

GENDER-RESPONSIVE BUDGETING

Evaluating Key Performance Indicators

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July 2021

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Gender - responsive budgeting : evaluating key performance indicators / Nigel

Gray and Udahiruni Athapattu ; ed. by Deshal de Mel and Nishan de Mel. -

Colombo : Verite Research, 2021

29 p. ; 26 cm.

ISBN 978-624-5514-12-0

i . 347.549305 DDC 23

ii. Athapattu, Udahiruni (co.author)

iii. De Mel, Deshal (ed.)

iv. De Mel, Nishan (ed.)

1. Budget

2. Finance, Public

ISBN: 978-624-5514-12-0

Recommended Citation: Verité Research (2021). *Gender-Responsive Budgeting: Evaluating Key Performance Indicators*. Colombo: Verité Research

Keywords: Gender budgeting, Gender awareness, Gender equality, Economics of gender

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Introduction

Sri Lanka's performance in enhancing gender equality has consistently remained poor in the past decade. A previous analysis by Verité Research showed that Sri Lanka's declining rank on the Global Gender Gap Index (GGGI) for the period 2010–2019 was largely driven by the indicator of the gender of the head of state. Removing this indicator results in Sri Lanka's GGGI score remaining unchanged, suggesting that there has been insignificant progress in closing the gender gap in the country.¹

In its 2018 Budget Call, the National Budget Department (NBD) of the Ministry of Finance introduced a new policy strategy for gender responsive budgeting to be implemented under the medium-term budgetary framework from 2017–2019. Accordingly, the Ministry of Women and Child Affairs developed 12 Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) for all cabinet ministries, state ministries, and provincial councils to take into consideration when preparing budget estimates (refer Exhibit 1). These KPIs were to be designed in line with Goal 5 of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals on gender equality and empowerment of women and girls.²

Exhibit 1: Key Performance Indicators developed by the Ministry of Women and Child Affairs

KPI	Title
1	Increased percentage of female participation in the labour force
2	Increased number of female-headed households that have built houses through financial assistance programmes
3	Number of public institutions that maintain gender disaggregated data systems
4	Increased percentage of females who obtain NVQ certification and enter into employment in the technical and vocational fields

1 'Reducing the Gap in Understanding Sri Lanka's Gender Gap', *Daily Mirror*, 4 March 2021, at <http://www.dailymirror.lk/features/Reducing-the-gap-in-understanding-Sri-Lankas-gender-gap/185-206989> [last accessed 24 May 2021].

2 Website of the United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, 'Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls', at <https://sdgs.un.org/goals/goal5> [last accessed 31 May 2021].

5	Number of female entrepreneurs engaging in sustainable enterprises utilising SME loans/subsidies
6	Number of national policies and projects aimed at employing female migrant returnees and potential female migrants
7	Increased number of females in decision-making positions attained through policy interventions
8	Number of institutions that have taken measures to improve gender-friendly working environment and day care facilities
9	Number of policies and guidelines placed and effectively implemented to ensure gender concerns are addressed in rescue, relief, rehabilitation, and reconstruction stages of disasters
10	Number of women and children bureau units in police stations that are capacitated to handle women and child issues in a sensitive and effective manner
11	Number of gender discriminatory laws, policies, and procedures that are amended, enacted, and/or implemented
12	Amount of allocations made to complement Multi Sectoral National Action Plans to address sexual and gender-based violence

Source: Department of National Budget³

All ministries and provincial councils were required to submit progress of these KPIs to the NBD. In addition, these public authorities were asked to establish a gender focal point as well as submit gender disaggregated databases and information systems to the Ministry of Women and Child Affairs.

The objectives of this report are twofold. First, it aims to assess the extent to which each of these KPIs have progressed based on information provided by public authorities in Sri Lanka. Second, the report highlights the key issues and gaps in how information on these KPIs is documented and monitored by the government.

³ Refer Annexure for details.

Methodology for Assessment

Data collection

In order to collect information on the progress of the KPIs, Verité Research filed multiple requests for information under the Right to Information (RTI) Act with the relevant government institutions. For a comprehensive list of these institutions and the type of information requested, refer Annexure 1.

In addition to filing RTI requests, Verité Research also conducted online web searches for evidence of implementation of the KPIs. The period for assessing the progress of these KPIs was taken to be 2018 – 2019.

Assessing Progress

As the KPIs vary widely, progress was assessed based on the nature of the KPI.

The progress of KPIs that were legislative, regulatory, or policy-oriented in nature (namely, KPIs 6, 9, and 11) was assessed as falling into one of the following three categories:

- **No progress:** No information was available on the progress of the KPI; or the information obtained was not useable to make an assessment; or the progress of the KPI recorded no change from the start of the assessment period; or the information obtained specified that no progress of the KPI took place during the assessment period.
- **Weak progress:** Only one policy/legislative/regulatory change that contributes towards the progress of the KPI took place during the assessment period.
- **Strong progress:** More than one policy/legislative/regulatory change that contributes towards the progress of the KPI took place during the assessment period.

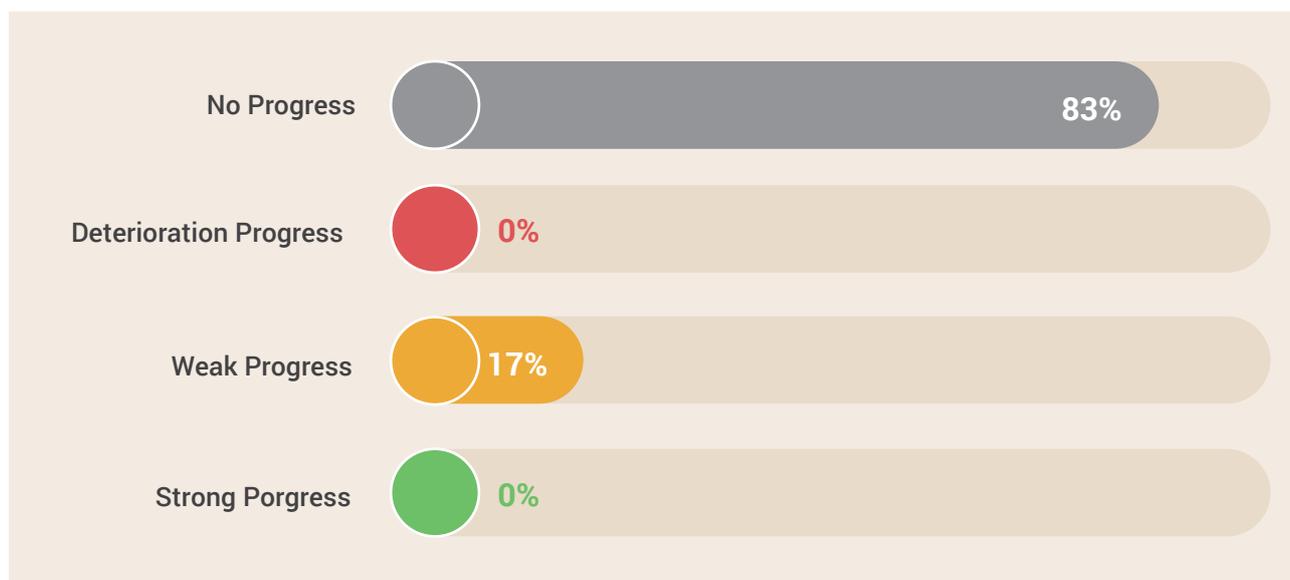
Progress for KPIs that could be quantified/numerically measured (namely, KPIs 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10, and 12) was assessed as falling into one of the following four categories:

- **No progress:** No information was available on the progress of the KPI; or the information obtained was not useable to make an assessment; or the progress of the KPI recorded no change in value from the start of the assessment period; or the information obtained specified that no progress of the KPI took place during the assessment period.
- **Deteriorating progress:** Progress of the KPI has declined/worsened during the assessment period (i.e., the indicator being measured recorded a negative growth during the period of assessment).
- **Weak progress:** Progress of the KPI recorded an increase in value of between 0 and 10% during the assessment period.
- **Strong progress:** Progress of the KPI recorded an increase in value of over 10% during the assessment period.

Progress of the KPIs during the period 2018-2019

In summary, 10 KPIs were assessed as having no progress while the remaining 2 KPIs recorded weak progress (Refer Exhibit 2).

Exhibit 2: Summary of progress for all 12 Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)



**KPI
1**

INCREASED PERCENTAGE OF FEMALE PARTICIPATION IN THE LABOUR FORCE

Female labour force participation increased from 33.6% in 2018 to 34.5% in 2019. The increase was below the 10% threshold set and hence, this KPI is classified as having weak progress.



**WEAK
PROGRESS**

PROGRESS
CLASSIFICATION



**LKR 28
MILLION**

TOTAL
EXPENDITURE

[CLICK HERE TO SEE ANNEXURE](#)

**KPI
2**

INCREASED NUMBER OF FEMALE-HEADED HOUSEHOLDS THAT HAVE BUILT HOUSES THROUGH FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

No useable information was received through Right to Information (RTI) requests or through online web assessments.



**NO
PROGRESS**

PROGRESS
CLASSIFICATION



N/A

TOTAL
EXPENDITURE

[CLICK HERE TO SEE ANNEXURE](#)

**KPI
3**

NUMBER OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS THAT MAINTAIN GENDER DISAGGREGATED DATA

No useable information was received through Right to Information (RTI) requests or through online web assessments.



**NO
PROGRESS**

PROGRESS
CLASSIFICATION



N/A

TOTAL
EXPENDITURE

[CLICK HERE TO SEE ANNEXURE](#)

**KPI
4**

INCREASED PERCENTAGE OF FEMALES WHO OBTAIN NVQ CERTIFICATION AND ENTER INTO EMPLOYMENT IN THE TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL FIELD

The percentage of female NVQ certification recipients increased from 39.3% in 2018 to 42.6% in 2019. The increase was below the 10% threshold set and hence, this KPI is classified as having weak progress. No useable information on female job placements was received through Right to Information (RTI) requests or through online web assessments.



**WEAK
PROGRESS**

PROGRESS
CLASSIFICATION



N/A

TOTAL
EXPENDITURE

[CLICK HERE TO SEE ANNEXURE](#)

**KPI
5**

NUMBER OF FEMALE ENTREPRENEURS ENGAGING IN SUSTAINABLE ENTERPRISES UTILISING SME LOANS/SUBSIDIES

No useable information was received through Right to Information (RTI) requests or through online web assessments.



**NO
PROGRESS**

PROGRESS
CLASSIFICATION



**LKR 70
MILLION**

TOTAL
EXPENDITURE

[CLICK HERE TO SEE ANNEXURE](#)

**KPI
6**

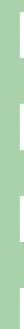
NUMBER OF NATIONAL POLICIES AND PROJECTS AIMED AT EMPLOYING FEMALE MIGRANT RETURNEES AND POTENTIAL FEMALE MIGRANTS

No useable information was received through Right to Information (RTI) requests or through online web assessments.



**NO
PROGRESS**

PROGRESS
CLASSIFICATION



**LKR 3
MILLION**

TOTAL
EXPENDITURE

[CLICK HERE TO SEE ANNEXURE](#)

**KPI
7**

INCREASED NUMBER OF FEMALES IN DECISION-MAKING POSITIONS ATTAINED THROUGH POLICY INTERVENTIONS

No useable information was received through Right to Information (RTI) requests or through online web assessments.



**NO
PROGRESS**

PROGRESS
CLASSIFICATION



**LKR 4
MILLION**

TOTAL
EXPENDITURE

[CLICK HERE TO SEE ANNEXURE](#)

**KPI
8**

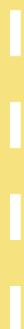
NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS THAT HAVE TAKEN MEASURES TO IMPROVE GENDER- FRIENDLY WORKING ENVIRONMENT & DAY CARE FACILITIES

No useable information was received through Right to Information (RTI) requests or through online web assessments.



**NO
PROGRESS**

PROGRESS
CLASSIFICATION



**LKR 93
MILLION**

TOTAL
EXPENDITURE

[CLICK HERE TO SEE ANNEXURE](#)

**KPI
9**

**NUMBER OF POLICIES AND GUIDELINES
PLACED & EFFECTIVELY IMPLEMENTED TO
ENSURE GENDER CONCERNS ARE ADDRESSED
IN RESCUE, RELIEF, REHABILITATION, &
RECONSTRUCTION STAGES OF DISASTERS**

No useable information was received through Right to Information (RTI) requests or through online web assessments.



**NO
PROGRESS**

PROGRESS
CLASSIFICATION



N/A

TOTAL
EXPENDITURE

[CLICK HERE TO SEE ANNEXURE](#)

**KPI
10**

**NUMBER OF WOMEN AND CHILD BUREAU
UNITS IN POLICE STATIONS THAT ARE
CAPACITATED TO HANDLE WOMEN AND
CHILD ISSUES IN A SENSITIVE & EFFECTIVE
MANNER**

No useable information was received through Right to Information (RTI) requests or through online web assessments.



**NO
PROGRESS**

PROGRESS
CLASSIFICATION



**LKR 38
MILLION**

TOTAL
EXPENDITURE

[CLICK HERE TO SEE ANNEXURE](#)

**KPI
11**

NUMBER OF GENDER DISCRIMINATORY LAWS, POLICIES, AND PROCEDURES THAT ARE AMENDED, ENACTED, AND/OR IMPLEMENTED

The Ministry of Justice, in response to a Right to Information (RTI) requests stated that no gender-specific discriminatory laws had been amended/ enacted/ implemented during the assessment period. Hence, this KPI is classified as having no progress.



**NO
PROGRESS**

PROGRESS
CLASSIFICATION



**LKR 12
MILLION**

TOTAL
EXPENDITURE

[CLICK HERE TO SEE ANNEXURE](#)

**KPI
12**

AMOUNT OF ALLOCATIONS MADE TO COMPLEMENT MULTI SECTORAL NATIONAL ACTION PLANS TO ADDRESS SEXUAL AND GENDER BASED VIOLENCE

No useable information was received through Right to Information (RTI) requests or through online web assessments.



**NO
PROGRESS**

PROGRESS
CLASSIFICATION



**LKR 62
MILLION**

TOTAL
EXPENDITURE

[CLICK HERE TO SEE ANNEXURE](#)

Challenges faced in assessing progress of the KPIs

While the methodology for assessment was designed to be as objective as possible, assessing the progress of these KPIs proved to be challenging due to several gaps and inconsistencies in the information obtained. This section discusses the main challenges faced and the steps taken to address them.

Lack of clarity in KPI definitions

None of the 12 KPIs specified a target value to be achieved or maintained over a given time frame. This proved to be problematic because even if information pertaining to the progress of the KPI was obtained, it was not possible to compare the progress against a target and assess how well it had progressed.

In order to address the lack of clarity in the target, the assessment team defined a threshold for weak progress to be only one policy/legislative/regulatory change during the assessment period in the case of KPIs that are regulatory or legislative in nature, and a 10% improvement for all other KPIs. For example, KPI 12 is stated as *'amount of allocations made to complement Multi Sectoral National Action Plans to address sexual and gender-based violence'*. However, it is not specified whether these allocations are to increase over time, or whether it should meet some minimum threshold. In the present assessment, a 10% annual increase was evaluated to be weak progress, and a higher increase as strong progress.

In addition to the lack of a clear target, the broad definitions of the KPIs themselves made it difficult to assess if progress was achieved. For example, KPI 7 is stated as *'increased number of females in decision-making positions attained through policy interventions'*. However, it was not possible to determine whether any increase in the number of females in decision-making positions during the assessment period was a direct result of policy interventions or whether the women promoted would have obtained these positions irrespective of whether the policy was implemented or not.

Lack of oversight

The Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Women and Child Affairs are the public authorities responsible for collecting gender-related information from all ministries and provincial councils. The 2018 Budget Call tasked the Ministry of Finance with collecting information on the progress of these KPIs. Despite this mandate, neither of the two oversight institutions provided information on the methodology used to track and assess the progress of these KPIs. This lack of information, coupled with the lack of informational disclosure, suggests that these oversight bodies are not effectively tracking the progress of these KPIs and flagging any deviations from an expected level of performance.

Poor informational disclosure

The Right to Information (RTI) Act No. 12 of 2016 states that '*subject to the provisions of section 5 of this Act, every citizen shall have a right of access to information which is in the possession, custody, or control of a public authority*'. Despite this, the information obtained in response to the RTI requests filed by Verité Research has largely been insufficient to assess the progress of the KPIs. For example, while the Ministry of Finance provided a list of public authorities which submitted information pertaining to specific KPIs, it did not provide any further details on the type of information submitted by these authorities, or how this was used to assess the progress of the KPIs.

Information on expenditure related to the KPIs was obtained through the Ministry of Finance, based on data submitted to them by the Ministry of Women and Child Affairs. However, it is not specified whether this relates to money being spent by the Ministry of Women and Child Affairs, or by all public authorities implementing the KPIs.

The issue of limited information received via requests made under the RTI Act was compounded by the limited information obtained from the online web searches conducted to find evidence of the implementation of the KPIs.

Inconsistencies in reporting

On certain occasions, public authorities reported different figures for the same measure. This inconsistency in reporting created uncertainty about which figure to use when assessing progress. For example, for KPI 4, the Ministry of Youth and Sports reported the percentage of females obtaining NVQ qualifications to be 67.9% and 66% in 2018 and 2019 respectively (based on information submitted to them by the National Youth Services Council). However, the Ministry of Skills Development, Employment, and Labour Relations stated that these figures were 75.3% and 64.8% for the same period.

Inefficiencies due to cabinet reshuffles

Sri Lanka has been no stranger to the frequent cabinet reshuffles made by successive governments. The frequent 'splitting and combining of ministries', results in a lack of coordination and accountability in central government.⁴ These issues are also evident in the implementation of the KPIs.

In August 2020, following the presidential election and the appointment of a new government, the Ministry of Women and Child Affairs, which was one of the key oversight bodies responsible for the implementation of the KPIs, was removed. Instead, a State Ministry for Women and Child Development, Pre-Schools and Primary Education, School Infrastructure and Education Services was established under the Ministry of Education.⁵ While this change occurred outside the period of assessment period for this analysis, it indicates a cause for concern, as the responsibilities of the former Ministry of Women and Child Affairs may have been diluted across other ministries following this change.

This example is just one of many cabinet changes that have taken place over time. The aggregation of these frequent changes sheds light on the difficulties in identifying which ministry is responsible for a particular function in government, thereby hindering the ability to hold agencies accountable for poor performance.

4 Verité Research, *A Rational Method for Cabinet Formation in Sri Lanka: A White Paper* (August 2020), at <https://www.veriteresearch.org/publication/cabinet-white-paper-sri-lanka/> [last accessed 09 June 2021].

5 Extraordinary Gazette, No. 2187/27 issued on 09 August 2020, at http://www.documents.gov.lk/files/egz/2020/8/2187-27_E.pdf [last accessed 09 June 2021].

Conclusion

The introduction of KPIs aimed at increasing gender equality through the 2018 Budget Call was a positive initiative that sought to address an important socioeconomic concern in Sri Lanka. However, it is evident that there has been limited oversight and monitoring of the implementation of this initiative. There has also been little or no progress in the achievement of any of the KPIs.

It is probable that the lack of progress of the KPIs is linked to the lack of monitoring and follow up. If there was an active effort to monitor progress, it would create a stronger incentive for implementing agencies to execute the directives that they are tasked with. As such, it is evident that even a positive policy initiative will have limited outcomes for society if there is no effective monitoring and feedback mechanism, even within internal government agencies.

The issue of poor implementation due to the lack of oversight is aggravated by the lack of public disclosure on information pertaining to the progress of these KPIs. The lack of public oversight on how public funds are utilised limits the public's ability to hold public authorities answerable.

What is even more problematic is that some initiatives have had recorded expenditures and yet provided no evidence of progress or monitoring of activities. For example, KPI 11 which states the '*number of gender discriminatory laws, policies, and procedures that are amended, enacted, and/or implemented*', recorded no progress for the assessment period based on an RTI response by the Ministry of Justice, despite having reported an expenditure of LKR 12 million. This indicates an abdication of responsibility in the management of public finance.

UN SDG 5 on gender equality and empowerment of women and girls is one of the 17 sustainable development goals to be achieved by countries by 2030. This report has shown that despite initiatives being brought forward in Sri Lanka, the lack of monitoring and accountability significantly hinders the ability in moving towards ensuring greater gender equality.

Annexures

Details of information requests filed under the RTI Act

	Government institution/s	Role of the institution/s	Information requested
1	National Budget Department (NBD)	Oversight body for budget formulation and implementation.	Progress of all 12 KPIs for the period 2018-2019 obtained from reporting line ministries, departments, and other government agencies.
2	State Ministry of Women and Child Development, Pre-Schools and Primary Education, School Infrastructure and Education Services	Oversight body for maintaining gender disaggregated information systems.	Progress of all 12 KPIs and gender disaggregated information systems for the period 2018-2019 obtained from reporting line ministries, departments, and other government agencies.
3	a) Ministry of Finance b) Ministry of Public Services, Provincial Councils, and Local Government	Ministries identified as overseeing the implementation of KPI 3.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of public institutions maintaining gender disaggregated information systems for the period 2017-2019; ▪ List of projects (with related action plans) linked to KPI 3 and/or SDG 5; ▪ Future plans of the ministry to implement the KPI in the event that the KPI was not implemented or was not expected to be implemented. Includes official documentation containing reasons and explanations; ▪ Contact information of the gender focal point; and ▪ List of gender disaggregated databases and information systems maintained at the ministry.
4	a) Ministry of Skills Development, Vocational Training and Research and Innovation b) Ministry of Youth and Sports	Ministries identified as overseeing the implementation of KPI 4.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Percentage of females who obtained NVQ certification and number that gained employment in the technical vocational field during the period 2017-2019; ▪ List of projects (with related action plans) linked to KPI 4 and/or SDG 5; ▪ Future plans of the ministry to implement the KPI, in the event that the KPI was not implemented or was not expected to be implemented. Includes official documentation containing reasons and explanations; ▪ Contact information of the gender focal point; and ▪ List of gender disaggregated databases and information systems maintained at the ministry.

	Government institution/s	Role of the institution/s	Information requested
5	a) Ministry of Public Services, Provincial Councils and Local Government b) Ministry of Finance c) State Ministry of Women and Child Development, Pre-Schools and Primary Education, School Infrastructure and Education Services	Ministries identified as overseeing the implementation of KPI 7.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of females in decision-making positions for the period 2017-2019; ▪ List of projects (with related action plans) linked to KPI 7 and/or SDG 5; ▪ Future plans of the ministry to implement the KPI, in the event that the KPI was not implemented or was not expected to be implemented. Includes official documentation containing reasons and explanations; ▪ Contact information of the gender focal point; and ▪ List of gender disaggregated databases and information systems maintained at the ministry.
6	State Ministry of National Security, Home Affairs, and Disaster Management	Ministry identified as overseeing the implementation of KPI 9.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of policies and guidelines developed and effectively implemented to ensure gender concerns are addressed in rescue, relief, rehabilitation, and reconstruction stages of disasters during the period 2017-2019; ▪ List of projects (with related action plans) linked to KPI 9 and/or SDG 5; ▪ Future plans of the ministry to implement the KPI, in the event that the KPI was not implemented or was not expected to be implemented. Includes official documentation containing reasons and explanations; ▪ Contact information of the gender focal point; and ▪ List of gender disaggregated databases and information systems maintained at the ministry.
7	Ministry of Justice	Ministry identified as overseeing the implementation of KPI 11.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of discriminatory laws, policies and procedures that were amended, enacted and/or implemented during the period 2017-2019; ▪ List of projects (with related action plans) linked to KPI 11 and/or SDG 5; ▪ Future plans of the ministry to implement the KPI, in the event that the KPI was not implemented or was not expected to be implemented. Includes official documentation containing reasons and explanations; ▪ Contact information of the gender focal point; and ▪ List of gender disaggregated databases and information systems maintained at the ministry.

KPI 1 – Increased percentage of female participation in the labour force

Summary of information obtained	Sources	Comments on the information received	Progress classification						
<p>1) The website of the Department of Census and Statistics provided information on female labour force participation for 2018 and 2019.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="165 551 603 741"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Female Labour force participation rate (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2019</td> <td>42.9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2018</td> <td>39.3</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>2) In response to the RTI request, the Ministry of Finance stated that five public authorities had submitted information regarding the progress of this KPI. These ministries were:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ministry of Ports and Shipping 2. Ministry of Women and Child Affairs 3. Provincial Agriculture Ministry (Sabaragamuwa) 4. Ministry of Land and Parliamentary Reforms 5. Ministry of Public Administration, Primary Industries and Social Empowerment <p>3) In response to the RTI request, the State Ministry of Women and Child Development, Pre-Schools and Primary Education, School Infrastructure and Education Services stated that 3 programmes for the period 2018-2019 were conducted in relation to this KPI. These programmes related to model village projects, ecotourism, and self-employment. The total expenditure for these programmes amounted to LKR 28.03 million.</p>		Female Labour force participation rate (%)	2019	42.9	2018	39.3	<p>1) Department of Census and Statistics</p> <p>2) Ministry of Finance</p> <p>3) State Ministry of Women and Child Development, Pre-Schools and Primary Education, School Infrastructure and Education Services</p>	<p>In assessing this KPI, an annual increase in female labour force participation between 0 – 10% was assessed to be weak progress. An increase of more than 10% was assessed as strong progress.</p> <p>The Ministry of Finance did not provide further details on the type of information provided by the five public authorities listed or the period for which the information relates to.</p> <p>The State Ministry of Women and Child Development, Pre-Schools and Primary Education, School Infrastructure and Education Services did not provide a breakdown of the total expenditure for these programmes in 2018 and 2019.</p> <p>As a result, no useable information was obtained via the RTI requests filed with the Ministry of Finance and the State Ministry of Women and Child Development, Pre-Schools and Primary Education, School Infrastructure and Education Services.</p> <p>Information on female labour force participation was available in the online public domain of the Department of Census and Statistics. Female labour force participation increased by 9.16% from 2018 to 2019. As 9.16% is below the 10% threshold, this KPI has been classified as having weak progress.</p>	<p>Weak progress</p>
	Female Labour force participation rate (%)								
2019	42.9								
2018	39.3								

KPI 2 – Increased number of female-headed households that have built houses through financial assistance programmes

Summary of information obtained	Sources	Comments on the information received	Progress classification
<p>1) In response to the RTI request, the Ministry of Finance stated that the Ministry of Primary Industries and Social Empowerment had submitted information regarding the progress of this KPI.</p>	<p>1) Ministry of Finance</p>	<p>In assessing this KPI, an annual increase in the number of female-headed households between 0 - 10% was assessed to be weak progress. An increase of more than 10% was assessed as strong progress.</p> <p>The Ministry of Finance did not provide further details on the type of information provided by the Ministry of Primary Industries and Social Empowerment or the period for which this relates to.</p> <p>As a result, the information provided by the Ministry of Finance was insufficient to make an assessment on the progress of this KPI. Therefore, this KPI has been classified as having no progress.</p>	<p>No progress</p>

KPI 3 – Number of public institutions that maintain gender disaggregated data systems

Summary of information obtained	Sources	Comments on the information received	Progress classification
<p>1) In response to the RTI request, the Ministry of Finance stated that the Ministry of National Policies and Economic Affairs had submitted information regarding the progress of this KPI.</p> <p>2) In response to the RTI request, the State Ministry of Women and Child Development, Pre-Schools and Primary Education, School Infrastructure and Education Services stated that 12 public authorities had submitted information regarding the progress of this KPI.</p> <p>These public authorities were:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Department of Land Use and Policy Planning 2. Intellectual Property Office 3. Ministry of Internal and Home Affairs and Provincial Councils and Local Government 4. Uva Provincial Council - Department of Probation and Child Care Services 5. Uva Provincial Council - Ministry of Road Development, Housing, Water Supply, Estate Infrastructure Development, Cooperative and Tamil Education 6. North Central Provincial Council - Ministry of Provincial Land, Irrigation, Road Development, Rural Development, Housing and Women's Affairs 7. Ministry of Primary Industries 8. Ministry of Plantations 9. Ministry of Youth Affairs, Women's Affairs, Rural Development, Cooperative Development and Industries 10. Ministry of Land and Parliamentary Reforms 11. Ministry of Ports and Shipping 12. Sabaragamuwa Provincial Council 	<p>1) Ministry of Finance</p> <p>2) State Ministry of Women and Child Development, Pre-Schools and Primary Education, School Infrastructure and Education Services</p>	<p>In assessing this KPI, an annual increase in the number of public institutions maintaining gender disaggregated data systems between 0 - 10% was assessed to be weak progress. An increase of more than 10% was assessed as strong progress.</p> <p>The Ministry of Finance, and the State Ministry of Women and Child Development, Pre-Schools and Primary Education, School Infrastructure and Education Services provided inconsistent details on the number of public authorities that had submitted information pertaining to this KPI.</p> <p>In addition, both the Ministry of Finance and the State Ministry of Women and Child Development, Pre-Schools and Primary Education, School Infrastructure and Education Services did not specify the period in which these records relate to.</p> <p>As a result, the information provided by both the Ministry of Finance, and the State Ministry of Women and Child Development, Pre-Schools and Primary Education, School Infrastructure and Education Services was insufficient to make an assessment on the progress of this KPI. Therefore, this KPI has been classified as having no progress.</p>	<p>No progress</p>

KPI 4 – Increased percentage of females who obtain NVQ certification and enter into employment in the technical and vocational field

Summary of information obtained	Sources	Comments on information received	Progress classification																																				
<p>1) The Ministry of Youth and Sports, based on the information supplied by the National Youth Services Council, provided information on the percentage of females who obtained NVQ certifications and the total job placements for females in 2018 and 2019.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>2018</th> <th>2019</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Number of females obtaining NVQ certification</td> <td>1,263</td> <td>1,185</td> </tr> <tr> <td>% of females obtaining NVQ certification</td> <td>67.9%</td> <td>66.0%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Number of females obtaining job placements</td> <td>275</td> <td>N/A</td> </tr> <tr> <td>% of females obtaining job placements</td> <td>88.7%</td> <td>N/A</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>2) In response to the RTI request, the State Ministry of Skills Development, Vocational Education, Research and Innovation provided information on the percentage of females who obtained NVQ certifications. The information supplied by the state ministry was based on the figures submitted by five sources for the years 2018 and 2019. These were:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>2018</th> <th>2019</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Department of Technical Education and Training (DTET)</td> <td>32.4%</td> <td>38.4%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>National Apprentice and Industrial Training Authority (NAITA)</td> <td>25.8%</td> <td>30.4%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Vocational Training Authority (VTA)</td> <td>38.3%</td> <td>35.3%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>National Youth Services Council (NYSC)</td> <td>75.3%</td> <td>64.8%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Private Institutions</td> <td>52.3%</td> <td>55.4%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>39.3%</td> <td>42.9%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>3) The Ministry of Finance, in response to the RTI request, stated that five public authorities had submitted information regarding the progress of this KPI. These public authorities were:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ministry of National Policies and Economic Affairs 2. Ministry of Ports and Shipping 3. Ministry of Women and Child Affairs 4. Sabaragamuwa Provincial Council 5. Ministry of Land and Parliamentary Reforms 		2018	2019	Number of females obtaining NVQ certification	1,263	1,185	% of females obtaining NVQ certification	67.9%	66.0%	Number of females obtaining job placements	275	N/A	% of females obtaining job placements	88.7%	N/A		2018	2019	Department of Technical Education and Training (DTET)	32.4%	38.4%	National Apprentice and Industrial Training Authority (NAITA)	25.8%	30.4%	Vocational Training Authority (VTA)	38.3%	35.3%	National Youth Services Council (NYSC)	75.3%	64.8%	Private Institutions	52.3%	55.4%	Total	39.3%	42.9%	<p>1) Ministry of Youth and Sports</p> <p>2) State Ministry of Skills Development, Vocational Education, Research and Innovation</p> <p>3) Ministry of Finance</p>	<p>In assessing this KPI, an annual increase in the number of females obtaining NVQ certifications between 0 - 10% was assessed to be weak progress. An increase of more than 10% was assessed as strong progress.</p> <p>The information provided by the Ministry of Youth and Sports, and the State Ministry of Skills Development, Vocational Education, Research and Innovation regarding the percentage of females who obtained NVQ certifications from the National Youth Services Council did not tally. The Ministry of Finance did not provide further details on the type of information provided by the Ministry of Primary Industries and Social Empowerment or the period for which this information relates to.</p> <p>Since information on the percentage of female job placements was only available for the National Youth Services Council, a progress assessment was made solely on the percentage of females obtaining NVQ certifications (which was provided by the State Ministry of Skills Development, Vocational Education, Research and Innovation). The percentage of females obtaining an NVQ certification increased by 9.16% between 2018 and 2019. As this percentage is below the 10% increase from the value at the start of the assessment period, this KPI has been classified as having weak progress.</p>	Weak progress
	2018	2019																																					
Number of females obtaining NVQ certification	1,263	1,185																																					
% of females obtaining NVQ certification	67.9%	66.0%																																					
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National Youth Services Council (NYSC)	75.3%	64.8%																																					
Private Institutions	52.3%	55.4%																																					
Total	39.3%	42.9%																																					

KPI 5 – Number of female entrepreneurs engaging in sustainable enterprises utilising SME loans/ subsidies

Summary of information obtained	Sources	Comments on information received	Progress classification
<p>1) The Ministry of Finance, in response to the RTI request, stated that the Ministry of Industries and Resettlement had submitted information regarding the progress of this KPI.</p> <p>2) In response to the RTI request, the State Ministry of Women and Child Development, Pre-Schools and Primary Education, School Infrastructure and Education Services stated that 2 programmes were conducted in relation to this KPI for the period 2018-2019. These programmes related to the implementation of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) in the North and East, as well as projects under the Sri Lanka Women's Bureau. Information was also provided on the expenditure for these programmes, which amounted to LKR 70.39 million.</p>	<p>1) Ministry of Finance</p> <p>2) State Ministry of Women and Child Development, Pre-Schools and Primary Education, School Infrastructure and Education Services</p>	<p>In assessing this KPI, an annual increase in the number of female entrepreneurs utilising SME loans/ subsidies between 0 - 10% was assessed to be weak progress. An increase of more than 10% was assessed as strong progress.</p> <p>The Ministry of Finance did not provide further details on the type of information provided by the Ministry of Industries and Resettlement or the period for which this information relates to.</p> <p>The State Ministry of Women and Child Development, Pre-Schools and Primary Education, School Infrastructure and Education Services did not provide a breakdown of the total expenditure for these programmes in 2018 and 2019.</p> <p>As a result, the information received from both the Ministry of Finance, and the State Ministry of Women and Child Development, Pre-Schools and Primary Education, School Infrastructure and Education Services was insufficient to make an assessment on the progress of the KPI. Therefore, this KPI has been classified as having no progress.</p>	<p>No progress</p>

KPI 6 – Number of national policies and projects aimed at employing female migrant returnees and potential female migrants

Summary of information obtained	Sources	Comments on information received	Progress classification
<p>1) In response to the RTI request, the State Ministry of Women and Child Development, Pre-Schools and Primary Education, School Infrastructure and Education Services stated that a total expenditure amounting to LKR 3.05 million was incurred for the period 2018-2019 in relation to this KPI.</p>	<p>1) State Ministry of Women and Child Development, Pre-Schools and Primary Education, School Infrastructure and Education Services</p>	<p>In assessing this KPI, one policy/ legislative/ regulatory change that contributes towards the progress of the KPI was evaluated to be at least weak progress. Any additional changes were evaluated as strong progress.</p> <p>State Ministry of Women and Child Development, Pre-Schools and Primary Education, School Infrastructure and Education Services did not provide a breakdown of the total expenditure for the 2018-2019 programmes.</p> <p>As a result, the information provided by the State Ministry of Women and Child Development, Pre-Schools and Primary Education, School Infrastructure and Education Services was insufficient to make an assessment on the progress of the KPI. Therefore, this KPI has been classified as having no progress.</p>	No progress

KPI 7 – Increased number of females in decision-making positions attained through policy interventions

Summary of information obtained	Sources	Comments on the information received	Progress classification																																				
<p>1) The Ministry of Public Services, Provincial Councils, and Local Government, in response to the RTI request, provided information on the number of female officers, based on information submitted to them by seven sources for the years 2018 and 2019. These are:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>As at 31.12.2018</th> <th>As at 31.12.2019</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Sri Lanka Administrative Service</td> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">*</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sri Lanka Engineering Service</td> <td>337</td> <td>344</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sri Lanka Scientific Service</td> <td>295</td> <td>305</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sri Lanka Architecture Service</td> <td>30</td> <td>31</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sri Lanka Planning Service</td> <td>N/A</td> <td>388</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sri Lanka Accounting Service</td> <td>716</td> <td>877</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sri Lanka Information and Communication Technological Service (Class I & II)</td> <td>130</td> <td>151</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>* Information was only available for the number of female officers as at 30.09.2020, which amounted to 1,322 individuals.</p> <p>2) In response to the RTI request, the Ministry of Finance provided information on the number of female officers, based on information submitted to them by five sources. These are:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>No. of Female Officers</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Sri Lanka Administrative Service</td> <td>1,235</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sri Lanka Planning Service</td> <td>396</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sri Lanka Accounting Service</td> <td>878</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sri Lanka Scientific and Architecture Service</td> <td>251</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sri Lanka Engineering Service</td> <td>342</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>3) The State Ministry of Women and Child Development, Pre-Schools and Primary Education, School Infrastructure and Education Services in response to the RTI request stated that a total expenditure of LKR 4.04 million was incurred for the period 2018-2019 in relation to this KPI.</p>		As at 31.12.2018	As at 31.12.2019	Sri Lanka Administrative Service	*		Sri Lanka Engineering Service	337	344	Sri Lanka Scientific Service	295	305	Sri Lanka Architecture Service	30	31	Sri Lanka Planning Service	N/A	388	Sri Lanka Accounting Service	716	877	Sri Lanka Information and Communication Technological Service (Class I & II)	130	151		No. of Female Officers	Sri Lanka Administrative Service	1,235	Sri Lanka Planning Service	396	Sri Lanka Accounting Service	878	Sri Lanka Scientific and Architecture Service	251	Sri Lanka Engineering Service	342	<p>1) Ministry of Public Services, Provincial Councils, and Local Government</p> <p>2) Ministry of Finance</p> <p>3) State Ministry of Women and Child Development, Pre-Schools and Primary Education, School Infrastructure and Education Services</p>	<p>In assessing this KPI, an annual increase in the number of females in decision-making positions between 0 - 10% was assessed to be weak progress. An increase of more than 10% was assessed as strong progress.</p> <p>Both the Ministry of Public Services, Provincial Councils, and Local Government, and the Ministry of Finance provided information on the number of female officers. However, it is not evident whether this figure also includes females in decision-making positions. Additionally, the Ministry of Finance did not specify the period for which the number of female officers related to.</p> <p>The State Ministry of Women and Child Development, Pre-Schools and Primary Education, School Infrastructure and Education Services did not provide a breakdown of the total expenditure for 2018 and 2019.</p> <p>As a result, the information received from the Ministry of Public Services, Provincial Councils, and Local Government, the Ministry of Finance, and the State Ministry of Women and Child Development, Pre-Schools and Primary Education, School Infrastructure and Education Services was insufficient to make an assessment on the progress of the KPI. Therefore, this KPI has been classified as having no progress.</p>	No progress
	As at 31.12.2018	As at 31.12.2019																																					
Sri Lanka Administrative Service	*																																						
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KPI 8 – Number of institutions that have taken measures to improve a gender friendly working environment and day care facilities

Summary of information obtained	Sources	Comments on the information received	Progress classification						
<p>1) In response to the RTI request, the Ministry of Finance stated that the Sri Lanka Ports Authority and the Ministry of Women and Child Affairs had submitted information regarding the progress of this KPI. The information submitted by the Sri Lanka Ports Authority was pertaining to a day care centre with the following details:</p> <table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td>Number of children</td> <td>26</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Number of employees</td> <td>7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Annual expenditure (LKR)</td> <td>2,066,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>2) In response to the RTI request, the State Ministry of Women and Child Development, Pre-Schools and Primary Education, School Infrastructure and Education Services stated that 2 programmes were conducted in relation to this KPI for the period 2018-2019. These programmes related to gender equitable financial flow and the construction and development of day care centres. Information was also provided on the expenditure for these programmes, which amounted to LKR 92.88 million.</p>	Number of children	26	Number of employees	7	Annual expenditure (LKR)	2,066,000	<p>1) Ministry of Finance</p> <p>2) State Ministry of Women and Child Development, Pre-Schools and Primary Education, School Infrastructure and Education Services</p>	<p>In assessing this KPI, an annual increase in the number of institutions that had taken measures to improve gender friendly working environments and day-care facilities between 0 - 10% was assessed to be weak progress. An increase of more than 10% was assessed as strong progress.</p> <p>The Ministry of Finance did not provide further details on the type of information provided to them by the Ministry of Women and Child Affairs or the period for which this information relates to.</p> <p>The State Ministry of Women and Child Development, Pre-Schools and Primary Education, School Infrastructure and Education Services did not provide a breakdown of the total expenditure for 2018 and 2019.</p> <p>As a result, the information from both the Ministry of Finance, and the State Ministry of Women and Child Development, Pre-Schools and Primary Education, School Infrastructure and Education Services was insufficient to make an assessment on the progress of the KPI. Therefore, this KPI has been classified as having no progress.</p>	No progress
Number of children	26								
Number of employees	7								
Annual expenditure (LKR)	2,066,000								

KPI 9 – Number of policies and guidelines placed and effectively implemented to ensure gender concerns are addressed in rescue, relief, rehabilitation, and reconstruction stages of disasters

Summary of information obtained	Sources	Comments on the information received	Progress classification																		
<p>1) In response to the RTI request, the State Ministry of Internal Security and Disaster Management provided a list of action plans relating to care centre systems for women and children, awareness programmes, and functions of the disaster management unit.</p> <p>2) In response to the RTI request, the Ministry of Finance stated that the Ministry of National Policies and Economic Affairs had submitted information regarding the progress of this KPI. In addition, the Ministry of Finance provided a list of five policy frameworks and National Action Plans to address sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) in Sri Lanka as well as a budget for each of these proposals. These are as follows:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Key Proposals</th> <th>Time Frame</th> <th>Budget (LKR Millions)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Review existing mechanism to ensure gender equity in disaster management with specific measures on relief and rehabilitation</td> <td>End 2019</td> <td>0.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Strengthen the disaster management sub committees at village levels to prevent SGBV</td> <td>Jan – Mar 2019</td> <td>1.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Set up mechanisms for the safety of children and adolescents from SGBV during rescue operations and allocate responsibility to relevant authorities</td> <td>Jan – May 2019</td> <td>1.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Develop service continuity plans for civil protection agencies such as police, probation, health etc.</td> <td>Jan – Jun 2019</td> <td>2.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Reproductive health services delivery to SGBV survivors and vulnerable groups</td> <td>Jan – Jun 2019</td> <td>4.0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Key Proposals	Time Frame	Budget (LKR Millions)	Review existing mechanism to ensure gender equity in disaster management with specific measures on relief and rehabilitation	End 2019	0.5	Strengthen the disaster management sub committees at village levels to prevent SGBV	Jan – Mar 2019	1.5	Set up mechanisms for the safety of children and adolescents from SGBV during rescue operations and allocate responsibility to relevant authorities	Jan – May 2019	1.5	Develop service continuity plans for civil protection agencies such as police, probation, health etc.	Jan – Jun 2019	2.5	Reproductive health services delivery to SGBV survivors and vulnerable groups	Jan – Jun 2019	4.0	<p>1) State Ministry of Internal Security and Disaster Management</p> <p>2) Ministry of Finance</p>	<p>In assessing this KPI, one policy/ legislative/ regulatory change that contributes towards the progress of the KPI was evaluated to be at least weak progress. Any additional changes were evaluated as strong progress.</p> <p>While the State Ministry of Internal Security and Disaster Management provided information on action plans, no information was provided on the progress or implementation of these plans. In addition, the period in which the awareness programmes were conducted in was not specified.</p> <p>The Ministry of Finance did not provide further details on the type of information provided by the Ministry of National Policies and Economic Affairs or the period for which this information relates to. In addition, while there was information on the actions plans, there was no information provided on the implementation of these plans, which is a key element of the KPI.</p> <p>As a result, the information from both the State Ministry of Internal Security and Disaster Management, and the Ministry of Finance, was insufficient to make an assessment on the progress of the KPI. Therefore, this KPI has been classified as having no progress.</p>	No progress
Key Proposals	Time Frame	Budget (LKR Millions)																			
Review existing mechanism to ensure gender equity in disaster management with specific measures on relief and rehabilitation	End 2019	0.5																			
Strengthen the disaster management sub committees at village levels to prevent SGBV	Jan – Mar 2019	1.5																			
Set up mechanisms for the safety of children and adolescents from SGBV during rescue operations and allocate responsibility to relevant authorities	Jan – May 2019	1.5																			
Develop service continuity plans for civil protection agencies such as police, probation, health etc.	Jan – Jun 2019	2.5																			
Reproductive health services delivery to SGBV survivors and vulnerable groups	Jan – Jun 2019	4.0																			

KPI 10 – Number of women and children bureau units in police stations that are capacitated to handle women and child issues in a sensitive and effective manner

Summary of information obtained	Sources	Comments on the information received	Progress classification
<p>1) In response to the RTI request, the Ministry of Finance stated that the Ministry of Women and Child Affairs, and the Sri Lanka Police had submitted information regarding the progress of this KPI.</p> <p>2) In response to the RTI request, the State Ministry of Women and Child Development, Pre-Schools and Primary Education, School Infrastructure and Education Services stated that 2 programmes were conducted in relation to this KPI for the period 2018-2019. Both programmes related to the establishment of women and child development units. Information was also provided on the expenditure for these programmes, which amounted to LKR 38.12 million.</p>	<p>1) Ministry of Finance</p> <p>2) State Ministry of Women and Child Development, Pre-Schools and Primary Education, School Infrastructure and Education Services</p>	<p>In assessing this KPI, an annual increase in the number of women and child bureau units in police stations between 0 - 10% was assessed to be weak progress. An increase of more than 10% was assessed as strong progress.</p> <p>The Ministry of Finance did not provide further details on the type of information provided by the Ministry of Women and Child Affairs and the Sri Lanka Police or the period for which this information relates to.</p> <p>The State Ministry of Women and Child Development, Pre-Schools and Primary Education, School Infrastructure and Education Services did not provide a breakdown of the total expenditure for these programmes in 2018 and 2019.</p> <p>As a result, the information from both the Ministry of Finance, and the State Ministry of Women and Child Development, Pre-Schools and Primary Education, School Infrastructure and Education Services was insufficient to make an assessment on the progress of the KPI. Therefore, this KPI has been classified as having no progress.</p>	No progress

KPI 11 – Number of gender discriminatory laws, policies and procedures that are amended, enacted and/or implemented

Summary of information obtained	Sources	Comments on the information received	Progress classification
<p>1) In response to the RTI request, the Ministry of Justice stated that no gender-specific legal amendments or enactments were passed during the assessment period.</p> <p>2) In response to the RTI request, the State Ministry of Women and Child Development, Pre-Schools and Primary Education, School Infrastructure and Education Services stated that a total expenditure of LKR 12.3 million for the period 2018-2019 was incurred in relation to this KPI.</p>	<p>1) Ministry of Justice</p> <p>2) State Ministry of Women and Child Development, Pre-Schools and Primary Education, School Infrastructure and Education Services</p>	<p>In assessing this KPI, one policy/legislative/regulatory change that contributes towards the progress of the KPI was evaluated to be at least weak progress. Any additional changes were assessed as strong progress.</p> <p>The information obtained from the Ministry of Justice surfaced that no efforts had been made in addressing gender-specific discriminatory laws during the assessment period.</p> <p>In addition, the State Ministry of Women and Child Development, Pre-Schools and Primary Education, School Infrastructure and Education Services did not provide a breakdown of the total expenditure for these programmes for the years 2018 and 2019.</p> <p>Based on the response by the Ministry of Justice, this KPI has been classified as having no progress.</p>	No progress

KPI 12 – Amount of allocations made to complement the Multi Sectoral National Action Plans to address sexual and gender-based violence

Summary of information obtained	Sources	Comments on the information received	Progress classification
<p>1) The State Ministry of Women and Child Development, Pre-Schools and Primary Education, School Infrastructure and Education Services in response to the RTI request stated that 31 programmes were conducted in relation to this KPI for the period 2018-2019. Information was also provided on the expenditure for these programmes, which amounted to LKR 61.72 million. These programmes were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Programmes aimed at reducing gender-based violence. ▪ National Integrated Child Protection Action Plan to reduce child abuse. ▪ Awareness on the elimination of child sexual abuse. ▪ Strengthening the coordination mechanisms between programmes aimed at the prevention of and response to gender-based violence. ▪ Guidelines for the maintenance of women's shelters. ▪ Projects of the Sri Lanka Women's Bureau. ▪ Incorporating life skills development and sex education into the school curriculum. ▪ Establishing and strengthening school child protection committees. ▪ "Janapawura Prajapaadaka" child protection programmes. ▪ Protection of children and community ties to the plantation sector. ▪ Psychosocial interventions in the coastal zone. ▪ Executing programmes at the district level aimed at reducing underage pregnancies. ▪ Training teachers of the faculty of science. ▪ Awareness raising among principals. ▪ Training of police officers. ▪ Training of staff and professionals of the health industry. ▪ Training for physicians in the Postgraduate Institute of Medicine. ▪ Training of the staff of the Children's Home Administration Authority . ▪ Preparation of IEC publications for elimination of cyber-crimes against children. ▪ Celebrating the World Day against Child Labour and the International Day of the Girl Child. ▪ Surveillance of special investigation cases and Judicial Affairs. ▪ Using video evidence to facilitate victimised children. ▪ Maintenance of video evidence recording and other activities. ▪ Investigation under internet surveillance. ▪ Maintenance of internet surveillance and other activities. ▪ Monitoring and following up on child sex offenders. ▪ Facilitation and maintenance of the 1929 child help telephone line. ▪ Supervising the regulation of childcare centres and providing psychosocial support. ▪ Training of disaster management officers and providing disaster relief services. ▪ Creating a conversation with the Transport Ministry regarding sexual harassment in public transport. ▪ Creating modules to inform and reduce sexual harassments in public transport. 	<p>1) The State Ministry of Women and Child Development, Pre-Schools and Primary Education, School Infrastructure and Education Services</p>	<p>In assessing this KPI, an annual increase in allocations between 0 - 10% was assessed to be weak progress. An increase of more than 10% was assessed as strong progress.</p> <p>The State Ministry of Women and Child Development, Pre-Schools and Primary Education, School Infrastructure and Education Services did not provide a breakdown of the total expenditure for the 2018-2019 programmes.</p> <p>As a result, the information obtained was insufficient to make an assessment on the progress of the KPI, since it was not possible to determine how the expenditure changed overtime. Therefore, this KPI has been classified as having no progress.</p>	<p>No progress</p>

Addendum to the 2018 Budget Call and the 12 Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)

	<p>ජාතික අයවැය දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව தேசிய வரவு செலவுத்திட்ட திணைக்களம் DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL BUDGET</p> <p>මහා තාක්ෂණිකාර්ය, මුදල් හා ජනමාධ්‍ය අමාත්‍යාංශය, කොළඹ 01, ශ්‍රී ලංකාව பொதுத்திறைச்சேரி, நிதி மற்றும் வெகுசன ஊடக அமைச்சு, கொழும்பு 01, இலங்கை General Treasury, Ministry of Finance and Mass Media, Colombo 01, Sri Lanka</p>																												
<p>Web Site: www.treasury.gov.lk e-mail: budget@nbd.treasury.gov.lk</p>																													
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<p><u>Addendum (II) to the Budget Call – 2018</u> <u>Guidelines for the Preparation of 2018 Budget Estimates</u></p>																													
<p>This is further to the National Budget Circular no 2/2017 dated 25.07.2017 on “guideline and directions for the preparation of Annual Budget Estimates”. In this addendum, it is expected to give further direction in mainstreaming the three new policy strategies accepted by the government.</p>																													
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sustainable Development Goals 2. Gender Response Budgeting 3. Empower Differently able People 																													
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<p>1.1 Sri Lanka as a member state of the United Nations, is a signatory to the adaption of 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which comprises of 17 Goals and 169 Targets and 244 indicators. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) aim to end poverty, hunger and inequality, protect environment, improve access to health and education, build peace, justice and strong institutions etc. Achievement of these Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) targets should directly be linked with budgeting, i.e. allocation of resources for identified projects and programmes. Therefore, it is expected to align SDGs with the national development strategy from 2018. A select Committee of Parliament on the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development has also been set up to facilitate and monitor the achievement of the goals and targets.</p>																													
<p>1.2 Therefore, the spending agencies are directed for mainstreaming the SDG goals within the current and future development activities and aligning with the annual budget. The main objective of this process is to identify and localize the global agenda of SDG, which particularly relevant to the spending agency and focus on development strategies that directly support to achieving the targets of such SDGs.</p>																													
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1.3 The Ministry of Sustainable Development and Wildlife will facilitate respective Ministries in achieving the SDG targets and supervision of the 2030 Agenda. The Department of National Planning will ensure the integration of SDGs and targets into the National Development Framework and the line ministries are responsible to incorporate those when designing the development programs and projects.

1.4 The Department of Census and Statistics is also involved in supporting the implementation of SDGs to ensure that SDG are achieved at the end of 2030. In localizing the SDG indicators which relates to respective Ministries/ Departments and other Institutions may refer the “Status of Sustainable Development Goals Indicators in Sri Lanka: 2017” published by the Department of Census and Statistics.

(2.) Gender Response Budgeting

2.1 The SDG goal 5 is to achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls. Since, the women and girls represent more than half of the total population in Sri Lanka, gender equality to be ensured when allocating resources wherever possible. Accordingly, the KPIs developed by the Ministry of Women and Child Affairs is in annexure 1 for consideration by the Ministries when preparing the budget estimates and indicate the KPIs that is expected to be achieved in 2018.

2.2 As per the approval of the Cabinet of Ministers on 07.06.2016 the Plan of Action to address sexual and gender based violence in Sri Lanka to be implemented under the medium term budgetary framework from 2017-2019. Main objective of this action plan is “violence free life for women and children”. As this plan covers multi sectoral implementation, the secretaries of relevant line ministries are required to take necessary actions to adhere to the plan.

(3.) Empower Differently able People

3.1 Mainstreaming differently able people would be another major area that is also to be addressed in 2018 Budget. The Cabinet of Ministers has already directed to implement the “Sri Lanka National Action Plan for Disability” which has been prepared based on the National Policy on Disability and designed for implementation of 7 thematic areas namely, Empowerment, Health and Rehabilitation, Education, Work and Employment, Mainstreaming and Enabling Environment, Data and Research and Social Institutional Cohesion. In line with the Government Policy and the Action Plan all spending agencies are required to identify focus areas and relevant activities on empowering the differently able community and mobilizing them as an equally useful segment of the society.

(4) As the 2018 budget will be formulated based on the Performance Based Budgeting, you are kindly requested to consider the above when requesting resources for achieving measurable outputs / outcomes.

(5) If you need any clarifications on the above, please contact the relevant subject officer of the Department of National Budget.



K.D.S. Ruwanchandra
Director General

Copies to:

- I. Secretary to the President
- II. Secretary to the Prime Minister
- III. Secretary to the Cabinet of Ministers
- IV. Auditor General

Annexure 01**KPIs to Achieve Gender Equality & Empower All Women & Girls**

- 1) Increased % of Women Participation in Labour Force.
- 2) Increased number of female headed Households that have built houses through financial assistance programs.
- 3) Number of Public Institutions that have maintain Gender Disaggregated Data System.
- 4) Increased % of females who obtain NVQ certification and number enter in to employment in technical vocational field.
- 5) Number of female entrepreneurs engage in sustainable enterprises utilizing SME loans /subsidies.
- 6) Number of national policies and projects aimed at employing the female migrant returnees and potential migrant female.
- 7) Increased number of females in decision making positions attained through policy interventions.
- 8) Number of Institutions that have taken measures to improve gender friendly working environment and day care facilities etc.
- 9) Number of policies and guidelines are in placed and effectively implemented to ensure gender concerns are addressed in rescue, relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction stages of disasters.
- 10) Number of Women and Children Bureau units of police stations are capacitated to handle women and children issues in a sensitive and effective manner.
- 11) Number of gender discriminatory laws, policies and procedures that are amended, enacted and / or implemented.
- 12) Amount of allocation made to complement Multi Sectoral National Action Plan to address Sexual and Gender Based Violence.

