacity of local authorities is strengthened to effectively deliver improved services for the achievement of the MDGs. | Indicator 2.1.1: Capacity of Ministry of Nation Building and Estate Infrastructure to implement the action plan for the plantation community. Baseline 2.1.1: Low capacity of the Ministry to implement the action plan for the plantation community. Target 2.1.1: Capacity of the Ministry is built and the action plan is effectively implemented. | Ministries of Finance and Planning, Nation Building and Estate Infrastructure, Public Administration, Provincial Councils Chambers of Commerce, rural development banks, micro-finance institutions, Ministries of Disaster Management and Human Rights, Environment and Natural Resources | Regular \$1.846 Other \$15 |
| | | Output 2.2 Empowered with knowledge and information, the poor and most vulnerable have greater access to assets, markets and financial resources. | Indicator 2.2.1: Number of self-employed in the plantations community. Baseline 2.2.1: 22,000 in 2001. Target 2.2.1: 10 per cent increase by 2010, 20 per cent by 2015. | | |
| | | Output 2.3. Capacity for effective preparedness, mitigation and response to natural and man-made disaster is built at national and sub-national levels | Indicator 2.3.1: Number of fully functional emergency operating centres. Baseline 2.3.1: Emergency operating centres not fully functional at sub-national level. Target 2.3.1: Number of emergency operating centres not fully functional at sub-national level (exact figure to be set). | | |
| Energy and environment: Energy and environment for sustainable development | (same as above) | Output 2.4 Communities adopt and benefit from improved environment and energy best practices, technologies and related investments. | Indicator 2.4.1: Number of community-based initiatives. Baseline 2.4.1: Adopted broad-based models are weak and not linked to market opportunities. Target 2.4.1: At least 10 improved models developed. | | |

| Intended UNDAF outcome 2: Governance mechanisms and practices enable the realization of the principles of the Millennium Declaration and promote and protect human rights of all persons | | | | | |
|---|--|---|---|--|--|
| <i>Democratic governance: Fostering democratic governance</i> | <p>Outcome 3: Key oversight institutions and mechanisms are strengthened. Indicator 3(a): Parliamentary committee system. Baseline 3(a): Currently, sectoral committees only perform a consultative function. Target 3(a): Sectoral committees performing an oversight function by 2010. Indicator 3(b): Capacity and functional independence of oversight commissions. Baseline 3(b): Commissions are being appointed by the executive and lack the capacity to perform legally mandated functions in all districts. Target 3(b): Commissions are manifestly independent and are able to operate effectively in all districts by 2012.</p> | <p>Output 3.1 Parliamentary oversight strengthened by provision of technical assistance and policy advice.</p> | <p>Indicator 3.1.1: Parliamentary standing orders Baseline 3.1.1: Parliamentary standing orders do not mandate establishment of oversight committees. Target 3.1.1: Parliamentary standing orders mandate establishment of sectoral oversight committees.</p> | <p>Parliament, Inter-Parliamentary Union, Human Rights Commission, Commission for the Investigation of Allegations of Bribery and Corruption, Auditor-General's Department, Election Commission, Police Commission, Public Service Appointments Commission.</p> | <p>Regular \$1.758 Other \$ 1.7</p> |
| | | <p>Output 3.2 Independent commissions and oversight bodies strengthened by capacity-building measures and technical assistance.</p> | <p>Indicator 3.2.1: Resources at the disposal of key commissions. Baseline 3.2.1: Key commissions do not have the resources or capacities to fulfill their mandate across the country. Target 3.2.1: Key commissions have the resources and capacities required to fulfill their mandate across the country.</p> | | |
| | <p>Outcome 4: Capacity of local government strengthened. Indicator 4(a): Public satisfaction with delivery of local and decentralized Government functions. Baseline 4(a): To be set. Target 4(a): Increased public satisfaction with public services delivered at the local level. Indicator 4(b): Public service delivery coverage by district. Baseline 4(b): Public services are accessible equitably across all districts by 2012. Target 4(b): Decrease in regional disparities by 2012.</p> | <p>Output 4.1 Strengthened capacity at the local level for the provision of more equitable access to justice through improved capacity of key duty bearers.</p> | <p>Indicator 4.1.1: Provision of legal services across regions and communities. Baseline 4.1.1: Currently, justice sector services are available on an inequitable basis across regions and communities. Target 4.1.1: All Sri Lankans enjoy equal access to legal services and redress mechanisms.</p> | <p>Ministries of Constitutional Affairs and National Integration and of Justice, Human Rights Commission, Police and Prison Services, Legal Aid Commission, Bar Association, Ministry of Public Administration, Provincial Councils, District and Division Administrations, <i>Pradayesha Sabhas</i>, Government agents, Reconstruction and Development Authority (Duty Bearers)</p> | <p>Regular \$0.527 Other \$2.1</p> |
| | | <p>Output 4.2 Improved delivery of public goods and services through improved capacity of key duty bearers.</p> | <p>Indicator 4.2.1: Implementation of district development plans. Baseline 4.2.1: District development plans are available in a limited number of districts. Target 4.2.1: Implementation of district development plans in all 25 districts.</p> | | |
| | <p>Outcome 5: Greater and more diverse access to and participation in decision-making processes and justice redress mechanisms. Indicator 5(a): Public satisfaction with accessibility of official and unofficial justice-redress mechanisms. Baseline 5(a): There are regions and social groups for whom access to justice is limited. Target 5(a): Significant increase in public satisfaction across all 25 districts by 2012. (Exact figure to be set). Indicator 5(b): Composition of decision-making bodies at local and central level. Baseline 5(b): Currently, youth and women are under-represented at both local and central levels (baseline on other groups to be set). Target 5(b): Composition of decision-making bodies more closely reflects demographic and social composition of population by 2012.</p> | <p>Output 5.1 Increased public awareness of and access to human rights and justice redress mechanisms for all through empowering of claim holders.</p> | <p>Indicator 5.1.1: Number of people aware of and accessing justice-redress mechanisms. Baseline 5.1.1: Currently, there are regional and demographic disparities in awareness and access to justice redress mechanisms. Target 5.1.1: Significant increase across all regions, communities and demographics by 2012 (exact figure to be set).</p> | <p>Ministries of Constitutional Affairs and National Integration and of Justice, Human Rights Commission, Police Service, Prison Service, Legal Aid Commission, Bar Association, Election Commission, Ministry of Child Development and Women's Empowerment, Women's Parliamentary Caucus. (Duty Bearers) Selected civil society and community-based organizations, political parties, (Claim-holders)</p> | <p>Regular \$1.45 Other \$3.45</p> |
| | | <p>Output 5.2 Strengthened civil society organizations for enhanced accountability and participation through capacity development and empowerment of claim-holders organizations.</p> | <p>Indicator 5.2.1: Number of civil society organizations that publish audited financial and activity reports. Baseline 5.2.1: A limited number currently publish these reports. Target 5.2.1: Increase in the number of civil society organizations that publish audited financial and activity reports (exact figure to be set).</p> | | |
| <p>Output 5.3 People's participation in decision-making processes and representational forums, including public hearings, is strengthened through capacity-building of key institutions and empowering of claim holders.</p> | | <p>Indicator 5.3.1: Participation of civil society, women, youth and minorities in decision-making processes Baseline 5.3.1: At present many groups have limited participation in decision-making processes and institutions (exact figure to be set). Target 5.3.1: Significant increase in the participation of these groups in decision-making processes by 2012.</p> | | | |

| Intended 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. | | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|--|---|
| Crisis prevention and recovery. Crisis prevention and recovery. | <p>Outcome 6: Improved performance of public institutions to respond to conflict, promote humanitarian law and build national consensus for peaceful coexistence with active civil society participation.</p> <p>Indicator 6: Civil society participation in peace-building and reconciliation efforts</p> <p>Baseline 6: Very limited and ad-hoc initiatives by civil society entities in peace-building and reconciliation</p> <p>Target 6: Number of coordinated and cooperative civil society peace-building and reconciliation efforts (exact figure to be set)</p> | <p>Output 6.1. Partnerships built among civil society, local government and citizens to promote peace, reconciliation and human rights</p> | <p>Indicator 6.1.1 people's consultations for conflict affected communities undertaken</p> <p>Baseline 6.1.1 1100 peoples consultations for tsunami-affected communities conducted</p> <p>Target 6.1.1 Additional 550 peoples consultations for conflict-affected communities conducted by 2009</p> | <p>Ministry of Constitutional Affairs and National Integration, Human Rights Commission, peace secretariats, selected civil society and non-governmental organizations, Ministry of Nation Building, Official Languages Commission, Ministry of Public Administration, Office of the Commissioner-General for Essential Services</p> | <p>Regular \$0.527</p> <p>Other \$ 0.95</p> |
| | | <p>Output 6.2. Institutional mechanisms for promotion of peace, social cohesion and human rights strengthened</p> | <p>Indicator 6.2.1 Minimum competency level in Tamil of civil servants increased in 5 districts (Colombo, Nuwara Eliya, Ratnapura, Badulla and Kandy)</p> <p>Baseline 6.2.1 Foundation for Co-Existence language audit – 5 per cent of civil servants able to converse in both languages in the 5 districts</p> <p>Target 6.2.1 55 per cent competency level in Tamil within public sector across 5 districts</p> | | |
| | <p>Outcome 7: Increased equity in socio-economic opportunities and services for conflict-affected communities and internally displaced persons</p> <p>Indicator: Percentage of population in conflict-affected areas with access to basic services.</p> <p>Baseline: Population with access to basic services in conflict-affected areas lower on average than in non-conflict-affected districts.</p> <p>Target: Percentage gap in access to basic services between conflict-affected and non-conflict-affected districts reduced (exact target to be set)</p> | <p>Output 7.1 Socio-economic rehabilitation of conflict-affected communities and internally displaced persons through housing, small infrastructure and livelihoods</p> | <p>Indicator 7.1.1 Percentage of affected housing stock rehabilitated</p> <p>Baseline 7.1.1 75,000 of approximately 300,000 houses rebuilt in conflict-affected areas</p> <p>Target 7.1.1 2040 houses rebuilt in conflict-affected areas by UNDP</p> | <p>Relevant line ministries (incl. the Ministries of Nation Building, Public. Administration, Resettlement and Defense. Government agents, selected civil society and non-governmental organizations, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, United Nations Children's Fund, International Labour Organization, UNV.</p> | <p>Regular \$4.527</p> <p>Other \$27.7</p> |
| | | <p>Output 7.2 Increased opportunities for early recovery of livelihoods through mine action</p> | <p>Indicator 7.2.1 Percentage of identified areas cleared of anti-personnel mines and unexploded ordinance and handed over to communities for the purpose of livelihood activities.</p> <p>Baseline 7.2.1 As at 31 Dec 2006, 56 per cent of total mine-affected areas have been cleared and handed over.</p> <p>Target 7.2.1 All identified areas classified as high and medium priority (excluding high security zones) to be cleared and handed over by 2012.</p> | | |
| Total regular resources | | | | | \$13.184 |
| Total other resources | | | | | \$56.9 |