Sri Lanka Country Strategic Plan 2018-2022

Executive Board
Rome - November 15, 2017
Sri Lanka has a population of 21 million

• Graduated to a lower middle-income (MIC) status in January 2010
• Ranked 73 out of 188 in the 2016 Human Development Index
• Ranked 87 out of 159 in the Gender Inequality Index

Despite progress on the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), Sri Lanka still has a few pressing issues: food insecurity and nutrition, gender equality, geographic and socio-economic disparity

• Ranks 54th in Climate Risk Index
• Subject to frequent and extreme weather events, such as droughts, floods and landslides

The coalition government, in power since early 2015, continues to prioritize peacebuilding and transitional justice

• Vulnerable communities and smallholder farmers have strengthened livelihoods and resilience to shocks and stresses

Children under 5, adolescent girls, and women of reproductive age in Sri Lanka have improved nutrition by 2025

• School-aged children in food insecure areas have access to food all year round
• Crisis-affected people in Sri Lanka have access to food all year round

End Hunger
Access to Food (SDG 2.1)

End Malnutrition (SDG 2.2)

Improve Nutrition

Achieve Food Security
Smallholder Productivity and Incomes (SDG 2.3)

USD 15.2 mn
USD 13.4 mn
USD 3.9 mn
USD 14.3 mn
Long-term impacts of climate change affect public health, nutrition, agriculture, and infrastructure development, impacting women, men, girls and boys differently.

There is no significant difference in the level of stunting and wasting between boys and girls in Sri Lanka (15.4 percent of males and 14.7 percent of females are wasted; 17.9 percent of males and 16.6 percent of females are stunted)
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