

**QUICK REFERENCE GUIDE ON
INCLUSIVE & GENDER RESPONSIVE
PLANNING & BUDGETING
FOR
SRI LANKA PARLIAMENTARIANS**



**WOMEN PARLIAMENTARIANS' CAUCUS
AND
THE SELECT COMMITTEE OF PARLIAMENT ON
GENDER EQUITY AND EQUALITY**

2021



QUICK REFERENCE GUIDE ON INCLUSIVE & GENDER RESPONSIVE PLANNING & BUDGETING FOR SRI LANKA PARLIAMENTARIANS

A PRODUCT OF
THE WOMEN PARLIAMENTARIANS' CAUCUS
AND
THE SELECT COMMITTEE OF PARLIAMENT TO LOOK INTO AND
REPORT TO PARLIAMENT ITS RECOMMENDATIONS TO ENSURE
GENDER EQUITY AND EQUALITY WITH SPECIAL EMPHASIS ON
LOOKING INTO GENDER BASED DISCRIMINATIONS AND VIOLATIONS
OF WOMEN'S RIGHTS IN SRI LANKA
(SELECT COMMITTEE ON GENDER EQUITY AND EQUALITY)

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MESSAGE FROM HON. Dr. SUDARSHINI FERNANDOPULLE

THE STATE MINISTER OF PRIMARY HEALTH CARE, EPIDEMICS AND COVID DISEASE CONTROL AND THE CHAIRPERSON OF THE WOMEN PARLIAMENTARIANS' CAUCUS AND THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON GENDER EQUITY AND EQUALITY

I am pleased to present this *Quick Reference Guide on Inclusive & Gender Responsive Planning & Budgeting* (IGRPB) to my colleagues in the Parliament of Sri Lanka. This reference guide is a publication of the Women Parliamentarians' Caucus and the Select Committee on Gender Equity and Equality. The guide provides information and practical tools for the parliamentarians to actively engage in the national budget debate from an inclusive perspective and proposes the changes needed to advance social inclusion and gender equality.

We, as the select committee members, are committed to challenge the gender neutrality of the national budgets and ensure that budgets are equitable and gender responsive.

As the budget process began in mid 2021, the Caucus and the Committee met with different clusters of line ministries to highlight the importance of mainstreaming Gender Responsive Budgeting (GRB) in their planning and budget proposals submitted to the Ministry of Finance. There had been commendable initiatives by the government in the past including the introduction of 12 GRB KPIs in the Budget Call of 2017. During our past discussions with the government representatives, we realized that this introduction was not complemented by a solid monitoring mechanism for GRB. This handbook draws from the experiences and consultations as mentioned above.

The State Ministry of Women and Child Development, Pre-School and Primary Education, School Infrastructure and School Services has shared a circular with specific eight thrust areas to advance inclusiveness, women's economic empowerment and address sexual and gender based violence as an addendum to the 2022 budget call. The Select Committee on Gender Equity and Equality is collaborating with the State Ministry of Women to monitor the gender responsiveness of the 2022 budget in keeping with the oversight function of the Select Committee.

As Parliamentarians, we have a critical role in mainstreaming IGRPБ in the national budget process. Therefore, I believe, this Guide will be of immense support to us Parliamentarians technically familiarize ourselves with key IGRPБ concepts and tools. I invite my fellow parliamentarians to go use this guide to engage in the national budget debate/s meaningfully.

I also take this opportunity to thank the experts and my fellow caucus and committee members involved in producing this Guide. If not for their continuous support to the Committee this Guide would not have been possible within such a short period of time.





MESSAGE FROM Ms. KUSHANI ROHANADHEERA

DEPUTY SECRETARY GENERAL AND CHIEF OF STAFF, PARLIAMENT OF SRI LANKA

I take this opportunity to thank the Women Parliamentarians' Caucus and the Select Committee on Gender Equity and Equality for this timely initiative to produce a *Quick Reference Guide on Inclusive & Gender Responsive Planning & Budgeting* to be used mainly by Parliamentarians. The Committee always proactively works to enhance gender equality through much needed policy initiatives, doing justice to their oversight and representative role. I am sure that this reference guide will be of great use for all parliamentarians in understanding the basic concepts and tools in relation to IGRP, so that they can meaningfully contribute towards a gender equitable national budget.

The Guide also comes out at a critical time in the budget process and will undeniably provide the required technical knowledge to steer the national budget debate to a more gender-responsive and inclusive output. The debate is scheduled for the last two months of the year, annually.

COVID 19 has exacerbated gender issues including domestic violence, escalation of precariousness in informal employment where women find employment sufficiently Flexible to manage their multiple roles. These have resulted in the intensification of burdens on their care giving role caused by demands on their contribution to online education, and also coping with increased health risks, amongst other challenges. Therefore, it is imperative that Sri Lanka carefully addresses gender-based power imbalances to minimize the burden on the marginalized segments of the society including women who comprise 52% of the population of the country. The National Budget is key to address this asymmetry.

This Guide lays out the fundamentals of Inclusive and Gender Responsive Budgeting that can be used by Parliamentarians in the National Budget debate and its follow up, along the Budget Cycle.

I would like to also congratulate the Caucus and the Committee for this opportune publication on behalf of the Parliament of Sri Lanka. I hereby pledge continued support of the Parliament Secretariat towards all its meaningful endeavors similar to this in future.



PREFACE

The quick reference guide on Inclusive & Gender Responsive Planning & Budgeting is a brainchild of the Women Parliamentarians' Caucus and the Select Committee on Gender Equity and Equality. The guide will fill a much-awaited need for a resource book for the Parliamentarians.

The main purpose of this guide is to provide clarity on the multiple concepts related to Inclusive & Gender Responsive Planning & Budgeting and open up a well-informed dialogue among the Parliamentarians on the need for engaging in Inclusive & Gender Responsive Planning & Budgeting in Sri Lanka. This guide will not include all the specific and technical information of planning and budgeting but will present the minimal for general knowledge and basic understanding. For more clarity and detailed information, the Parliamentarians can refer the "Manual for Sri Lanka Parliamentarians on Inclusive & Gender Responsive Planning & Budgeting" which will be published at the earliest.

As outlined in the contents page, this guide provides information on the concepts and the process of planning and budgeting in Sri Lanka while outlining the spaces for the Parliamentarians to engage at different stages of the budget cycle. The role of each Parliamentarian in influencing the development plans and budgets in accordance with the National Policy Frameworks is promoted through this guide. Moreover, the need to focus on SDG 5 and the relevant gender indicators in other SDGs, is also highlighted.

This guide will enable the Parliamentarians to prepare themselves for active and informed participation in the discussions and debates when the budget is presented and opened up for invaluable input from Parliamentarians. It is of paramount importance that the Sri Lankan Parliamentarians use such platforms to push the inclusive & gender equality agenda in Parliamentary discourse to ensure gender equitable benefits to the people in Sri Lanka.

Ms. Sriyani Perera, Gender Budget Expert has authored this Guide. She has provided technical knowledge to the Women Parliamentarians' Caucus the Select Committee on Gender Equity and Equality to promote Inclusive & Gender Responsive Planning & Budgeting among the Parliamentarians. This practical tool has been developed with a view to reinforce this technical learning amongst the membership of the Caucus, Gender and Social Inclusion GESI champions and other Parliamentarians. Ms Shyama Salgado provided considerable input to the guide and edited the final draft.



UNIT ONE: WHAT IS INCLUSIVE & GENDER RESPONSIVE PLANNING & BUDGETING?

Budgets are among the most important policy tools available to a government. On the one hand they influence the overall level of income and expenditure of a country, and on the other, they reflect its political priorities. Although the allocations included in the budget may appear gender-neutral, empirical findings show that expenditure patterns and the way government raises revenue have a different impact on women and girls as compared to men and boys, often to the detriment of the former. This is due to the socially determined roles that women and men play in society, the gendered division of labour, different responsibilities and capabilities, and the different constraints that women and men face, all of which normally leave women in an unequal position in relation to the men in their community, with less economic, social and political power.

The **budget** of the Government of Sri Lanka (GOSL) is an important management tool that determines the allocation of resources to ministries, agencies and state-owned enterprises and the implementation of all policies over a 12-month period.¹ The Ministry of Finance (MOF) is the key ministry responsible for overseeing the formulation of the national budget and related public expenditure management and ensuring that the objectives of the budget are met through effective coordination with line ministries and other government entities.¹ There are also provincial budgets for Sri Lanka's nine provinces which are overseen by the Ministry of Local Government and Provincial Councils and the Finance Commission. There are separate budgets for Sri Lanka's 25 districts and 341 local government authorities.

What is Inclusive & Gender Responsive Planning & budgeting?

Inclusive & Gender Responsive Planning & budgeting is a tool for integrating social dimensions, based on gender relevance, into the GOSL's planning and budgeting processes. Importantly, such an approach improves the results of conventional budgets that may overlook key socio-economic and policy initiatives that impact the delivery of inclusive and gender responsive goods and services. Depending on the country-specific context, other factors of inequality may also be focused on, such as age, religious or ethnic affiliation, or the place of residence (urban/rural, geographic location).

The OECD defines Gender Responsive Budgeting as integrating a clear gender perspective within the overall context of the budgetary process through special processes and analytical tools, with a view to promoting gender responsive policies. Gender budgeting is seen as covering three stages: a) analysis of issues, b) restructuring of the budget to achieve gender equality outcomes, and c) embedding gender systematically within all budgetary processes.ⁱⁱ

ⁱ The national budget in Sri Lanka is annually implemented from 1 January to 31 December.

In summary, inclusive and gender responsive planning & budgeting is a process that entails incorporating a gender equity and equality perspective at various stages – assessment of needs of target groups/analysis of policy/planning/ programme formulation, allocation of resources, implementation of plans and budgets, budget impact assessment, reprioritization of resources.

What is inclusiveness and gender responsiveness?

Inclusiveness:	Inclusiveness means the process of improving the terms of participation and engagement in society and in development economy, particularly for people who are disadvantaged, through enhancing opportunities, access to resources, voice, respect and securing the rights.
Gender:	Gender is the socially constructed roles, responsibilities and status assigned to men and women in a given culture/location and the societal structures that support them. Gender is non-permanent learned behaviour that varies among and within cultures and over time.
Gender responsiveness	is termed as being proactive to include gender equity and gender equality measures to the development initiatives and addressing gender gaps and issues through plans and budgets.
Gender equity	is the process of being fair to women and men and to other identities. To ensure fairness, strategies and measures must often be available to compensate for women’s historical and social disadvantages that prevent women and men from otherwise operating on a level playing field. Equity leads to equality.
Gender Equality	is a condition of equalness between women and men, in terms of numbers, importance and value. Gender equality in terms of access to education, employment, health, political participation, safety and justice, and is a fundamental human right. Equality should be a long-term rights-based development goal. Equity may be a strategy to move towards it.

Therefore, when formulating plans and allocating resources, it is important to consider the gaps in opportunity, participation, engagement and benefits to all population groups, women and men, and take measures to reduce such gaps. It may not be possible to take equality measures immediately and treat all population groups/women and men in the same manner anticipating same benefits to all. The decades of socio-economic and cultural discrimination, geographical isolation, ethnic and other social injustices might have created discrimination and exclusion of people which need to be corrected through affirmative action first. Such affirmative action may create, in the long run, the level playing field that will prepare the ground for equality measures.

One good example is education sector. In the distant past, girls faced many hardships in accessing educational opportunities and to enjoy the benefits of the equal education policy in Sri Lanka. The societal perceptions, cultural and traditional barriers, patriarchal attitudes and son preferences, all contributed to girls dropping out of school. However, affirmative action taken by successive Governments paved the way for girls to access free education, free text books and uniforms etc. and the media contributed immensely in promoting positive attitudes on educating girls. All such equity measures resulted in girls exceling in the education sector with female to male ratio in tertiary education in Sri Lanka in 2019 recording 1.38 females for every one male enrolled in tertiary education.

It is also important to recognize that 'women's budgets' or 'gender-sensitive budgets' are not separate budgets for women, or for men. They are attempts to break down, or disaggregate, the government's mainstream budget according to its impact on women and men, and different groups of women and men, taking cognizance of society's underpinning gender relations. It analyses the differential impact of policies and budgets on women and men as well as on other sexes suffering social discrimination.

Gender Responsive budget is :

- Not a separate budget for women;
- Not about spending the same amounts on women and men;
- Not just about funding programmes targeted specifically at women and girls;
- Not just publishing a Gender Budget Statement;
- Not only increasing allocations for women- announcing new schemes and programmes;
- Not the sole responsibility of the women's affairs ministry.

UNIT TWO: WHY IS INCLUSIVE & GENDER RESPONSIVE PLANNING & BUDGETING (IGRPB) IMPORTANT FOR SRI LANKA?

The discourse on GRB developed out of a growing understanding that macroeconomic policy can contribute to narrowing or widening gender equality gaps. This understanding is deepened by the acceptance that the economic cost of gender inequality is not only costly to women but also to the society as a whole (Elson 2002)ⁱⁱⁱ. It is argued that these are compelling reasons to ensure greater consistency between economic goals and social commitments and thus for undertaking GRB initiatives. (Hewitt and Mukhopadhyay 2002)^{iv}.

Budgets are important policy instruments of the government. No policy works unless there are adequate fund allocations for the same. It is a good indications how policy is linked to the Government budgets. Government budgets are powerful means to bring about transformative changes in any given context.^v Gender Responsive Budgeting is therefore a strategy that can promote gender transformation and women's empowerment.

The following are key reasons why Inclusive & Gender Responsive budgeting is important for Sri Lanka:

- a. A multi-ethnic and multi – religious country like Sri Lanka needs to pay greater attention to inclusiveness in its plans and budgets as a just and equitable approach to serving its people.
- b. Article 12(2) of the Constitution 1978 states that “No citizen shall be discriminated against on the grounds of race, religion, language, caste, sex, political opinion, place of birth, or any one of such grounds”.
- c. One good example of the regional and district disparities that call for inclusive planning is the poverty status. In Sri Lanka the poverty headcount index was 4.1% in 2016 and it differs by sector: urban 1.9%, rural 4.3% and estate sector is 8.8%. The Female Poverty headcount index was 3.9% in 2016 compared to male index which was 4.1%. Although the poor account for only 4.1% of the population, a considerable proportion of the vulnerable population is clustered just above the poverty line, it is certain that the Covid 19 situation has pulled many of the latter group below the poverty line.
- d. Poverty statistics in Sri Lanka show that there are districts where the poverty headcount and household poverty indices are high. According to the Household Income and Expenditure Survey in 2016, the estate sector reports the highest poverty headcount index (8.8%) than the urban (1.9%) and rural (4.3%) sectors. District-wise, Kilinochchi district reports the highest poverty headcount Index of 18.2%, Mullathivu 12.7%, Batticaloa 11.3%, Trincomalee 10.0% , Jaffna 7.7%, Kegalle 7.1%, Badulla 6.8%, Ratnapura 6.5%, Nuwara Eliya 6.3%, Moneragala 5.8% , Kandy 5.5% whereas Colombo reports 0.9%.

- e. Gender responsive planning and budgeting is needed in Sri Lanka where women were reported to comprise 51.58% of the population in 2019, women's achievement in education is increasingly higher than men in many streams, but they account for only 35% of the labour force and are concentrated in the informal sector.
- f. In Parliament women are 5.4% and due to the quota system women councilors increased to 22% by 2018 from the previously held 1.9% (2014) in Local Government.
- g. In Sri Lanka, ever partnered women experienced: Physical violence 18.9%, Sexual violence is 6.8%, Psychological violence is 27.9%, Economic violence 18.1%. Gender discrimination is evident, and affirmative action is needed to correct this asymmetry.

The fundamental argument is :

- Budgets impact differently on women and men, because of the different socially determined roles they play in the economy.
- Women would derive much less benefits from the Government plans and budgets than men unless special measures are taken.
- Government budgets may even reinforce/aggravate the gender-based disadvantages faced by women unless affirmative action is taken.
- Gender-blindness of budgets may be instrumental in transmitting, reproducing and reinforcing gender biases and stereotypes.

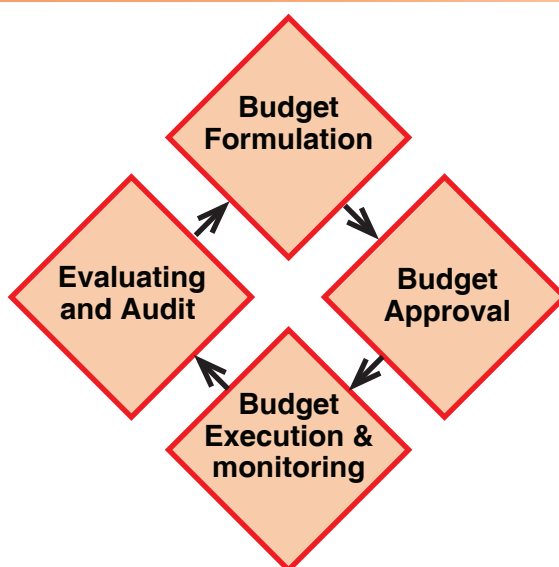
Advantages of Inclusive & gender responsive budgeting in Sri Lanka:

1. IGRP is a smart way to monitor if the Government policy goals are achieved through development plans and whether sufficient allocations are made to achieve the gender equality objectives of such policies. Gender objectives of sectoral policies recognize the different needs, preferences and interests of women and men and how they benefit differently from the same policies.
2. IGRP is a good tool to monitor the success of the SDGs, specifically the achievement of SDG 5 and its targets, and the other 80 indicators that cut across 14 SDGs.
3. IGRP is an effective way to ensure poverty alleviation is done in an effective, just and gender equitable manner. It is common knowledge that there is feminization of poverty in Sri Lanka and there are more than 25% of the households that are female-headed and marked by income poverty.
3. IGRP promotes inclusive and gender responsive allocations within the national budget that in turn will increase productivity of females which is more than half of the population of Sri Lanka. Several studies have shown that there is a positive correlation between diminishing gender inequality and higher growth rates. Women's productivity increases disproportionately if their access to information, credit, extension services, inputs and markets is enhanced and if their time burden is reduced through, for example, investment in labour-saving infrastructure.
4. IGRP enables the fulfillment of the Government commitment to international rights frameworks (such as those established at the Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing in 1995, as well as in national policy documents), specifically to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) that demands adequate resource allocation for the realization of women's rights.
5. IGRP is also one way to ensure good and transparent governance. IGRP in national budgeting processes calls for improved accountability to the citizens and equitable distribution of development benefits to all, irrespective of their sexual identity, ethnicity, caste and social class. The process of improving the delivery of goods and services to women, men, girls and boys in a fair, just, and responsible way has to be considered as an integral part of the definition of good governance.
6. IGRP calls for gender and sex disaggregated data in monitoring development plans and budgets and in reporting performances. The most recent Cabinet circular on maintaining sex disaggregated data aligns with such requirement.
7. IGRP also improves efficiency of national plans and budgets by ensuring expenditure benefits those who need it most.
8. IGRP is also an approach in which space can be created for civil society to engage in analysis of exclusions, gender discrimination, gender issues and proposing equitable strategies to be implemented on the ground. IGRP also includes tools for tracking the accountability and transparency of implementation of plans and expenditure by civil society which supports democratic governance. Such monitoring by civil society can raise questions and generate information to challenge discrimination, inefficiency and corruption.
9. IGRP also recognizes that women are not a homogenous group and there are different needs among female heads of families, widows, plantation women, disabled women, women affected by conflict, women factory workers, women in micro enterprise, business women etc.
10. IGRP is also a good tool to highlight Government efforts to address gender specific issues such as SGBV and ensure sufficient allocations to implement strategies that support respect, ensure protection of women and other vulnerable groups and the realization of their rights.

UNIT THREE: PLANNING AND BUDGETING CYCLE AND INCLUSIVE & GENDER RESPONSIVE BUDGETING

The planning and budgeting cycle in any country has four stages and Inclusive & Gender Responsive Budgeting is an approach designed to mainstream the inclusion and gender dimension into all four stages.

Figure 1: Budget Cycle



Stage one: Budget formulation

Budget formulation is interconnected with the annual planning process which is long and comprehensive and involves national and sub national levels. This process is guided by the macroeconomic policy of the Government. The strategic macroeconomic policy framework is developed through a collective exercise by the Ministry of Finance (MoF), the Central Bank of Sri Lanka (CBSL), policy experts, and other key national level policy making bodies. The macroeconomic policy is also informed by the Government's long term national policy framework.

The cyclical budget process usually starts in May- June with the development of a Cabinet Paper by the Treasury requesting Cabinet approval and authorization to MoF to start the budget development process. Once the Cabinet approves this request and grants authority to MoF, the next step is the preparation of the budget call by the National Budget Department. The budget call is an important document as it gives the required direction to the forthcoming budget formulation and communicates the macro economic framework, the areas that needs attention, the limitations and the formats to be used for the respective

annual budgets. Before the budget call is communicated to all ministries and other agencies, it has to be endorsed by the Secretary of the MoF. The budget call is then sent to all line ministries, district secretariats and to other key institutions such as the Finance Commission. The Finance Commission will develop the budget call for the provincial councils based on the national call. The line ministry planning units are informed of the budget call and internal meetings at each line ministry will take place to plan out the preparation of the estimates for submission to the NBD. Ministries and other GOSL entities prioritize the services they plan to deliver when formulating the budget.

Usually the line ministry planning processes happen before this budget call and involve line ministry structures moving down to the divisional secretariat level. Needs assessments are done at different levels – village, divisional and district levels and in accordance with the line ministry policies. During the period of planning and budgeting the line ministries keep contact with, and receive guidance from, the National Planning Department (NPD). Usually the line ministries have a short period of one month to prepare the estimates and submit to the NBD. Line ministries use the formats shared by NPD to present the estimates. Upon the receipt of the estimates, NBD and NPD hold meetings with each of the line ministries and discuss the estimates. The Finance Commission consolidates all the provincial budgets and send it to NBD. After a range of meetings, NBD draws the estimates across all the line ministry and provincial budgets and prepares the draft national budget for the respective year to be presented to Parliament.

Stage Two: Budget Approval /Enactment

Budget Approval /Enactment is the responsibility of the Parliament for the national budget and district budgets. Historically, the approval of the national budget occurs in November when the National Parliament is presented with the budget for discussion, debates and voting and passes the Budget Appropriation Bill. The budget is read in the parliament two times. The first time it is read, the appropriation of budget to each line ministry is done and during the second reading a detailed estimation is presented and debated. The budget is opened for public review after the detailing of estimates is ready. The debate of the budget starts once the budget speech by the Minister of Finance is done in the parliament. Debating of budgets is a long process usually one month or at least 22 days long. The public get to know of the budget speech and the subsequent debates as the media gives wide publicity to this process. Usually there are strong political debates on the budgets within the parliament and outside parliament by experts and academia. At the end of this debating process, the budget is finally approved by the parliament, and usually a voting takes place at this stage. Once it is approved, the Speaker authorizes and issues warrants under each budget heading. Once the authorization is complete, NBD issue circulars to line ministries informing of the approval and granting the spending to start from 1st January of the respective year.

If the Appropriation Bill is rejected by the Parliament, the Cabinet of Ministers shall stand dissolved, as per Article 48(2) of the Constitution. This shows how important this stage of the budget cycle for any Government.

Stage three: Budget execution

Budget execution is the phase where the budget becomes the tool that guides how ministries and other GOSL entities spend their money. Budget execution is the phase of the budget cycle where essential services are delivered to the people of Sri Lanka.

With approval from the NBD, the line ministries request the Treasury to release the first quarter budget in January to the sectoral ministries and it continues every quarter. . Line ministries have to report each quarter on the spending and progress of the plans to the treasury and usually the budget monitoring section is responsible for the monitoring of budgets and plan implementation. NBD prepares quarterly reports on the national budget expenditure. At this same period, during the first quarter, NBD will prepare the Annual Budget Review Report for the previous year and publish the same. The line ministries will also inform the treasury to allocate funds to the line ministry offices in the provinces, districts and divisions through the respective local governance structures. Each of these line ministry offices at sub national level will submit progress reports and quarterly expenditure statements to the respective provincial, district and divisional secretariats with a copy to the respective line ministry planning and monitoring division. The provincial council progress reports will be monitored by the Finance Commission.

Stage four: Evaluating and Audit

Evaluating and Audit determine how well or not so well the national budget is being expended. During this phase the GOSL wants to know if funds are being expended legally, and if funds are being expended according to the approved budget. Annual policy implementation and budget review will be conducted by the Committee on Budget Review and NBD. Any discrepancy will be reported accordingly to the MoF and Auditor General. The audit of the previous year budget is done in January.

Mainstreaming inclusive and gender responsive budgeting is essential in all stages of the budget cycle and a number of easily applicable tools are available for each stage.

Bangladesh (extracted from 'Gender-Responsive Budgeting in India, Bangladesh and Rwanda: A Comparison' by Aditi Ratho - ORF Occasional Paper No. 260, July 2020, Observer Research Foundation.)

Gender Budget Statements: Depth, Functions and Format in Bangladesh

A distinct and separate gender budget was only introduced in 2009-10 when the finance minister placed before the Bangladesh Parliament an analysis on gender budgeting along with the annual budget. The first gender budget report covered only four ministries: education, health and family welfare, social welfare, and disaster management. In 2011-12, all ministries and divisions were brought under the GRB process. Since then, the government has presented a gender budget report before Parliament every year, which explains the policies and strategies for the advancement of women, the activities of various ministries and divisions related to women's development, and the requisite budget allocation for these activities.

Each ministry has a gender budget report, which is showcased under the budget documents of the finance ministry. These reports have detailed sections on the ministry's relevant policies, ministry-specific national policy directives concerning women's advancement, and targets and indicators to achieve gender-equality goals. Besides simply identifying relevant policies and budget allocations as an accounting exercise, the reports also identify gender gaps in the ministry's activities and obstacles to achieve objectives. Furthermore, consolidated data on "Women's Participation in the Ministry's Activities and their Share in Total Expenditure" is provided, which is important in order to estimate indicators of socio-political empowerment that makeup gender inequality indexes. This shows that Bangladesh has done work in providing data on how many women are involved in the gender-responsive decision-making process, along with having laws that mandate women's participation in the political decision-making process, such as reserving one-third of all local government (union parishad) positions for women.

For 2019-20, Bangladesh's finance minister proposed a 30.82-percent allocation of the national budget for the "development of women in the country," and value-added tax exemptions on showroom rentals for women entrepreneurs. While these are important efforts in providing money for gender-based programmes and focusing on how taxation affects women, the exercise of GRB is not just about creating space for women in the budgets or increasing funding for women's programmes.

However, it is also mentioned in this study that **"One of the key issues in the implementation of GRB in Bangladesh is the lack of mandatory data disaggregation of beneficiaries and impact based on gender throughout the entire Mid Term Budget Framework documentation process, which is a crucial aspect of fiscal transparency.....these indicators should be made a regulatory requirement"**.

It is important to learn lessons from the Bangladesh experience and introduce such gender analysis of the estimated national budget, and present it to the Parliament along with the estimates. Such analysis will enable rich budget debates and questioning of the Government's commitment to gender equality/ or demonstration of Government's accountability.

Entry points for the Sri Lanka Parliamentarians to influence the planning and budgeting cycle

Budget formulation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Women Parliamentarian Caucus and select committee members can facilitate analysis and dialogue on issues of exclusion and gender discrimination among the fellow parliamentarians and highlight the issues that need specific attention and resource allocation through the annual plans and budget process. 2. The Parliamentarians can engage with civil society in analyzing the issues of exclusion and inequalities to generate information/analysis on the ground situation and prioritize strategic interventions. 3. The Parliamentarians can direct the respective Ministry/ State Ministry staff to carry out sectoral gender analysis/ assessment of exclusions and discriminations that have resulted in injustices and use the input in annual plan formulation. 4. The Parliamentarians along with the Public Finance Committee and Select Committee on gender/women, and Women Parliamentarian Caucus can influence the macroeconomic policy through dialogue and briefing on the inclusive and gender commitment of the national policy framework. 5. The Parliamentarians can influence the budget call through a gender statement or introducing gender specific addendum to the budget call which is a key guiding document in the national plan and budget process. <i>(Please refer annex 1 for the 2022 GRB circular of State Ministry of Women and Child Affairs prepared with input from the Select Committee on gender/women, and Women Parliamentarian Caucus.)</i> 6. Each of the Parliament member who hold the title of Minister and State Minister can direct the respective ministry to adhere to the gender objectives of the sectoral policies in formulating key programmes/ activities/KPIs. 7. Each of the Parliament member who hold the title of Minister and State Minister can direct the respective ministry planning section to adhere to the GRB circulars that are in reference to the budget circular. 8. All Parliamentarians need to promote the achievement of the indicators of SDG 5 on gender equality and women empowerment and the cross cutting gender indicators in 14 other goals. 9. Summon a gender impact assessment of the previous year budget and identify the gaps in plans and allocations.
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<p>Budget Approval/ Enactment</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Study the appropriation bill and related estimates from an inclusive and gender responsive angle and prepare a gender report of sector wise estimates. 2. Actively participate in the budget debate and highlight gaps in gender integration/ exclusions in different ministry budgets. 3. Point out the marked gaps in addressing gender inequalities and issues such as female labour force participation, SGBV, unequal distribution of resources, lack of attention to women in businesses, unequal power distribution etc. 4. Advocate for sufficient allocations for sectors that can promote benefits and participation of women which is recognized as a discriminatory gap within the sector. 5. Highlight gender transformatory development initiatives as best practices. 6. Liaise with civil society and researchers to screen the appropriation bill from an inclusive and gender responsive angle and encourage their participation in the budget debate.
<p>Budget execution</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Members of Parliament can influence the sectoral ministries to implement annual plans and budgets in a non-discriminatory manner and without any irregularities/corruption. 2. Encourage the implementing agencies/ministries and sub national structures to maintain transparency and accountability to people. 3. In all quarterly progress report of plan and budget implementation advocate for a separate section on progress of IGRP. 4. Ensure all institutions maintain sex- disaggregated data 5. Encourage the people's participation in plan and budget implementation and monitoring.
<p>Evaluating and Audit</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Call for the conduction of a gender audit/gender impact assessment of the national budget with technical input from outside organizations and inform the house with the results. 2. Liaise with the MoF to incorporate the findings of the assessment report in the next budget call.

Canada's Status of Women – Standing Committee in the Canadian Parliament provided these recommendations in 2009 for advancing Gender Equality including GRB

Excerpts from the Report on the Standing Committee: 40th Parliament: 2nd Session.

RECOMMENDATION 25

The Committee recommends that the Government of Canada create the Office of the Commissioner for Gender Equality and appoint a Commissioner for Gender Equality by December 2009; that this Commissioner be appointed as an officer of Parliament, based on the model of the Commissioner of Official Languages; and, that the Commissioner be provided with all necessary resources to fulfil his or her mandate.

RECOMMENDATION 26

The Committee recommends that the Government of Canada, building on the work of the Expert Panel on Accountability Mechanisms for Gender Equality, introduce legislation to promote gender equality by April 2009; that this legislation set out the Gender Budget Analysis and gender budgeting obligations of federal departments and agencies; that this legislation create the Office of the Commissioner for Gender Equality, based on the model of the Office of the Commissioner of Official Languages; that this legislation clearly set out the powers and responsibilities of the Office of the Commissioner for Gender Equality; and, that this legislation define the roles and responsibilities of Status of Women Canada.

RECOMMENDATION 27

The Committee encourages the Prime Minister of Canada to demonstrate leadership by ensuring the training of all members of Cabinet in gender-based analysis and by clearly articulating the Government of Canada's commitment to gender equality in the next Speech from the Throne.

Canada has made some pioneering efforts in engaging the Legislature in advancing gender-responsive-budgeting and Gender Equality. Their Parliamentary system, especially in relation to oversight, is sufficiently similar to the practices in Sri Lanka and speaks well to the monitoring role that can be adopted by the Select Committee on Gender Equity & Equility in Sri Lanka as well. They are engaging with the Executive to reinforce gender equality outcomes too. It is worth studying for replication with adaptation.



UNIT FOUR: ACHIEVING SDGS AND GENDER EQUALITY THROUGH GENDER RESPONSIVE PLANNING AND BUDGETING

Sri Lanka is committed to achieving the SDGs within the timeframe outlined in the SDG 2030 agenda and has set up a dedicated institution the “Sustainable Development Council of Sri Lanka” tasked with monitoring and evaluation of government organizations that are working towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals that have been undertaken by Sri Lanka, in accordance with the United Nations (UN).

The Sustainable Development Council aims to consistently facilitate, monitor and review the development of Sri Lanka’s sustainable growth in order to ensure success of National Policy and Strategy, in compliance with Global Pledges and sustainable environmental standards. The Sri Lanka Sustainable Development Act, No.19 of 2017 provides the legislative and policy direction to the implementation of SDGs in Sri Lanka.

2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development was adopted by all United Nations Member States, in 2015. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), otherwise known as the Global Goals, are a universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet and ensure that all people enjoy peace and prosperity.

The three core areas: Economic Growth, Social Inclusion and Environmental Protection are interdependent and must be addressed together. In order to do so, Agenda 2030 presents the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). These 17 Goals build on the successes of the Millennium Development Goals, while including new areas such as climate change, economic inequality, innovation, sustainable consumption, peace and justice, among other priorities. The goals are interconnected – often the key to success on one will involve tackling issues more commonly associated with another.

There are 5 Ps that are key to SDGs:

People - Planet – Prosperity – Peace- Partnership



Goal 1	End poverty in all its forms everywhere
Goal 2	End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture
Goal 3	Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
Goal 4	Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote life-long learning opportunities for all
Goal 5	Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
Goal 6	Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all
Goal 7	Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all
Goal 8	Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment, and decent work for all
Goal 9	Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization, and foster innovation
Goal 10	Reduce inequality within and among countries
Goal 11	Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

Goal 12	Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns
Goal 13	Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts
Goal 14	Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas, and marine resources for sustainable development
Goal 15	Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, halt and reverse land degradation, and halt biodiversity loss
Goal 16	Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all, and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels
Goal 17	Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

Under the 17 goals there are 169 targets. Especially on gender equality there is SDG 5 with 9 targets. In addition gender cut across 14 SDGs with 80 indicators under these 14 goals. Out of all indicators 34% are gender relevant and 21% are sex-disaggregated.

SDGs and Gender Equality

SDG 5 is totally dedicated to achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls. SDG 5 has 9 targets and 14 indicators which strategically promote gender equality and address key gender inequalities in the country. The SDG 5 targets include:

Target	Indicators
Target 5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere.	Indicator 5.1.1: Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex
Target 5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation.	Indicator 5.2.1: Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age. Indicator 5.2.2: Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence

Target	Indicators
<p>Target 5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation.</p>	<p>Indicator 5.3.1: Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18</p> <p>Indicator 5.3.2: Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age</p>
<p>Target 5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate.</p>	<p>Indicator 5.4.1: Percentage of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location</p>
<p>Target 5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life. Indicator</p>	<p>Indicator 5.5.1: Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments and local governments</p> <p>Indicator 5.5.2: Proportion of women in managerial positions</p>
<p>Target 5.6 Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review Conferences.</p>	<p>Indicator 5.6.1: Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care</p> <p>Indicator 5.6.2: Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee women aged 15-49 access to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education.</p>

Target	Indicators
<p>Target 5.a Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws.</p>	<p>Indicator 5.a.1:</p> <p>(a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and</p> <p>(b) share of women among owners or rights bearers of agricultural land, type of tenure</p> <p>Indicator 5.a.2: Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control</p>
<p>Target 5.b Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women.</p>	<p>Indicator 5.b.1: Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex</p>
<p>Target 5.c Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels.</p>	<p>Indicator 5.c.1: Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment (Gender Responsive Budget related indicator)</p>

Snapshot of global gender equality across the Sustainable Development Goals² in the wake of Covid 19 Pandemic 2020.

<p>1 NO POVERTY</p> 	<p>The COVID-19 pandemic is causing a resurgence in extreme poverty, affecting women the most. By 2021, around 435 million WOMEN AND GIRLS will be living on less than \$1.90 a day — including 47 million pushed into poverty as a result of COVID-19.</p>
<p>2 ZERO HUNGER</p> 	<p>Globally, women have a 27% HIGHER RISK than men of facing severe food insecurity. This gender gap is expected to rise in the wake of the pandemic.</p>
<p>3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING</p> 	<p>Women health-care workers are on the front lines of the COVID-19 pandemic and are at increased risk of exposure to the virus. Among infected health-care workers in five countries with available data, 72% were women.</p>
<p>4 QUALITY EDUCATION</p> 	<p>School closures are likely to increase gender gaps in education. More than 11 million GIRLS – from pre-primary school to tertiary education age – are at risk of not returning to school in 2020.</p>
<p>5 GENDER EQUALITY</p> 	<p>An estimated 243 million WOMEN AND GIRLS aged 15 to 49 were subjected to sexual and/ or physical violence by an intimate partner in the previous year.</p> <p>At least 200 million GIRLS AND WOMEN have been subjected to female genital mutilation (FGM), according to recent data from 31 countries where this practice is concentrated.</p> <p>Globally, 1 in 5 WOMEN 20 to 24 years of age were married in childhood. Child marriage and FGM were on a downward trajectory before the pandemic hit. However, economic hardship and school disruptions could derail progress. Women spend 3x as many hours as men each day in unpaid care and domestic work. COVID-19 is adding to women's unpaid care workloads.</p> <p>Worldwide, 1 in 4 PARLIAMENTARY SEATS are held by women. At the local level, women hold 36% OF ELECTED SEATS in local deliberative bodies.</p> <p>Based on data from 57 countries, 3 in 4 WOMEN report making their own decisions about their personal health care or on whether or not to have sex.</p>
<p>6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION</p> 	<p>4 in 10 SCHOOLS AROUND THE WORLD and 70% OF THOSE IN LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES face challenges in providing basic hygiene facilities for students. In some countries, 150 or more SCHOOLGIRLS are expected to share a single toilet.</p>

². Progress on the sustainable development goals the gender snapshot 2020. UN women publication

7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY



Lack of clean cooking fuels and technologies accounted for almost 2 million premature deaths among women and girls in 2016

10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES



Women with disabilities face multiple forms of discrimination. 3 in 10 **WOMEN AND MEN WITH DISABILITIES** personally experienced at least one form of discrimination between 2014 and 2019.

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH



Domestic workers and those employed in the informal economy have been especially hard hit by the pandemic. Nearly 72% of domestic workers, most of whom are women, have suffered job losses or reduced hours.

9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE



The manufacturing sector has suffered major job losses and contraction in economic output due to the pandemic. Women are more likely in vulnerable employment in that sector and are more at risk of losing their manufacturing jobs or livelihoods.



Women and girls bear the brunt of increasing climate-related disasters, but are rarely in a position to effect change. At the United Nations Climate Change Conference COP 25, only of heads of delegation were women.

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES



Safe and reliable public transportation can be a lifeline for poor urban women, but access remains inadequate in many urban settings. Data from 2019 showed that only 50% population had convenient access to public transport.

16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS



In countries led by women, confirmed deaths from COVID-19 are six times lower. Likewise, women's direct participation in peace processes has shown to be a building block for lasting agreements. Yet, between 1992 and 2019, women made up only 6% OF **MEDIATORS**, 6% of **SIGNATORIES** and 13% OF **NEGOTIATORS** in peace processes.

17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS



Globally, 4.1 billion **PEOPLE** are now online, but only 48% of the world's female population are using the Internet, compared to 58% of men. That gender gap is increasing in some developing regions.

UNIT FIVE: NATIONAL POLICY FRAMEWORK AND PROVISIONS FOR GENDER EQUALITY

Vistas of Prosperity & Splendour, serves the purpose of the National Policy Framework that guides the National Planning & Budgeting process as stated in the 2022 budget call. This policy has a vision of “A productive citizen, a happy family, a disciplined society and a prosperous nation”. There are ten key policies outlined in the National Policy Framework and gender equality is specifically included in the policies of

- i. A productive citizenry and vibrant human resource,
- ii. People centric economic development,
- iii. Disciplined, law abiding and value-based society.

The National Policy Framework upholds the SDGs as key development targets and priority is ensured to achieving the same and bring Sri Lanka to topmost rungs of World Happiness Index (currently Sri Lanka is 129 among 149 countries).

Vistas of Prosperity as a National Policy framework has very clearly outlined the importance of harnessing the contribution of women in the development of the country. This policy has included different strategies to get the fullest engagement of women in the labour force and participate productively in the economic growth of the country. (Please refer annex III for gender analysis of the National Policy Framework.)

Annex I: Statistical overview on gender status in Sri Lanka

Data Category	Overall / Total	Female	Male	Overall / Total	Female	Male
	2015			2019		
Global Index Data						
Human Development Index ^{vi}	0.766 (rank 73/188)	0.734	0.785	0.782 (rank 72/189)	0.759	0.794
Gender Inequality Index ^{vii} with indicators	0.386 (rank 87/188)			0.401 (rank 90/189)		
▪ <i>maternal mortality rate (deaths per 100,000 live births)</i>	30			36		
▪ <i>adolescent birth rate (births per 1000 women ages 15-19)</i>	14.8			20.9		
▪ <i>share of parliamentary seats held by women</i>		4.9%		5.30%		
▪ <i>population with at least some secondary education levels (% ages 25 and older)</i>	80.5 %	80.2%	80.6%		79.20%	81.00%
▪ <i>labour participation rate (%15 years and older)</i>	53.80%	35.9%	74.7%	52.30%	35.40%	74.60%
Global Gender Gap Index (GGGI) ^{viii}	0.686 (rank 84/145)			0.680 (rank 102/153)		
Gender Development Index ^{ix, x} with indicators	0.934 (Group 3 ^{xi})			0.955 (Group 2)		
▪ <i>Life expectancy (years)</i>	75.0	78.4	71.3	77.0	80.3	73.6
▪ <i>Expected years of schooling (years)</i>	14.0	14.3	13.6	14.1	14.5	13.8
▪ <i>Mean years of schooling (years)</i>	10.9	10.3	11.4	10.6	10.6	10.6
▪ <i>GNI per capita PPP \$</i>	10,789	6067	15,869	12,707	7433	18,423
Women Peace and Security Index (WPS Index 2019/20)	0.656 (2017- 2018)			0.679*		
Demographic						
population (1000s) ^{xii} (estimates)	20660	53.20%	46.80%	21803 [^]	52%	48%

Data Category	Overall / Total	Female	Male	Overall / Total	Female	Male
	2015			2019		
Age breakdown of population (1000s)						
0-14 years	5289	2619	2670	5504		
15- 64 years	14033	7260	6773	14589		
65 years and over	1648	938	710	1710		
sex ratio at birth	1.04			1.04		
fertility rate	2.21			2.2		
life expectancy at birth (years)	75	79.6	73.1	77	80.3	73.6
infant mortality rate	7	6.7	8.2	6.1	5.9	6.6
crude birth rate	15.6			14.6	13.9	15.4
crude death rate	6.2			6.6	5.3	6.9
deaths	130765			146053	62187	77311
household population/ female headed households ^{xiii} (1000s)	5437	74.20%	25.80%			
Labour Force^{xiv}						
Labour force participation rate % ^{xv}	53.8	35.9	74.7	52.3	34.5	73
Employed (000)	7948	2733	5097	8181	2811	5368
In agriculture	27.10%			25.30%		
In industry	26.40%			27.60%		
In services	46.50%			47.10%		
State sector	53.50%			52.50%		
Provincial public sector	29.30%			30.30%		
Semi government sector	17.20%			17.20%		
Economically Active Population	8214473	36%	64%	8592010	35.40%	64.60%
Economically Active Population – Urban Sector	1253519	33.10%	66.90%	1425479	35%	65.00%
Economically Active Population – Rural sector	6577732	36.10%	63.90%	6749448	35.10%	64.90%
Economically Active Population –Estate sector	383221	44.90%	55.10%	417083	41.50%	58.50%
Economically inactive population ^{xvi}	7067473	74.80%	25.20%	7832006	73.70%	26.30%
Economically inactive population –Urban Sector	1324940	72.90%	27.10%	1411397	72.80%	27.20%
Economically inactive population – Rural Sector	5518880	75.40%	24.60%	6141938	74.20%	25.80%

Data Category	Overall / Total	Female	Male	Overall / Total	Female	Male
	2015			2019		
Economically inactive population – Estate sector	223652	71.80%	28.20%	278626	68.30%	31.70%
Economically inactive (by reason)						
Engaged in studies	20.30%	14.00%	38.90%	21.20%	14.60%	39.20%
Engaged in housework	47.40%	61.40%	5.90%	47.20%	62.40%	4.30%
Retired/ old age	21.40%	16.90%	34.80%	20.30%	15.50%	33.70%
Physically illness/ disabled	7.1%%	4.8%	13.70%	8.20%	5.20%	16.60%
other	3.80%	2.8%	6.80%	3.30%	2.30%	6.10%
Employed population by employment status						
Employee	56.1%	55.10%	65.7%	57.90%	58.30%	57.70%
Employee public	15.1%	19.3%	12.8%	14.90%	19.90%	12.20%
Employee private	41.00%	35.8%	43.90%	43.00%	38.40%	45.50%
Employer	3.10%	1.1%	4.2%	2.60%	0.80%	3.50%
Own account worker	32.20%	26.9%	73.1%	32.50%	24.80%	36.50%
Contributing family worker	8.40%	78.0%	22.0%	7.00%	16.10%	2.30%
Unemployment						
Unemployment rate	4.7	7.2	3.0	4.8	7.4	3.3
Unemployment -Grade 5 and below	0.7	1.5	0.3	1.0	0.7	1.6
Unemployment -Grade 6-10	3.4	5.4	2.6	3.30	2.90	4.50
Unemployment -GCE O/L	6.4	9.0	5.1	3.3	4.5	2.9
Unemployment -GCE A/L and above	9.2	13.5	4.7	8.5	11.9	5.0
Youth unemployment rate	20.8	27.4	16.6	21.5	28.7	17.6
Youth Unemployment Grade 5 and below	4.8			12.8		
Youth Unemployment Grade 6-10	14.8			15.7		
Youth Unemployment GCE O/L	23.9			22.5		
Youth unemployment GCE A/L and above	34			30.7		
Youth not in education, employment or Training (NEET)	734,550	510,049	224,501	647,009	445,820	202,043
Employment contribution to informal sector %	59.8	53.7	63.2	57.4	51.1	60.8

Data Category	Overall / Total	Female	Male	Overall / Total	Female	Male
	2015			2019		
Employment contribution to formal sector %	40.2	46.3	36.8	42.6	48.9	39.2
Departure for foreign employment by skilled workers	82098	5.70%	94.30%			
Poverty headcount index ^{xvii}	4.1			4.1		
Multi-dimensional Poverty Index ^{xviii}				0.011 (2.9%)in 2016		
Population with severe multi-dimensional poverty ^{xix}				0.3%		
Education						
Literacy Rate above 10 years ^{xx}	93.2%	92.40%	94.10%	92.90%	92.30%	93.40%
Computer literacy ^{xxi}				30.8	28.9	32.9
Digital Literacy				46.0	42.6	49.7
School enrollment - primary	100%	100.5%	102.7%	100.1% (2018)	99.6%	100.6%
School enrollment - secondary	97.6% (2016) ^{xxii}	99.28%	95.98%	100% (2018)	102%	98.0%
Grade 5 examination	31,853	17470 54.8%	14383 45.1%	47,667	25,740 54%	21926 46%
Performance GCE O/L qualified for AL (%) ^{xxiii}	195,358	111,567 57.1%	83,791 42.8%	225539		
Performance GCE A/L qualified to apply for university (both new and old syllabus)	131,137	84,448 64.3%	46,689 35.6%	181,126	118064 65.1%	63062 34.8%
Undergraduate enrollment by academic programme						
Arts	9418	7742	1676	12,009	10147	1867
Commerce	5793	3740	2053	7807	5199	2608
Physical Science	6023	1807	4216	7874	2607	5267
Biological Science	7032	4807	2225	9805	6979	2826
Other (odd subject combinations)	324	142	182	545	238	307
Engineering Technology	1215	183	1032	2095	333	1762
Biosystem Technology	857	685	172	1506	1203	303
Medicine				1967	1271	696
Law				493	420	73
Dental Surgery				120	84	36
Veterinary				128	89	39
Agriculture				2463	1780	683
Engineering				2466	620	3646
Fashion Designing				164	109	55
Computer Science				2325	1075	1250
Allied Health Sciences				1242	932	310
Indigenous Medicine				715	545	170

Data Category	Overall / Total	Female	Male	Overall / Total	Female	Male
	2015			2019		
Technology				3396	1444	1952
Health						
Birth rate (per 1000) population	17.9			15.2		
crude death rate	6.2	5.3	7.1	6.6		
Live birth sex ratio	1.04			1.04		
Maternal Mortality Rate (deaths per 100 000 live births) by district	30			36		
infant mortality rate	7	6.7	8.2	6.1	5.9	6.6
Birth attended by skilled health personnel	99.5			99.5 (2016)		
Percentage of institutional deliveries	99.9%			99.9%		
Percentage of teenage pregnant mothers registered	5.25			4.4		
Antenatal care at least one visit	98.8 %			98.80%		
Infant mortality (per 1000 live births)	9.16			10.1		
Fertility rate ^{xxiv}	2.1			2.2		
Adolescent birth rate (birth per 1000 women 15-19 years)	14.8			20.9		
Contraceptive prevalence (%of women ages 15-49)	64.6			61.7		
crude death rate	6.2	5.3	7.1	6.6		7.6
Women Empowerment						
Seats in Parliament by female	4.9%			5.30%		
share of seats in local government				10.9		
Female legislators, senior officials, and managers				28.4		
Female principals of government schools (2017)						
National Schools	28.5%					
Provincial Schools	21.9%					
candidates at parliamentary elections		9.3 %	90.70%			
candidates at local government authorities elections (2018)		32.30%	67.80%			
Mandatory paid maternity leave				118 days ^{xxv}		

Data Category	Overall / Total	Female	Male	Overall / Total	Female	Male
	2015			2019		
Women with an account at financial institutions, or mobile money service provider (% of female population ages 15 and older) ^{xxvi}				73.4		
Share of STEM graduates ^{xxvii}				40.6%		
Women married by age at 18 years ^{xxviii}				10%		

Gender Based Violence

The recently published “Women Wellbeing National Study” of Dept. of Census and Statistics in 2019 has the following data:-

- Ever partnered women experienced:
 - Physical violence 18.9%
 - Sexual violence is 6.8%
 - Psychological violence is 27.9%
 - Economic violence 18.1%
- One in five Sri Lankan women have experienced more than one form of violence in their life time.
- 19.1% Women experienced controlling of their behavior.
- All forms of violence was highest among younger women.
- 14.6% women who faced violence attempted suicide.
- Children of the women who faced violence, 4.5% children dropped out of school, 21.2% complained of nightmares.
- SGBV in Estate sector – 37.9%, Rural sector – 18.6%, Urban sector – 15.7%.
- 47.5% women said men should show he is boss.
- 46.5% women said women should obey her husband even if she disagree with him.
- 39.5% women said its wife’s obligation to have sex with her husband even she doesn’t feel like it.
- Strongest risks – men under influence of alcohol, men who fight with other men, men with extra-marital affairs.



Annexe II

Thrust areas on gender responsive budgeting (Circular 01/2021 of State Ministry of Women & Child Affairs in reference to 2022 Budget call)

Proposed areas for Annual Action plans in Relevant Ministries & State Ministries

Gender Equality and Economic Empowerment of Women

Objective – Harnessing the contribution of women to development plans and thereby creating a female community who participate in the economic development

Strategy	Activity
1 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision making in political life.	<ol style="list-style-type: none">I. Expand the quota system for women councillors which is already available for women in Local Government Authorities, to both Provincial Councils and the Parliament.II. Allocate separate budget to support and build capacities of the female contestant in the oncoming Provincial elections.III. Enable the active and Productive engagement of elected female councillors in Local Government Authorities in development Planning & implementation through capacity Building.
2 Facilitate for the women participation productively in the economic development	Set up, regulate, standardize and expand child care facilities for increasing women participation in the labour force. Introduce flexible working arrangement for young mothers.
3 Ensure the promotion of female entrepreneurship and women active involvement in local and export economy	<ol style="list-style-type: none">I. Encourage the young and female entrepreneurs through production cooperativesII. Devise a state-sponsored mechanism where women entrepreneurs can get involved in small and medium enterprises related to handlooms, garments, crochet, lace, cane, clay pottery, coir, dried fish and fisheriesIII. Provide extensive opportunities and incentives for young male and female entrepreneurs to engage in export-oriented industries.IV. Introduce home-based enterprises with required assistance for rural women.

Identified Performance Indicator	Sustainable Development Indicator	Ministry / State Ministry
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. Percentage of female councillors in parliament and Provincial councils II. Number of Capacitated female contestants in the oncoming elections III. Percentage of female councillors contributed in development planning and implementation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5.5.1. Proportion of seats held by women in national Parliament, Provincial and Local Governments levels. 5.5.2. Proportion of Women in managerial positions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. State Ministry of Women and Child Development, Preschool & Primary Education, School Infrastructure & Education Services 2. National Committee on women 3. State Ministry of Provincial councils & Local Government 4. Election Commission of Sri Lanka
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> iv. The number of day-care centres and the number of ministries/institutions which have a flexible working arrangement v. Increased percentage of women participation in labour force under numerous development sectors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 8.5.2 – Unemployment rate, by sex, age, persons with disabilities. 5.5.2 – Proportion of women in managerial positions 5.4.1 - Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. State Ministry of Women and Child Development, Preschool & Primary Education, School Infrastructure & Education Services. 2. Ministry of Labour
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. Increased percentage of women engaged in small and medium-sized enterprises II. Number of new markets accessed by entrepreneurs III. Increased percentage of agrobased and non-agro based products targeting foreign markets IV. Percentage of young male and female entrepreneurs in the local small and medium-sized enterprises. V. Percentage of young male and female entrepreneurs in the export-oriented small and medium scale enterprises. VI. Increased family income percentage of rural communities from home-based industries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 10.2.1 – Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by age, sex and persons with disabilities 8.5.1 – Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities 8.3.1 – Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex 2.3.2 – Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. State Ministry of Samurdhi, Household Economy, Micro Finance, Self-Employment, Business Development and Underutilized State Resources Development 2. Paddy and Grains, Organic Food, Vegetables, Fruits, Chillies, Onion and Potato Cultivation Promotion, Seed Production and Advanced Technology Agriculture. 3. State Ministry of Production and Supply of Fertilizer and Regulation of Chemical Fertilizer and Insecticide Use. 4. State Ministry of Livestock, Farm Promotion and Dairy & Egg Related Industries 5. State Ministry of Ornamental Fish, Inland Fish & Prawn

Strategy	Activity
<p>4 Promote and popularize organic agriculture.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. Develop 2 million home gardens using organic fertilizer II. Initiate a proper waste management system and produce organic fertilizer III. Building up youth agricultural entrepreneurships IV. Facilitate “සිංචු” Women’s Farmer societies to produce organic fertilizer as a business venture.

Identified Performance Indicator	Sustainable Development Indicator	Ministry / State Ministry
		<p>Farming, Fishery Harbour Development, Multiday Fishing Activities and Fish Exports.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. State Ministry of Coconut, Kithul, Palmyrah and Rubber Cultivation Promotion and Related Industrial Product Manufacturing & Export Diversification. 7. State Ministry of Development of Minor Crops including Sugarcane, Maize, Cashew, Pepper, Cinnamon, Cloves, Betel Related Industries and Export promotion. 8. State Ministry of Co-operative Services, Marketing Development and Consumer Protection 9. State Ministry of Batik, Handloom and Local Apparel Products 10. State Ministry of Gem & Jewellery related Industries 11. Rattan, Brass, Pottery, Furniture and Rural Industrial Promotion
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> I. Increased percentage of home gardens which use organic fertilizer and increased number of women in organic farming II. Percentage of women who have entered organic fertilizer production through proper waste management III. Number of young entrepreneurs engaged in cash crop cultivation IV. Number of “ සිතමු ” Women’s societies supported to produce organic fertilizer. V. Number of women who improved their household economy through organic agriculture and production of organic fertilizer. 	<p>2.3.2 – Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status</p> <p>2.1.2 – Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)</p> <p>2.2.2 – Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height >+2 or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Paddy and Grains, Organic Food, Vegetables, Fruits, Chillies, Onion and Potato Cultivation Promotion, Seed Production and Advanced Technology Agriculture. 2. State Ministry of Production and Supply of Fertilizer and Regulation of Chemical Fertilizer and Insecticide Use. 3. State Ministry of Livestock, Farm Promotion and Dairy & Egg Related Industries. 4. State Ministry of Samurdhi, Household Economy, Micro Finance, Self-Employment, Business Development and Underutilized State Resources Development 5. State Ministry of Women and Child Development, Preschool & Primary Education, School Infrastructure & Education Services. 6. Ministry of Agriculture

Strategy	Activity
<p>5 Ensure relief of village women falling victim from unregulated microfinance schemes</p>	<p>I. Provide government-sponsored concessionary loans and agricultural loans to women entrepreneurs trapped under various microfinance schemes.</p>
<p>6 Provide safe and comfortable housing facilities to vulnerable female-headed households and employees of the female labour force</p>	<p>I. Give priority to female-headed households at the distribution of houses among displaced persons and shanty-dwellers under urban housing schemes II. Pay special attention to female-headed households who are under poverty line or with disabilities or dwelling in the estate sector when distributing houses among needy persons or under income-based easy-payment schemes III. Establish safe hostel facilities for employees in the female labour force while implementing new urban housing projects. IV. Increase the number of houses allocated for female workers in the plantation sector</p>
<p>7 Reduce the unskilled category and create a skilled and active labour force to accelerate the development</p>	<p>I. Facilitate easy access to technical courses by women and provide skill bridging courses for women to get into skilled foreign employment. II. Create opportunities for women in non-traditional areas.</p>

Identified Performance Indicator	Sustainable Development Indicator	Ministry / State Ministry
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. Reduced percentage of women victimized by unregulated microfinance schemes II. Number of business initiatives funded under the government-sponsored concessionary loan scheme III. Number of women who gained access to the government-sponsored concessionary loan scheme 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.2.1 – Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age 1.b.1 – Proportion of government recurrent and capital spending to sectors that disproportionately benefit women, the poor and vulnerable groups 10.2.1 – Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by age, sex and persons with disabilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. State Ministry of Samurdhi, Household Economy, Micro Finance, Self-Employment, Business Development and Underutilized State Resources Development 2. State Ministry of Women and Child Development, Preschool & Primary Education, School Infrastructure & Education Services 3. Ministry of Finance 4. Central Bank of Sri Lanka
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. Number of female-headed households who received safe and comfortable houses II. Number of female-headed households who received houses under income-based easy-payment schemes III. Number of female employees who have been provided with the safe hostel families. IV. Number of female workers who are provided with housing facilities in the estate sector. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.b.1 – Proportion of government recurrent and capital spending to sectors that disproportionately benefit women, the poor and vulnerable groups 1.3.1 - Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, new-borns, work injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable 11.1.1 - Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 01. State Ministry of Rural Housing and Construction & Building Material Industries. 02. State Ministry of Estate Housing & Community Infrastructure. 03. State Ministry of Urban Development, Waste Disposal and Community Cleanliness
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. Number of new job opportunities created for women in non-traditional fields / skilled labour 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 8.5.1 – Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities 8.5.2 – Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities 8.6.1 – Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training 8.9.2 – Number of jobs in tourism industries as a proportion of total jobs and growth rate of jobs, by sex 10.2.1 – Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by age, sex and persons with disabilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. State Ministry of Skills Development, Vocational Education, Research and Innovation

Strategy	Activity
8 Increased women’s participation in the Fisheries Industry	I. Formulate programmes to increase women’s productive engagement in the home-based fisheries industry

Prevention of Sexual and Gender-based Violence

Under the topic on “A Productive Citizen and a Happy Family” of the National Policy Framework, “Vistas of Prosperity and Splendour” sexual and gender-based violence has been recognized as an issue and proposed several measures to address the situation.

Strategy	Activity
1 Making the country safe and secure for women and children.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. Set up a 24-hour counselling service to minimize all forms of violence against women and introduce necessary measures to inform of any violence or harassment to the nearest Police Station over the telephone. II. Establish a proper mechanism to prevent harassment on women in public transport. III. Establish and Strengthen the Child and Women Units in all Police Stations and deploy permanent cadre of female police officers in each unit. Ensure Tamil language proficiency of officers in the units in Northern and Eastern provinces. IV. Establish an extension of the 1938 women help line to the Bureau of Prevention of Child and Women Abuse in the Dept. of Police in order to maintain proper coordination. V. Include a proper mechanism to protect children in the estate sector and stop child trafficking, especially the trafficking of young girls in collaboration with NCPA. VI. Design a comprehensive program to stop violence against girls and women in the estate sector in collaboration with estate management.

Identified Performance Indicator	Sustainable Development Indicator	Ministry / State Ministry
	4.4.1 – Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill	
Number of women involved in the home-based Fisheries Industry	8.5.1 – Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities 8.5.2 – Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	1. State Ministry of Ornamental Fish, Inland Fish & Prawn Farming, Fishery Harbour Development, Multiday Fishing Activities and Fish Exports.

Identified Performance Indicator	Sustainable Development Indicator	Ministry / State Ministry
<p>I. Increased percentage of complaints received to the Police Station over violence against women</p> <p>II. Number of women who sought the services</p> <p>III. Number of institutions which provide services for female victims</p> <p>IV. Number of public transport modes where mechanism has been established to ensure the safety of women.</p> <p>V. Number of police units established for preventing child and women abuse.</p> <p>VI. Number of units for preventing child and women abuse linked with the 1938 hotline.</p> <p>VII. Number of children in the estate sector who are safe from being trafficking victims.</p> <p>VIII. Percentage of reduction of violence against women and girls in the estate sector.</p>	<p>3.4.2 - Suicide mortality rate</p> <p>5.2.1 – Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age</p> <p>5.2.2 – Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence</p> <p>5.3.1 – Proportion of women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18</p>	<p>1. State Ministry of Internal Security, Home Affairs and Disaster Management</p> <p>2. State Ministry of Women and Child Development, Preschool & Primary Education, School Infrastructure & Education Services</p> <p>3. Ministry of Transport</p> <p>4. State Ministry of Community Police Service.</p> <p>5. State Ministry of Estate Housing & Community Infrastructure.</p> <p>6. PHDT</p> <p>7. Ministry of Public Security</p>

Strategy	Activity
<p>2 Ensure the safety and protection of Sri Lankan female migrant workers with the intervention of Sri Lankan Embassies in foreign countries</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. Introduce legal reforms to strengthen the process of obtaining compensations for victims of accidents in workplaces abroad II. Develop a proper mechanism for the safety and protection of migrant women
<p>3 Implement “Suwa Divi Neguma” programme to encourage a healthy lifestyle</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. Establish an online psycho-counselling service coupled with 24-hour free mobile service II. Establish a “මිතුරු පියස” Units in each and every District hospital and provide necessary facilities.
<p>4 Create a gender-based violence-free environment in the vocational training institutions.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. Develop capacities and counselling skills of officers/trainers in the Vocational Training institutions to enable effective responses to the survivors/provision of psycho-social support.
<p>5 Ensuring the safety of vulnerable people such as women and children and provide facilities for them during disasters.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. Provide services required by women and children during disasters along with adequate infrastructure and sanitary facilities II. Have an obligatory female representation to ensure gender equality in every step of disaster management/ have the involvement of an officer of District and Divisional Women and Child Development Unit in the committee

Identified Performance Indicator	Sustainable Development Indicator	Ministry / State Ministry
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. Number of legal reforms introduced to strengthen the system of claiming compensations II. Number of victims who received compensation under newly-introduced legal reforms III. The number of embassies where the mechanism for the safety and protection of female expatriates could be established 	<p>8.8.1 – Fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries per 100,000 workers, by sex and migrant status</p> <p>10.3.1 – Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law</p> <p>16.2.2 - Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. State Ministry of Foreign Employment Promotion and Market Diversification 2. State Ministry of Women and Child Development, Pre-school & Primary Education, School Infrastructure & Education Services
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. Number of beneficiaries who sought psycho-counselling service at 'Mithuru Piyasa' units/ through hotlines. II. Number of functional “මිතුරු පීඨය” Units 	<p>3.4.2 - Suicide mortality rate</p> <p>5.2.1 - Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. State Ministry of Women and Child Development, Pre-school & Primary Education, School Infrastructure & Education Services 2. Ministry of Health
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. Number of officers trained for career guidance or counselling II. Number of modules prepared for addressing sexual and gender-based violence III. Number of career guidance programmes which included the prevention of sexual and gender-based violence 	<p>4.3.1 – Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex</p> <p>4.4.1 – Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. State Ministry of Women and Child Development, Pre-school & Primary Education, School Infrastructure & Education Services 2. State Ministry of Education Reforms, Open Universities & Distance Learning Promotion 3. State Ministry of Skills Development, Vocational Education, Research and Innovation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. Number of female beneficiaries who received relief services including other facilities during disastrous situations II. Number of districts that have the involvement of officers of the District and Divisional women and Child Development Units in disaster management committees 	<p>13.1.3 - Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. State Ministry of Internal Security, Home Affairs and Disaster management

Annex III: Gender Analysis of National Policy Framework: Vistas of Prosperity & Splendour

National Policy Framework: Vistas of Prosperity & Splendour	
Policy and Sub-sector	Strategy
1. Defeating Corruption	Ensure law reforms and new Technology to eliminate corruption
2. Security services – A contended Police service	Enhance knowledge and skills of all police officers
	Ensure more viable welfare facilities
3. Education	Infrastructure development in the school system
4. Higher Education	All qualified students to continue their higher education up to degree level
5. Health	
6. Youth Affairs	Identifying the aspirations and develop a viable and effective programme enabling youth to reach full potential

		SDG 5 and Cross cutting Gender Indicators
	Activity	
	Strengthen the legal frame work of the Commission to Investigate allegations of Bribery or corruption	16.5.1 Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials, during the previous 12 months
	Establishing a Police University to enable all police officers, including police women to enhance their knowledge and skills.	10.3.1 Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law
	Building adequate housing facilities to provide opportunities to commute to work from their own homes Institute suitable adjustments in existing welfare facilities to make it more viable family centric welfare system	
	Establish school transport service for students and teachers under PPP model.	5.2.2 Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence
	Establish a truly-student centered education system and eliminate physical and mental punishment and ensure no abuse of children in education system.	4.2.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, by sex
	Eradicate the culture of ragging from universities and other higher educational institute.	5.2.2 Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence
	Establish an online psychological counselling service with a 24 hour toll free mobile hotline under MoH to maintain quality of mental health of people.	3.4.2 Suicide mortality rate 5.2.1 Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age
	Increase the participation of youth in political decision making.	5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in (a) National Parliaments and (b) Local Governments

**National Policy Framework:
Vistas of Prosperity & Splendour**

Policy and Sub-sector	Strategy
7. Sports	Creation of energetic, healthy and disciplined nation
8. Child care	Guide children to be healthy and productive citizens
9. Women Affairs	Harnessing the contribution of women to development plans

		SDG 5 and Cross cutting Gender Indicators
	Activity	
	Provide extensive opportunities and incentives for young entrepreneurs	8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex
	Youth Human Resource Data Bank will be established to identify youth for foreign and local job opportunities	8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities 8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities 10.2.1 Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by sex, age and persons with disabilities
	An incentive scheme to enable professional sportsmen and sportswomen to obtain foreign education and training.	
	Establish a programme with the Ministries of Justice, Child and Women Affairs and Defence as well as all related state agencies to address and prevent all forms of exploitation, abuse and violence against children	8.7.1 Proportion and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age 11.7.2 Proportion of persons victim of physical or sexual harassment, by sex, age, disability status and place of occurrence, in the previous 12 months
	Establish a dedicated section in each District Court to resolve court	16.1.3 Proportion of population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months
	Cases pertaining to children without delay.	
	Establish a national programme to introduce a 'foster family system' for all children in Child Care and Development Centres/Institutions	16.2.2 Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation 16.2.3 Proportion of young women and men aged 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18
	Regulate, standardize and expand child care facilities for increasing women participation in the labour force.	8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities 5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions 5.4.1 Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location
	Introduce flexible working arrangement for young mothers	
	Introduce home-based enterprise with required assistance for rural women.	2.3.2 Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status 8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex 8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities 8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities 10.2.1 Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by sex, age and persons with disabilities

**National Policy Framework:
Vistas of Prosperity & Splendour**

Policy and Sub-sector	Strategy
10. Public Service	A Culture of “Working for the Country”
11. Private Sector	Create an enabling working environment
12. Foreign Employment	Encouraging works in abroad with providing incentives

		SDG 5 and Cross cutting Gender Indicators
	Activity	
	Reduce all kind of sexual and gender-based violence for women and set up a 24-hour emotional support and advisory help line.	5.2.1 Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age
	A separate unit will be set up within the Police Commission to take swift disciplinary action against officers who do not adhere to the standards and principles of gender equality.	5.2.2 Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence
	A mechanism will be put in place for women to be able to report violence or harassment to the nearest Police Station through their mobile phones	5.3.2 Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age
	A 24-hour emotional support and advisory help line will be established under the Ministry of Women and Children's Affairs so that women can contact the centre for support and help.	11.7.2 Proportion of persons victim of physical or sexual harassment, by sex, age, disability status and place of occurrence, in the previous 12 months
	New legislation will be introduced to make it compulsory for an employer of the public or private sector to pay the salary of the employee to the widow until the retirement age of the employee if the employee's death takes place while in service and the employee is a member of the Employees Provident Fund	
	The payment of the widow's and orphan's pensions to those who are eligible will be expedited	1.3.1 Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable
	A consolidated mechanism will be established with the involvement of worker welfare societies, factory owners and the Board of Investment to identify and fulfill the health, nutrition and other welfare requirements of workers in the free trade zones.	8.8.2 Level of national compliance of labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on International Labour Organization (ILO) textual sources and national legislation, by sex and migrant status
	Introduce a programme to send skilled workers instead of unskilled workers	8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities
	A programme will be put in place to train women for high demand and globally competitive professions such as nursing	8.8.1 Frequency rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries, by sex and migrant status
	Our embassies in the Middle East will be made to bear greater responsibilities in protecting Sri Lankan housemaids working in those countries	8.8.2 Level of national compliance of labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on International Labour Organization (ILO) textual sources and national legislation, by sex and migrant status

**National Policy Framework:
Vistas of Prosperity & Splendour**

Policy and Sub-sector	Strategy
13. Agriculture	Promote and popularize organic agriculture during next ten years
14. Fisheries	Introduce a fisheries development plan to provide nutrition to people, increase foreign exchange earnings and provide employment and livelihood opportunities.
15. Tourism Industry	Tourism development programme with the intention of increasing annual tourist arrivals to 7 million
16. Cooperative Movement	Make sure engagement of youth and Female participation
17. Disaster Management	Ensuring the safety of vulnerable people such as women and children

		SDG 5 and Cross cutting Gender Indicators
	Activity	
	Develop 2 million home gardens using organic fertilizer	2.3.2 Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status
	Initiate a proper waste management system and produce organic fertilizer	2.1.2 Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)
	Building up youth agricultural entrepreneurships	2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height >+2 or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)
	Develop a programme to involve women in fishery related household industry through fishery cooperatives	
	Register, train and certify all tourist guides and drivers to prevent unnecessary harassment of tourists , ensure security and protection for the tourists	8.9.2 Proportion of jobs in sustainable tourism industries out of total tourism jobs 11.7.1 Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all, by sex, age and persons with disabilities 11.7.2 Proportion of persons victim of physical or sexual harassment, by sex, age, disability status and place of occurrence, in the previous 12 months
	Encourage the young and female entrepreneurs through production cooperatives to develop export-oriented value added industries	10.2.1 Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by sex, age and persons with disabilities 8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities 8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex
	Establish a permanent “Care Centre System” to facilitate and minimize the difficulties faced by the people, especially the women and children, who are frequently affected by natural disasters	13.1.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population 13.b.1 Number of least developed countries and small island developing States that are receiving specialized support, and amount of support, including finance, technology and capacity-building, for mechanisms for raising capacities for effective climate change-related planning and management, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities 16.1.3 Proportion of population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months

**National Policy Framework:
Vistas of Prosperity & Splendour**

Policy and Sub-sector	Strategy
18. Mass Media	Create unhindered opportunities for communication of information, knowledge and opinions
19. Social Protection and Welfare	Establish a Framework of Making Low Income Earners as High Income Earners
20. Women Empowerment	Recognizing the invaluable effort and enhance contribution of the village women in economic activities.
21. Regional Development – Northern and Eastern Provinces	Uplifting the economic standards and livelihoods of the people in Northern and Eastern areas

		SDG 5 and Cross cutting Gender Indicators
	Activity	
	Formulate guidelines within the framework of journalists' associations, the culture of mass media organizations, accepted societal norms for family and human interrelationship and values.	5.1.1 Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex
	Provide a monthly allowance for single parent family with kids below 12 years of age and does not have any income sources.	10.2.1 Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by sex, age and persons with disabilities 1.2.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age 1.2.2 Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions 1.3.1 Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable
	<p>Devise a state-sponsored mechanism, where women entrepreneurs can get involved in small and medium enterprises related to handlooms, garments, crochet, lace, cane, clay pottery, coir, dried fish and fisheries for identified target markets</p> <p>Encourage the unemployed members of households, especially the housewives to utilize naturally available excess fruits and vegetables in their own gardens to produce value added products</p> <p>Provide them with raw materials for value-adding production Centers</p> <p>Create a separate system to collect these products from their households and introduce a mobile application to connect and exchange information</p> <p>Ensure relief of village women falling victim from unregulated micro finance schemes.</p>	1.2.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age 1.b.1 Proportion of government recurrent and capital spending to sectors that disproportionately benefit women, the poor and vulnerable groups 2.3.2 Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status 5.c.1 Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment 8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities 10.2.1 Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by sex, age and persons with disabilities
	<p>Launch "Punarjewanana Fund" to ensure the upliftment of the economic standards and livelihoods of the people and following facilities will be provided through this programme;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Housing for families affected by the 30-year war o Government-sponsored concessionary loan schemes and agricultural loans will be granted for women entrepreneurs trapped under various micro finance schemes. o Investment schemes for rehabilitated youth to become entrepreneurs. 	16.b.1 Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law 16.3.1 Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms

National Policy Framework: Vistas of Prosperity & Splendour

Policy and Sub-sector	Strategy
22. Regional Development – Estate sector	Ensuring developed economy, housing, education and healthcare facilities in the Estate Sector.

End Notes

- i. MOF Website: <http://www.treasury.gov.lk/web/guest/government-budget2>
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- iii. Elson, Diane et al 2002 Gender Budgets Make Cents: Understanding gender responsive budgets, edited by D Budlender, Commonwealth Secretariat, London
- iv. ibid
- v. UN Women 2018 Gender Budgeting initiatives in Sri Lanka, Achievements & Way forward
- vi. Human Development Reports, UNDP, 2016 & 2020
- vii. Human Development Reports 2016 & 2020 UNDP
- viii. Global Gender Gap Report 2020 and 2015. World Economic Forum
- ix. Human Development Reports 2016 & 2020 UNDP
- x. Ratio of female to male HDI values
- xi. GDI groups: countries are divided from 1 to 5 groups in the descending order. Group 1 has the highest equality.
- xii. Household Income and Expenditure Survey 2016
- xiii. Household Income and Expenditure Survey 2016
- xiv. Annual Bulletin of Sri Lanka Labour force Survey 2015 & 2019 Department of Census and Statistics-
- xv. Sri Lanka Labour Force Survey- Annual Report 2015 and 2019
- xvi. Sri Lanka Labour Force Survey- Annual Report 2015 and 2019
- xvii. Statistics 2016-2020

		SDG 5 and Cross cutting Gender Indicators
	Activity	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Accommodate large and medium scale industries to provide jobs for the youth in Economic Development Zones started by our government and the east will be given adequate capital investments. o Loans to youth for vocational training and vocational education that can be repaid when they find employment in their trade. 	
	Implement a “New Nutrition Aid Programme” to provide proper nutrition need for pregnant women and infants and upgrade all hospitals and clinics with human and infrastructure facilities.	<p>3.8.1 Coverage of essential health services (defined as the average coverage of essential services based on tracer interventions that include reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health, infectious diseases, non-communicable diseases and service capacity and access, among the general and the most disadvantaged population</p> <p>2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height >+2 or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)</p> <p>3.2.1 Under-five mortality rate</p> <p>2.1.2 Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)</p> <p>1.b.1 Proportion of government recurrent and capital spending to sectors that disproportionately benefit women, the poor and vulnerable groups</p>

- xviii. Human Development Report 2020, UNDP
- xix. Human Development Report 2020, UNDP
- xx. Annual Labour Force Survey 2016 and Central Bank social indicators 2019 and 2020
- xxi. Department of Census and Statistics
- xxii. <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SE.SEC.ENRR.MA?locations=LK>
- xxiii. Department of Census and Statistics – Statistical Information-Education
- xxiv. World Bank : Data Bank
- xxv. Human Development Report 2020, UNDP
- xxvi. Human Development Report 2020, UNDP
- xxvii. Human Development Report 2020, UNDP
- xxviii. Human Development Report 2020, UNDP

