



# Sri Lanka: Status of SDG Indicators and Baseline Data

Sustainable Development Council  
of Sri Lanka  
August 2022





# Digital Transformation Towards SDG Data Management

- The greatest challenge in reviewing Sri Lanka's progress in achieving Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is the limitations in data, both in terms of availability and frequency of compilation.
- In 2017, the Report titled 'Status of SDG Indicators in Sri Lanka' issued by the Department of Census and Statistics reported data availability for only 46 SDG indicators out of the 244 SDG indicators proposed by the SDG Global Framework.
- The Sustainable Development Council of Sri Lanka (SDCSL) has taken the initiative to strengthen SDG Data Governance and Management Systems.
- The National SDG Data Portal launched by SDCSL is an integrated platform that links all government institutions to a central platform promoting a whole-of-government approach to data compilation and dissemination.

# Data Validation Process



- **Through an interactive process initiated in January 2021, SDCSL maps, verifies and validates the data currently available with all government institutions following the three-step process outlined below:**
  - **Analyzing data requirements of SDG indicators in line with the UN Meta-data Guidelines;**
  - **Initial assessment to compile Baseline Data available with government institutions through an interactive process;**
  - **Verifying and validating the Data as official government statistics.**
- **In addition, the current data gaps are being identified and initiatives are being taken to develop methodologies to generate and compile data for additional SDG indicators necessary to review progress towards SDG targets.**
- **The data process has been supported by the technical and statistical expertise provided by the Department of Census and Statistics, the United Nations Development Programme and other UN Agencies in Sri Lanka.**

# DATA MAP FOR SDG INDICATORS AS AT 31<sup>st</sup> AUGUST 2022

Goal	1 NO POVERTY	2 ZERO HUNGER	3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING	4 QUALITY EDUCATION	5 GENDER EQUALITY	6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION	7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY	8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH	9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE	10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES	11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES	12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION	13 CLIMATE ACTION	14 LIFE BELOW WATER	15 LIFE ON LAND	16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS	17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS
Indicators	1.1.1	2.1.1	3.1.1	4.1.1	5.1.1	6.1.1	7.1.1	8.1.1	9.1.1	10.1.1	11.1.1	12.1.1	13.1.1	14.1.1	15.1.1	16.1.1	17.1.1
	1.2.1	2.1.2	3.1.2	4.1.2	5.2.1	6.2.1	7.1.2	8.2.1	9.1.2	10.2.1	11.2.1	12.2.1	13.1.2	14.2.1	15.1.2	16.1.2	17.1.2
	1.2.2	2.2.1	3.2.1	4.2.1	5.2.2	6.3.1	7.2.1	8.3.1	9.2.1	10.3.1	11.3.1	12.2.2	13.1.3	14.3.1	15.2.1	16.1.3	17.2.1
	1.3.1	2.2.2	3.2.2	4.2.2	5.3.1	6.3.2	7.2.2	8.4.1	9.2.2	10.4.1	11.3.2	12.3.1	13.2.1	14.4.1	15.3.1	16.1.4	17.3.1
	1.4.1	2.2.3	3.3.1	4.3.1	5.3.2	6.4.1	7.3.1	8.4.2	9.3.1	10.4.2	11.4.1	12.4.1	13.2.2	14.5.1	15.4.1	16.2.1	17.3.2
	1.4.2	2.3.1	3.3.2	4.4.1	5.4.1	6.4.2	7.4.1	8.5.1	9.3.2	10.5.1	11.5.1	12.4.2	13.3.1	14.6.1	15.4.2	16.2.2	17.4.1
	1.5.1	2.3.2	3.3.3	4.5.1	5.5.1	6.5.1	7.a.1	8.5.2	9.4.1	10.6.1	11.5.2	12.5.1	13.a.1	14.7.1	15.5.1	16.2.3	17.5.1
	1.5.2	2.4.1	3.3.4	4.6.1	5.5.2	6.5.2	7.b.1	8.6.1	9.5.1	10.7.1	11.6.1	12.6.1	13.b.1	14.a.1	15.6.1	16.3.1	17.6.1
	1.5.3	2.5.1	3.3.5	4.7.1	5.6.1	6.6.1		8.7.1	9.5.2	10.7.2	11.6.2	12.7.1		14.b.1	15.7.1	16.3.2	17.7.1
	1.5.4	2.5.2	3.4.1	4.8.1	5.6.2	6.a.1		8.8.1	9.a.1	10.7.3	11.7.1	12.8.1		14.c.1	15.8.1	16.3.3	17.8.1
	1.a.1	2.a.1	3.4.2	4.a.1	5.a.1	6.b.1		8.8.2	9.b.1	10.7.4	11.7.2	12.a.1			15.9.1	16.4.1	17.9.1
	1.a.2	2.a.2	3.5.1	4.b.1	5.a.2			8.9.1	9.c.1	10.a.1	11.a.1	12.b.1			15.a.1	16.4.2	17.10.1
	1.b.1	2.b.1	3.5.2	4.c.1	5.b.1			8.10.1		10.b.1	11.b.1	12.c.1			15.b.1	16.5.1	17.11.1
	1.c.1	2.c.1	3.6.1		5.c.1			8.10.2		10.c.1	11.b.2				15.c.1	16.5.2	17.12.1
			3.7.1					8.a.1								16.6.1	17.13.1
			3.7.2					8.b.1								16.6.2	17.14.1
			3.8.1													16.7.1	17.15.1
			3.8.2													16.7.2	17.16.1
			3.9.1													16.8.1	17.17.1
			3.9.2													16.9.1	17.18.1
			3.9.3													16.10.1	17.18.2
			3.a.1													16.a.1	17.18.3
			3.b.1													16.b.1	17.19.1
			3.b.2														17.19.2
			3.b.3														17.20.1
			3.c.1														17.20.2
			3.d.1														
			3.d.2														

Current Data Availability
Not Relevant to Sri Lanka

Progress Update for SDG Indicator Framework			
SDG Goal	Number of Indicators in the Framework	Number of Indicators with data	
		Before the data mapping process	After the data mapping process (As at 31 <sup>st</sup> August 2022)
1. No Poverty	14	04	01
2. Zero Hunger	13	03	04
3. Good Health and Well being	27	10	10
4. Quality Education	11	04	03
5. Gender Equality	14	04	04
6. Clean Water and Sanitation	11	01	02
7. Affordable and Clean Energy	6	01	03
8. Decent work and Economic Growth	17	06	01

SDG Goal	Number of Indicators in the Framework	Number of Indicators with data	
		Before the data mapping process	After the data mapping process (As at 31 <sup>st</sup> August 2022)
9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	12	04	02
10. Reduce Inequalities	11	03	02
11. Sustainable Cities and Communities	15	01	02
12. Responsible Consumption and Production	13	-	05
13. Climate Action	8	-	03
14. Life Below Water	10	-	08
15. Life on Land	14	-	08
16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	23	05	04
17. Partnership for the Goals	25	-	04
<b>Total</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>66</b>

**Data is currently available for a total 112 SDG Indicators out of the 247 SDG Indicators in the Global Framework**



**End Poverty  
in All its  
Forms  
Everywhere**



# Target 1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere

## Indicator 1.1.1: proportion of population below the international poverty line

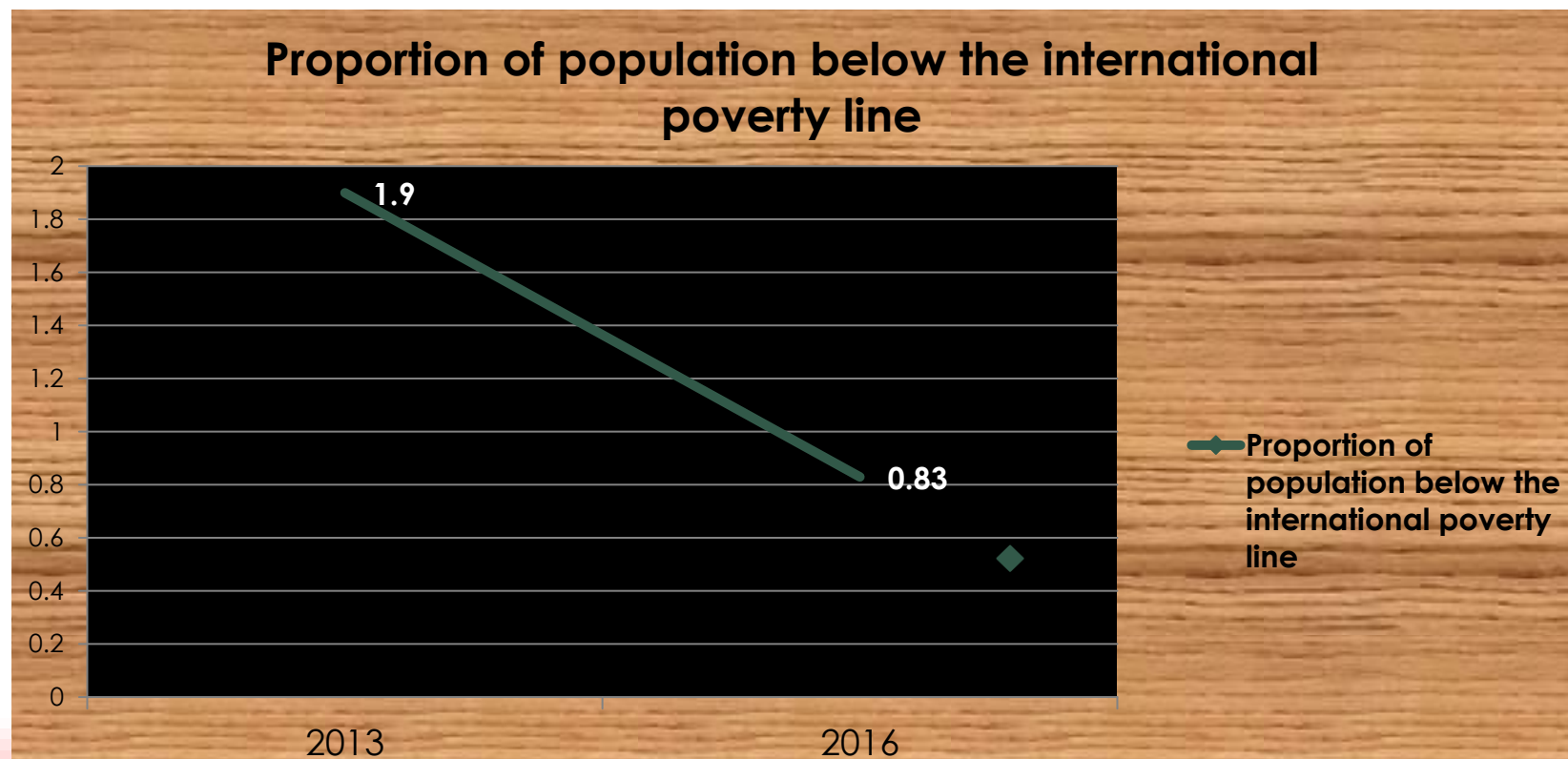
Disaggregation Level	2013 (%)	2016 (%)
Total	1.9	0.83

Sex		
Male	2.0	0.86
Female	1.9	0.8

Age		
0-4	2.5	1.29
5-14	2.7	1.16
15-24	2.2	1.16
25-99	1.6	0.66
18 or above	1.6	0.69
Below 18	2.6	1.16

Geographical Location		
Urban	0.3	0.35
Rural	2.3	0.95

International Poverty Line is set at \$1.90 a day



Source: Household Income & Expenditure Survey, Department of Census and Statistics & The World Bank - 2013-2016

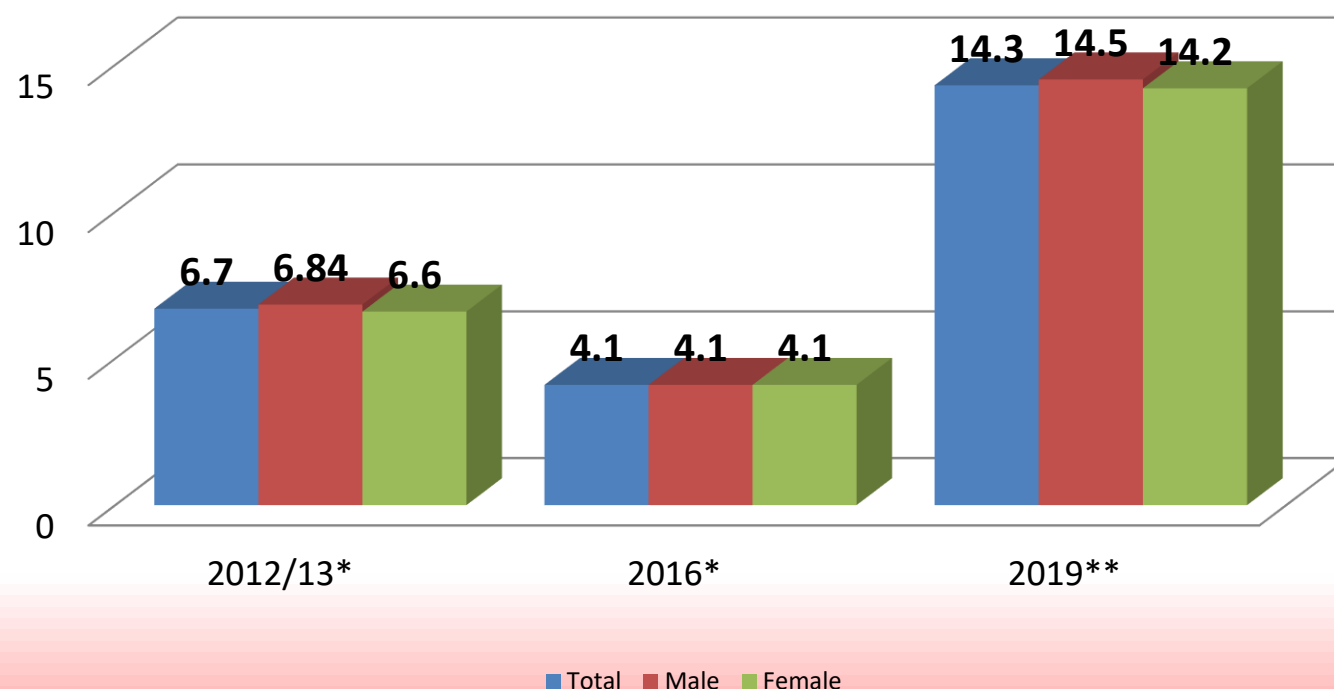


**Target 1.2 By 2025, ensure that all populations living under the national poverty line in 2020 are lifted out of poverty in all its dimensions.**

### **1.2.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line**

Disaggregation	Unit	2012/13*	2016*	2019**
Total	%	6.7	4.1	14.3
Sex				
Male	%	6.8	4.1	14.5
Female	%	6.6	4.1	14.2
Age				
0-4	%	8.7	5.7	17.6
05-14	%	8.7	5.3	16.7
15-24	%	7.4	4.5	15.4
25-99	%	5.7	3.4	13.1
18 or above	%	5.9	3.6	13.4
below 18	%	8.7	5.3	16.8

**Proportion of Population living below the National Poverty Line by Sex**



- \*Based on 2002 old poverty line and adjusted for price differences using CCPI for other survey years.
- \*\* Based on 2012/13 Updated poverty line and adjusted for price differences using NCPI for other survey years



**Target 1.2 By 2025, ensure that all populations living under the national poverty line in 2020 are lifted out of poverty in all its dimensions.**

## **1.2.2 Proportion of men, women, and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions**

Disaggregation	Unit	2012/13*	2019**
<b>Total</b>	%	3.8	16.0
<b>Sex</b>			
Male	%	3.9	16.0
Female	%	3.7	16.0
<b>Age (Male)</b>			
0-4	%	3.3	14.1
05-17	%	4.2	17.6
18-24	%	3.0	14.9
25-99	%	4.0	15.9
<b>Age (Female)</b>			
0-4	%	2.5	13.9
05-17	%	3.8	16.3
18-24	%	2.3	16.8
25-99	%	4.1	16.0
<b>Child population (Age 5-17)</b>			
total	%	4.0	16.9
Male	%	4.2	17.6
Female	%	3.8	16.3

### **Multidimensional Poverty Criteria**

#### **Health**

1. Nutrition
2. Child Mortality

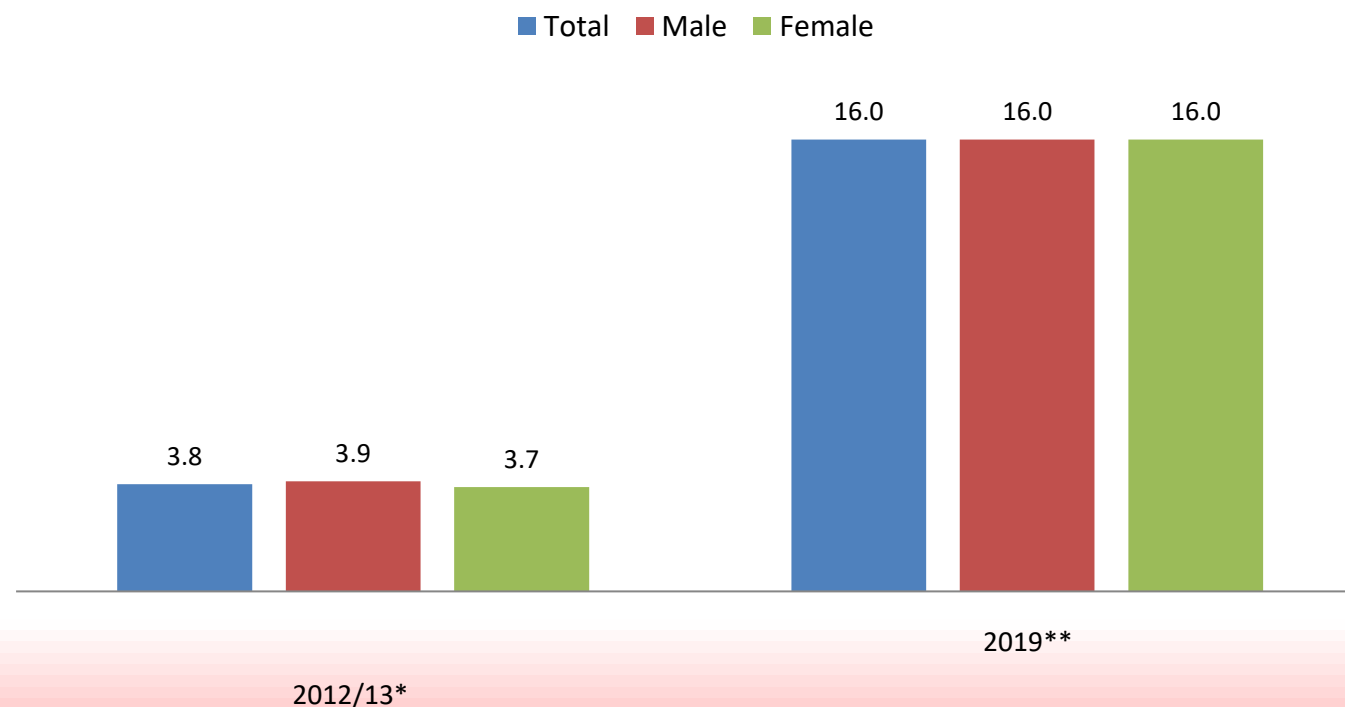
#### **Education**

3. Years of Schooling
4. School Attendance

#### **Standard of Living**

5. Electricity
6. Sanitation
7. Drinking Water
8. Floor
9. Cooking Fuel
10. Assets

**Proportion of men, women, and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions**



**\*used Global definitions with proxies - Data source HIES 2012/13**

**\*\* National Multidimensional Poverty Index was published for Sri Lanka for the year 2019 at the first time in the history Using HIES-2019 data.**

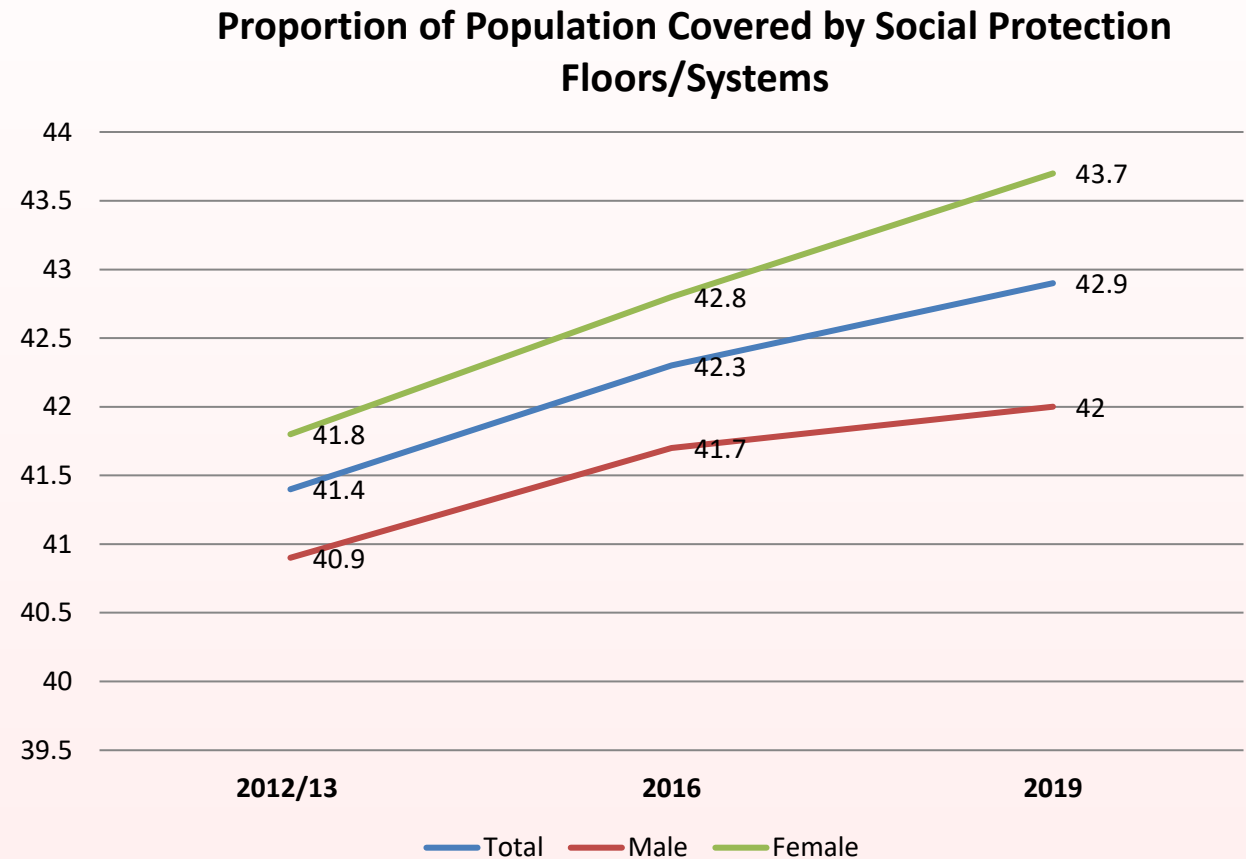


## 1.3 By 2030, establish and improve equitable and sustainable social protection systems and measures for all.

### 1.3.1 Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems

Disaggregation	Unit	2012/13	2016	2019
<b>Total</b>	%	41.4	42.3	42.9
<b>Sex</b>				
Male	%	40.9	41.7	42.0
Female	%	41.8	42.8	43.7
<b>Children (age&lt;14 years)</b>				
Total	%	39.6	40.5	41.0
<b>Older persons (age&gt;60 years)</b>				
Total	%	50.7	52.9	54.8
Male	%	49.5	51.5	53.6
Female	%	51.6	54.0	55.8
<b>New- borns (age&lt;1 year)</b>				
Total	%	39.7	46.2	45.0
Male	%	39.0	46.4	44.0
Female	%	40.4	45.9	46.1

All Social Insurance (Pension, Compensation) and All social assistance (Disability and Relief, Elderly payment, \*Tuberculosis, Scholarship, School food program, Thripasha program, Samurdhi, Food and other material subsidies, Disaster relief, Fertilizer subsidies, Medical aids) covered by HIES 2019.



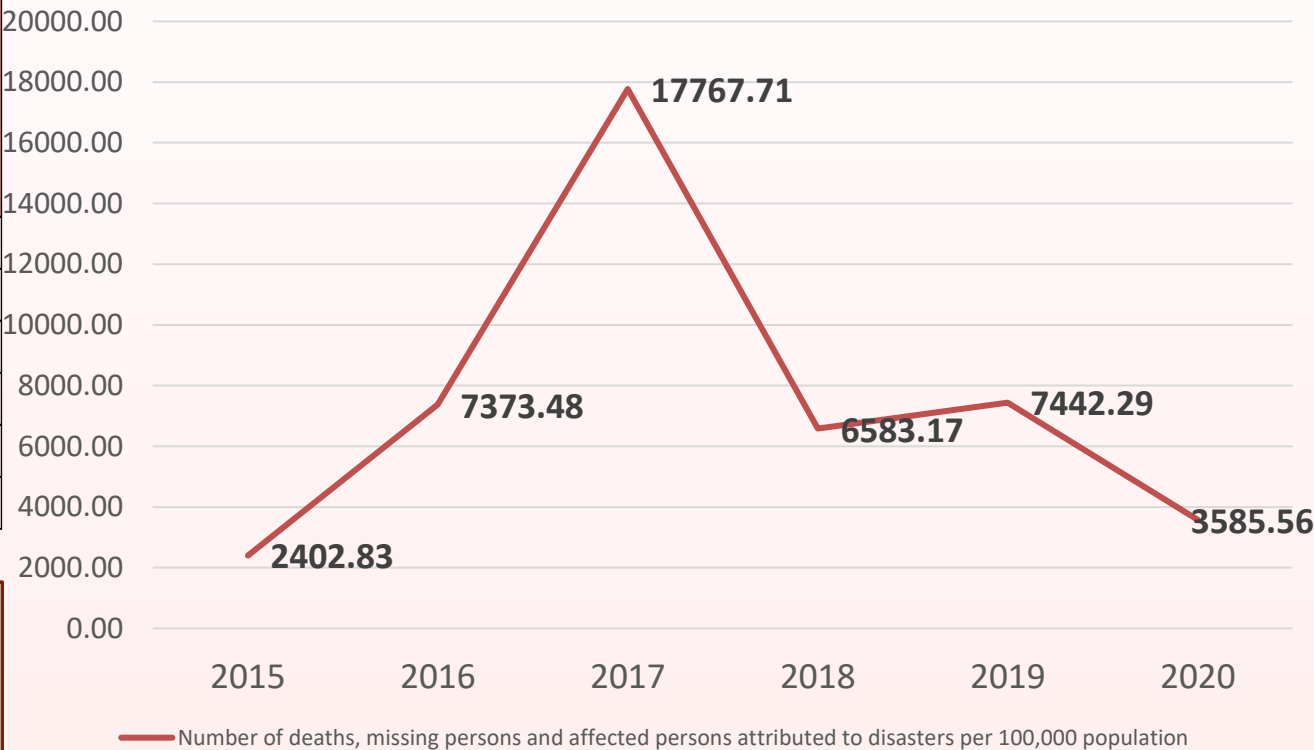


**1.5 By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters, including climate-related extreme events.**

**1.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population (Repeat 11.5.1/13.1.1) ( Proxy Indicator)**

Year	Number of Deaths attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	Number of missing persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	Number of affected people attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	Number of deaths, missing persons and affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population
2015	0.28	0.01	2402.54	2402.83
2016	0.57	0.55	7372.36	7373.48
2017	1.22	0.70	17765.79	17767.71
2018	0.41	0.07	6582.69	6583.17
2019	0.52	0.04	7441.72	7442.29
2020	0.32	0.00	3585.23	3585.56

Number of deaths, missing persons and affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population



- Indicator covers only the hazards related to Animal attacks, Cutting failures, cyclones, droughts, fires, Flash floods, floods, Forest fires, landslides, lightnings and Strong winds in line with the data published in the Desinventar Database of the Disaster Management Centre of Sri Lanka.

**2** ZERO  
HUNGER



**End hunger, achieve  
food security and  
improved nutrition  
and promote  
sustainable agriculture**



**Target 2.1** By 2025, maintain self-sufficiency in rice and by 2030, ensure ample supplies of other main food products (such as coconut, coconut oil, meat, fish, egg, milk, fruit, other field crops (OFC) and vegetables), and ensure at least 90 percent of agricultural products meet safety standards; thus ensuring safe, nutritious and ample food supply for all.

**Indicator 2.1.2** Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)

**Food Insecurity Experience Scale**

Disaggregation Level	Baseline Data		
	Unit	Value	Year
Total	%	9.1	2019

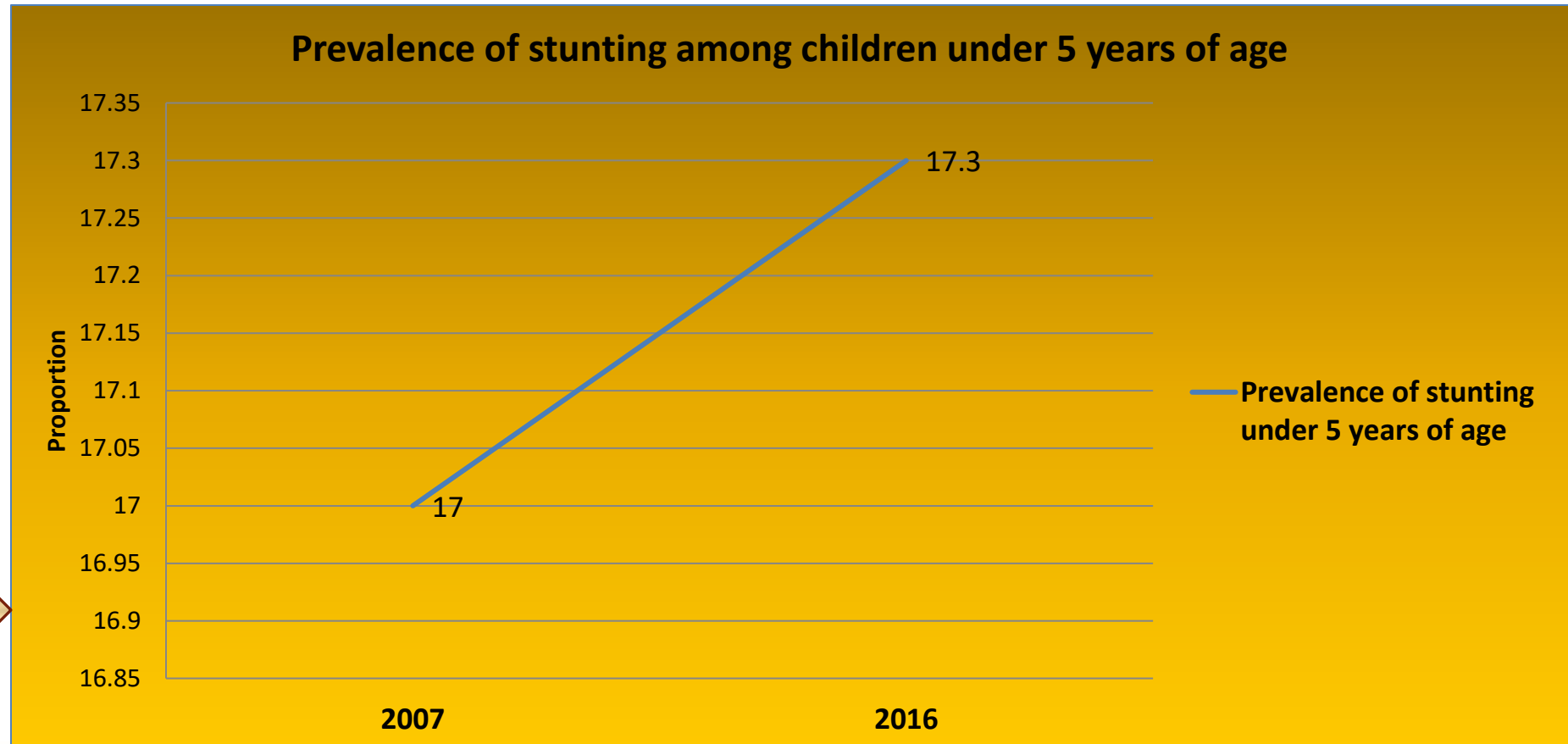


**Target 2.2** By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons.

### Indicator 2.2.1 Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age

Year	Total (%)
2007	17
2016	17.3

Children are defined as stunted if their **height for age** is more than two standard deviations below the WHO child growth standards median.

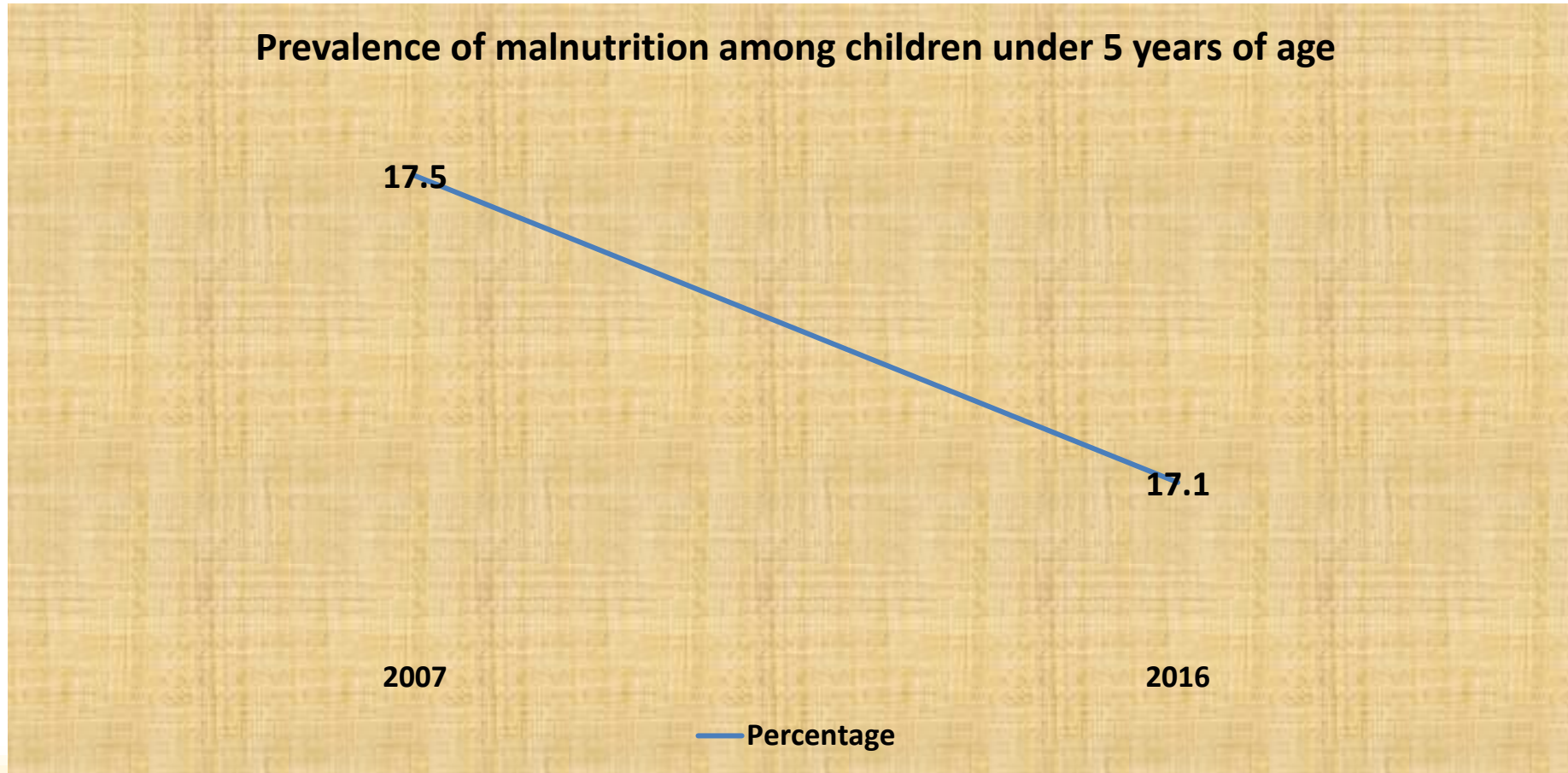


Source : Demographic & Health Survey, Department of Census & Statistics- 2007 and 2016



**Target 2.2** By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons.

### **Indicator 2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age**



Source : Demographic & Health Survey, Department of Census & Statistics- 2007 and 2016

<div> <div>Target 2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers.</div> <div>Indicator 2.3.1: Volume of production per labor unit by crops in 2018/19 (Proxy Indicator )</div> </div>					
Season	Crop	Average production kg per acre	Producer price per Kg (Rs)	Labor days during Maha Season	Labor productivity Rs/Head
<div> <div>M</div> <div>A</div> <div>H</div> <div>A</div> <div>S</div> <div>E</div> <div>A</div> <div>S</div> <div>O</div> <div>N</div> </div>	Paddy (whole island RF)	1363	33	10	4497.90
	Paddy (whole island irrigated)	2163	41	17	5216.65
	Kurakkan (Anuradhapura)	430	139	27	2213.70
	Maize (Anuradhapura)	1623	40.9	25	2655.23
	Blackgram (vauniya)	257	118	13	2332.77
	Cowpea (Ampara)	254	150	21	1814.29
	Green gram (Hambantota)	389	173	19	3541.95
	Green chilli(Anuradhapura)	944	227	72	2976.22
	Red onion (Puttalum)	3315	115	83	4593.07
	Gingerlly(Hambantota)	267	239	23	2774.48
	Ground nut(Monaragala)	528	174	32	2871.00
	Potato(N’Eliya)	6899	92	103	6162.21
	Brinjal(Anuradhapura)	9800	57	120	4655.00
	Pumpkin (Anuradhapura)	2777	33.69	20	4677.86
	Capsicum(Badulla	3475	129	124	3615.12
	Cabbage(N’Eliya)	13659	37	83	6088.95
	Carrot(N’Eliya)	4444	100	105	4232.38
	Pole bean(Badulla)	4734	85	111	3625.14
	Tomato(Badulla)	9262	45	150	2778.60
Source: COC Survey Report 2018, Department of Agriculture- 2018					

**Target 2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers.**

**Indicator 2.3.1: Volume of production per labor unit by crops in 2018/19 (Proxy Indicator )**



Season	Crop	Average production kg per acre	Producer price per Kg (Rs)	Labor days during Yala Season	Labor productivity Rs/Head
Y A L A  S E A S O N	Paddy(whole island RF)	1396	40	18	3102.22
	Paddy(whole island Irrigated)	2130	42	17	5262.35
	Maize(sys H)	2040	44.1	42	2142.00
	Cowpea(Ampara)	238	153.1	22	1656.26
	Big onion(Matale)	6370	65	125	3312.40
	Green Chilli(Anuradhapura)	4105	214	161	5456.34
	Red Onin(Puttalum)	4980	86	88	4866.82
	Gingerlly(Anuradhapura)	225	168	10	3780.00
	Soya been(sys H)	912	106.3	40	2423.64
	Manioc(Gampaha)	6312	34.3	24	9020.90
	Potato(N'Eliya)	6207	90.8	114	4943.82
	Sweet potato(Matale)	6356	38.18	74	3279.35
	Bitter gourd(Hambantota)	5995	113.2	112	6059.23
	Brinjal(Hambantota)	9124	89.4	85	9596.30
	Cabbage(N'Eliya)	9856	54	100	5322.24
	Carrot(N'Eliya)	5212	143.5	117	6392.50
	Pole bean(Badulla)	3025	134	104	3897.60
	Tomato(Badulla)	8442	90.3	161	4734.86

# Target 2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers.

## Indicator 2.3.2:Average income of small scale food producer by crops in 2018/19 (Proxy Indicator)



Season	Crop	Average production kg per acre	Producer price per Kg (Rs)	Cost of production per acre	Average income(Rs/acre)
M A H A  S E A S O N	Paddy(Whole island (RF)	1363	33	31.53	44947.47
	Paddy(Whole island Irrigated)	2163	41	25.76	88657.24
	Kurakkan(Anuradhapura)	430	139	98.1	59671.9
	Maize(Anuradhapura)	1623	40.9	37.6	66343.1
	Blackgrame(Vauniya)	257	118	122.41	30203.59
	Cowpea(Ampara)	254	150	140.47	37959.53
	Green grame(Hambantota)	389	173	102.57	67194.43
	Green chilli (Anurdhapura)	944	227	130.96	214157.04
	Red onion(Puttalum)	3315	115	93.89	381131.11
	Gingerlly(Hambantota)	267	239	147.54	63665.46
	Ground nut(Monaragala)	528	174	108.15	91763.85
	Potato(N’Eliya)	6899	92	66.08	634641.92
	Brinjal(Anurdhapura)	9800	57	23.21	558576.79
	Pumpkin(Anuradhapura)	2777	33.69	20.95	93536.18
	Capsicum(Badulla)	3475	129	66.34	448208.66
	Cabbage(N’Eliya)	13659	37	15.11	505367.89
	Carrot(N’Eliya)	4444	100	45.05	444354.95
	Pole bean(Badulla)	4734	85	46.49	402343.51
	Tomato(Badulla)	9262	45	29.06	416760.94

**Target 2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers.**

**Indicator 2.3.2: Average income of small scale food producer by crops in 2018/19 (Proxy Indicator)**



Season	Crop	Average production kg per acre	Producer price per Kg (Rs)	Cost of production per acre	Average income(Rs/ac)
Y A L A  S E A S O N	Paddy(Whole island (RF)	1396	40	33.83	55806.17
	Paddy(Whole island Irrigated)	2130	42	24.09	89435.91
	Maize(sys H)	2040	44.1	37.46	89926.54
	Cowpea(Ampara)	238	153.1	156.13	36281.67
	Big onion(Matale)	6370	654	35.89	4165944.11
	Green chilli(Anuradhapura)	4105	214	62.67	878407.33
	Red onion(Puttalum)	4980	86	53.44	428226.56
	Gingerlly(Anuradhapura)	225	168	86.64	37713.36
	Soya bean(sys H)	912	106.3	71.19	96874.41
	Manioc(Gampaha)	6312	34.3	9.55	216492.05
	Potato(N'Eliya)	6207	90.8	58.49	563537.11
	Sweet potato(Matale)	6356	38.18	17.99	242654.09
	Bitter Gourd(Hambantota)	5995	113.2	39.92	678594.08
	Brinjal(Hambantota)	9124	89.4	19.86	815665.74
	Cabbage(N'Eliya)	9856	54	20	532204
	Carrot(N'Eliya)	5212	143.5	40.45	747881.55
	Pole bean(Badulla)	3025	134	70.29	405279.71
	Tomato(Badulla)	8442	90.3	31.67	762280.93



**Target 2.5 By 2025, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species.**

**Indicator 2.5.1 : Number of plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium or long-term conservation facilities**

**Sub Indicator 2.5.1.a : Number of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium or long-term conservation facilities**

Crop Group	No of Accessions
Rice and related spp.	5496
Other cereals and related spp	1972
Grain Legumes	2394
Vegetable Legumes	1923
Solanaceous vegetables & Condiments & related spp.	1760
Cucurbit vegetables	984
Brassicaceae vegetables	32
Alliums	21
other Vegetables	540
Leafy vegetables	232
Root and Tubers	9
Other	725
Fruits	165
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,253</b>

**Source : Horticultural Crop Research and Development Institute, Department of Agriculture- 2020**



**Target 2.5 By 2025, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species.**

**Indicator 2.5.1 : Number of plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium or long-term conservation facilities**

**Sub Indicator 2.5.1.b : Number of animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium or long-term conservation facilities**

Category (Livestock)	Spp(species)	Type of Conservation	Number	Place
1. Small ruminant – sheep	Jaffna Local sheep	Semen – deep frozen embryo Live animals Ex situ(farming)	50 7 17	Faculty of vet. Medicine Faculty of vet. Medicine Faculty of vet. Medicine Jaffna Peninsula
2. Large ruminant - cattle	Eastern white cattle Thamankaduwa spp	Semen – deep frozen  Ex situ (farming)	15,000	AI Center- Polonnaruwa  Eastern province of Sri Lanka
3. Poultry - Indigenous	Naked neck, long legged (pora kukula) & underscriptive village chickens	Ex situ-government & private breeder farms backyard poultry farms		All provinces

**Source: Department of Animal Production and Health- 2020**



## 2.5 By 2025, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species.

### 2.5.2 Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk of extinction

#### ► 3 Categories have been Identified.

Category (Livestock)	Spp (species)	Type of Conservation	Number	Place
1. Small ruminant – sheep	Jaffna Local sheep	Semen – deep frozen embryo Live animals Ex situ(farming)	50 7 17	Faculty of vet. Medicine Faculty of vet. Medicine Faculty of vet. Medicine Jaffna Peninsula
2. Large ruminant - cattle	Eastern white cattle Thamankaduwa spp	Semen – deep frozen  Ex situ (farming)	15,000	AI Center- Polonnaruwa  Eastern province of Sri Lanka
3. Poultry - Indigenous	Naked neck, long legged (pora kukula) & underscriptive village chickens	Ex situ-government & private breeder farms backyard poultry farms		All provinces

**3** GOOD HEALTH  
AND WELL-BEING



**Ensure healthy  
lives and promote  
well-being for  
all at all ages**



# Target 3.1 By 2030, reduce the national maternal mortality ratio to less than 16 per 100,000 live births

## Indicator 3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)

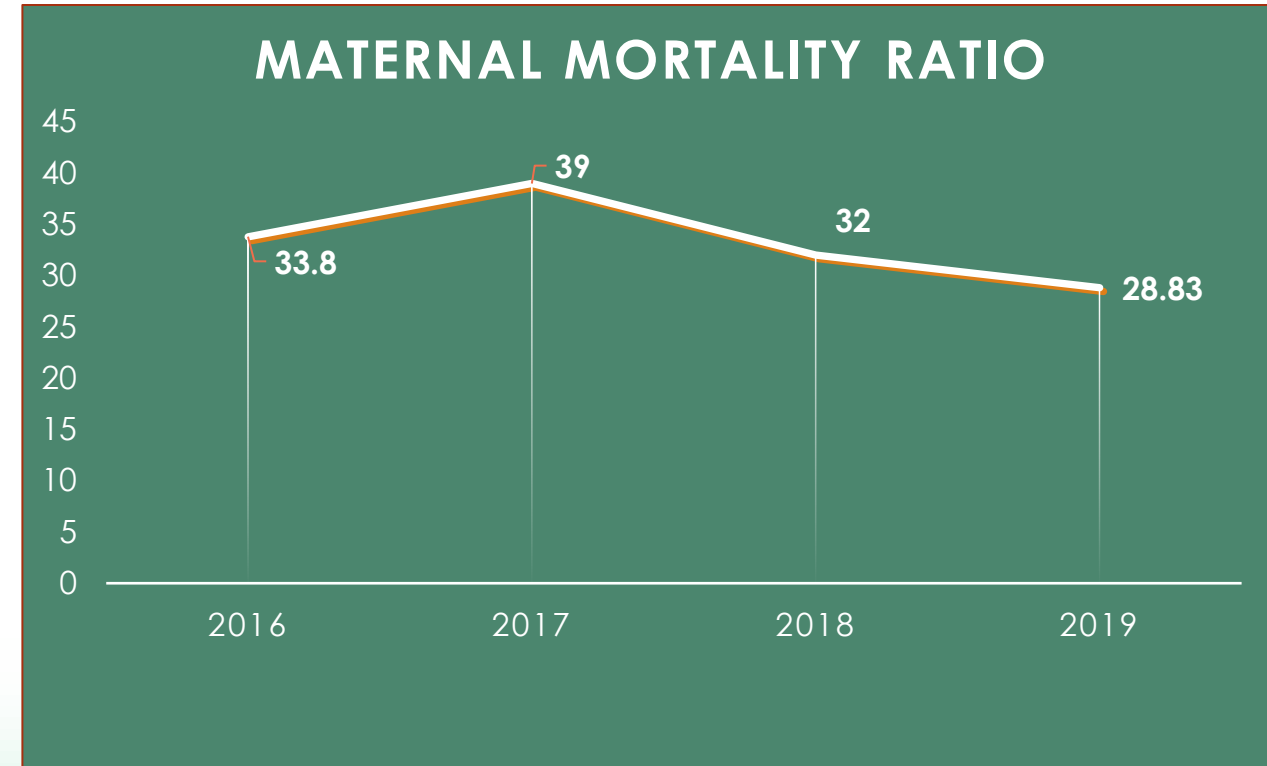
Year	2016	2017	2018	2019
Ratio	33.8	39	32	28.83

Baseline (2015)

33.7 per 100,000 live births

2030 Target

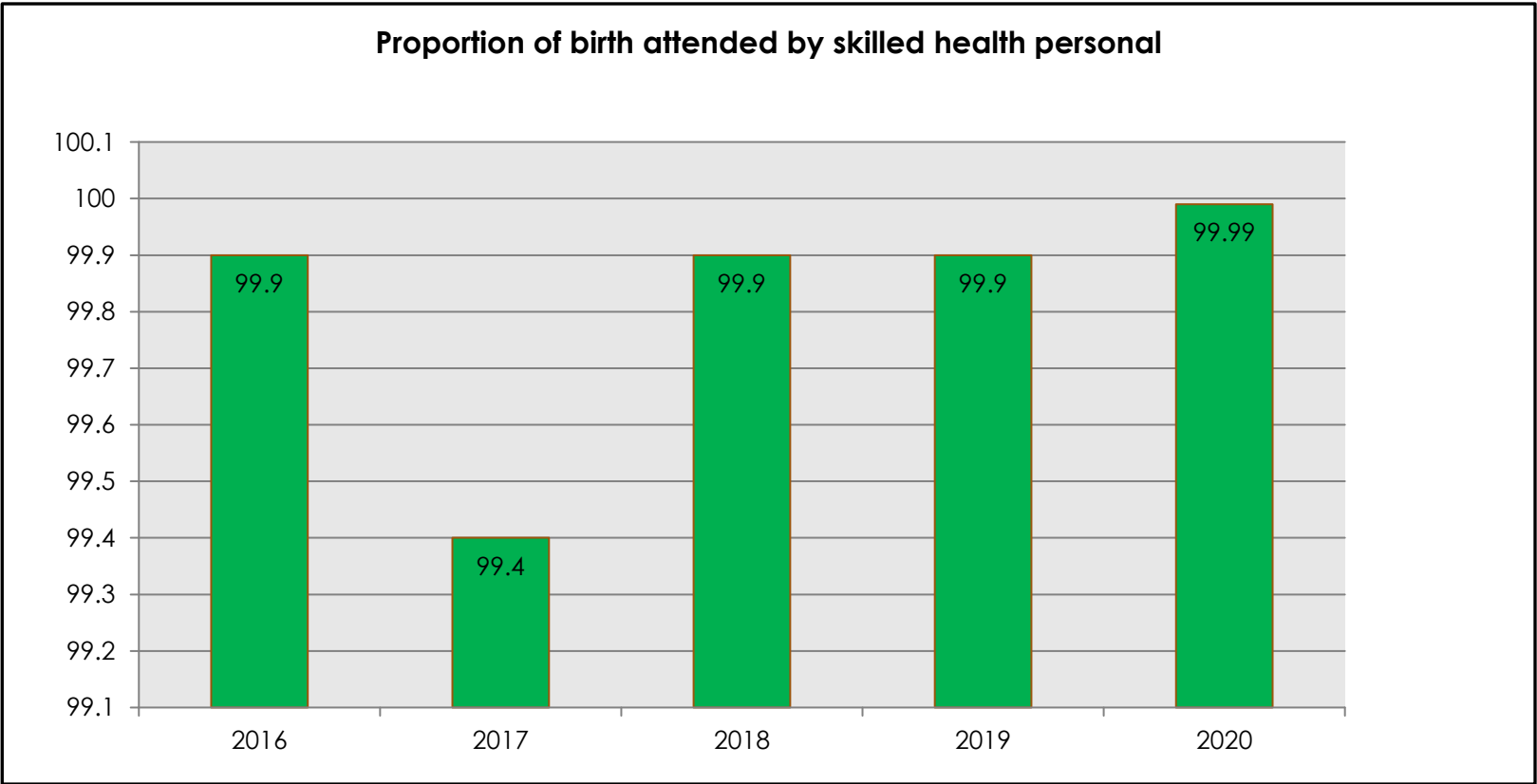
16 per 100,000 live births



# Target 3.1 By 2030, reduce the national maternal mortality ratio to less than 16 per 100,000 live births



## Indicator 3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel



Year	Percentage of births
2016	99.9
2017	99.4
2018	99.9
2019	99.9
2020	99.9

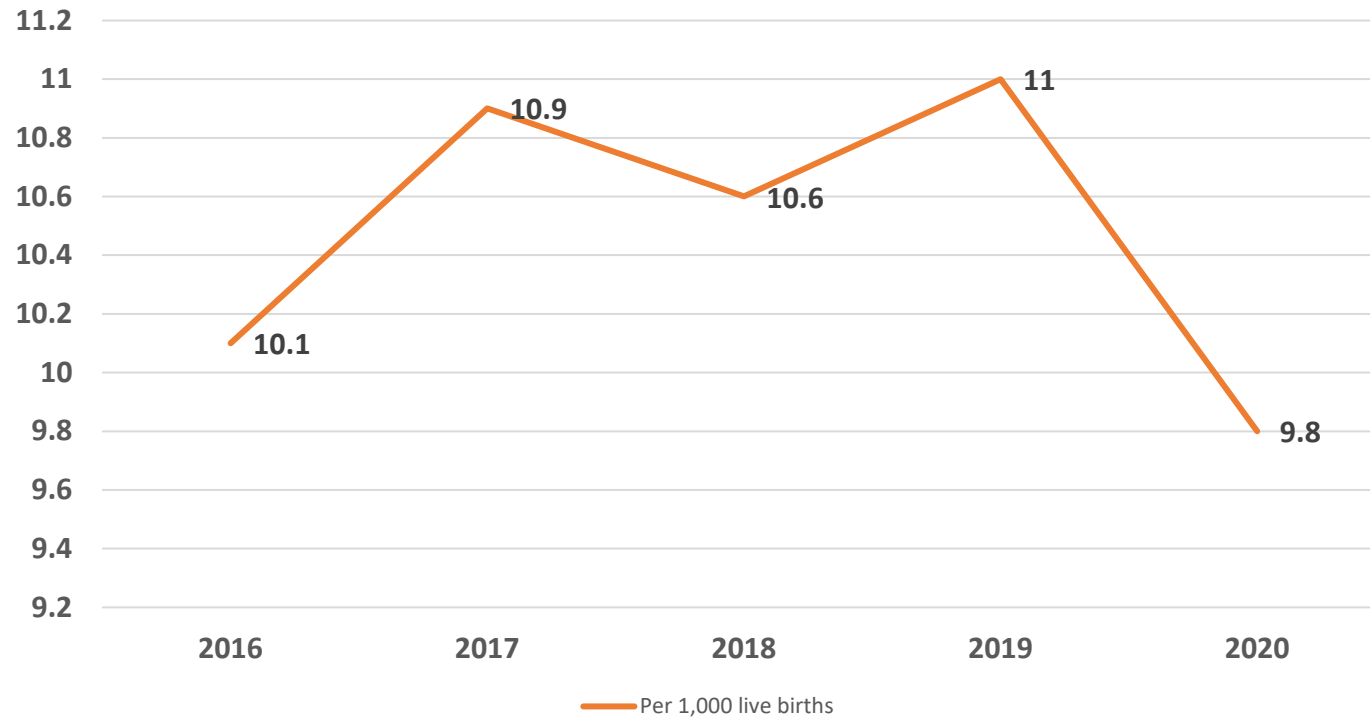




**Target 3.2 By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, reduce neonatal mortality to 4 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to 5 per 1,000 live births.**

### Indicator 3.2.1 Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)

3.2.1 UNDER-FIVE MORTALITY RATE



Year	Per 1,000 live births
2016	10.1
2017	10.9
2018	10.6
2019	11
2020	9.8

Baseline (2013)

9.8 per 1000 live births

2030 Target

5 per 1000 live births

Source : Family Health Bureau, Ministry of Health- 2016 - 2020



**Target 3.2** By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, reduce neonatal mortality to 4 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to 5 per 1,000 live births.

**Indicator 3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate**

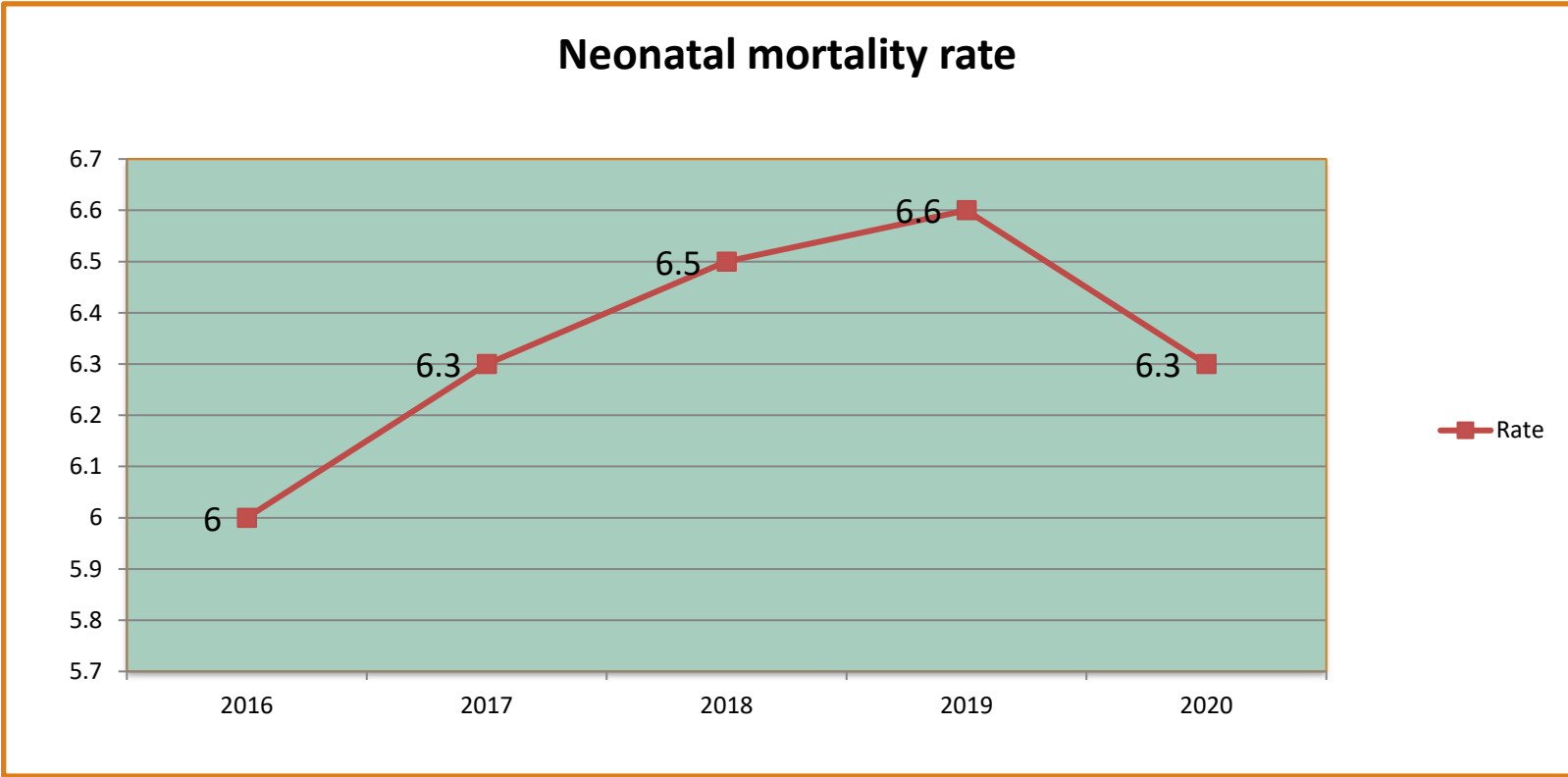
Year	Per 1,000 live births
2016	6
2017	6.3
2018	6.5
2019	6.6
2020	6.3

Baseline (2013)

5.9 per 1000 live births

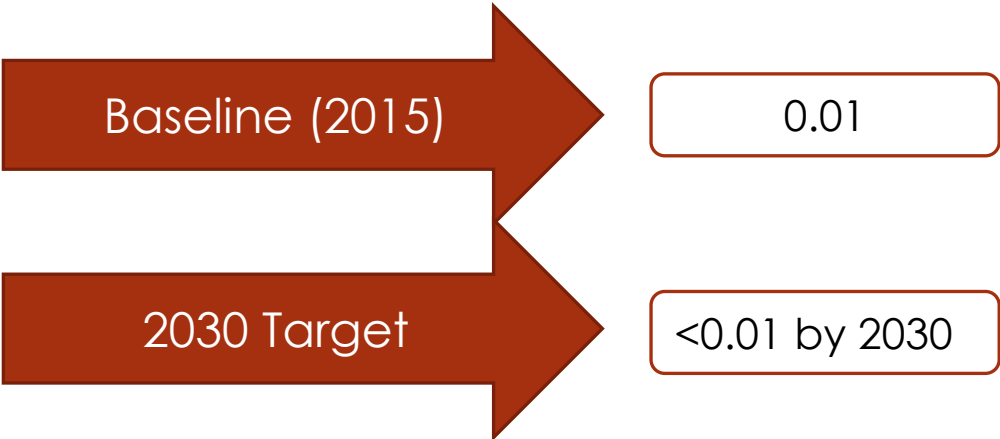
2030 Target

3 per 1000 live births



Source : Family Health Bureau, Ministry of Health- 2016 - 2020

Indicator 3.3.1 Number of new HIV infections per 1000 uninfected population



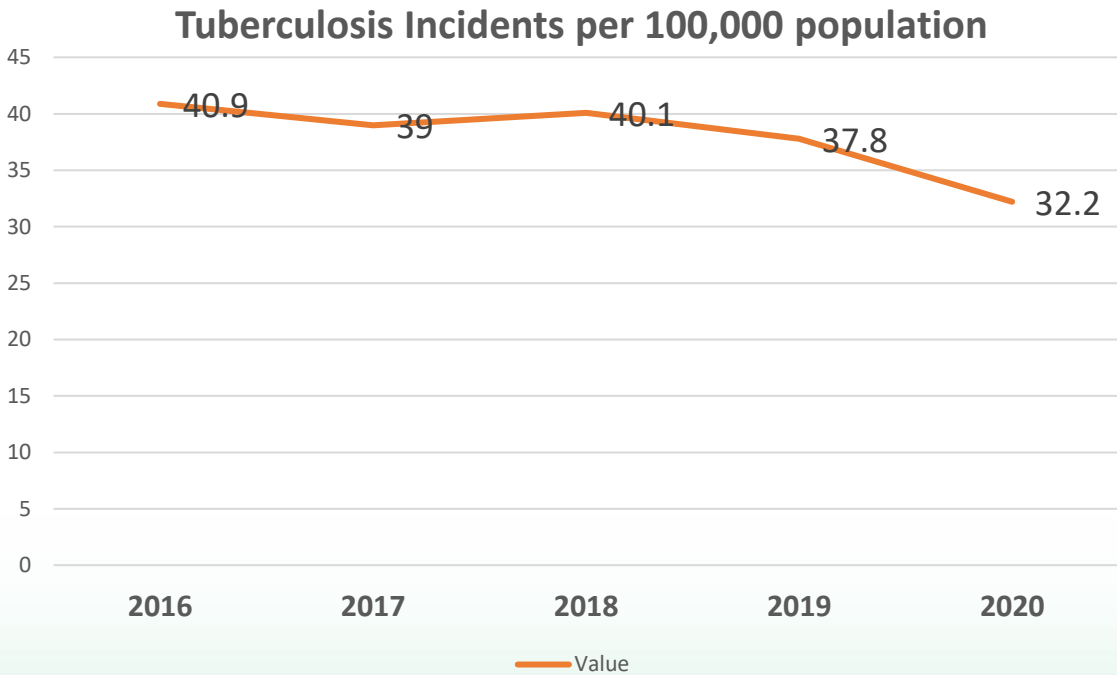
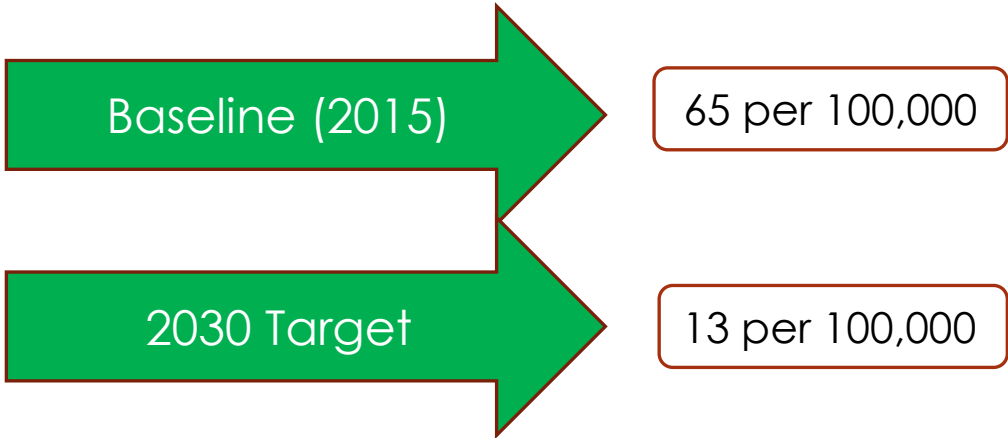
Year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
HIV incidence rate	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01

Source: National STD/AIDS Control Programme- 2016-2020

Target 3.3 By 2025, end AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria and reduce the prevalence of neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases.



Indicator 3.3.2 Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population



Year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Value	40.9 (NPTCCD )	39 (NPTCCD )	40.1 (NPTCCD)  64 (WHO estimate)	37.8 (NPTCCD)	32.2 (NPTCCD)

Source: National Programme for Tuberculosis Control and Chest Disease – 2016-2020

**Target 3.3 By 2025, end AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria and reduce the prevalence of neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases.**



**Indicator 3.3.3 Malaria Incidence per 1000, population**

Baseline

Zero

2030 Target

Maintain zero  
indigenous  
malaria  
incidence

**Malaria** was eliminated from **Sri Lanka** in 2012 and the country received WHO certification of **malaria-free** status in 2016.



**Target 3.3 By 2025, end AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria and reduce the prevalence of neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases.**

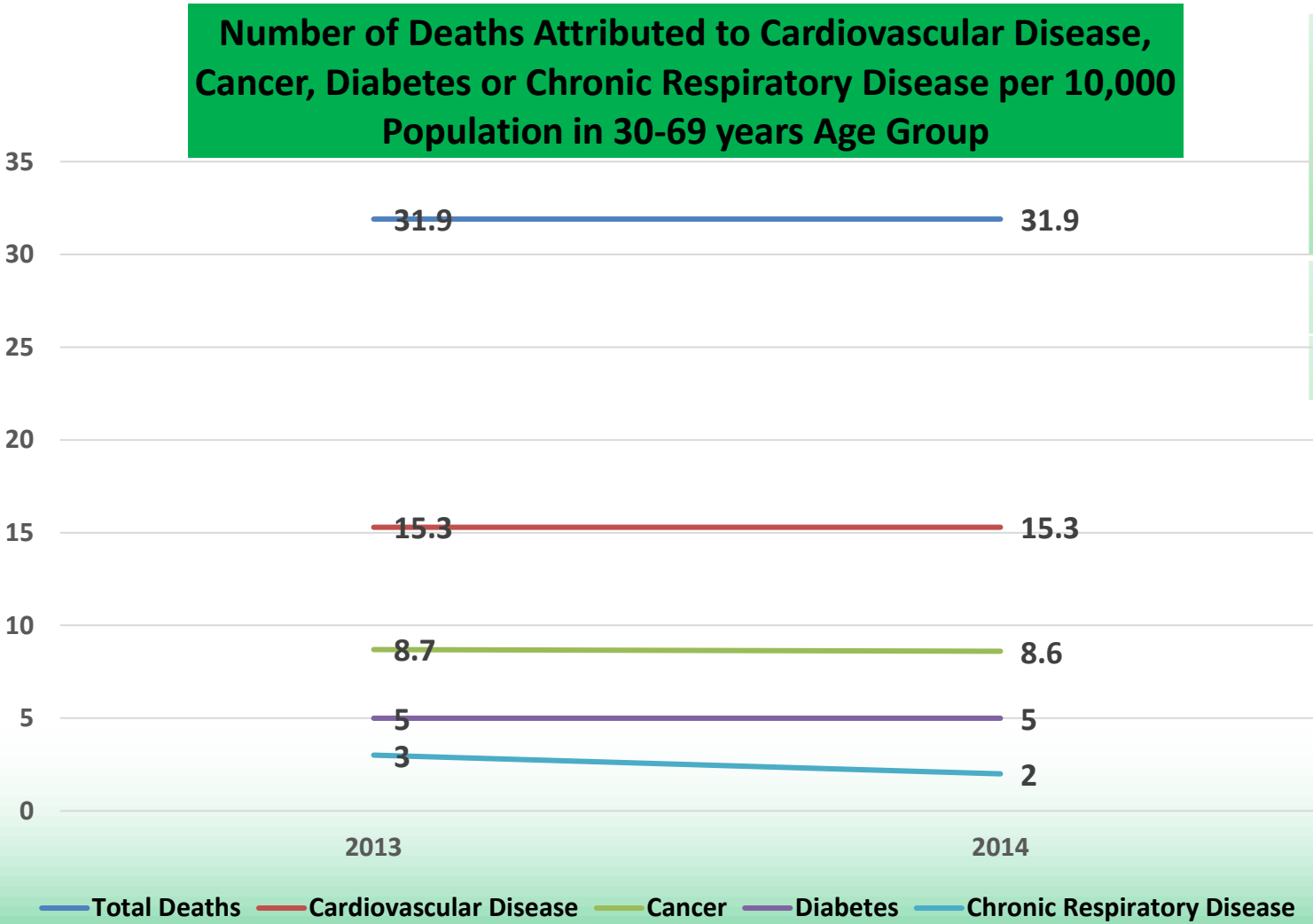
**Indicator 3.3.5 Number of people requiring interventions against Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTD)**

Indicator	Baseline	Target 2030	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
1. Dengue- incidence of Dengue cases per 100,000 population in a given year (number receiving treatment for Dengue- reported cases)	41,819 (average number of cases from 2012 to 2016)	21,000	48,585 (DCP)	179,618 (DCP)	54,532 (DCP)	105,049 (DCP)	34,411 (DCP)
2. Rabies- number of deaths due to human rabies	2017 - 23	Zero human rabies deaths by 2030		23 (PHVS)	25 (PHVS)	26 (PHVS)	26 (PHVS)
3. Filariasis - Number of new lymphedema cases due to filariasis receiving treatment per year	2016 - 753	Zero number of new lymphedema cases by 2030	753	625 (AFC)	736 (AFC)	871 (AFC)	523 (AFC)
4. Leprosy- Number receiving treatment for leprosy per year	2016 - 1973	number receiving treatment for leprosy be 1000 by 2030	1973	1993 (ALC)	1821 (ALC)	1657 (ALC)	1137 (ALC)
5. Leishmaniasis- incidence of reported cases of leishmaniasis per year	2016 - 1113 7.2 per 100,000	<1 per 100,000 by 2030	1113	1194 (EPID)	3273 (EPID)	4066 (EPID)	NA

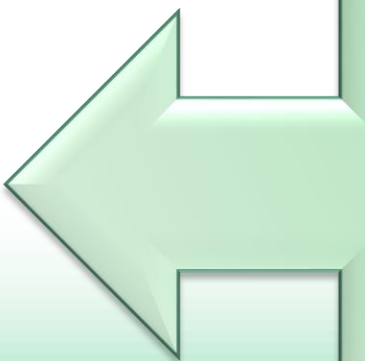
Target 3.4 By 2030, reduce premature mortality from non-communicable diseases (NCDs) by 25% through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being.

Indicator 3.4.1 Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease by sex (Proxy Indicator)





Year	Total Deaths (per 10,000 Population)	Cardiovascular Disease (per 10,000 Population)	Cancer (per 10,000 Population)	Diabetes (per 10,000 Population)	Chronic Respiratory Disease (per 10,000 Population)
2013	31.9	15.3	8.7	5	3
2014	31.9	15.3	8.6	5	2



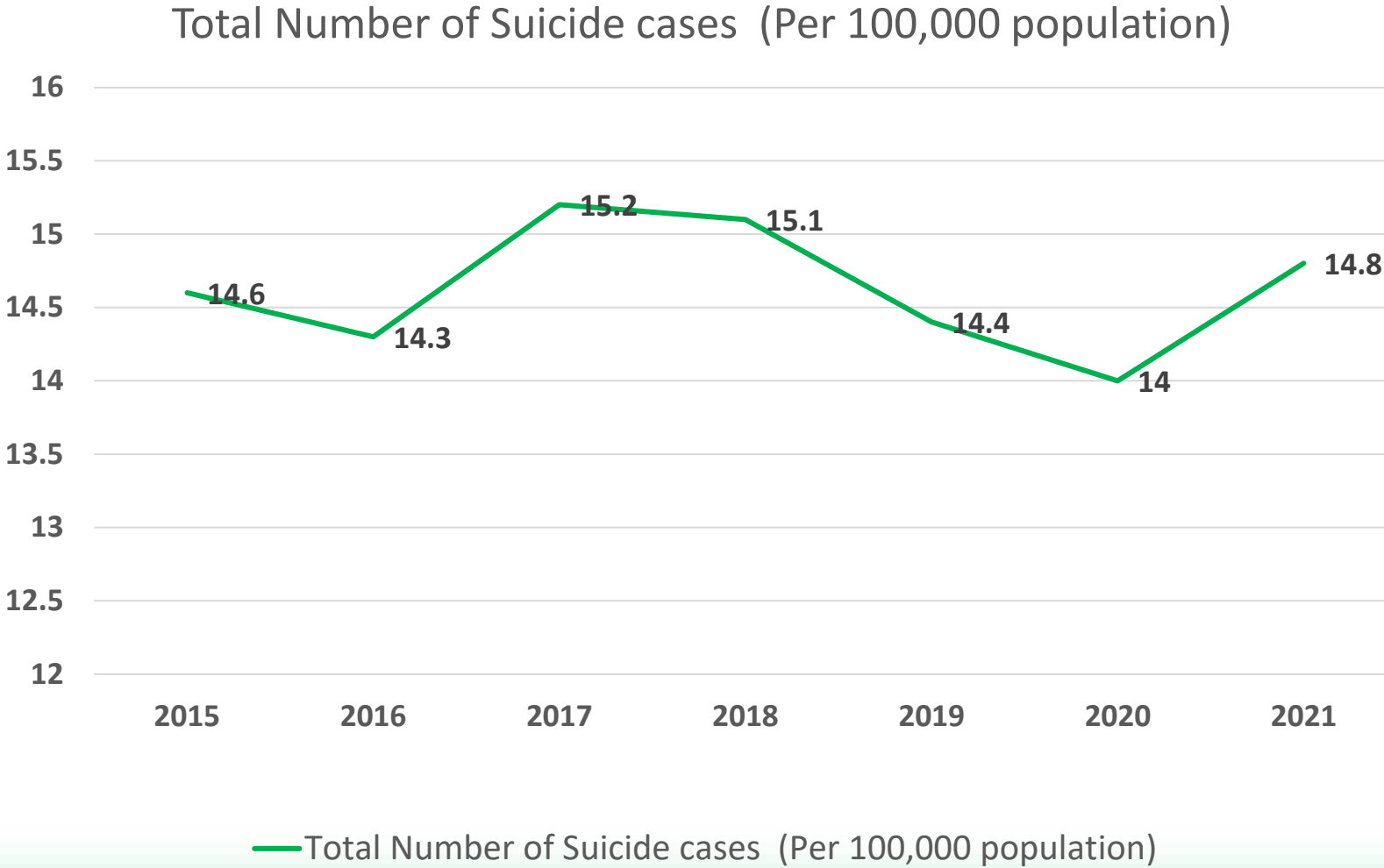
Number of deaths attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease between aged 30-69 years and registered during a given year per 10,000 population of aged 30-69 years during the same period.



**Target 3.4 By 2030, reduce premature mortality from non-communicable diseases (NCDs) by 25% through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being.**

**Indicator 3.4.2 Suicide mortality rate by geographic regions (district), age group & sex**

Year	Total Number of Suicide cases (Per 100,000 population)	Number of Suicide cases
2015	14.6	3058
2016	14.3	3025
2017	15.2	3263
2018	15.1	3281
2019	14.4	3135
2020	14.0	3074
2021	14.8	3277

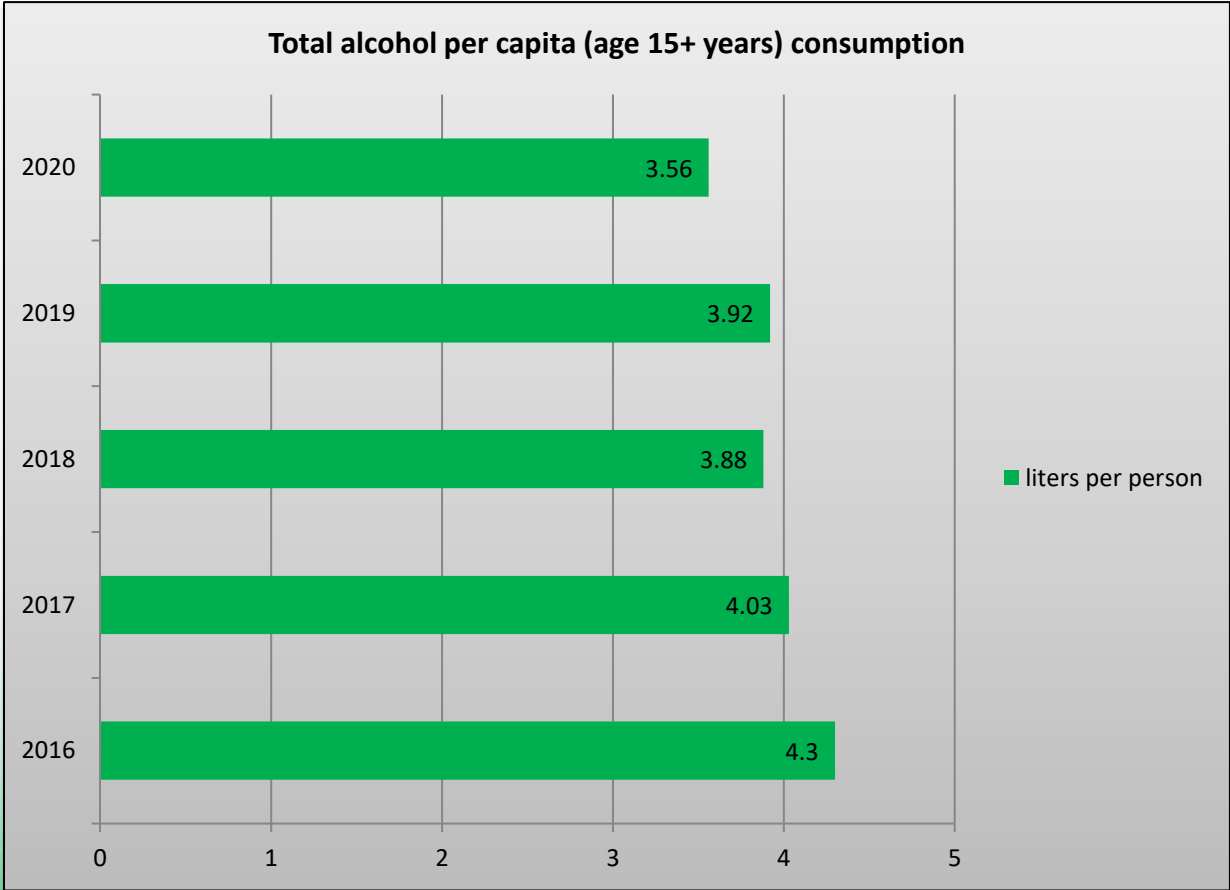
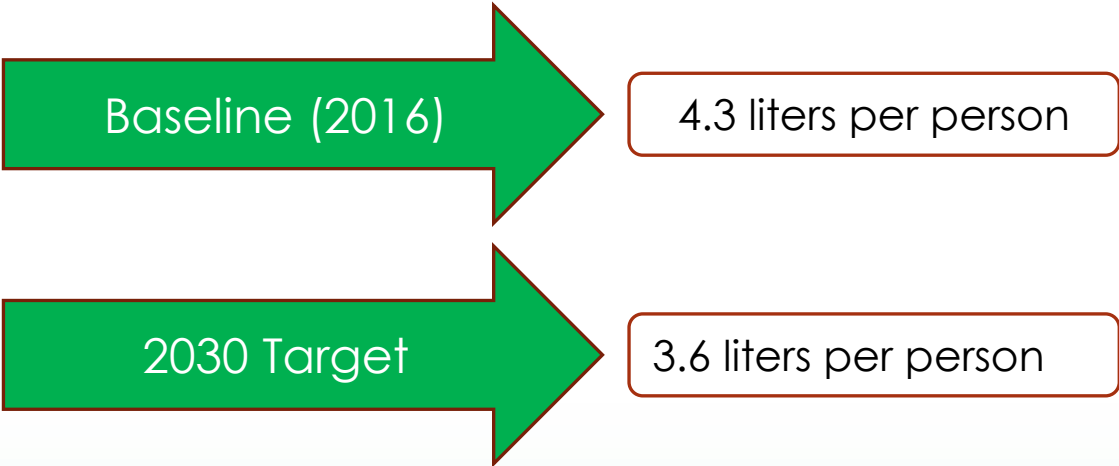


The number of suicide cases reported to the Police per 100,000 mid year population of the country



**Target 3.5 By 2025, Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol**

**Indicator 3.5.2 Harmful use of alcohol, defined according to the national context as alcohol per capita consumption**



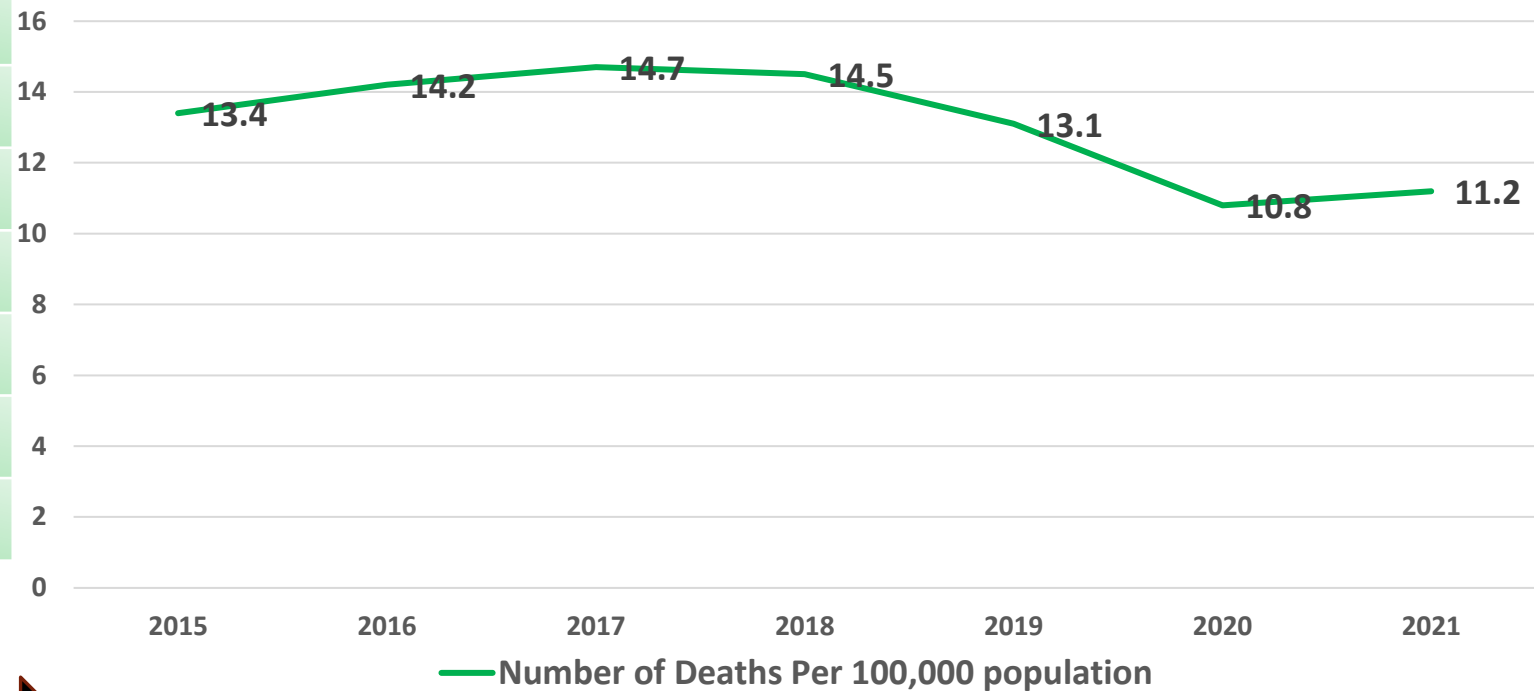


**Target 3.6** By 2030, reduce the number of deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents by 20%.

**Indicator 3.6.1** Death rate due to road traffic injuries

Year	Number of Deaths Per 100,000 population	Total number of Deaths
2015	13.4	2816
2016	14.2	3020
2017	14.7	3154
2018	14.5	3151
2019	13.1	2852
2020	10.8	2363
2021	11.2	2473

Number of Deaths per 100,000 Population



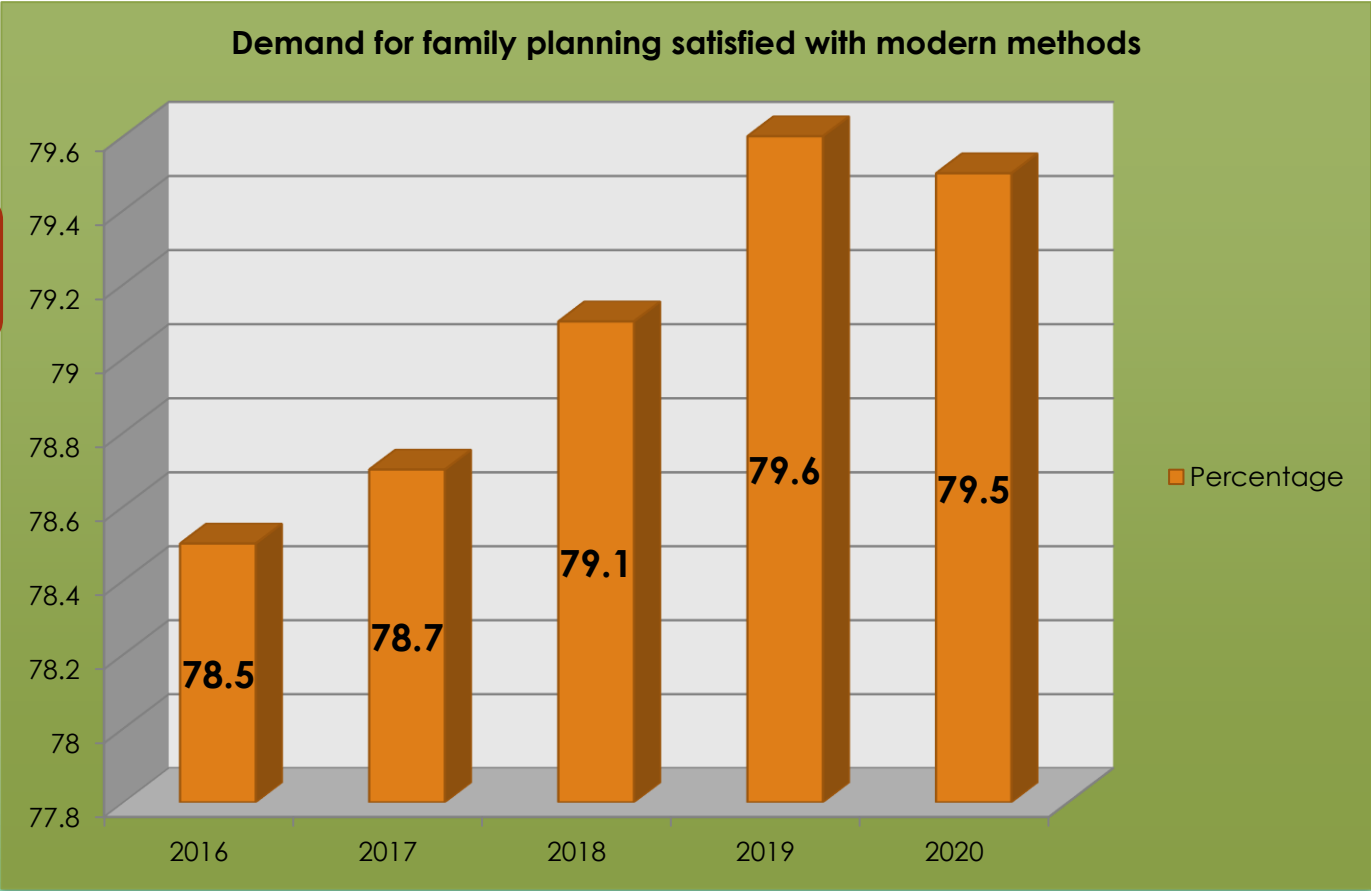
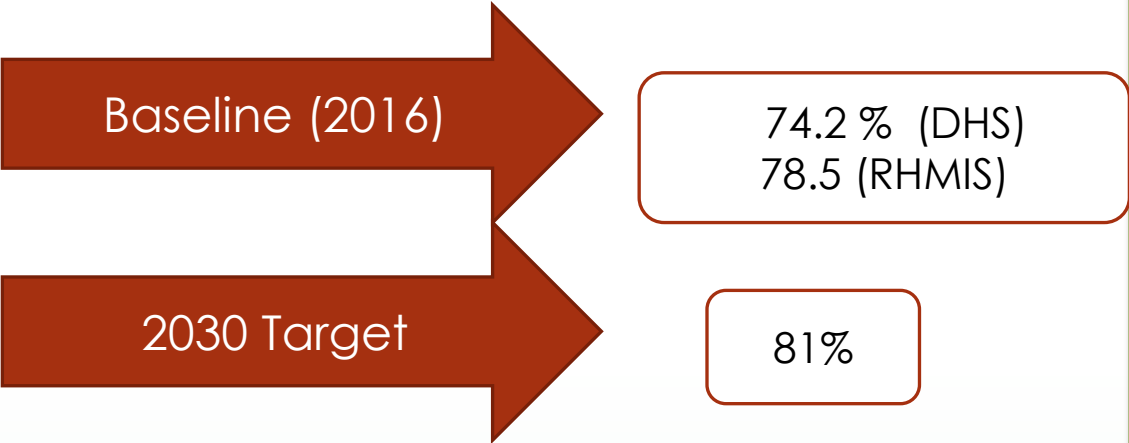
**Number of deaths due to road traffic fatal injuries reported to the Police per 100,000 mid year population**

**Source : Sri Lanka Police- 2015-2021**



**Target 3.7** By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes.

**Indicator 3.7.1** Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15- 49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods

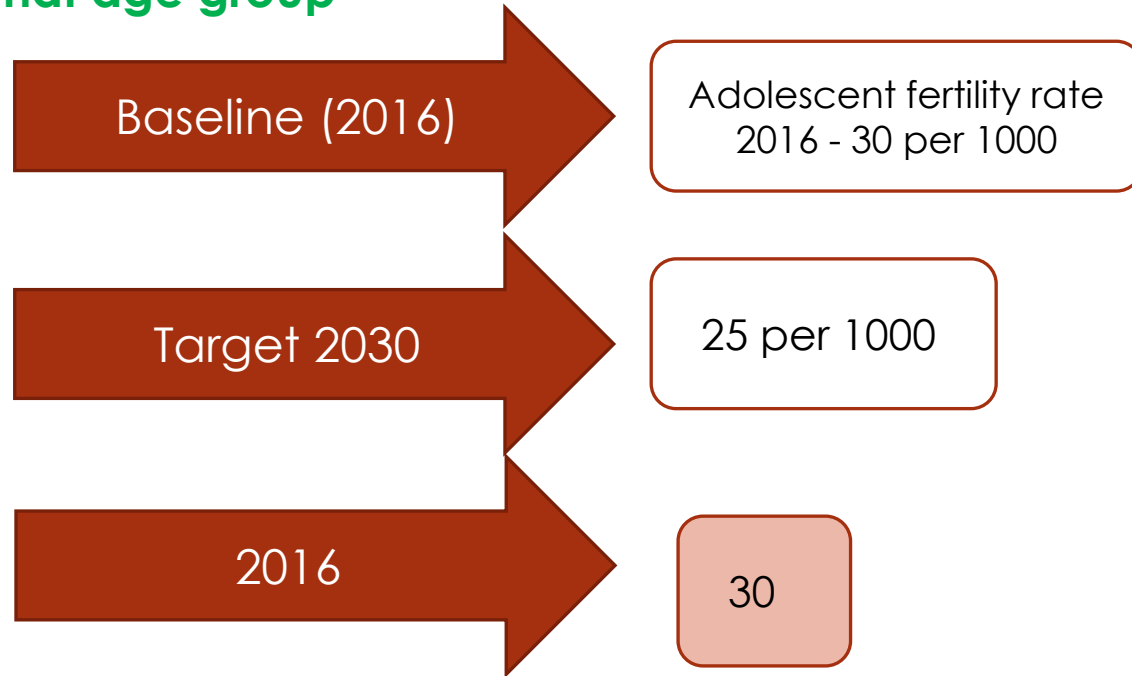


Source: Demographic and Health survey,  
Reproductive Health Management Information System- 2016-2020

**Target 3.7** By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes.



**Indicator 3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years; aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group**





**Target 3.8** By 2030, achieve a Universal Health Coverage (UHC) index of 80% for health service coverage with improved access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all

**Indicator 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, noncommunicable diseases and service capacity and access, among the general and the most disadvantaged population)

Indicator number	Indicator	Baseline	Target 2030	2016	2017	2018	2019
3.8.1.2	Antenatal care coverage – at least four visits (%)	2016 - 98.8% (Demographic Health Survey)	100 %	98.9% (Demographic Health Survey)	NA	NA	NA
3.8.1.3	Percentage of infants receiving three doses of diphtheria-tetanus-pertussis containing vaccine	2016 DPT3 - 97%  Instead of DPT, Sri Lanka is giving PENTA 3.	100%	97% (EPID)	96.3% (EPID)	95% (EPID)	98% (EPID)
3.8.1.4	Care-seeking for symptoms of Acute Respiratory Infections (ARI)	2016 - 52.3%	Not available	52.3%	NA	NA	NA

Source: Demographic Health Survey , Epidemiology Unit-2016-2019

Condt.....



Indicator number	Indicator	Baseline	Target 2030	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
3.8.1.5	TB treatment success rate	2016 - 84.6 %	> or = 90 %	84.6%	84.6% (NPTCCD)	84.2% (NPTCCD)	84.1% (NPTCCD)	84.2 % (NPTCCD)
3.8.1.6	Antiretroviral therapy (ART) coverage	2016 -15.3% (spectrum software)	> 90.0 %	15.3%	36.98% (NSACP)	44.53% (NSACP)	51% (NSACP)	51.72 % (NSACP)
3.8.1.7	Percentage of population in malaria-endemic areas who slept under an insecticide-treated net the previous night [only for countries with high malaria burden]	Not relevant to Sri Lanka						
3.8.1.8	Population using safely managed sanitation services	2016 - 91.2 % (DHS)	Not available	2016 - 91.2 %	NA	NA	NA	NA

Source: National Programme for Tuberculosis Control and Chest Disease  
National STD/AIDS Control Programme  
Demographic and Health survey- 2016-2020

Indicator number	Indicator	Baseline	Target 2030	2016
3.8.1.9	Population using safely managed drinking-water service	2016 - 90.4 % (DHS)	98 %	2016 - 90.4 %
	Age-standardized prevalence of non-raised blood pressure (among adults aged 18+ regardless of treatment status)	2015 - 74% (STEPS)	80 %	NA
	Age-standardized mean fasting plasma glucose (mg/dl) for adults aged 18 to 69 years	2015 -81.6mg/dl (STEPS) 4.5mmol/L	80mg/dl	NA
	Age-standardized prevalence of adults >=15 years not smoking tobacco in last 30 days	2015 - 74.2% (STEPS)	90%	NA

Source: STEPS survey  
Demographic and Health survey-2016



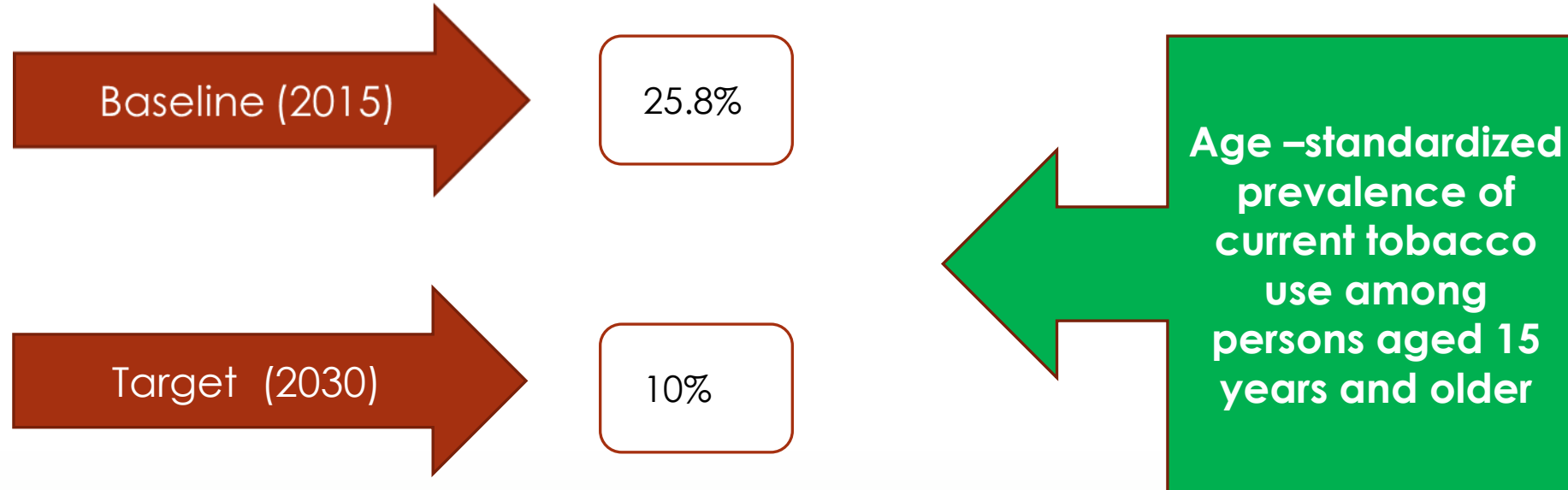
Condt....

Indicator number	Indicator	Baseline	Target 2030	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
3.8.1.12	Hospital beds per capita, relative to a maximum threshold of 18 per 10,000 population	2016- (MSU	100% Maintain at same level data)	2016- 100%	100% (MSU)	100% (MSU)	100% (MSU)	NA
3.8.1.13	Health worker density and distribution (per 1000 pop)	(2016) Physicians-0.895 (99.4%) Psychiatrists-0.3 (30%) Surgeons-2.3 (16.4%)	Physicians-1.79 (100%) Psychiatrists-1.2 (100%) Surgeons-3.8 (27.14%)	Physicians-0.895 (99.4%) Psychiatrists-0.3 (30%) Surgeons-2.3 (16.4%)	Physicians-0.923 (100%) Psychiatrists-0.34 (34%) Surgeons-2.3 (16.4%)	Physicians-0.91 (100%) Psychiatrist-0.40 (40%) Surgeons-2.24 (16.4%)	Physicians-0.92 (100%) Psychiatrists-0.40 Surgeons-2.30	NA
3.8.1.14	International Health Regulations (IHR) core capacity index	2018 - 46 %	70 %			43%	54%	62%

Source: Medical Statistics Unit -2016-2020

**Target 3.a : By 2030, To reduce the age standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 18-69 years to 10%**

**3.a.1 Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older**





**3.b By 2030, increase and sustain vaccine coverage at 100% for the vaccines in the National Immunization Schedule and the availability of essential medicines and commodities to above 80% in all healthcare institutions, enhance research and explore possibilities of developing safe and efficacious vaccines and enhance locally produce medicines.**

**Indicator 3.b.1: Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their national programme by geographic regions (District) Note: Coverage of DTP containing vaccine (3<sup>rd</sup> dose)/coverage of Measles containing vaccine (2<sup>nd</sup> dose)/Coverage of Pneumococcal conjugate vaccine (last dose in the schedule)/Coverage of HPV vaccine (last dose in the schedule)**

Baseline	Target 2030	2016	2017	2018	2019
<b>BCG (99.2)</b>	BCG (100)	BCG (99.2)	BCG (96)	BCG (96)	BCG (99)
<b>DPT3(97)</b>	PENTA 3 (100)	PENTA 3(97)	PENTA 3 (96.3)	PENTA 3 (95)	PENTA (98)
<b>Polio 3(96)</b>	Polio 3 (100)	Polio 3(96)	POLIO (96)	Polio 3 (97)	Polio 3 (98)
<b>MCV 2(16.3)</b>	MCV 2(100)	MCV 2(16.3)	MCV 2 (99)	MCV 2 (96)	MCV 2 (97)
<b>TT(96.2)</b>	TT (100)	TT(96.2)	TT	TT (95)	TT (98)
<b>HPV 2 (0)</b>	HPV 2(100)	(EPID)		HPV 2 (65) (EPID)	HPV 2 (58) (EPID)



**3.b By 2030, increase and sustain vaccine coverage at 100% for the vaccines in the National Immunization Schedule and the availability of essential medicines and commodities to above 80% in all healthcare institutions, enhance research and explore possibilities of developing safe and efficacious vaccines and enhance locally produce medicines.**

**Indicator 3.b.3. Proportion of health facilities that have a core set of relevant essential medicines available and affordable on a sustainable basis by public/private/mission sectors facilities**

Baseline (2017)	Target 2030
50%- Public-100.0, Private- 95.29	Maintain at same level
75%- Public-82.16 Private -80.26	
90%- Public-21.44 Private -53.04	



# Target 3.c Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in the country

## Indicator 3.c.1 Health worker density and distribution by occupation and sex

Baseline		Target 2030	2016	2017	2018	2019
Physicians	0.895	Physicians-1.79	Physicians 0.895	Physicians 0.923	Physicians 0.910	Physicians 0.920
Dental surgeons	0.09	Dental surgeons-0.14	Dental surgeons 0.09	Dental surgeons 0.08	Dental surgeons-0.09	Dental surgeons-0.08
Midwives/nurses	2.428	Midwives-3.82	midwives/nurses 2.428	midwives/nurses 2.52	Midwives/Nurses-2.53	Midwives/Nurses- 2.49
Pharmacists	0.142	Pharmacists-0.47	Pharmacists 0.142	Pharmacists 0.154	Pharmacists-0.15	Pharmacists-0.16
(2016)						

Target 3.d By 2030, increase the International Health Regulations (IHR) core capacity index and health emergency preparedness to 70%.

Indicator 3.d.1 International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness



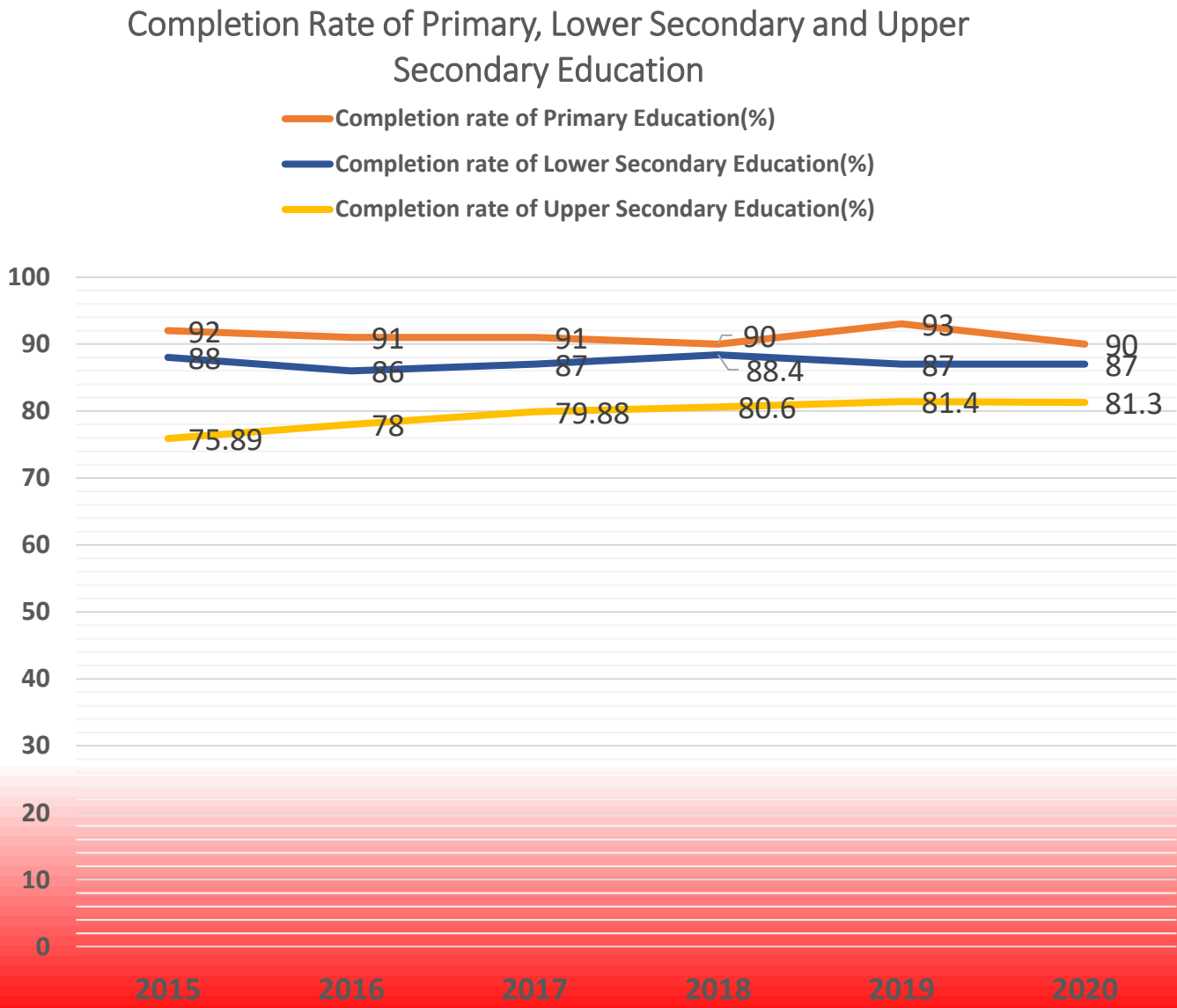
Indicator	Baseline	Target 2030	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
IHR capacity and health emergency preparedness	2018 46 %	70 %	NA	NA	43%	54%	62%



**Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all**

**Target :4.1 By 2030, ensure that free, equitable and quality education at primary and secondary levels is completed by all children, leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes.**  
**Indicator:4.1.2 Completion rate (primary education, lower secondary education, upper secondary education)**

Year	Completion rate of Primary Education	Completion rate of Lower Secondary Education	Completion rate of Upper Secondary Education
	(%)	(%)	(%)
2015	92	88	75.89
2016	91	86	78
2017	91	87	79.88
2018	90	88.4	80.6
2019	93	87	81.4
2020	90	87	81.3



**Target :4.1 By 2030, ensure that free, equitable and quality education at primary and secondary levels is completed by all children, leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes.**

**Indicator:4.1.2 Completion rate (primary education, lower secondary education,upper secondary education)**

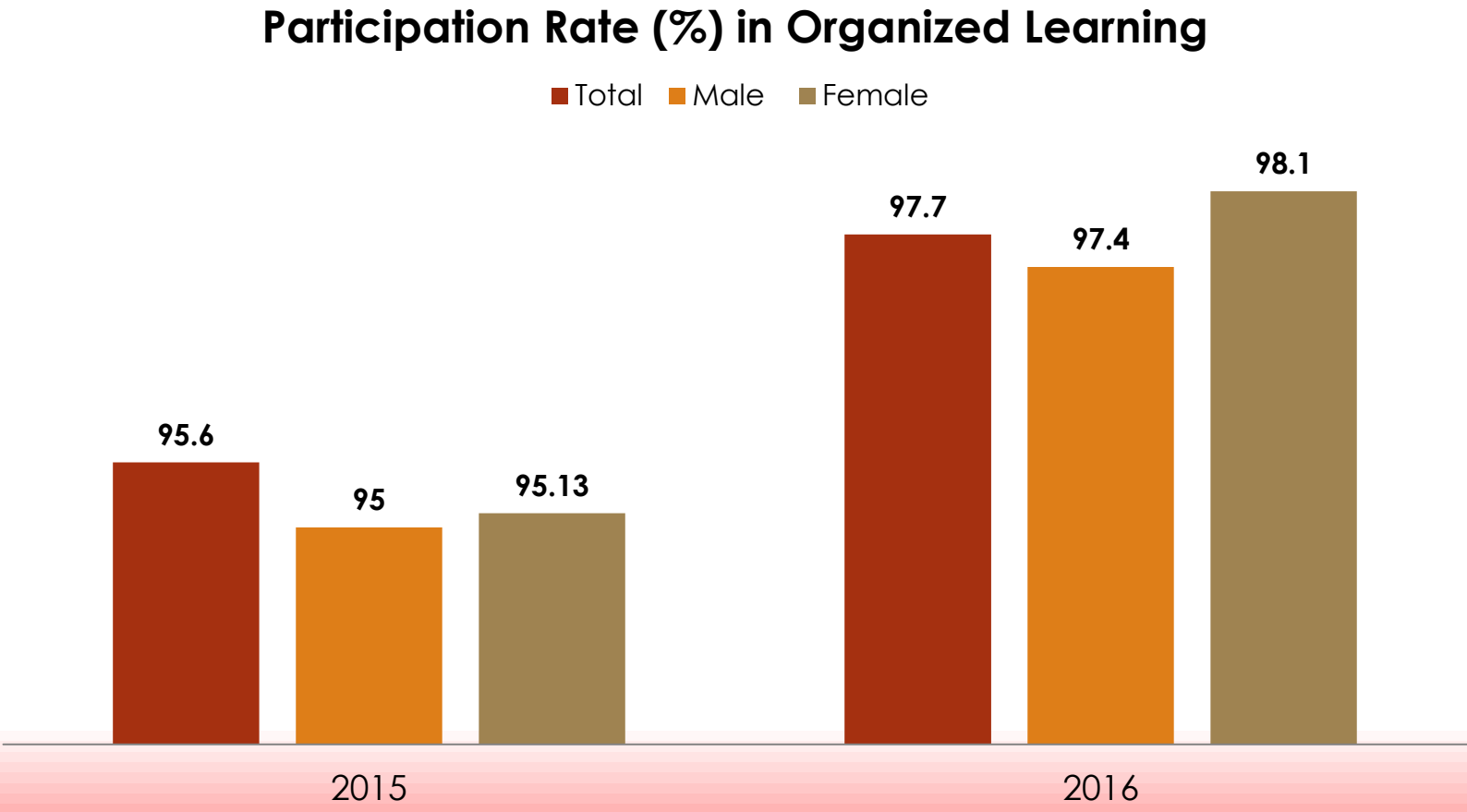
### Completion Rates by Sex

Year	Completion rate of Primary Education(%)			Completion rate of Lower Secondary Education(%)			Completion rate of Upper Secondary Education(%)		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
2018	90	89	92	88.4	86	90.5	80.6	77.3	84
2019	93	91	94	87	86.2	90	81.4	78.5	84.5
2020	90	89	92	87	87	91	81.3	78	84.8

**Target 4.2** By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education

**Indicator 4.2.2: Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age)**

Year	Total (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)
2015	95.6	95	95.13
2016	97.7	97.4	98.1



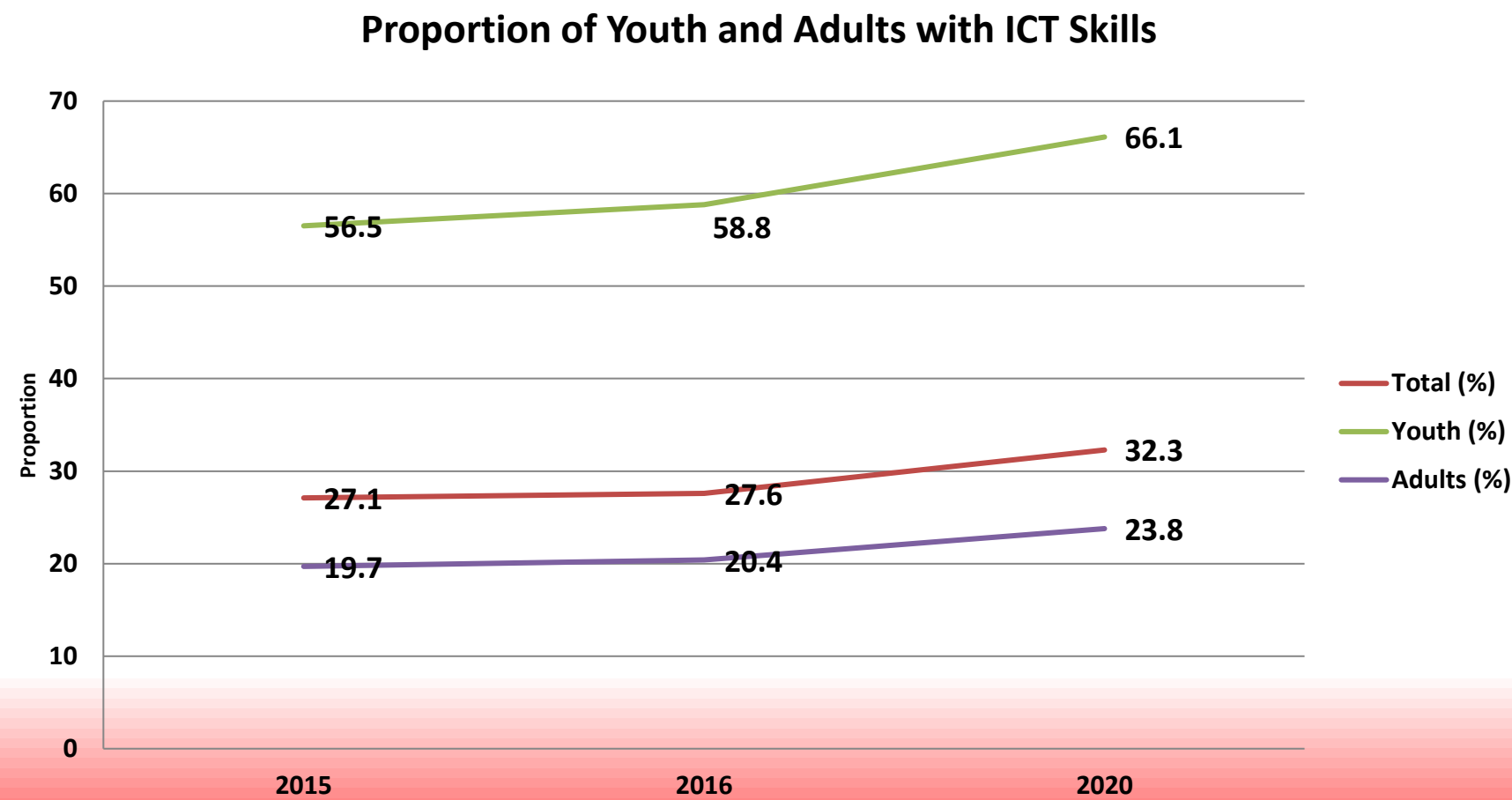
Source : School Census, Ministry of Education- 2015-2016

**Target 4.4 By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship**



**Indicator 4.4.1: Proportion of youth and adults with information and communication technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill**

Year	2015	2016	2020
Total (%)	27.1	27.6	32.3
Youth (%)	56.5	58.8	66.1
Adults (%)	19.7	20.4	23.8



Source : Labour Force Survey, Department of Census & Statistics- 2015-2020



**Target 4.5 By 2030, ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous people and children in vulnerable situations.**

**Indicator 4.5.1 Parity indices (female/male, urban/rural, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict-affected, as data become available) for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated**

Indicator	Year	Value
4.3.1.a.1 Parity indices for participation rate in School education	2019	Female/Male:1.4
4.1.2.a Parity indices for Completion rate of primary education	2020	Female/Male : 1
4.1.2.b. Parity indices for Completion rate of lower secondary education	2020	Female/Male :1.04
4.1.2.c. Parity indices for Completion rate of upper secondary education	2020	Female/Male : 1.08

Note: Respective year of the parity indices depends on the respective year of each indicator.

**Target 4.8 By 2030, expand access and opportunities to have Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) education to all .**



**Indicator 4.8.1 Proportion of schools having resources for STEM education**

This indicator considers only the percentage of Schools with science labs in Sri Lanka.

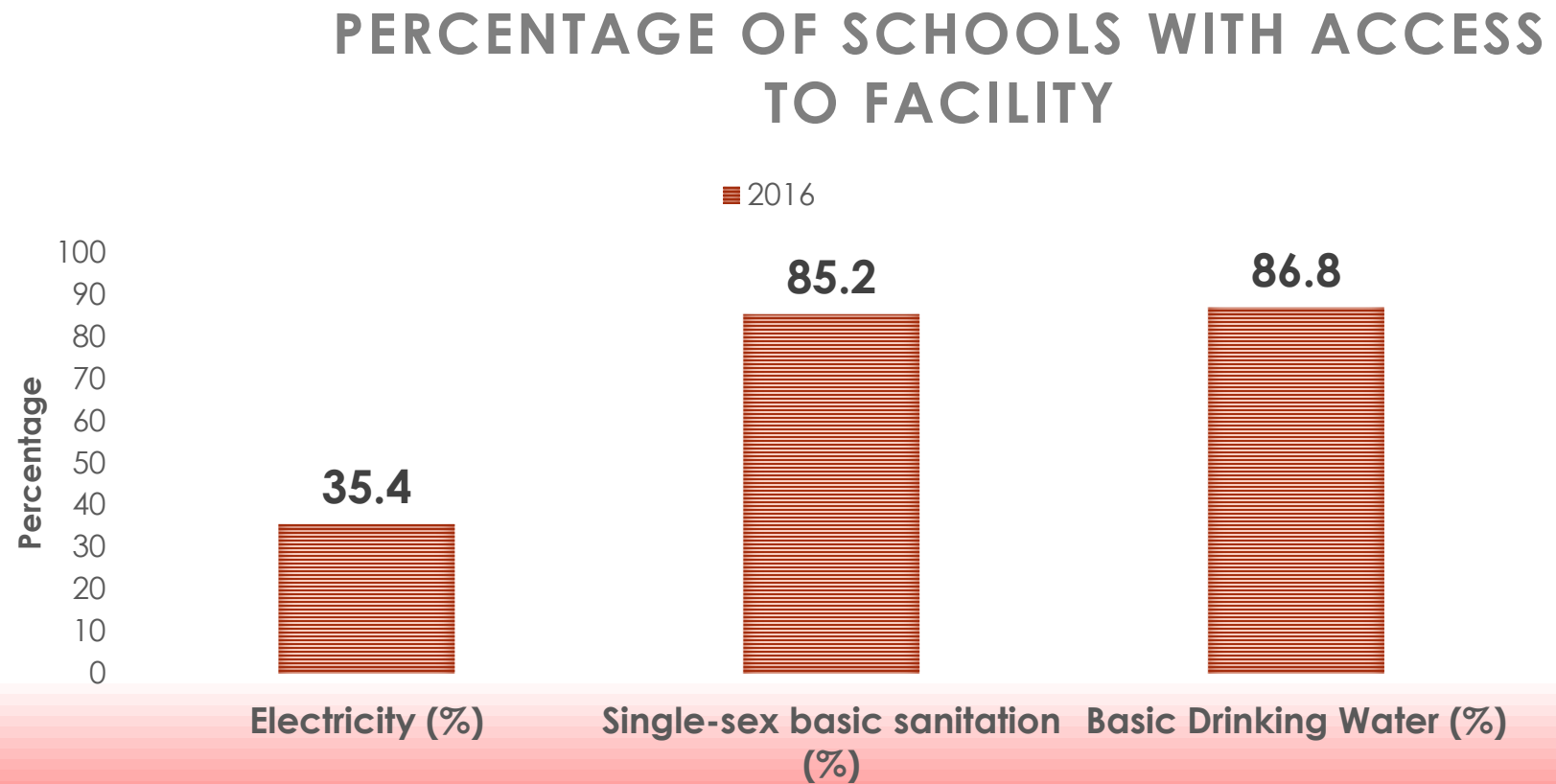
Indicator	Year	Value
Proportion of schools having resources for STEM education	2019	10%



**Target 4.a** Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all

**Indicator 4.a.1: Proportion of schools with access to: (a) electricity; (b) the Internet for pedagogical purposes; (c) computers for pedagogical purposes; (d) adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities; (e) basic drinking water; (f) single sex basic sanitation facilities; and (g) basic hand washing facilities (as per the WASH indicator definitions)**

Access Criteria	2016
Electricity (%)	35.4
Single-sex basic sanitation (%)	85.2
Basic Drinking Water (%)	86.8



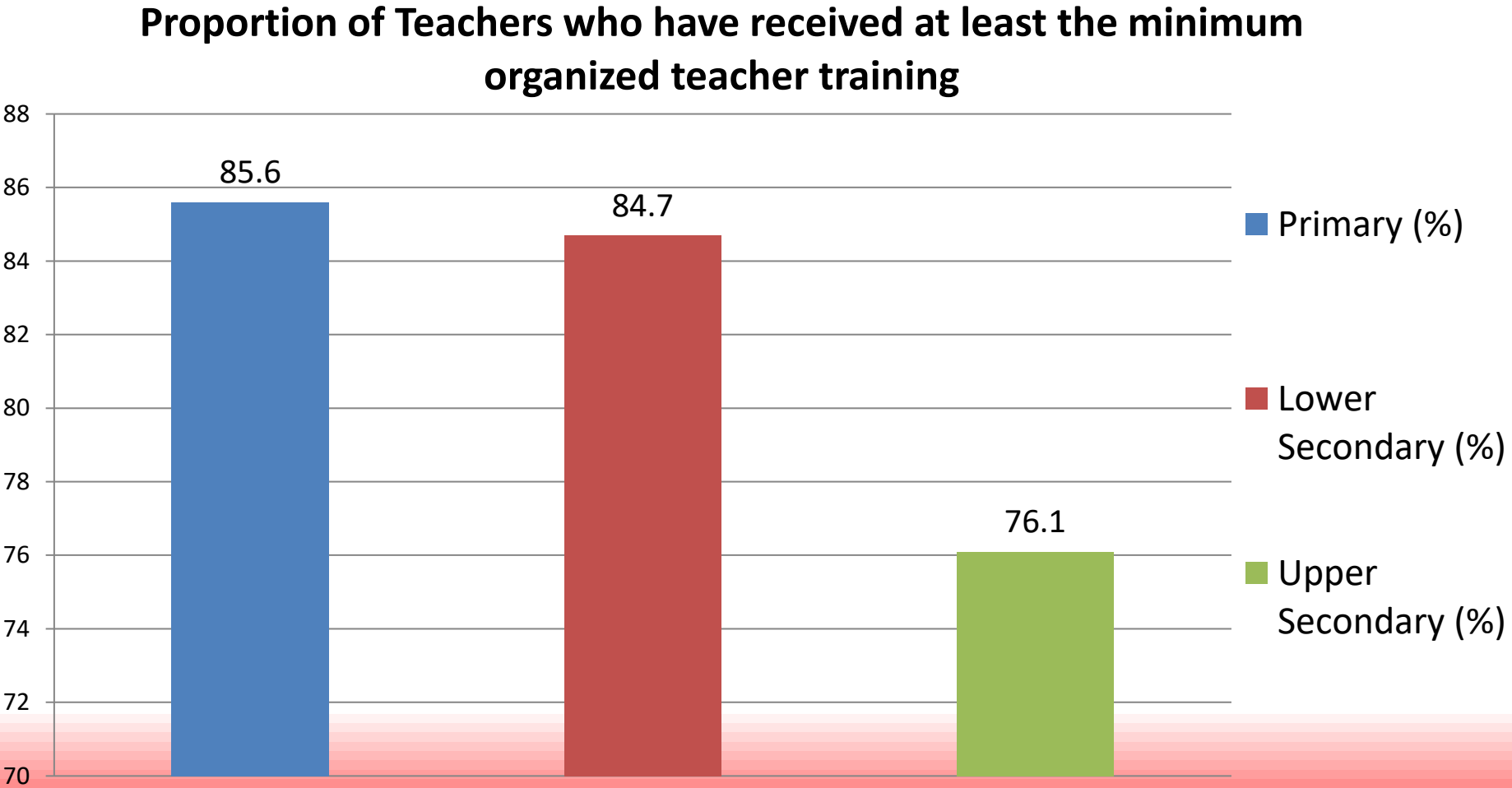
Source : School Census, Ministry of Education- 2016

**Target 4.c** By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States



**Indicator 4.c.1: Proportion of teachers in: (a) pre-primary; (b) primary; (c) lower secondary; and (d) upper secondary education who have received at least the minimum organized teacher training (e.g. pedagogical training) pre-service or in-service required for teaching at the relevant level in Sri Lanka**

Proportion of Teachers	2016
Primary (%)	85.6
Lower Secondary (%)	84.7
Upper Secondary (%)	76.1



Source : School Census, Ministry of Education- 2016

**5** GENDER  
EQUALITY

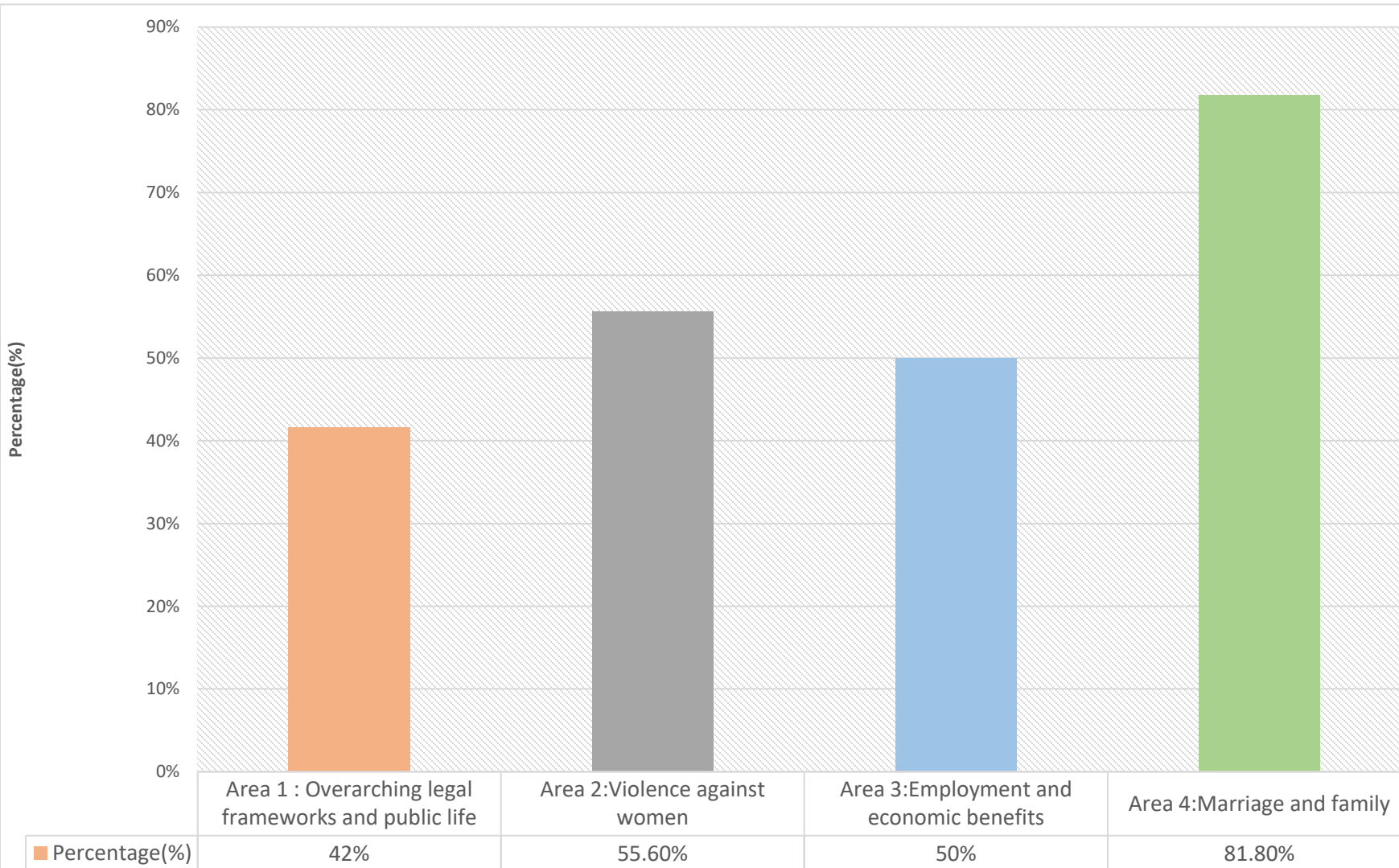


**Achieve gender  
equality and  
empower all  
women and girls**



# Target 5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all, irrespective of their age, sexual orientation or gender identity.

## 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



The scoring methodology is the unweighted average of the questions under each area of law calculated by:

$$A_i = (q_1 + \dots + q_{(m_i)}) / m_i$$

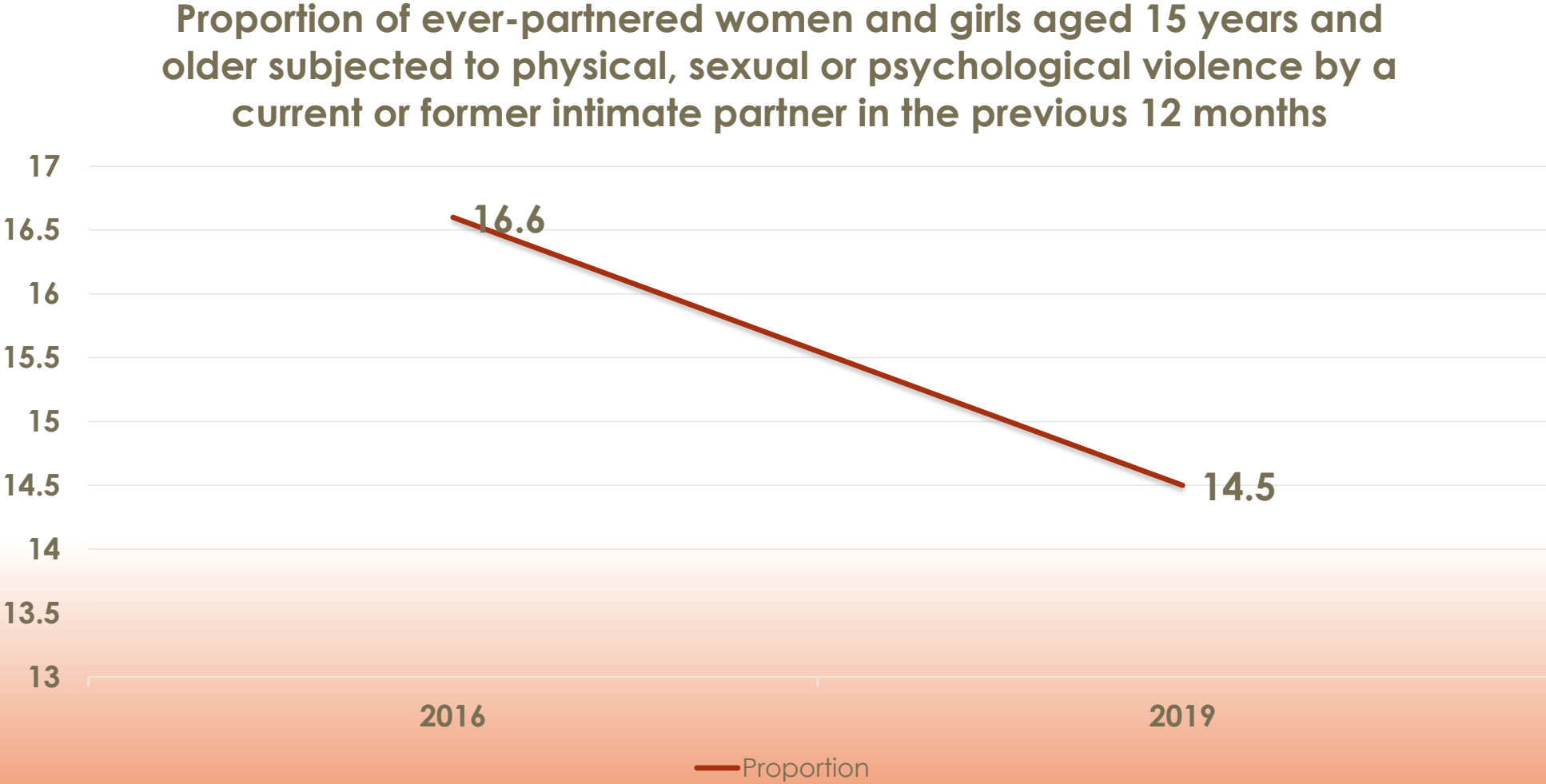
Where  $A_i$  refers to the area of law  $i$ ;  $m_i$  refers to the total number of questions under the area of law  $i$ ;  $q_1 + \dots + q_{m_i}$  refers to the sum of the coded questions under the area of law and where  $q_i = "1"$  if the answer is "Yes" and  $q_i = "0"$  if the answer is "No".



**Target 5.2** Eliminate all forms of violence against all (irrespective of their age, sexual orientation or gender identity) 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

Year	Proportion
2016	16.6
2019	14.5

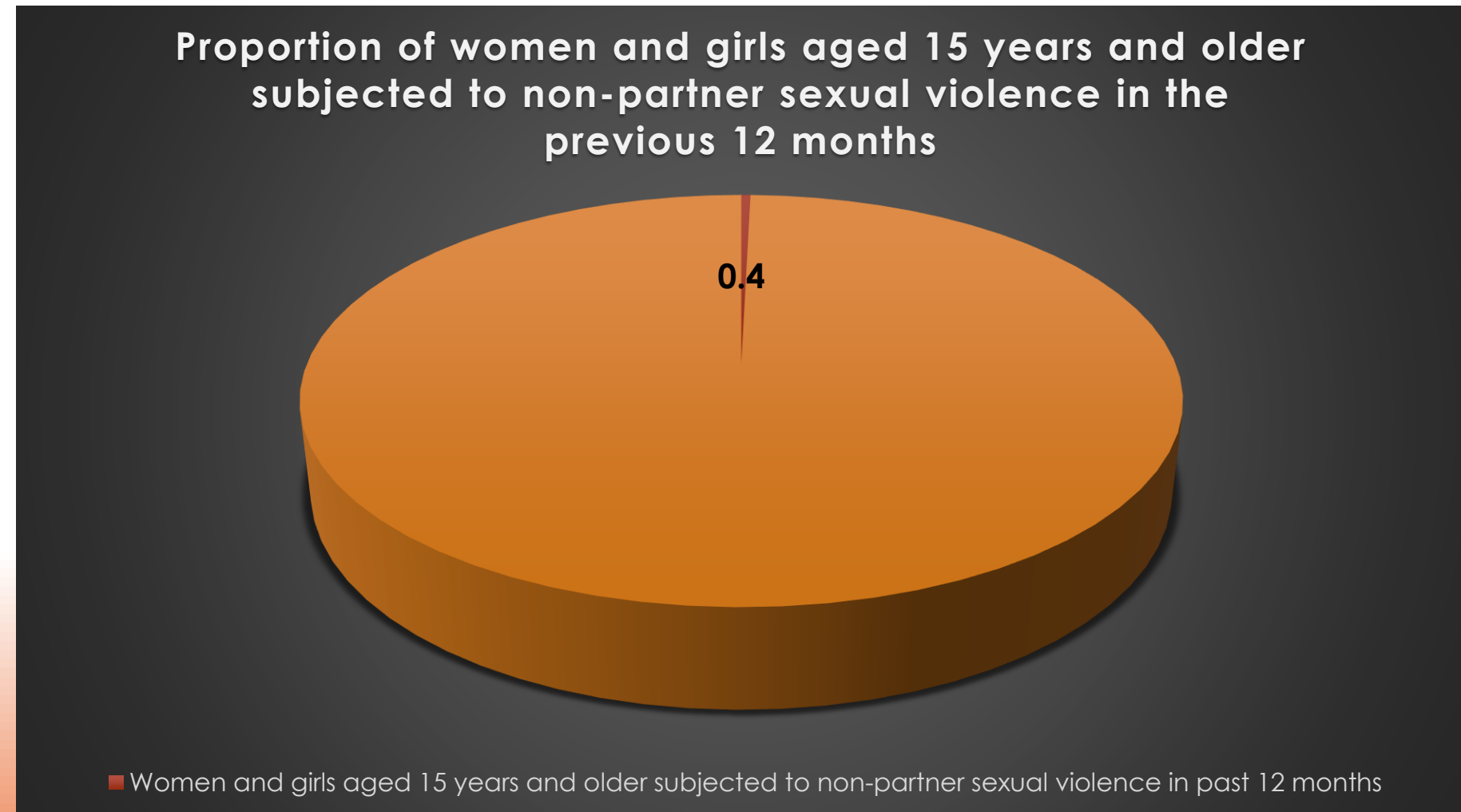




**Target 5.2** Eliminate all forms of violence against all (irrespective of their age, sexual orientation or gender identity) in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation.

**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,

Year	Proportion
2019	0.4%

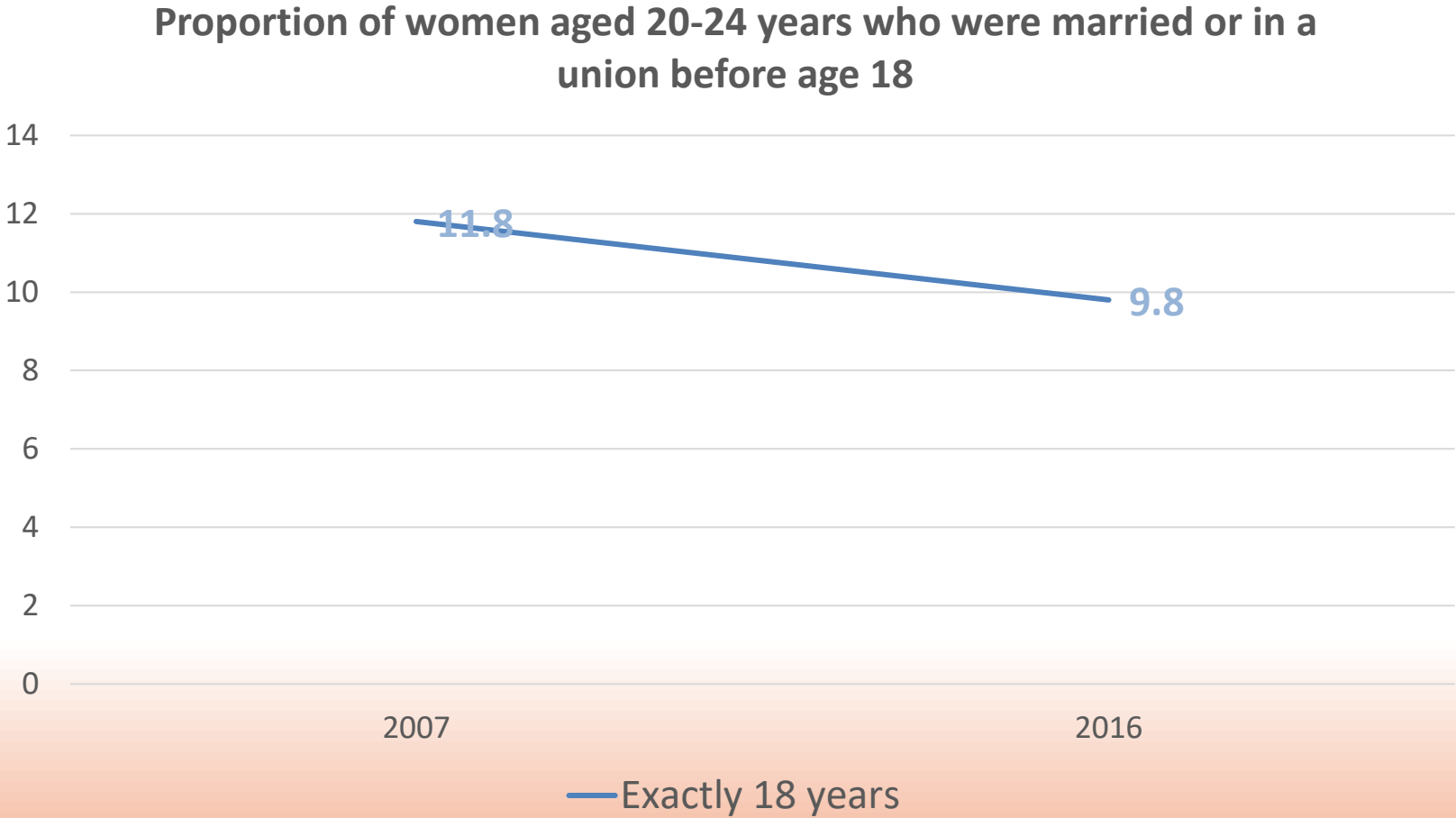


**Source: Women's Well-being Survey, Department of Census and Statistics – 2019**



**Target 5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriages.**  
**Indicator 5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 18**

Year	Exactly 15 years (%)	Exactly 18 years (%)
2007	1.7	11.8
2016	0.9	9.8



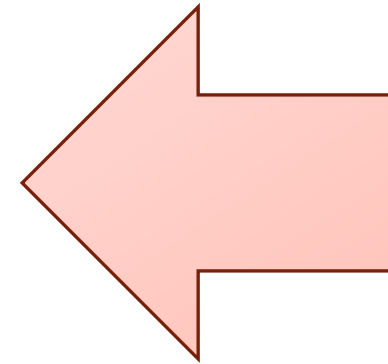
Source : Demographic & Health Survey, Department of Census & Statistics- 2007 and 2016



**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.**

**Indicator 5.4.1 Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age( 15+, 15-24, 25-44, 45-54, 55-64 and 65+) and location (urban/rural/estate)**

Disaggregation	Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work
Sri Lanka	16.9
Gender	
Male	6.8
Female	25.4
Age	
15-24	7.6
25-44	21.4
45-54	19.4
55-64	18
65+	14
Sector	
urban	16
Rural	17.2
Estate	14.4



**In the Age group of 15 years and above, proportion of time spent in a day on unpaid domestic and care work, for women and men (as % of 24-hour day) in Sri Lanka were reported 25.4% and 6.8% respectively.**

**Source: Sri Lanka Time Use Survey, Department of Census and Statistics - 2017**



**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 5.5.1** Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments and local governments

**5.5.1.a. Proportion of seats held by Women in national parliaments**

Year	From Electoral Districts voting	From the national list	Total	Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament
2015 parliamentary election	10	02	12	5.33%
2020 parliamentary election	08	04	12	5.33%



**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 5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments and local governments**

**5.5.1.b. Proportion of seats held by Women in local governments by geographic location(district)**

**Local Authorities Election 2018**

District	No of Women Elected	As a Percent age
Colombo	142	24.82%
Gampaha	169	23.60%
Kalutara	108	22.83%
Kandy	149	23.39%
Matale	66	23.23%
NuwaraEliya	73	23.24%
Galle	108	22.54%
Matara	89	23.35%
Hambantota	62	22.22%

District	No of Women Elected	As a Percent age
Jaffna	98	23.61%
Kilinochchi	16	23.52%
Batticaloa	56	22.22%
Trincomalee	37	15.87%
Kurunegala	154	23.40%
Puttalam	71	22.68%
Anuradhapura	91	22.75%
Polonnaruwa	39	22.54%
Badulla	96	24.12%

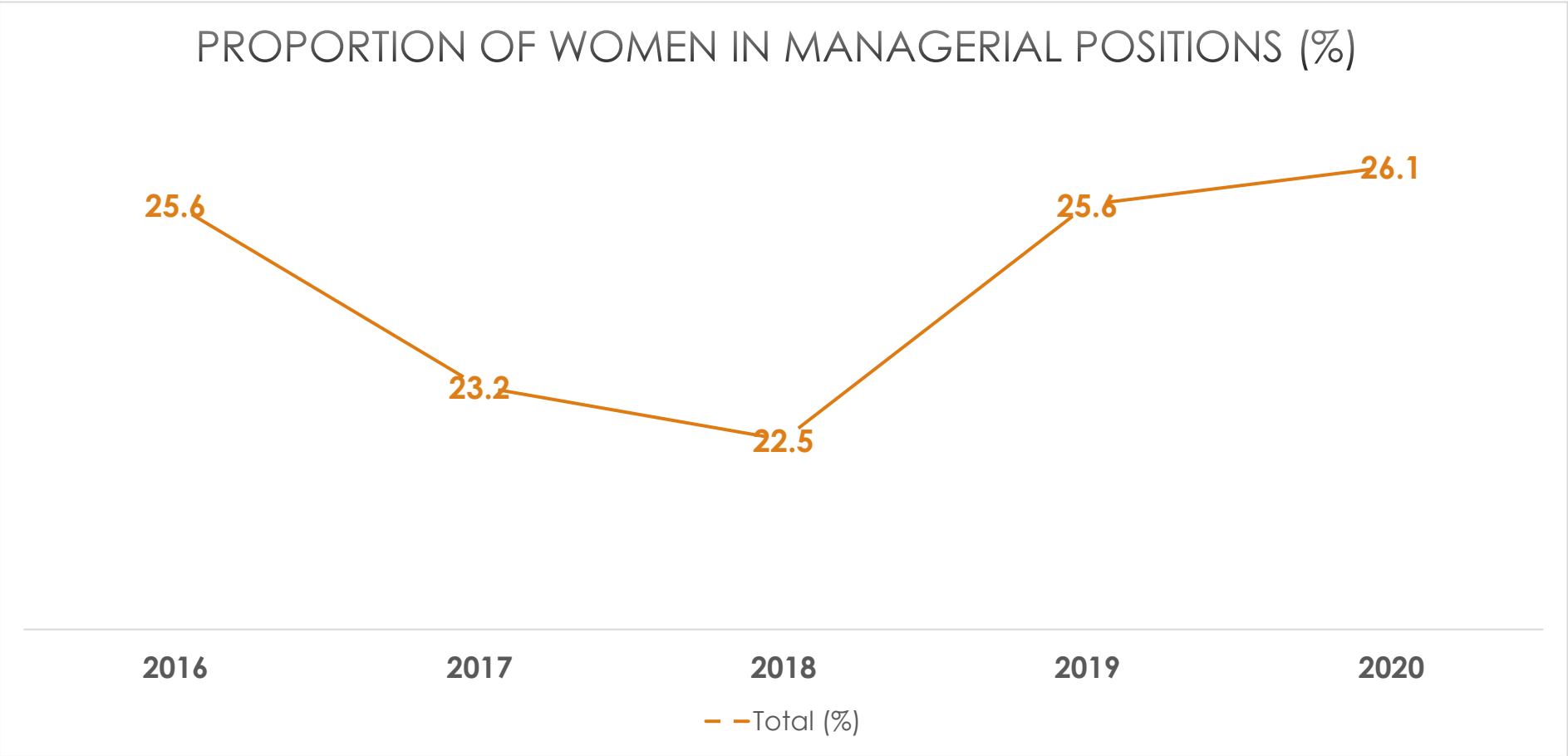
District	No of Women Elected	As a Percent age
Monaragala	44	21.15%
Ratnapura	102	23.34%
Kegalle	88	23.84%
Mannar	21	22.34%
Vavuniya	21	22.34%
Mullaitivu	16	22.22%
Ampara	86	21.93%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>22.98%</b>



**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 5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions**

Year	Total (%)
2016	25.6
2017	23.2
2018	22.5
2019	25.6
2020	26.1



Source : Labour Force Survey, Department of Census & Statistics- 2016-2019

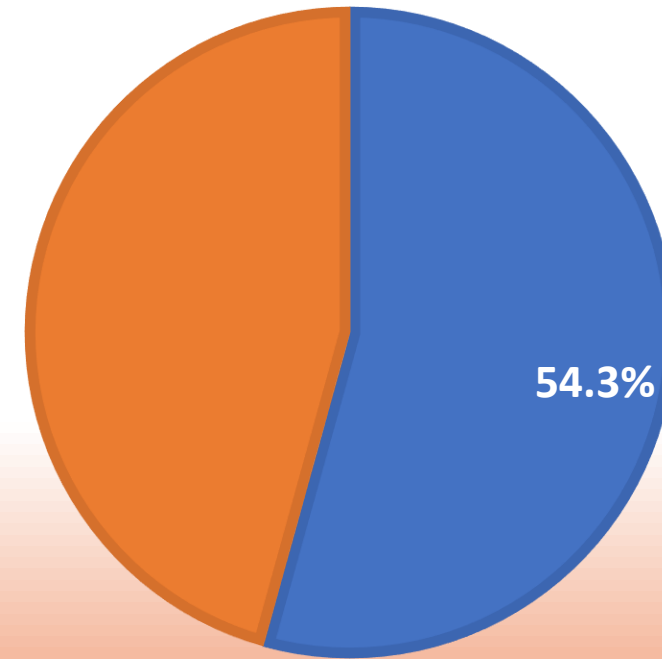


**Target 5.6: Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences**

**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**

Year	Proportion
2016	54.3%

■ Proportion of women aged 15–49 years Who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care



**6** CLEAN WATER  
AND SANITATION



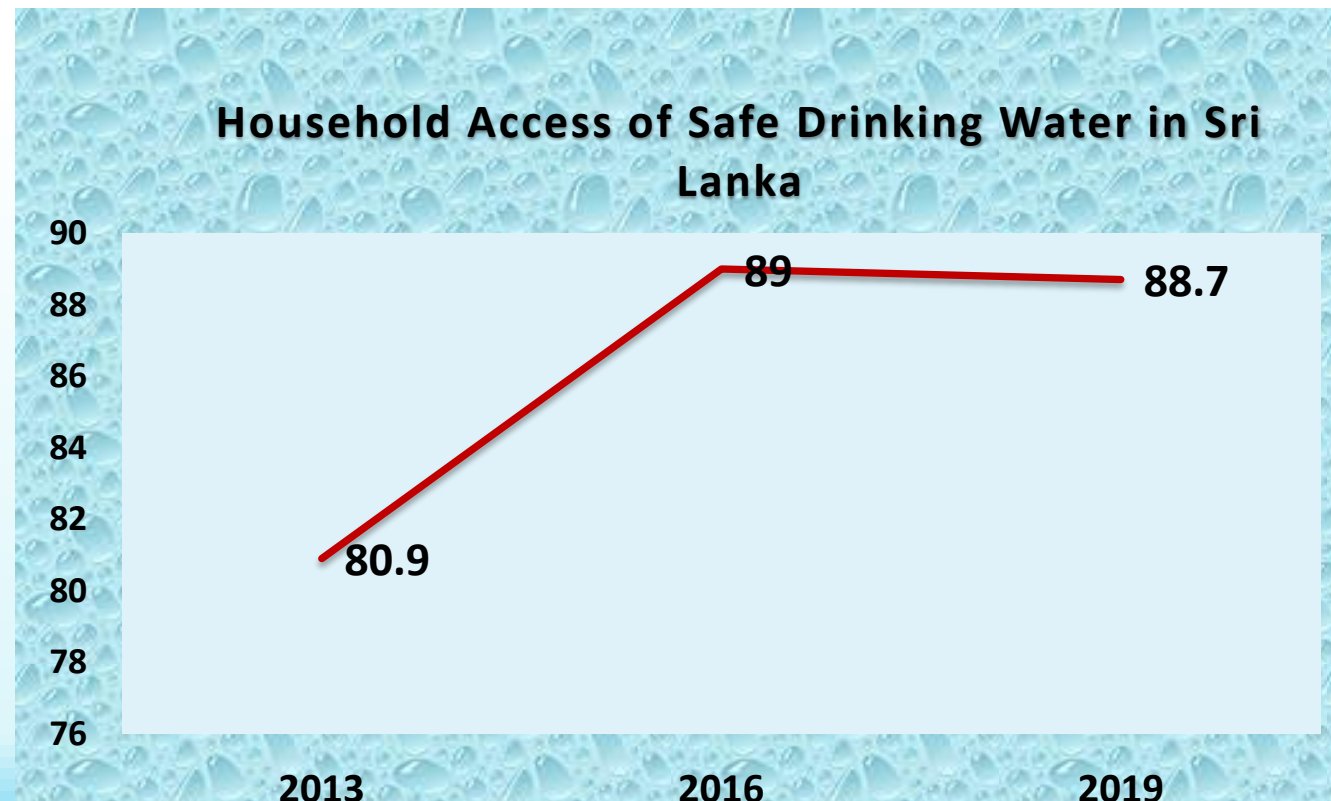
**Ensure availability  
and sustainable  
management of water  
and sanitation for all**



**Target 6.1** By 2030, ensure accessibility to quality and affordable drinking water for all.

**Indicator 6.1.1: The proportion of population using safely managed drinking water**

Disaggregation	Unit	2012/13*	2016**	2019**
Total	%	80.9	89.0	88.7



**2012/13\***

- Safe sources - Protected well within premises, Protected well outside premises, Tap inside home, Tap within unit/premises (main line), Tube well, Bowser and Bottled water, Tap outside premises (main line), a Water project in the village
- Unsafe sources - Unprotected well, River/Tank/Streams, Rainy water and other

**2016\*\***

- Safe sources: - Protected well within premises, Protected well outside premises, Tap inside home, Tap within unit/premises (main line), Tap outside premises (main line), Water project in village, Tube well, Bowser and Bottled water
- Unsafe sources: Unprotected well, River/Tank/Streams, Rainy water and other

**2019\*\*\***

- Safe sources: Protected well, Tap water (National water supply and drainage board), Tap water (Community based water supply and management organizations), Tap water (local government institutions), Bottled water, R.O. Filter water
- Unsafe sources: Unprotected well, Tap water (Private water projects), River/Tank/Streams, Rain water, Bowser, Other sources

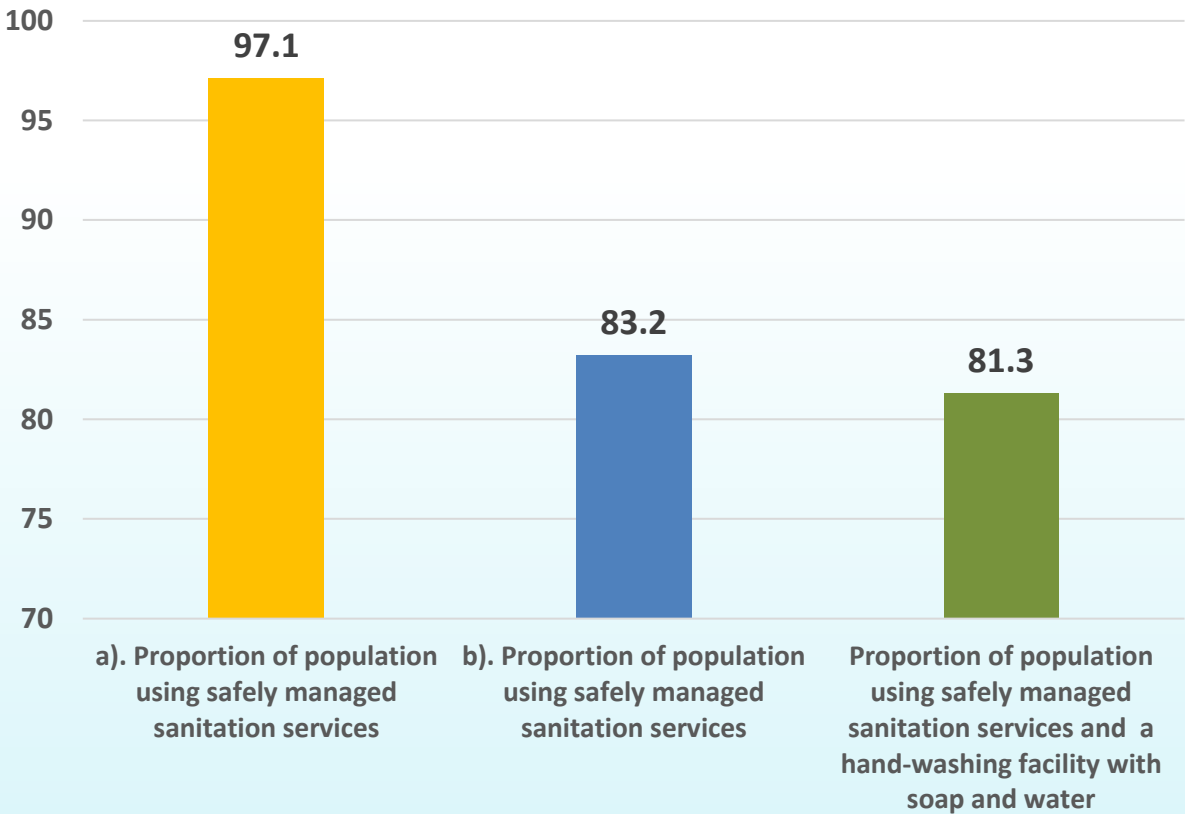
**Source – Household Income & Expenditure Survey, Department of Census & Statistics 2013 - 2019**



**Target 6.2: By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations**

**Indicator 6.2.1: Proportion of population using (a) safely managed sanitation services and (b) a hand-washing facility with soap and water**

Criteria	Year	Percentage
a). Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services	2019	97.1
b). Proportion of population using a hand-washing facility with soap and water	2019	83.2
Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services and a hand-washing facility with soap and water	2019	81.3





# Target 6.6 By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers & tributaries, and aquifers lakes

## Indicator 6.6.1 Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time

Proxy Indicator: Water related eco systems belonging to the Department of Wildlife Conservation

	Name	Gazetted Date	Extent (Hectares)	Changes of the extent during last 5 years.
Ramsar Wetlands				When a wildlife protected area is declared under the provisions of Fauna and Flora Protection Ordinance, it always remains unchanged due to the legal protection gained by the FFPO unless it is being degazetted due to certain national requirements. Seasonal variation can change the existence of eco systems such as willu in dry zone.
1	Bundala N.P.	2004.07.28	3698.01	
2	Wilpattu N.P.	1938.02.25	131667.10	
3	Kumana N.P.	2006.09.05	35664.74	
4	Anawilundawa Sanctuary	1997.06.11	1397	
5	Maadu Ganga Sancturay	2006.07.17	2300	
6	Wankalei Sanctuary	2008.09.08	4838.95	
Other wetlands				
7	Reef Islands Sanctuary -Ambalangoda	1940.10.25	1.2	
8	Kokilai	1951.05.18	1995	
9	Kalametiya Sanctuary	1984.06.28	2525.2	
10	Bellanwila-Attidiya Sanctuary	1990.07.25	372	
11	Muthurajawela Sanctuary	1996.10.31	1285.40	
12	Kiralakele Sanctuary	2003.09.08	310	
13	Madampawila Sanctuary	2007.09.21	1217.75	

Source – Department of Wildlife Conservation



# Target 6.6 By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers & tributaries, and aquifers lakes

## Indicator 6.6.1 Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time

Marine Protected Area	Total Declared Area (ha)	Marine Area (ha)	% of Marine Area out Total Declared Area	Date of Declaration
Hikkaduwa Marine National Park	101.58	101.58	100%	08.10.2002
Pigeon Island Marine National Park	471.43	471.43	100%	04.06.2003
Ussangoda National Park	349.08	200	57%	06.05.2010
Adam's Bridge Marine National Park	18,990	18,990	100%	22.06.2015
Chundikulam National Park	19565.33	8606.3	43%	22.06.2015
Nandikadal Nature Reserve	4141.67	3602	87%	24.01.2017
Nagarkovil Nature Reserve	7882	5242	66%	01.03.2016
Vidathalthive Nature Reserve	29180	22412	77%	01.03.2016
Rocky Island Sanctuary	1.2	1.2	100%	25.10.1940
Kokilai Sanctuary	1995	1995	100%	18.05.1951
Little Sobar Island Sanctuary	6.47	6.47	100%	21.06.1963
Great Sobar Island Sanctuary	64.7	64.7	100%	21.06.1963
Paraitive Sanctuary	97.1	97.1	100%	18.05.1973
Bar reef Sanctuary	30670	30670	100%	03.04.1992
Rumasala Sanctuary	170.7	160	94%	03.01.2003
Rekawa Sanctuary	271	226	83%	25.05.2006
Godawaya Sanctuary	230.99	192	83%	25.05.2006
Vankalai Sanctuary	4838.95	3014	62%	08.09.2008
Kayankanney Sanctuary	953.25	952	99%	11.04.2019
Great Basses & Little Basses Sanctuary	67282.30	67282.3	100%	11.10.2019
<b>Total</b>	<b>187262.75</b>	<b>164286.1</b>		

**Protected Marine Ecosystems belonging to the Department of Wildlife Conservation**

**Source – Department of Wildlife conservation**

**7** AFFORDABLE AND  
CLEAN ENERGY



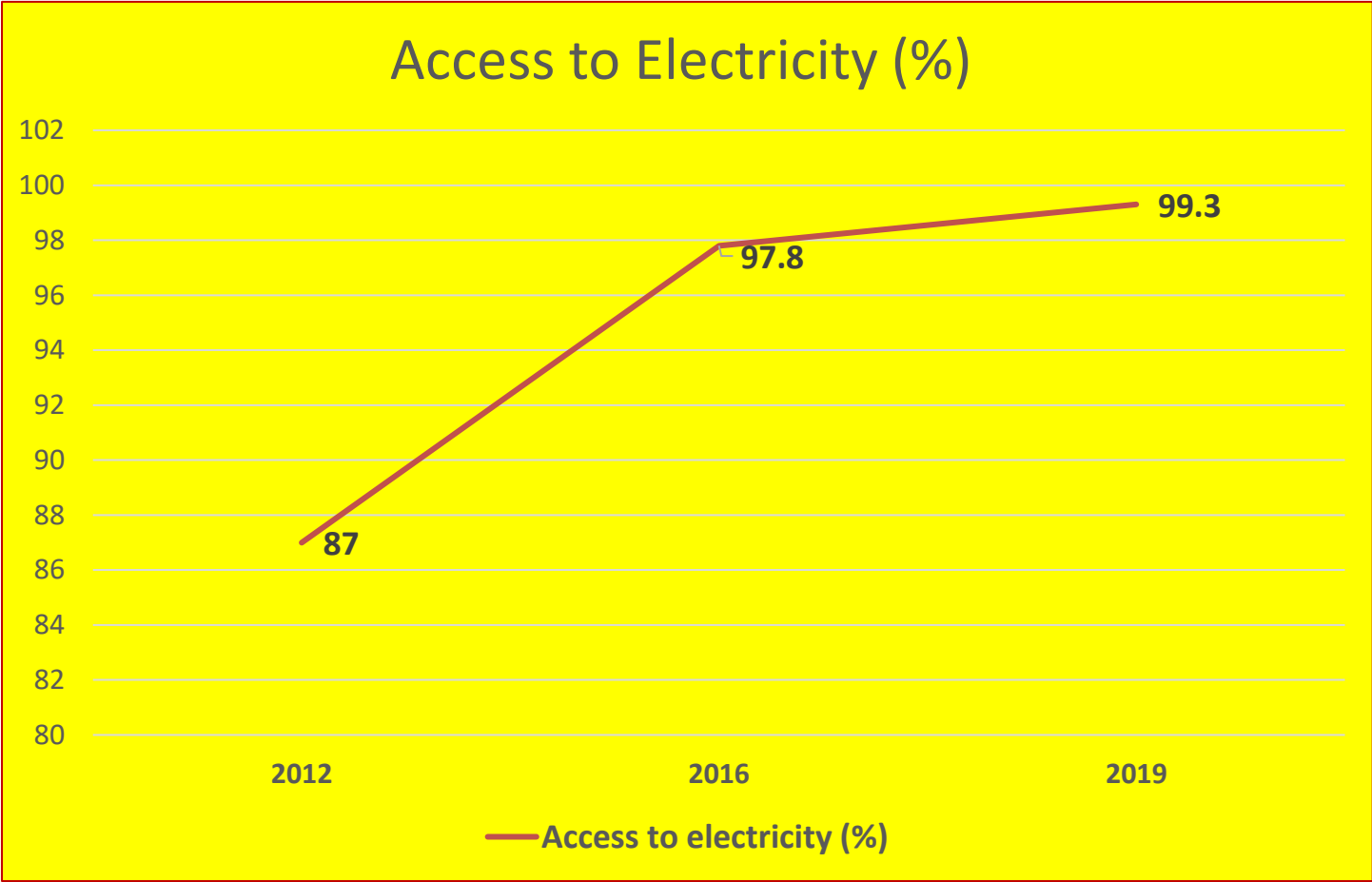
**Ensure access to  
affordable, reliable,  
sustainable and  
modern energy for all**



**Target 7.1** By 2030, ensure access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services throughout the year.

**Indicator 7.1.1** Proportion of population with access to electricity

Year	Access to electricity (%)
2012/13	87
2016	97.8
2019	99.3





**Target 7.2: By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix**  
**Indicator 7.2.1: Renewable energy share in the total electricity generation by source (Proxy)**

Renewable Energy Share as a % of Total Electricity Generation

Source	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Hydro	5,969.13	4,220.78	4,020.67	6,400.73	4,811.84
Solar	40.71	74.96	214.82	313.34	500.44
Biomass	57.31	71.96	66.98	87.13	117.53
Wind	343.20	344.86	366.78	326.33	348.17
Other	6,800.71	9,630.16	10,333.22	9,070.30	10,984.32

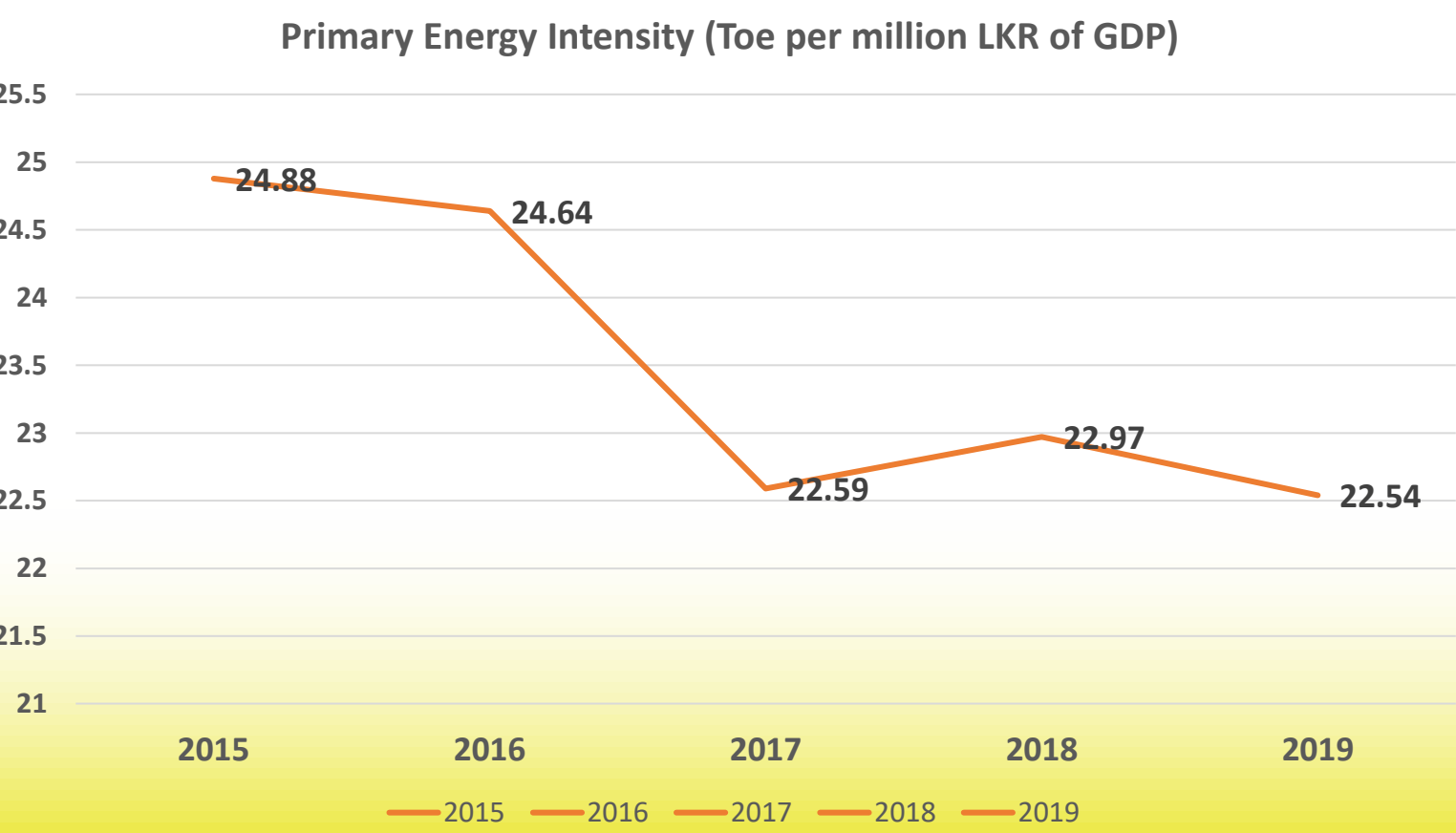
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Hydro	45.18%	29.43%	26.80%	39.52%	28.71%
Solar	0.31%	0.52%	1.43%	1.93%	2.99%
Biomass	0.43%	0.50%	0.45%	0.54%	0.70%
Wind	2.60%	2.40%	2.44%	2.01%	2.08%
Other	51.48%	67.14%	68.88%	56.00%	65.53%

**Renewable energy share in the total final energy generation in Gigawatt-hours (gWh)**



**Target 7.3: By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency**  
**Indicator 7.3.1: Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP**

Year	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Primary Energy Intensity (toe per million LKR of GDP)	24.88	24.64	22.59	22.97	22.54



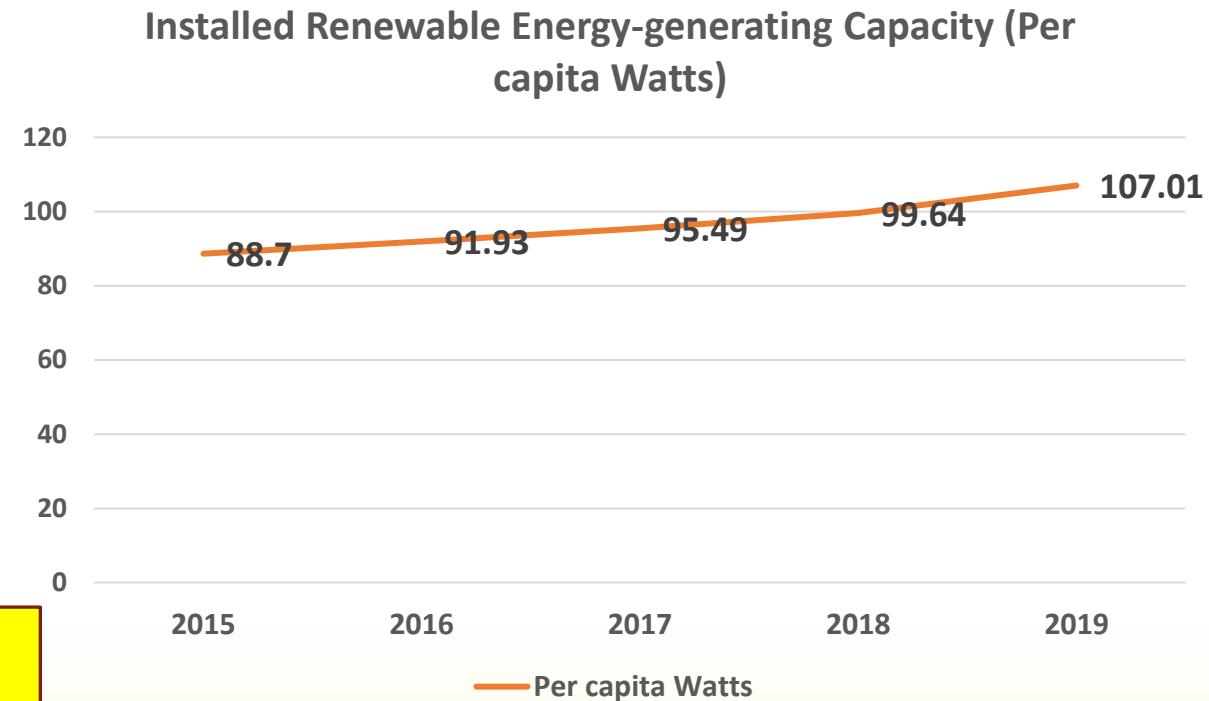
**Energy intensity is defined as the energy supplied to the economy per unit value of economic output. Total primary energy supply (thousand toe) \*1000 / GDP at 1982 cost factor (LKR million)**



**Target 7.b: By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programmes of support**

**Indicator 7.b.1: Installed renewable energy-generating capacity in developing countries (in watts per capita) (Repeat 12.a.1)**

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Renewable energy (in Megawatt)	1,859.64	1,949.10	2,047.62	2,159.28	2,333.22
Non-renewable energy ( in Megawatt)	2,028.00	2,028.00	2,046.00	2,046.00	2,198.00
Per capita Watts	88.70	91.93	95.49	99.64	107.01



**Installed capacity of power plants that generate electricity from renewable energy sources divided by the total population of a country. Total installed capacities of renewable energy (MW) / total population in millions**

**8** DECENT WORK AND  
ECONOMIC GROWTH



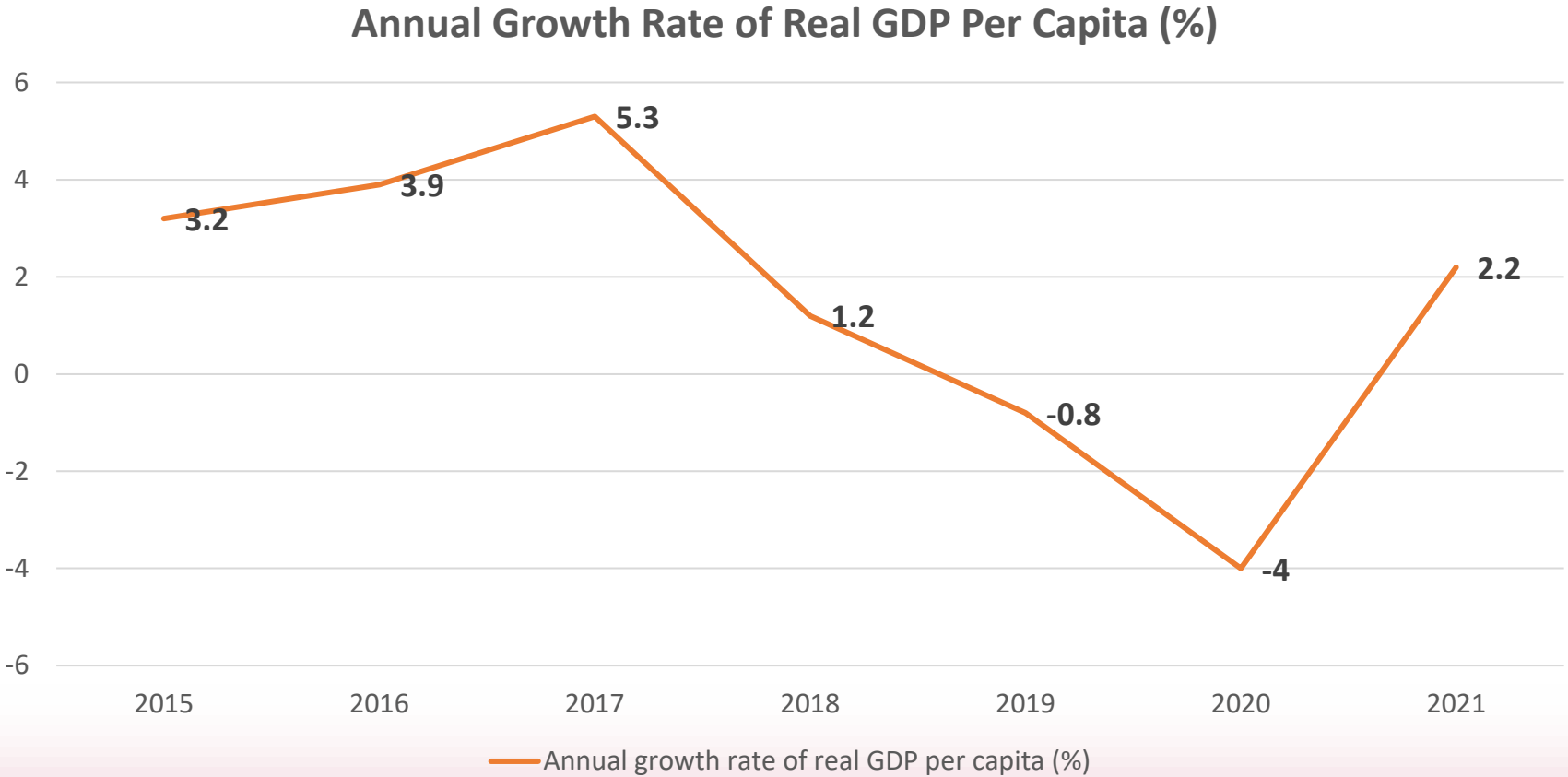
**Promote sustained,  
inclusive and sustainable  
economic growth, full and  
productive employment  
and decent work for all**



**Target 8.1** By 2025, achieve an economic growth of above 6.5% or higher and sustain through Year 2030.

**Indicator 8.1.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita**

Year	Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita (%)
2015	3.2
2016	3.9
2017	5.3
2018	1.2
2019	-0.8
2020	-4.0
2021	2.2

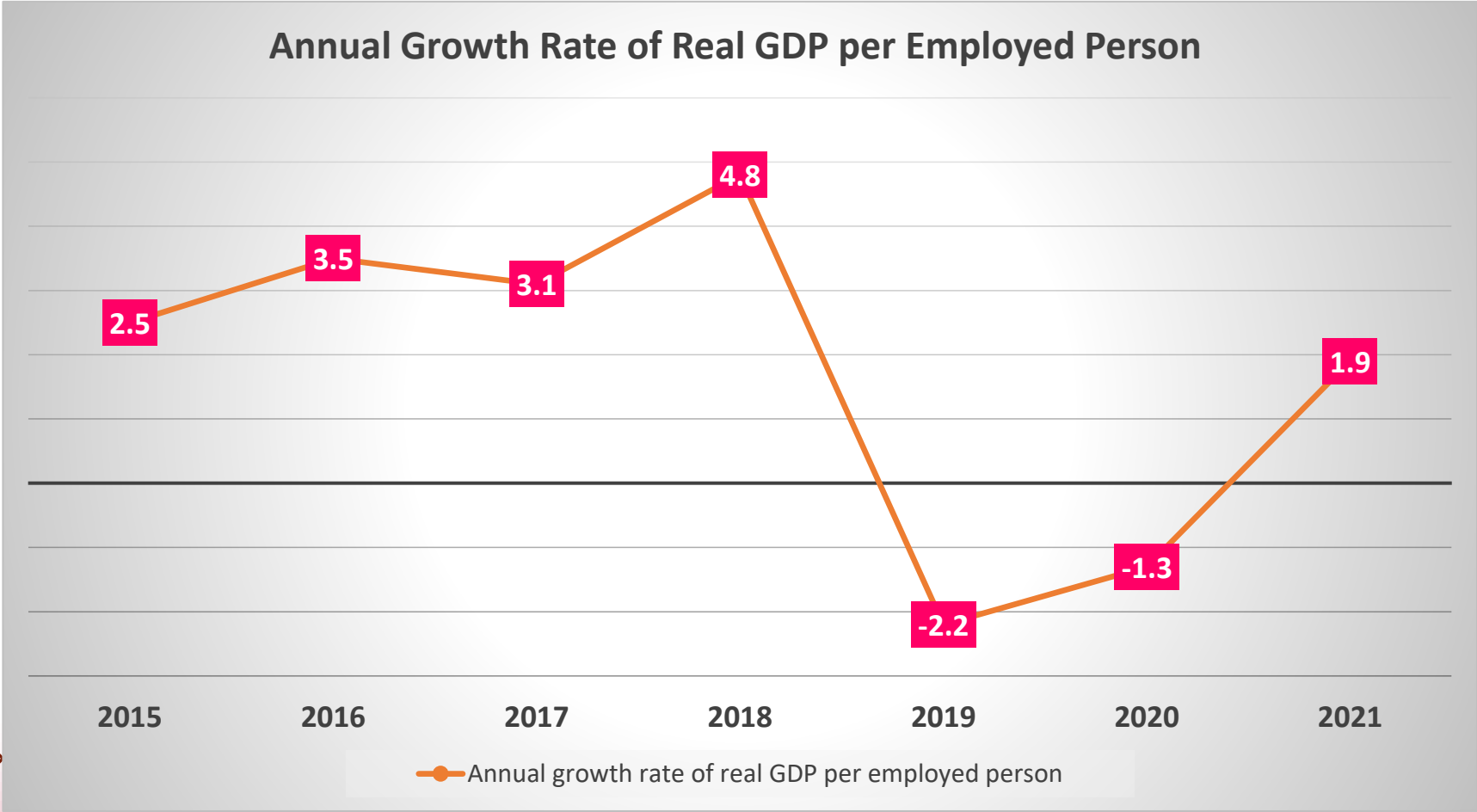




**Target 8.2 Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors.**

**Indicator 8.2.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person**

Year	Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person
2015	2.5
2016	3.5
2017	3.1
2018	4.8
2019	-2.2
2020	-1.3
2021	1.9



Annual percentage change in real Gross Domestic Product per employed person.

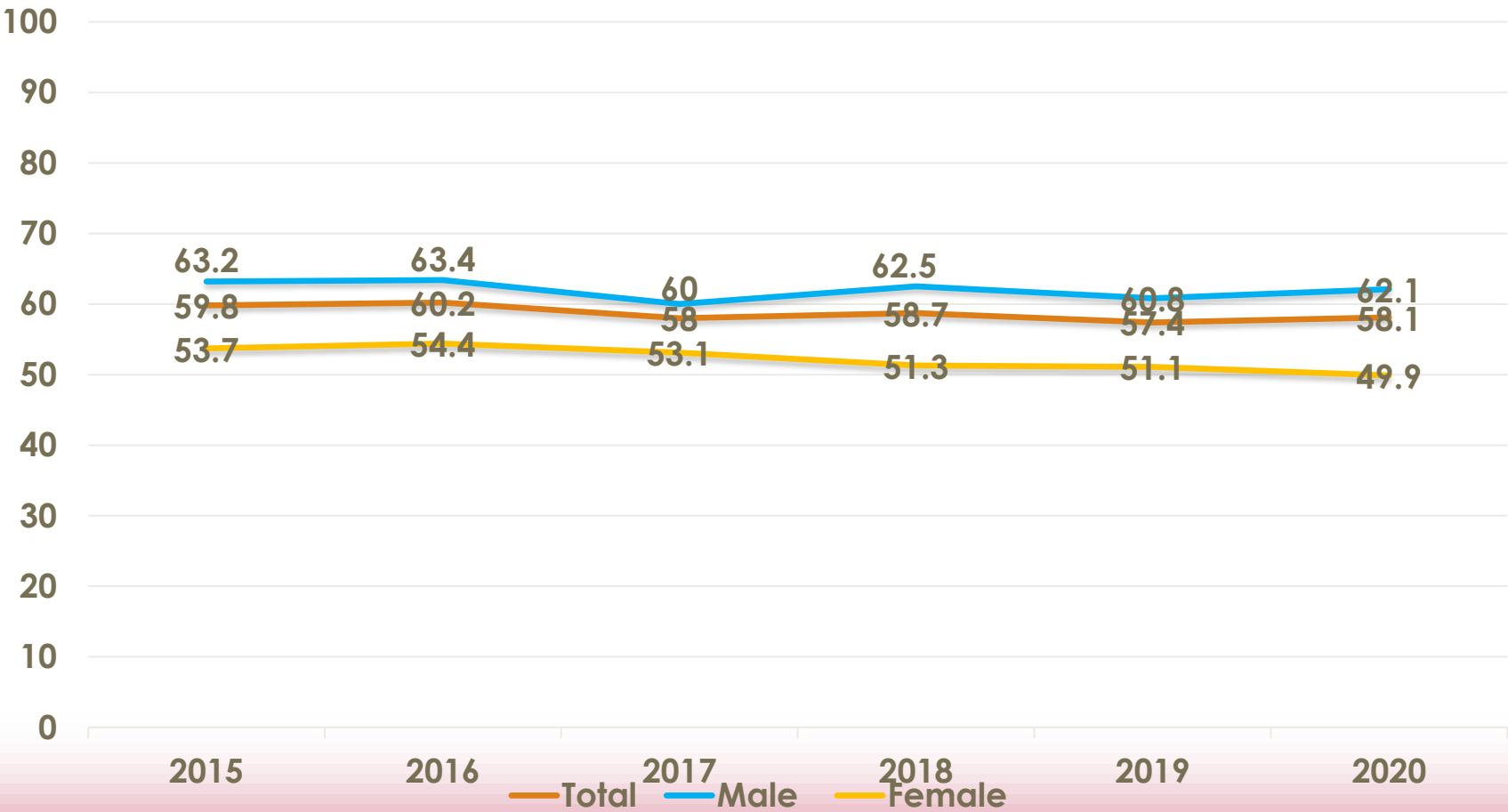


**Target 8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs), including through access to financial services.**

**Indicator 8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in total employment, by sector and sex**

**Proportion of Informal Employment**

Year	Total	Male	Female
2015	59.8	63.2	53.7
2016	60.2	63.4	54.4
2017	58	60	53.1
2018	58.7	62.5	51.3
2019	57.4	60.8	51.1
2020	58.1	62.1	49.9

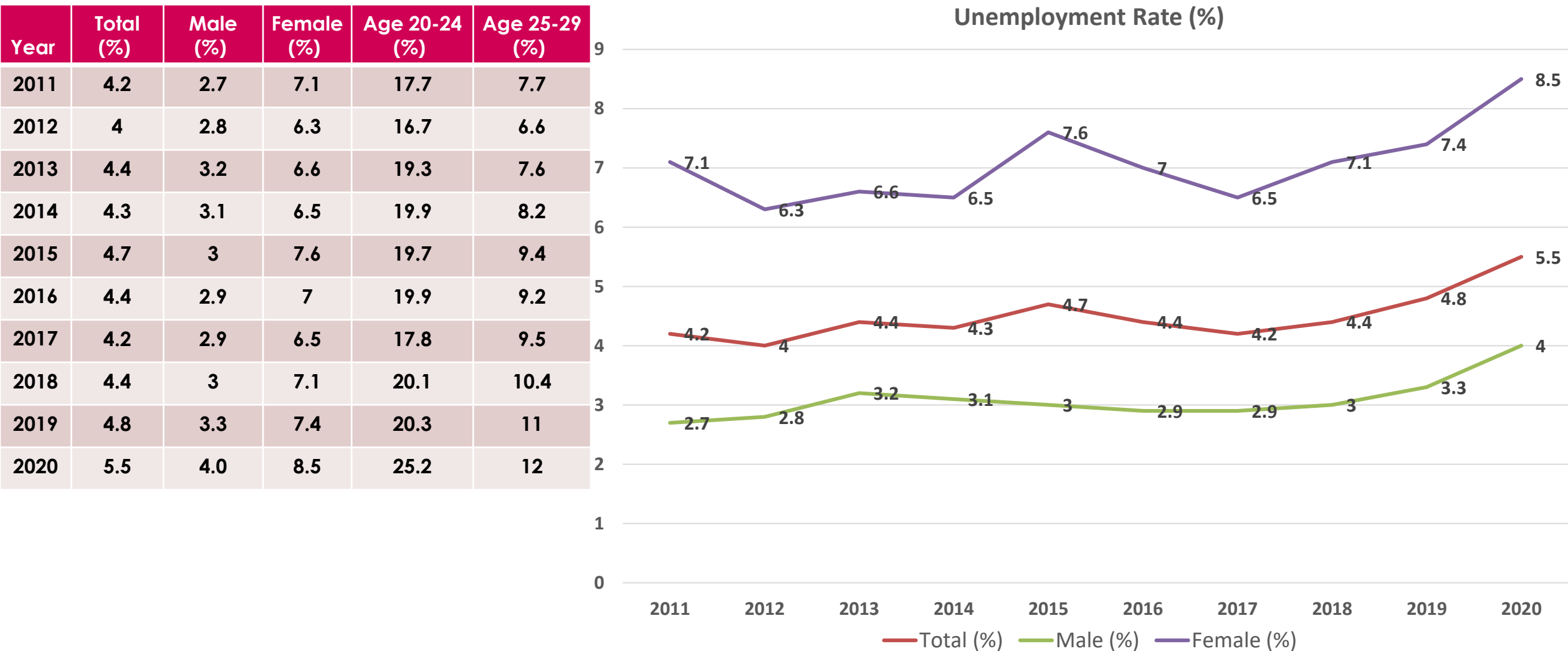


Source: Labour Force Survey,  
Department of Census and Statistics-  
2015-2019



**Target 8.5** By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value.

**Indicator 8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities**



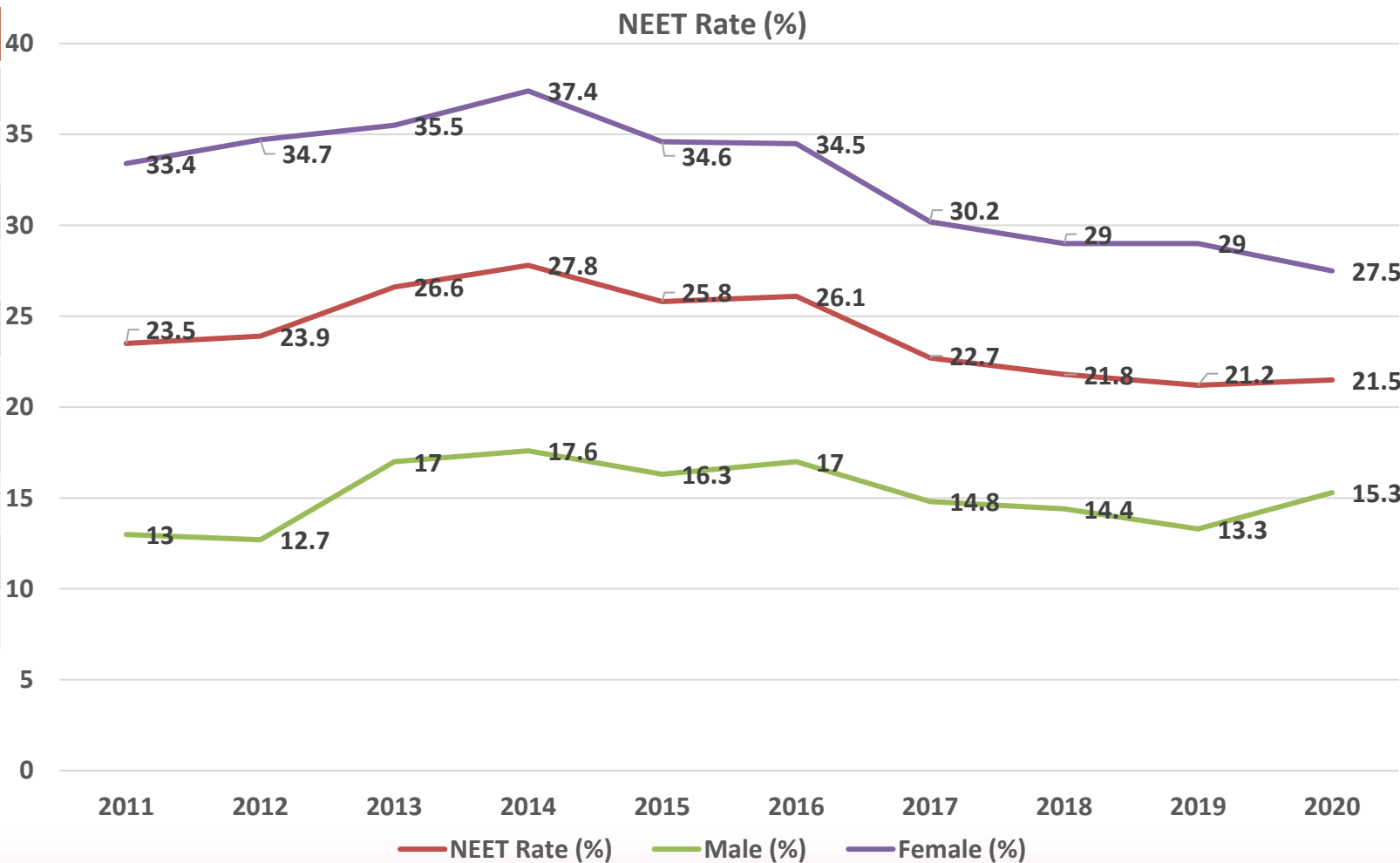
Source : Labour Force Survey, Department of Census & Statistics – 2011-2020



**Target 8.6** By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training.

**Indicator 8.6.1** Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training by sex

Year	NEET Rate (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)
2011	23.5	13	33.4
2012	23.9	12.7	34.7
2013	26.6	17	35.5
2014	27.8	17.6	37.4
2015	25.8	16.3	34.6
2016	26.1	17	34.5
2017	22.7	14.8	30.2
2018	21.8	14.4	29
2019	21.2	13.3	29
2020	21.5	15.3	27.5



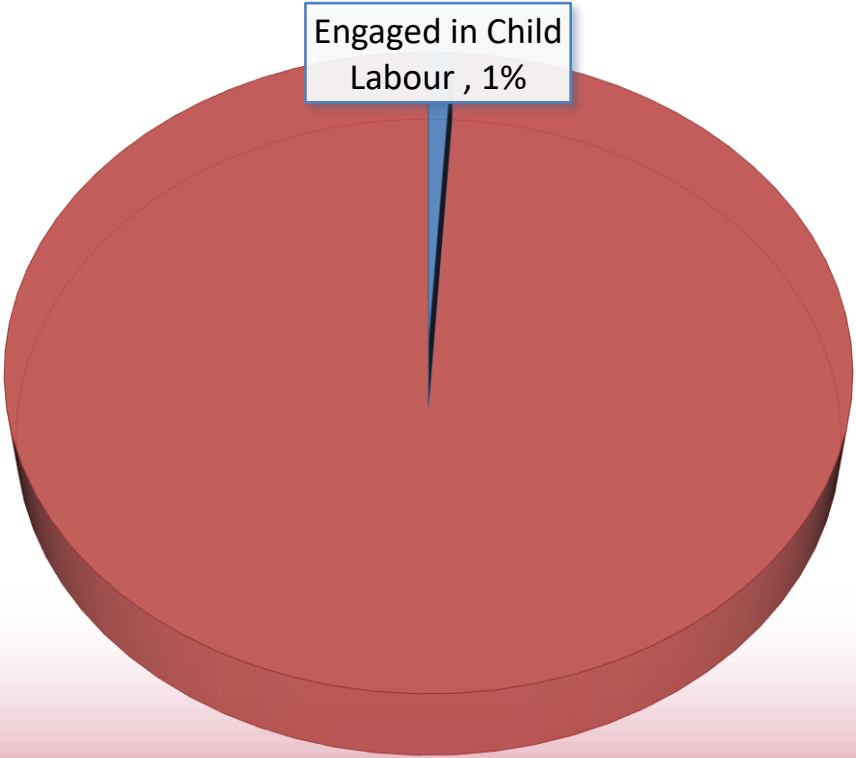


**Target 8.7** Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms.

**Indicator 8.7.1** Proportion and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labor, by sex and age

Year	Total (%)
2016	1

PROPORTION OF CHILDREN AGED 5-17 YEARS ENGAGED IN CHILD LABOR





**Target 8.10 Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all.**

**Indicator 8.10.1. a)Number of commercial bank branches and b) automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults**

No.	Required Information	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
8.10.1.a	No. of Commercial Bank branches	2,789	2,841	2,855	2,877	2,907	2,916
	Adult Population ('000)[1]	13,987	14,142	14,300	14,448	14,536	14,612
	No. of Commercial Bank branches per 100,000 adults	20	20	20	20	20	20
8.10.1.b	No. of Automated Teller Machines (ATMs)	3,569	3,817	4,206	4,618	5,023	4,252
	Adult Population ('000)[1]	13,987	14,142	14,300	14,448	14,536	14,612
	No. of ATMs per 100,000 adults	26	27	29	32	35	29

Notes [1] Over 20 years of age

Source : Central Bank of Sri Lanka-2015-2020

**9** INDUSTRY, INNOVATION  
AND INFRASTRUCTURE



**Build resilient  
infrastructure, promote  
inclusive and sustainable  
industrialization and  
foster innovation**

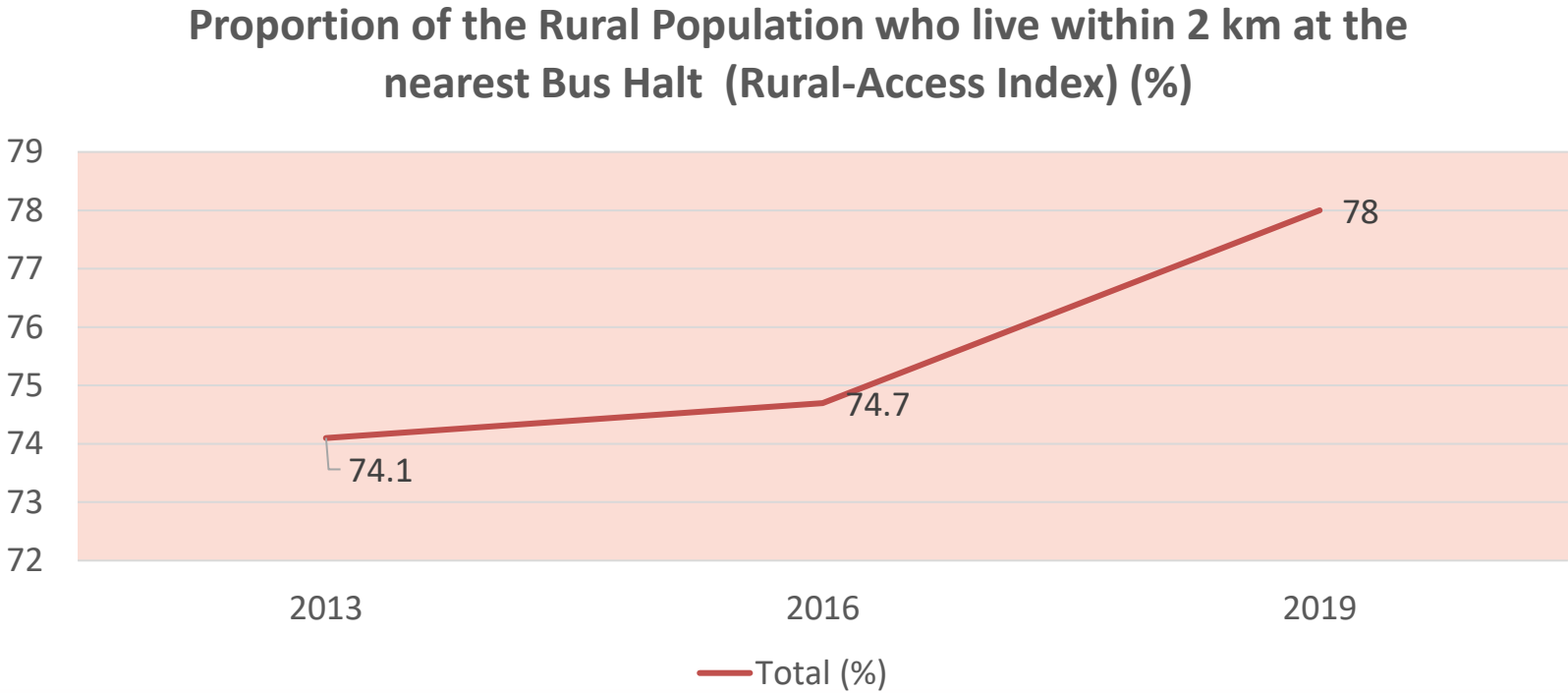


**Target 9.1** Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all.

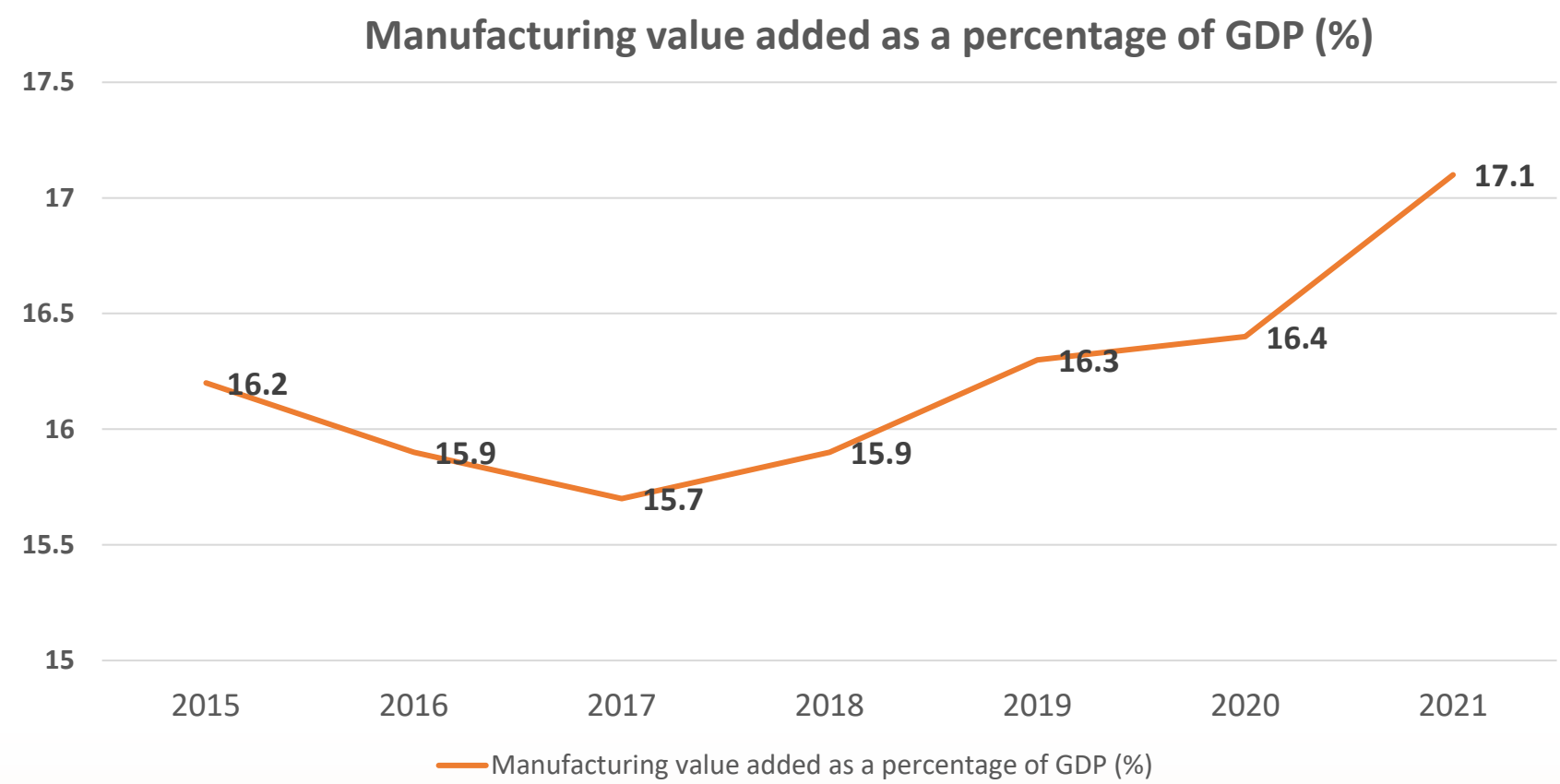
**Indicator 9.1.1 Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road (Rural Access Index)**

Year	Total (%)
2013	74.1
2016	74.7
2019	78

Rural population who live within 2km to the nearest bus halt from their residence (housing unit) as a percentage of the total rural population



Year	Manufacturing value added as a percentage of GDP (%)	Manufacturing value added per capita (\$)
2015	16.2	656.4
2016	15.9	671.4
2017	15.7	695.7
2018	15.9	714.5
2019	16.3	724.5
2020	16.4	702.2
2021	17.1	746.9

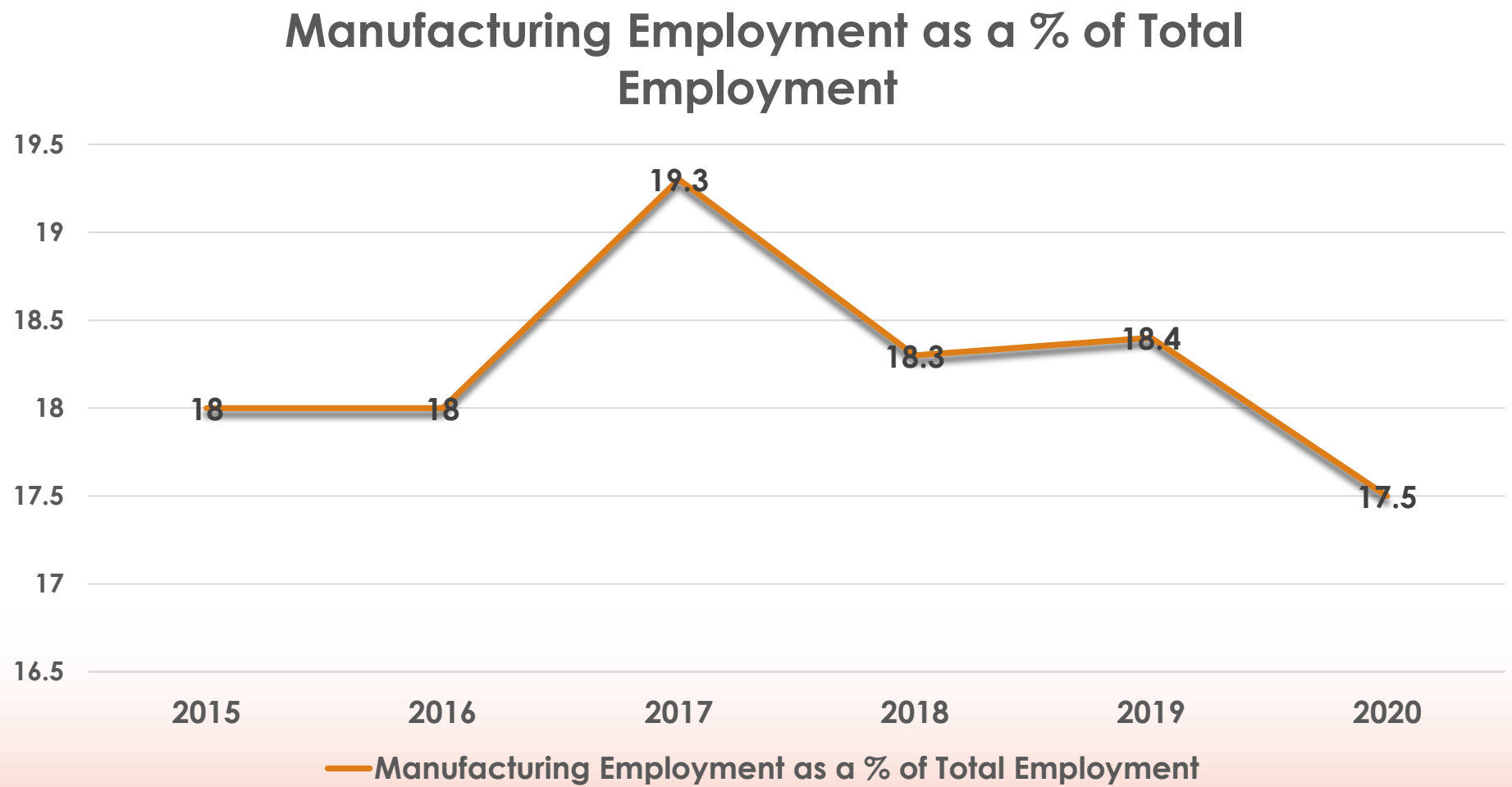


Target 9.2 Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, increase at least by 50% the industry’s share of employment and gross domestic product.

Indicator 9.2.2 Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment by occupation, age and sex



Year	Manufacturing Employment as a % of Total Employment
2015	18
2016	18
2017	19.3
2018	18.3
2019	18.4
2020	17.5



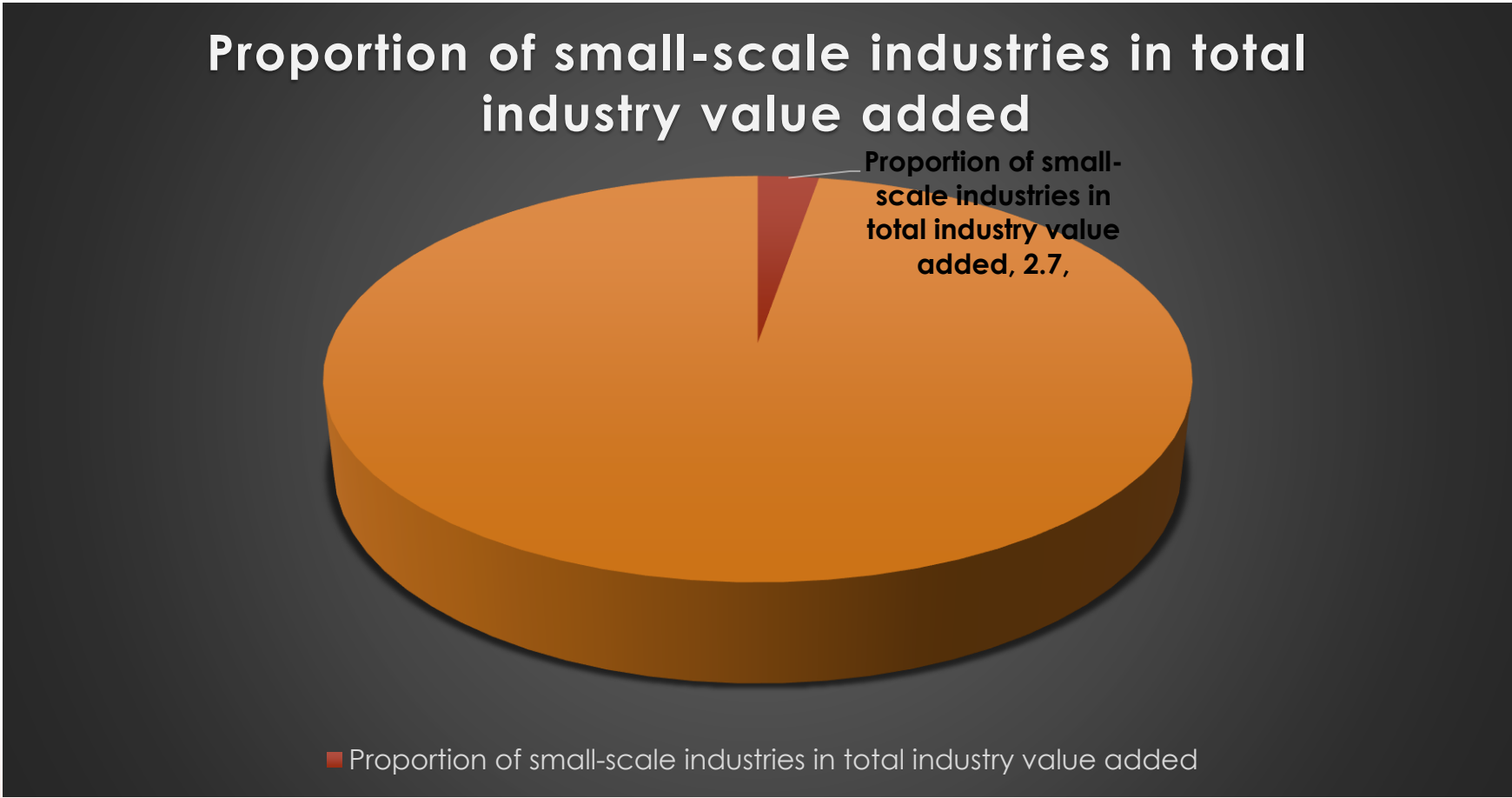


9.3 Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets.

9.3.1 Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added

Year	Total (%)
2014	2.7

Small-scale Industries = Industries with less than 20 employees



Source: Economic Census, Department of Census and Statistics- 2014

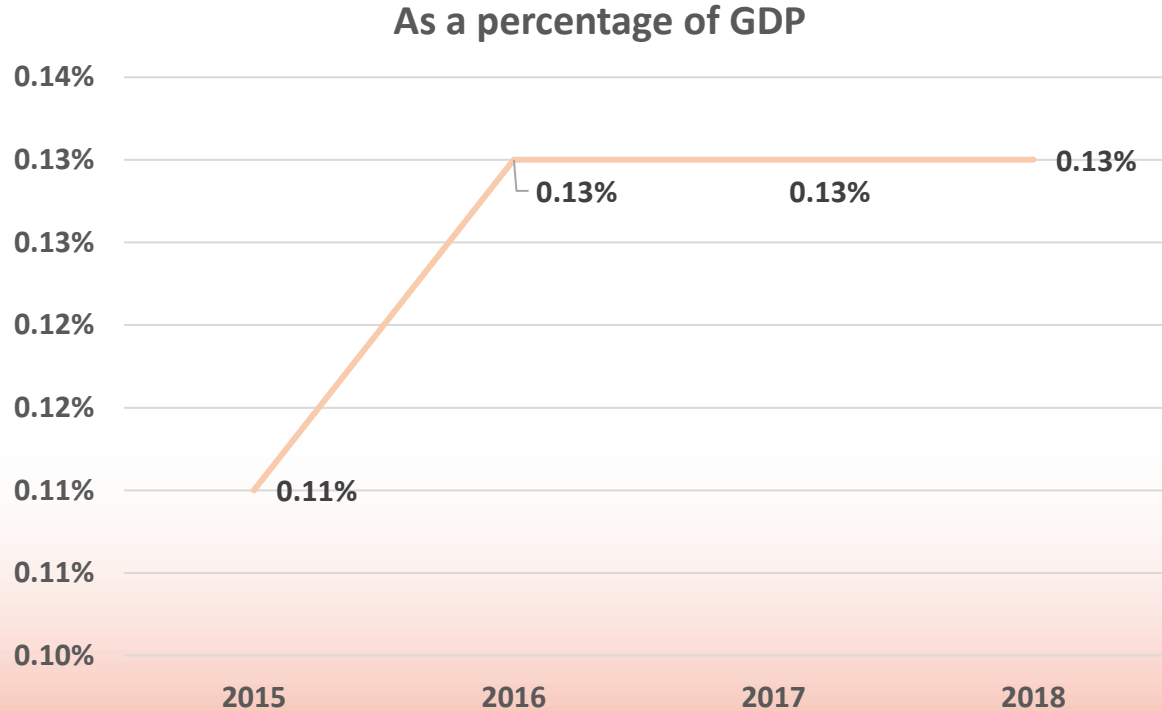
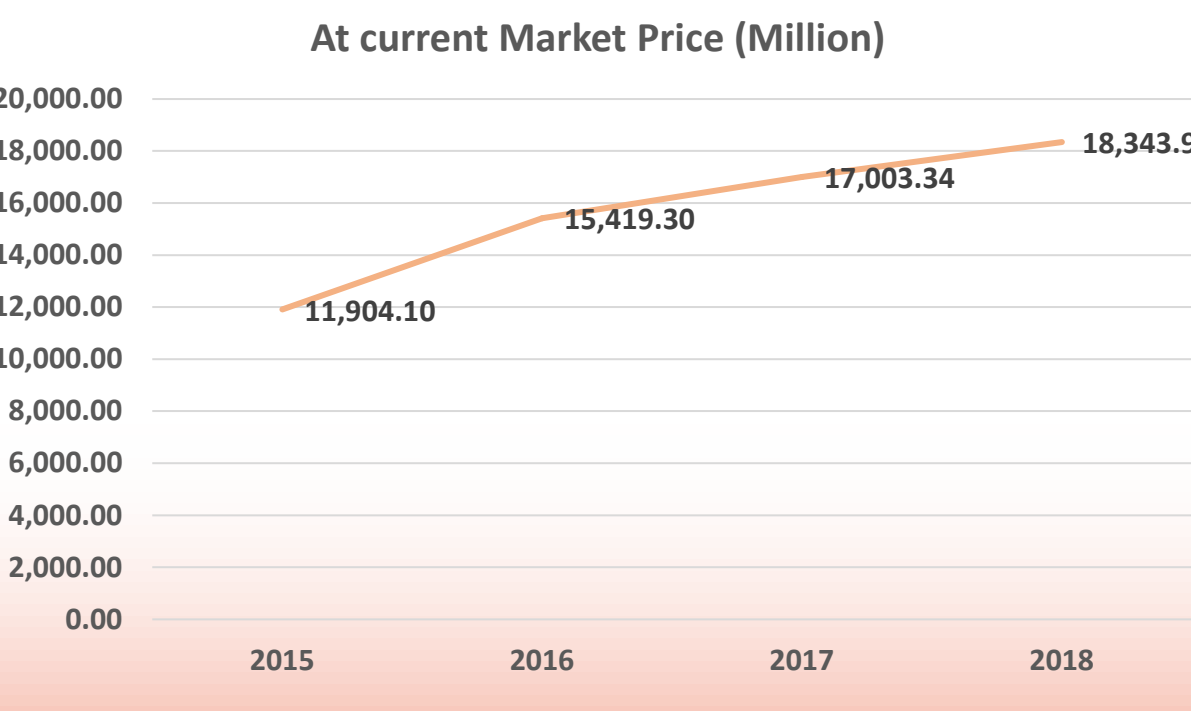


9.5 Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors, including by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of R&D workers per 1 million people and public and private R&D spending.

9.5.1 Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP by sector of performance, source of funds, field of science, type of research and type of cost

Gross Domestic Expenditure for Research and Development

	2015	2016	2017	2018
At current Market Price (Mn)	11,904.10	15,419.30	17,003.34	18,343.92
As a percentage of GDP	0.11%	0.13%	0.13%	0.13%





**9.5 Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors, including by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of R&D workers per 1 million people and public and private R&D spending.**

**9.5.1 Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP by sector of performance, source of funds, field of science, type of research and type of cost**

**Gross Domestic Expenditure for Research and Development (By Sector)**

	2015		2016		2017		2018	
	Rs. Million	% of GDP	Rs. Million	% of GDP	Rs. Million	% of GDP	Rs. Million	% of GDP
Government R&D Institutes	4,062.50	0.036%	5,391.80	0.046%	6,310.74	0.047%	6,497.77	0.045%
Higher Education Sector	3,795.30	0.034%	3,147.20	0.027%	3,774.10	0.028%	7,295.28	0.051%
Business Enterprises	4,004.20	0.036%	6,784.00	0.057%	6,809.20	0.051%	4,302.92	0.030%
Private Non-Profit	42.10	0.000%	96.30	0.001%	109.30	0.001%	247.95	0.002%
Total	11,904.10	0.106%	15,419.30	0.130%	17,003.34	0.128%	18,343.92	0.128%



**9.5 Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors, including by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of R&D workers per 1 million people and public and private R&D spending.**

**9.5.2 Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million population by sector of employment, by field of science, by sex, by age**

	2015			2016			2017			2018		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Full time Equivalent (FTE)of Researchers	1198	1018	2216	1286	960	2246	1240	1008	2248	1294	948	2242
FTE per Million Population	57.13	48.55	105.67	60.66	45.28	105.94	57.84	47.01	104.85	59.71	43.75	103.46



**Reduce  
inequality  
within and  
among countries**



**Target 10.1** By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average.

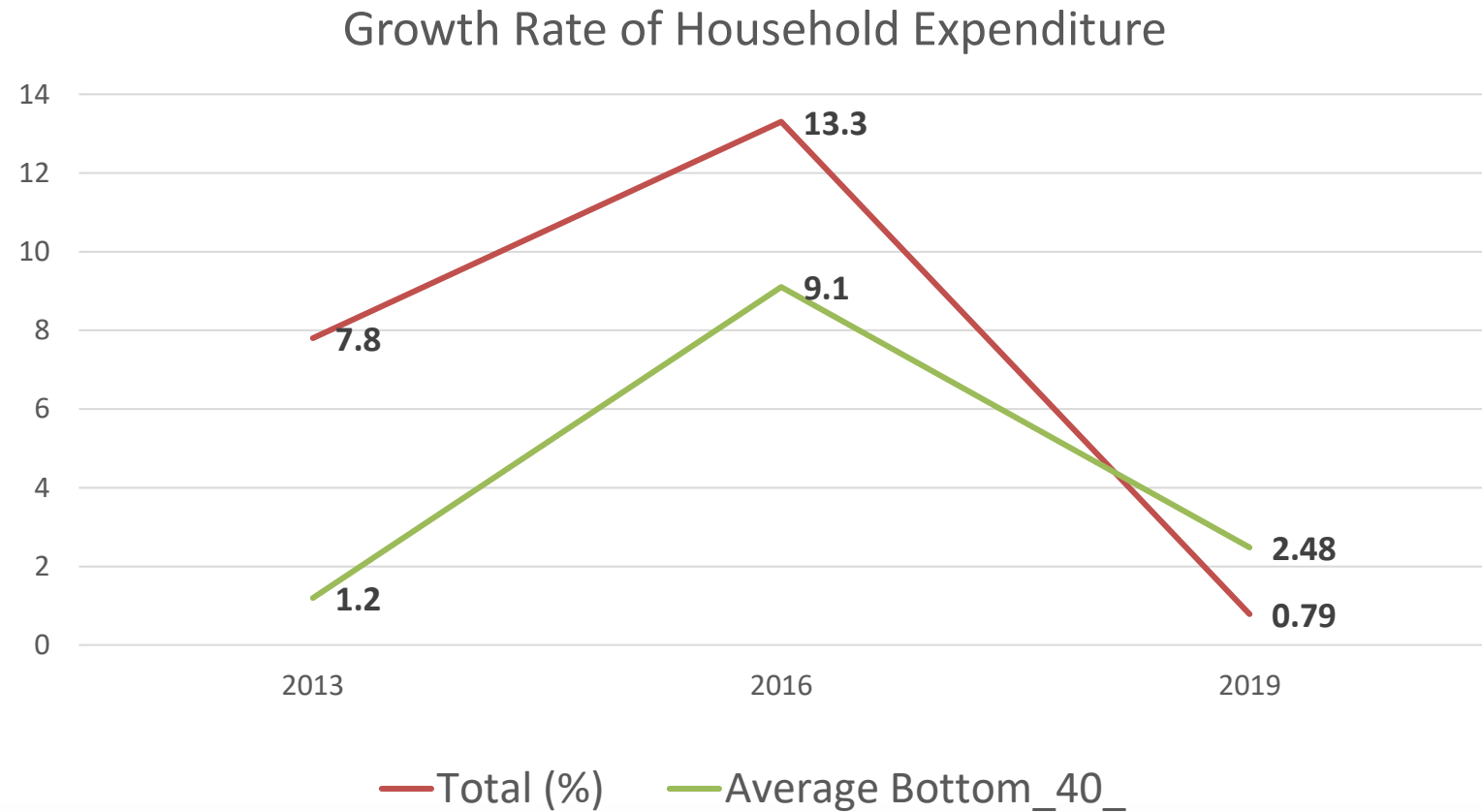
**Indicator 10.1.1** Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population

### Growth Rate of Household Expenditure

Year	Total (%)	Average Bottom_40_
2013	7.8	1.2
2016	13.3	9.1
2019	0.79	2.48

### Growth Rate of per Capita Income

Year	Total (%)	Bottom 40% (%)
2013	5.8	10.5
2016	18.3	26.3
2019	10.1	11.1





**Target 10.2** By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status.

**Indicator 10.2.1** Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by sex, age and persons with disabilities

**Total & Sex.**

Year	Total (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)
2013	13.5	12.7	14.2
2016	12.34	11.5	13.1
2019	12.5	11.5	13.3

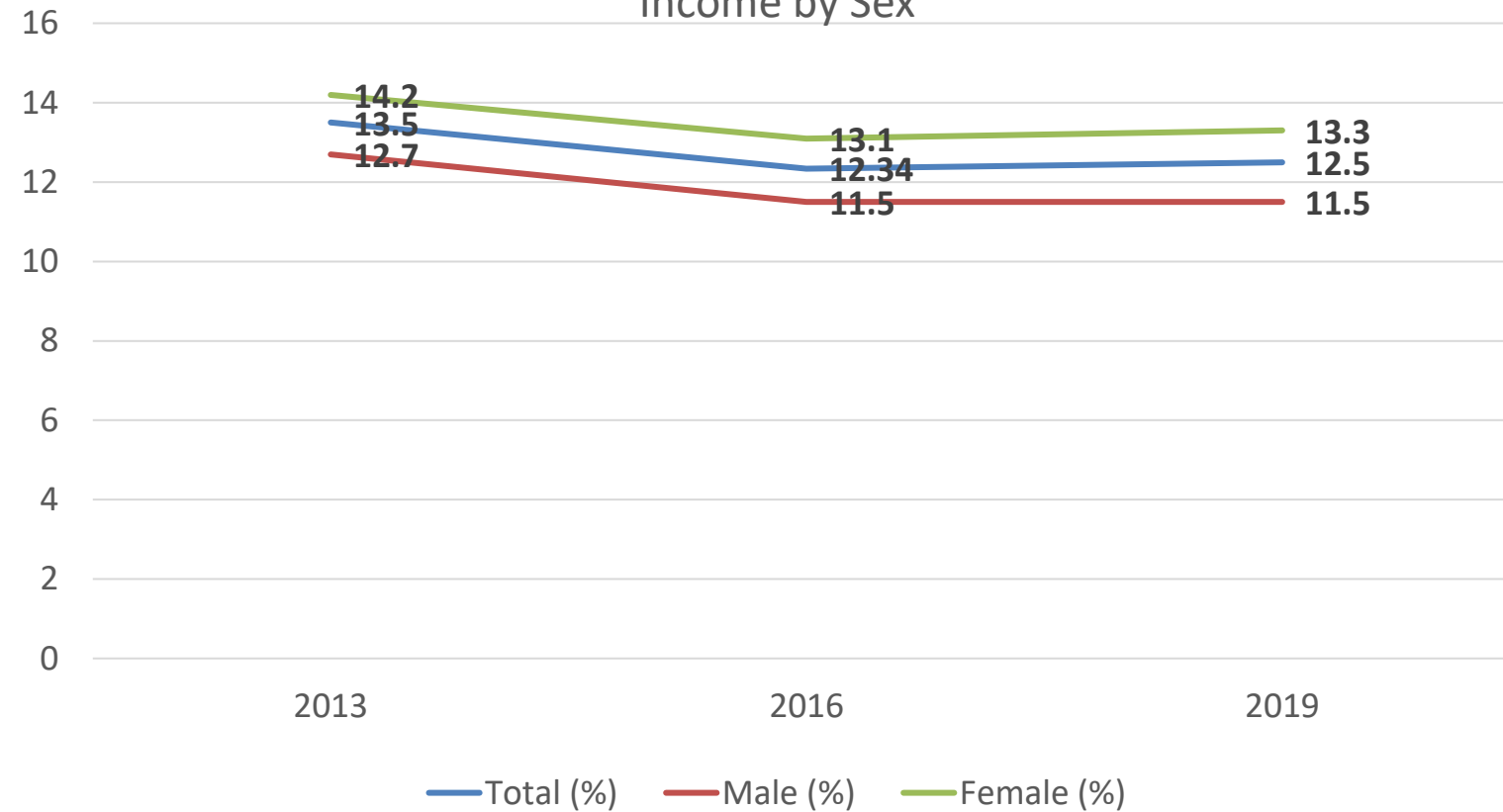
**Age**

Year	0-4	5-14	15-24	25-99
2013	12.3	13.6	11.8	14.1
2016	10.6	11.44	9.9	13.4
2019	9.5	10.2	9.5	14

**Disability**

Year	%
2019	27.1

Proportion of Population Living below 50 percent of Median Income by Sex



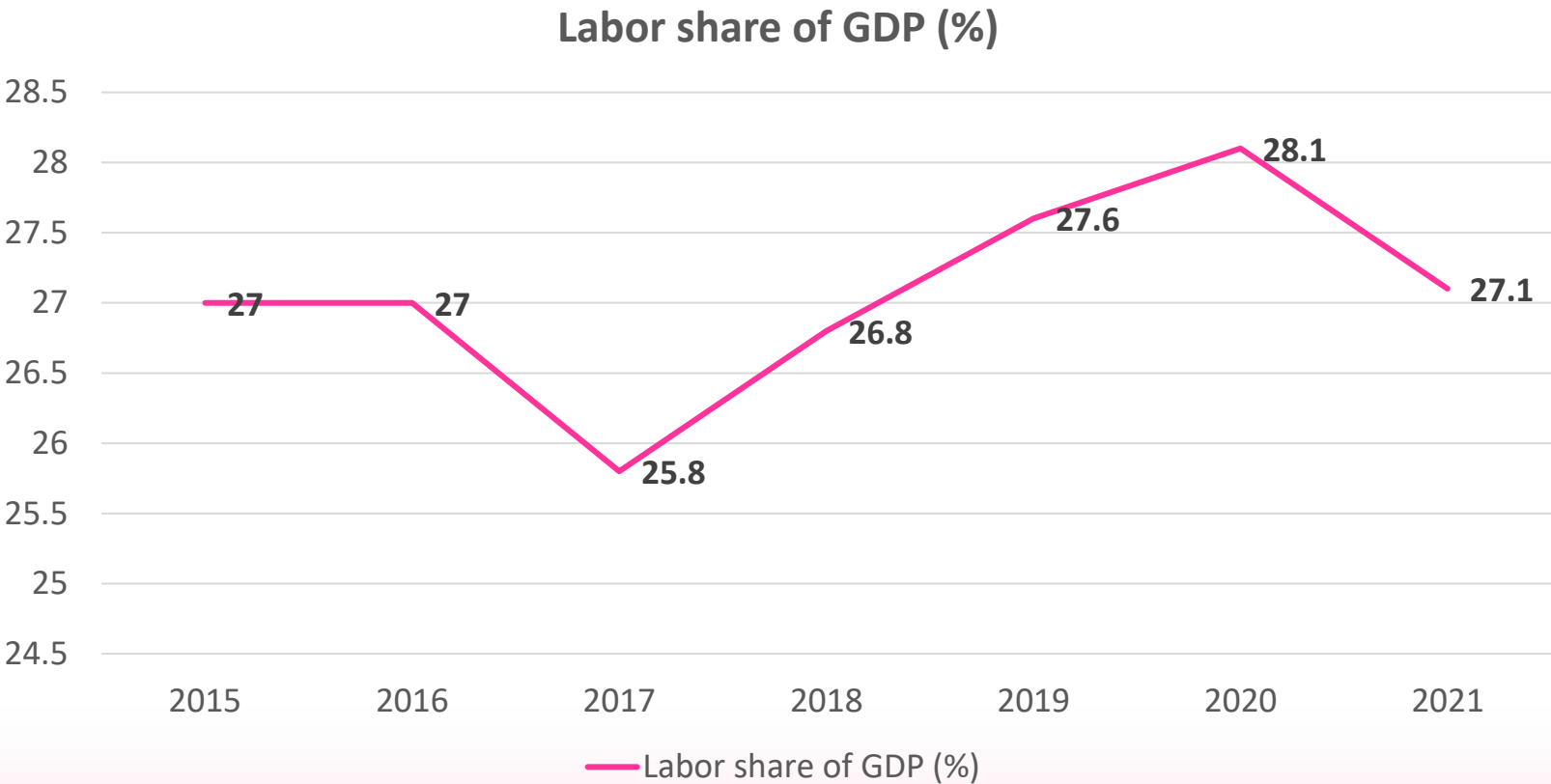
Source : Household Income & Expenditure Survey , Department of Census & Statistics- 2013-2016

Target 10.4 Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality.

Indicator 10.4.1 Labor share of GDP, comprising wages and social protection transfers



Year	Labor share of GDP (%)
2015	27
2016	27
2017	25.8
2018	26.8
2019	27.6
2020	28.1
2021	27.1





**Target 10.5 Improve the regulation and monitoring of financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations.**

### **Indicator 10.5.1 Financial Soundness Indicators**

Criteria	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>Financial Soundness Indicators of Licensed Finance Companies Sector</b>						
10.5.1.a Regulatory Tier 1 capital to assets	7.8%	8.2%	9.1%	9.3%	10.6%	13.7%
10.5.1.b Regulatory Tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets	9.1%	9.9%	10.9%	9.3%	10.5%	13.9%
10.5.1.c. Non-performing loans net of provisions to capital	12.8%	9.9%	11.4%	16.8%	21.0%	20.2%
10.5.1.d Non-performing loans to total gross loans	6.0%	5.6%	6.3%	7.8%	10.8%	13.9%
10.5.1.f Liquid assets to short-term liabilities	27.7%	24.3%	35.0%	29.5%	32.4%	37.2%
<b>Financial Soundness Indicators of Specialised Leasing Companies Sector</b>						
10.5.1.a Regulatory Tier 1 capital to assets	19.9%	20.8%	20.0%	27.4%	33.2%	43.9%
10.5.1.b Regulatory Tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets	33.1%	33.3%	33.1%	23.6%	27.2%	33.3%
10.5.1.c. Non-performing loans net of provisions to capital	1.5%	0.9%	1.4%	5.7%	3.7%	11.0%
10.5.1.d Non-performing loans to total gross loans	2.0%	1.5%	2.1%	3.7%	4.9%	13.6%
10.5.1.f Liquid assets to short-term liabilities	21.1%	71.8%	35.8%	44.2%	31.2%	14.9%
<b>Financial Soundness Indicators of Banking Sector</b>						
10.5.1.a Regulatory Tier 1 capital to assets	6.9	7	7.4	7.6	7.8	7.1
10.5.1.b Regulatory Tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets	13	12.6	13.4	13.1	13.7	13.6
10.5.1.c. Non-performing loans net of provisions to capital	12.8	9.6	9.3	14.5	19.5	17.2
10.5.1.d Non-performing loans to total gross loans	3.2	2.6	2.5	3.4	4.7	4.9
10.5.1.f Liquid assets to short-term liabilities	45.2	40.3	41.5	38.6	46.8	52.5

Notes

1. Liabilities which has a maturity of less than 3 months were considered as short-term liabilities as per the definition of International Monetary Fund.

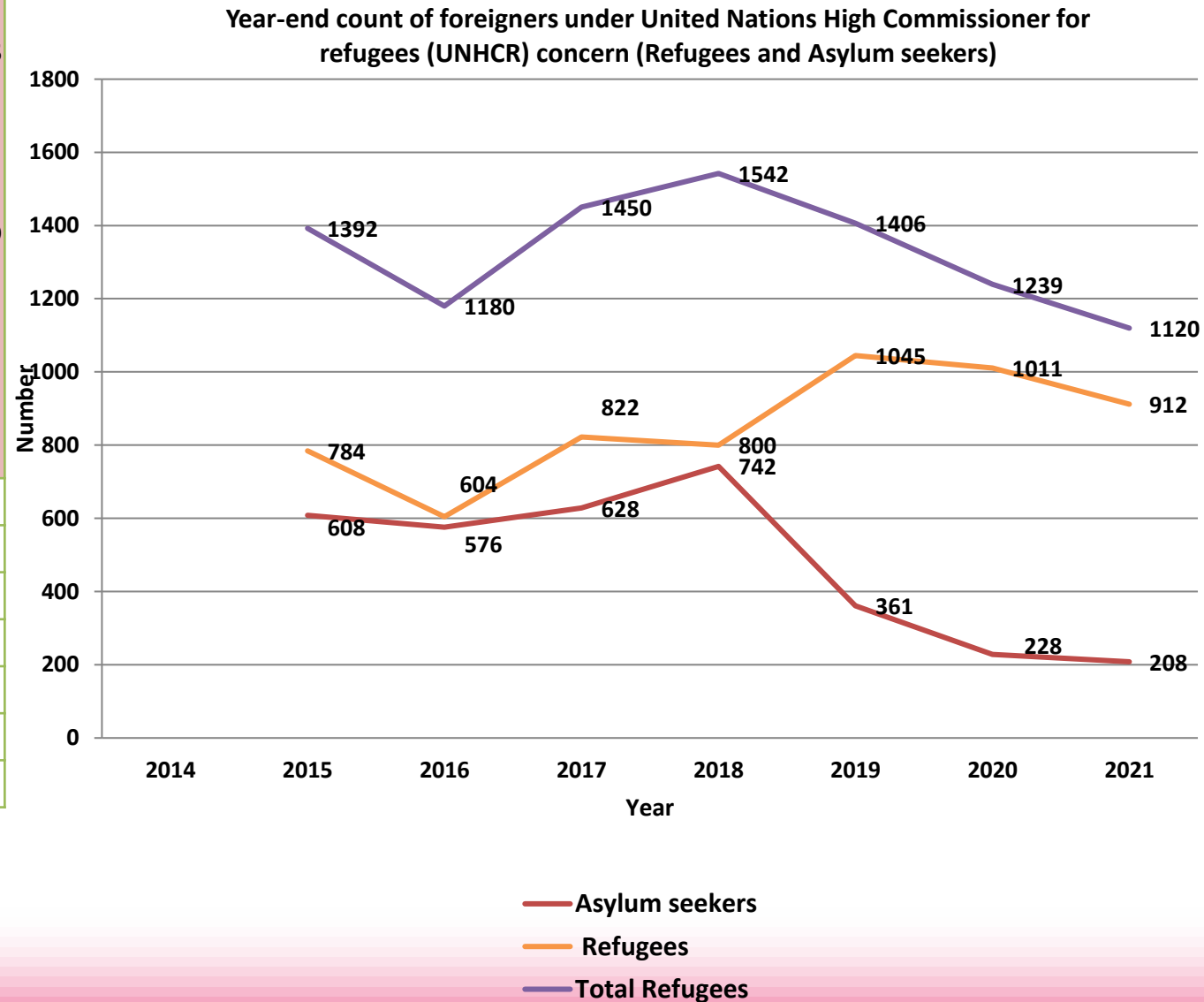
2. Non performing loans net of specific provisions.

**Source : Central Bank of Sri Lanka-2015-2020**



**Target 10.7: Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies**  
**Indicator 10.7.4: Proportion of the population who are refugees, by country of origin**

Year	Total Refugees and Asylum seekers	Total per 100,000 mid year population	Asylum seekers	Asylum seekers per 100,000 mid year population	Refugees	Refugees per 100,000 mid year population
2015	1392	6.64	608	2.90	784	3.74
2016	1180	5.56	576	2.72	604	2.85
2017	1450	6.76	628	2.93	822	3.83
2018	1542	7.12	742	3.42	800	3.69
2019	1406	6.45	361	1.66	1045	4.79
2020	1239	5.65	228	1.04	1011	4.61
2021	1120	5.05	208	0.94	912	4.12





**Target 10.7: Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies**  
**Indicator 10.7.4: Proportion of the population who are refugees, by country of origin**

Nationality	Total number of Refugees and Asylum Seekers						
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Pakistan	1,085	917	1,136	1,234	1,083	953	858
Afghanistan	232	186	191	180	205	167	140
Iran	12	12	19	29	35	32	26
Iraq	1					1	2
Maldives	4	9	12	9	3	3	5
Myanmar	3	5	36	34	35	35	35
Palestine	21	11	10	9	8	9	9
Syria	16	14	14	14	5	5	2
Ukraine	3	1					
Yemen	14	12	21	15	16	16	18
Somalia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Sudan		1		4	4	4	9
Tunisia		1	1	1			
Bangladesh		10		1	3	4	3
Eritrea			2	2	1	1	1
Nepal			3				
Nigeria			4	7	6	6	8
India				1	1	2	3
Germany				1			
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,392</b>	<b>1,180</b>	<b>1,450</b>	<b>1,542</b>	<b>1,406</b>	<b>1,239</b>	<b>1,120</b>

**Total number of refugees and asylum seekers by country of origin**

**11** SUSTAINABLE CITIES  
AND COMMUNITIES



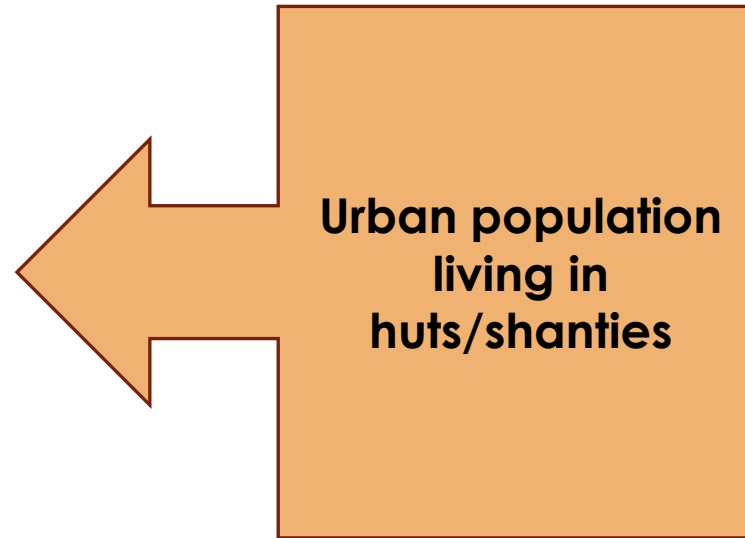
**Make cities and  
human settlements  
inclusive, safe,  
resilient and  
sustainable**



**Target 11.1** By 2030, ensure access to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services for all, and upgrade slums.

**Indicator 11.1.1** Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing (Proxy Indicator)

Disaggregation	Year	Value (%)
Total	2012	0.8

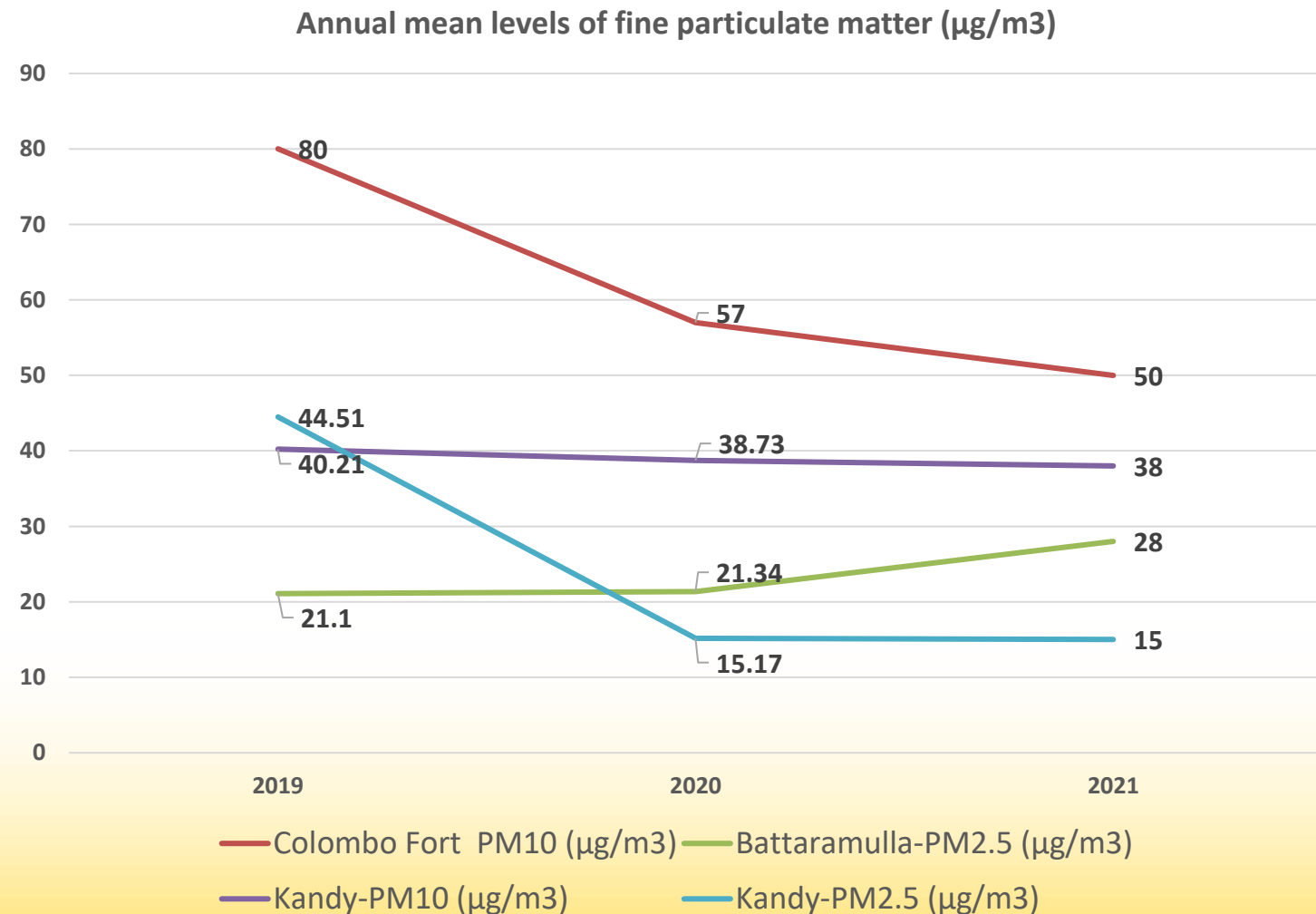




**Target 11.6 By 2030, reduce the adverse environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management**

**Indicator 11.6.2 Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities**

Year	Colombo Fort PM10 (µg/m3)	Battaramulla-PM2.5 (µg/m3)	Kandy-PM10 (µg/m3)	Kandy-PM2.5 (µg/m3)
2011	64	-	-	-
2012	76	-	-	-
2013	70	-	-	-
2014	64	-	-	-
2015	68	-	-	-
2016	70	-	-	-
2017	73	-	-	-
2018	87	-	-	-
2019	80	21.10	40.21	44.51
2020	57	21.34	38.73	15.17
2021	50	28	38	15



**Source: Central Environmental Authority- 2011-2021**

**Target 11.6 By 2030, reduce the adverse environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management**

**Indicator 11.6.2 Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities**



City	2019		2020		2021	
	PM <sub>2.5</sub>	PM <sub>10</sub>	PM <sub>2.5</sub>	PM <sub>10</sub>	PM <sub>2.5</sub>	PM <sub>10</sub>
Colombo	32	49	21	40	23	42
Jaffna	—	—	23	42	20	37
Anuradhapura	—	—	19	33	16	29
Vavuniya	—	—	20	35	19	34
Kurunegala	—	—	23	42	21	41
Nuwaraeliya	—	—	11	22	9	15
Puttalam	—	—	22	40	22	39
Kegalle	—	—	24	43	22	39
Kandy	—	—	26	50	22	46
Rathnapura	—	—	21	38	18	32
Trincomalee	—	—	18	33	14	24
Polonnaruwa	—	—	18	32	13	22
Galle	—	—	—	—	20	39
Ebilipitiya	—	—	—	—	19	33
Badulla	—	—	—	—	14	26
Mullaitive	—	—	—	—	15	26

Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter ( with respect to PM 2.5 and PM 10 ) reported by the Air Quality Monitoring Unit of the National Building Research Organization



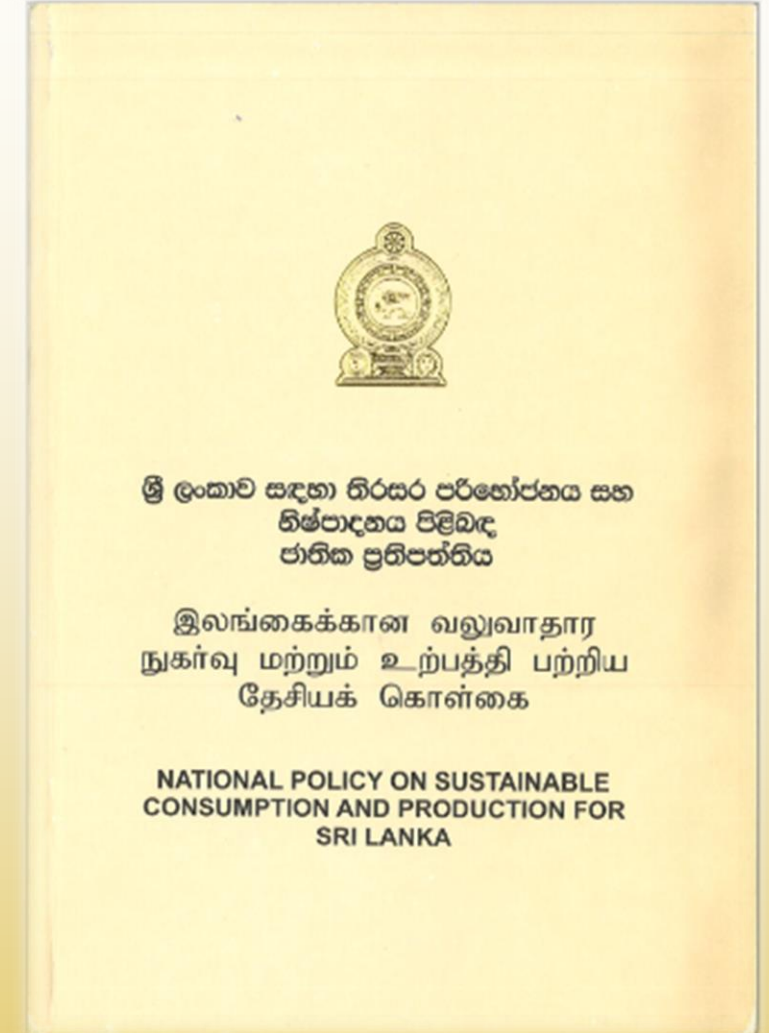
**Ensure sustainable  
consumption  
and production  
patterns**



**Target 12.1 Formulate and implement a 10-year framework of programs on sustainable consumption and production (SCP), in line with national priorities, and taking into consideration of national circumstances**

**Indicator 12.1.1 Availability of sustainable consumption and production (SCP) national action plans or SCP mainstreamed as a priority or a target into national policies**

- National Policy on Sustainable Consumption and Production for Sri Lanka is approved by the Cabinet of Ministers on 29th October 2019
- Link: [http://www.scp.mmde.gov.lk/news\\_events\\_view.php?n\\_id=79](http://www.scp.mmde.gov.lk/news_events_view.php?n_id=79)



Source: Environment Planning and Economics Division, Ministry of Environment- 2020



**Target 12.4** By 2025, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment

**Indicator 12.4.1** Compliance with international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste, and other chemicals that meet their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement

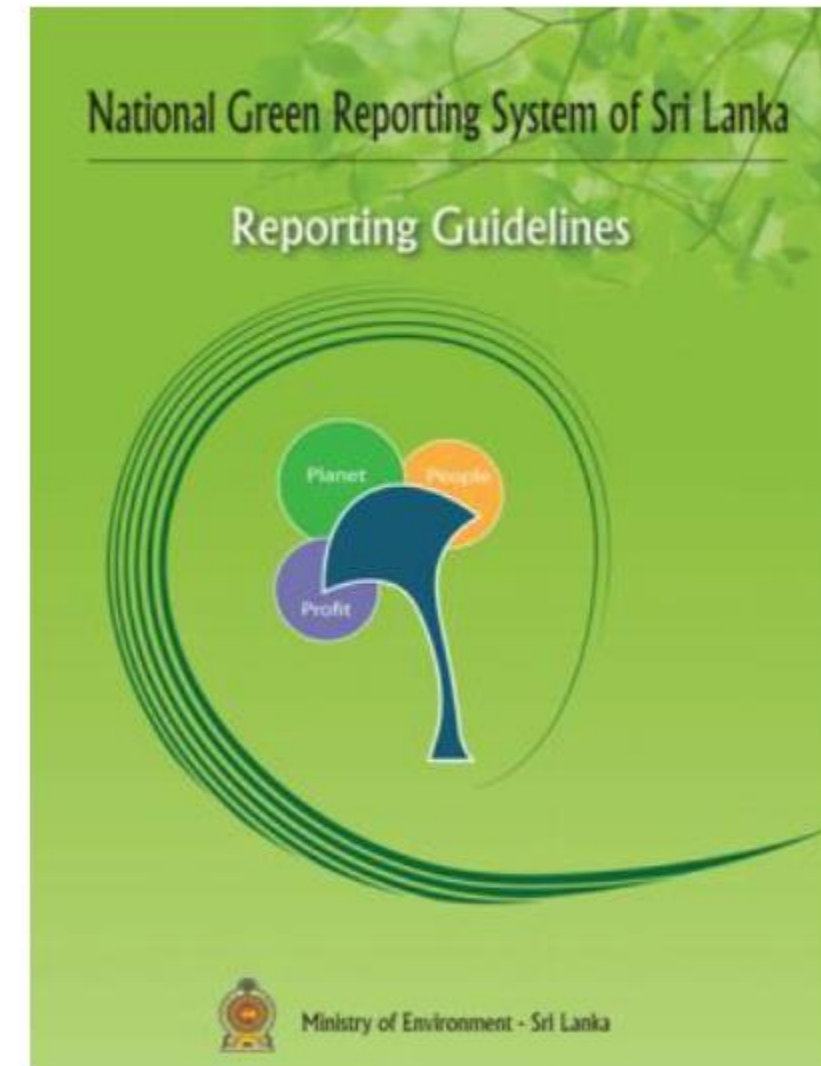
12.4.1.a Compliance with Basel Convention	12.4.1.b Compliance with Rotterdam Convention	12.4.1.c Compliance with Stockholm Convention	12.4.1.d Compliance with Montreal Protocol	12.4.1.e Compliance with Minamata Convention
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Focal Point has been appointed- Dr. Anil Jasinghe, Secretary, Ministry of Environment</li> <li>Competent Authority appointed- Director General, Central Environmental Authority</li> <li>Reports submitted annually</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Designation of the focal point (position)- Additional Secretary ,Agriculture Technology ,Ministry of Agriculture.</li> <li>Competent Authorities (position 1)-Registrar of pesticides, Office of the Registrar of Pesticides</li> <li>Competent Authorities (position 2)-Director General, Central Environment Authority,</li> <li>Status of Ratification:19/01/2006</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Focal Point has been appointed- Dr. Anil Jasinghe, Secretary, Ministry of Environment</li> <li>Initial NIP submitted in 2007, Revised NIP in 2018, National report (4th reporting cycle) submitted</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Focal Point has been appointed</li> <li>Compliance with reporting requirements for production and consumption of ODS under article 7: available points-15</li> <li>Submission of information on Licensing systems under article 4B: available points-5</li> <li>Ratification status: Accession, Date: 12/15/1989</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Focal Point has been appointed- Dr. Anil Jasinghe, Secretary, Ministry of Environment</li> <li>First biennial short report submitted in 2019, Minamata Initial Assessment Report submitted in 2019</li> </ul>
Source: Pollution Control & Chemical Management Division, Ministry of Environment- 2020	Source: Office of the Registrar of Pesticides- 2021	Source: Pollution Control & Chemical Management Division, Ministry of Environment- 2020	Source: Air Resource Management & National Ozone unit , Ministry of Environment- 2020	Source: Pollution Control & Chemical Management Division, Ministry of Environment- 2020



**Target 12.6 Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle**

**Indicator 12.6.1 Number of companies publishing sustainability reports by level of requirements (meet minimum or advanced), company size, sector**

- National Green Reporting System and reporting guidelines were developed by the Ministry of Environment and 25 National Green Reports have been submitted by the registered companies with the National Green Reporting System of Sri Lanka from 2016 to 2020



**Source: Environment Planning and Economics Division, Ministry of Environment- 2020**



## **Target 12.7 Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities**

### **Indicator 12.7.1 Implementing sustainable public procurement policies and action plans**

- **The National Policy on Green Procurement is in the draft stage**
- **Action Plan is yet to be developed**

**13** CLIMATE  
ACTION



**Take urgent action  
to combat  
climate change  
and its impacts**

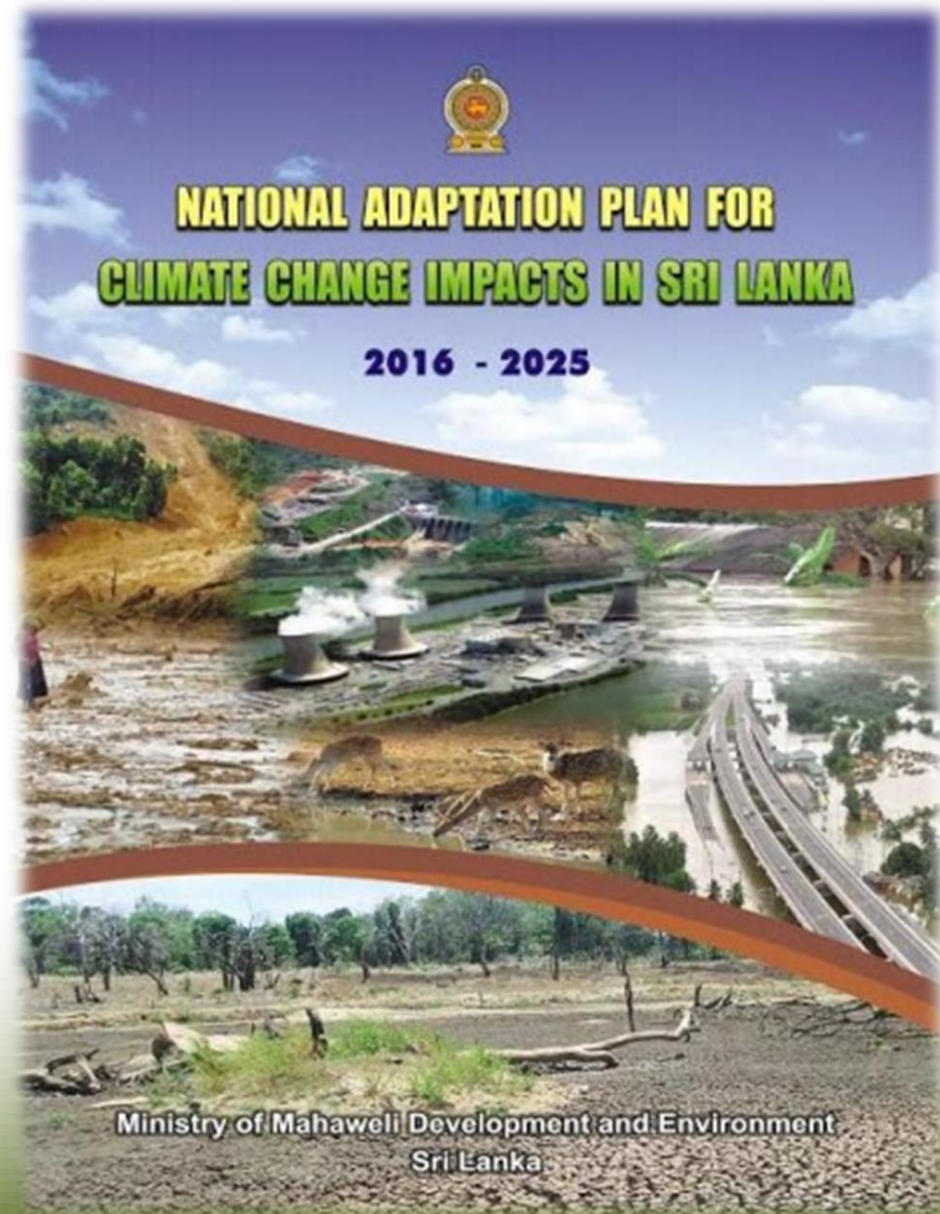


## 13.2 Integrate Climate Change measures into national policies, strategies and planning

### 13.2.1 Availability of nationally determined contributions, long-term strategies, national adaptation plans, strategies as reported in adaptation communications and national communications ( Repeat 13.b.1)

► National Adaptation Plan available

[http://www.climatechange.lk/Index\\_NAP.html](http://www.climatechange.lk/Index_NAP.html)



Source: Ministry of Environment - 2020



## **Target 13.a Access global climate financing mechanisms, particularly Green Climate Fund, for implementation of country's commitments in Climate Actions**

**Indicator 13.a.1 Amounts provided and mobilized in United States dollars per year in relation to the continued existing collective mobilization goal of the \$100 billion commitment through to 2025**

- **FP124 - Strengthening Climate Resilience of Subsistence Farmers and Agricultural Plantation Communities residing in the vulnerable river basins, watershed areas and downstream of the Knuckles Mountain Range Catchment of Sri Lanka**

**Total project value: USD 49.0 m**

**<https://www.greenclimate.fund/project/fp124>**

- **FP016 - Strengthening the resilience of smallholder farmers in the Dry Zone to climate variability and extreme events through an integrated approach to water management**

**Total project value: USD 52.1 m**

**<https://www.greenclimate.fund/project/fp016>**

**14** LIFE  
BELOW WATER



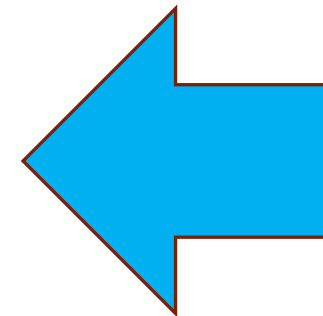
**Conserve and sustainably  
use the oceans, seas and  
marine resources for  
sustainable development**



**Target 14.1** By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular release of solid waste, waste water, balance water, ship based waste and from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution.

**Indicator 14.1.1.b Floating plastic debris density by geospatial location**

Year	Marine plastic debris Kg per Km
2017	103 Kg/Km
2018	100.2 Kg/Km
2019	95.2 Kg/Km
2020	92.5 Kg/Km



**Target to reduce the amount of marine litter (plastic) accumulated at one kilometer highly polluted costal beach stretch by 2025.**



**Target 14.2** By 2022, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans.

**Indicator 14.2.1** Proportion of national exclusive economic zones managed using ecosystem-based approaches.

- **25 % (343.52 Km) of total coastal length belongs to the protected area network of Department of Wildlife Conservation. (25% only for DWC)**



**Target 14.3 Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all level**

**Indicator 14.3.1 Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed suite of representative sampling stations**

Year	Average Annual Sea Water pH Level
2017	pH 8.0
2018	pH 8.0
2019	pH 8.0
2020	pH 8.2



**Maintaining an average annual sea water pH level above 8 until 2025**

**Source: Marine Environment Protection Authority**

**Annual average values disaggregated by sampling stations of Coast Conservation and Coastal Resource Management Department**

Water Quality pH Value						
	Arugambay Beach	Polhena Beach	Nilaweli Beach	Unawatuna Beach	Hikkaduwa Beach	Mount Lavinia Beach
year	pH	pH	pH	pH	pH	pH
2009	7.97	7.97	8.02	8.13	8.07	8.12
2010	8	7.85	7.95	6.95	7.36	7.42
2011	8.06	7.93	7.8	7.89		8.03
2014	7.83	7.73	7.6	7.73	7.59	7.64
2015	7.97	7.59	7.66	7.62	7.92	7.65
2016	8.01		6.52	7.91	7.94	7.76
2017						7.87

**Source: Coast Conservation and Coastal Resource Management Department-2009-2017**



**Target 14.4** By 2022, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics.

### Indicator 14.4.1: Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels

#### 1. Pelagic fish biomass estimated by Acoustic Methods (2019/ 2020)

Coastal Area	Year	Biomass of Small Pelagics: PEL1 (Metric Ton)	Biomass of medium Pelagics: PEL2 (Metric Ton)
North East	2019	164.0	7281.0
North East	2020	2240.2	2271.3

#### 2. Blue Swimming Crab (*Portunus pelagicus*) fishery in the Palk Bay, Sri Lanka.

- The estimated Spawning Potential Ratio (SPR) for Blue Swimming Crab stock is 38% ( $\pm 0.003$ ) (2016 Assessment)

Conventional reference points	SP proxies
Precautionary and rebuild SPR	60%
Precautionary Maximum Sustainable / Economic Yield	50%
Upper Target Reference Point (Maximum Sustainable Yield -MSY)	40%
Lower Target Reference Point (Maximum Sustainable Yield - MSY)	30%
Limit Reference Point (LRP)	20%



**Target 14.4** By 2022, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics.

**Indicator 14.4.1: Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels**

3. Lobster (*Panulirus Homarus*) stock assessment results in Hambanthtoa district, Sri Lanka from equilibrium Spawning Potential Ratio (2021 study)

Year	Spawning Potential Ratio
2007	22% (20% - 24%)
2014	18% ( 15%- 22%)
2015	17% ( 15% - 19%)
2017	20% (19% - 21%)
2018	27% (24% - 31%)
2019	21% (20% - 23%)
2020	27% (23% - 31%)

Conventional reference points	SP proxies
Precautionary and rebuild SPR	60%
Precautionary Maximum Sustainable / Economic Yield	50%
Upper Target Reference Point (Maximum Sustainable Yield -MSY)	40%
Lower Target Reference Point (Maximum Sustainable Yield - MSY)	30%
Limit Reference Point (LRP)	20%

Target 14.5 By 2022, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information.

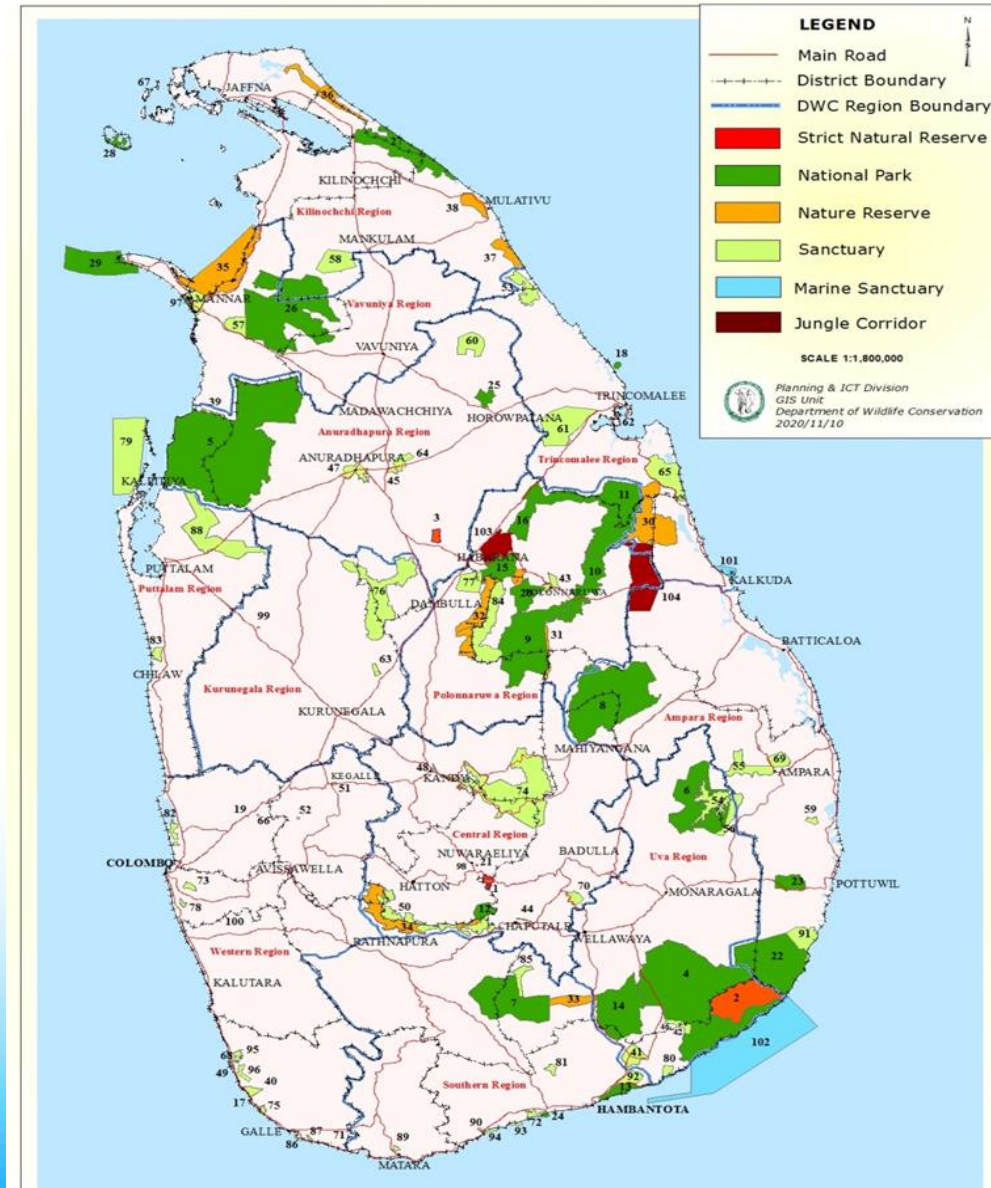


## Indicator 14.5.1 Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas by ecosystem type

- Department of Wildlife Conservation (DWC) possesses a marine area of 164286.08 ha. Even though, only three of the protected areas have been particularly declared as marine protected areas (Marine national parks: Adam's bridge, Marine sanctuaries: Kayan Kerni, Maharawana Kudarawana), some of the other protected areas also should be taken in to consideration as they also contain a marine component (Ex: lagoons, estuaries).
- The marine area belonging to DWC has increased significantly from 2010. DWC is in the proses of declaring more marine protected areas (Mirissa and Wilpattu marine sanctuaries). Marine strict nature reserves and marine wilderness areas have not been declared so far.

Source: Department of Wildlife Conservation- 2020

PROTECTED AREAS UNDER THE DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE CONSERVATION



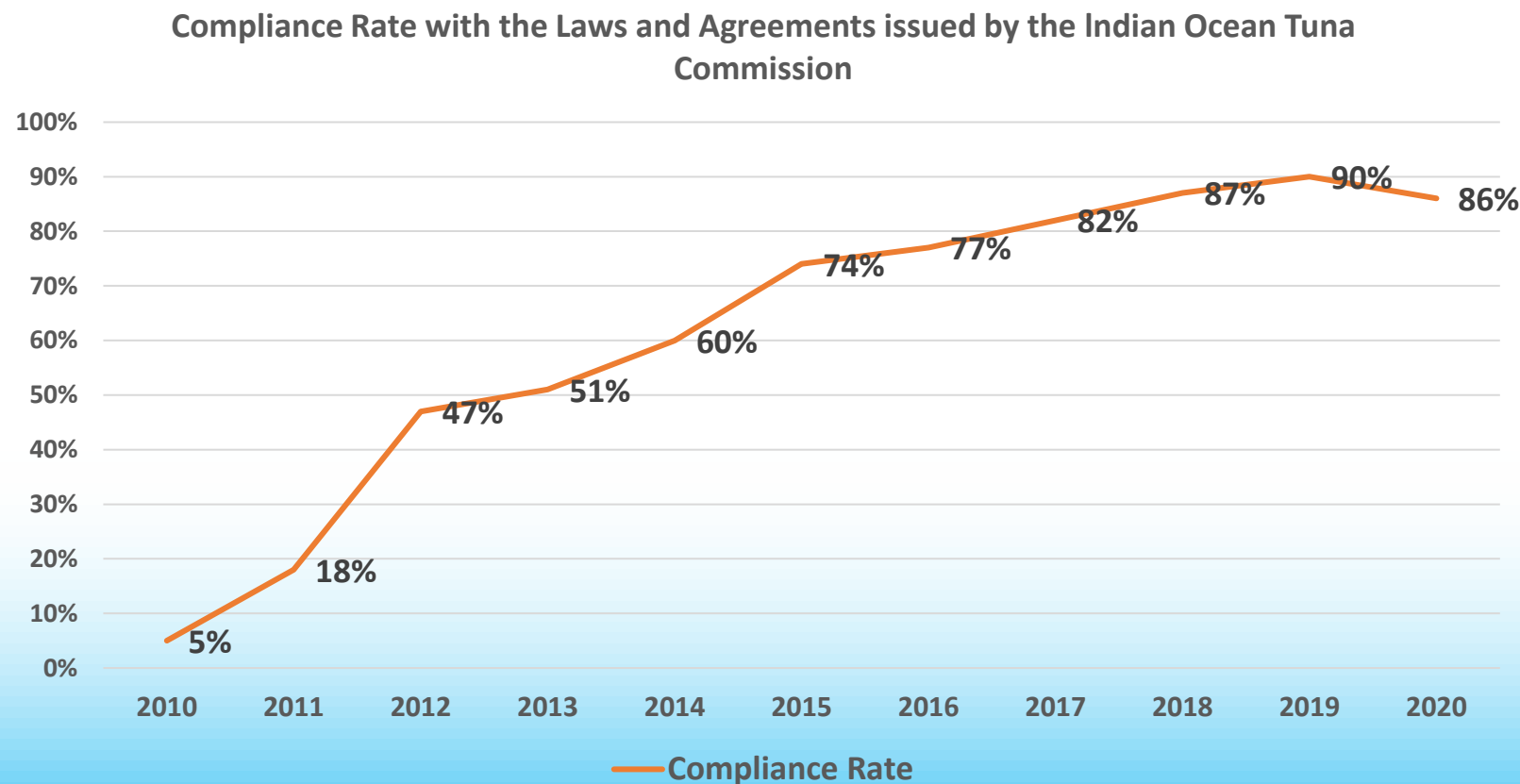
Target 14.6 By 2022, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies that contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiation.



Indicator 14.6.1 Degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing (Proxy Indicator)

- The level of compliance with the relevant laws and agreements by the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission on Fisheries Industry in Sri Lanka.

Year	Compliance Rate
2010	5%
2011	18%
2012	47%
2013	51%
2014	60%
2015	74%
2016	77%
2017	82%
2018	87%
2019	90%
2020	86%



Source: Department of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources 2010-2020



**Target 14.7.1** By 2030, increase the economic benefits from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism.

**Indicator 14.7.1: Fisheries as a proportion of GDP in small island developing States, least developed countries and all countries (Proxy Indicator)**

Description	Notation (given in metadata 14.7.1)	Value	Unit	Year
GDP	GDP	14,972,995	Rs. Million	2020
Value Added Marine Fisheries		135,409	Rs. Million	2020
Value Added Aquaculture		30,702	Rs. Million	2020
Value Added Fisheries and Aquaculture	$VA_{FIA}$	166,111	Rs. Million	2020
GDP from Fisheries and Aquaculture (%)	$GDP_{FIA} = VA_{FIA} / GDP$	1.1	Percentage	2020
Value added of marine capture Fisheries proxy (%)	$VA_F = GDP_{FIA} * Q_M / Q_T$	0.90	Percentage	2020
Value added of freshwater fisheries and aquaculture proxy (%) =		0.21	Percentage	2020

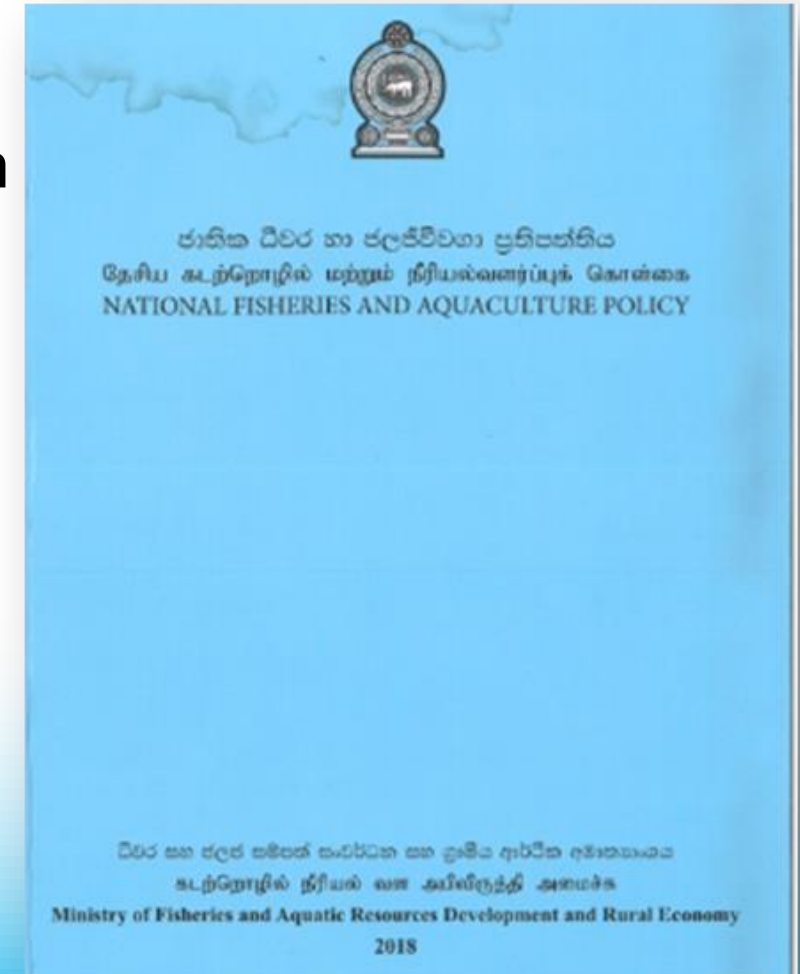
**Fisheries as a proportion of GDP is 1.1%**



**Target 14.c.1 Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), which provides the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources, as recalled in paragraph 158 of The Future We Want.**

**Indicator 14.c.1: Degree of progress in ratifying, accepting and implementing through legal, policy and institutional frameworks, ocean-related instruments that implement international law, as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, for the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans and their resources**

- **National Fisheries and Aquaculture Policy has been approved by the Cabinet of Ministers in 2018**



**Source: Ministry of Fisheries- 2018**

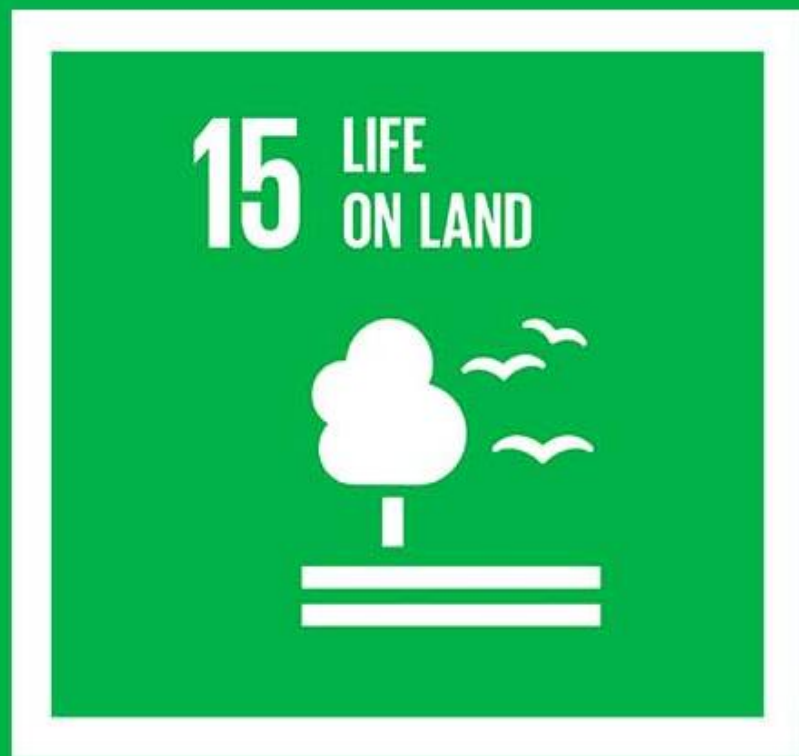


**Target 14.c.1 Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), which provides the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources, as recalled in paragraph 158 of The Future We Want.**

**Indicator 14.c.1: Degree of progress in ratifying, accepting and implementing through legal, policy and institutional frameworks, ocean-related instruments that implement international law, as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, for the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans and their resources**

Ratified International Convention	International Conventions to be Ratified
1. International Convention on the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973, as modified by the Protocol of 1978 relating thereto and by the Protocol of 1997 (MARPOL 73/78) Annex I to V	1.International Convention on the Control of Harmful Anti-fouling Systems on Ships
2. 1992 Protocol to the International Convention on Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage (CLC, 1992)	2.International Convention on Oil pollution preparedness Response and Co-operation (OPRC Protocol)
3. 1992 Protocol to the International Convention on the Establishment of an International Fund for Compensation for Oil Pollution Damage (FUND 1992)	3. International Convention on the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973, as modified by the Protocol of 1978 relating thereto and by the Protocol of 1997 (MARPOL 73/78) Annex vi
	4.International Convention for the Control and Management of ships Ballast water and sediments 2004
	5.Protocol on Preparedness, Response and Co-operation to pollution Incidents by Hazardous and Noxious Substances, 2000 (OPRC-HNS Protocol)
	6.International Convention on bunker pollution damage

**Source: Marine Environment Protection Authority**

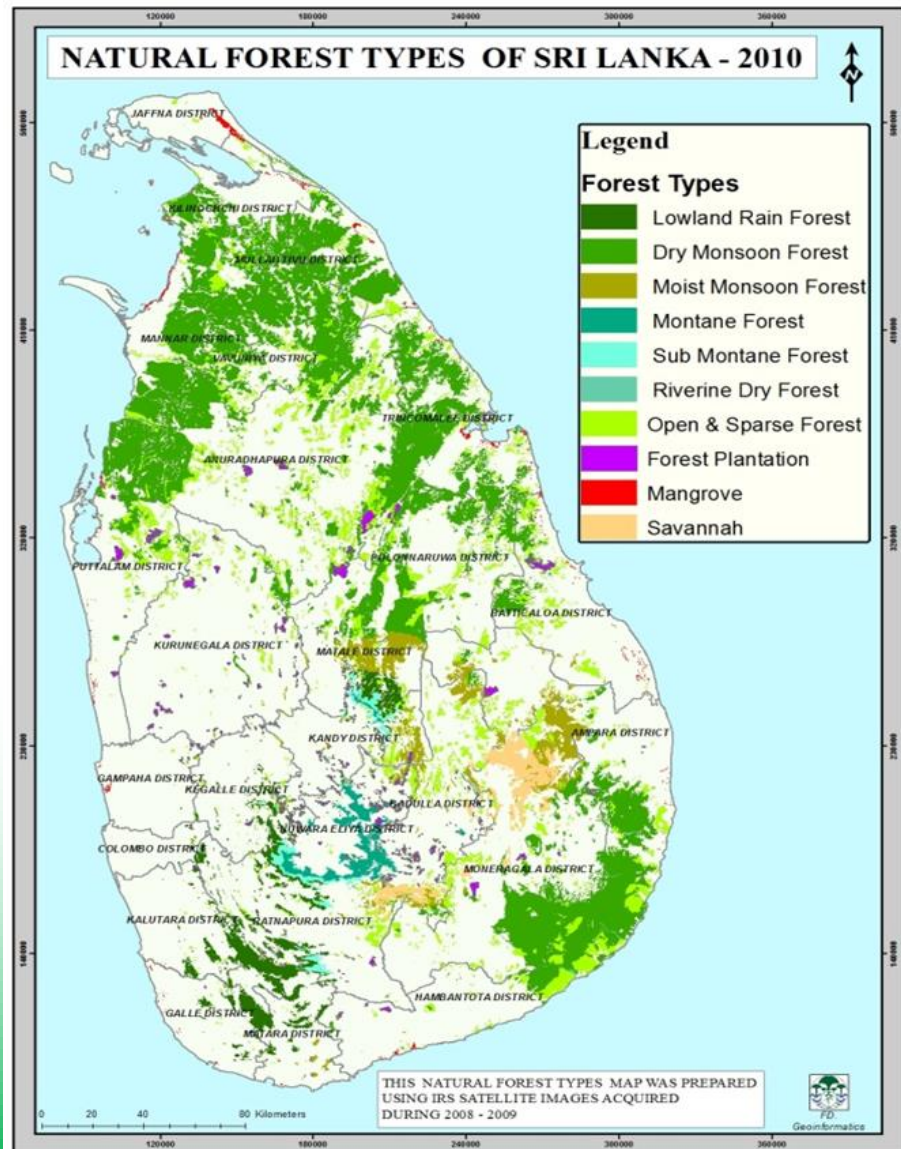


**Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss**



**Target 15.1** By 2022, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and dry lands, in line with obligations under international agreements.

## Indicator 15.1.1 Forest area as a proportion of total land area



Forest Cover	Extent(ha.)	%
Dense Forest	1,435,576	21.9
Open & Sparse Forest	389,561	5.9
Mangrove	19,757	0.3
Savanah	68,075	1.0
<b>Total Forest Cover</b>	<b>1,912,970</b>	<b>29.2</b>
Forest Plantation	99,959	
Rubber	119,548	
Scrubland	372,418	

**Source: Department of Forest Conservation- 2020**



**Target 15.1** By 2022, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and dry lands, in line with obligations under international agreements.

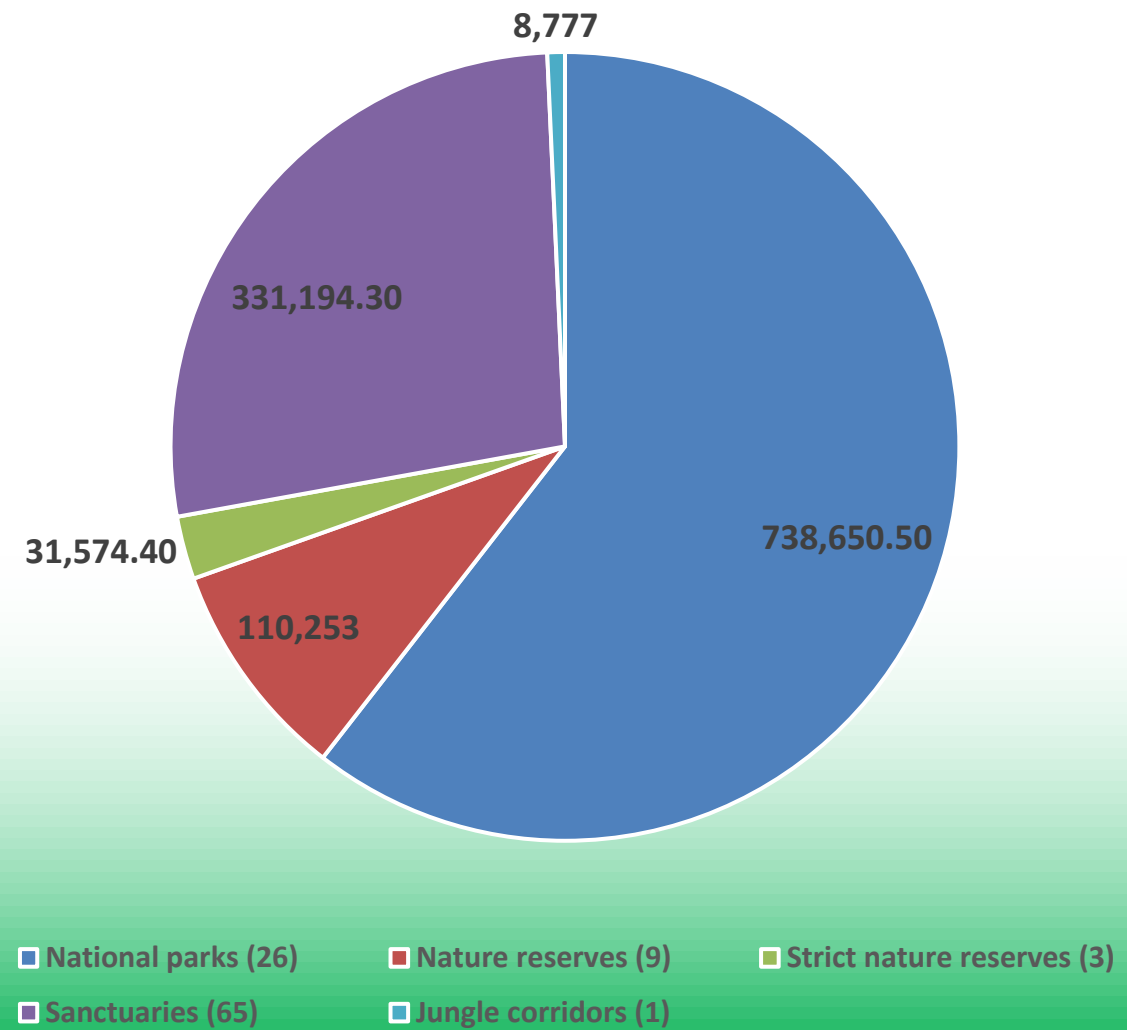
**Indicator 15.1.2.a. Proportion of important sites for terrestrial biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type**

- Category I: Strict nature reserve
- Category I: Wilderness area
- Category II: National park
- Category III: Natural monument or feature
- Category IV: Habitat/species management area
- Category V: Protected landscape/seascape
- Category VI: Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources

Category	Area (ha)
National parks (26)	738,650.5
Nature reserves (9)	110,253
Strict nature reserves (3)	31,574.4
Sanctuaries (65)	331,194.3
Jungle corridors (1)	8,777
Total area (Marine)	164,286.08 ha
Total area (Terrestrial)	1,056,163.12 ha
Total area (Terrestrial+ Marine)	1,220,449.20 ha

**Source: Department of Wildlife Conservation- 2020**

Proportion of important sites for terrestrial biodiversity that are covered by protected areas in hectares





**Target 15.2** By 2022, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation.

**Indicator 15.2.1 Progress towards sustainable forest management**

**Sub- Indicator 15.2.1.a. Forest area annual net change rate**

Forest Cover	Extent(ha,)
Forest Cover in 2010	1,951,473
Forest cover in 2015	1,912,970
Deforestation Area (Within five years)	38,503
Average Deforestation Area per year	7,701
Annual Rate of Deforestation	0.39%

**Sub-Indicator 15.2.1.c. Proportion of forest area located within legally established protect areas**

Forest Types	No of Forests	Extent(ha.)	% to total Land Area
Conservation Forest	128	179,916	2.74
Reserve Forest	747	1,155,485	17.61
Total No of Forests	875	2,131,054	20.35

**Source: Department of Forest Conservation- 2015**

# Target 15.5 Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species



Indicator 15.5.1 Red List Index by ecosystems, habitats, and geographic divisions

Conservation status of the assessed vertebrates and invertebrates of Sri Lanka

(Endemics are shown in brackets)

Taxonomic Group	EX	CR (PE)	CR	EN	VU	NT	DD	LC	Total Species	Total Threatened
Spiders			41 (14)	21 (10)		8 (2)	394 (231)	37	501(257)	62(24)
Freshwater crabs			34 (34)	12 (11)		5 (5)			51(50)	46(45)
Dragonflies			26 (22)	18 (14)	17 (4)	17 (1)	11 (5)	29 (1)	118 (47)	61(40)
Ants			25 (5)	18 (3)	16		109 (25)	26	194 (33)	59(8)
Bees			48	38	20	12		12	130	106
Butterflies			21 (5)	38 (10)	40 (7)	21	6(1)	119 (3)	245 (26)	99 (22)
Land Snails (Excluding 21 not evaluated)			80 (70)	76 (72)	23 (20)	12 (10)	36 (32)	5 (1)	253 (205)	179 (162)
Freshwater fish		2 (2)	19 (16)	19 (17)	5 (4)	5 (3)	9 (5)	32 (3)	91 (50)	45 (39)
Amphibians	19 (19)	1 (1)	34 (34)	28 (27)	10 (9)	3 (3)	1	15 (2)	111(95)	73 (71)
Reptiles (Including marine reptiles)		1 (1)	38 (36)	50 (39)	18 (11)	15 (7)	27 (15)	62 (15)	211 (124)	107 (87)
Birds			18	18 (7)	31 (11)	35 (3)		138 (5)	240 (18)	67 (18)
Mammals (Excluding the 30 marine mammals)			13 (6)	25 (8)	15 (4)	7 (0)	6 (1)	29 (2)	95 (21)	53 (18)

Source: The National Red List 2012 of Sri Lanka; Conservation Status of the Fauna and Flora. Ministry of Environment-2012



**Target 15.5 Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species**

**Indicator 15.5.1 Red List Index by ecosystems, habitats, and geographic divisions**

**Conservation status of Accessed Pteridophytes and Angiosperms of Sri Lanka**

Group	EX	EW	CR(PE)	CR	EN	VU	NT	DD	LC	Total threatened	Total sp.
Pteridophytes			21(5)	42(10)	88(11)	70(12)	40(9)	12(1)	63(1)	200(33)	336(49)
Angiosperms	5(4)	2(1)	177(72)	218(102)	552(272)	615(220)	350(83)	142(10)	1093(130)	1385(594)	3154(894)

- CR- Critically Endangered
- CR (PE)- Critically Endangered Possibly Extinct
- DD- Data Deficient
- EN- Endangered
- EW- Extinct in the Wild
- EX- Extinct
- LC- Least Concerned
- NE- Not Evaluated
- NT- Near Threatened



## **15.6 Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed**

### **15.6.1 Availability of legislative, administrative and policy frameworks to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits**

- **National Policy on Access to Biological material and Fair and Equitable Benefit Sharing has been formulated**

[http://mmde.gov.lk/web/index.php?option=com\\_content&view=article&id=1242&Itemid=140&lang=en](http://mmde.gov.lk/web/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=1242&Itemid=140&lang=en)

- **Material Transfer Agreements (for commercial and Non-commercial purposes) have been prepared**

[http://env.gov.lk/web/index.php?option=com\\_content&view=article&id=1242&Itemid=140&lang=en](http://env.gov.lk/web/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=1242&Itemid=140&lang=en)

**Source: Bio Diversity Secretariat, Ministry of Environment-2020**

**National Policy on Access to Biological Material and  
Fair and Equitable Benefit Sharing**

**Ministry of Environment**

**Target 15.7 Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products.**



**Indicator 15.7.1 Number of detections made by wildlife officers by wildlife species - Proxy Indicator (Repeat indicator 15.c.1)**

- The total number of detections made by the wildlife officers during the year 2020 is 1311.



**Target 15.8 By 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species**

**Indicator 15.8.1 Availability of relevant national legislation and adequately resourcing the prevention or control of invasive alien species**

- The National Policy on Invasive Alien Species (IAS) and priority lists of Fauna and Flora have been prepared.
- Pre and post Risk Assessment protocols are available

<http://www.iassrilanka.lk/images/Policy?IAS-Policy-English.pdf>

**16** PEACE, JUSTICE  
AND STRONG  
INSTITUTIONS



**Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels**

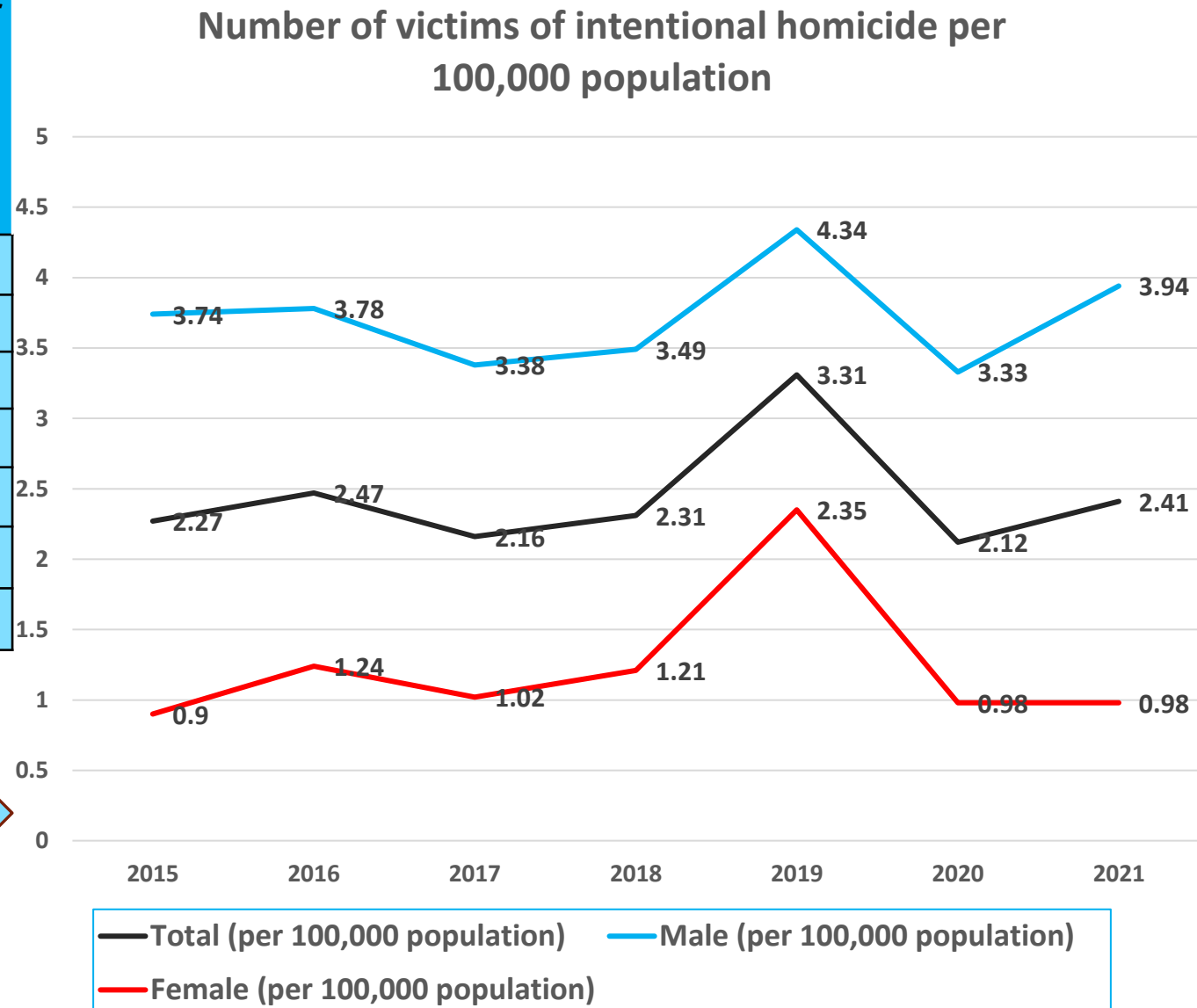


# Target 16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates.

## Indicator 16.1.1 Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population

Year	Total (per 100,000 population)	Number of Total Victims	Male (per 100,000 population)	Number of Male Victims	Female (per 100,000 population)	Number of Female Victims
2015	2.27	477	3.74	380	0.90	97
2016	2.47	524	3.78	388	1.24	136
2017	2.16	464	3.38	351	1.02	113
2018	2.31	501	3.49	366	1.21	135
2019	3.31	722	4.34	458	2.35	264
2020	2.12	464	3.33	353	0.98	111
2021	2.41	535	3.94	423	0.98	112

Number of victims due to homicide or abetment to commit suicide, reported to the police per 100,000 population of the country during the calendar year





**Target 16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates.**  
**Indicator 16.1.3 Proportion of population subjected to (a) physical violence, (b) psychological violence and (c) sexual violence in the previous 12 months**

**16.1.3 1 Proportion of reported cases to Sri Lanka Police subjected to (a) physical violence, and (b) sexual violence per 100,000 mid year population (Proxy Indicator)**

Year	Number of reported cases to Sri Lanka Police subjected to (a) physical violence, and (b) sexual violence		Number of reported cases to Sri Lanka Police subjected to physical* violence		Number of reported cases to Sri Lanka Police subjected to sexual** violence**	
	Number	Per 100,000 mid year population	Number	Per 100,000 mid year population	Number	Per 100,000 mid year population
2015	6834	32.6	3893	18.6	2941	14.0
2016	6471	30.5	3670	17.3	2801	13.2
2017	5684	26.5	3293	15.4	2391	11.1
2018	5587	25.8	2998	13.8	2589	11.9
2019	5347	24.5	2830	13.0	2517	11.5
2020	5586	25.5	2930	13.4	2656	12.1
2021	5290	23.9	2756	12.4	2534	11.4

- **\*Physical violence includes: grievous hurt; Voluntarily Causing Hurt by Dangerous Weapons and Cruelty to children**
- **\*\*Sexual violence includes: The Rape of Women(Rape of Women over 16 years of age; Statutory Rape (Women under 16 years) With the consent of the victim; Statutory Rape (Women under 16 years) Without the consent of the victim); unnatural offences/ grave sexual abuse and Sexual Exploitation of Children**

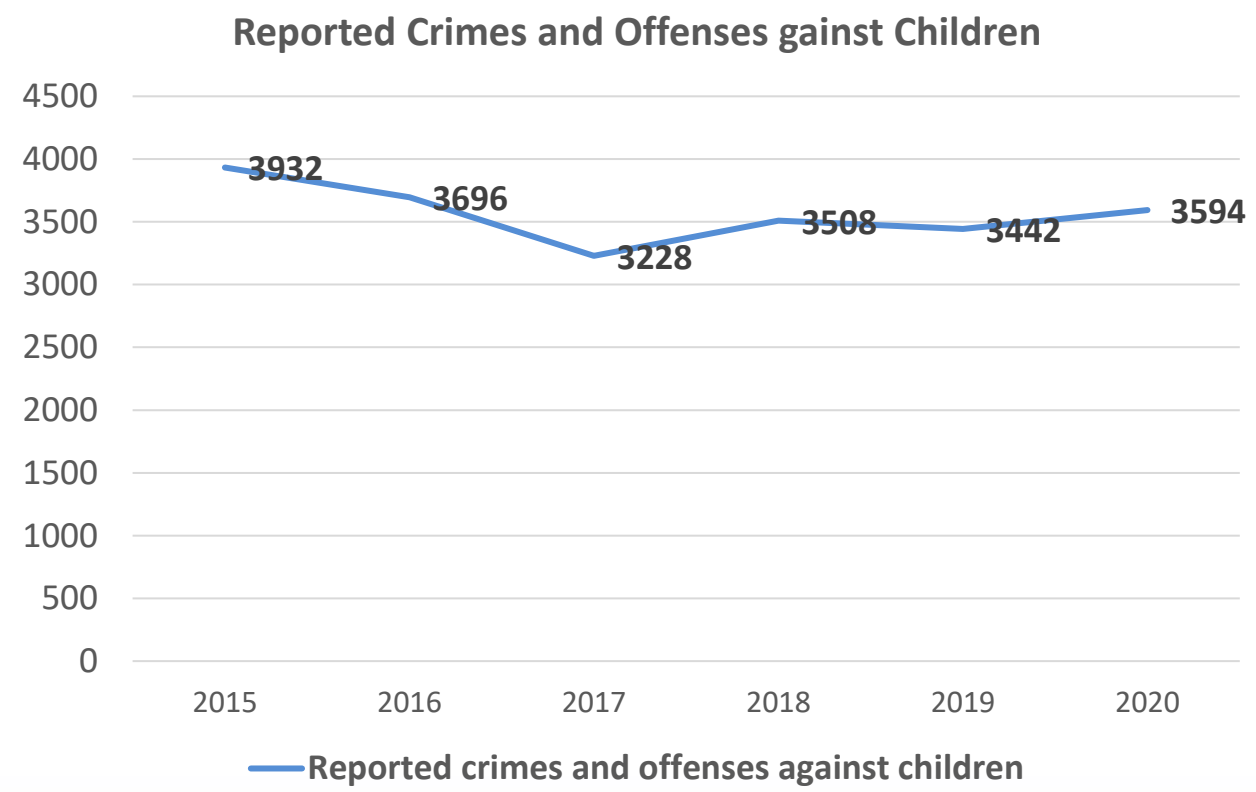


**Target 16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children.**  
**Indicator**

**16.2.1 Proportion of children aged 1–17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month (Proxy Indicator)**

**16.2.1 Reported crimes and offenses against children (Proxy Indicator)**

The nature of the crime reported against children	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Procuration	9	4	4	7	2	3
Rape	1582	1599	1374	1384	1412	1564
Trafficking	5	4	2	5	0	3
Serious sexual abuse	749	614	525	670	640	627
Cruelty to children	99	114	98	110	79	82
Sexual harassment	1488	1361	1225	1332	1309	1315
Total	3932	3696	3228	3508	3442	3594



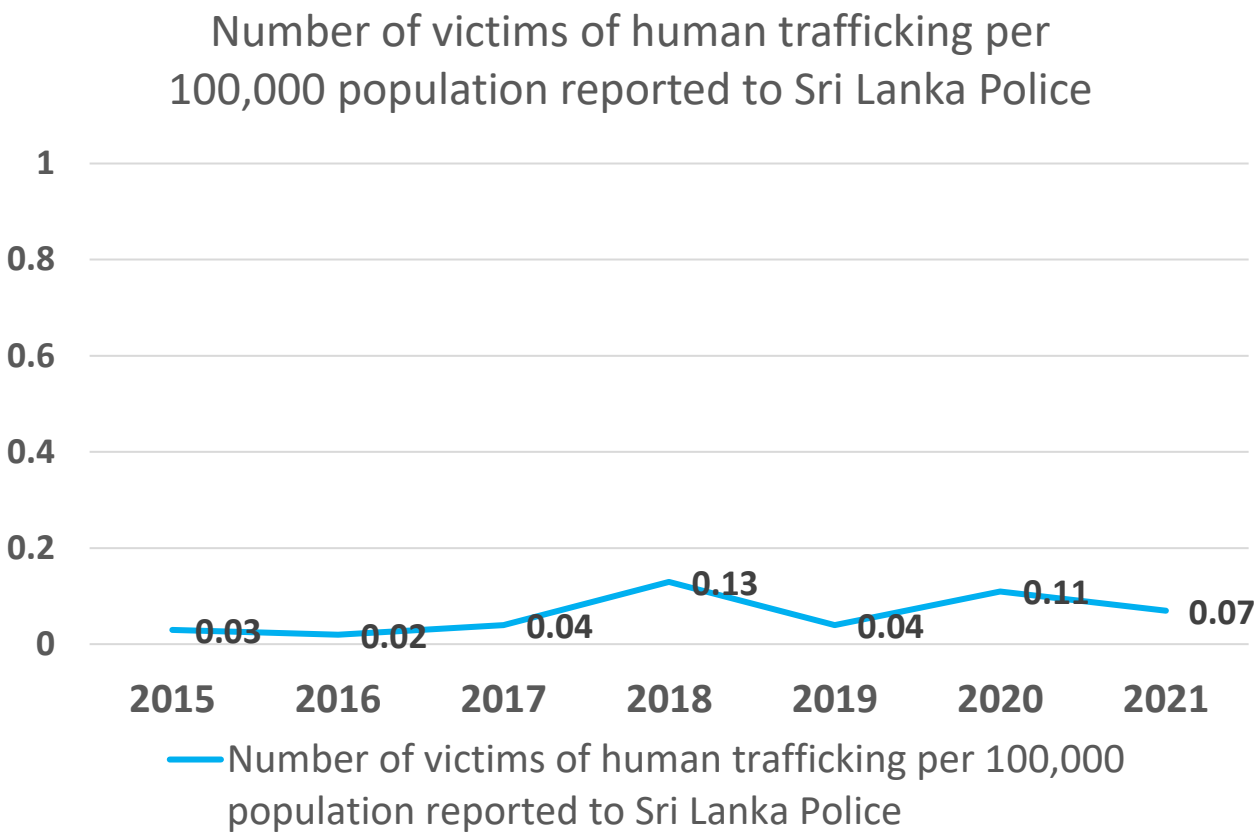
Number of crimes and offenses reported to the Sri Lanka Police.



Target 16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children.

Indicator 16.2.2 Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation

Year	Total Victims of human trafficking		Male victims of human trafficking		Female victims of human trafficking	
	Per 100,000 population	Number	Per 100,000 population	Number	Per 100,000 population	Number
2015	0.03	6	0.02	2	0.04	4
2016	0.02	5	0.02	2	0.03	3
2017	0.04	8	0.01	1	0.06	7
2018	0.13	28	0.10	10	0.16	18
2019	0.04	9	0.02	2	0.06	7
2020	0.11	25	0.06	6	0.17	19
2021	0.07	16	0.03	3	0.11	13



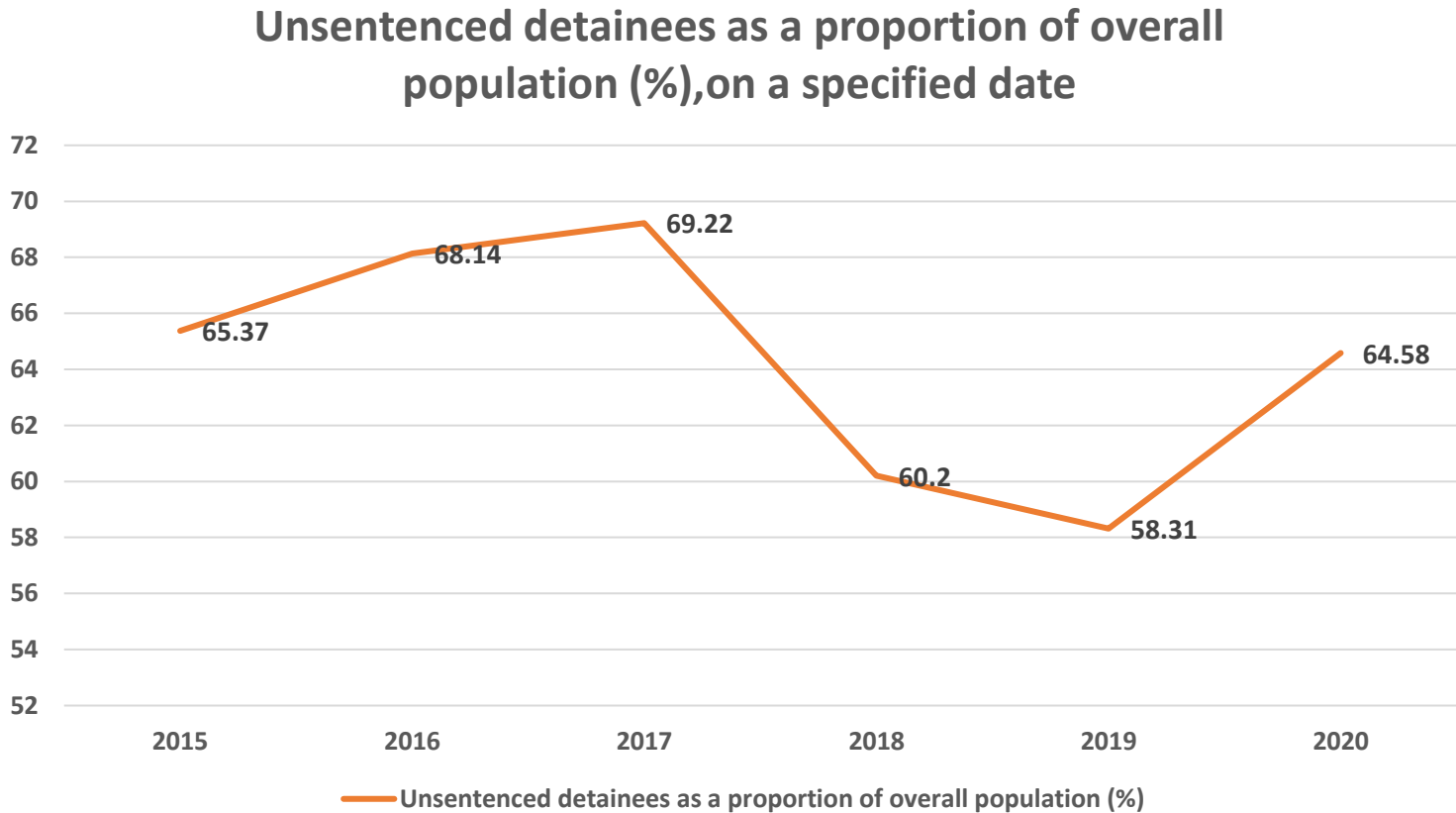
Number of grave crime victim persons due to procurement or trafficking, reported to the police per 100,000 mid year population of the country during the calendar year.



**16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all.**

**16.3.2 Unsented detainees as a proportion of overall prison population**

Year	Unsented detainees as a proportion of overall population (%)
2015	65.37
2016	68.14
2017	69.22
2018	60.20
2019	58.31
2020	64.58



The total number of persons held in detention who have not yet been sentenced, as a percentage of the total number of persons held in detention. Based on the Morning Unlock of Convicted and Un-convicted (Data frequency -on a specific Date )-31st December of the respective year.



**16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all.**  
**Indicator 16.3.3. Proportion of the population who have experienced a dispute in the past two years and who accessed a formal or informal dispute resolution mechanism, by type of mechanism (Proxy Indicator)**

Nature of complaints recorded	Number of cases				
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Assault	201656	205407	199622	190802	194077
Abuse & threat	197394	203331	199649	188865	183701
Family disputes	111314	114500	111775	103971	102724
Harassment or neglect cause by husband with household violence	25089	25387	22899	22320	21077
Family disputes due to term of intimacies	9496	11011	10056	9661	10191
Land disputes	91737	96217	95046	85817	78677
Problems relating to the breach of peace	2860	2717	1975	2503	1372
Breach of trust/ Promise	12270	15043	12268	10580	11596
Disputes relating to money and goods	108436	111213	116314	115352	114458
Neglecting/ harassing parents	7414	8410	8243	7414	7030
Disputes between the leant and landlord	7036	8443	7891	7549	7157
Disputes between employee & employer	3808	4108	3415	3540	3444
Problems relating to losses & damages	18811	19629	18146	16457	15690
Problems relating causing mental	7235	7928	7700	7283	6951
Complaints relating disappearance	7158	6588	5452	3860	3629
Other complaints	203098	199418	208636	195643	197241
<b>Total</b>	<b>1014812</b>	<b>1039350</b>	<b>1029087</b>	<b>971617</b>	<b>959015</b>

**Number of complaints recorded by Sri Lanka Police**

Source: Research and Planning Division (Statistics branch), Sri Lanka Police, 2015-2019

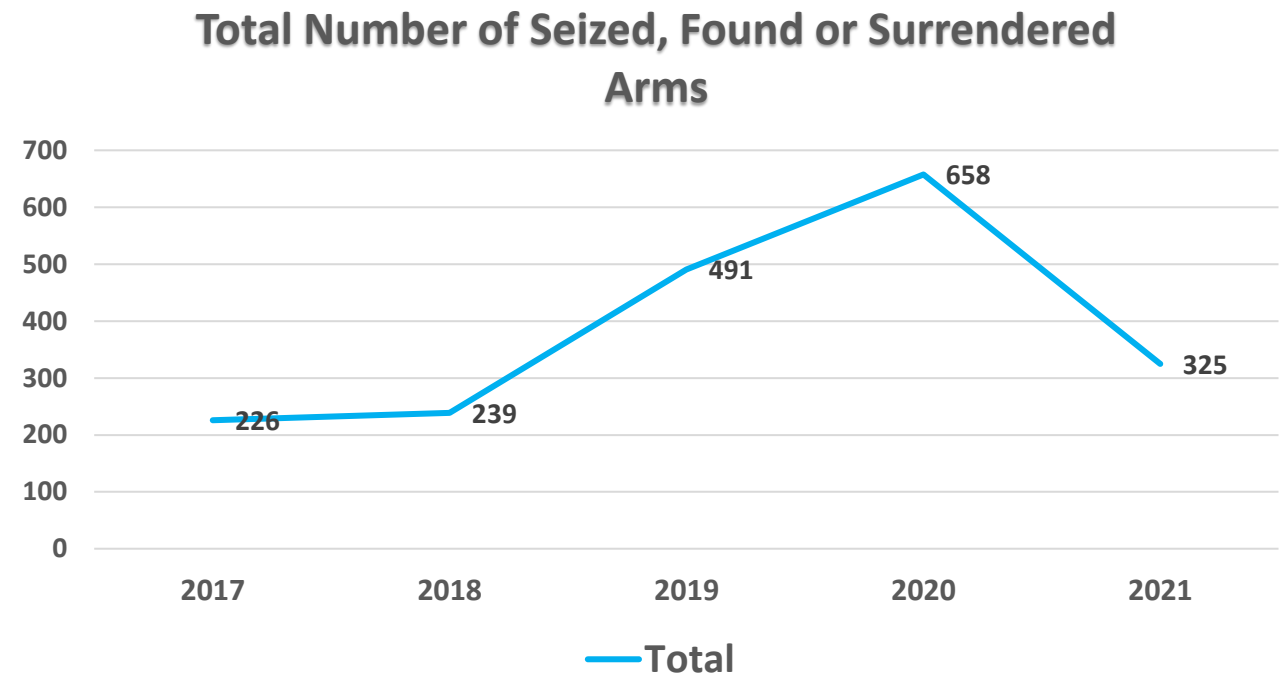


**Target 16.4** By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime.

**Indicator 16.4.2** Proportion of seized, found or surrendered arms whose illicit origin or context has been traced or established by a competent authority in line with international instruments

**Total Number of Seized, Found or Surrendered Arms**

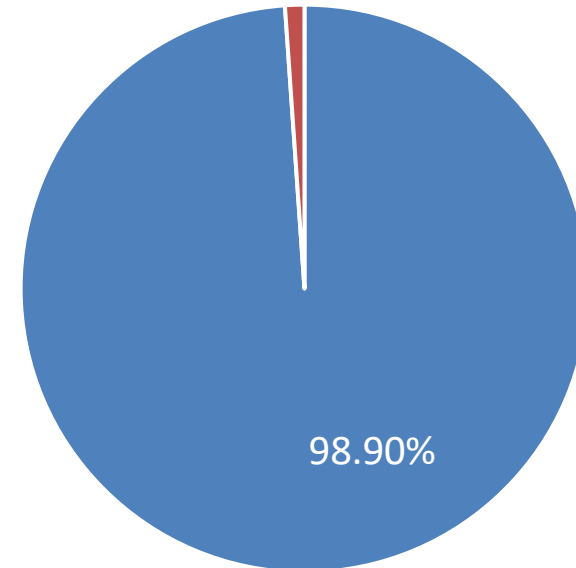
Year	Seizure of firearms (with suspects)	Firearms Discovery (No Suspects)	Handing over of firearms to police stations (during grace periods)	Total
2017	188	12	26	226
2018	197	17	25	239
2019	270	38	183	491
2020	442	49	167	658
2021	266	29	30	325





**Target 16.9: By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration.**  
**Indicator 16.9.1: Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age**

Year	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority
2019	98.9%



- Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority



**Target 16.10** Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements.

**Indicator 16.10.1** Number of verified cases of killing, kidnapping, enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention and torture of journalists, associated media personnel, trade unionists and human rights advocates in the previous 12 months

### **Cases Reported to Sri Lanka Police**

- Report on the Murder, Abduction, Disappearance, Detention and Torture of **Journalists** in 2020 and 2021 – **No cases reported**
- Report on the Murder, Abduction, Disappearance, Detention and Torture of **Human Rights Advocates** in 2020 and 2021- **No cases reported**

**17** PARTNERSHIPS  
FOR THE GOALS



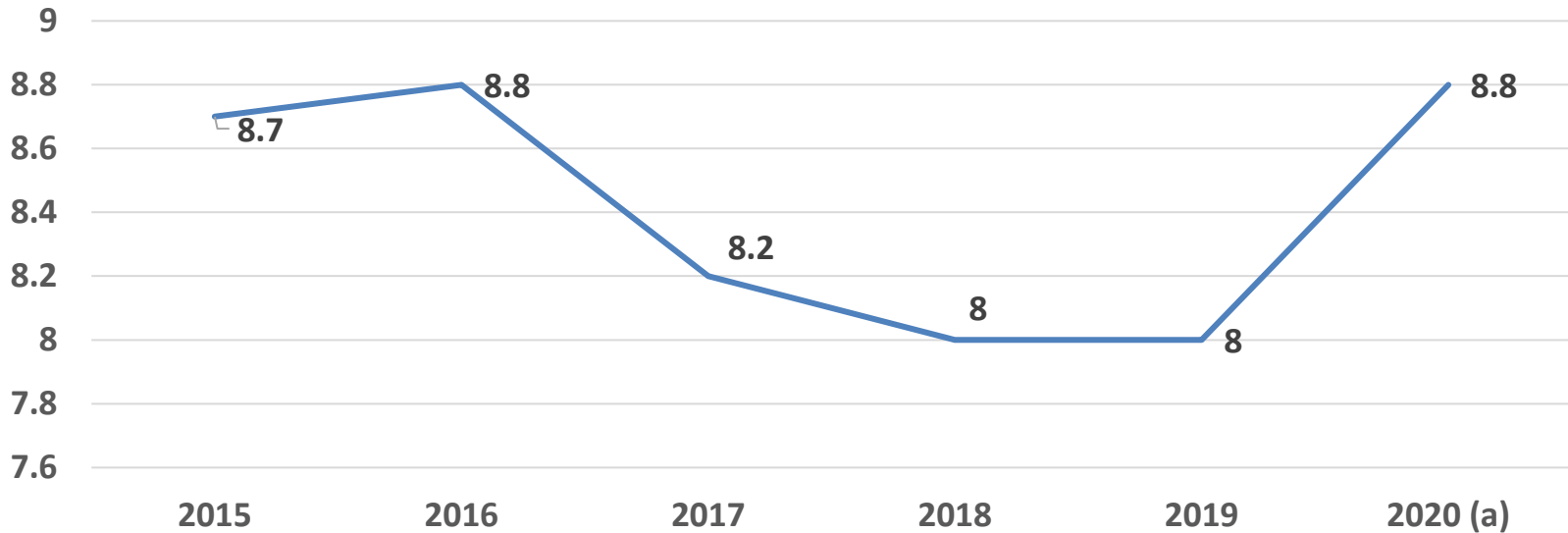
**Strengthen the means of  
implementation and  
revitalize the global  
partnership for  
sustainable development**



# 17.3 Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources.

## 17.3.2 Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP

Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP(%)



Notes  
(a) Provisional

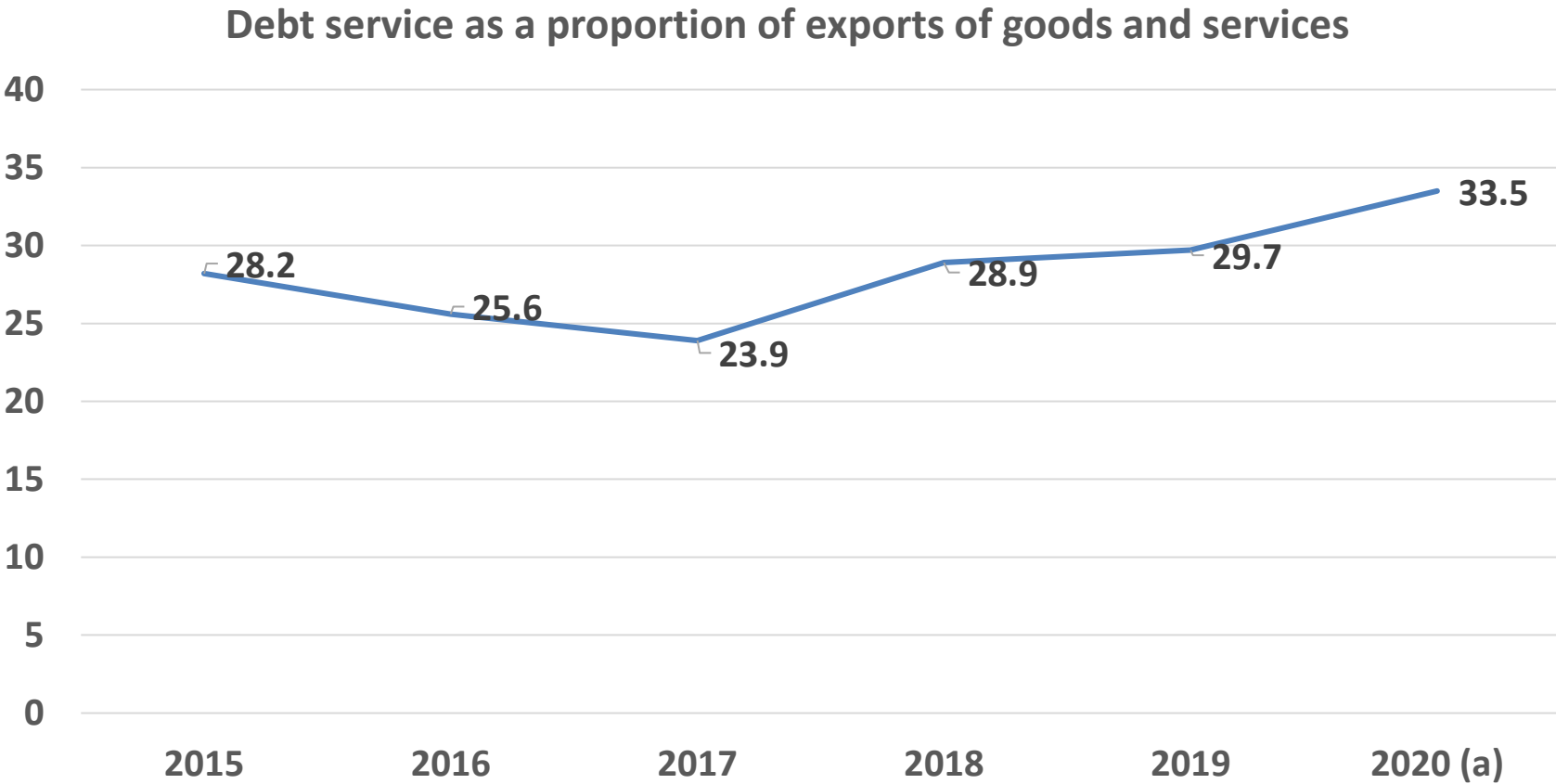
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020 (a)
Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP	8.7	8.8	8.2	8.0	8.0	8.8
17.3.2.a Volume of remittances as a proportion of total GDP by personal transfers	7.7	7.8	7.2	7.0	6.9	7.7
17.3.2.b Volume of remittances as a proportion of total GDP by compensation of employees	-0.08	-0.08	-0.08	-0.08	-0.12	-0.12



**17.4 Attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt to reduce debt distress.**

**17.4.1 Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services**

Year	Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services(%)
2015	28.2
2016	25.6
2017	23.9
2018	28.9
2019	29.7
2020 (a)	33.5

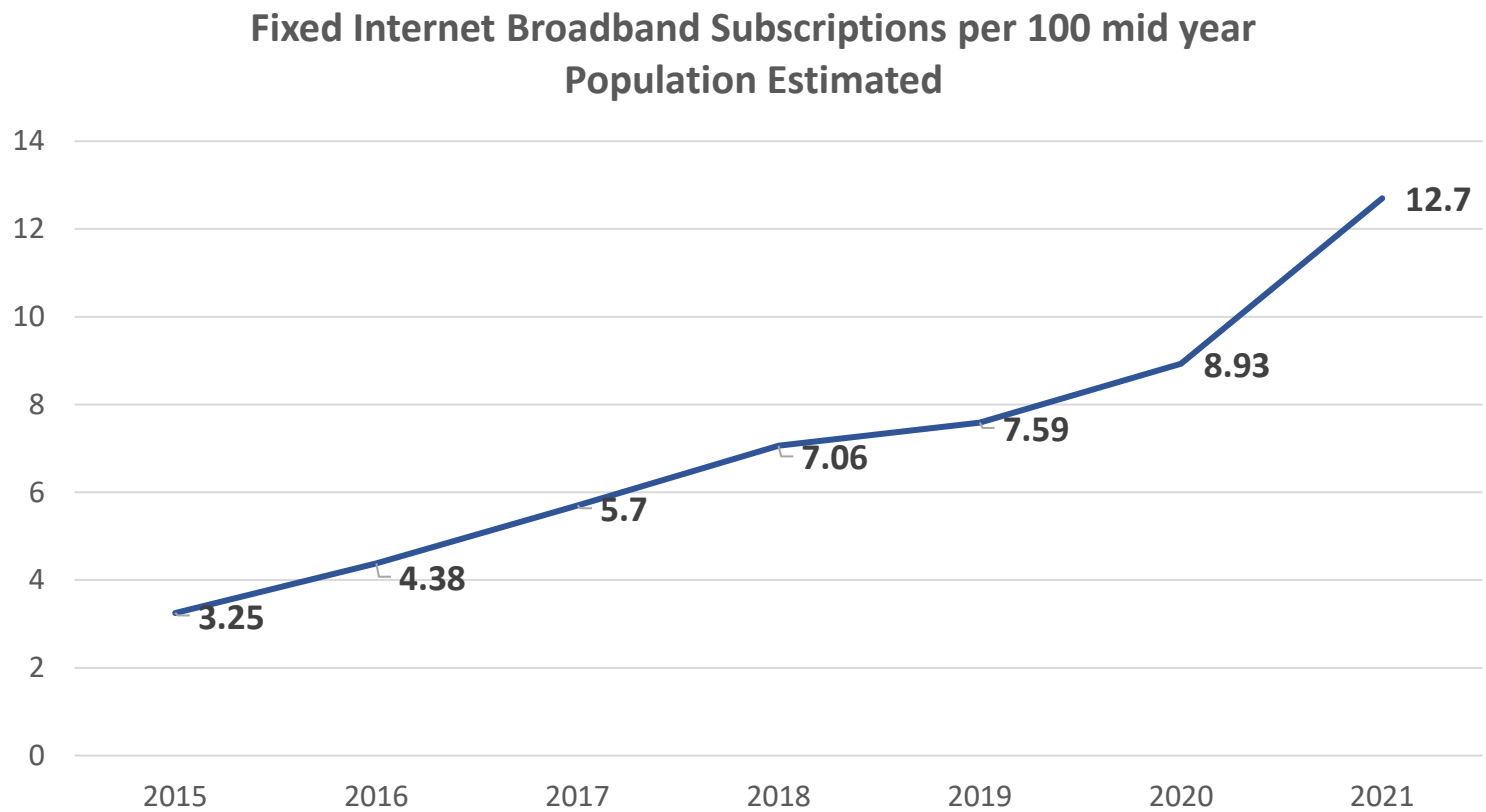


Notes  
(a) Provisional

**17.6 Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism.**

**17.6.1 Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed**

Year	No of Broadband Subscriptions	Fixed Internet Broadband Subscriptions per 100 mid year population
2015	682,512	3.25
2016	929,089	4.38
2017	1,221,960	5.70
2018	1,530,099	7.06
2019	1,654,237	7.59
2020	1,956,325	8.93
2021	2,813,742	12.70



**Source : Telecommunications Regulatory Commission of Sri Lanka 2015-2021**

# 17.13 Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence.

## 17.13.1 Macroeconomic Dashboard by external sector, financial sector, fiscal sector, real sector, prices, commodity prices and unemployment



### Macroeconomic Dashboard by external sector

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020(a)
<b>External Trade (US\$ million)</b>						
Trade balance	-8,388	-8,873	-9,619	-10,343	-7,997	-6,008
Exports	10,546	10,310	11,360	11,890	11,940	10,047
Imports	18,935	19,183	20,980	22,233	19,937	16,055
<b>External Finance (US\$ million)</b>						
Services and primary income account (net)	312	678	984	1381	388	-1282
Current private transfers (net)	6167	6434	6316	6155	5757	6194
Current official transfers (net)	27	19	11	8	9	13
Current account balance	-1,883	-1,742	-2,309	-2,799	-1,843	-1,083
Overall balance	-1,489	-500	2,068	-1,103	377	-2,328
Current account balance (per cent of GDP) (b)	-2.3	-2.1	-2.6	-3.2	-2.2	-1.3
Gross official reserves (months of the same year imports)	4.6	3.8	4.6	3.7	4.6	4.2
Total external debt (per cent of GDP) (b)	55.7	56.8	59.0	59.5	65.3	60.9
<b>Exchange Rates</b>						
Rs/US\$ - Annual average	135.94	145.60	152.46	162.54	178.78	185.52
Rs/US\$ - Year end	144.06	149.80	152.85	182.75	181.63	186.41

# 17.13 Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence.

## 17.13.1 Macroeconomic Dashboard by external sector, financial sector, fiscal sector, real sector, prices, commodity prices and unemployment



### Macroeconomic Dashboard by financial sector

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020(a)
<b>Monetary Aggregates (year-on-year percentage change)</b>						
Reserve money	16.5	27.1	9.8	2.3	-3.0	3.4
Narrow money (M1)	16.8	8.6	2.1	4.7	4.2	36
Broad money (M2b)	17.8	18.4	16.7	13.0	7.0	23.4
<b>Net foreign assets of the banking system</b>	<b>-2,071.2</b>	<b>22.4</b>	<b>152.6</b>	<b>-155.1</b>	<b>250.3</b>	<b>-308.0</b>
Net domestic assets of the banking system	26.0	15.9	9.8	16.3	4.6	27.8
<b>Domestic credit from the banking system to</b>						
Government (net)	22.5	12.1	10.0	16.1	11.1	62.7
Public corporations	17.7	-3.2	4.5	40.7	8.3	22.5
Private sector	25.0	21.6	14.7	15.9	4.2	6.5
Money multiplier for M2b (end year)	6.78	6.31	6.71	7.42	8.18	9.75
<b>Interest Rates (per cent per annum at year end)</b>						
Standing Deposit Facility Rate (SDFR)	6.00	7.00	7.25	8.00	7.00	4.50
Standing Lending Facility Rate (SLFR)	7.50	8.50	8.75	9.00	8.00	5.50
Bank Rate (c)	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	8.50

Source : Central Bank of Sri Lanka-2015-2020

# 17.13 Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence.

## 17.13.1 Macroeconomic Dashboard by external sector, financial sector, fiscal sector, real sector, prices, commodity prices and unemployment



### Macroeconomic Dashboard by financial sector

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020(α)
<b>Money market rates</b>						
Average weighted call money rate (AWCMR)	6.40	8.42	8.15	8.95	7.45	4.55
Treasury bill yields						
91-day	6.45	8.72	7.69	10.01	7.51	4.69
364-day	7.30	10.17	8.90	11.20	8.45	5.05
<b>Market interest rates</b>						
Commercial banks' average weighted deposit rate (AWDR)	6.20	8.17	9.07	8.81	8.20	5.80
Commercial banks' average weighted fixed deposit rate (AWFDR)	7.57	10.46	11.48	10.85	10.05	7.14
Commercial banks' average weighted new deposit rate (AWNDR)	6.96	11.17	10.06	10.94	8.89	4.93
Commercial banks' average weighted new fixed deposit rate (AWNFR)	7.13	11.44	10.65	11.27	9.17	5.08
Commercial banks' average weighted prime lending rate (AWPR)-Weekly	7.53	11.52	11.55	12.09	9.74	5.81
Commercial banks' average weighted lending rate (AWLR)	11.00	13.20	13.88	14.40	13.59	10.29
Commercial banks' average weighted new lending rate (AWNLR)	10.19	13.94	14.31	14.54	12.80	8.38

Source : Central Bank of Sri Lanka-2015-2020



Macroeconomic Dashboard by financial sector

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020(a)
<b>Capital Market</b>						
All share price index (ASPI) (1985 = 100)	6,894.5	6,228.3	6,369.3	6,052.4	6,129.2	6,774.2
S&P SL 20 index (2004 Dec = 1,000)	3,625.7	3,496.4	3,671.7	3,135.2	2,937.0	2,638.1
Value of shares traded (Rs. million)	253,251	176,935	220,591	200,069	171,408	396,882
Market capitalisation (Rs. billion)	2,938.0	2,745.4	2,899.3	2,839.5	2,851.3	2,960.7

# 17.13 Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence.

## 17.13.1 Macroeconomic Dashboard by external sector, financial sector, fiscal sector, real sector, prices, commodity prices and unemployment



### Macroeconomic Dashboard by fiscal sector

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020(a)
<b>Government Finance (per cent of GDP) (d)</b>						
Revenue and grants	13.3	14.1	13.8	13.5	12.6	9.2
Revenue	13.3	14.1	13.7	13.4	12.6	9.1
o/w Tax revenue	12.4	12.2	12.5	12.0	11.6	8.1
Grants	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.04
Expenditure and net lending	20.9	19.5	19.3	18.8	22.2	20.3
Recurrent expenditure	15.5	14.7	14.5	14.6	16.1	17.0
Capital expenditure and net lending	5.4	4.8	4.8	4.2	6.1	3.3
Current account balance	-2.3	-0.6	-0.7	-1.2	-3.6	-7.9
Primary balance	-2.9	-0.2	0.02	0.6	-3.6	-4.6
Overall fiscal balance	-7.6	-5.3	-5.5	-5.3	-9.6	-11.1
Central government debt (e)	78.5	79.0	77.9	84.2	86.8	101.0

Source : Central Bank of Sri Lanka-2015-2020



## Macroeconomic Dashboard by real sector

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020(a)
<b>REAL SECTOR</b>						
GDP at current market price (Rs. billion)	10,951	11,996	13,328	14,291	15,013 (a)	14,973
GNI at current market price (Rs. billion)	10,676	11,676	12,975	13,901	14,581 (a)	14,568
GDP at current market price (US\$ billion)	80.6	82.4	87.4	87.9	84.0 (a)	80.7
GNI at current market price (US\$ billion)	78.5	80.2	85.1	85.5	81.6 (a)	78.5
Per capita GDP at current market price (Rs.) (f)	522,204	565,773	621,531	659,479	688,573 (a)	683,106
Per capita GDP at current market price (US\$) (f)	3,841	3,886	4,077	4,057	3,852 (a)	3,682
GDP (percentage change)	5.0	4.5	3.6	3.3	2.3 (a)	-3.6
Agriculture	4.7	-3.7	-0.4	5.8	1.0 (a)	-2.4
Industry	2.2	5.7	4.7	1.3	2.6 (a)	-6.9
Services	6.0	4.8	3.6	4.6	2.2 (a)	-1.5
GNI	4.8	4.3	3.6	3.2	2.1 (a)	-5.0



Macroeconomic Dashboard by Prices and Unemployment

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020(a)
National Consumer Price Index (2013 = 100) - annual average	3.8	4.0	7.7	2.1	3.5	6.2
National Consumer Price Index (2013 = 100) - year-on-year (end period)	4.2	4.2	7.3	0.4	6.2	4.6
Colombo Consumer Price Index (2013 = 100) - annual averag	2.2	4.0	6.6	4.3	4.3	4.6
Colombo Consumer Price Index (2013 = 100) - year-on-year (end period)	4.6	4.5	7.1	2.8	4.8	4.2
GDP deflator	0.6	4.8	7.3	3.8	2.7 (a)	3.4
Labour force ('000 persons) (g)(h)	8,214	8,311	8,567	8,388	8,592	8,467 (i)
Labour force participation rate (per cent) (g)(h)	53.8	53.8	54.1	51.8	52.3	50.6 (i)
Unemployment rate (per cent of labour force) (g)(h)	4.7	4.4	4.2	4.4	4.8	5.5 (i)



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