

# GENDER-RESPONSIVE BUDGETING

Evaluating Key Performance Indicators

July 2022



# Gender-Responsive Budgeting: Evaluating Key Performance Indicators

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The Economics Team of Verité Research, comprising Yasmin Raji and Dharini Samarasinha, compiled this study. Research support was provided by Samali Jinadasa and Avanthi Seneviratne. Overall research guidance, content review, and supervision were provided by Nishan de Mel, Deshal de Mel and Nilangika Fernando. Language editing was provided by Madara Ranmuthugala Formatting and cover image was provided by Adrian Marcus.

Raji, Yasmin

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iii. Samarasinha, Dharini (co.author)

v. Fernando, Nilangika (ed.)

ii. Raji, Yasmin

iv. De Mel, Deshal (ed.)

vi. Title

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# Introduction

The budget is a key instrument for the execution of a government's economic policies, and it also reflects a government's political and social policy priorities. Consequently, budgets are not politically 'neutral', nor are they gender-neutral. Empirical evidence has revealed that expenditure patterns and financial allocations have a different impact on different genders.<sup>1</sup> Gender-responsive budgeting (GRB) is a process designed to incorporate gender dimensions into all stages of the budget year. It refers to the process of assessing the implications for women and men of any planned expenditure or action that includes legislation, policies, and programmes to ensure equal benefits to both men and women.<sup>2</sup>

Several countries have adopted GRB practices since it first came into existence almost 30 years ago. The notion of using GRB initiatives gained momentum in 1995 with the Beijing Platform for Action (BPfA) when the United Nations (UN) called on governments to assess how public expenditure benefited women and adjust budgets to contribute to gender equality.<sup>3</sup> Rwanda and Ethiopia are two examples of developing countries where GRB has led to successful outcomes such as changes in fiscal policies in key areas (i.e., school enrolment and healthcare) and greater participation of women in economic and political sectors. The critical factors that helped Rwanda adopt GRB were adequate funding, successful implementation, and follow-through and monitoring of all results.<sup>4</sup>

Sri Lanka's efforts to mainstream gender budgeting are nascent. A recent initiative that intended to promote GRB in Sri Lanka was the formulation and introduction of gender key performance indicators (KPIs) in 2018. In its 2018 Budget Call, the National Budget Department (NBD) of the Ministry of Finance (MoF) introduced some initial steps toward GRB to be implemented under the medium-term budgetary framework from 2017 to 2019. Accordingly, the State Ministry of Women and Child Affairs<sup>5</sup> developed 12 KPIs for all cabinet ministries, state ministries, and provincial councils to take into consideration when preparing budget estimates (refer to Exhibit 1). These KPIs were to be designed in line with Goal 5<sup>6</sup> of the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) on gender equality and empowerment of women and girls. Further, the Budget Circular 2/2019 (published by the MoF) directs ministries to submit their progress on the 12 KPIs to the NBD, under the medium-term fiscal framework from 2019 to 2021. It is therefore evident that the policy of GRB was to be continued when preparing the 2020 and 2021 budget as well.

All ministries and provincial councils were required to submit the 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 State Ministry of Women and Child Affairs.

Sri Lanka's performance in achieving the KPIs outlined in the Budget Call has been weak. A previous report on assessing the progress of implementing gender KPIs by Verité in 2021 showed that 83 per cent of ministries recorded no progress and 17 per cent of ministries recorded weak progress in achieving these KPIs. The report highlighted the limitations in oversight and monitoring of the KPIs, contributing to the lack of meaningful progress.

Verité continued to assess the extent to which each of these KPIs has progressed based on information provided by public authorities in Sri Lanka. The main aim of the report is to compare the assessment of the progress of the KPIs in 2019 with that of 2020. Furthermore, the report highlights the key issues and gaps in how information on these KPIs is documented and monitored by the government (and will aim to provide a way forward for enhancing Sri Lanka's performance in GRB).

**Exhibit 1: KPIs developed by the State Ministry of Women and Child Affairs**

KPI	Title
1	Increased percentage of women 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
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 the gender-friendly working environment and daycare 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's and children's 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 (SGBV)

# Methodology for Assessment

## DATA COLLECTION

To collect information on the progress of the KPIs, Verité 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 to Annexure 1.

In addition to filing RTI requests, Verité Research also conducted online searches for information on the implementation of the KPIs. This report assesses the progress of the KPIs from 2019 to 2020.

### A. ASSESSMENT METHOD

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The progress assessment was based on the type of KPI.

KPIs that were legislative, regulatory, or policy-oriented (namely, KPIs 6, 9, and 11) were assessed based on the following four categories:

- Information undisclosed: No information was available on the progress of the KPIs through web checks and no usable information regarding the progress of the KPIs was disclosed through RTIs, despite the assessment team regularly following up with the relevant ministerial information officers.
- No progress: 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 to the progress of the KPI took place during the assessment period.
- Strong progress: More than one policy/legislative/regulatory change that contributes to 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 based on the following five categories:

- Information undisclosed: No information was available on the progress of the KPIs through web

checks and no usable information regarding the progress of the KPIs was disclosed through RTIs, despite the assessment team regularly following up with the relevant ministerial information officers.

- 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 assessment period)
- No progress: 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.
- Weak progress: Progress of the KPI recorded an increase in value of between 0 per cent and 10 per cent during the assessment period.
- Strong progress: Progress of the KPI recorded an increase in value of over 10 per cent during the assessment period.

The progress categories of the 2022 assessment record an adjustment from the previous year. The 2021 assessment (Year 1) category, (No progress) that included KPIs that recorded no information and no progress was divided into 'No progress' and 'Information undisclosed' under the 2022 assessment. This was done to emphasize the level of information disclosure as the responsible institutions should be mandated to make the data and information available to the public voluntarily or upon request. As such, the results from the previous year that have been cited in this report have been changed in accordance with the new method to ensure comparability.

## SUMMARY OF PROGRESS

From 2019 to 2020, none of the KPIs progressed to achieving their targets. Year 2 assessment showed a majority of the KPIs (nine KPIs, 75 per cent) having no information disclosed, one KPI (8 per cent) showed no progress and two KPIs (17 per cent) were assessed as having deteriorating progress. In comparison, (see exhibit 4), two KPIs, namely KPI 1 (which recorded weak progress in year 1) and KPI 5 (which had no information disclosed in year 1) recorded deteriorating progress in Year 2 as the KPI indicator declined. A notable observation in both years of assessment is that a majority of the information remains undisclosed to the public. As such, the visibility and transparency of the progress of the KPIs have remained unchanged.



Exhibit 2: Progress of KPIs between the period 2019 and 2020 (Year 2)

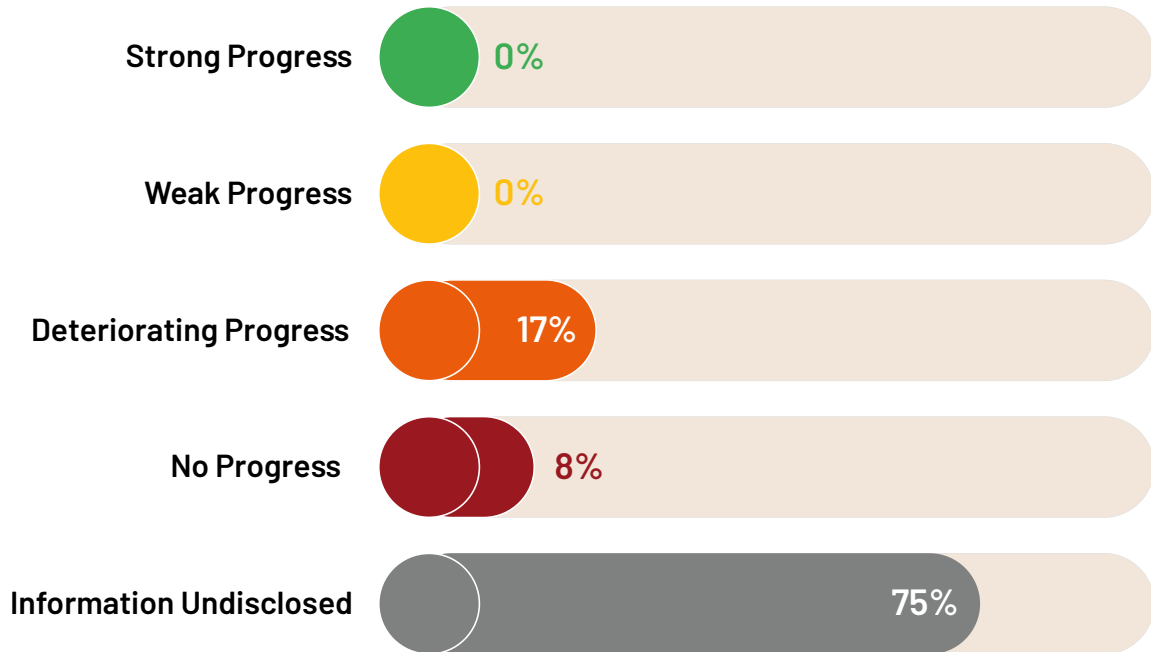


Exhibit 3: Progress of KPIs between the period 2018 and 2019 (Year 1)

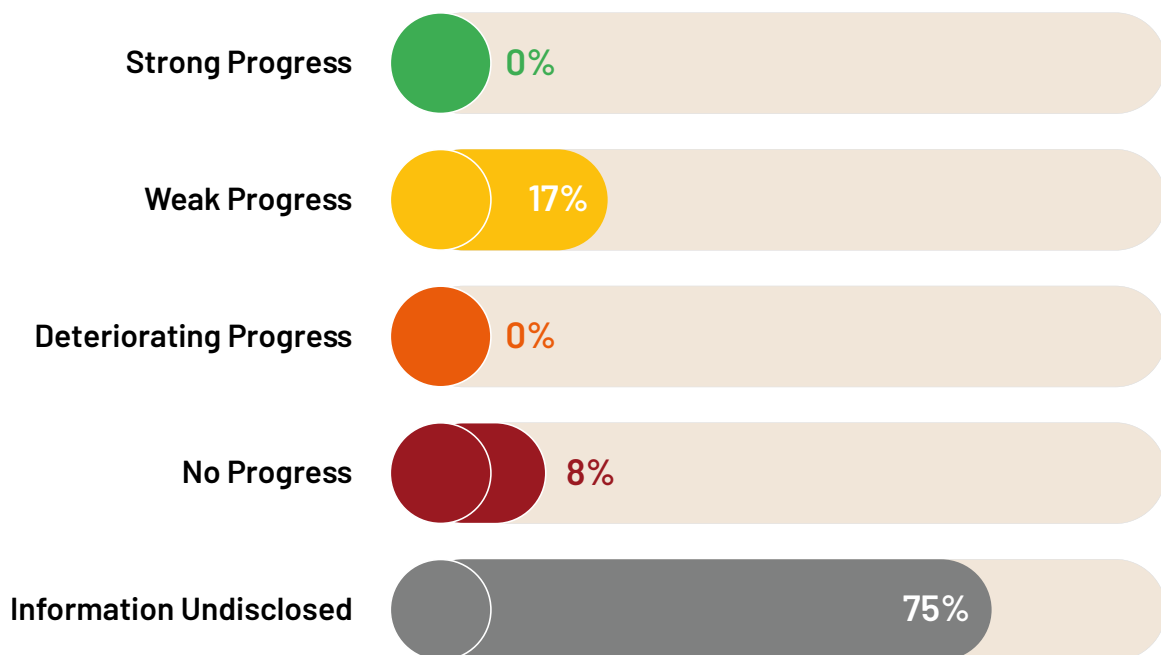
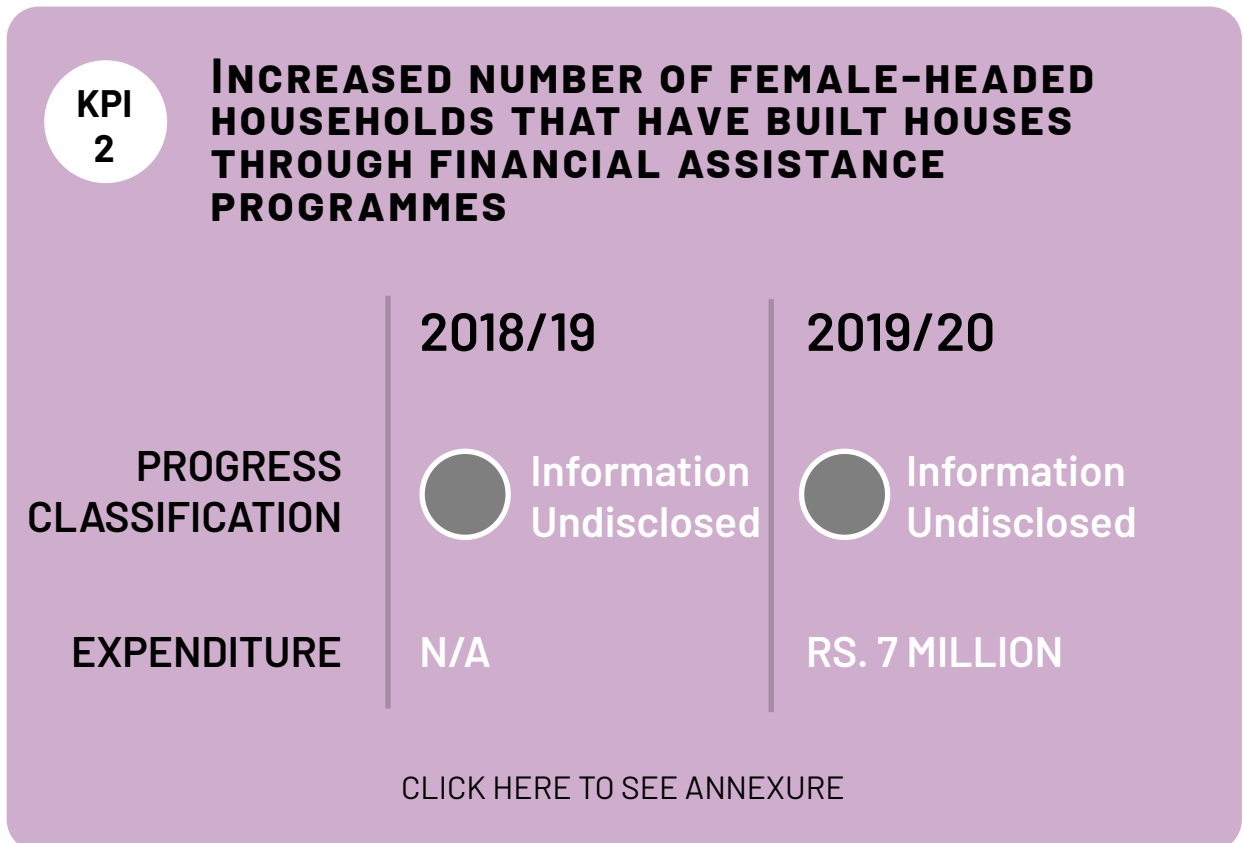
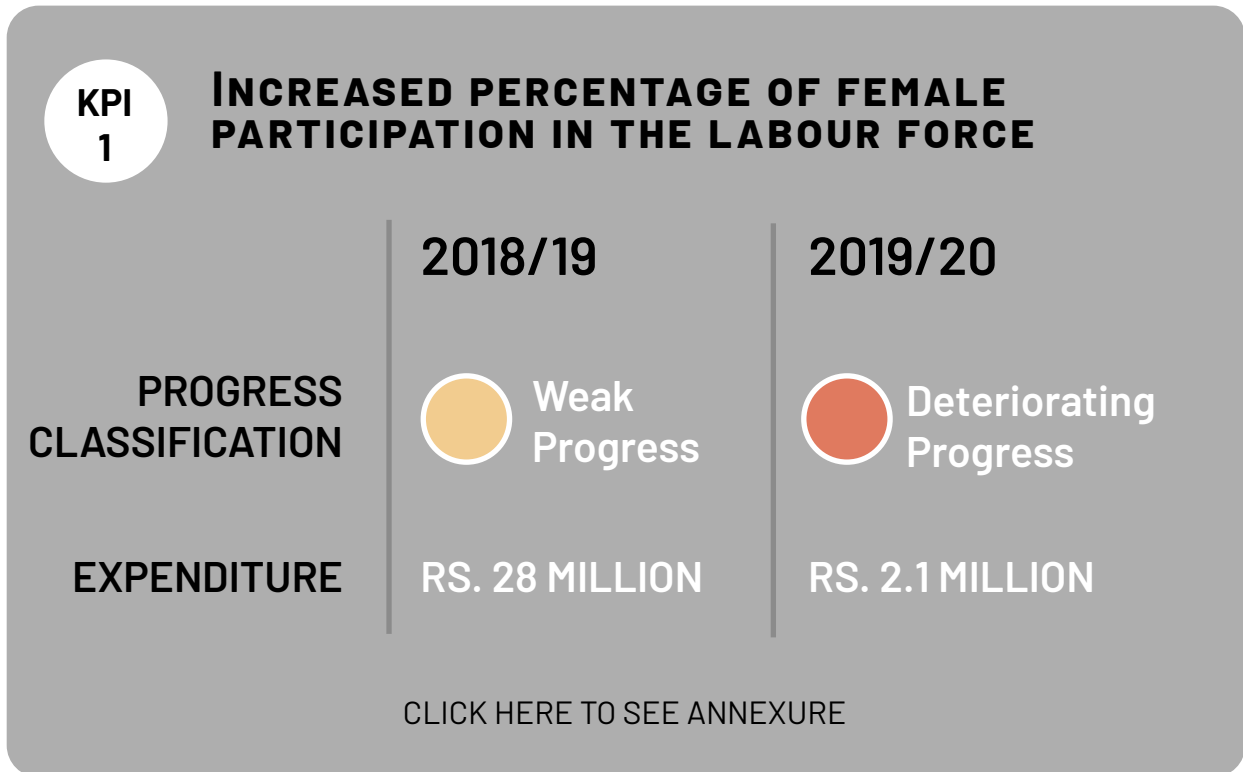


Exhibit 4: Expenditure allocation and progress classification for all 12 KPIs in Year 17 (2018/2019)<sup>7</sup> and Year 2 (2019/2020)<sup>8</sup>



**KPI  
3**

**NUMBER OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS THAT MAINTAIN GENDER- DISAGGREGATED DATA SYSTEMS**

	2018/19	2019/20
<b>PROGRESS CLASSIFICATION</b>	Information Undisclosed	Information Undisclosed
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>	N/A	N/A

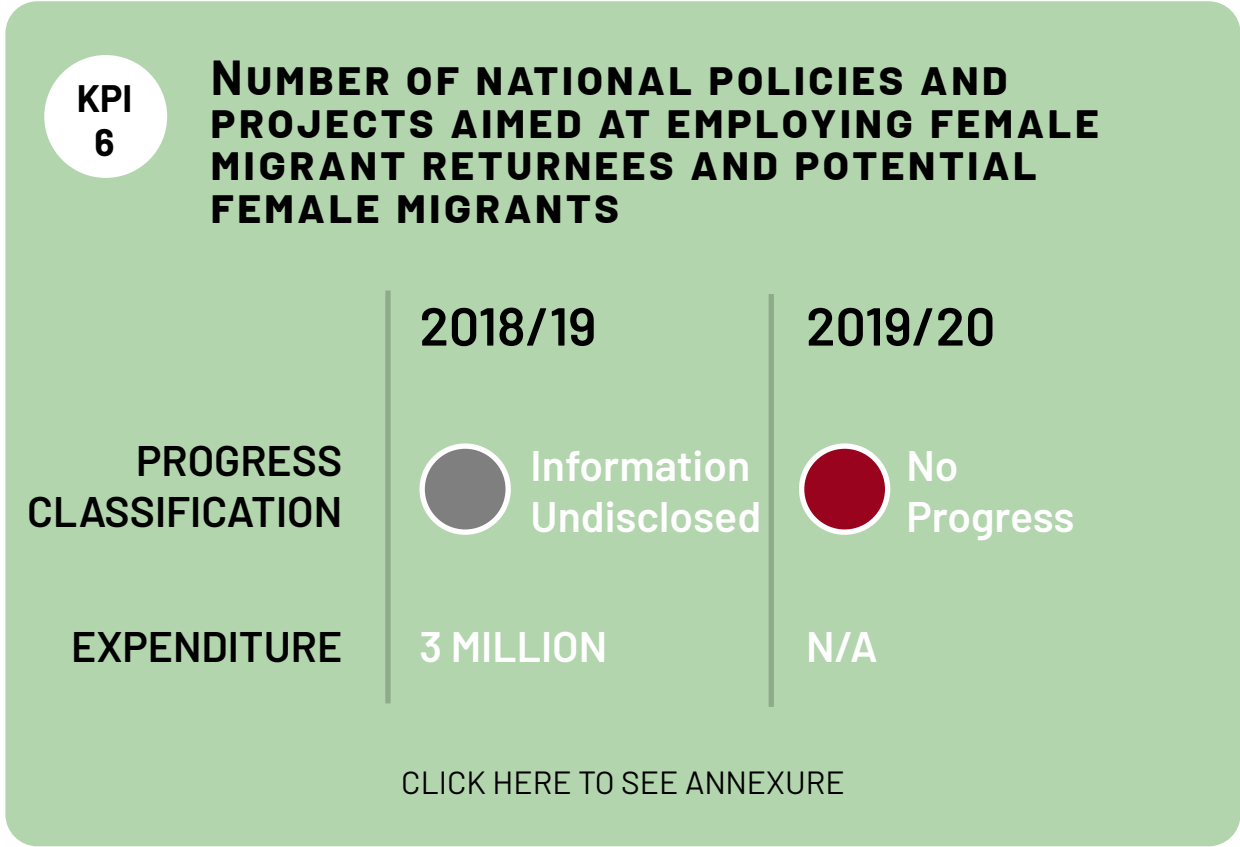
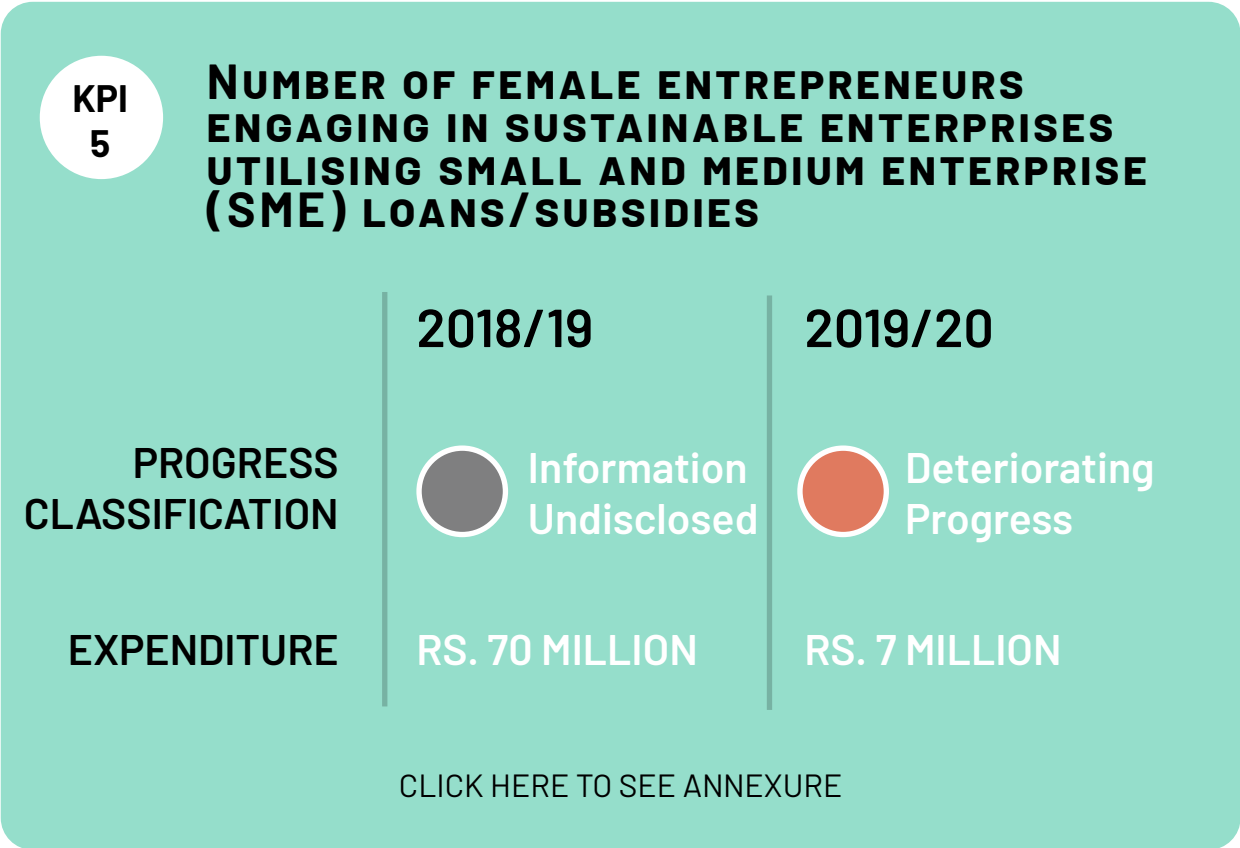
[CLICK HERE TO SEE ANNEXURE](#)

**KPI  
4**

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

	2018/19	2019/20
<b>PROGRESS CLASSIFICATION</b>	Weak Progress	Information Undisclosed
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>	N/A	N/A

[CLICK HERE TO SEE ANNEXURE](#)



**KPI  
7**

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

	2018/19	2019/20
<b>PROGRESS CLASSIFICATION</b>	Information undisclosed	Information undisclosed
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>	RS. 4 MILLION	N/A

[CLICK HERE TO SEE ANNEXURE](#)

**KPI  
8**

**NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS THAT HAVE  
TAKEN MEASURES TO IMPROVE THE GENDER  
FRIENDLY WORKING ENVIRONMENT AND  
DAYCARE FACILITIES**

	2018/19	2019/20
<b>PROGRESS CLASSIFICATION</b>	Information undisclosed	Information undisclosed
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>	RS. 93 MILLION	RS. 2.6 MILLION

[CLICK HERE TO SEE ANNEXURE](#)

**KPI  
9**

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

	2018/19	2019/20
<b>PROGRESS CLASSIFICATION</b>	Information undisclosed	Information undisclosed
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>	N/A	N/A

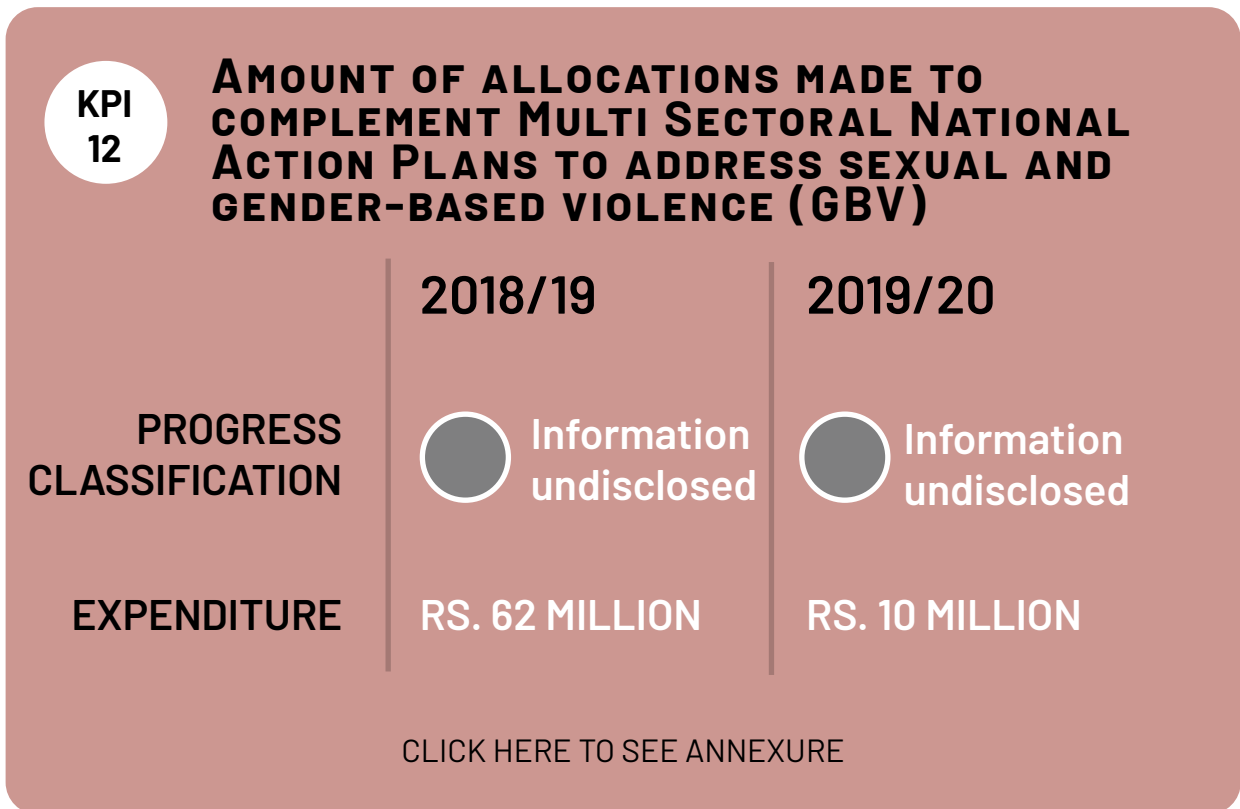
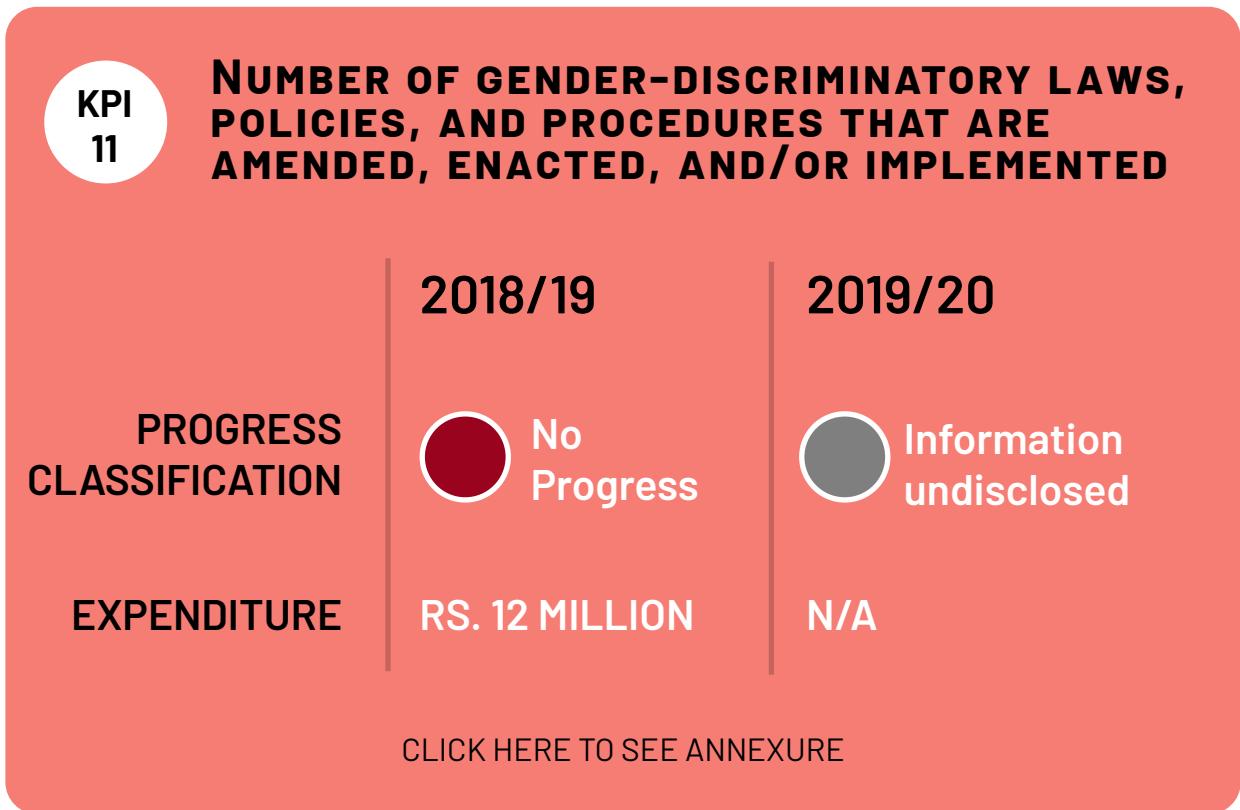
[CLICK HERE TO SEE ANNEXURE](#)

**KPI  
10**

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

	2018/19	2019/20
<b>PROGRESS CLASSIFICATION</b>	Information undisclosed	Information undisclosed
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>	RS. 38 MILLION	RS. 26 MILLION

[CLICK HERE TO SEE ANNEXURE](#)



# Challenges in assessing the progress of the KPIs

The framework and methodology used for the assessment of the government's progress in achieving gender KPIs in the second year of this assessment were modified to ensure greater objectivity and to address some of the weaknesses and limitations that were identified in the previous year. Despite these efforts, the assessment for the second year too was constrained by similar challenges.

## LACK OF A CLEAR IMPLEMENTING FRAMEWORK

One of the most significant challenges to assessing the trajectory of gender budgeting in Sri Lanka is that the framework to implement gender KPIs remains unclear. As also made evident in the Year 1 assessment, the 12 KPIs lacked details on their scope and the parties responsible for them. This made it challenging to ascertain which ministry was responsible for fulfilling a KPI and what type of information needed to be sought from ministries to assess the progress of a KPI. Additionally, there were no targets, timeframes or activities listed under the KPIs for implementation and monitoring purposes. This made it challenging to ascertain what would qualify as having achieved progress in a KPI.

Therefore, the assessment team took steps to identify and file RTIs with specific ministries, requesting information on the progress of specific KPIs based on whether the KPI was relevant and directly related to the subjects and sectors handled by that ministry. The team also developed and defined realistic thresholds against which the progress of these KPIs could be assessed.<sup>9</sup> In addition, the number of ministries with whom RTI requests were filed was increased in Year 2 to allow for a wider range of responses from ministries to help collate more information on the progress of KPIs than obtained in Year 1.<sup>10</sup>

## DIMINISHED ACCOUNTABILITY AMONG GOVERNMENT MINISTRIES

The absence of a clear implementing framework or plan to achieve progress of KPIs has provided little motivation among ministries to consistently track and stay accountable for the progress of the KPIs. For example, the State Ministry of Women and Child Development<sup>11</sup>, in response to the RTI request, described the delays and difficulties faced in ensuring ministries submitted gender-disaggregated data (KPI 3) to the NBD and the State Ministry of Women and Child Development. In addition, many ministries that had previously (in Year 1) provided information on the progress of KPIs failed to respond in a timely fashion to RTI requests filed with them in Year 2 because of the time taken to collate information on the progress of the



KPI within the ministry (e.g., Ministry of Skills Development, Vocational Education, Research and Innovation for the percentage of females who obtain NVQ certification and enter into employment in the technical and vocational fields).<sup>12</sup>

## LACK OF NEW INFORMATION FROM OVERSIGHT MINISTRIES

As specified in the National Budget Circular 2/2019, the MoF and the State Ministry of Women and Child Development have been tasked with the responsibility of overseeing the progress of the 12 gender KPIs in Sri Lanka. Based on this, 2 separate RTI requests were filed with each of these government agencies to obtain information on the progress of all the 12 KPIs this year (Year 2).

The responses received from these ministries were an exact replication of the responses received from them in the previous year (Year 1) – highlighting the extent to which there is a lack of oversight over the implementation of the 12 KPIs, even more so than was evident in the previous year. It also made it evident that oversight ministries had not been tracking the progress of KPIs promptly.

Furthermore, although the MoF and the State Ministry of Women and Child Development as oversight agencies should have collected information on the progress of the 12 KPIs and should have been overseeing its implementation across ministries, the responses received by them were of little to no value in assessing the progress of KPIs. Instead, the responses received by the other ministries to RTI requests filed with them seeking information for specific KPIs provided a lot more insight into the implementation status of KPIs within ministries (e.g., the Ministry of Industries provided the number of female entrepreneurs engaging in sustainable enterprises utilising SME loans/subsidies (KPI 5) in 2018, 2019, and 2020. However, neither the MoF nor the State Ministry of Women and Child Development provided any information on this KPI.

In fact, in its response, the MoF passed on the responsibility of providing updated information on the progress of the KPIs to the State Ministry of Women and Child Development.<sup>13</sup> The State Ministry of Women and Child Development stated that no progress had been achieved in the implementation of the 12 KPIs.

## POOR DISCLOSURE

In addition, ministries also failed to provide reasonings for the lack of information or progress of KPIs, although this was requested from the ministries. As such, although government initiatives and budgeting activities in 2020 may have been disrupted by the COVID-19 pandemic, and thereby may have also affected the progress of the 12 KPIs, the poor nature of information disclosure practiced by ministries made it difficult for the assessment team to attribute the performance of KPIs in 2020 to this.

## DELAYS IN RESPONSES AND REJECTIONS TO RTI REQUESTS

The Right to Information (RTI) Act No. 12 of 2016 stipulates that government agencies should provide a decision over whether the information request can be granted or is rejected on the grounds referred to in Section 5 of the Act, within fourteen days of receiving the RTI request. Furthermore, the Act also states that if a decision has been made to provide the information requested, access to such information should be granted within fourteen days of arriving at the decision.

Despite this, responses to RTI requests in Year 2 were delayed with no reasonable explanations provided by the ministry it was filed with. For example, although an RTI request was filed with the Ministry of Skills Development, Vocational Education, Research and Innovation on 18 October 2021, the response was severely delayed and arrived after the cut-off date (31 January 2022) that was set for accepting RTI responses. Similarly, no information was received (as of 1 April 2022) for the RTI filed with the Ministry of Justice on 18 October 2021, even though its receipt was acknowledged.

In addition to this, Year 2 assessments faced the challenge of having an RTI request rejected by a ministry. This was the RTI request filed with the Ministry of Public Security for information about the number of

Women and Child Bureau units in police stations that are capacitated to handle women’s and children’s issues in a sensitive and effective manner (KPI 10). The RTI request was forwarded by the ministry to the Sri Lanka Police, where it was rejected on the grounds of section 5 (1)(h)(i) of the RTI Act.<sup>14</sup> The nature of the information requested, especially in the context of assessing the extent of gender-responsive budgeting in the country, did not in any manner intend to obstruct or encourage prejudice against the Sri Lanka Police in preventing or detecting any crime in the country and certainly did not obstruct the apprehension or the persecution of offenders. It also would not have exposed the identity of confidential sources of information about the enforcement of law in the country. Therefore, it was rejected without a plausible reason.

## INEFFICIENCIES DUE TO CABINET RESHUFFLES

As experienced in Year 1, the government’s frequent tendency to reshuffle cabinet ministries and irrationally combine and split ministries, sometimes within the same year, significantly affected the ability to obtain information related to the progress of KPIs. In 2020, Verité published a white paper detailing how this practice results in a difficulty to hold the government accountable for the use of public funds and results in poor coordination of projects implemented by ministries.<sup>15</sup>

This was similarly experienced in the second year of assessment. For example, the Ministry of Urban Development and Housing failed to provide the information requested on the number of female-headed households that have built houses through financial assistance programmes (KPI 2). The ministry stated, by way of a decision letter, that they cannot provide the information because the ministry was established on 9 August 2020 and thus was not involved in the selection of beneficiaries for housing projects related to this KPI that were formulated before their establishment in 2017.

The extent to which these challenges have hindered assessing the progress of KPIs in Year 2 has not changed since Year 1. This is because these challenges remain largely institutional, making them difficult to overcome within a year. Consequently, the task of holding ministries accountable for achieving progress in these KPIs, and thereby implementing gender budgeting in Sri Lanka, continues to be a near-impossible task.

# Gender-responsive budgeting in Sri Lanka: A way forward

This report marks a second consecutive year of assessing Sri Lanka's commitment to gender-responsive budgeting through the 12 gender KPIs. The findings of this assessment have revealed that, yet again, the government continues to share a glaring disregard and lack of commitment to policies and plans developed by them.

As highlighted above, the implementation of the 12 KPIs at the level of the individual line ministries was very weak. Oversight ministries were even less cooperative, unable to provide updated evidence on the progress of the 12 KPIs. The poor quality of responses received by them signals that oversight ministries have not functioned in accordance with what had been mandated in the budget call, providing little incentive for individual line ministries to follow instructions and implement the KPIs. Such practices contribute to the inefficient utilisation of public funds and state resources that go into the formulation of such plans and policies.

Poor information disclosure is also part of a bigger administrative problem, signalling a lack of transparency and cooperation among ministries, making it difficult to hold them accountable for the use of public funds. Verité's online platform [budgetpromises.org](https://budgetpromises.org) has recorded this as a common occurrence in government budget proposals over the years. To ensure the efficient use of public funds and state resources and, thereby, the overall outcomes of budgeting for society, future gender-responsive budgeting strategies must strive to resolve these administrative weaknesses and address the highlighted failures of the 12 gender KPIs.

## 1. Implement a detailed framework for future GRB initiatives

### a. Outline responsible parties and time frames for implementation

Monitoring the progress of the 12 KPIs in Year 2 has made it evident, for the second time, that the lack of clearly defined responsible parties for each KPI has made it challenging to hold ministries accountable for the use of public funds in the name of GRB. As such, future GRB initiatives proposed and implemented by the government should outline which government agency is responsible for what tasks/strategies within such initiatives. In addition, indicating deadlines and timeframes for progress targets will also help ministries to arrange adequate resources and funds to realistically achieve the goals on assigned strategies. For example, to incorporate GRB in future budget plans in 2021 following the 2022 budget call, the State Ministry of Women and Child Development published a document containing specific strategies to enhance gender

equality in the country, outlining specific government agencies responsible for each strategy and KPIs to measure the progress of such strategies.<sup>16</sup> This is commendable and a much-improved approach (since the establishment of the 12 gender KPIs in 2017) to implementing GRB initiatives in Sri Lanka.

- b. Include a financial plan within the implementation framework

Findings from Verité’s online platform *budgetpromises.org*<sup>17</sup> have shown that over the years, government budget proposals and initiatives have shown weaknesses in financial planning, as several projects have been made to come to a halt mid-way because of inadequate funding available for the project. Such instances contribute to a general lack of planning and analysis behind most policies implemented and proposed by the government, hampering the progress of the country.

This was similarly observed in Year 2. The Ministry of Internal Security and Disaster Management, in response to the RTI request, stated that although several initiatives and projects had been planned and proposed for KPI 9 (increasing the number of policies and guidelines in place and effectively implemented to ensure that gender concerns are addressed rescue, relief, rehabilitation, and reconstruction stages of disasters), they were unable to initiate the programmes as the government had failed to allocate sufficient funds to implement these activities. As such, future GRB strategies should be accompanied by a plan detailing the approximate costs associated with the strategy, its benefits, and funding for such strategies.

## 2. Strengthen oversight mechanisms for GRB initiatives

- a. Provide a reporting structure

The gender KPI assessment in the last 2 years has shown that a majority of the ministries with whom RTIs had been filed had a limited understanding of what was requested from them and what was considered progress in these 12 KPIs. As highlighted previously, a majority of the responses proved to have not been useful in assessing the progress of the KPIs. In addition, the delays experienced in receiving information and responses from these ministries also showed that they had not regularly reported the progress of KPIs to oversight ministries. The ministries’ RTI responses were also provided in varying formats.

To avoid these inefficiencies, future GRB strategies, once formulated, should be supported by a clear and consistent reporting system for ministries. Doing so will create a formal means of reporting across government agencies and will ensure that the progress of such initiatives can be measured in a consistent and timely manner. For example, mandating monthly or bi-yearly (every six months) submissions of progress to oversight ministries, providing government agencies with a format/template by which instructions can be provided on how to report on the progress of initiatives, etc.

- b. Adopt efficient mechanisms in oversight institutions

It is not enough to state by way of a budget circular (e.g., budget circular 2/2019) which government ministries are to be responsible for monitoring the progress of GRB initiatives. Verité’s assessments of the 12 KPIs in the last two years have demonstrated that oversight has remained weak. There was no single point of contact within both oversight ministries that could provide up-to-date information on the progress of the KPIs. As such, institutionalising stronger mechanisms of reporting, monitoring, and evaluation within the oversight ministries can ensure efficient implementation of future GRB strategies.

For example, oversight ministries can appoint a responsible unit/officer in charge within the ministry to oversee and manage the initiative, collect the progress of GRB initiatives from other ministries, and be the main focal point/point of contact for information on such initiatives. Doing so ensures that even if an officer in charge of oversight resigns or shifts to another department within the ministry, another officer will have to be briefed and appointed to take up this role.

c. Implement non-executive forms of oversight

Despite steps taken to outline their roles in budget circulars, executive forms of oversight (government ministries) for GRB strategies have been weak. As such, implementing an additional layer of reporting, by way of mandating government ministries in charge of oversight to update the progress of GRB initiatives to a non-executive body that will have vested interests in such initiatives, (e.g., Women’s Caucus of the Parliament), can strengthen the implementation of such initiatives.

**3. Improve the transparency of gender-responsive budgeting strategies implemented in Sri Lanka**

Given that the GRB strategies utilise public funds to implement strategies, information on how these funds were utilised and the extent to which such strategies were implemented should be made available to the public. Making available online in all three languages progress reports submitted by the responsible ministries will improve the transparency of GRB strategies. Doing so will also help improve Sri Lanka’s rank in international budget indexes (e.g., the Open Budget Survey by the International Budget Partnership).

# Conclusion

The introduction of gender KPIs through the 2018 budget call was a positive initiative that sought to promote GRB techniques in Sri Lanka. However, it is evident that Sri Lanka's performance in achieving the KPIs outlined in the budget call has been weak. This year's assessment reveals that of the 12 KPIs, 2 KPIs (namely KPI 1 and 5) recorded deteriorating progress and 1 KPI (KPI 6) recorded no progress, while all remaining KPIs had no information disclosed, which highlights the challenges and inefficiencies within this initiative. As GRB is comparatively new in Sri Lanka, we must highlight the challenges we faced in assessing these KPIs to create awareness and advocate for better and more efficient policies in the future.

The result of the gender KPIs assessment over the last two years reveals that the lack of a clearly formulated framework to support the implementation of KPIs has led to abandoning the implementation of the targets, poor monitoring, and limited oversight. Furthermore, all 12 KPIs lacked detailed information on their definitions, activities, and parties responsible for them, which made it challenging to ascertain which ministry was responsible for a KPI. The lack of ownership or responsibility meant that many ministries failed to provide information on the progress and take accountability for the limited progress. This diminished sense of accountability over the KPIs materialised in the poor nature of information disclosure practised by ministries, which posed the greatest challenge in assessing the KPIs this year.

The cause of these challenges stresses the government's urgency of presenting gender-based budgeting without a foundation for the operational processes that may be required to ensure its success. Additionally, the level of information disclosure of the KPIs highlights the difficulty for the citizens who have a right to keep the government accountable for the money that is spent on such initiatives. It is therefore imperative that future gender-budgeting initiatives in Sri Lanka adopt efficient mechanisms, such as clearer reporting structures and strengthening oversight institutions to ensure greater efficiency in public spending a move towards ensuring greater gender equality in Sri Lanka.

# Annexures

## ANNEXURE 1 : DETAILS OF THE INFORMATION REQUESTS FILED UNDER THE RTI ACT

	Government Institution	Role of the Institution	Information requested
<b>1.</b>	Ministry of Finance	Oversight body for collecting data and information relevant to all KPIs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Details with regard to the progress of all KPIs</li> <li>▪ List of ministries that submitted progress of the 12 KPIs in 2018, 2019, and 2020</li> <li>▪ Details of action plans and financial progress reports linked to projects/programmes identified</li> <li>▪ Gender-disaggregated databases and information systems maintained by the ministry in relation to the projects and programmes implemented as per the duties of the ministry</li> <li>▪ Internal measures/metrics used by the ministry as the monitoring agency</li> <li>▪ State if no information is available and provide official documentation with reasons for unavailability of information</li> <li>▪ List of gender focal points</li> </ul>

	Government Institution	Role of the Institution	Information requested
<b>2.</b>	State Ministry of Women, Child Development, Pre-Schools and Primary Education, School, Infrastructure and Education Services	Oversight body for maintaining gender-disaggregated information systems and collecting data and information relevant to all KPIs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Details with regard to the progress of all 12 KPIs</li> <li>▪ List of ministries that submitted progress of the 12 KPIs in 2018, 2019, and 2020</li> <li>▪ Details of action plans and financial progress/ progress reports linked to projects/programmes identified</li> <li>▪ Gender-disaggregated databases and information systems maintained by the inistry in relation to the projects and programmes implemented as per the duties of the ministry.</li> <li>▪ Internal measures/metric used by the ministry as the monitoring agency</li> <li>▪ State if no information is available and provide official documentation with reasons for unavailability of information</li> <li>▪ List of gender focal points</li> </ul>
<b>3.</b>	Ministry of Labour (MoL)	Ministry identified as overseeing the implementation of KPI 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The percentage of women participating in the labour force in 2018, 2019, and 2020</li> <li>▪ List of projects by the MoL linked to KPI 1 in 2018, 2019, and 2020</li> <li>▪ Details of action plans and financial progress/progress reports linked to projects/programmes identified</li> <li>▪ Gender-disaggregated data collected for projects identified</li> <li>▪ Documentation/information for steps taken by MOL to monitor implementation of KPI 1</li> <li>▪ Contact information for gender focal point</li> <li>▪ Gender-disaggregated databases and information systems maintained by the ministry in relation to the projects and programmes implemented as per the duties of the ministry</li> <li>▪ State if no information is available and provide official documentation with reasons for unavailability of information</li> </ul>



	Government Institution	Role of the Institution	Information requested
<b>4.</b>	State Ministry of Foreign Employment and Market Diversification (MoFEMD)	Ministry identified as overseeing the implementation of KPI 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The number of national policies and projects aimed at employing the female migrant returnees and potential female migrants in 2018, 2019, and 2020</li> <li>▪ List of projects by the MoFEMD linked to KPI 6 in 2018, 2019, and 2020</li> <li>▪ Details of action plans and financial progress/ progress reports linked to projects/programmes identified</li> <li>▪ Gender-disaggregated data collected for projects identified</li> <li>▪ Documentation/information for steps taken by MoFEMD to monitor implementation of KPI 6</li> <li>▪ Contact information for gender focal point</li> <li>▪ Gender-disaggregated databases and information systems maintained by the ministry in relation to the projects and programmes implemented as per the duties of the ministry</li> <li>▪ State if no information is available and provide official documentation with reasons for unavailability of information</li> </ul>

	Government Institution	Role of the Institution	Information requested
<b>5.</b>	State Ministry of National Security and Disaster Management (SMDM)	Ministry identified as overseeing the implementation of KPI 9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The number of policies and guidelines in place and effectively implemented to ensure gender concerns in rescue, relief, and rehabilitation in 2018, 2019, and 2020</li> <li>▪ List of projects by the SMDM linked to KPI 9 in 2018, 2019, and 2020</li> <li>▪ Details of action plans and financial progress/ progress reports linked to projects/programmes identified</li> <li>▪ Gender-disaggregated data collected for projects identified</li> <li>▪ Documentation/information for steps taken by SMDM to monitor implementation of KPI 9</li> <li>▪ Contact information for gender focal point</li> <li>▪ Gender-disaggregated databases and information systems maintained by the ministry in relation to the projects and programmes implemented as per the duties of the ministry</li> <li>▪ State if no information is available and provide official documentation with reasons for unavailability of information</li> </ul>

	Government Institution	Role of the Institution	Information requested
<b>6.</b>	Ministry of Public Services, Provincial Councils and Local Government	Ministry identified as overseeing the implementation of KPI 7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The number of policies and guidelines in place and effectively implemented to ensure gender concerns in rescue, relief, and rehabilitation in 2018, 2019, and 2020</li> <li>▪ List of projects by the ministry linked to KPI 7 in 2018, 2019, and 2020</li> <li>▪ Details of action plans and financial progress/ progress reports linked to projects/programmes identified</li> <li>▪ Gender-disaggregated data collected for projects identified</li> <li>▪ Documentation/information for steps taken by the ministry to monitor the implementation of KPI 7</li> <li>▪ Contact information for gender focal point</li> <li>▪ Gender-disaggregated databases and information systems maintained by the ministry in relation to the projects and programmes implemented as per the duties of the ministry</li> <li>▪ State if no information is available and provide official documentation with reasons for unavailability of information</li> </ul>
<b>7.</b>	Ministry of Justice (MoJ)	Ministry identified as overseeing the implementation of KPI 11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The number of discriminatory laws, policies, and procedures that were amended, enacted, and/or implemented in 2017, 2018, and 2019</li> <li>▪ List of projects by the MoJ linked to KPI 11 including action plans and gender-disaggregated data</li> <li>▪ Implementation status of KPI 11</li> <li>▪ Future plans to monitor and implement KPI 11</li> <li>▪ Documentation for the non-implementation of KPI 11</li> <li>▪ Gender focal point for the ministry</li> <li>▪ Gender-disaggregated databases and information systems maintained by the ministry in relation to the projects and programmes implemented as per the duties of the ministry</li> </ul>

	Government Institution	Role of the Institution	Information requested
<b>8.</b>	Ministry of Public Security	Ministry identified as overseeing the implementation of KPI 10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The number of Women and Children Bureau units of police stations that are capacitated to handle women's and children's issues in a sensitive and effective manner in 2018, 2019, and 2020</li> <li>▪ List of projects by the ministry linked to KPI 10 in 2018, 2019, and 2020</li> <li>▪ Details of action plans and financial progress/ progress reports linked to projects/programmes identified</li> <li>▪ Gender-disaggregated data collected for projects identified</li> <li>▪ Documentation/information for steps taken by the ministry to monitor the implementation of KPI 10</li> <li>▪ Contact information for gender focal point</li> <li>▪ Gender-disaggregated databases and information systems maintained by the ministry in relation to the projects and programmes implemented as per the duties of the ministry</li> <li>▪ State if no information is available and provide official documentation with reasons for unavailability of information</li> </ul>

	Government Institution	Role of the Institution	Information requested
<b>9.</b>	<p>State Ministry of Skills Development</p> <p>Ministry of Youth and Sports</p>	<p>Ministries identified as overseeing the implementation of KPI 4</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The percentage of females who obtained NVQ certification and the number of females that entered into employment in the technical vocation fields in 2018, 2019, and 2020</li> <li>▪ List of projects by the ministry linked to KPI 4 in 2018, 2019, and 2020</li> <li>▪ Details of action plans, financial progress/progress reports linked to projects/programmes identified</li> <li>▪ Gender-disaggregated data collected for projects identified</li> <li>▪ Documentation/information for steps taken by MOL to monitor implementation of KPI 1</li> <li>▪ Implementation status of KPI 4</li> <li>▪ Future plans to monitor and implement KPI 4</li> <li>▪ Contact information for gender focal point</li> <li>▪ Gender-disaggregated databases and information systems maintained by the ministry in relation to the projects and programmes implemented as per the duties of the ministry</li> <li>▪ State if no information is available and provide official documentation with reasons for unavailability of information</li> </ul>

	Government Institution	Role of the Institution	Information requested
<b>10.</b>	Ministry of Industries	Ministry identified as overseeing the implementation of KPI 54	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of female entrepreneurs engaged in sustainable enterprises utilising SME loans/subsidies in 2018, 2019, and 2020</li> <li>• Projects that were linked to KPI 5 including action plans and gender-disaggregated data               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Details of action plans or financial progress</li> <li>▪ Gender-disaggregated data</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Internal measures/steps taken by the ministry to monitor the progress of KPIs</li> <li>• Contact information for gender focal point</li> <li>• If no information can be provided, please give official documentation confirming this</li> </ul>

**KPI 1: Increased percentage of women participation in the labour force**

<b>Progress classification</b>	<b>Deteriorating progress<sup>20</sup></b>	<b>Sources:</b>  MoL, Department of Census and Statistics (DCS), MoF, State Ministry of Women and Child Development, Pre-Schools and Primary Education, School Infrastructure and Education Services
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**SUMMARY OF INFORMATION OBTAINED**

1.1

In response to the RTI request, the MoL provided information on the annual rate of female labour force participation for 2018, 2019, and 2020.

As seen through online web checks, the DCS listed information on female labour force participation for 2018, 2019, and 2020.

Female labour force participation rate

Year	MoL	DCS
2018	34.9 per cent	33.6 per cent
2019	35.4 per cent	34.5 per cent
2020	33.9 per cent	32.0 per cent

The MoL also listed the programmes conducted by the Department of Labour to enhance job security and well-being of female workers for the years 2018, 2019, and 2020. A summary of the programmes, the financial allocations, and the beneficiaries are given below.

**COMMENTS ON THE INFORMATION RECEIVED**

In assessing this KPI, the annual increase in female labour force participation between 0 per cent and 10 per cent was assessed to be weak progress. An increase of more than 10 per cent was assessed as strong progress.

1.1

The information provided by the MoL on the percentage of female labour force participation indicates that it has decreased by 1.5 per cent from 2019 to 2020. However, there is a discrepancy between the values provided by the MoL and the information sourced from the DCS. The information available on the online public domain of the DCS indicates that female labour force participation has decreased by 2.5 per cent from 2019 to 2020. In assessing this KPI, the assessment team will use the information from the DCS as this is the official statistic used by the government institutions such as the Central Bank and international organisations such as the World bank.

The MoL did not provide gender-disaggregated data for the programmes conducted by the department in 2018,

Year	Programme	Financial allocation	No. of beneficiaries (female)
2018	Programmes coinciding with Women's Day	Rs. 1,004,492	
	Investigations into the use of women in night work	Rs. 246,500	5,943
	Psychological counselling workshop	Rs 42,600	
	Workshop reviewing GBV in the workplace	Rs, 31,200	
Total		Rs. 1,324,792	
2019	Educating HR officers in the private sector about the labour law	Rs 149,073	
	Assisting in the work done by other organisations for the safety of women, youth, and children		
	Conducting awareness programmes for private-sector employees (4 programmes)	Rs. 134,600	208
	Capacity-building of women workers on GBV awareness	Rs 110,800	75
	Awareness programmes for plantation-sector employees (on women's labour laws and problems faced by women)(3 programmes)	Rs. 100,765	106
Total		Rs. 495,238	
2020	Programmes coinciding with women's day	Rs 114,275	
Total		Rs 114,275	

## 1.2

In response to the RTI request, the MoF provided the information submitted by the Ministry of Disaster Management and Rural Economic Affairs that listed details of programmes conducted within the purview of

2019 or 2020. Therefore, it is difficult to assess if more females benefitted from these programmes in comparison to males. In addition, the ministry stated that the programmes listed were not fully related to KPI 1 but only indirectly contributed to increasing female labour force participation. The ministry also stated that promoting women's participation is 'beyond the scope and objectives of the Department of Labour.'<sup>19</sup>

## 1.2

The information provided by the MoF is not usable in assessing this KPI as it was not clear if these programmes have directly increased the percentage of female participation in the labour force. In addition, the information provided is only relevant to 2018, making it difficult to assess the progress of the KPI.

## 1.3

The information provided by the State Ministry of Women and Child Development states that financial expenditure for projects conducted by the ministry in relation to KPI 1 has decreased in 2020. Total expenditure for 2020 amounts to Rs. 0.018 million, a 99 per cent decrease from 2019.

As no usable information was obtained from the MoF and the State Ministry of Women and Child Development, the assessment team solely relied on the information from the DCS website to assess this KPI. As the female labour force participation has decreased by 2.5 per cent from 2019 to 2020,



this ministry in relevance to KPI 1 in 2018.

this KPI has been classified as having **deteriorating progress**.

<b>Integrated services</b>	<b>No. of female officers</b>	<b>No. of male officers</b>	<b>Percentage of female officers</b>
Information and communication technology service of Sri Lanka	1,107	648	63.07
Government translator service	145	136	51.06
Government librarian service of Sri Lanka	154	20	88.50
Development officer service	27,142	10,905	71.54
Public management assistant service	20,180	7,408	73.15
Combined driver service		8,650	
Office worker service	6,013	9,813	38

The MoF also provided the information submitted by the Ministry of Land and Parliamentary Reforms regarding information related to gender-based budgeting and KPI 1. A summary of the information provided is given below:

<b>KPI</b>	<b>Programme</b>	<b>Physical progress</b>	<b>Financial progress</b>
Increasing the percentage of female participation in the workforce	Increasing the number of newly recruited women under various services	40 per cent	Functions have been carried out using the existing allocations made to the department

1.3

In response to the RTI request, the State Ministry of Women and Child Development<sup>18</sup> stated that three programmes were conducted for the period 2018-2020 in relation to this KPI. These programmes are related to model village projects, ecotourism, and self-employment. The total financial progress for 2018/2019 was Rs. 28.03 million, the total for 2019 was Rs 2.106 million and the total for 2020 was LKR 0.018 million.

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

<b>Progress classification</b>	<b>Information undisclosed</b>	<b>Sources:</b> Ministry of Urban Development and Housing State Ministry of Women and Child Development MoF
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**SUMMARY OF INFORMATION OBTAINED**

2.1

In response to the RTI request, the Ministry of Urban Development and Housing stated that since their ministry was only established on 9 August 2020, they were not involved in the selection of beneficiaries for housing projects. Consequently, this RTI was transferred to the State Ministry of Rural Housing and Construction and Building Material Industries Promotion, which has not submitted a response.

In another response to the RTI request, the Ministry of Urban Development and Housing transferred this request to the State Ministry of Estate Housing and Community Infrastructure. In response, the state ministry provided details on the steps taken to increase the number of female-headed households that have built houses through financial assistance programmes.

Year	No. of housing projects	No. of female-headed households
2018	30	197
2019	(not implemented)	(not implemented)
2020	7	28

2.3

The website of the State Ministry of Women and Child Development provided information on programmes conducted in relation to KPI 2. One programme on the social empowerment of female heads of households was conducted in 2018, 2019, and 2020. Total expenditure for this programme in 2020 amounted to LKR 0.225 million.

**COMMENTS ON THE INFORMATION RECEIVED**

In assessing this KPI, an annual increase in the number of female-headed households between 0 per cent and 10 per cent was assessed to be weak progress. An increase of more than 10 per cent was assessed as strong progress.

2.1

The information obtained from the State Ministry of Estate Housing and Community Infrastructure was dated 10 February 2022, which is after the cut-off period set by the assessment team for receiving RTI responses (31 January 2022). Therefore, this information will not be used in making a progress classification for this KPI. However, if it were to be used, this would mean that KPI 2 would be classified as 'deteriorating progress' as the number of female-headed households that have built houses through housing projects has decreased by 85.7 per cent from 2018 to 2020.

2.2

The information obtained through the website of the State Ministry of Women and Child Development cannot be used to assess the progress

Year	KPI	Programme	Physical progress	Financial progress
2018	KPI 2: Increased number of female-headed households that have built houses through financial assistance programmes	Programme on the social empowerment of female heads of households		
2019		Programme on the social empowerment of female heads of households	8	Rs. 7,000,000
2020		Programme on the social empowerment of female heads of households	1	Rs. 225,000

of KPI 2 as it does not indicate the number of female-headed households that have built houses through financial assistance programmes. In addition, the information provided is only relevant to 2019, making it difficult to assess this KPI.

As no usable information can be obtained from the State Ministry of Women and Child Development and no information was received from the MoF, and as the information obtained from the State Ministry of Estate Housing and Community Infrastructure will not be used due to it being received after the cut-off point, this KPI has been classified as having **information undisclosed**.

The website of the State Ministry of Women and Child Development, Pre-Schools and Primary Education, School Infrastructure and Education Services also provided information on the number of female-headed households for the year 2019.

Year	Number of female households	Percentage of female households
2019	1,436,000	25.20

### KPI 3: Number of public institutions that maintain gender-disaggregated data systems

<b>Progress classification</b>	<b>Information undisclosed</b>	<b>Sources:</b> 1) State Ministry of Women and Child Development 2) MoF
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#### SUMMARY OF INFORMATION OBTAINED

##### 3.1

In response to the RTI request, the MoF did not provide a list of ministries that maintain gender-disaggregated data. However, the MoF included information from the Ministry of Land and Parliamentary Reforms, which stated that one programme was conducted in 2018 in relation to KPI 3.

KPI	Programme	Physical Progress	Financial Progress
Number of public institutions that have maintained gender-disaggregated data systems	Testing the ability to distinguish gender information from the human resource database	100 per cent	Functions are carried out using the existing allocations made to the department

##### 3.2

In response to the RTI request, the State Ministry of Women and Child Development stated that although reminders were forwarded by the ministry to other ministries and departments in 2019 and 2020 to submit gender-disaggregated databases, the reporting “did not happen as expected.” Consequently, a national policy was implemented in 2020 to establish the collection of gender-disaggregated data that was applicable to all ministries and departments. The relevant training was to be organised by the DCS and a handbook containing initialisation and gender budgeting is to be distributed among them.

#### COMMENTS ON THE INFORMATION RECEIVED

In assessing this KPI, an annual increase in the number of public institutions maintaining gender-disaggregated databases between 0 per cent and 10 per cent was assessed to be weak progress. An increase of more than 10 per cent was assessed as strong progress.

##### 3.1

The information provided by the MoF cannot be used to assess KPI 3 as the programme conducted in relation to KPI 3 does not state the number of public institutions that maintain gender-disaggregated data systems. In addition, the information provided is only relevant to 2019, making it difficult to assess the progress of this KPI.

##### 3.2

The information provided by the State Ministry of Women and Child Development is important as the ministry is aware that reporting regarding this KPI was poor and this is visible with the lack of data received this year.

However, the State Ministry of Women and Child Development and the MoF did provide a list of public authorities (12 institutions and 1 institution, respectively) that maintained gender-disaggregated databases in 2020.

As no usable information was submitted by both oversight ministries in regard to KPI 3, this KPI has been classified as having **information undisclosed**.

### KPI 4: Increased percentage of females who obtain NVQ certification and enter employment in the technical and vocational fields

<b>Progress classification</b>	<b>Information undisclosed</b>	<b>Sources:</b> Ministry of Youth and Sports MoF State Ministry of Women, Child Development, Preschools and Primary Education, School Infrastructure and Education Services Ministry of Skills Development, Vocational Education, Research and Innovation
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#### SUMMARY OF INFORMATION OBTAINED

4.1

In response to the RTI request, the Ministry of Youth and Sports provided information on the percentage of females who obtained NVQ certifications and the total job placements for females in 2018, 2019, and 2020, based on the information supplied by the National Youth Services Council.

	2018	2019	2020
Number of females obtaining NVQ certifications	1,263	1,185	905*
Percentage of females obtaining NVQ certifications	67.9	66.0	42.7
Number of females obtaining job placements	275	N/A	83*
Percentage of females obtaining job placements	88.7	N/A	30.4*

\* Data collection is still progressing

4.2

In response to the RTI request, the MoF included information from the Ministry of Land and Parliamentary Reforms, which stated one programme conducted in 2018 in relation to KPI 4.

#### COMMENTS ON THE INFORMATION RECEIVED

In assessing this KPI, an annual increase in the number of females obtaining NVQ certifications and entering employment in the technical and vocational fields between 0 per cent and 10 per cent was assessed to be weak progress. An increase of more than 10 per cent was assessed as strong progress.

4.1

The information provided by the Ministry of Youth and Sports on the percentage of females obtaining NVQ certifications and job placements was only provided for the National Youth Services Council. As a result, a progress assessment can only be made on the information provided by this ministry.

The information provided by the Ministry of Youth and Sports on the percentage of females obtaining NVQ certifications cannot be used to assess KPI 4 as data collection for 2020 is still progressing.

In addition, no information

KPI	Programme	Physical Progress	Financial Progress
Increased percentage of females who obtain NVQ certification and enter employment in the technical and vocational fields	Identifying women among the recruits for the NVQ course in 2016 and 2018	57 per cent	Functions are carried out using the existing allocations made to the department

#### 4.3

In response to the RTI request, the State Ministry of Women and Child Development provided information on one programme conducted in 2018 in relevance to KPI 4.

KPI	Programme	Physical Progress	Financial Progress
Growth percentage of women entering careers in technology with national vocational qualifications (NVQ) and standards	Staff training for daycare centres	380	N/A

#### 4.4

In response to the RTI request, the Ministry of Skills Development, Vocational Education, Research and Innovation provided information on student recruitment into vocational training courses in 2018, 2019, and 2020.

2018		2019		2020	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
49,194	73,315	49,903	74,828	31,244	49,065

The ministry also provided information on the number of students who completed vocational training.

2018		2019		2020	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
39,705	54,704	41,252	58,245	25,414	35,594

was provided by the Ministry of Youth and Sports on the number of females that enter employment in the technical and vocational fields. As such, an accurate assessment of progress is not possible.

#### 4.2

The information provided by the MoF is not usable in assessing progress as the programme listed does not provide a breakdown of the number of females who obtained NVQ certifications. In addition, the information provided is only relevant to 2018, making it difficult to assess the progress of this KPI.

#### 4.3

The information provided by the State Ministry of Women and Child Development is not usable in assessing progress as the programme listed does not provide a breakdown of the number of females who obtained NVQ certifications, nor is it clear how this programme is directly related to KPI 3. In addition, the information provided is only relevant to 2018, making it difficult to assess the progress of this KPI.

#### 4.4

In comparison to the previous year (2020), the assessment team received a response to the RTI filed with the Ministry of Skills Development, Vocational Education, Research, and Innovation after the cut-off point set by the assessment team for receiving RTI responses, which was 31 January 2022 (the RTI request was filed on 18 October 2021).

The ministry further stated that they are unable to provide us with the number of females who have completed vocational training and have been able to secure employment as not all of those who complete training respond/provide any further information on their status of employment.

As such, this information will not be used in making a progress classification for this KPI. However, if it were to be used, this would not change the classification made using the other responses received as the ministry does not make it clear that these statistics are of those who enrolled in NVQ certification training. Furthermore, there is no indication of the number who have received certificates and have entered employment. Therefore, the progress of the KPI can only be partially assessed (under the assumption that these numbers are in relation to NVQ certification).

As no usable/ insufficient information was provided by the MoF, the State Ministry of Women and Child Development and the Ministry of Youth and Sports, this KPI has been classified as having **information undisclosed**.

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

<b>Progress classification</b>	<b>Deteriorating progress<sup>21</sup></b>	<b>Sources:</b> Ministry of Industries MoF State Ministry of Women, Child Development, Preschools and Primary Education, School Infrastructure and Education Services
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#### SUMMARY OF INFORMATION OBTAINED

5.1.

In response to the RTI request, the Ministry of Industries provided the number of female entrepreneurs engaging in sustainable enterprises utilising SME loans/subsidies in 2018, 2019, and 2020.

2018	2019	2020
11	77	40

5.2.

In response to the RTI request, the MoF provided information from the Sabaragamuwa Provincial Council in relation to KPI 5 for 2018.

KPI	No.
Number of female entrepreneurs that engage in sustainable enterprises utilising SME loans/subsidies	1,538

5.3.

In response to the RTI request, the State Ministry of Women and Child Development listed two programmes that were conducted in relation to this KPI for the period 2018-2019. These programmes were 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 Rs. 70.39 million.

Web checks on the State Ministry of Women and Child Development website provided information relating to the progress of the above projects in 2020. One programme in relation to CEDAW was continued in 2020 and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 5.3 million.

#### COMMENTS ON THE INFORMATION RECEIVED

In assessing this KPI, an annual increase in the number of female entrepreneurs utilising SME loans/subsidies between 0 per cent and 10 per cent was assessed to be weak progress. An increase of more than 10 per cent was assessed to be strong progress.

5.1.

The information received from the ministry of industries shows a decrease of 48 per cent in the number of female entrepreneurs engaging in sustainable enterprises utilising SME loans/subsidies between 2019 and 2020.

5.2.

The information provided by the MoF is not usable in assessing the progress of this KPI as the information only relates to the Sabaragamuwa Province. In addition, the information provided is only relevant to 2018, making it difficult to assess the progress of this KPI.

5.3.

The information received from the State Ministry of Women and Child Development did



not provide a breakdown of the total expenditure for the programmes conducted in 2018, 2019 or 2020. However, the information pulled through the web checks states that the total expenditure for the programme conducted in relation to KPI 5 in 2020 amounts to Rs. 5.3 million.

As the number of female entrepreneurs engaging in sustainable enterprises utilising SME loans/subsidies has decreased between 2019 and 2020, this KPI has been classified as having **deteriorating progress**.

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

<b>Progress classification</b>	<b>No progress</b>	<b>Sources:</b> State Ministry of Foreign Employment and Market Diversification MoF State Ministry of Women, Child Development, Preschools and Primary Education, School Infrastructure and Education Services
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### SUMMARY OF INFORMATION OBTAINED

6.1

In response to the RTI request, the Ministry of Foreign Employment and Market Diversification listed five projects as being relevant to KPI 6 across the years 2018, 2019, and 2020.

1. Issuing family background reports;
2. Implementing ‘Shramika Surakuma’ programme;
3. Preparation and implementation of family development plans and care plans;
4. Conducting awareness programmes;
5. Awareness raising on SGBV; and
6. Physical progress and gender-disaggregated data were also provided for the above-mentioned projects.

Programme	2018		2019		2020	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Issuing family background reports (FBR) No. of Beneficiaries	-	30,654	-	33,064	-	7,337
Registration of Shramika Surakuma No of Beneficiaries	4,412	21,244	5,435	20,799	3,142	6,827

### COMMENTS ON THE INFORMATION RECEIVED

In assessing this KPI, one policy/legislative/regulatory change that contributes to the progress of the KPI was evaluated to be at least weak progress. Any additional changes were evaluated as strong progress.

6.1

The Ministry of Foreign Employment and Market Diversification provides information on projects conducted in relevance to KPI 6. However, only one project – issuing Family Background Reports (FBR) – is directly relevant to KPI 6 as it is solely targeted at female migrants. This project is consistent across 2018, 2019, and 2020 and no additional projects or action plans have been provided.

It is also important to note that the number of female beneficiaries under the FBR project declined by 78 per cent in 2020.

As there have been no additional projects or national policies provided by the Ministry of Foreign

Programme	2018		2019		2020	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Preparation and implementation of family development plans (FDP) No. of Beneficiaries	957	5,597	1,250	5,887	639	1,805
Preparation and implementation of care plans No. of children	74	761	62	1,005	53	303
Awareness programmes No. of programmes	5,519	6,903	2,215			
Awareness on safe migration, HT, drug awareness, etc. No. of programmes	932	-	-			
Awareness-raising on SGBV Expenditure	3,529,727	3,401,125	No provision received for the year			

Employment and Market Diversification and no information regarding physical or financial progress in relation to this KPI has been provided by the MoF and the State Ministry of Women, and Child Development, this KPI has been classified as having **no progress**.

The Ministry of Foreign Employment and Market Diversification also listed internal measures to track the progress of the above-mentioned projects:

1. Individual development officer's monthly progress reports;
2. Preparation of summary progress reports;
3. Family visits by divisional development officers;
4. Progress review meetings; and
5. Monitoring the implementation of family development plans and care plans by district development officers and ministry officers.

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

<b>Progress classification</b>	<b>Information undisclosed</b>	<b>Sources:</b> Ministry of Public Services, Provincial Councils, and Local Government MoF State Ministry of Women and Child Development, Pre-Schools and Primary Education, School Infrastructure and Education Services
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#### SUMMARY OF INFORMATION OBTAINED

7.1

In response to the RTI request, the Ministry of Public Services, Provincial Councils, and Local Government provided information on the number of female officers recruited, based on information submitted to them by seven sources for the years 2018, 2019, and 2020.

Service Board	No. of female officers		
	As at 31.12.2018	As at 31.12.2019	As at 31.12.2020
Sri Lanka Administrative Service	They do not have the information on an annual basis but as of 30.09.2021, the number of female officers in the administrative service was 1,439		
Sri Lanka Engineering Service	337	344	345
Sri Lanka Scientific Service	208	217	263
Sri Lanka Architecture's Service	N/A	N/A	31

#### COMMENTS ON THE INFORMATION RECEIVED

In assessing this KPI, an annual increase in the number of females in decision-making positions between 0 per cent and 10 per cent was assessed to be weak progress. An increase of more than 10 per cent was assessed as strong progress.

7.1

The information submitted by the Ministry of Public Service, Provincial Councils, and Local Government in relation to the number of female officers in seven services does not indicate that the recruitments were for 'decision-making positions', but rather were the general female recruitments made to these services. It is also not made evident that these recruitments to the services took place as a consequence of policy interventions.

7.2

The information provided by the MoF also does not indicate that the recruitments were for those in decision-making positions, although the response says it does. In addition, the information

Service Board	No. of female officers		
	As at 31.12.2018	As at 31.12.2019	As at 31.12.2020
Sri Lanka Planning Service	The number of female officers in the planning service as of 31.12.2020 was 918		
Sri Lanka Accountant's Service	716	877	858
Sri Lanka Information and Communication Technological Service (SLICT) (Class I & II)	130	151	150

Moreover, the response also stated that the ministry provides equal opportunity for the recruitment of females and males in the all-island services and SLICT services of the combined services under the scope of the ministry.

## 7.2

In response to the RTI request, the MoF provided the information submitted by the Ministry of Public Administration, Disaster Management and Rural Economic Affairs on activities related to KPI 7 for the year 2018. The information submitted was under the Ministry of Public Administration, Disaster Management and Rural Economic Affairs' "Guidelines for the preparation of 2018 Budget Estimates". These were:

All-island service	Number of female officers	Number of male officers	Percentage of female officers
Sri Lanka Administrative Service	1,235	1,181	51.11
Sri Lanka Planning Service	396	376	51.29
Sri Lanka Accounting Service	878	834	51.28
Sri Lanka Scientific and Architecture Service	251	195	56.28

provided is only relevant to 2018, making it difficult to assess the progress of the KPI.

It is also not clear if these were targets to achieve the KPI or if these were the actual number of officers recruited for 2018 since the information is titled 'Guidelines for the preparation of 2018 Budget Estimates'.

7.3 Information provided by the State Ministry of Women and Child Development did not provide a separate breakdown of the number of females in decision-making positions attained through policy interventions within the state ministry or the total expenditure for these programmes in 2018 and 2019.

In addition, the response received by the State Ministry of Women and Child Development and the MoF was a replication of the response received in the previous year (2021) of this assessment. As a result, no new information has been received to assess the progress in 2020.

As such, the information obtained was insufficient and incomplete to assess the progress of the KPI. Therefore, this KPI has been classified as having **information undisclosed**.

Sri Lanka Engineering Service	342	901	27.51
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### 7.3

In response to the RTI request, the State Ministry of Women and Child Development stated that two projects were implemented by the state ministry in efforts to achieve KPI 7 in 2018/2019. This information was also provided by the MoF in response to the RTI request. These projects are:

1. Department of Probation and Child Care Services; and
2. Implementation of the 25 per cent quota introduced for the provincial budget.

The response also stated that a total of Rs 4.04 million had been incurred for the implementation of these projects in 2018/2019.

### KPI 8: Number of institutions that have taken measures to improve gender-friendly working environments and daycare facilities

<b>Progress classification</b>	<b>Information undisclosed</b>	<b>Sources:</b> MoF State Ministry of Women and Child Development, Pre-Schools and Primary Education, School Infrastructure and Education Services
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#### SUMMARY OF INFORMATION OBTAINED

8.1

In response to the RTI request, the MoF provided the information submitted by the Ministry of Land and Parliamentary reforms on programmes carried out by the ministry in relation to KPI 8.

KPI	Programme	Physical progress	Financial progress
Number of institutions that have taken measures to improve gender-friendly working environments and daycare facilities	Establishment of daycare centres and Seva Vanitha units, carrying out repair work, and provision of library facilities and sports facilities	100 per cent	Functions have been carried out using the existing allocations made to the department

The MoF also provided the information submitted by the Sri Lanka Ports Authority on information related to a daycare centre maintained by the authority:

<b>No. of children</b>	26
<b>No. of female employees whose children are in the daycare centre</b>	7
<b>Annual expenditure (Rs.)</b>	2,066,000

8.2

In response to the RTI request, the State Ministry of Women and Child Development stated that two projects were implemented by the state ministry in efforts to achieve KPI 8 in 2018/2019. This information was also provided by the MoF in response to the RTI request. These projects are:

#### COMMENTS ON THE INFORMATION RECEIVED

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 per cent and 10 per cent was assessed to be weak progress. An increase of more than 10 per cent was assessed as strong progress.

8.1

The MoF did not provide a breakdown of the programmes implemented by the Ministry of Land and Parliamentary Reforms for 2018, 2019, or 2020. The information submitted by the Sri Lanka Ports Authority also does not indicate the period to which the information relates.

8.2

The State Ministry of Women and Child Development did not provide a breakdown of the progress of these projects for 2018, 2019 or 2020. In addition, the ministry did not provide a breakdown of the total financial progress of all projects.

Additionally, the responses received by the MoF and the State Ministry of Women and Child Development were a

1. Establishment of gender-equality initiative programmes at the ministry level; and
2. Construction and development of daycare centres.

The response also stated that a total of Rs. 92.882 million had been incurred for the implementation of these projects in 2018/2019.

replication of the responses received by these agencies in the previous year (2021). As a result, no new information had been received to assess the progress in 2020.

As such, the information obtained was insufficient and incomplete to assess the progress of the KPI, as it is not possible to determine if the number of institutions that have measures to improve gender-friendly working environments and daycare facilities has changed over time.

Therefore, this KPI has been classified as having **information undisclosed**.



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

<p><b>Progress classification</b></p>	<p><b>Information undisclosed</b></p>	<p><b>Sources:</b> MoF State Ministry of Women and Child Development, Pre-Schools and Primary Education, School Infrastructure and Education Services State Ministry of Internal Security and Disaster Management</p>
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**SUMMARY OF INFORMATION OBTAINED**

9.3

In response to the RTI request, the State Ministry of Internal Security and Disaster Management provided information on policies in place that address gender concerns during disaster management. The information provided contained components from three existing policies and frameworks followed by the ministry that addressed gender concerns:

- Disaster Management Policy Framework 2013;
- Disaster Management Act No. 13 of 2005; and
- “Vistas of Prosperity and Splendour” (President’s Manifesto).

The response clearly stated, “There are no such standalone policies in disaster management” in reference to the request for policies and guidelines in place to implement KPI 9.

**COMMENTS ON THE INFORMATION RECEIVED**

In assessing this KPI, one policy/legislative/regulatory change that contributes to the progress of the KPI was evaluated to be at least weak progress. Any additional changes were evaluated as strong progress.

9.3

Although the State Ministry of Internal Security and Disaster Management did provide a list of policies and guidelines that are practised by the state ministry, they only indirectly contribute to addressing gender concerns during disaster management. In addition, the response provided by the state ministry did not contain information on the period during which these policies were practised or taken up, making it difficult to assess the progress of this KPI across 2018, 2019, and 2020.

In addition, the State Ministry of Internal Security and Disaster Management made it evident that no policies or guidelines were implemented that directly aimed to achieve KPI 9.

As for oversight ministries, the MoF and the State Ministry of Women and Child Development did not provide any information related to the progress of this KPI.

As such, the information obtained was insufficient and incomplete to assess the progress of the KPI, as it was not possible to determine if the number of policies and guidelines in place that addressed gender concerns during disaster management had seen an increase or reduction over time.

Therefore, this KPI has been classified as having **information undisclosed**.

**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**

<b>Progress classification</b>	<b>Information undisclosed</b>	<b>Sources:</b> State Ministry of Women and Child Development, Pre-Schools and Primary Education, School Infrastructure and Education Services MoF Ministry of Public Security Sri Lanka Police
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**SUMMARY OF INFORMATION OBTAINED**

10.1

In response to the RTI request, the State Ministry of Women and Child Development stated that two projects were implemented by the state ministry in efforts to achieve KPI 10 in 2018/2019. This information was also provided by the MoF in response to the RTI request. These projects are:

1. Establishment of Police, Children and Women’s Bureau; and
2. Establishment of Child and Women Development Units.

The response also stated that a total of Rs. 38.12 million had been incurred for the implementation of these projects in 2018/2019.

The website of the State Ministry of Women and Child Development provided information on projects implemented in relation to KPI 10 in progress reports available online for 2019 and 2020. They were:

	<b>Physical Progress</b>		<b>Financial Progress (Rs. million)</b>	
	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>
<b>Establishment of Women and Child Development Units</b>	100 per cent	-	3.709	-
<b>Setting up of police bureaus for the prevention of child and women abuse</b>	95 per cent	60 per cent	19.21	7.286

10.3

No information was obtained through the RTI request filed with the Ministry of Public Security. The RTI request was rejected by the Sri Lanka Police, to whom the RTI request was forwarded by the Ministry of Public

**COMMENTS ON THE INFORMATION RECEIVED**

In assessing this KPI, an annual increase in the number of Women and Child Bureau units in police stations between 0 per cent and 10 per cent was assessed to be weak progress. An increase of more than 10 per cent was assessed as strong progress.

10.1

The State Ministry of Women and Child Development did not provide a breakdown of how many Women and Child Bureau units in police stations have been established or the total expenditure for these programmes in 2018 and 2019.

In addition, the response received by the State Ministry of Women and Child Development was a replication of the response received in the previous year (2021). As a result, no new information had been received to assess the progress in 2020.

The information available online in the 2019 and 2020 progress reports available on the website of the State Ministry of Women and Child Development do not provide

Security, on the grounds of section 5(1)(h)(i) of the RTI Act.

further details of a breakdown in the number of Police bureaus for the prevention of child and women abuse set up across the country. Physical progress reported does not indicate how many Children and Women's Bureaus were established in 2019 and 2020 separately.

As such, the information obtained was insufficient and incomplete to assess the progress of the KPI, as the number of Women and Children Bureau units in police stations established between 2019 and 2020 has not been provided.

Therefore, this KPI has been classified as having **information undisclosed.**

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

<b>Progress classification</b>	<b>Information undisclosed</b>	<b>Sources:</b> State Ministry of Women and Child Development, Pre-Schools and Primary Education, School Infrastructure and Education Services MoF MoJ
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**SUMMARY OF INFORMATION OBTAINED**

**COMMENTS ON THE INFORMATION RECEIVED**

11.1

In response to the RTI request, the State Ministry of Women and Child Development stated that 17 projects were implemented by the state ministry in efforts to achieve KPI 11 in 2018/2019. This information was also provided by the MoF in response to the RTI request. These projects are:

1. Functional plan for widows and housewives;
2. Handbook on Gender Initiative and Budgeting;
3. Guideline for the maintenance of women's shelters;
4. Develop a guideline on early marriage and reduction of pregnancy;
5. National Policy on Early Childhood Protection and Development;
6. Preparation of National Child Protection Policy;
7. Guidelines and Code of Conduct for Child Care Centres in Sri Lanka;
8. Trainer's Guide to the General Child Care Course;
9. Handbook of Psychosocial First Aid in Emergency Disasters;
10. National Guideline on Child Care Centres in Sri Lanka;
11. National Alternative Care Policy;
12. Handbook for Age Groups;
13. Preparation of Bills for the Establishment of the Women's Commission;
14. Implementing and monitoring the action plan of the Domestic Violence Prevention Act;
15. Amendment of column 6 of the birth certificate;
16. Formulation of media policies on the image of women in the centre;

In assessing this KPI, one policy/legislative/regulatory change that contributes to the progress of the KPI was evaluated to be at least weak progress. Any additional changes were assessed as strong progress.

11.1

The information provided by the State Ministry of Women and Child Development did not give a breakdown of how many gender-discriminatory laws, policies, and procedures are amended, enacted, and/or implemented within the state ministry and the total expenditure incurred for these programmes in 2018 and 2019, separately.

In addition, the response received by the State Ministry of Women and Child Development was a replication of the response received in the previous year (2021). As a result, no new information has been received to assess the progress in 2020.

As such, the information obtained was insufficient and incomplete to assess the progress of the KPI, as the number of gender-

and

17. Preparation of policy leaflets.

The response also stated that a total of Rs. 12.3 million had been incurred for the implementation of these projects in 2018/2019.

11.2

No information was obtained through the RTI request filed with the MoF.

11.3

No response was received regarding the RTI request filed with the MoJ.

discriminatory laws, policies, and procedures that are amended, enacted, and/or implemented between 2019 and 2020 have not been provided. Therefore, this KPI has been classified as having **information undisclosed.**

## KPI 12: Amount of allocation made to complement the Multi-Sectoral National Action Plan to address SGBV

<b>Progress classification</b>	<b>Information undisclosed</b>	<b>Sources:</b> State Ministry of Women and Child Development, Pre-Schools and Primary Education, School Infrastructure and Education Services MoF MoJ
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### SUMMARY OF INFORMATION OBTAINED

12.1

In response to the RTI request, the MoF provided the information submitted by the Ministry of Public Administration, Disaster Management and Rural Economic Affairs that was ascertained to be related to this KPI. The information contained details of the 2019 annual operational plan of the ministry to implement certain activities of the “Policy Framework and National Action Plan to address SGBV in Sri Lanka (2016-2020)”. A summary of these activities and the amount allocated for their implementation is provided below. A total amount of Rs. 10 million was allocated for its implementation in 2019.

Key activity	Time frame	Budget (Rs.)
Review existing mechanisms to ensure gender equity in disaster management with specific measures on relief and rehabilitation	End of 2019	0.5 million
Strengthen the disaster management sub-committees at village level to prevent SGBV	Jan-Mar 2019	1.5 million
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 million
Develop service continuity plan for civil protection agencies such as police, probation, health, etc.	Jan-Jun 2019	2.5 million
Reproductive health services delivery to SGBV survivors vulnerable groups	Jan-Jun 2019	4.0 million

12.2

In response to the RTI request, the State Ministry of Women and Child Development stated that 25 projects were implemented by the state ministry in efforts to achieve KPI 12 in 2018/2019. This information was also provided by the MoF in response to the RTI request. These projects

### COMMENTS ON THE INFORMATION RECEIVED

In assessing this KPI, an annual increase in allocations between 0 per cent and 10 per cent was assessed to be weak progress. An increase of more than 10 per cent was assessed as strong progress.

12.1

The MoF did not provide further details of allocations set aside by the Ministry of Public Administration, Disaster Management and Rural Economic Affairs for 2018 or 2020.

12.2

The State Ministry of Women and Child Development also did not provide a breakdown of the allocation for these programmes for 2018, 2019, or 2020, separately.

In addition, the responses received by the MoF and the State Ministry of Women and Child Development were a replication of the responses received by these agencies in the previous year (2021). As a result, no new information had been received to assess the progress in 2020.

The information available

are:

1. Gender equality and gender violence reduction programme;
2. Integrated Regional Child Protection Action Plan to reduce child abuse;
3. Awareness on eliminating child sexual exploitation;
4. Programme to address GBV prevention and response to relevant services and to strengthen the mechanism for better coordination between those services;
5. Code of Conduct for the Maintenance of Women's Care Homes;
6. Sri Lanka Women's Bureau Projects;
7. Inclusion of topics related to citizenship development and sex education in the school curriculum;
8. Establishment and strengthening of school child protection committees;
9. "Jana pavra" Child Protection Programme;
10. Protection for children and the community associated with the plantation sector;
11. Coastal Zone Associated Psychosocial Intervention;
12. Implementation of programmes at the district-level to prevent underage pregnancies;
13. Training of faculty teachers;
14. Awareness of principals;
15. Awareness of police officers;
16. Training of professionals and staff in the field of health;
17. Training for Postgraduate Institute Physicians;
18. Children's Home Management Authority and Staff Training;
19. Preparation of IEC publications to combat cyber-crimes against children;
20. Celebrating the National Day Against Child Labour;
21. Celebrating International Girls' Day;
22. Special Investigation Case Oversight and Judicial Affairs;

online in the 2020 progress report available on the website of the State Ministry of Women and Child Development only provided the financial target for a project, "Follow-up of the National Action Plan for the Prevention of Gender-Based Violence", related to this KPI.

As such, the information obtained was insufficient and incomplete to assess the progress of the KPI, as it is not possible to determine how the allocation for these projects has changed over time.

Therefore, this KPI has been classified as having **information undisclosed**.

- 23. Facilitating victimised children under video evidence recording;
- 24. Maintenance and other activities under video evidence recording;  
and
- 25. Investigations under internet surveillance.

The response also stated that a total of Rs. 32.91 million had been incurred for the implementation of these projects in 2018/2019.

The website of the State Ministry of Women and Child Development provided information on projects implemented in relation to KPI 12 in progress reports available online for 2019 and 2020.

Information in the progress report for 2020 revealed that the project “Follow-up of the National Action Plan for the Prevention of gender-based violence” has been allocated a total of Rs. 0.08 million for the year.





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தேசிய வரவு செலவுத்திட்ட திணைக்களம்  
DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL BUDGET

මහා භාණ්ඩාගාරය, 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

Web Site: www.treasury.gov.lk

e-mail: budget@nbd.treasury.gov.lk

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All Secretaries to Ministries  
Chief Secretaries of Provincial Councils  
Heads of Departments  
Chairmen of Corporations and Statutory Boards

**Addendum (II) to the Budget Call – 2018**  
**Guidelines for the Preparation of 2018 Budget Estimates**

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.

1. Sustainable Development Goals
2. Gender Response Budgeting
3. Empower Differently able People

**(1.) Sustainable Development Goals**

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.

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.

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பணிப்பாளர் நாயகம்  
Director General

0094-11-2484665  
0094-11-2484639 (Fax)

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Office

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தொலைநகல் இல  
Fax No.

0094-11-2484807

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

**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.

**ANNEXURE 4**



**නිපුණතා සංවර්ධන, වෘත්තීය අධ්‍යාපන, පර්යේෂණ හා නව නිපැයුම් රාජ්‍ය අමාත්‍යාංශය**  
**திறன்கள் அபிவிருத்தி, தொழிற் கல்வி, ஆராய்ச்சி மற்றும் புத்தாக்க இராஜாங்க அமைச்சு**  
**State Ministry of Skills Development, Vocational Education, Research & Innovation**

මගේ යොමුව  
எனது இல.  
My Ref.

MSVRI/ADM/04/03/Info.act/2021

ඔබේ යොමුව  
உமது இல.  
Your Ref.

දිනය  
திகதி  
Date


2021.01.19

ලියාපදිංචි අංක: MSVRI/ADM/04/03/Info.act/2021 – 97, 98

වෙරිවෙ රිසර්ච් ( ප්‍රයිවට් ) ලිමිටඩ්  
නො. 5෪, පිටත පොලිස් උද්‍යාන මාවත,  
කොළඹ 05.

**2016 අංක 12 දරන තොරතුරු දැන ගැනීමේ අයිතිවාසිකම පිළිබඳ පනත අනුව තොරතුරු ලබාදීම**

ඔබ විසින් යොමු කරන ලද 2021.10.18, 2021.11.08 දිනැති තොරතුරු ලබා ගැනීමේ අයදුම්පත්‍ර මගින් විමසීම් කර ඇති කරුණු සම්බන්ධයෙන් අදාළ අංශ වෙතින් තොරතුරු කැඳවීම කර ඇති බැවින් ඊට අදාළව අප වෙත පිළිතුරු ලද වහාම ඔබ වෙත පනතේ විධිවිධාන ප්‍රකාරව පිළිතුරු භයාමු කිරීමට කටයුතු කරන බව වැඩිදුරටත් දන්වා සිටිමි.

  
**ඒ.එස්. කන්තනර**  
 තොරතුරු නිලධාරී / අධ්‍යක්ෂ (ආශික සංවර්ධන)  
 ලේකම් වෙනුවට

නිපුණතා සංවර්ධන හා වෘත්තීය අධ්‍යාපන අංශය  
 திறன்கள் அபிவிருத்தி மற்றும் தொழிற் கல்வி பிரிவு  
**Skills Development & Vocational Education Division**

354/2, "නිපුණතා පීයාස" ඇල්ටිටොල මාවත, කොළඹ 05  
 354/2, "நிபுணதா பிரயாச" எலித்தொலை மாளத்தி, கொழும்பு 05  
 354/2, "Nipunatha Piyasa", Elvitigala Mawatha Colombo 05

කාර්යාලය  
அலுவலகம்  
Office

(+9411)2136500  
 (+9411)2597804  
 info@skillsmin.gov.lk  
 www.skillsmin.gov.lk

පර්යේෂණ හා නව නිපැයුම් අංශය  
 ஆராய்ச்சி மற்றும் புத்தாக்க பிரிவு  
**Research & Innovation Division**



ජාතික අයවැය දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව  
தேசிய வரவு செலவுத்திட்ட திணைக்களம்  
DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL BUDGET

මුදල් අමාත්‍යාංශය நிதி அமைச்சு Ministry of Finance

මහා භාණ්ඩාගාරය, කොළඹ 01, ශ්‍රී ලංකාව பொதுத்திறைசேரி, கொழும்பு 01, இலங்கை General Treasury, Colombo 01, Sri Lanka

මගේ අංකය  
எனது இல.  
My No.

BD/ADM/01/04/01/2021

ඔබේ අංකය  
உமது இல.  
Your No.

දිනය  
திகதி.  
Date

16/11/2021

Veritae Research (Pvt) Ltd  
No. 5A, Police Park Place, (Off Police Park Avenue)  
Colombo 05

**Application to receive information under the Right to Information Act No. 12 of 2016**

This refers to your Right to Information Application dated 18/10/2021 and the forwarding letter sent by the Ministry of Finance on 27/10/2021.

Accordingly, the details are submitted herewith for the information requested no. 5. (1) to 5. (7) of the above letter.

- i. No. 1, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 – As per the Budget Circular 2/2019 Gender disaggregated data to be maintained by each Ministry and those information to be submitted to the Ministry of Women and Child Affairs. Therefore, such information to be obtained from the State Ministry of Women and Child development, Pre-School & Primary Education, School Infrastructure & Education Services.
- ii. No. 2 – Details attached

G.M.J.K. Gunawardhana  
Information Officer- RTI  
Additional Director General

Copy: Addl. Secretary / Information Officer,  
Ministry of Finance

# Endnotes

- 1 Website of the International Labour Organisation. 'Overview of Gender-responsive Budget Initiatives' [https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---gender/documents/publication/wcms\\_111403.pdf](https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---gender/documents/publication/wcms_111403.pdf) (last accessed: 25 February 2022)
- 2 Website of UN Women. 'Guide: For Gender-Responsive Budgeting Facilitators' (2016). <https://www2.unwomen.org/-/media/field%20office%20africa/attachments/publications/2016/03/guide%20bsg%20-%20anglais%20-%20final.pdf> (last accessed: 25 February 2022)
- 3 Website of the International Labour Organisation. 'Overview of Gender-responsive Budget Initiatives' [https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---gender/documents/publication/wcms\\_111403.pdf](https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---gender/documents/publication/wcms_111403.pdf). (last accessed: 25 February 2022)
- 4 Stotsky. 'Using Fiscal Policy and Public Financial Management to Promote Gender Equality: International Perspectives' (2020). <https://www.internationallawyersproject.org/post/using-fiscal-policy-and-public-financial-management-to-promote-gender-equality> (last accessed 25 February 2022)
- 5 Presently, the State Ministry of Women and Child Development, Pre-Schools and Primary Education, School Infrastructure and Education Services
- 6 Website of the UN, Sustainable Development Goals, Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls. <https://sdgs.un.org/goals/goal5> (last accessed 1 March 2022)
- 7 Total expenditure for the year 2018/2019 as per the RTI response from the State Ministry of Women and Child Affairs in year 1.
- 8 Total expenditure is an addition of the financial allocation in 2019 and 2020 as per progress reports available on the State Ministry of Women and Child Affairs' website, as a breakdown was not provided in the RTI response received in Year 2. <http://www.childwomenmin.gov.lk/action-plans/ministry-action-plans/progress-2017> (last accessed 02 April 2022).
- 9 See Methodology of Assessment for details on thresholds
- 10 For further details on this, see Annexure 1
- 11 The State Ministry of Women and Child Development, Pre-Schools and Primary Education, School Infrastructure and Education Services
- 12 Refer Annexure 4 for RTI response from the Ministry of Skills Development, Vocational Education, Research and Innovation
- 13 Refer Annex 5 for RTI response received from MoF
- 14 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'.
- 15 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/>

16 Website of the State Ministry of Women and Child Affairs, 'Gender Budgeting for Future Budget Planning' <http://www.childwomenmin.gov.lk/storage/app/media/cir%20sgbv%20-compressed.pdf> (Last accessed 7 April 2022)

17 Website of PublicFinance.lk. 'Budget Promises: Beyond Parliament, 2018 End Year Assessment' <https://dashboards.publicfinance.lk/budget-promises/wp-content/uploads/2021/10/Budget-Promises-2018-End-Year-English-1.pdf> (Last accessed 7 April 2022)

18 State Ministry of Women and Child Development, Pre-Schools and Primary Education, School Infrastructure and Education Services

19 See annex 6 For the RTI response from the MoL

20 It is important to note that government initiatives and budgeting activities in 2020 may have been disrupted by the COVID-19 pandemic, and thereby may have affected the progress of this KPI.

21 It is important to note that government initiatives and budgeting activities in 2020 may have been disrupted by the COVID-19 pandemic, and thereby may have affected the progress of this KPI.



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A | No. 5A, Police Park Place, Colombo 5  
T | +94 11-2055544  
E | [reception@veriteresearch.org](mailto:reception@veriteresearch.org)  
W | [www.veriteresearch.org](http://www.veriteresearch.org)