



Sri Lanka

Economic Crisis 2022

Situation Report No. 3



Reporting Period: 1 January to 31 December 2022

Highlights

- The revised UN Humanitarian Needs and Priorities estimated 7 million people in need of humanitarian assistance due to the economic crisis. Essential services for children such as health, nutrition, education have been severely impacted by shortages of medicine, food insecurity, lack of fuel and long power cuts.
- UNICEF reached over 1.3 million people, including 750,000 children with humanitarian assistance in 2022 through humanitarian interventions.
- Through UNICEF interventions, over 800,000 people in urban areas have access to safe drinking water, 285,403 children in rural and estate areas were provided with educational materials, and 205,000 adolescents benefitted from mental health and psychosocial support services in communities and in schools. UNICEF piloted humanitarian cash transfers reached 3,010 mothers with young children for three months in Colombo municipal area in 2022, which is being further scaled up to reach 110,000 mothers/caregivers in 2023.

Situation in Numbers*

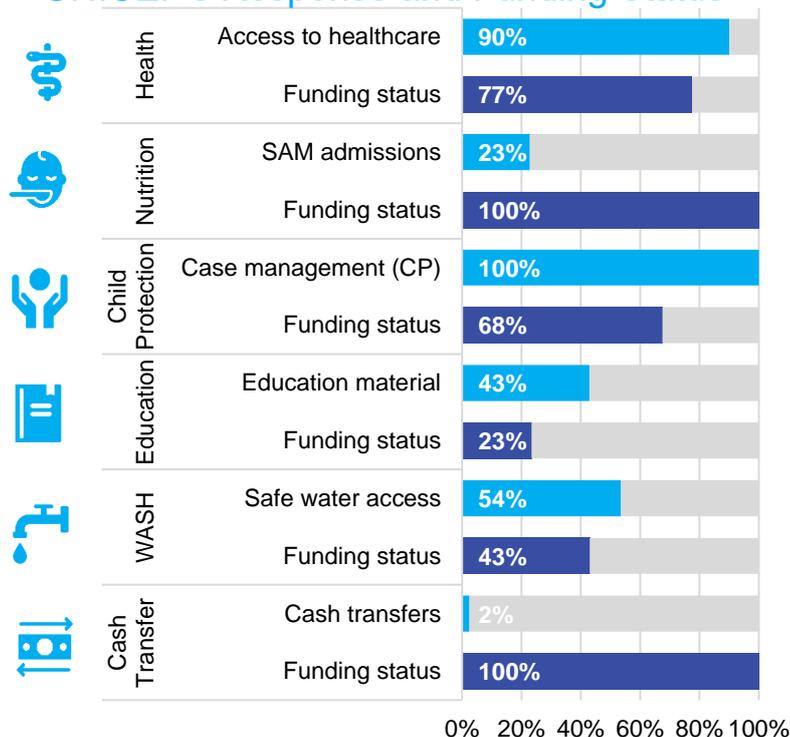
2.3 million
children in need of humanitarian assistance

5.7 million
people in need

56,000
children with severe acute malnutrition under 5 need urgent treatment

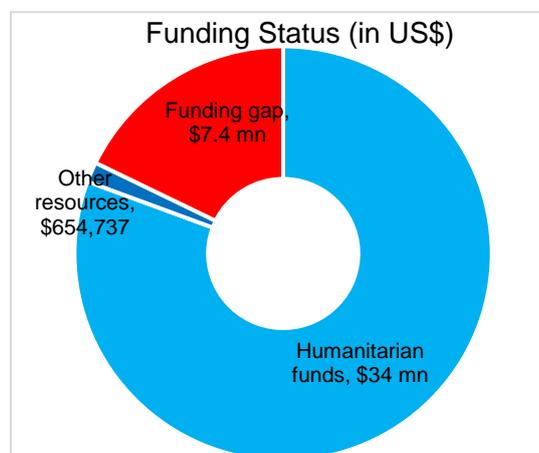
4.8 million
Children require access to uninterrupted education

UNICEF's Response and Funding Status



UNICEF Appeal 2022

US\$ 25 million¹



Funding available includes funds received in the current year and funds carried forward from 2021

* The needs highlighted here were estimated based on data from various sources including the UN Humanitarian Needs and Priorities appeal, Sri Lanka Demographic and Health Survey 2016, School census etc.

¹ While the funding ask for SLCO's 2022 HAC was USD 25 million, UNICEF received USD 34 million. However, funding received was not proportionally matching the funding requirements by sectors, which underscores why some sectors remain significantly under-funded and the HAC overall underfunded by USD7.4 million.

Funding Overview and Partnerships

In 2022, UNICEF appealed for USD 25 million to provide timely life-saving humanitarian services to nearly 2.8 million people, including 1.7 million children affected by the economic crisis in Sri Lanka. Of the USD 25 million funding ask, UNICEF received USD 34 million. However, it is important to highlight the uneven distribution of funding received. Some sectors (Education, WASH and Child Protection) remain significantly underfunded, while others (Nutrition and Social Protection) have received almost triple the ask. This situation highlights the need for fresh funding into 2023 particularly for the underfunded sectors. In addition, the generous contribution to the cash-based programming was only made available in the Fall. UNICEF Sri Lanka Country Office launched its Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC) on 10 June 2022 aligned with the UN inter-agency Humanitarian Needs and Priorities (HNP) appeal for Sri Lanka. The HAC has been funded thanks to the generous contributions of bilateral, public, and private donors. UNICEF expresses its sincere gratitude to Japan, Australia, New Zealand, Norway, Canada, Switzerland, USAID, the Central Emergency Response Fund, UNICEF USA, Foreign Commonwealth and Development Office (UK) and Global Thematic Humanitarian Funds and many others for their generous contributions, without which UNICEF could not meet the most pressing needs of woman, children, and most vulnerable populations affected by the worst economic crisis the country has experienced since independence. While the HNP expired in December 2022, the need for continued funding to sustain prevailing humanitarian needs post-HNP is critical.

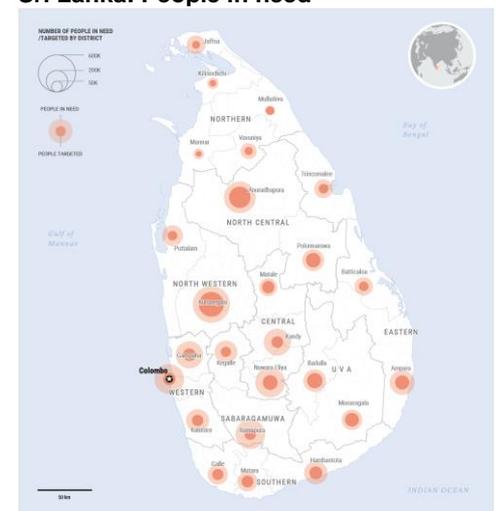
Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

With an estimated 6.2 million people (28 per cent of the total population in the country) moderately acute food insecure and 66,000 people severely acute food insecure by September 2022², Sri Lanka has been facing an acute economic crisis since early 2022. Prior to the crisis, the prevalence of acute malnutrition (wasting) among children under the age of 5 was high, at 15.1 per cent.³ For over 70 per cent of households, food comprises more than 40 per cent of their total expenditure⁴ and an assessment by the Government of Sri Lanka and WFP shows a significant increase in the cost of a nutritious diet.⁵

Essential health services have also been severely impacted by critical shortages of medicine, lack of fuel and long power cuts⁶ affecting lifesaving surgical and clinical treatments in hospitals and clinics. Financial constraints forced the Government to scale back nutrition programmes, such as school meals and fortified food to mothers and undernourished children. The provision of *Triplosa* – a nutritious supplement for children with moderate acute malnutrition and for pregnant and lactating women, was suspended, and many schools have either stopped providing schools meals or reduced the quantity and quality of the meals. A 2021 survey by the Medical Research Institute (MRI) of the Ministry of Health indicated that wasting among children 6-59 months of age was 13.2 per cent, and a follow-up survey conducted by the MRI in 2022 confirmed the worsening of child wasting levels⁷.

Many families have exhausted their savings and are struggling to make ends meet due to crippling inflation. Headline inflation, measured by the year-on-year change in the Colombo Consumer Price Index, reached a record high of 69.8 per cent in September 2022, with food inflation soaring to 94.9 per cent, before starting to decline slightly from October onwards.³ As a result, many families are prioritizing food and health expenses over nutrition, education and child protection needs. More parents are seeking migration for employment opportunities both within the country and abroad, which poses higher protection concerns for children, including increased demands for institutionalization in childcare

Sri Lanka: People in need



Source: HNP, OCHA

² Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and World Food Programme (WFP), FAO/WFP Crop and Food Security Assessment Mission (CFSAM) to the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka: Special report, FAO and WFP, Rome, September 2022. <https://reliefweb.int/report/sri-lanka/special-report-faowfp-crop-and-food-security-assessment-mission-cfsam-democratic-socialist-republic-sri-lanka-september-2022>

³ UNICEF/WHO/WB (2022), [Levels and trends in child malnutrition](#).

⁴ Based on Household Income and Expenditure Survey 2019.

⁵ Rapid Qualitative Food Assessment by WFP and Department of National Planning.

⁶ UN (2022), [Revised Humanitarian and Needs, Multidimensional Crisis, Sri Lanka](#), October 2022.

⁷ Medical Research Institute (2021), [Nutrition status and gaps in the diet of Sri Lankans during the pre-economic crisis period](#) (September-December 2021) and Summary Report: Nutrition Month 2022, Retrieved from <Nutrition Month 2022 Report Final.pdf - Google Drive>.

homes.⁸ Furthermore, there have been increasing reports of cases of violence and abuse against children and women.⁹ Whilst child welfare and protection staff of the government have remained on the ground throughout the crisis, reduced budgets and lack of fuel impacted their ability to reach those most in need.

Schools re-opened for all students, all five days a week, only from mid-August, and learning losses generated during the first half of the year remain a critical concern. In addition, school attendance was frequently low among students and teachers, particularly those in rural schools, due to transportation challenges, economic hardship, high cost of school materials/stationery and limited provision of school meals, which discourages school attendance.¹⁰

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Health

UNICEF reached nearly 95,000 children, 840,000 adult patients and 179,000 pregnant mothers in 616 health institutions, with access to medical services. Additionally, 356 Medical Officer of Health (MOH) offices¹¹ across the country were provided with UNICEF-procured essential medicines that were urgently required to care for children, pregnant mothers, and other adults to improve the quality and availability of services being provided in the MOH health facilities. UNICEF procured antibiotics to manage infections among paediatric patients and other essential drugs required in the management of paediatric and medical emergencies across 616 hospitals in the country. This included procurement of essential medicines to manage medical conditions during pregnancy and at childbirth, and medicine for prophylactic treatment in the prevention of life-threatening Leptospirosis among farming communities. However, there are still significant stockouts/low stocks of essential medicines at national level, which could be further impacted by the reported USD 300 million shortage of funding requirement to procure and sustain essential medicines in the country. In 2022, UNICEF support focused mainly on procuring critical medicine gaps and in coordinating with other agencies, including WHO, to address the medicine supply gap in the country. Additional support and funding requirement into 2023 are critical to ensure all essential medicines are available in the country.



Nutrition Outreach clinic for children with SAM at Thirukkivil Hospital, Ampara

In addition, UNICEF supported the MoH to conduct a needs assessment, regarding the provision of emergency and comprehensive obstetrics and new-born care in hospitals at all levels. This assessment was conducted to check on the readiness of hospitals at each level to provide basic and comprehensive obstetrics and new-born care. Due to the fuel crisis, more women were accessing lower-level facilities closer to home compared to previous years. In the peripheral hospitals, gaps in trained human resource and facilities for essential services and equipment to provide labour and neonatal care were identified as priorities. UNICEF plans to provide supplies to address some of these gaps in 2023.

Nutrition

With the onset of the economic crisis, it was estimated that 56,000 children could be severely malnourished during 2022 due to the prevailing food insecurity situation, as well as the ongoing fuel related challenges impacting the delivery of essential nutrition services. During the reporting period, 18,420 children were diagnosed with Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) at maternal and child health clinics and referred to specialist hospitals for management. UNICEF provided MOH with 15,900 cartons of ready to use therapeutic food (BP-100) for the treatment of children with SAM. However, the Ministry of Health (MoH) reported a reduction in the number of visits by parents to district hospitals largely due to lack of fuel and subsequent impact on transportation. In response to the limitations imposed by fuel and transportation, UNICEF has partnered with four civil society organizations to provide logistics support for the outreach clinics as well as transportation support for families to allow them to access the treatment and care that their malnourished children need.

⁸ Thambiah, Mirudhula, "Northern families forced to give up children to foster care", The Morning, 27 September 2022, available at <www.themorning.lk/northern-families-forced-to-give-up-children-to-foster-care/>.

⁹ Christopher, Chrisanthi, 9 January 2022, [Sri Lanka shocked by raging child abuse: about 10,300 cases reported last year](#), The Sunday Times.

¹⁰ Jayakody, Senuka, "More Lankan children going to school on empty stomachs", The Sunday Times, 25 September 2022

¹¹ Medical Officer of Health (MOH) areas are the lowest level administrative units of healthcare delivery located nearer to communities than hospitals. Under the guidance of the Medical Officer of Health, Public Health Nurses, Public Health Mid-wives, and Public Health Inspectors distribute preventive services in the communities.

Concurrently, UNICEF has provided technical support to MoH to update SAM management guidelines, including on outreach community management of SAM.

UNICEF supported the national nutrition month, celebrated in October 2022. The event was led by the MoH and was themed '*nutrition at low cost – know, find alternatives, grow and share*'. It included advocacy programme for multi-stakeholders to strengthen nutrition sensitive interventions aimed at addressing the nutrition situation because of the economic crisis. Officials from the MoH, agriculture, livestock, fisheries, trade, education and women and child health ministries, UN, and development partners (WHO, WFP, FAO, Sarvodaya, Save the Children) contributed to the panel of discussions on key thematic areas.

Given the urban poor are the worst affected by the economic crisis and many children in pre-schools require assistance to access meals, UNICEF launched a joint programme with the Colombo Municipal Council to provide mid-day meals to 1,258 pre-school children in Colombo city from 1 August onwards, including 20 children with disabilities. The programme has been scaled up to reach 37,850 children in 1,518 poorly resourced pre-schools and daycare centres in most disadvantaged districts (Colombo, Batticaloa, Ampara, Trincomalee, Badulla, Moneragala, Rathnapura and Nuwara Eiliya) for six months. This effort has been the result of joint collaboration with the local authorities and other partners. The targeted pre-schools have reported improvements of nutrition levels and pre-school attendance by the second month of the intervention. Activities to raise awareness for preschool teachers and parents on issues related to nutrition and Early Childhood Development are being incorporated in the delivery of the pre-school meal.



Pre-school meal programme

The transition of Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) and growth monitoring training from physical event to an online module accessible to frontline workers in all three official languages (English, Sinhala, and Tamil) continued successfully in 2022 with English and Sinhala modules already uploaded online and being tested by practitioners for technical updates. Tamil online module translation has been finalized. The training using these modules has been planned for 2023 and will benefit about 8,800 healthcare workers in maternal and child health, across the island. In addition, UNICEF supported with printing and distribution of child health development records which included key messages on IYCF to new parents benefiting 560,668 new mothers and fathers.

Child Protection

UNICEF led the Child Protection Working Group together with Save the Children and other child protection agencies, with bi-weekly meetings and coordinated the response between child protection and the GBV Area of Responsibilities (AoR) through the Protection sector leadership. A separate coordination forum was also established with the government counterparts (National Child Protection Authority and the Department of Probation and Child Care Services) to find alternative ways to monitor service delivery, identify gaps and solutions to reach the most vulnerable children with appropriate and timely child protection services.

UNICEF continued its coordination with humanitarian partners and government counterparts to monitor service delivery, identify gaps and provide solutions to reach the most vulnerable children with appropriate and timely child protection services. Through this coordination, child protection emergency interventions were further extended island wide to meet increased and reported needs. UNICEF ensured psychosocial support, including referrals continued through existing divisional mental health and psychosocial forums and community support networks in Northern, Eastern, Uva and Central provinces benefiting 20,730 children and parents. A total of 561 children and parents were supported with selfcare and one-to-one psychosocial support services by trained counsellors from July to December 2022. Provision of Mental Health and Psychosocial Support Services (MHPSS) was also brought to the village level through the establishment of listening spaces and by strengthening community-level adolescents-to-adolescents psychosocial first-aid network

“Befriender: peer to peer support network.”¹² Through MHPSS and positive parenting messages, UNICEF reached 5,313 children and parents/caregivers, including 872 children in 38 children’s homes during the reporting period. In total, 1,069 front line officers, including 336 female officers, were trained on psychological first aid and selfcare to ensure their mental wellbeing during hardships. UNICEF supported the establishment of 86 village child development committees. These committees are comprised of the Grama Niladhari and voluntary male and female leaders in the community and works under the Child Rights Promotion Officer with the main responsibility to promote child development and wellbeing including protection and increase the demand for child protection services through the use of the national child helpline (1929) In addition, 5,286 children received individual case management support (including 41 children with disability) and a follow up monitoring mechanism was established for continuous long-term support.

Through strong and continuous advocacy, UNICEF supported the reunification of 181 children from institutions with their families. UNICEF also strengthened the social service workforce system at community level through capacity building of the identified key frontline workers at village level (including Grama Niladhari, pre-school teachers, social service officers) on key child protection principles, allowing the system to regularly monitor the progress of already reunified children with stronger linkage between village level and the division level administration. In addition, 1,266 families were provided with family strengthening support to prevent family separation and institutionalization. The support included finance to care for the children in their own families, monitoring services by the officials and for facilitating access to key services.

Education

By mid-August 2022, all schools in Sri Lanka re-opened for all 5 days a week. Schools report on average 75 – 80 percent of school attendance by students, with some vulnerable pockets of schools as low as 50-60 percent. High costs for transportation, stationery and educational materials remain among the major bottlenecks. Given the shortage of paper and school stationery in the country, UNICEF prioritized the procurement of paper as well as teaching and learning material to benefit 274,979 children (140,239 girls and 134,740 boys) in poor schools in Uva, Central, Northern and Eastern provinces. With support from UNICEF, the Ministry of Education developed and printed study packs for Grade 1 to 4 students and distributed to 161,600 most disadvantaged primary school-aged children (82,416 girls and 79,184 boys) in Western Province including urban poor and those without internet access, to assist with their continuous learning and recovery, both in schools and at home. Over 113,379 children (57,823 girls and 55,556 boys) in primary schools in the estate sector covering Badulla, Monaragala and Nuwara Eliya districts and children from vulnerable populations in Jaffna, Vavuniya, Mannar, Mullaitivu and Kilinochchi were supported with catch-up programmes to help recover their lost learning. With this timely support provided, schools report that both teachers and students have been

highly motivated to continue their learning in schools and by staying after school hours to catch-up the lost learning hours. WhatsApp groups have been formed and used for real time monitoring as well as knowledge sharing through photos and narratives to showcase the practice at each school.

To address the increased level of anxieties among secondary students caused by the economic crises following the post COVID-19 pandemic, UNICEF and the Ministry of Education organized five Training of Trainers (ToTs) sessions on psychosocial support through schools/teachers (250 master trainers). Through these trained teachers, over 200,000 secondary school students from the Northern and Eastern provinces have benefited to date. The teacher trainings

were conducted using both on-line and physical modes. The teacher trainings in other provinces have not yet been conducted due to the priority given to complete the syllabus in schools. However, those have been scheduled to take place during the first quarter of 2023 to cover all secondary teachers to benefit all secondary students nation-wide (over 1.6 million students).



Learning continuity programme in Central province

¹² UNICEF through the implementing partners is providing capacity building support to identified adolescents in community level on psychosocial first-aid who thereafter will act as peer support to the needy children and adolescents in their communities.

WASH

In coordination with the National Water Supply and Drainage Board, UNICEF provided water testing and purification chemicals benefitting 773,030 people (394,245 women/girls and 378,785 men/boys) in urban areas. UNICEF also procured chlorinators for 105 rural water supply schemes, of which 17 have already been installed in Puttalam, Kurunegala and Kandy districts, benefitting approximately 31,450 people (16,040 women/girls and 15,410 men/boys) with sustained access to safe water. UNICEF supported six rural water supply schemes in Badulla district with the supplies of polyvinyl chloride (PVC), Galvanized Iron (GI) and Ductile Iron (DI) pipes, water meters and water pumps. UNICEF procured water pumps for seven rural water supply systems in Badulla benefiting 1,680 people in rural water supply schemes. UNICEF also improved the WASH facilities in six Maternity Child Health Care (MCH) Centers in Nuwara Eliya district and Uva province benefitting 6,000 people.

Cash-based Programming

Prior to the crisis, the Government of Sri Lanka had committed to expanding an existing voucher programme for pregnant and lactating women to support the first 1,000 days of a child's life. Initially, this programme provided vouchers with a value of LKR 2,000 (US\$5.6) per month for six months of pregnancy and four months of lactation. In the 2022 budget, the government committed to extending the coverage from 10 to 24 months. However, due to severe fiscal constraints this proposal was never implemented. Between the months of August and October 2022, UNICEF implemented nutrition-sensitive cash transfers programme through a collaboration with the Colombo Municipal Council and Sarvodaya Shramadana Movement. The programme benefitting 3,010 registered mothers with a total of 3,044 babies aged 6 months or below in Colombo City. Besides the cash transfer (LKR 5,000 per month), through the "cash plus" component, women received fliers with additional information on good nutrition practices and breastfeeding as a complement to improve the outcome of the nutrition-sensitive cash interventions. Monitoring of the interventions, included payment verification surveys after each payment cycle, post-distribution monitoring surveys and focus group discussions with the beneficiaries to understand the level of satisfaction with the cash transfer programme and challenges they may have faced in spending the cash received.

In addition, a humanitarian cash transfer (HCT) programme is in its advance planning and implementation stages with expected first payment to be delivered in February 2023. The programme will scale up HCT interventions to reach approximately 110,000 mothers/caretakers with children aged 5 to 24 months focusing on most vulnerable districts as per the prevalence of high levels of severe wasting. In addition to the cash transfers (with the benefit amount being adjusted to LKR 6,750 per month in light of inflationary pressures over the last couple of months), beneficiaries will also receive additional information on nutrition (such as complementary feeding) and available health and nutrition services.

The registration of beneficiaries is facilitated by local authorities, and it includes awareness sessions and thorough trainings for all officers supporting the data collection (for example, Public Health Midwives, Development Officers) which started in December 2022. UNICEF continues to work with Sarvodaya to ensure Accountability to Affected Populations throughout the project, including ensuring information, communication and participation, easily accessible complaints, and feedback mechanisms, as well as focus group discussions and short monitoring surveys to ensure that the programme design can be readily adapted if needed. Furthermore, a comprehensive monitoring framework has been put in place, including baseline and post-distribution monitoring payments. Significant advancements in the cash programme have been achieved in 2022 and UNICEF anticipates the first payments to be disbursed in February 2023.

Communications for Development (C4D), Accountability to Affected Population

Since January 2022, UNICEF has amplified the voices of young people through U-Report by conducting polls on areas that matter to them including the experiences and feelings of young people during the socio-economic crisis, availability and affordability of food supplies, corporal punishment and disaster and climate change. During 2022 over 20,000 U-Reporters engaged to share their voices and experiences, and platform reached 12 million individuals through social media.

UNICEF strengthened infrastructure and collaborated with the Estate and Urban Health Unit of the Ministry of Health to promote COVID-19 protective practices to increase COVID-19 vaccine acceptance and improve adaptation to the new normal. This initiative targeted the most vulnerable groups, including populations in urban high-density settlements, estate (plantation) communities, staff of local authorities, and waste collectors. Multifaceted interventions effectively reached over 600,000 individuals and engaged with over 3,300 through national level capacity-building programmes, local level trainings and orientations, community level monitoring, coordination between estate management and the

public health system, and printed/audio-based Information, Education and Communication material to improve their preparedness and response to COVID-19.

Together with a leading CSO partner, UNICEF Sri Lanka established and strengthened 256 village level health promotion committees, by engaging over 3,750 women, men, adolescent girls and boys covering all districts of the country, as a means of improving community responses to COVID-19 and socio-economic crisis and their impacts, health and nutrition related issues. To ensure accountability to affected populations, UNICEF trained and empowered community leaders; and created two-way communication channels for 400 community leaders to receive and clarify health and nutrition related information on a frequent basis.



A UNICEF staff member checking the medicine stocks donated under the Lifeline project at the Ministry of Health, medicine storage facility.

On 22 August 2022, UNICEF and Rotary International partnered to deliver lifesaving medicines, clean drinking water, education materials, and other critical supplies to children and families affected by the ongoing food and nutrition insecurity crisis underpinned by the economic crisis in the country. The partnership capitalizes on Rotary International's global network along with the alumni of Sri Lanka's leading schools to raise funds from the Sri Lankan community living overseas through the platform [Lifeline Sri Lanka](#). A total of US\$ 134,000 was raised by end of 2022 and used to procure urgently required medicines and medical supplies.

Humanitarian Leadership, Coordination and Strategy

UNICEF is leading four sectors and one Area of Responsibility (AoR): the Protection sector, including the Child Protection AoR, Nutrition, Education, and WASH. Child Protection AoR and the Education sector leadership is co-led with Save the Children while the WASH sector is co-led with the Ministry of Water Supply. Nutrition sector is co-led with WFP to ensure close collaboration with the food security sector. UNICEF co-led sectors and AoR are all part of the Inter-Sector Working Group (ISWG) led by OCHA and the Resident Coordinator's Office (RCO) at national level. UNICEF actively participates in the in-country inter-agency PSEA Task Force as well. Given that the duration of the inter-agency UN Humanitarian Needs and Priorities ended on 31 December 2022, UNICEF leads the humanitarian agencies in defining a transition roadmap to ensure all emerging and residual humanitarian needs are given priority attention by the humanitarian and development partners. UNICEF also leads and coordinates the UN Communications Group which supports the UN Country Team on humanitarian communication and advocacy.

Human Interest Stories and External Media

External Media

- [Malnutrition stokes little Krishanthi | UNICEF Sri Lanka](#)
- [Supporting children's nutrition during the COVID-19 pandemic | UNICEF Sri Lanka](#)
- [Supporting rural families in Sri Lanka to adopt sustainable healthy lifestyles. A story from Kilinochchi](#)
- [Learning opportunities to smile about: transforming rural schools in Sri Lanka to provide the best learning conditions for children](#)
- [A toy library, the right to play for rural children in Sri Lanka](#)
- [UNICEF cash transfers help ease the strain on vulnerable families struggling, with the economic crisis in Sri Lanka](#)
- Critical support to families with infants : [UNICEF cash transfers help mothers in Colombo access nutritious diet as the economic crisis persists](#)

Statements and Press Releases

- [Japan provides us\\$ 1.5 million for medicines in emergency aid to Sri Lanka through UNICEF](#)
- [Devastating crisis for children in Sri Lanka is a cautionary tale for South Asia](#)
- [UNICEF launches emergency relief packages for children and mothers hardest hit by the current crisis.](#)
- [UNICEF concerned with the recent reports of violence against children in Sri Lanka and calls for more efforts to protect them](#)
- [In tackling the current crisis in Sri Lanka, put children's needs first](#)

- [UNICEF appeals for US\\$25 million to meet the urgent needs of 1.7 million children affected by the economic crisis in Sri Lanka](#)
- [Press statement attributable to Christian Skoog, representative, UNICEF Sri Lanka on the launch of the humanitarian action for children](#)
- [UNICEF and Rotary International partner to deliver critical lifesaving supplies to families impacted by the crisis in Sri Lanka](#)
- Rotary and UNICEF handover [LKR 47 million worth of medicines to the Ministry of Health.](#)

Social Media

- [Five things to know about the crisis in Sri Lanka, and its impact on children](#)
- [Pat Cummins in conversation with Sri Lankan youth](#)
- [Anuja from Kandapola: 'I would like to go to school'](#)
- [Niruthma shares how her family is coping with the current economic crisis in Sri Lanka.](#)
- [Sithika's story](#)
- [Nethmi Umesha](#)
- [UNICEF Regional Director's visit to Sri Lanka](#)
- [Pre-school meals](#)
- [Meet Devi – Let's follow Devi on her journey over the last two years](#)
- [The current economic crisis in #SriLanka is causing disruptions to children's education](#)
- [4-year-old Jerome and his parents have been heavily impacted by the economic crisis.](#)
- [Rotary International and UNICEF handed over LKR 47 million worth of medicines](#)

Next SitRep: 15 July 2023

UNICEF Sri Lanka Crisis: [SRI LANKA CRISIS: | UNICEF Sri Lanka](#)

UNICEF Sri Lanka Humanitarian Action for Children Appeal: [Sri Lanka Appeal | UNICEF](#)

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Summary of Programme Results¹³

Sector		UNICEF and IPs Response				Cluster/Sector Response		
		Total needs	2022 target	Total results	Change* ▲▼	2022 target	Total results	Change* ▲▼
Indicator	Disaggregation							
Health								
# of people accessing primary health care in UNICEF-supported facilities		1,967,858	1,236,480	1,113,850	913,850			
# of health care facility staff and community health workers trained in infection prevention and control		8,000	2,000	303 ¹⁴	0			
Nutrition								
# of children aged 6 to 59 months with severe acute malnutrition admitted for treatment	girls	28,560	28,560	6,528	-2,596 ¹⁵	25,210	6,528	-2,596
	boys	27,440	27,440	6,272	-2,604 ¹⁶	22,357	6,272	-2,604
# of primary caregivers of children aged 0 to 23 months receiving infant and young child feeding counselling	women	163,200	163,200	285,941	172,875	169,600	285,941	172,875
	men	156,800	156,800	274,727	174,460	150,400	274,727	174,460
# of children aged 6 to 59 months receiving multiple micronutrient powders	girls	219,632	219,632	110,211	110,211	418,828	110,211	110,211
	boys	211,019	211,019	105,889	105,889	371,414	105,889	105,889
# pre-school children reached through school feeding programmes	girls	62,208	51,000	19,304	8,325	65,371	22,751	11,772
	boys	59,769	49,000	18,547	8,811	57,971	21,858	12,122
Child Protection								
# of girls and boys assisted through individual case management and specialized services	girls	186,472	1,530	2,696	2,194	186,472	2,773	2,557
	boys	179,160	1,470	2,590	2,006	179,160	2,665	2,387
# of women, girls and boys accessing			300	528	467	300	548	511

¹³ Sri Lanka HAC was launched on 10 June 2022 with the targets being set at mid-year. While UNICEF Sri Lanka expedited the implementation of humanitarian responses, by end-July the results achieved remains comparatively low.

¹⁴ Trainings conducted using funds received through ACT-A HAC facility and reached 303 healthcare workers.

¹⁵ UNICEF's 56,000 children under 5 years targeted for SAM treatment was calculated based on projected data from the DHS 2016. However, results from the national Nutrition month in October 2022 identified only 18,400 children with SAM, of which 12,800 children were admitted to treatment by December 2022. The programme efforts to reach all children with SAM is currently ongoing including subsidy for transportation, mobile clinics and nutrition awareness in communities.

gender-based violence risk mitigation, prevention and/or response interventions ¹⁶								
# of people who have access to a safe and accessible channel to report sexual exploitation and abuse (1929 Helpline)		1,800	1,800	2,000	1,021	1,800	2,000	1,107
# of people reached through messaging on prevention and access to services (positive parenting/MHPSS)		367,597	350,000	15,678	24,726	400,000	15,678	7,887
# of children and parents/caregivers accessing mental health and psychosocial support ¹⁷	girls	501,993	501,993	107,572	3,042	501,993	119,835	14,157
	boys	482,307	482,307	102,480	2,049	482,307	114,261	12,726
Education								
# of children accessing formal or non-formal education, including early learning	girls	339,502	339,502	140,239	66,799	339,502	140,239	66,799
	boys	326,188	326,188	134,740	64,180	326,188	134,740	64,180
# of children receiving individual learning material	girls	339,502	339,502	145,556	0	339,502	167,887	0
	boys	326,188	326,188	139,847	0	326,188	161,304	0
WASH								
# of people accessing a sufficient quantity of safe water for drinking and domestic needs	girls	1,556,775	252,858	123,085	60,805	1,556,775	123,103	60,823
	boys	1,495,725	242,942	118,259	58,421	1,495,725	118,275	58,438
	women	3,160,725	513,379	287,199	141,879	3,160,725	287,240	141,920
	men	3,036,775	493,246	275,937	136,315	3,036,775	275,976	136,355
# children use safe and appropriate WASH facilities and hygiene services in learning facilities	girls	852,899	153,000	229,500 ¹⁸	229,500	852,899	229,500	229,500
	boys	819,452	147,000	220,500 ¹⁸	220,500	819,452	220,500	220,500
# of people reached with hand-washing behaviour-change programmes		25,000	10,000	450,000 ¹⁹	450,000	50,000	450,000	450,000
# girls and women accessing menstrual	girls	2,475	825	3,800	3,800	7,425	3,800	3,800

¹⁶ Under the case management intervention, girls and boys requiring GBV assistance are targeted, as women will be covered by other UN agencies.

¹⁷ Child Protection MHPSS support is provided at community level for targeted 5,000 children and Education sector provides MHPSS support to secondary school students in schools through teachers for targeted 984,300 students.

¹⁸ UNICEF Sri Lanka reached 450,000 children with WASH facilities and hygiene services in schools using funds received through ACT-A HAC facility.

¹⁹ Using ACT-A HAC funds received in 2022, the target was over-achieved.

hygiene management services	women	5,025	1,675	0 ²⁰	0	15,075	0	0
Social Protection								
# of households ²¹ reached with cash transfers through an existing government system where UNICEF provided technical assistance and/or funding (voucher for PLWs)		307,479	121,796	3,010	2,373			
C4D, Community Engagement and AAP								
# of people reached through messaging on prevention and access to services			350,000	6,084,140 ²²	0			
# of people engaged in risk communication and community engagement actions			25,000	600,000	588,821			

Annex B

Funding Status^{23*}

Sector	Requirements	Funds available			Funding gap	
		Humanitarian resources received in 2022	Other resources used in 2022	Resources available from 2021 (Carry-over)	\$	%
Nutrition	5,816,518	12,358,291	0	0	0	0
Health	2,344,134	1,809,044	86,789	0	448,301	19
Water, sanitation and hygiene	1,414,500	468,741	0	0	945,759	67
Child Protection, GBViE & PSEA	1,693,043	1,324,828	12,497	0	355,718	21
Education	6,457,500	1,061,956	533,742	0	4,861,802	75
Social Protection	6,713,750	16,757,456	21,709	0	0	0
Cross-sectoral (C4D, RCCE & AAP)	571,950	386,921	0	11,500	173,529	30
Emergency Preparedness & Coordination	246,000	107,893	0	0	138,107	56
Total	25,257,395	34,275,130	654,737	11,500	6,923,216	27

* As defined in Humanitarian Appeal of 09/06/2022 for a period of 6 months. Funding available includes carry forward from 2021 and the amount received in 2022.

²⁰ 3,800 students in schools in Northern province were supported with MHM activities using funds from ACT-A HAC. Therefore, no adults were reached through this programme.

²¹ This indicator targets lactating mothers with children aged 0 – 6 months.

²² Includes social media reach on various campaigns on prevention and access to services.

²³ While the funding ask for SLCO's 2022 HAC was USD 25 million, UNICEF received USD 34 million. However, funding received was not proportionally matching the funding requirements by sectors, which underscores why some sectors remain significantly under-funded and the HAC overall underfunded by USD7.4 million.