



DRAFT

**National Policy and Strategy on
Sustainable Development**
for a sustainably developed Sri Lanka



**Sustainable Development
Council of Sri Lanka**

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This National Policy and Strategy on Sustainable Development is the overarching national policy and strategy developed as per the Article 11 of Sri Lanka Sustainable Development Act No 19 of 2017 by the Sustainable Development Council established under the same Act to drive Sri Lanka towards a sustainably developed country. It has been prepared after consultations with stakeholders including all government institutions, members of academia, and civil society followed by an in-depth validation

Message of the Director General

It is with great pleasure that I write this message for acknowledging and expressing my deep appreciation to all those who contributed in many ways to draft this National Policy and Strategy on Sustainable Development.

Upon instructions by the Sustainable Development Council, this National Policy and Strategy on Sustainable Development has been drafted as per the Article 11 of Sri Lanka Sustainable Development Act No 19 of 2017 passed unanimously by the Parliament of Sri Lanka. It has undergone multiple consultations with stakeholders including all government institutions, members of academia, and civil society followed by an in-depth validation.

The policy targets and strategies in this document have been identified in coherence with other national policies and to support fulfilling the government's "*responsibility to make our country an example of sustainable development*" as emphasized in His Excellency the President's Vision in the Vistas of Prosperity and Splendour.

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Dr M M S S B Yalegama

Director General

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1. Background



The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development adopted in year 2015 by the United Nations (UN), in order to address the multiple challenges that the world faces at present, and committed to by the Government of Sri Lanka (GoSL), provides an inclusive approach to transform the world towards sustainable development. Prepared through an all-inclusive process of intergovernmental negotiations, intensive public consultation and engagement with civil society, different population groups and other stakeholders around the world, the 2030 Agenda sets forth 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and 169 associated targets to be achieved in a 15-year period commencing from 1st January 2016.

The 2030 Agenda provides a framework for collective action to be implemented by all countries and all stakeholders, acting in collaboration/partnership. Alongside continuing development priorities such as poverty eradication, health, education, and food security and nutrition, the 2030 Agenda, while addressing a wide range of economic, social and environmental issues in a balanced approach, promises more peaceful and inclusive societies and defines the means of implementation. The integrated five Ps: people, planet, prosperity, peace, and partnership in one picture, not only captures the broad scope of the 2030 Agenda, but also asserts that the SDGs are an intertwined framework rather than a group of goals in silos.

There are deep interconnections and many cross-cutting elements across the goals and targets, leading to an integrated and indivisible character, while signifying its global nature and universal applicability, taking into account different national realities, capacities and levels of development, and respecting national policies and priorities. The 2030 Agenda is a global agenda and consists of global targets, so that in its implementation process, every nation is expected to domesticate or localise them by setting the relevant national targets, taking into account the individual country contexts.

Since becoming a signatory to the 2030 Agenda, various initiatives were taken by the GoSL for the implementation of the SDGs. Most notable among these is the enactment of the Sustainable Development Act No. 19 of 2017 to provide the legal framework and establishment of the Sustainable Development Council as the national focal point to coordinate, facilitate, monitor and report on the SDG implementation. GoSL also established a Parliamentary Select Committee for Sustainable Development to provide parliamentary supervision. Moreover, the GoSL and UN signed the UN Sustainable Development Framework (UNSDF) 2018-2022, which provides the overarching framework for the work of the UN in Sri Lanka, in line with the national priorities. It aims to support the GoSL to achieve peaceful, just, inclusive and equitable development.

In spite of the efforts made by GoSL, the complexity and all-encompassing nature of the SDG framework demands a comprehensive and integrated approach in implementation to ensure its success, for which a sound policy framework is essential. In fact, the Sustainable

Development Act No. 19 of 2017 requires the development and implementation of a National Policy and Strategy on Sustainable Development (National P&S on SD), facilitating the agencies responsible for its implementation and follow up and monitoring of the progress. Furthermore, the Act emphasises that the country shall set its own national targets guided by the global level ambitions, but taking into account national interests, priorities and particular circumstances, and shall integrate the 17 SDGs at national, provincial and local authority levels planning processes, policies and strategies in the relevant economic, social and environmental fields.

Some studies that support the development of a National P&S on SD have been conducted, notably:

- The Report on Sustainable Sri Lanka 2030 Vision and Strategic Path, prepared by the Presidential Expert Committee (PEC), January 2019;
- Towards a National Strategy for Mainstreaming Sustainable Development in Sri Lanka, a report done by the Ministry of Sustainable Development, Wildlife and Regional Development and the Sustainable Development Council through an International Consultant in September 2018;
- Sri Lanka Voluntary National Review on the Status of Implementing SDGs, Ministry of Sustainable Development, Wildlife and Regional Development, June 2018.

In the global context, a variety of progressive interventions have been made by several countries to incorporate the SDGs into national frameworks, policies and strategies and they have been able to demonstrate tangible actions in their progression towards the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. The important facets of international lessons learnt that fortify the local endeavors include, among others:

- respect for the core principles of SDGs,
- mainstreaming SDGs through localisation or domestication,
- institutional mechanisms for implementation,
- stakeholder consultation processes, advocacy & awareness raising,
- partnership developments,
- progress monitoring & evaluation, and
- Evidence-based & innovative approaches for implementation.

In this context, the lessons learnt and best practices at international level provide a very useful resource-base for the process and content design of the National P&S on SD in Sri Lanka.

2. Rationale



In a macro perspective, economic development in Sri Lanka in the last few decades have helped the nation to reach upper middle-income status of US\$ 4066 per capita incomes by 2019, while virtually eradicating absolute poverty. Nevertheless, there exist a variety of challenges ahead that need to be overcome, despite the progress achieved in meeting some development goals. In particular, poverty pockets do exist and the citizens who live in poverty are denied a life of dignity. Rising inequalities within and among regions, gender inequalities and enormous disparities of opportunity, wealth and power exist. Unemployment and underemployment, particularly with respect to youth, are major concerns. Intense natural disasters, extremism, and related humanitarian crises threaten to reverse much of the development progress made during recent decades.

Natural resource depletion and the adverse impacts of environmental degradation, including drought, land degradation, freshwater scarcity, rising sea levels, mass extinction of species and loss of biodiversity, add to and exacerbate the list of challenges faced by humanity. Climate change is one of the greatest challenges of our time and its adverse impacts undermine the ability of all countries to achieve sustainable development. Increases in global temperature, sea level rise, ocean acidification and other climate change impacts are seriously affecting coastal areas and low-lying coastal countries. Conflicts between and within nations continue to destabilise and reverse all spheres of development. The survival of many societies and human civilisation, and of the biological support systems of the planet, is at risk. Sri Lanka is listed among the countries most vulnerable to climate change, as indicated by a global ranking of No. 2 in 2018 and No. 6 in 2019 in the climate risk index.

As the 2030 agenda is inclusive, universal, transformative, integrated, locally-focused and knowledge-driven, appropriate adaptation of SDG framework to the local context would provide multiple opportunities for Sri Lanka to achieve its development targets without depriving any section of the society, while safeguarding and nurturing its natural resources and the environment. In this context, the 2030 Agenda provides a clear vision and a basis for a holistic approach for the country to shape its development pathways for a sustainable future. Moreover, it provides opportunities to identify gaps and deficiencies in the areas of policy, information, capacity, knowledge, institutions, and partnerships, among others. Addressing and resolving these gaps would contribute to advancements across all the sectors and subsectors in the economic, social and environmental pillars of Sustainable Development. The National P&S on SD would set the basis for developing and aligning policies and strategies in all the sectors of the country, and provide the framework for effective monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of the impacts of interventions, which would become inputs to review and update them.

In its entirety, the National P&S on SD provides the foundation for the country to drive towards the ambition of a “Sustainably Developed Sri Lanka”.

3. Vision



The vision of the National P&S on SD is “Sustainably Developed Sri Lanka”.

Going on the definitions of the 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development, the above vision refers to a nation:

- that is free of poverty, hunger, disease and want, where all life can thrive;
- that is free of fear and violence;
- having universal literacy;
- having equitable and universal access to quality education at all levels, to healthcare and social protection, where physical, mental and social wellbeing are assured;
- that reaffirms its commitments regarding the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation and where there is improved hygiene;
- where food is sufficient, safe, affordable and nutritious;
- where human habitats are safe, resilient and sustainable and where there is universal access to affordable, reliable and sustainable energy;
- that respects human rights and human dignity, the rule of law, justice, equality and non-discrimination;
- that respects racial, ethnic, cultural and gender diversity;
- has equal opportunity permitting the full realization of human potential and contributing to shared prosperity;
- which invests in its children and in which every child grows up free from violence and exploitation;
- where every woman and girl enjoys full gender equality and all legal, social and economic barriers to their empowerment have been removed;
- that is just, equitable, tolerant, open and socially inclusive, in which the needs of the most vulnerable are met;
- that enjoys sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth and decent work for all;
- where consumption and production patterns and use of all natural resources—from air to land, from rivers, lakes and aquifers to oceans and seas—are sustainable;
- which has democracy, good governance and the rule of law as well as an enabling environment at national and international levels;
- where development and the application of technology are climate-sensitive, respect biodiversity and are resilient;
- where humanity lives in harmony with nature and in which wildlife and other living species are protected.

4. Guiding Principles



This document sets out policy goals and strategies based on the following guiding principles for achieving such policy goals. The guiding principles of the National P&S on SD, which represent the key intentions of the government and provide the overarching framework for the policy in line with core principles of the 2030 Agenda, are:

Guiding Principle 1: *Universal*, which ensures the core principles underpinning the 2030 Agenda are respected, while making the country's contribution to global responsibilities;

Guiding Principle 2: *Locally-focused* that the national interests, priorities and particular circumstances are taken into account when mainstreaming SDGs at all governance levels (national, provincial and local authority levels) and relevant fields, in line with government policy frameworks from 2020 to 2030;

Guiding Principle 3: *Stakeholder driven and participatory* which assures active involvement of all the stakeholders including public and private agencies and civil society groups in the development and implementation of SDGs, while facilitating private and voluntary value additions;

Guiding Principle 4: *Aspirational* that innovative and transformative solution would be in place of conventional and business-as-usual interventions for sustainable development challenges, which comprehend their multidisciplinary, interdisciplinary and trans-disciplinary nature;

Guiding Principle 5: *Intergenerational equity and Intergenerational responsibility* which ensures that the decisions on sustainable development are taken with due consideration for social, environmental and economic impacts on future generations, while all generations are brought into the development and implementation processes;

Guiding Principle 6: *Knowledge driven* in which education, science, technology including ICT and innovation act as drivers of sustainable development, while ensuring rationalised and evidence/science-based decision-making;

Guiding Principle 7: *Guided by indigenous knowledge, local traditions, culture and historical values are respected and protected* so that generations-long traditions and the historical monuments inherited from our ancestors are preserved for future generations.

5. Policy Goals

The policy goals of the National P&S on SD in line with SDGs, which represent a range of desired outcomes to be achieved through implementing the policy, particularly by embracing localising and contextualising the SDGs and providing guidance for action at all levels of governance (national, provincial and local authority levels) and relevant sectors, are:

Policy Goal 1: Poverty is eradicated in all its forms and dimensions, while ensuring equitable access to basic services and rights to economic resources for all;

Policy Goal 2: Hunger is eliminated, while ensuring food and nutrition security for all in a sustainable manner;

Policy Goal 3: Good health and longevity are ensured, while promoting wellbeing for all at all ages;

Policy Goal 4: Inclusive, equitable and relevant quality education is ensured, while promoting lifelong learning opportunities for all;

Policy Goal 5: Gender equality is achieved, while empowering all, irrespective of their age, sexual orientation or gender identity;

Policy Goal 6: Availability and sustainable management of water, sanitation and hygiene for all are ensured, while protecting water sources;

Policy Goal 7: Access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all is ensured, while promoting energy efficiency and harnessing our own energy sources to reduce external dependency;

Policy Goal 8: Sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth is assured, while promoting full and productive employment and decent work for all;

Policy Goal 9: Resilient infrastructure is built and sustainable industry is established, while fostering innovation and promoting inclusiveness;

Policy Goal 10: Economic disparity within and among regions and all levels of administration is reduced, while promoting economic inclusion of all citizens regardless of their income, gender or ethnicity;

Policy Goal 11: Cities and human settlements are made inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable, while ensuring rational, fair and sensible use of land;

Policy Goal 12: Sustainable consumption and production patterns are ensured, while appropriate practices and lifestyles are integrated at all levels and sectors of economy and society;

Policy Goal 13: National commitments on climate change are achieved, while ensuring adaptation to and mitigation of climate change impacts;

Policy Goal 14: Sustainable use and conservation of sea and marine resources are ensured, while contributing to socio-economic development;

Policy Goal 15: Sustainable use and conservation of terrestrial ecosystems are ensured, while contributing to socio-economic development;

Policy Goal 16: Peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development are promoted, while eradicating corruption and bribery in all their forms, and providing access to justice for all;

Policy Goal 17: Global partnership for sustainable development, integrated with national & local level collaborations and multi-stakeholder linkages, is revitalised in view of mobilising and sharing of knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources.

6. Policy Targets and Strategies

As stipulated in the Sustainable Development Act No 19 of 2017, in line with global goals and targets, national policy targets have been identified under each of the aforementioned seventeen policy goals in consultation with stakeholders and the national policies of the government. This section presents overall strategies towards attainment of each policy goal together with relevant policy targets and specific strategies related to each policy target.

6.1 Policy Goal 1: *Poverty is eradicated in all its forms and dimensions, while ensuring equitable access to basic services and rights to economic resources for all.*

6.1.1 Overall Strategies for Policy Goal 1

- i. Rationalise policy frameworks and institutional structures at all levels of governance to facilitate accelerated resource allocation and mobilisation in poverty eradication programmes of actions, addressing factors and social issues that generate poverty.
- ii. Declare actions to eliminate poverty as a high priority and in all-inclusive national development programme with targets of eradicating extreme poverty by 2025 and minimising all forms of poverty by 2030, and implement a countrywide continual campaign for the active engagement of all.
- iii. Ensure that all agencies (public, private, civil society) and stakeholders' response promptly to the national poverty reduction programme in their activities for contributing towards the national poverty reduction targets, with a particular focus on the supports for deprived communities and lagging areas, assuring micro-economic interventions at local level for inclusive growth.
- iv. Empower the poor, deprived and most vulnerable sections of society to find sustainable livelihoods and thus become contributors in the national socio-economic development process.
- v. Build the resilience features among poor, marginalised and most vulnerable communities affected by economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters, including climate-related extreme events.
- vi. Strengthen the effectiveness of social protection by creating an integrated system, by rationalising the existing programmes and exploring innovative interventions to ensure the sufficient coverage of deserving and marginalised groups.
- vii. Enhance attitude, knowledge and skills of poor and vulnerable populations and demolish the dependency mentality

6.1.2 Policy targets and specific strategies for Policy Goal 1

Policy Targets	Specific Strategies
1.1 By 2025, ensure absolute poverty, as defined for middle income countries, or populations living under US\$ 3.20 (PPP adjusted), is eradicated	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Engage stakeholders in development planning to ensure inclusive growth. ii. Implement targeted programmes to lift the economy of the poorest.

<p>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.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Enhance accessibility for microfinance to eligible poor households. ii. Improve access to basic services where poor and vulnerable populations reside.
<p>1.3 By 2030, establish and improve equitable and sustainable social protection systems and measures for all.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Set up a contributory pension scheme for people who are not entitled to a pension ii. Establish a social protection fund to address the issues in health, religion and other requirements of the elderly community. iii. Introduce a subsidy scheme for senior citizens above 65 years of age to purchase prescribed medicines.
<p>1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Enact and improve laws, regulations and policies to protect women’s rights to equally participate in economic development. ii. Ensure women’s equal access to economic resources and effective services. iii. Ensure that women enjoy equal rights as men in terms of land rights irrespective of their race, caste or religion. iv. Develop knowledge skills and attitudes of poor and vulnerable populations to get their contribution to the economy
<p>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.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Foster Disaster Risk Reduction through mapping of lands and taking risk mitigation measures to minimise the risk to vulnerable populations. ii. Strengthen the overall capability of relevant agencies to prevent and reduce the impact of natural disasters.
<p>1.a Ensure significant mobilisation of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Ascertain Government agencies to work in coordination with development partners, private sector and civil society organisations to implement projects and programmes to eradicate poverty.
<p>1.b Create a sound policy framework based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Formulate policies to encourage public-private and public-civil society partnerships to implement poverty reduction projects and programmes.

1.c By the end of 2020, identify multi-dimensional factors that cause poverty and formulates policies and effective programmes for its eradication, and by 2021, implement prioritised programme.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Establish mechanisms to identify multi-dimensional factors that generate and maintain poverty, ii. Formulate policies and implement effective programmes for the eradication of poverty by addressing the root causes identified.
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6.2 Policy Goal 2: *Hunger is eliminated, while ensuring food and nutrition security for all in a sustainable manner.*

6.2.1 Overall Strategies for Policy Goal 2

- i. Enhance productivity of food and agriculture sectors through the efficient and sensible use of land, water, fertiliser, agro-chemicals, energy, human resources, genetic resources, traditional knowledge and effective development and utilisation of technology advancements, while focusing on sustainability, sufficiency and safety.
- ii. Ensure commercial viability and sustainability of food and agriculture sectors by establishing an enabling environment through innovative financing and insurance mechanisms, technologies and market access for high value agriculture products with local value addition, including export-oriented agriculture, with particular emphasis on smallholder farmers and agribusinesses.
- iii. Promote the adaptation to climate change by introducing climate-resilient crop varieties and farming systems, leveraging on traditional knowledge and technology advancements in agriculture.
- iv. Enhance the capacity and ability for better weather forecasting and early warnings on extreme weather events, leveraging on advancements in science and technology.
- v. Ensure adequate nutritional intake of all segments of society through enhanced affordability, accessibility, availability and stability of nutritious food.
- vi. Educate consumers at large on better nutrition and appropriate changes in food habits.
- vii. Rationalise the functioning of food and agriculture commodity markets and their derivatives, while facilitating timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to limit extreme price volatility.
- viii. Institutionalise an awareness creation on “Food and Hunger” as a high priority and launch an all-inclusive national initiative to draw commitments and engagement from all, to achieve the national targets of ending all forms of malnutrition by 2030.
- ix. Encourage the youth in an enhanced drive with motivation, self-esteem, financially sound agricultural entrepreneurship and novel agricultural techniques.

6.2.2 Policy targets and specific strategies for Policy Goal 2

Policy Targets	Specific Strategies
2.1 By 2025, maintain self-sufficiency in rice and by 2030, ensure ample supplies of other main food products (such as	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Develop a roadmap to meet the targets and implement it under the leadership and guidance of the relevant government organisations in

<p>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.</p>	<p>partnership with the private sector, civil society and other stakeholders.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ii. Development of national pesticide residue standards (MRLs) based on local diets by supervised residue trials (data) iii. Develop and implement programmes to strengthen the operationalisation of the Food Act. iv. Promote the healthy food production and sustainable agricultural concepts of organic farming, Good agricultural practices (GAP), Protected Agriculture, Integrated farming systems, Integrated Pest Management (IPM), Integrated Plant Nutrient Systems etc. v. Strengthen regulation of agro pesticides and fertilisers vi. Provision of technologies to ensure/ enhance nutritional status and safety aspects of all segments of society.
<p>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.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Educate consumers at large on better nutrition and appropriate changes in food habits. ii. Launch nutrition improvement projects for children in poverty-stricken areas. iii. Conduct publicity and education campaigns on health and nutrition knowledge. iv. Provide nutrition guidance and intervention for groups such as adolescent girls, and pregnant, lactating and elderly women. v. Promote Home Gardening to ensure household food security to increase the nutritional status of vulnerable groups vi. Provide free meals for students in under-privileged schools
<p>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.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Develop climate resilient crop varieties with high yielding and high quality, and farming systems that use natural resources in sustainable manner, and make them available to farmers. ii. Strengthening the existing extension system to disseminate technology more effectively and efficiently. iii. Organise farmers to overcome scale constraint so that less water using crops can be produced, stored, value added and marketed profitably.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> iv. Fully leverage the recent advances in information and communication technology (ICT) and increased mobile telephone penetration to provide real time weather, pest and disease, as well as market data to farmers and village level officials. v. Provide farmers with machinery, ICT solutions and technical solutions which save water, labour and agro chemicals.
<p>2.4 By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems through implementation of resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather events such as drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Incentivise farmers to adopt cropping patterns and cultural practices that save water and sustain soil health. ii. Educate farmers on the need to conserve water and soil, and the use of new technology for farming, value addition and marketing. iii. Adjust farm subsidies and other farm support schemes to encourage reduction of chemical and water use. iv. Strengthen the institutional arrangements to speedily respond to early weather warning signals. v. Enhance the capacity and the ability to better forecast seasonal rainfall and provide early warnings on extreme events. vi. Ensure full implementation and compliance on chemical related multilateral agreements
<p>2.5 By 2025, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Maintain soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks. ii. Promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilisation of genetic resources which include the underutilised crops having high market potential, and associated traditional knowledge. iii. Strengthen the national system for germplasm collection, conservation and research, and build national breeding bases. iv. Minimise the use of imported agricultural inputs such as seeds while encouraging local species which are more resilient.
<p>2.a Increase investment in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Seek international cooperation from agencies such as FAO and development partners. ii. Facilitate and encourage the private sector to increase investment.

gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity.	iii. Increase the allocations of annual budget.
2.b Follow the international efforts in correcting and preventing trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets, including the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect, as per the mandate of the Doha Development Round, in order to minimise the adverse impacts and optimise the benefits to the country.	i. Explore the potential implications of global trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets to develop and implement interventions to improve the status of the country.
2.c Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility.	i. Improve food storage facilities for perishable and non-perishable food items. ii. Leverage the increased mobile telephone penetration to provide market data to farmers and village level officials.

6.3 Policy Goal 3: *Good health and longevity are ensured, while promoting wellbeing for all at all ages.*

6.3.1 Overall Strategies for Policy Goal 3:

- i. Protect, improve and develop the current healthcare system that provides services at zero-charge to the user.
- ii. Strengthen healthcare organisations/units, leveraging on present effective systems in place and advancements in science and technology, to deliver services effectively, efficiently, affordably, equitably and continually, while providing citizen-centered, quality care to ensure patient satisfaction.
- iii. Consolidate the primary healthcare system on priority basis by enhancing human, financial and physical resources (including medicines and lab facilities), ensuring easy access and early detection with related essential services and establishing a proper referral system to reduce the overcrowding in secondary and tertiary care hospitals.
- iv. Enhance and maintain healthcare workforce through development and implementation of an HR development strategic plan for education, training, capacity building at all levels.
- v. Design and conduct comprehensive public awareness and education programmes on health and wellbeing subject themes such as healthcare standards, diseases (communicable, non-communicable, chronic, acute), narcotic drug abuse & harmful use of alcohol, prevention, control, treatment, hazardous chemicals, environmental pollution & contamination, sex & reproduction, sanitation, good nutrition, sustainable lifestyles (diet, exercise, etc.).
- vi. Strengthen the capacity for early warning, prevention, reduction and management of health emergencies including pandemics and Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear (CBRN) at appropriate level.

- vii. Implement a nation-wide campaign for the prevention of deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents by enhancing the safety and quality of transport infrastructure, improving related institutions and personnel training, enhancing emergency response capabilities, and strengthening monitoring and control, while calling for actions from all players to contribute to national, provincial and local government-level targets
- viii. Launch a national movement on “Healthy Society” for effective and active engagement of all citizens in contributing to enhanced-targets in the health sector.
- ix. Strengthening public health systems for proper management of emerging and re-emerging global, regional and national scale epidemics such as COVID 19.

6.3.2 Policy targets and specific strategies for Policy Goal 3

Policy Targets	Specific Strategies
3.1 By 2030, reduce the national maternal mortality ratio to less than 16 per 100,000 live births.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Strengthen and invest in improving quality of maternal care during pregnancy labour and postpartum periods. ii. Address all causes of maternal mortality and morbidity. iii. Strengthen the health system to respond to the needs and priorities of women, newborns and their families. iv. Ensure universal health coverage for comprehensive (essential and emergency) maternal health care addressing inequities in access to quality care. v. Count every mother, fetus and newborn through measurement, programme tracking and accountability. vi. Harness the power of individual families and communities in support of maternal health.
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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Strengthen and invest in improving quality of maternal and newborn care particularly during birth and infancy. ii. Address all causes of perinatal and neonatal child morbidity and mortality. iii. Implement interventions that lead to reduction of common childhood illness iv. Increase health seeking behaviors related to child immunisation. v. Assess the extent and burden of health problems among vulnerable children. vi. Improve access to appropriate health and social interventions for vulnerable children and children with special needs by designing a package.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> vii. Increase availability and optimise distribution of human resources to achieve universal care coverage for children across the country. viii. Optimise access to curative and rehabilitative childcare by strengthening infrastructure facilities at different levels of health care. ix. Recognise special health related problems faced by the children in rehabilitated and resettlement areas including the estate sector to implement targeted interventions.
<p>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.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Strengthen multi-sectoral approach and multi-stakeholder engagement in prevention and control of communicable diseases. ii. Promote safe and responsible behaviors of the society in general towards prevention and control of communicable diseases. iii. Ensure availability and accessibility of care and treatments to infected persons, while maintaining safety in health care settings. iv. Ensure implementation of regular and continuous surveillance programmes for monitoring, testing and evaluation of communicable diseases, according to accepted international guidelines. v. Reduce stigma and discrimination towards HIV/AIDS patients among healthcare workers and the community.
<p>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.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Improve NCD screening coverage among eligible population at healthy lifestyle centers. ii. Ensure services for risk reduction and health promotion for NCD at primary care level. iii. Ensure availability of essential NCD medicines and diagnostics at primary care level. iv. Establish a functional referral and follow-up system. v. Establish palliative and rehabilitative care services. vi. Strengthen NCD morbidity and mortality surveillance system. vii. Raise priority and integrate prevention and control of NCDs into services delivery of the public and private sector.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> viii. Introduce new cadres to strengthen NCD service delivery at community level and health promotion. ix. Strengthen legislation and enforcement mechanisms to ensure consumption of healthy foods low in salt, sugar and fat. x. Strengthen quality control and quality assurance of processed foods both at fast food outlets and retail stores in order to ensure that quality foods are delivered to the consumers.
3.5 By 2025, strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Increase acceptance of services available. ii. Establish drug and alcohol rehabilitation centers and outpatient service points. iii. Develop community based rehabilitation care. iv. Counteract the industry interference through community empowerment and policy implementation. v. Strictly implement laws and regulations on the management of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. vi. Develop guidelines on short, medium- and long-term rehabilitation and treatment of those who are addicted to drug abuse vii. Improve capacity of health and other staff to manage people addicted to drug and alcohol abuse
3.6 By 2030, reduce the number of deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents by 20%.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Enforce laws and regulations to accelerate the establishment of transport safety systems and improve passenger and freight transport safety and quality. ii. Intensify safety supervision over roads to prevent occurrence of serious and large-scale accidents. iii. Enhance emergency response capabilities of related institutions and personnel. iv. Strengthen the monitoring and control of trunk road networks. v. Implement education and awareness programmes on road safety to professional drivers. vi. Provide first aid and resuscitation training for three-wheel, school bus and bus drivers and traffic police

	vii. Establish a mechanism to identify, to take action against and to rehabilitate high risk drivers
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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Ensure adequate provisions for improving the quality of reproductive health care services, family planning, education, information and communication. ii. Enhance refresher training for health personnel on long acting family planning methods (permanent and temporary) iii. Expand services for sub fertile couples. iv. Ensure availability, accessibility and acceptability of adolescent and youth friendly sexual and reproductive health services (SRH) among young persons (adolescents and youth) consisting of SRH education, information communication, counselling and service provision
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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Improve and develop medical facilities and services for better accessibility and quality. ii. Enhance the efficiency and cost effectiveness of health care services. iii. Establish Clinical Governance, Clinical Audits and accreditation system to improve quality and safety in healthcare institutions
3.9 By 2030, reduce by 15% the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Strengthen multi-sectoral approach and multi-stakeholder engagement in prevention and control of illnesses and deaths from hazardous chemicals and environmental pollutions. ii. Ensure implementation of regular and continuous surveillance programmes for monitoring and evaluation causes, effects and impacts of environmental pollutions and chemical hazards. iii. Review, update, introduce and enforce legislative and regulatory mechanisms for mitigation and/or prevention of environmental pollutions and chemical hazards. iv. Strengthen awareness raising on environmental pollution, chemical hazards including air quality control through clean air action plan 2025, streamlining open burning of waste and chemical management and research and

	development (R&D) awareness raising on the health effects of environmental pollution
3.a By 2030, To reduce the age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 18-69 years to 10%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Strengthen multi-sectoral approach and multi-stakeholder engagement in the prevention and control of illnesses and deaths from the use of tobacco. ii. Promote public and school educational and awareness on the health consequences, addictive nature and mortal threat posed by tobacco consumption and exposure to tobacco smoke. iii. Strengthen the effective legislative, executive, administrative and other measures to protect all persons from exposure to tobacco smoke iv. Strictly enforce the no tobacco policy in public places
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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Support coordination and collaboration of local institutes and experts with regional and international agencies and experts in promoting R&D of vaccines and medicines for communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect the country. ii. Explore the possibilities and potential flexibilities in managing Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) aspects in protecting public health, particularly in providing access to medicines for all. iii. Promote research on bio-medical testing.
3.c Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in the country.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Explore and exploit financial, physical and technical supports available regionally and internationally to implement educational and capacity building programmes for local workforce in the health care sector. ii. Develop and implement schemes to ensure retention of health personnel within the country. iii. Improve systems and procedures for recruitment and training of health personnel.
3.d By 2030, increase the International Health Regulations (IHR) core capacity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Develop facilities for assessment care and isolation of passengers at airports and seaports.

<p>index and health emergency preparedness to 70%.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ii. Establish an integrated vector surveillance and control mechanism for medically imported vectors. iii. Capacity building for ship sanitation certification, cruise ship inspection and air craft inspection. iv. Develop an online management system at Quarantine units, port health office, public health offices at port of entry. v. Update and publish a contingency plan following regular exercises and after real events. vi. Enhance physical resources such as medical and other auxiliary equipment needed for proper examination. vii. Improve the quality and management of data, rapid collection, exchange, analysis and use of health data.
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6.4 Policy Goal 4: *Inclusive, equitable and relevant quality education is ensured, while promoting lifelong learning opportunities for all.*

6.4.1 Overall Strategies for Policy Goal 4

- i. Formulate and implement a national policy framework and a comprehensive strategic plan in education for sustainable development (ESD) covering all sectors (formal, non-formal and informal education sectors) with the objective of enhancing the effectiveness and outcome, by addressing gaps, identifying interconnections & interdependences across all levels and sectors, encapsulating appropriate standards, ensuring quality of service delivery, establishing efficient monitoring & evaluation mechanism, encouraging private sector engagements, empowering researchers to conduct longitudinal researches related to sustainable development, and providing equitable learning opportunities for all.
- ii. Establish better-articulated outcome based curricula and competency-based learning and evaluation in all levels of formal education (early-childhood, primary school, secondary school, university & tertiary, technical & vocational, Chartered University or Institution, , continuum professional development and lifelong learning) for integrating and embedding knowledge, skills, attitudes and values for that students to be successful learners, confident individuals, responsible citizens and effective contributors in the context of 2030 Agenda.
- iii. Strengthen vertical and horizontal linkages between all levels of formal education, together with informal and non-formal modes of education to synergise and harmonise required competencies and outcomes in ESD.
- iv. Position ESD within national education systems, policies and programmes to mainstream ESD into education and development policies, create enabling environment to bring about systemic changes, integrate sustainability principles into education and training settings, enhance competencies of educators and trainers, empower & mobilise youth and accelerate sustainable solutions at local level.

- v. Provide special emphasis to strengthen the early childhood education system in ensuring that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education.
- vi. Improve university & tertiary education sector, particularly through diversification and modernisation of the curricula, promotion of R&D, innovation & entrepreneurship, establishment of university-business interaction, enhancement of community services and supports for micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs).
- vii. Improve the relevance and quality of technical and vocational education and training (TVET) sector.
- viii. Establish a national guidance system (academic guidance, psychological guidance, career guidance) incorporating secondary, post-secondary and higher education.
- ix. Expand opportunities in Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM) education to meet global standards.
- x. Introduce programmes to develop and implement socio-emotional skills, transversal skills, ethics & values, and life skills.
- xi. Increasing trilingualism and the acquisition of additional international languages.
- xii. Raise public awareness about the risks associated with cyberspace, and build capacity to protect the identity, privacy and economic assets in cyberspace
- xiii. Increase learning opportunities for youths to capitalise on cyber security knowledge and education.

6.4.2 Policy targets and specific strategies for Policy Goal 4

Policy Targets	Specific Strategies
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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Identify and direct the less privileged groups to ensure their children’s right to free education. ii. Develop/update curricula based on a Need Assessment and train teachers, develop infrastructure in the school system and ensure equitable distribution of resources among schools. iii. Formalise and give effect to the proposed National Policy on General Education in Sri Lanka with necessary amendments to cater for Sustainable Development with particular emphasis on primary and secondary school levels iv. Improve quality of rural schools by providing infrastructure facilities and modern technology. v. Increase national schools to 1000, create DS area cluster school systems and eliminate resource gaps between national and provincial schools. vi. Introduce competency-based student centric learning and assessment tools vii. Convert the existing district basis system for university entrance to a school-based system

<p>4.2 By 2025, ensure that access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education is provided to all children, so that they are ready for primary education.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Implement the National Preschool Policy that guarantees the provision of at least one year of quality and equitable free pre-school education to all children and ensures that all preschools in the country are developed to meet set standards. ii. Provide state patronage to establish at least one preschool and one day care center conforming to acceptable standards, in each Grama Seva Niladhari division. iii. Develop, promote and facilitate implementation of regulated national quality standards for preschools/ Early Childhood development centers to create conditions for a high quality learning environment. iv. Introduce resources and guidance to facilitate inclusive practices in the preschool settings, enabling the most vulnerable and disadvantaged children (including the children with special needs) to benefit from preschool education. v. Design and offer quality pre-service and in-service training programmes for preschool teachers through teacher education institutions. vi. Develop a curriculum focusing on the stimulation of fine motoric, socio-emotional and cognitive competencies in order to prepare children for school and day to day life.
<p>4.3 By 2025, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Formalise and give effect to the proposed National Policy on General Education in Sri Lanka with necessary amendments to cater for Sustainable Development with particular emphasis on TVET and tertiary & university sectors. ii. Promote the TVET sector and make it mandatory to have the relevant vocational certificates to engage in trade such as plumbing, masonry, salons, electrical, motor mechanical etc. iii. Prepare principles and programme structures for recognition of prior learning (RPL) to provide access for different student groups to follow diplomas, higher diplomas, degrees and higher degrees. iv. Develop a system to deploy teachers according to the school based needs in technical and vocational education.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> v. Develop and implement capacity building programmes for school principals in relation to technical, vocational and post-secondary education. vi. Strengthen the TVET sector by region. vii. Support systematic reforms in compliance with quality standards required nationally and internationally in the TVET sector particularly to match training supply with demand by creating strong linkages between training supply end users and market demands. viii. Expand state funded direct access to technical and vocational education from schools at different levels. ix. Convert the existing district basis system for university entrance to a school based system
<p>4.4 By 2025, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including managerial, technical and vocational skills, active learning, analytical thinking, creativity, originality, innovation, leadership & social influence, ICT and cyber security skills, coordination and time management, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Enable young children to develop their inherent talents and skills and also to select the education stream that would provide them with a pathway to the employment market. ii. Develop a national guidance system as a platform for lifelong guidance in learning and career achievement in coordination with all allied ministries and professional bodies, by comprehending best practices in other countries, while bridging the gap between secondary, post-secondary and higher education career issues. iii. Develop an outcome based curriculum integrating and embedding skills (cognitive and well as socio-emotional) focusing on the underlying objective that all children should be successful learners, confident individuals, responsible citizens and effective contributors. iv. Improve professional education across all levels of formal education (skill development for formal education). v. Diversify and modernise the curriculum of universities and other higher education institutions in order to address present and future demands for social development and local and international labour markets. vi. Support systematic reforms in the TVET sector particularly to match training supply with demand by creating strong linkages between training supply end-users and market demands.
<p>4.5 By 2030, ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Introduce a system for university selection for underprivileged children.

<p>training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous people and children in vulnerable situations.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ii. Provide access to vocational training for persons with disabilities. iii. Provide infrastructure for the schools to facilitate the learning for children with special needs iv. Sensitise educators, administrators and other personnel to the issues faced by vulnerable persons, to create empathy and better understanding and to impart the value of diversity and representation in all sectors
<p>4.6 By 2030, ensure that all youth and 50% of adults, both men and women, achieve computer literacy.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Promote e-transactions and provide opportunities for adults to improve computer literacy. ii. Introduce Information and Communication Technology (ICT) as a compulsory subject to school curricula. iii. Introduce legal provisions to prevent cybercrimes including cyber bullying and cyber harassment. iv. Introduce computer skills development programmes in all types of educational institutes. v. Conduct continuous IT competency development programmes for employees at their places of employment. vi. Develop IT resources in an equitable manner in all schools, with special attention for underprivileged schools and establish IT centers in rural localities that can facilitate access to IT based services and popularise IT as an efficient solution to prolonged procedures. vii. Increase public awareness of Social Media and Cyber Security and the risk derived from cyberspace viii. Provide awareness on secure digital communication to ensure secure, reliable and resilient cyberspace for all citizens.
<p>4.7 By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, socio-emotional skills, ethics & values, self-esteem and life skills among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Develop competencies, learning outcomes, programme outcomes, thematic areas and subject topics related to Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) through review and revision of curricula to emphasise education on sustainable development in all levels of formal, informal and non-formal education, develop a programme on ESD, and train teachers for programme delivery. ii. Emphasise the importance of skills such as socio-emotional skills including the promotion and protection of human rights, gender equality, empathy, global citizenship and

<p>cultures contribution to sustainable development.</p>	<p>appreciation of cultural diversity, ethics and values, soft skills, transversal skills and life skills, so that the existing content that address these will be imparted in ways that reflect its vital importance in a sustainable society, and upon a diagnostic study, introduce content to expand its scope where necessary, in the teacher training and programme development.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> iii. Strengthen existing mechanisms and develop new mechanisms to strengthen the Environmental Education in order to instill the knowledge, skills and attitudes on sustainable principles iv. Develop programs to create environmental literacy starting from early childhood education.
<p>4.8 By 2030, expand access and opportunities to have Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM) education to all.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Formulate national policy and strategy on STEM education. ii. Develop STEM education plan programme covering all levels of formal education. iii. Update and integrate new content where necessary and reform the teaching and learning processes to accommodate the STEM approach. iv. Revisit the subject combinations offered to students and introduce schemes/ combinations that enhance the holistic nature of STEM education
<p>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.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Establish information on resource requirements, available resources, and gaps in the educational setups in relation to child, disability and gender sensitive areas. ii. Develop and implement interventions to build and upgrade facilities for providing safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all iii. Conduct a comprehensive programme to sensitise educators, administrators and other personnel to the issues faced by disaffected persons and to create empathy and better understanding iv. Build and upgrade facilities at all education institutions with special attention to basic amenities such as water, electricity, single-sex sanitation facilities.
<p>4.b By 2030, fully harness the scholarships and educational funds available for developing countries for enrollment in higher education, including</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Explore and exploit funding schemes and scholarships available regionally and internationally to support enrolments in local university and tertiary educational institutes. ii. Increase private sector and industry participation in the funding of research clusters

vocational training and ICT, technical, engineering and scientific programmes.	within Universities and other high educational institutes. iii. Increase access to no/low interest educational loans for students and workers looking to enhance knowledge in their respective fields.
4.c By 2025, substantially increase the continuous supply of qualified teachers, and facilities for teacher training and training instructors including through international cooperation in developing countries,	i. Improve the relevance and quality of educational programmes offered to educationalists / teachers, particularly in the existing eighteen (18) National Colleges of Education. ii. Upgrade resources, facilities and status of educational institutes catering to teacher instructor training. iii. Introduce innovative interventions to enhance the delivery mechanisms in classrooms, for example by recruiting and deploying Teacher Assistants. iv. Establish a scheme to obtain the expertise of external (international and local) specialists and entities in teacher training

6.5 Policy Goal 5: *Gender equality is achieved, while empowering all, irrespective of their age, sexual orientation or gender identity.*

6.5.1 Overall Strategies for Policy Goal 5

- i. Ensure that policy and legislative frameworks are shaped towards promoting gender equality, preventing gender-based violence, abuses & harassments, avoiding all forms of discrimination, eliminating all harmful practices such as forced labour, and empowering all irrespective of their age, sexual orientation or gender identity.
- ii. Advocate women’s participation and leadership in all forms of decision-making in socio-political, economic and public life.
- iii. Ensure access to enabling technologies for inclusion to promote the empowerment of all gender.
- iv. Diversify access to and control of resources and basic services, with a particular focus on the most marginalised and left behind, including the underprivileged, single parents and persons with disabilities.
- v. Strengthening gender-responsive strategies in conflict and disaster prevention, preparedness and recovery.
- vi. Raise awareness and enforce laws to eliminate all forms of online harassments against women and children

6.5.2 Policy targets and specific strategies for Policy Goal 5

Policy Targets	Specific Strategies
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<p>5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all, irrespective of their age, sexual orientation or gender identity.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Enforce better regulation of the informal economy in relation to rates of pay, contracts and work hours to avoid exploitation of the elderly population. ii. Introduce community based programmes towards the de-stigmatising and social acceptance of victims of violence against women (VAW)/intimate partner violence (IPV)/sexual and gender based violence (SGBV).
<p>5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all (irrespective of their age, sexual orientation or gender identity) in the public, private and cyber spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Strictly implement laws to ensure zero tolerance of sexual harassment of women in public transport ii. Encourage reporting of sexual harassments. iii. Introduce legal reforms to ensure strict law enforcement by the police against VAW/IPV/SGBV. iv. Implement educational, community and media programmes to create an attitudinal change towards zero tolerance of VAW/IPV/SGBV. v. Laws to ensure zero tolerance of all kinds of online sexual harassments, and online violence against children, women and all. vi. Constantly educate children about countering all type of abuses. vii. Increase awareness of cyber security including social media to educate women and children on safe use of cyber space.
<p>5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriages.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Strict enforcement of national regulations on marriages irrespective of religion. ii. Implement general awareness programmes for harmful practices such as child, early and forced marriages. iii. Encourage reporting of harmful practices such as child, early and forced marriages.
<p>5.4 Recognise 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.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Recognise and value unpaid care and domestic work by adopting policies to formalise, diversify and develop household care across state, private and public-private partnerships. ii. Mainstreamed into the educational curriculum the programmes on shared responsibility between men and women within the household.
<p>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.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Mainstream policies to train women in technical, innovative leadership skills as well as entrepreneurship to bring them into the formal economy at better rates of pay, maintained equitable standards including gender-based wage gaps.

<p>5.6 Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Ensure equal access to and equal treatment of women and men in all genders in education and health care and enhance women's and men's sexual and reproductive health as well as education. ii. Remove legal, regulatory, social, religion and cultural barriers, where appropriate, to sexual and reproductive health education within formal education programmes regarding women's health issues. iii. Promote norms and practices to encourage all, irrespective of their age, sexual orientation or gender identity, to take responsibility for their sexual and reproductive behaviour. iv. Prepare and disseminate accessible information, through public health campaigns, the media, reliable counselling and the education system, designed to ensure that all, irrespective of their age, sexual orientation or gender identity, can acquire knowledge about their health, especially information on sexuality and reproduction.
<p>5.a Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Provide for better regulation of informal economy in relation to rates of pay, contracts and work hours to avoid profit maximisation and exploitation of female and all ageing population in labour. ii. Promote initiatives to change attitude and perceptions of women and their gendered roles in society.
<p>5.b Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology (ICT), to promote the empowerment of women.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Create a culture, provide opportunities and furnish access to infrastructure for women to enhance their ICT literacy nation-wide.
<p>5.c Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Introduce legislation to enhance political representation of women and other genders in all levels of government (national, provincial and local government). ii. Establish systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment

6.6 Policy Goal 6: *Availability and sustainable management of water, sanitation and hygiene for all are ensured, while protecting water sources.*

6.6.1 Overall Strategies for Policy Goal 6

- i. Adopt and implement National Drinking Water Policy and ensure that drinking water has the highest priority in water management.

- ii. Ensure accessibility, availability and quality of drinking water to all regardless of their social standards.
- iii. Implement integrated water resources management (IWRM) for management of surface and subsurface water in qualitative, quantitative and ecological sense from a multidisciplinary perspective and focused on the needs and requirements of the society at large.
- iv. Protect sources of water as a priority for a public good.
- v. Promote water-use efficiency through conservation, re-use and recycle practices across all levels, while drawing commitment and engagement from all.
- vi. Ensure the availability of adequately and safely managed surface and subsurface water for the health and wellbeing of humans as well as functionality of ecosystems through pollution prevention, reduction and treatment.
- vii. Ensure access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all, with particular emphasis on the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations.

6.6.2 Policy targets and specific strategies for Policy Goal 6

Policy Targets	Specific Strategies
6.1 By 2030, ensure accessibility to quality and affordable drinking water for all.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Adopt and implement a national drinking water policy. ii. Build small ponds in each needy village and support to implement gravity driven “mini water supply schemes” with pipe borne water through forming and strengthening the CBOs in needy villages. iii. Promote the use of rainwater, particularly in CKDU affected areas including through advanced rainwater harvesting systems. iv. Exploration & sustainable use of sub-surface water bodies for drinking water usage. v. Allocate sufficient funds to local authorities to restore tank bunds with farmer participation and local authorities. vi. Plan for restoration and future maintenance of tanks with farmer participation. vii. Establish a national level mechanism and/or strengthen requisite legislations/ regulations and guidelines to control water pollution. viii. Conduct comprehensive water quality testing of water bodies periodically.
6.2 By 2022, provide piped sewerage disposal facility to 3.3% of urban population, by 2025 ensure 95% of populations have toilets at the premises of residence and by 2030, achieve access to sanitation and hygiene for all.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Conduct public education in needy areas on sanitation and hygiene. ii. Improve drainage facilities, particularly in main towns. iii. Restructure functions of NWSDB to increase its iv. estate areas. v. Introduce proper disposal management for blockages such as menstrual sanitary pads.
6.3 By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Control use of toxic weedicides and pesticides in agriculture and educate the formers.

<p>and minimising release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ii. Prevent mixing the paddy field drainage, industrial and municipal solid waste with drinking water extraction points. iii. Establish centralised sewerage facilities for all large cities and highly populated areas. iv. Protect existing subsurface water bodies through qualitative & quantitative monitoring and strengthening & enforcing of policies and regulations. v. Introduce hazardous chemicals disposal facilities and control industrial discharges vi. Ensure proper management of Municipal Solid Waste (MSW), giving effect to waste management hierarchy.
<p>6.4 By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Encourage farmers to grow crops including paddy with short harvest life to save water during droughts. ii. Renovation of abandoned and dilapidated agro wells, dug wells and deep wells. iii. Department of National Community water supply to engage local authorities, CBOs, plantation companies and private sector to provide freshwater in a sustainable manner as specified by the Water Resources Board and Department of Irrigation. iv. Introduce new rules and regulations for alternative water suppliers to ensure the quality, quantity and affordability of water (such as bowsers water supply, RO plant water supply) v. Introduce low cost interest rate loans and tax relief to adopt drip irrigation and other modern techniques to increase the water usage efficiency in agriculture
<p>6.5 By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Develop an integrated policy framework for water management. ii. Establish entities to support the development of an integrated policy framework for water management.
<p>6.6 By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers & tributaries, aquifers and lakes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Strengthen legislation to prevent deforestation and damages to water related eco-systems and conserve them, and to protect the catchment, ii. Enact legal mechanisms to protect sources of drinking water as a public good and for intergenerational equity. iii. Augment Managed Aquifer Recharge (MAR) at hydrogeologically favorable areas. iv. Prevent sea water intrusion to sensitive coastal fresh water zones by monitoring and subsequent management plans.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> v. Introduce and promote new/advance rain water harvesting systems and introduce regulatory interventions to made incorporation of rainwater harvesting systems in applicable buildings. vi. Prevent housing on hill slopes and encourage condominium housing in suitable residential areas. vii. Embark on awareness campaigns to educate people of the importance of keeping rivers, lakes, subsurface water bodies, reservoir and tanks free from contamination and pollution.
6.a By 2030, obtain international cooperation and capacity-building support in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Coordinate with international partners and their local partners of fund disbursement, including NGOs to optimally utilise the finances to achieve SDG 6 related Targets. ii. Coordinate with international and local expertise to share new technologies and knowledge of water and sanitation through conducting symposium, seminars and workshops.
6.b Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Engage local communities in the planning and implementation of water and sanitation management programmes and projects. ii. Introduce new technologies on water management and sanitation for new constructions

6.7 Policy Goal 7: *Access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all is ensured, while promoting energy efficiency and harnessing own energy sources to reduce external dependency.*

6.7.1 Overall Strategies for Policy Goal 7

- i. Diversify energy sources, harness own energy sources and develop supply infrastructure to assure energy security and self-reliance
- ii. Use of efficient technologies/processes and appliances/equipment across all the end-use energy sectors (domestic, commercial, industry, transport).
- iii. Advocate efficient and rationale use of energy through awareness and education.
- iv. Harness renewable energy resources for thermal energy applications, electricity generation and transport.
- v. Ensure sustainable energy concepts are fully integrated into energy sector planning, with due consideration of economic, social, technological and environmental aspects and externalities.
- vi. Strengthen energy sector governance by rationalising market pricing, legislation and regulation.

6.7.2 Policy targets and specific strategies for Policy Goal 7

Policy Targets	Specific Strategies
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<p>7.1 By 2030, ensure access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services throughout the year.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Develop and implement long-term energy supply plans (both electricity and thermal) optimising the energy source mix, with special emphasis on technical maturity and performances. ii. Enhance the adequacy and reliability of transmission, distribution and storage infrastructure in both electricity and fuel supply networks. iii. Explore and exploit own energy resources strategically, giving due consideration to future trends in energy supply and use, with special emphasis on sustainability dimensions (economic, environment and social).
<p>7.2 By 2030, increase the generation of electricity from renewable energy sources to 40% of the total electricity generation subject to revising of policies</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Ensure consistent policy and regulatory environments are in place and relevant implementing agencies are committed for the promotion and optimum utilization of renewable energy sources for electricity generation ii. Characterise all renewable energy resources, including effective forecasting, to identify the potentials and best locations. iii. Remove all impediments and incentivise the private sector and entrepreneurs interested in setting up renewable energy projects. iv. Exploit opportunities to establish large scale renewable energy projects such as solar, wind and biomass that ensure environmental sustainability via innovative mechanisms such as Public-Private-Partnership and competitive bidding, with due consideration on strengthening the transmission and storage infrastructure to enhance their absorption. v. Upgrade energy infrastructure to allow distributed generation and utilisation of renewable energy and to facilitate energy storage. vi. Strengthen the national programme on expansion of solar energy generation to further encourage installation of household and institutional roof top solar systems. vii. Encourage and incentivise research and entrepreneurs on design, development, deployment and commercialization of solar energy technologies, systems and associated appliances and parts within the country.
<p>7.3 By 2030, realise 20% energy saving through energy efficiency improvement and conservation.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Promote rational use of energy across all the end-use energy sectors (residential, industrial, commercial and transport) with active

	<p>involvement of all the institutions and stakeholders.</p> <p>ii. Ensure improved energy efficiency in all energy generation and supply systems including electricity generation, transmission and distribution.</p> <p>iii. Improve end-use energy efficiency in all sectors through efficient technologies and processes.</p> <p>iv. Introduce policy, legislative and regulatory mechanisms to ensure the efficient generation, supply and use of energy in all the sectors.</p> <p>v. Educate and aware school age children on green energy and energy efficient practices.</p> <p>vi. Introduce an incentive and penalty systems that would encourage the consumers to engage in efficient energy use and conservation initiatives.</p>
7.4 By 2030, introduce alternate fuels and technologies for meeting 10% transport energy demand.	<p>i. Promote electric vehicles, with special emphasis on using Solar PV based electricity for battery charging.</p> <p>ii. Explore the potential of biofuels such as ethanol, biodiesel and biogas as transport fuels, and develop appropriate processes and technologies.</p> <p>iii. Introduce hydrogen technologies, particularly as energy storage option to optimise renewable energy absorption.</p>
7.a By 2030, seek international support to obtain access to green energy and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology.	<p>i. Explore and exploit financial, physical and technical supports available regionally and internationally to promote transfer and adaption of energy efficient and environmentally sound technologies.</p>
7.b By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services.	<p>i. Develop a technology roadmaps and identify related infrastructure and other requirements for supplying modern and sustainable energy services covering all supply sources and end-use sectors of energy.</p>

6.8 Policy Goal 8: *Sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth is assured, while promoting full and productive employment and decent work for all.*

6.8.1 Overall Strategies for Policy Goal 8

- i. Promote development-oriented policies that support inclusive and sustainable economic growth, productive employment and decent work for all by establishing and administrating employment services.

- ii. Minimise vulnerability to exogenous shocks and maintain economic stability by fiscal consolidation efforts and adoption of prudent monetary and exchange rate policies, enrich economic efficiency and productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, with special focus on high-value added and labor-intensive sectors. Ensure the creation of high-quality decent jobs by promoting creativity, innovation & entrepreneurship, while mobilizing sufficient investments.
- iii. Establish resilient and innovative economy, and entrepreneurial society for export competitiveness and better quality jobs particularly in micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) and growth-oriented start-ups.
- iv. Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers.
- v. Include a preliminary training in using computer/ online applications (eGov) for operations in places of employment, especially in the government sector.

6.8.2 Policy targets and specific strategies for Policy Goal 8

Policy Targets	Specific Strategies
8.1 By 2025, achieve an economic growth of above 6.5% or higher and sustain through Year 2030.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Create a conducive macroeconomic environment to attract private investment both local and foreign (FDI) by improving the World Bank's Ease of Doing Business index ii. Improve domestic resource mobilisation. iii. Expand export diversification of both goods and services. iv. Set up regional industrial cities/ free trade zones and other industrial infrastructure with an appropriate scale to attract potential medium and large-scale industries and other secondary industries.
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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Attract more FDI to bridge the savings-investment gap. ii. Promote technological upgrades and innovations to increase productivity. iii. Shift the export economy to value-added industries including advanced technology driven manufacturing and bio dynamic products.
8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalisation and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs), including through access to financial services.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Improve the financial literacy of rural/ poor populations and needy entrepreneurs/ businesses. ii. Improve access to micro-credit on concessionary terms and to launch programmes aimed at encouraging the growth of MSMEs. iii. Develop the Business Process Outsourcing (BPO) industry and the Knowledge Process Outsourcing (KPO) industry to significantly enhance export earnings. iv. Provide intellectual support for the sustainable development of small and micro enterprises. v. Build effective platforms of international cooperation for MSMEs.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> vi. Provide entrepreneurship training to direct potential groups to engage in MSME sector. vii. Promote technology transfer to rural areas, for example with the effective engagement and mobilization of regional universities/R&D institutes and local technology developers & service providers.
<p>8.4 Improve resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production (SCP).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Reduce import taxes on raw materials and intermediate goods to promote domestic production and value addition. ii. Remove import tariff for machinery and technical equipment necessary for resource efficient production and resource recirculation. iii. Promote sustainable consumption by market mechanisms and attitudinal changes. iv. Introduce policy instruments to discourage environmentally damaging products and processes including packaging. v. Promote biodegradable, environmentally friendly products including packaging materials
<p>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.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Establish and maintain a government sponsored service for public focused on employment which provides services for Job Seekers, and Employers by maintaining a data base (of employers and job seekers) having functional attributes such as Matching / brokering of Jobs, Career Guidance, Training and skill development. ii. Support local entrepreneurs and startups to develop software for the international market. iii. Conduct skills development programmes at nominal/ no cost to youth and persons with disabilities at vocational training centers. iv. Address disability issues in employment. v. Develop recruitment policies to provide a quota for persons with disabilities such as autism, Down's syndrome, blind, deaf etc. and other physical disabilities recognising their specific skills vi. Create opportunities for women to engage in economic activities from home. vii. Develop a labour certification system to recognise the best practicing companies and to promote others in applying best labour standards. viii. Collaborate with countries of destination for matching, testing and certification of skills of Sri Lankan workers to enable them to easily find gainful employment in foreign countries.

<p>8.6 By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Enhance skills needed for job market via technical and vocational education and training (TVET), with a special emphasis on youth by organised career guidance and employment insurance. ii. Subsidised compulsory training for youth through employment insurance (EI) mechanisms. iii. Encourage the young and female entrepreneurs and startups through production cooperatives to develop export- oriented value added industries. iv. Ensure a balance between demand and supply in the subsidized compulsory training for youth.
<p>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.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Crack down on human trafficking and strengthen accountability for handling cases of human trafficking. ii. Strengthen the inter-agency cooperation and enforcement capabilities in curbing human trafficking by introducing a regulated mechanism to share information and resources.
<p>8.8 Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Protect workers' legitimate rights and interests such as remuneration, vacation, social security through legislation and supervision. ii. Provide support to migrant workers through Sri Lanka Diplomatic Missions to ensure their rights are protected including by strengthening grievance handling and dispute resolution mechanisms for their protection and security. iii. Ensure that Human Resources Managers including those in MSMEs are knowledgeable and skillful to handle labour relations, implement labour law and best HR practices. iv. Ensure that the rights and interests of migrant workers are protected by the relevant laws, supervision and grievance mechanisms of the countries of destination, prior to recruitment of Sri Lankan workers for foreign employment. v. Ensure protection of migrant workers' rights and interests through bilateral agreements with countries of destination. vi. Establish a contributory social security system for migrant workers. vii. Standardise work environments through professional bodies and skills sector councils. viii. Promote safe, decent and gainful foreign employment

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ix. Empower trade union activists and make aware the management on the need of collective bargaining. x. Strengthen the legal, regulatory and institutional framework for governance of labour migration xi. Strengthen sectoral coordination and invest in skills development to meet global and local labour market demands
<p>8.9 By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Develop theme parks, religious, cultural national heritage and adventure sites, and domestic Ayurvedic treatment centers to promote sustainable tourism, with particular emphasis on attracting upmarket eco-friendly tourists ii. Promote Meetings, Incentives, Conferences and Exhibitions (MICE) tourism. iii. Develop domestic air travel services. iv. Set up tourist service centers in main tourist cities equipped with facilities needed for the tourists. v. Promote Sri Lanka in foreign countries. vi. Double the number of hotel rooms. vii. Provide opportunity for the domestic dancers and dramatists, painters and sculptors and others engaged in arts and crafts industry to display and sell their talents and creations in tourist hotels and in places of tourist attraction. viii. Develop household related and community-based tourism. ix. Register, train and certify all tourist guides and drivers to prevent harassment of tourists and ensure their security and protection. x. Facilitate local enterprises and businesses to manage the supply chains and investments in a sustainable manner to obtain optimal benefits of tourism. xi. Initiate a preliminary diploma course on tourism to train the youth currently engaged in tour services and those interested in joining the field who do not have the Ordinary level qualifications demanded by existing diplomas.
<p>8.10 Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Implement educational and awareness programmes for domestic financial institutions on the role and importance of finance in sustainable development. ii. Encourage domestic financial institutions to develop innovative and effective financing mechanisms targeting improved services all.
<p>8.a Seek technical and other assistance to reduce trade and balance of payment deficits.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Adopt strategic approaches in consultation with stakeholders in bilateral and multilateral trade agreements to reap the intended benefits.

8.b By 2020, develop and operationalise a strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization (ILO).	i. Use Global Jobs Pact of ILO as a strategic guide to introduce a set of balanced and realistic policy measures to enhance youth employment.
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6.9 Policy Goal 9: *Resilient infrastructure is built and sustainable industry is established, while fostering innovation and promoting inclusiveness.*

6.9.1 Overall Strategies for Policy Goal 9:

- i. Develop and diversify the industry, with special focus on the manufacturing sector, into technology-led and export-driven enterprises, by attracting more local finances and Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), technology transfer, research and innovations, human resource development including skill upgrading, and local value addition.
- ii. Establish conducive environment for forging government-private sector-university-R&D institution-inventor partnerships to commercially exploit research and innovations for industrial development, with special emphasis on micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) and start-ups/spinoffs.
- iii. Use advances in science and technology, including information and communication technology (ICT) as a vehicle to enhance and sustain industrial competitiveness.
- iv. Promote intellectual property rights (IPR) protections and management to stimulate product/process innovations, entrepreneurship and technology commercialisation/ transfer in fostering accelerated growth of industry.
- v. Establish and manage sustainable industries and infrastructure with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and processes.
- vi. Strengthen international relationships and harness global supports (including finance, expertise and knowledge) for domestic research, innovation and technology development.
- vii. Network all institutions which carry out similar processes on Innovation
- viii. Identify and implement mechanisms to secure the critical infrastructure providers while ensuring that digital systems implemented and operated by them have the appropriate level of cyber security and resilience.

6.9.2 Policy targets and specific strategies for Policy Goal 9:

Policy Targets	Specific Strategies
9.1 Develop critical transport infrastructures such as highway, railway and ports and airports to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Develop the expressway network already planned. ii. Rehabilitate the road and rail networks. iii. Development of the ports and airports to meet the forecast demand.

<p>9.2 Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation and, by 2030, increase at least by 50% the industry's share of employment and gross domestic product.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Create a conducive business environment for the business community to build up domestic industry capitalising the country's strategic location. ii. Set up industrial cities/ free trade zones, and free ports covering all Provinces in economic corridors and surrounding ports and airports. iii. Provide facilities to large-scale businesses to commence production of various high technology products. iv. Provide facilities to new entrepreneurs and startups/spinoffs to secure needed resources such as land, credit facilities, business consultancy, technological and infrastructure facilities in a hassle-free manner v. Transform the national economy from conventional industries to high-tech, knowledge-driven and innovation based Industries and increased international trade. vi. Provide opportunities for traditional industry-based communities to supply market facilities. vii. Improve and strengthen supply chains and enhance productivity in MSME's.
<p>9.3 Increase access for micro, small and medium - scale industrial and other enterprises (MSMEs) to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Improve access to micro-credit on concessionary terms and to launch programmes aimed at encouraging the growth of MSMEs. ii. Coordinate with private sector and civil society groups to facilitate the MSMEs to integrate into the supply chains. iii. Support MSMEs for market integration such as through Private Public Partnerships. (PPP) iv. Establish decentralized supply chain systems in strategic locations incorporating appropriate e-platform to optimize economic productivity and benefits for all stakeholders
<p>9.4 By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Establish technology compendium on energy efficient and environmentally sound technologies (and processes), both new and retrofitting, for all industrial clusters. ii. Implement pilot demonstration projects and programmes such as Green Productivity projects, Energy Conservation projects etc.
<p>9.5 Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors, including by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Encourage domestic or foreign investors to produce innovative products under trade names.

the number of R&D workers per 1 million people and public and private R&D spending.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ii. Develop and implement a national policy on technology development and promoting innovation in industry. iii. Enhance collaboration between MSMEs and universities and R&D organisations
9.a Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development through enhanced financial, technological and technical support.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Explore and exploit the opportunities to collaborate and be involved with sustainable and resilient infrastructure development programmes implemented regionally and internationally.
9.b Support domestic technology development, research and innovation, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, inter alia, industrial diversification and value addition to commodities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Support universities , R&D institutes and other relevant organizations to provide research facilities required by local scientists, researchers and technology developers targeting industrial diversification and value addition to commodities (as examples, for agricultural scientists and researchers to develop high yielding seeds, that are disease resistant and retain traditional product quality, and to develop new cultivation methods and to innovate in technological machinery and instruments) ii. Provide state assistance to develop innovative solutions and products to address local issues and socio-economic development challenges (for example, to develop novel bio-pesticides/organic pesticides and a low cost integrated pest management system in order to minimise the use of chemical pesticides).
9.c By 2030, significantly increase access to information and communications technology (ICT) and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Provide opportunities and furnish access to infrastructure for entrepreneurs and MSMEs in particular to enhance their ICT literacy as a vehicle to enhance and sustain industrial competitiveness

6.10 Policy Goal 10: *Economic disparity within and among regions and all levels of administration is reduced, while promoting economic inclusion of all citizens regardless of their income, gender or ethnicity.*

6.10.1 Overall Strategies for Policy Goal 10:

- i. Rationalise economic, fiscal and monetary sector policies and legislation at all level of governance, ensuring the elimination of inequalities and regional disparities of inequality.
- ii. Guarantee minimum living standards and social security for all through progressive taxation and enhanced social investments.

- iii. Ensure equal opportunities and access to public services and infrastructure to all citizens without any regional disparities.
- iv. Assure empowerment of people with social, economic and political inclusion, ensuring participation at all levels and right to information.

6.10.2 Policy targets and specific strategies for Policy Goal 10:

Policy Targets	Specific Strategies
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.	i. Mobilise government, private sector and other non-government agencies to declare the space in their programs for the vulnerable poor.
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.	i. Promote and scale up the use of community platforms with community self-managed, inclusive, and accountable economic institutions in the villages, with information, decision making power, and supplementary resources.
10.3 Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Promote people-centric board at every Grama Sewa division under the purview of each village's different stakeholders (religious leaders, respecting social, cultural communities, indigenous people, and other minor communities, educated and knowledgeable seniors, youth leaders and women representatives), who will actively get involved with the government's program. ii. Devise a state-sponsored mechanism for the women entrepreneurs involved in small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) related to, among others, handlooms, garments, crochet, lace, cane, clay pottery, coir, dried fish and fisheries for identified target markets.
10.4 Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Introduce a taxation system that promotes social equity and justice and inclusive economic growth. ii. Enhance and promote contributory pension scheme for people who are not entitled to pension in existing structure. iii. Collaborate with the private sector to train and support senior citizens who wish to improve their livelihoods through engagement with economic activities.
10.5 Improve the regulation and monitoring of financial markets and	i. Strengthen institutional building on prudent macro-financial management.

institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ii. Reform and improve the financial regulatory framework to keep pace with the development of modern financial markets. iii. Strengthen the rule of law and monitoring mechanism to regulate the micro finance sectors in all regions.
10.6 Not Applicable	
10.7 Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Conduct policy review to identify gaps and issues pertaining to orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people ii. Amend and/or introduce policies and legislations and implement applicable programmes to facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people and reintegration of returnee migrants.
10.a Stand for the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in accordance with World Trade Organization agreements.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Ensure the quality assurance process and explore the relevance and impacts of WTO agreements on stand for the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries with a special emphasis on the needs of the Small and Vulnerable Economies (SVEs) in order to safeguard national interests.
10.b Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to States where the need is greatest, in particular countries, in accordance with their national plans and programmes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Explore and access financial resources and investments available regionally and globally to support implementation of nationally prioritised programmes and projects.
10.c By 2030, reduce to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 per cent.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Enhance and revise policy, regulatory and institutional frameworks to establish modern situation/circumstances.

6.11 Policy Goal 11: *Cities and human settlements are made inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable, while ensuring rational, fair and sensible use of land.*

6.11.1 Overall Strategies for Policy Goal 11:

- i. Exercise integrated approaches in developing and managing cities and human settlements via streamlining the spatial and physical planning process, development of infrastructure and

- service quality in public transport, increasing the disaster resilience and enhancing the municipal services such as waste management.
- ii. Ensure national physical planning policy is adopted as an overall guide for all development activities in the country, including inter-provincial, provincial and local authority level and sectoral plans, programmes and projects.
 - iii. Promote physical development, sustainable transport systems and infrastructure that are efficient, safe, accessible, and cost-effective and environmentally sound, thus realizing balanced integration of social, economic, and environmental benefits.
 - iv. Strengthening the relevant agencies at all levels of governance with relevant institutional setting, expertise and technology for implementation, and monitoring of physical development activities.

6.11.2 Policy targets and specific strategies for Policy Goal 11:

Policy Targets	Specific Strategies
11.1 By 2030, ensure access to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services for all, and upgrade slums.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Promote condominium housing, ensuring safety, affordability and access to basic services. ii. Relocate urban dwellers in slums to vertically built apartments with adequate facilities and services (especially in the Colombo Metropolitan area).
11.2 By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Modernise the bus fleet as a safe, affordable, accessible and energy efficient, environmentally sustainable transport (E3ST) mode and introduce luxury buses especially to serve in long distance and city limits. ii. Provide free/reduced rate access to disabled and senior citizens in public transport. iii. Pursue systematic development of the national railway network including electrification to position it as a competitive modern-day transport option by the year 2030 for both passenger and freight transport. iv. Manage the future motorisation and traffic levels in urban areas through economic instruments and other means.
11.3 By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Ensure that physical development that assures the best utility and the efficient use of the available land and infrastructure, planned and implemented along with stakeholder engagement, giving due consideration for land use planning and population density factors. ii. Strengthen local authorities with relevant expertise, technology and the institutional setting.

<p>11.4 Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the country’s cultural and natural heritage.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Proclaim cultural and heritage sites as protected areas. ii. Conduct strict compliance checks with respect to preserving natural and cultural heritage in local development plans and projects. iii. Preserve and protect documentary heritage in the custodian of both public and private domains.
<p>11.5 By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Develop a flood control mechanism with prevention and forewarning systems and water storage and pumping methods to dry areas through drainage and canals systems. ii. Institutionalise “Disaster Management Authority” with powers vested to act swiftly and responsibly. iii. Establish a permanent “Care Centre System” to facilitate and minimise the difficulties faced by the people, especially the women and children, who are frequently affected by natural disasters. iv. Ensure that disaster mitigation and optimal land use are made integral parts in human settlement planning and implementation. v. Use housing and other building designs, building materials and construction methods which can mitigate the effects of natural disasters
<p>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.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Be responsive to adverse environmental impacts of cities, with particular emphasis in addressing urban air pollution and waste issues in decision making and implementation ii. Implement the national waste management policy and strengthen mechanisms to prevent, reduce, reuse, recycle, recover and safe disposal of waste in human settlements, giving effect to holistic waste management, while respecting waste management hierarchy. iii. Promote circular economy. iv. Engage the private sector and communities in environmental management. v. Develop and implement a national strategy that reduces the release of pollutants and solid waste into wetlands. vi. Make Sustainable Strategic environmental assessment an integral part of preparing town plans.
<p>11.7 By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Develop standards/design guidelines and introduce regulatory provisions to mandate incorporation of sufficient green and public spaces in city planning

and children, older persons and persons with disabilities.	ii. Ensure the green and public spaces in cities are safe, inclusive and accessible, particularly for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities
11.a Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning.	i. Strengthen vertical coherence between national, provincial and local authorities in the development planning.
11.b By 2022, support all local authorities adopt and implement integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels.	i. Empower and build capacity of local authorities and Divisional Secretariats towards inclusive planning and disaster management. ii. Support local governments and authorities to adopt and implement relevant national disaster management and risk reduction policies, strategies, plans and legislations, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030
11.c Seek financial and technical assistance for building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials.	i. Explore and access financial and technical assistances available regionally and internationally for construction and retrofitting of sustainable, resilient and resource-efficient buildings utilizing local materials ii. Seek bilateral/ multilateral donor assistance to build homes for the Northern and Eastern Province population.

6.12 Policy Goal 12: *Sustainable consumption and production patterns are ensured, while appropriate practices and lifestyles are integrated at all levels and sectors of economy and society.*

6.12.1 Overall Strategies for Policy Goal 12:

- i. Facilitate formulation and implementation of a National Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP) strategy
- ii. Promote resource efficiency through reduction of material and energy intensities in all sectors
- iii. Mitigate emissions and minimize all forms of waste at all stages of product life-cycle and consumption.
- iv. Promote and facilitate adoption of SCP life-styles.
- v. Adopt precautionary measures and market instruments to prevent over consumption and retain the efficiency gain.
- vi. Ensure SCP becoming a life-skill through all forms of effective education and training.

6.12.2 Policy targets and specific strategies for Policy Goal 12:

Policy Targets	Specific Strategies
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<p>12.1 Formulate and implement a 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production (SCP), in line with national priorities, and taking into consideration of national circumstances.</p>	<p>i. Formulate and implement the NCP Policy of Sri Lanka.</p>
<p>12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources.</p>	<p>i. Introduce emission reduction and pollution control measures for all economic activities, such as building and construction, transport, industry, energy generation, land use, agriculture, tourism, livestock, waste and households (indoor air pollution). ii. Establish a regime for Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM) for equitable water allocation for all and strengthen implementation. iii. Integrate conservation, re-use and recycling practices at all levels of water use. iv. Strengthen legal instruments of relevant agencies for effective management and efficient use of natural resources.</p>
<p>12.3 By 2030, halve per capita food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses.</p>	<p>i. Establish SCP best practices for waste management in all sectors, especially industries, agriculture, tourism and households. ii. Implement comprehensive programme at national level to characterise postharvest losses of all food and agricultural products at all stages (harvesting, handling, transportation, storing, sorting, etc.) and implement effective interventions to minimise the losses. iii. Introduce decentralized food and agricultural supply chain systems in strategic locations to optimize economic productivity and minimize post-harvest losses.</p>
<p>12.4 By 2025, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all waste throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimise their adverse impacts on human health and the environment.</p>	<p>i. Increase efficient use of land, water, fertilizer, pesticides, energy and human resources in food production to secure sustainable and safe systems. ii. Introduce holistic waste management concept to control adverse effects and impacts of all waste streams. iii. Establish SCP best practices for waste management in all sectors, especially industries, agriculture, tourism and households. iv. Strengthen the institutional mechanism for solid waste management in Local Authorities.</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> v. Institutionalise chemical waste management within relevant authorities, with identifying and establishing relevant authority as required.
<p>12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Introduce and enforce relevant laws for all waste streams. ii. Develop activities and assign responsibilities for the resource recovery from waste and introduce innovative marketing strategies for recovered resources. iii. Streamline, enhance and upgrade Environmental Protection License (EPL) scheme, and scheduled waste management for industries prescribed under the National Environment Act. iv. Apply the concept of extended producer responsibility (EPR) for products, particularly related to priority waste streams such as packaging and consumer electronics. v. Develop and implement awareness programmes covering all stakeholders, communities and general public to promote sustainable practices.
<p>12.6 Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Incorporate Resource Efficiency and Cleaner Production (RECP) in all industries. ii. Facilitate to transform existing industries into more resource efficient and environmental friendly industries. iii. Encourage sourcing, transferring and local adaptation of environmentally sound technologies and promote state of the art technologies for high polluting and resource intensive industries to become sustainable. iv. Facilitate access to green finance, especially for micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs) investing in environmentally friendly products and services. v. Introduce and enforce green reporting to all industries. vi. Develop and implement awareness and capacity building programmes to ensure adequate human resources for planning and implementation of sustainable practices. vii. Mandate large and transnational companies to incorporate sustainability reports into their annual reporting. viii. Promote environmental friendly practices through awarding Environmental Awards such as the Green Award.
<p>12.7 Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Introduce green procurement guidelines.

<p>accordance with national policies and priorities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ii. Build capacity and empower public sector establishments on Sustainable Public Procurement (SPP). iii. Apply Sustainable Public Procurement Practices (SPP) in all sectors and for each product that have a significant impact.
<p>12.8 By 2030, ensure that public have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Introduce SCP concepts in to the Sri Lankan education system as a life skill. ii. Promote public awareness on SCP (the concept and its benefits) and thereby sensitize all citizens to appreciate SCP as the basis for a good/sustainable lifestyle. iii. Enhance communication to drive behavioral change for shifting towards SCP. iv. Improve media ethics for behavioral change of the society for shifting towards SCP. v. Ensure the right to access information on impacts of products and processes, via introduction of Eco labels. vi. Guide and support consumers' choices for sustainable products and services and behavioral changes through information. vii. Drive change in public-private partnership to ensure and foster best practices in consumer choices and behavior. viii. Hold periodic national multi-stakeholder roundtables on SCP.
<p>12.a Strengthen the scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production with international cooperation.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Develop and promote appropriate resource efficient technologies (eco-innovation/ environmentally sound technologies). ii. Ensure that R&D findings on SCP are readily available to industries and the public. iii. Encourage technology transfer, and application of resource efficient technologies for commercialisation through Public Private Partnerships (PPP). iv. Document, publish and promote science based-evidence to foster indigenous knowledge of SCP in all sectors. v. Develop knowledge base for Life cycle thinking and apply Life-Cycle Assessments (LCA) to promote clean and safer products over the value and supply chains. vi. Provide technical guidance for retailers, consumers and producers for behavioral and life style changes ensuring improvements in use efficiency. vii. Ensure quality assurance of green products and services. viii. Provide technical evidence, education and awareness on SCP best practices to motivate

	consumers to make attitudinal, behavioral and life style changes towards sustainability.
12.b Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Promote SCP best practices in all tourism related products (entertainments / recreational opportunities / souvenirs, etc.) and services. ii. Introduce SCP elements into the classification criteria of tourism sector services – hotels, restaurants, recreation, shops, tour operators, cultural shows, etc. iii. Encourage “Resource Intensive Tourism Sector” to set an example for resource efficiency. iv. Provide opportunities for all-encompassing experiences for tourists to inculcate respect on community, culture and environment, within sustainable tourism programmes. v. Use eco-tourism for conserving natural resources and wildlife and enhancing bio and cultural diversity. vi. Mainstream climate and disaster resilience into the development of tourism sector. vii. Development and purchase of local sustainable products based on fair trade principles and that reflect the area's nature and culture should be an integral aspect of this process.
12.c Rationalise inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by removing market distortions, in accordance with national circumstances, including by restructuring taxation and phasing out those harmful subsidies, where they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts, taking fully into account the specific needs and conditions of developing countries and minimising the possible adverse impacts on their development in a manner that protects the poor and the affected communities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Rationalise the energy generation mix by proper consideration of sustainability aspects, including economic viability, energy security, environmental soundness, source diversity and technology maturity. ii. Maximise the use of own energy resources and encourage self-generation of energy. iii. Promote and facilitate R&D on sustainable energy systems.

6.13 Policy Goal 13: *National commitments on climate change are achieved, while ensuring adaptation to and mitigation of climate change impacts.*

6.13.1 Overall Strategies for Policy Goal 13:

- i. Implement climate actions based on identified climate risks and vulnerabilities, and national priorities, in line with international commitments.

- ii. Promote R&D, and adoption of environmentally sound technologies, processes, and systems for low carbon economic development.
- iii. Enhanced capacity building, and institutional strengthening to meet national and global climate commitments.
- iv. Develop and implement an effective monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV) framework to ensure performance of climate action.

6.13.2 Policy targets and specific strategies for Policy Goal 13:

Policy Targets	Specific Strategies
13.1. Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate related hazards and natural disasters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Implement relevant and appropriate climate change related policies, strategies and plans. ii. Develop and implement national and local disaster risk reduction plans in line with the Sendai Framework for Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030. iii. Establishment of Sectoral Climate Cells to implement sectoral adaptation measures. iv. Establishment and functioning of National Adaptation Plan (NAP) – CSO Forum. v. Update the Climate Change Technology Need Assessments (2014) and the Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment (2018). vi. Implementation of GCF National Adaptation Planning Readiness Project. vii. Prepare Provincial Adaptation Plans. viii. Promote and support R&D on climate risks and assessment.
13.2 Integrate Climate Change measures into national policies, strategies and planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Update the National Climate Change Policy (2012). ii. Integrate climate change measures into the National Environment Policy. iii. Integrate climate change into Project Appraisal Format of the Department of National Planning (NPD). iv. Integrate climate change into the provincial development planning process. v. Formulate Climate Change Act for better implementation of related policies, strategies and plans.
13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human & institutional capacity on Climate Action and other areas of relevance, such as mitigation, adaptation, loss & damage, impact reduction, early warning, means of implementation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Upgrade climate change related subjects in the School Curricula. ii. Prepare and implement National Communication Strategy on Climate Change. iii. Establish Provincial Climate Cells and Provincial Climate Units in all provinces to implement climate actions within the province; and an effective MRV System for Energy, Transport, Industry and Waste.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> iv. Establish and implement a Sri Lanka Carbon Crediting Scheme (SLCCS). v. Establish effective and efficient climate change data sharing mechanism (such as a one-stop climate information dashboard, island-wide early warning system, and Provincial Climate Data Portal) and clearing house mechanism for updated data, including statistics surveys which included through indicators, and incorporating to decision making.
13.a Access global climate financing mechanisms, particularly Green Climate Fund, for implementation of country's commitments in Climate Actions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Monitor the progress and trend of global climate financing mechanisms, particularly Green Climate Fund, in identifying opportunities for accessing finances to support low carbon developments in the country. ii. Exercise nationally determined contributions (NDC) under Paris Agreement to harness financing for climate actions.
13.b Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective planning and management of Climate Actions, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalised communities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Explore mechanisms and programmes available internationally to active participation in capacity building programmes for effective climate change-related planning and management. ii. Enhance physical and human resources for monitoring. iii. Exercise NDC under Paris Agreement to access technical supports and expertise for capacity building for planning and management of climate actions, with particular emphasis on women, youth and local and marginalized communities.

6.14 Policy Goal 14: *Sustainable use and conservation of sea and marine resources are ensured, while contributing to socio-economic development.*

6.14.1 Overall Strategies for Policy Goal 14:

- i. Strengthen policy, regulatory and institutional infrastructure to ensure the environment for sustainable use, management and conservation of ocean and marine resources, especially sensitive areas.
- ii. Introduce measures to reduce the impacts of invasive alien species on ocean and marine ecosystems.
- iii. Secure and generate economic benefits of the sustainable use of marine resources through sustainable management of fisheries.
- iv. Promote R&D and establish data and knowledge management and information sharing platforms.
- v. Strengthen marine security, while introducing measures to address poaching and trafficking of species.

6.14.2 Policy targets and specific strategies for Policy Goal 14:

Policy Targets	Specific Strategies
14.1 By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular release of solid waste, waste water, ballast water, ship based waste and from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Operationalise the National Oil Spill Contingency Plan and a rapid response mechanism. ii. Adopt a ridge to reef integrated approach to address marine and coastal pollution. iii. Reduce/eliminate gaps/overlaps in legislations among different authorities on monitoring and removal of wastes.
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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Formulate and implement a mandatory management and protection plan for marine and coastal ecosystems. ii. Develop a comprehensive monitoring plan and establish effective monitoring system, with collaborative efforts and resource sharing of responsible authorities and other stakeholder agencies. iii. Advocate stakeholder engagement and community involvement in protecting and managing marine and coastal ecosystems. iv. Develop and implement public awareness campaign to support prevention and mitigation of adverse impacts on marine and coastal ecosystems.
14.3 Minimise and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Establish scientific collaborations and cooperation among local, regional and global institutes and scientific bodies at all levels to comprehend the science on acidification and implement remedial actions. ii. Improve resilience of ecosystems and vulnerable communities, identifying climate induced hazards. iii. Improve carbon sequestration by protecting mangroves, sea grass, corals, etc. as an immediate and continuous activity. iv. Develop and implement awareness and capacity building programmes on the subject.
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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Assess the present levels of harvesting of freshwater and marine finfish/ shell fish and develop and implement recovery plans for finfish/ shell fish species stocks that are depleted due to overexploitation. ii. Strengthen, develop and implement methodologies and approaches to minimise the fishing practices that are beyond the carrying capacity of the coastal and marine systems. iii. Promote best practices to minimise the destructive harvesting methods used for biological resources from terrestrial, aquatic and marine systems.

<p>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.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Adopt a spatial planning approach to Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) with multi-sector and multi-stakeholder support. ii. Develop stakeholder agency capacity to implement the MPA plan, monitor and sustainably use the MPAs.
<p>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.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Implement strictly the National Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fishing strategy. ii. Identify and remove perverse incentives that damage biodiversity and ecosystem services.
<p>14.7 By 2030, increase the economic benefits from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Form a multi-agency group to develop the spatial approach to sustainably use the MPAs including the Expanded Economic Zone (EEZ) of Sri Lanka. ii. Provide economic and other incentives for sustainably harvested fishery products. iii. Promote environmentally sound and sustainable aquaculture. iv. Integrate eco-tourism with sustainable use of marine resources to avoid over exploitation and enhance the socio-economic and environmental benefits. v. Introduce efficient and environmentally sound technologies and processes for diversification of fishing, enhancement of productivity and value addition to fish-based co-products and by-products.
<p>14.a Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and transfer marine technology, taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of the country.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Provide financial, technical and other resources to increase scientific knowledge, research capacity, and spatial planning capacity of relevant organizations and enhance data sharing to support adaptive management. ii. Promote transfer of marine technology in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to socio-economic development of the country

14.b Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Engage local fisher communities and private sector in the planning and decision making, and strengthen the supply chains. ii. Develop and implement policy, regulatory and institutional frameworks that recognize and protect access rights for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets
14.c 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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Promote sustainable fisheries activities within the Special Management Areas. ii. Actively participate in the international dialogues to obtain support including the engagement with India, EU and others. iii. Adopt international conventions/laws in establishing legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans and their resources

6.15 Policy Goal 15: *Sustainable use and conservation of terrestrial ecosystems are ensured, while contributing to socio-economic development.*

6.15.1 Overall Strategies for Policy Goal 15:

- i. Strengthen policy, regulatory and institutional infrastructure to ensure the environment for sustainable use, management and conservation of terrestrial ecosystems and resources.
- ii. Promote R&D and establish data and knowledge management and information sharing platforms.
- iii. Enhance the land use planning process and build institutional capacity to efficiently address the issues associated with natural resource management and combat land degradation.
- iv. Promote and ensure greater multi-stakeholder participation in managing terrestrial ecosystems.
- v. Strengthen the effective enforcement of laws and regulations for the prevention of poaching and trafficking of protected flora and fauna.
- vi. Introduce and incorporate ecosystem valuation for land use planning at all levels.
- vii. Introduce and incorporate ecosystem valuation for national accounting.
- viii. Secure and generate economic benefits of sustainable use of terrestrial resources, sustainable management of land use planning, and ecosystem valuation.

6.15.2 Policy targets and specific strategies for Policy Goal 15:

Policy Targets	Specific Strategies
15.1 By 2022, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Demarcate forestlands and conserve critical watersheds. ii. Implement the proposals in the Forestry Master Plan which also promote multiple use forests

<p>ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and dry lands, in line with obligations under international agreements.</p>	<p>with the participation of communities and private sector.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> iii. Develop and implement effective management plan and monitoring scheme for terrestrial ecosystems with active engagement of all stakeholder institutions. iv. Identify and conserve critical wetlands.
<p>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.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Give effect to better land use planning in consideration of the land use policy and agriculture policy. ii. Promote and enhance reforestation based on native varieties, and replacing exotic forests and increase the tree cover wherever appropriate covering both urban and rural areas. iii. Implement mangrove and river bank restoration and forest conservation projects for watersheds. iv. Promote community-based forest and agroforestry schemes.
<p>15.3 By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral country.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Promote the greater participation of Pradeshiya Sabhas, NGOs, CBOs, CSOs, universities and other stakeholders in combating land degradation. ii. Develop the necessary policy, institutional and regulatory framework to accommodate the private sector in combating land degradation. iii. Enhance the land use planning process by improving the current system. iv. Strengthening of conservation measures at all levels, both preventive and remedial, aimed at minimising physical degradation of land and eliminating pollution, in particular from industrial waste
<p>15.4 By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Develop a national mountain ecosystem conservation plan to identify the best possible strategies for afforestation, and enhancement and restoration of ecosystem, and implement the plan in coordination with local authorities and private sector.
<p>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.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Strictly enforce existing laws and regulations pertaining to land degradation and forest offences. ii. Develop and implement recovery programs including animal breeding and conservation, education & research for threatened species. iii. Develop and implement a set of guidelines to reduce the impact of tourism on natural habitats. iv. Establish and strengthen genetic resource centers such as field gene banks, seed banks

	<p>etc., for both short and long-term conservation of genetic diversity of crops, poultry and livestock.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> v. Develop and implement sustainable management plans to reduce human and wildlife conflicts. vi. Promote the participation of local authorities, government agencies and other stakeholders to strengthen the regulatory mechanism and dissolve the issues through participation of all responsible stakeholders into a single platform
15.6 Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilisation of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Develop guideline and schemes for sharing of benefits arising from the utilisation of genetic resources, with due consideration of the legal aspects. ii. Promote bio-prospecting of both animal and plant genetic resources through the application of traditional knowledge. iii. Promote and mobilise cultural practices and traditional wisdom related to biodiversity. iv. Develop and implement awareness and education programmes for all the stakeholders on the subject.
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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Control trafficking of protected species through strict implementation of laws and regulations.
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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Develop and implement species level management plans, to control the threats caused by alien invasive species with consideration of related acts and policies. ii. Strengthen the regulatory mechanisms, technical expertise, multi-stakeholder processes to prevent entry of alien invasive species and establish an early warning system for the same. iii. Develop and implement species-specific management plans for identified alien invasive species.
15.9 By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Capture and share biodiversity and ecosystem service values embedded in religion and culture. ii. Integrate biodiversity and ecosystem service values into educational curricula and national accounts. iii. Develop guidelines to incorporate Biodiversity and Ecosystem Service values into national/regional and local level planning and plan implementation.

15.a Mobilise and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems.	i. Develop innovative financing mechanisms to generate sustainable self-financing for biodiversity and ecosystem service conservation.
15.b Mobilise significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation.	i. Seek donor, private sector community support to forest conservation and management.
15.c Enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities.	i. Explore and establish international collaborations and partnerships to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including prospects to enhance capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities.

6.16 Policy Goal 16: *Peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development are promoted, while eradicating corruption and bribery in all their forms, and providing access to justice for all.*

6.16.1 Overall Strategies for Policy Goal 16:

- i. Align national policies and regulations with international instruments to country context, in order to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime.
- ii. Strengthen rule of law and legislation system to promote transparency and accountability, thereby ensuring free of corruption and bribery in all their forms, while assuring justice for all.
- iii. Eliminate serious and adverse impact of corruption and bribery in all areas by ensuring good governance.
- iv. Strengthen the availability of and accessibility to information and institution accordance with national legislation (e.g. Right to Information Act) and international agreements in all levels governance, and private sector.
- v. Strengthen the role of the state, civil society and other stakeholders in line with the national strategy that prioritizes locally owned and sustainable development assistance based on collaborative partnerships in safe guarding human rights, the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), conflict mitigation & transformation, resolution and reconciliation, in order to ensure peace harmony.
- vi. Ensure a peaceful, resilient and secure cyber space in Sri Lanka.

6.16.2 Policy targets and specific strategies for Policy Goal 16:

Policy Targets	Specific Strategies
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16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates.	i. Strengthen, maintain and enforce law and order to suppress and eliminate all forms of violence and criminal activities including ragging, which threaten the life and security of the people.
16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Strengthen laws on the protection of minors to crack down on illegal and criminal activities against children, such as child labor, forced labor and child trafficking. ii. Identify the gaps and introduce new rule of law to assure free from all kind of violence (physical, mentally and psychological). iii. Strengthen the laws to prevent secondary victimisation, and empower civil societies on to assure the safety network for children. iv. Strengthen the litigation process and expedite the procedures in courts to end all kind of violence for children. v. Educate parents/ guardians on child rights and child protection.
16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Introduce judicial reforms to establish a judicial system that is just, effective, and authoritative at all times. ii. Improve the judicial protection of rights and the judicial supervision over government power. iii. Improve efficiency of the rule of law in terms of social governance.
16.4 By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organised crime.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Strengthen international cooperation on the transfer of sentenced persons, signing of treaties on the transfer of sentenced persons, and strengthen cooperation with relevant countries on crackdown on transnational crimes. ii. Introduce more stringent punishments for organised crimes irrespective of the value of assets stolen in order to eliminate such crimes. iii. Intensify the efforts to pursue fugitives and recover stolen assets. iv. Improve supporting regulations and mechanisms.
16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Strengthen the Commission to Investigate Allegations of Bribery or Corruption. ii. Implement programmes aimed at preventing bribery and corruption including National Action Plan for Combating Bribery and Corruption 2019-2023. iii. Amend the law in line with United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC).

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> iv. Resolutely correct improper conduct that harms the interests of the general public, and punish corruption without fail. v. Maintain the pressure and strengthening accountability and enforcement. vi. Strengthen the checks and balances and oversight on the exercise of power, improve inspection tours and on-the-site supervision, and improve oversight. vii. Promulgate laws to enable the introduction of an e-technology system to receive public complaints anonymously and promote whistle blowing in the main public sector institutions that would become a strong deterrent to corruption and bribery in public life.
16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Develop long term public service delivery strategies for each government organisations identifying medium term and long-term targets. ii. Publish National Procurement Guidelines to enable an e-Procurement at both national and local level that will also help curb bribery and corruption. iii. Enact standalone law to protect whistleblowers that adheres international standards. iv. Enact laws on public records management through the National Archives Law as further strengthened by the Right to Information (RTI) Act
16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Make stakeholder engagement including private sector and civil society an essential component of development planning at all levels. ii. Set up a people-centric board at every Grama Sewa division under the purview of each village's religious leaders, educated and knowledgeable seniors, youth leaders and women representatives, who will actively get involved with the government's programme.
16.8 Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Explore and exploit opportunities to collaborate and involved with the institutions of global governance.
16.9 By 2020, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Enhance the institutional mechanism and infrastructure for birth registration and for providing legal identity through registration of persons.
16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Ensure compliance with proactive disclosure mechanisms outlined in the RTI Act.

<p>freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ii. Create an enabling environment for the freedom of expression. iii. Strengthen the commitment of the government to the Open Government Partnership by sharing information and data among state and non-state sector stakeholders as appropriate. iv. Enact legislation to prevent all forms of cybercrimes and to protect personal data in electronic and non- electronic formats.
<p>16.a Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Strengthen police, coast guard, SLCERT and other relevant agencies with increased training and resources.. ii. Strengthen the intelligence agencies of the armed forces and the police. iii. Endow the National Chief of Intelligence with adequate powers to carry out the responsibilities and powers for coordination among all the agencies. iv. Strengthen working links with foreign intelligence agencies. v. Provide intelligence personnel with modern training, both locally and abroad. vi. Equip intelligence personnel to use modern Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) and enable them to perform their duties fearlessly and with dignity, without any political interference.
<p>16.b Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Conduct policy and legislation review to identify gaps for promoting and enforcing non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development, and implement necessary interventions to improve the status.

6.17 Policy Goal 17: *Global partnership for sustainable development, integrated with national & local level collaborations and multi-stakeholder linkages, is revitalised in view of mobilising and sharing of knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources.*

6.17.1 Overall Strategies for Policy Goal 17:

- i. Improve access to science, technology and innovation through international partnerships and mechanisms, with particular focus on environmentally sound technology transfer.
- ii. Strengthen bilateral/multilateral cooperation to secure assistances to effectively address prevailing capacity gaps for implementation of SDGs.
- iii. Integrate into and derive benefits from bilateral/multilateral trading systems.
- iv. Ensure sustainable financing via domestic resource mobilisation and gap financing from multiple sources (both domestic and international).
- v. Enhance effective debt management practices to ensure long-term debt sustainability.

- vi. Strengthen national partnerships and multi-stakeholder collaborations between public sector, the private sector, civil society and different population groups, in mobilising and sharing knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources among all levels of governance (national, provincial and local) for implementation of SDGs..
- vii. Encourage mobilisation of expertise and academic knowledge through exchange programmes especially focusing on Think Tanks, universities and research institutes

6.17.2 Policy targets and specific strategies for Policy Goal 17:

Policy Targets	Specific Strategies
17.1 Strengthen domestic resource mobilisation, including through international support, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Prepare a long-term policy on taxing incorporating best practices. ii. With support from donors, develop a comprehensive strategy for tax collection; build a system and capacity of officers for tax collection.
17.2 Developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of ODA/GNI to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries ODA providers are encouraged to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Join the global efforts to urge developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments to provide assistance to developing countries in terms of capital, technology, and capacity building.
17.3 Mobilise additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Seek opportunities for benefitting through South-South cooperation.
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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ii. Seek bilateral and multilateral donor support for strategising to achieve long-term debt sustainability.
17.5 Not Applicable	Not Applicable
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Actively engage in international cooperation on smart manufacture and cooperation with UN Organisations and global technology promotion mechanisms.

Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism.	
17.7 Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies on favorable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed.	i. Seek support of developed and developing countries for sharing and transfer of appropriate environmentally sound technologies.
17.8 Not Applicable	Not Applicable
17.9 Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building to support national plans to implement all the sustainable development goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation.	i. Engage actively in multilateral, bilateral and South-South Cooperation for capacity building and experience sharing opportunities and project implementation.
17.10 Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization, including through the conclusion of negotiations under its Doha Development Agenda.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Explore the relevance and impacts of multilateral trading system to develop and implement necessary interventions to improve the country's situation. ii. Defend and promote Sri Lanka's economic and commercial interests through Multilateral Fora. iii. Ensure Sri Lanka's compliance with binding multilateral trade rules.
17.11 Significantly increase the exports.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Conduct bilateral negotiations, especially with those having negative trade balances to increase the share of exports to those countries. ii. Deepen market access opportunities for Sri Lanka's exports at bilateral, regional and multilateral levels through existing and new FTAs / RTAs/other Instruments. iii. Address market access barriers in the importing countries. iv. Promote Sri Lanka's exports through trade officers abroad.
17.12 Not Applicable	Not Applicable
17.13 Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence.	i. Explore the impacts of global macroeconomic stability on country's economy to identify and implement necessary policy revisions.
17.14 Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development.	i. Ensure integrated policy making and planning at all times both horizontally and vertically.
17.15 Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development.	i. Share experiences with regional and international countries to develop and implement more effective policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development.

<p>17.16 Enhance the global partnership for sustainable development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilise and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the sustainable development goals in all countries, in particular developing countries.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Actively participate and engage with global partnerships to achieve the 2030 Agenda and SDGs. ii. Enhance South-South Cooperation and triangular cooperation as appropriate.
<p>17.17 Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Act together with international organisations, private sector, and civil society in the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals.
<p>17.18 By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Build systems (digital data and communication platform) and statistical capacity through international sponsorship, training courses and expert consultations to increase the availability of timely, reliable, and disaggregated data. ii. Provide high quality disaggregated data, and datasets from public authorities for planning and delivery of development projects
<p>17.19 By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Engage in formulating and improving the indicator framework for global sustainable development. ii. Cooperate with international organisations to follow and participate in the development of progress measurement methods on sustainable development.
<p>17.20 Strengthen national partnerships and multi-stakeholder collaborations between public sector, the private sector, civil society and different population groups, in mobilising and sharing knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources among the regional governance (provincial, districts and local) for implementation of SDGs.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Formulate national policy for Government-R&D institutes/University-Private sector partnerships. ii. Enact relevant regulations to safeguard interests of parties in collaborations / partnerships such as intellectual property rights (IPR), sharing of information, confidentiality, commercialization rights, royalties, etc. iii. Establish technology and business incubation centers to support innovators, entrepreneurs, technology developers and startups / spinoff.

7. Policy Implementation

7.1 Enabling Targets and Strategic Interventions

Further to the policy goals, policy targets and strategies, this section provides a set of enabling targets and relevant strategic interventions for effective implementation of the National P&S on SD. These targets and interventions too are aligned with the guiding principles given in Section 4, and are expected to provide further insights for the development of specific sectoral targets and indicators, and formulation, planning and implementation of various activities, projects and programmes to establish enabling environment for the policy implementation.

7.1.1 Enabling Target 1: *Mainstreaming SDGs in all levels of governance (national, provincial and local authority) and institutions therein is accomplished, as reflected in related development policies, strategies, plans and programmes*

Strategic Intervention 1.1: Build and enhance knowledge and capacity at all levels of governance for effective planning and implementation.
Strategic Intervention 1.2: Regularise a common vision and specific mission based on core businesses (or thrust areas) of each public institution at all levels of governance.
Strategic Intervention 1.3: Institutionalise a mainstreaming mechanism for systematic facilitation of accelerated implementation of SDGs across all stakeholders and sectors.
Strategic Intervention 1.4: Standardise and regularize sustainability assessment and screening procedures for formal endorsement of policies, strategies, plans and programmes in the relevant economic, social and environmental fields at all levels of governance (national, provincial and local authority).
Strategic Intervention 1.5: Rational prioritisation of plans and programmes based on core principles underpinning 2030 Agenda, including interconnectedness, inclusiveness, and leaving no one behind.

7.1.2 Enabling Target 2: *Domestication and localisation of targets and indicators related to SDGs are realised by 2020*

Strategic Intervention 2.1: Draw the international experiences (lessons-learnt and best-practices) on domestication and localisation of SDGs for effective adaptation to local context.
Strategic Intervention 2.2: Maintain updated national/provincial/local authority level circumstances and science-/evidence-based findings as a basis for domestication and localisation of targets and indicators.
Strategic Intervention 2.3: Adopt an analytical framework to map SDGs, targets and indicators in the local context for identifying their interconnections, understanding the nature/scope of interdependencies, fostering the synergies and mediating the trade-offs.
Strategic Intervention 2.4: Establish feedback mechanisms for policy reviews, institutional reforms, priority-settings, capacity developments, knowledge enhancements and resource optimization that are necessary for effective SDG implementation in the local context.
Strategic Intervention 2.5: Establish conducive environment for effective dialogue and mediation among all institutions and stakeholders.

7.1.3 Enabling Target 3: *Policy and institutional coherence for SDGs is ensured at national, provincial and local authority levels*

Strategic Intervention 3.1: Give effect to coherence of sectoral policies, which respect the core principles of SDGs, through regular reviews and updates.
Strategic Intervention 3.2: Strengthen horizontal coherence, coordination, integration and partnerships across all sectors, all institutions and all stakeholders around a shared agenda (while breaking down traditional sector silos).
Strategic Intervention 3.3: Strengthen vertical coordination and coherence across all levels of governance and decision-making (national, provincial and local authority) around a shared agenda.
Strategic Intervention 3.4: Regularise the use of effective tools for policy and institutional analysis, evaluation, screening and prioritization, in the context of 2030 Agenda.

7.1.4 Enabling Target 4: *Good governance for SDGs is assured at national, provincial and local authority levels, while developing effective, accountable, transparent and inclusive institutions therein.*

Strategic Intervention 4.1: Create and sustain political support and commitment for SDGs.
Strategic Intervention 4.2: Strengthen the Sustainable Development Council for exercising of its powers, functions, and duties effectively and efficiently.
Strategic Intervention 4.3: Develop effective, efficient, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels.
Strategic Intervention 4.4: Empower the public and the civil society groups to effectively participate in decision making for public interest, while undertaking local initiatives.
Strategic Intervention 4.5: Strengthen international cooperation for appropriate and supportive global governance system, particularly in facilitating dialogues, mediations, sharing experiences and transferring resources.

7.1.5 Enabling Target 5: *An enabling environment for holistic and integrated approach for sustainable development is created*

Strategic Intervention 5.1: Create awareness among all the stakeholders and public for shared responsibilities and effective participation.
Strategic Intervention 5.2: Ensure public sector actors/agencies at all levels of governance work together efficiently and effectively across sectoral/portfolio boundaries, while delivering high quality public services to all citizens and addressing challenges for SDGs, thus effecting whole-of-government approach.
Strategic Intervention 5.3: Ensure enabling environment for active participation of, and value addition from, non-governmental actors (private sector, civil society, experts, academia), thus effecting whole-of-society approach.
Strategic Intervention 5.4: Introduce operational modalities and platforms to realize seamless coordination and collaboration between different entities, actors and stakeholders.
Strategic Intervention 5.5: Recognise, incentivise and reward shared efforts, outputs and outcomes.

7.1.6 Enabling Target 6: *Efficient information management for effective monitoring, reporting, verification and accountability for localized sustainable development targets and indicators at all levels is assured, while mechanisms for follow up, review and updates are established*

Strategic Intervention 6.1: Develop and implement integrated information management system and data platform dedicated to SDG reporting and tracking by harnessing the merits of both centralised and decentralised administrative systems that ensures quality, preserves security, assures privacy, reduces redundancy, eliminate inconsistency, improves availability/ accessibility, allows timely responses, and provide individual agencies with sense of ownership to encourage better content design, development and innovative use.
Strategic Intervention 6.2: Strengthens the organisational, semantic and technical interoperability of the integrated information management system and data platform.
Strategic Intervention 6.3: Establish and operationalise data management units in responsible agencies across all sectors and all levels of governance.
Strategic Intervention 6.4: Build capacities and enhance resources of Department of Census & Statistics and data management units of other agencies to ensure effective data monitoring, reporting, verification, review and updates.
Strategic Intervention 6.5: Ensure the availability of information in an open manner to all stakeholders including general public in the interest of accessibility, feedback, progressive improvement, transparency, accountability and fairness.

7.1.7 Enabling Target 7: *Sufficient and timely allocation of resources is ensured, while their efficient and effective usage is preserved*

Strategic Intervention 7.1: Rational prioritisation, allocation and utilisation of resources (including human, physical and financial) in view of SDGs.
Strategic Intervention 7.2: Expand financing opportunities in all potential sources including public and private sources, foreign direct investments and global development funds for SDGs.
Strategic Intervention 7.3: Ensure effective and efficient management and utilisation of funds from all sources.
Strategic Intervention 7.4: Ensure better utilisation of existing resources (including human, physical and financial).
Strategic Intervention 7.5: Improve access to technologies and enhance capacity to adopt them to suit local conditions and requirements (effective technology transfer).

7.2 Responsibility and Accountability

While the Sustainable Development Council, established under the Sustainable Development Act No. 19 of 2017, will have the accountability to facilitate and monitor the implementation of National P&S on SD, the responsibility will be vested in the relevant government agencies to implement it in coordination with other stakeholders. As the Act states, every ministry, department, provincial council, provincial ministry and department and any local authority shall comply with the National P&S on SD, and consequently prepare the Sustainable Development Strategy relevant to the mandate and scope of such ministry, department, provincial council, provincial ministry and department and local authority.

The interconnectedness and indivisibility nature of SDGs, targets and indicators imply that the successful implementation of the policy elements in National P&S on SD requires involvement, cooperation, sharing of responsibilities and pooling of resources of multiple ministries and their

agencies, across national, provincial and local authority levels. Further, SDG mainstreaming implies the whole-of-society approach mandating active participation of, and value addition from, non-governmental actors (including private sector, civil society, different population groups, experts, academia), in policy implementations, though they are not held responsible. Accordingly, functions of each actor have to be clearly articulated and appropriately demarcated for effective monitoring without affecting the interconnectedness of SDGs, targets and indicators.

The National P&S on SD contains 17 policy goals together with 115 overall strategies towards attainment of the policy goals, and 07 enabling targets with 34 relevant strategic interventions in total. Based on the core businesses (or thrust areas), each individual public institution (at national, provincial and local authority level) should identify their specific policy goals and overall strategy/ies therein, in terms of the National P&S on SD. In consultation with Sustainable Development Council, each institution shall prepare its sustainable development strategy for public service delivery and identify projects and programmes on its mandate and core business for implementation, for which the institution is held responsible and accountable. The Action Plans shall be in compliance with the identified strategy. The Sustainable Development Council will scrutinise the strategies to ensure interconnectedness, while drawing individual strengths for effective implementation towards achieving the desired outcomes.

The above implementation process of National P&S on SD should essentially be reinforced by a national institutional coordination mechanism, with Sustainable Development Council as its apex body, to facilitate integration and coherence in SDG implementation. The Sustainable Development Council should undertake its key functions related to SDG mainstreaming, such as:

- Horizontal and vertical coordination and coherence;
- Awareness raising, communication and advocacy;
- Training and capacity building;
- Data, monitoring, evaluation and reporting;
- Identifying and recommending financing options; and
- Developing and coordinating SDG implementation strategies.

The above functional areas are to be administered under separate units with dedicated staff, within the Sustainable Development Council. The functional units supporting mainstreaming will provide guidance to all agencies for better SDG-alignment of their own respective strategies and action plans, in line with their mandates and core businesses. In facilitating the planning functions, the Sustainable Development Council will work in coordination with the National Planning Department.

7.3 Monitoring and Evaluation

For successful implementation of National P&S on SD, a sound Monitoring & Evaluation framework shall be introduced, which shall be administered by the Sustainable Development Council in coordination with the Project Management and Monitoring Department. The Monitoring & Evaluation framework will assess the effectiveness, efficiency, sustainability and the impact of each activity implemented in line with the policy goal and the strategy. The main elements of the framework shall include:

- A single, interconnected institutional framework across national, provincial and local authority levels and all sectors for implementation of SDGs with specific roles and responsibilities of each institution;
- Guidelines for undertaking monitoring and evaluation (M&E) functions;
- Activity plan for each institution with timeline;
- Protocols and procedures for data collection, in coordination with Department of Census and Statistics;
- Timeframe for periodic evaluation;
- Indicators for defining benchmarks, measuring goals and targets, and establishing key performance indicators for each stakeholder institution.

It should be ensured that the protocols and procedures for data collection is capable of performing M&E systematically, with clarity on:

- Aspects to be monitored and evaluated;
- Activities needed to monitor and evaluate;
- Responsible parties for M&E activities;
- Time schedule and frequency of M&E activities;
- Methodology of M&E;
- Data quality assurance scheme / means of verification;
- Resources requirement and availability;
- Anticipated risks and assumptions.

Further, the M&E framework shall be complemented by the national data platform for reporting and dissemination, which shall be a web site, database and associated IT infrastructure used to collect, store, secure, and ultimately disseminate data and related metadata and documentation in an easily accessible way to reach all target users. Target users may encompass government officials and policy makers, business community, academia, NGOs, international organisations, media and other information providers, as well as individual users. The national data platform for reporting and dissemination need to be able to satisfy requirements of national, provincial and local authority levels as well as global levels. Another requirement is the interoperability of platform components and solutions, as there will be multiple and overlapping data management systems at national, provincial and local authority level agencies. The national data platform shall act as the SDG Tracker, which enable tracking of country's progress towards attainment of SDGs and other national development goals through a web-based information repository. It is proposed to manage this digital data and communication platform jointly by the Sustainable Development Council and the Census and Statistics Department.

7.4 Review and Updates

When the National P&S on SD is in implementation and related action plans are in progress, needs arise to adjust the policy goals and strategies to changing circumstances at national, provincial and local authority levels as well as the global level. In particular, during implementation, there would be progressive development of expertise, generation of knowledge and capture of data and information, allowing the key stakeholders to make more-informed decisions. Accordingly, depending on the

context, review of the policy for amendments and updating needs to be facilitated within policy development cycle. The Sustainable Development Act No. 19 of 2017 mandates the Sustainable Development Council to review and update the National P&S on SD periodically as and when the Cabinet of Ministers so decides.

The review and update should be an outcome of the M&E process. This would provide a way for systematically documenting the current status of the national situation in relation to SDGs, including policy, regulatory, administrative, infrastructure, technical and organizational aspects. It also can provide a useful basis for a national dialogue to revisit national needs and priorities, and also explore the global developments, including obligations and commitments under international agreements/conventions. The review and update of the National P&S on SD should be performed through step-wise process as:

- Assessment of progress and success;
- Analysis of data and information;
- Replicating success and learning from mistakes;
- Analysis of external environment;
- Reformation of the policy.

8. Glossary



This glossary presents brief descriptions and/or definition of a list of terms used in the policy document in the sustainable development sphere, with the objective of assisting the readers to have a fair understanding of the terminologies in the context of which this policy is developed. In most of the cases, a broader definition is used for wider applicability of the term, signifying that the interpretation of such terminologies in different contexts and situations could be different.

2030 Agenda: The 15-year global framework of action for a shared global vision towards sustainable development for all, adopted at the United Nations Sustainable Development Summit on 25 September 2015 through UN Resolution 70/1 - Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Through this Agenda, 193 member states of UN pledged to ensure sustained and inclusive economic growth, social inclusion, and environmental protection, fostering peaceful, just, and inclusive societies through a new global partnership. The 2030 Agenda is universal, transformative, and rights-based. It is an ambitious plan of action for countries, the UN system, and all other actors.

Cleaner production: The continuous application of an integrated preventive environmental strategy to processes, goods, and services to increase overall efficiency, and reduce risks to humans and the environment.

Coherence: The quality of forming a unified whole within policy, institutional and social spheres, responding to the universal, integrated and transformative agenda for sustainable development, ensuring integration, fostering alignment across local, national and international actions and overcoming the conventional fragmented approaches.

Core principles: Refer to the core principles of the 2030 Agenda, which include (a) Universality, (b) Leaving no one behind, (c) Interconnectedness and invisibility, (d) Inclusiveness, and (e) Multi-stakeholder partnerships.

Five Ps: Refer to people, planet, prosperity, peace, and partnership capturing the broad scope of the 2030 Agenda, highlighting how the SDGs are an intertwined framework instead of a group of goals in silos. This could also be understood as a five dimensional model of sustainable development, namely the three sustainable dimensions of social represented by people, environmental represented by planet and economic represented by prosperity, together with two other important elements of the conception of sustainability as peace (the ethical dimension) and partnership describing the collective and collaborative approach required for implementation of SDGs.

Formal education: This refers to the learning takes place in education and training institutions, which is recognised by relevant national authorities and leads to diplomas and qualifications. Formal

learning is structured according to educational arrangements such as curricula, qualifications and teaching-learning requirements.

Good governance: In the processes of decision making and their institutional foundations, values such as enhanced participation and inclusion, transparency, accountability, equity, responsiveness, consensus orientation, access to information, effectiveness and efficiency are ensured, while combatting corruption, securing basic human rights and the rule of law.

Guiding principles: Represent the key intentions of the government and provide the overarching value framework for the policy, while guiding it in the whole duration of implementation in all circumstances, irrespective of changes in its goals, strategies or activities.

Informal education: This refers to the learning that occurs in daily life, in the family, in the workplace, in communities and through interests and activities of individuals. In some cases, the term experiential learning is used to refer to informal learning that focuses on learning from experience.

Interdisciplinary: The feature relating to combining more than areas of knowledge, disciplines or spheres to a new level of integration suggesting component boundaries start to break down.

Interconnectedness: A fundamental attribute of SDGs that they are integrated, indivisible, related to each other reciprocally and balance the three dimensions of sustainable development: the economic, social and environmental, hence complex and requires comprehensive solutions derived through a holistic approach.

Life cycle: A course of events that brings a product into existence from the extraction of resources, through the manufacture and use of the product, to the final processing of the disposed product. Life cycle consideration is fundamental to sustainability assessments.

Localisation and domestication: The process of taking into account national, sub-national and local contexts in the achievement of the 2030 Agenda, from the setting of goals and targets, to determining the means of implementation and using indicators to measure and monitor progress.

Mainstreaming: Integrating the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development into national, provincial and local authority level plans for development.

Millennium development goals (MDGs): The collection of eight goals of the United Nations Millennium Declaration, adopted at the Millennium Summit in September 2000, to combat poverty, hunger, disease, illiteracy, environmental degradation, and discrimination against women.

Multidisciplinary: The feature of involving several areas of knowledge, disciplines or spheres, as for achieving the common goal of sustainable development.

Non-formal education: This the learning that is acquired in addition (or alternatively) to formal learning. In some cases, it is also structured according to educational and training arrangements, but

more flexible than formal education. It usually takes place in community-based settings, the workplace and through the activities of civil society organisations.

Organisational interoperability: Ability to identify the actors and organizational processes involved in the delivery of a specific service and achieving agreement among these on how to structure their interactions.

Policy goals: Represent a range of desired outcomes or long-term expectations of what should happen by implementing the policy.

Resource efficiency: Attainment of the most value from material and energy inputs by efficiently converting them into finished products or services, while minimising environmental impacts.

Semantic interoperability: Ability of systems to exchange information, combine it with other information resources and subsequently process it in a meaningful manner, such that information is made understandable for different applications and can be reused in different settings

Sustainable consumption and production: The use of services and related products that respond to basic needs and bring a better quality of life, while minimising the use of natural resources and toxic materials as well as the emissions of waste and pollutants over the life cycle so as not to jeopardise the needs of future generations. This carries the same meaning as responsible consumption and production.

Sustainable development: The development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

Sustainable development goals (SDGs): A collection of 17 global goals that are part of the 2030 Agenda, which (together with 169 targets and over 230 indicators) are designed to be a blueprint to achieve a better and more sustainable future for all by the year 2030.

Technical interoperability: Ability to tie together IT-systems and software, defining and using open interfaces, standards and protocols; covering the technical issues of linking-up computer systems, including open interfaces, middleware, accessibility and security services.

Transdisciplinary: The feature relating to interrelation of more than one areas of knowledge, disciplines or spheres in which perspectives transcend each other to form a new complex state of affairs, needing holistic approach and comprehensive solution.

Transformative: Ability to cause imperative, prompt and lasting change in the status quo.

Universal: Belongingness of and applicability to all countries and all people everywhere, thus involving everyone.

Whole-of-government approach: All ministries, public administrations and public agencies work together as a single organisation to facilitate synergies, manage trade-offs and avoid or minimise negative spillovers.

Whole-of-society approach: Multi-stakeholders (government, public and private sectors, civil society, NGOs, international bodies) act in collaboration like a single organisation in a meaningful way to achieve effective implementation, review and follow-up of the 2030 Agenda.

Consultation Workshops

- Consultative Meeting on Development of National Policy & Strategy on Sustainable Development of Sri Lanka with Sustainable Development Council, 07th August 2019.
- Consultation on National Policy & Strategy on Sustainable Development of Sri Lanka, SDG Mainstreamed Public Service Delivery Strategy Preparation for Ministries, Departments and Statutory Bodies; Ministries: (i) Agriculture, (ii) Rural Economic Affairs, and (iii) Irrigation and Fisheries & Aquatic Resources Development, 17th August 2019, Colombo Sri Lanka.
- Consultation on National Policy & Strategy on Sustainable Development of Sri Lanka, SDG Mainstreamed Public Service Delivery Strategy Preparation for Ministries, Departments and Statutory Bodies; Ministries: (i) Hill Country New Villages, Infrastructure and Community Development, (ii) Development Strategies and International Trade, (iii) Education, and (iv) Buddha Sasana and Wayamba Development, 26th August 2019, Colombo Sri Lanka.
- Consultation on National Policy & Strategy on Sustainable Development of Sri Lanka, SDG Mainstreamed Public Service Delivery Strategy Preparation for Ministries, Departments and Statutory Bodies; Ministries: (i) Foreign Affairs, and (ii) Industry & Commerce, Resettlement of Protracted Displaced Persons, Co-operative Development and Vocational Training & Skills Development, 28th August 2019, Colombo Sri Lanka.
- Consultation on National Policy & Strategy on Sustainable Development of Sri Lanka, SDG Mainstreamed Public Service Delivery Strategy Preparation for Ministries, Departments and Statutory Bodies; Ministries: (i) Justice & Prison Reforms, (ii) Telecommunication, Foreign Employment and Sports, (iii) National Integration, Official Languages, Social Progress and Hindu Religious Affairs, 31st August 2019, Colombo Sri Lanka.
- Consultation on National Policy & Strategy on Sustainable Development of Sri Lanka, SDG Mainstreamed Public Service Delivery Strategy Preparation for Ministries, Departments and Statutory Bodies; Ministry of Finance & Mass Media, 06th September 2019, Colombo Sri Lanka.
- Consultation on National Policy & Strategy on Sustainable Development of Sri Lanka, SDG Mainstreamed Public Service Delivery Strategy Preparation for Ministries, Departments and

Statutory Bodies; Ministries: (i) Tourism Development, Wildlife and Christian Religious Affairs, (ii) City Planning, Water Supply and Higher Education, (iii) Highways & Road Development and Petroleum Resource Development, (iv) Industries - Vocational Training & Skill development division, (v) Women & Child Affairs and Dry Zone Development, 20th September 2019, Colombo Sri Lanka.

- Consultation on National Policy & Strategy on Sustainable Development of Sri Lanka, SDG Mainstreamed Public Service Delivery Strategy Preparation for Ministries, Departments and Statutory Bodies; Ministries: (i) Public Administration, Disaster Management and Livestock Development, (ii) Internal & Home Affairs, Provincial Councils and Local Government, (iii) Ports, Shipping and Southern Development, and (iv) Postal Services and Muslim Religious Affairs, 23rd September 2019, Colombo Sri Lanka.
- Consultation on National Policy & Strategy on Sustainable Development of Sri Lanka, SDG Mainstreamed Public Service Delivery Strategy Preparation for Ministries, Departments and Statutory Bodies; Ministries: (i) Power, Energy & Business Development, (ii) Mass Media, (iii) National Policies, Economic Affairs, Resettlement & Rehabilitation, Northern Province Development & Youth Affairs, and (iv) Public Enterprise, Kandyan Heritage & Kandy Development, 27th September 2019, Colombo Sri Lanka.
- Consultation of Stakeholders for the Development of National Policy & Strategy on Sustainable Development of Sri Lanka, Stakeholder Group: Civil Society Organizations/ Groups/NGOs/Others. 01st November 2019, Colombo, Sri Lanka.
- Validation Workshop, The National Policy & Strategy on Sustainable Development of Sri Lanka, Organized by Sustainable Development Council of Sri Lanka, 12th - 14th March 2020, Negombo, Sri Lanka.

Consultation Workshop Participants

Validation Workshop for the National Policy and Strategy on Sustainable Development of Sri Lanka– 12th -14th March 2020 at JAIC Hilton Hotel & Jetwing Blue Hotel, Negombo

Prof. Siri Hettige Emeritus	SDC Member, Professor of Sociology, Department of Sociology, University of Colombo
Prof. W L Sumathipala	SDC Member, Consultant, Environment, Ministry of Mahaweli Development and Environment
Prof. Savithri Gunasekara	Emeritus Professor of Law,
Prof. .Saroj Jayasinghe	Senior Lecture, University of Colombo
Dr.Thusitha Sugathapala	Senior Lecture, University of Moratuwa
Dr. Manoj Ranaweera	Senior Lecture, University of Moratuwa
Mr. A T M U D B Tennakoon	Secretary, Finance Commission of Sri Lanka
Mr. A S I Lakkathas	Additional Secretary Development, Ministry of Small & Medium Business and Enterprise Development

Mr. Wernon Perera	Additional Secretary Development, Ministry of Environment and Wildlife Resources
Dr. M M Wehella	Additional Secretary -Planning & Performance Department, Ministry of Education
Mr. R H W A Kumarasiri	Director General, Department of National Planning
Mr. R P B Thilakasiri	Director General, Department of Samurdhi Development
Dr. T A R J Gunasekara	Director General, National Institute of Education
Mr. P Mudalige	Director General, Ministry of Environment and Wildlife Resources
Ms. Shiranthi Ratnayake	Additional Director General, Department of National Planning
Ms. Nazeema Ahmed	Actg. Director General of the National Science Foundation and Director (Planning) of the Ministry of Higher Education, Technology and Innovation, Ministry of Science, Technology and Research
Ms. M T R Shamini Attanayake	Director General (Acting), National Institute of Social Development
Mr. Lalith Edirisinghe	General Manager, National Housing Development Authority
MR. S J Kahawatta	Additional Director General, Ministry of Fisheries & Aquatic Resources
Mr. R S K Keerthisena	Additional Director General, Department of Agriculture Development
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Mr. W F M Fernando	Deputy General Manager - Strategy and Policy Development, Ceylon Electricity Board
Ms. Anoja Herath	Senior Assistant Secretary, Ministry of Urban Development
Ms. Ajitha Batagoda	Director, Department of National Budget
Ms. Chandra Sureshvaran	Director Planning, Ministry of Justice, Human Rights & Law Reforms
Mr. Nimal Perera	Director, Sri Lanka Energy Managers Association
Mr. Dammika Premarathna	Director - HRD and ICT, Department of National Planning
Mr. H A Dayananda	Director- Land Development, Urban Development Authority
Dr. Eshani Fernando	Director -Planning, Ministry of Health
Mr. Prabhath Wimalkumara	Secretary/Director, Sri Lanka Council For Agricultural Research Policy
Ms. Damayanthi Jayasooriya	Director - Planning, Vocational Training Authority
Mr. G D D Kumara	Director-Samurdhi Development, Ministry of Women, Child Affairs and Social Empowerment
Mr. Chamila Jayasekara	Director - Strategy, Sri Lanka Sustainable Energy Authority
Eng. S P C Sugeeshwara	Director of Irrigation, Department of Irrigation
Mr. A B A K Gunaratne	Director - Monitoring and Evaluation, National Aquatic Resources Research and Development Agency
Dr. R M Herath	Director, SEPC, DOA
Mr. K T Premakantha	Conservator of Forests, Department of Forest Conservation
Dr. P H A P C Geerihagama	Senior Scientist, Sri Lanka Council for Agricultural Research Policy
Dr. S M P C Pathmini	Senior Scientist, Sri Lanka Council for Agricultural Research Policy
Mr. L M A Perera	Deputy Director- planning and monitoring, Department of Samurdhi Development

Mr. L P L Guneratne	Deputy Director, Department of Manpower and Employment
Mrs. Janadari Wijesinghe	Deputy Secretary, University Grant Commission
Mr. Samitha Dayasekara	Assistant Secretary to the President, Presidential Secretariat
Ms Thanuja Bandara	Assistant Director Legal, Commission to Investigate Allegations of Bribery or Corruption
Mr. P L Wimaladasa	Assistant Director-Research, Department of Wildlife Conservation
Ms. U L S Kumudini	Assistant Director - Development, Ministry of Fisheries & Aquatic Resources Development
Mr. Shan Samarakoon	Assistant Director -Planning, Ministry of Justice, Human Rights & Law Reforms
Mr. Sameera Dissanayake	Research Officer, Sri Lanka Council for Agricultural Research Policy
Mr. H W R S Jayawardana	Planning officer, Vocational Training Authority
Mr.Ananda Jayaweera	Consultant, Water Environment and Sanitation Specialist
Dr. Sisira Karunaratne	Registrar in Community Dentistry , Ministry of Health
Mr.Hemarathna Liyanaarachchi	Consultant, Banking Studies
Dr. S J Navaratne	Competent Authority, Institute of Technology, University of Moratuwa
Mr.Lohitha Karunasekara	UN, Sri Lanka,
Mr. H K B Herath	Advisor Education, Plan International
Mr.Ranga Pallewela	CEO, Janakashan GTI
Mr.Namiz Musaffer	Director, IDEA Kandy
Mr. F X R Pereira	Board Member, Sri Lanka Evaluation Association
Mr. Lasantha Perera	Senior Manager, World Vision Sri Lanka
Dr. Kala Peris	Director, CENWOR
Mr.Sanjeewa Rodrigo	Treasurer, Sri Lanka Evaluation Association
Mr.Gamini Senanayake	President, Sustainable Construction and Production Forum
Mr.Rohana Siriwardhana	Journalist, Journalist Cooperative society
Ms.Vishaka Tilakaratne	Consultant (Nutrition & Food Security), Nutrition Society
Ms. Piroshini Trikawalagoda	Sri Lanka Evaluation Association
Ms.Isha Wedisingha	Independent Evaluator and Programme Management Consultant,
Mr. Indrasiri Weganthalawatte	Manager, Center for Evaluation, Faculty of Medical Sciences, USJP
Ms. .Sriyani Wickramasinghe	Journalist, Journalist Cooperative society
Ms.Voshitha Wijenayake	Executive Director, SLYCAN Trust
Mr.Uchitha De Zoysa	Executive Director, Center for Environment Development
Mr.Rajeeva Gunasekera	Board Member, Sri Lanka Evaluation Association

SDG Mainstreamed Public Service Delivery Strategy Preparation for Ministries, Departments and Statutory Bodies - 17th August 2019 at Mövenpick Hotel, Colombo 03

Mr. K D S Ruwanchandra	Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture
Dr. A De Silva	Additional Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture
Ms. H N Gunasekara	Additional Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture
Mr. S Senanayake	Additional Secretary, Ministry of Rural Economy
Ms. K A Suriarachchi	Director General, Ministry of Agriculture
Mr. A R Ariyaratne	Chairman, National Institute of Post-Harvest Management
Mr. G R R Karunarathna	General Manager, Water Resource Board

Dr. J Weeraratne	General Manager, Colombo Commercial Fertilizer Ltd.
Mr. R A P Perera	Acting General Manager, Ceylon Fertilizer Company Limited
Mr. M J Prasanna	Acting General Manager, Ceylon Fisheries Harbor Corporation
Mr. R M Bandara	Manager, Rural Economic Centre, Nuwara Eliya
Ms. R P S Bodhipala	Manager, Ceylon Fertilizer Company Limited
Mr. H A M Kulathilaka	Manager, Ministry Fisheries and Aquatic Resources
Mr. G A K K D Silva	Manager, Department of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources
Mr. Rasika Silva	Commissioner, Agrarian
Ms. I P Jayaweera	Zonal Manager, Hadabima Authority of Sri Lanka
Ms. I P Jayaweera	Zonal Officer, Hadabima Authority of Sri Lanka
Mr. D G U Chamara	Finance Manager, Lanka Phosphate Limited
Ms. G L D Dahanayaka	Director, Ministry of Rural Economy
Mr. I U K Kaluarachchi	Director, Agricultural and Agrarian Insurance Board
Mr. R Karawita	Director, MFPM
Ms. D S Rathnasinghe	Additional Director, Department of Agriculture
Mr. R M K P Ramanayaka	Additional Director, National Institute of Post-Harvest Management
Mr. A T Sooriyaratna	Additional Director, Department of Agriculture
Ms. S M P C Padmini	Senior Scientist, Sri Lanka Council for Agricultural Research Policy
Dr. R P P K Jayasinghe	Senior Scientist, The National Aquatic Resources Research and Development Agency
Ms. R Shirantha	Senior Scientist, The National Aquatic Resources Research and Development Agency
Ms. R Ratnayake	Senior Research Officer, National Institute of Post-Harvest Management
Mr. W M C B Wasala	Senior Research Officer, National Institute of Post-Harvest Management
Ms. M D Susila Lurdu	Senior Research Officer, Hector Kobbekaduwa Agrarian Research and Training Institute
Dr. Manoj Ranaweera	Senior Lecturer, University of Moratuwa
Mr. Roy Sankaranarayana	Senior Lecturer, University of Moratuwa
Mr. S Govinnage	Agriculture Scientist, Ministry of Agriculture
Mr. P R D Perera	Aqua Culturist, National Aquaculture Development Authority of Sri Lanka
Ms. M M C Manthilaka	DD- Insurance, Agriculture Insurance Board
Ms. D N Ambepitiya	Assistant Director, Ministry of Agriculture
Ms. L B Buddhika	Assistant Director- Planning, DAD
Ms. S Herath	Assistant Director, Department of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources
Mr. L Hewapathirana	Assistant Director, Rural Economy
Ms. U L S Kumudini	Assistant Director, Ministry of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Development
Mr. T Pirupakaran	Assistant Director, Ministry of Agriculture
Mr. H P E M Tissera	Assistant Director, Ministry of Agriculture
J M S L S Ranasinghe	Assistant Director, Ministry of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources
Mr. K S M Roshan	Assistant Director, Department of Agriculture
Mr. C R Siriwardena	Assistant Director, Fertilizer Secretariat
Mr. B T S W Kumara	Assistant Director (Planning), Hadabima Authority of Sri Lanka
Mr. K A J Ratnayake	Officer In-Charge (Operations), Paddy Marketing Board
Mr. Rajkumar	Deputy Project Director ,Ministry of Agriculture
K R M S L Ranasinghe	Development Officer, Ministry of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources

SDG Mainstreamed Public Service Delivery Strategy Preparation for Ministries, Departments and Statutory Bodies - 26th August 2019 at Mövenpick Hotel, Colombo 03

Dr. M M Wehella	Additional Secretary, Ministry of Education
Ms. T V D D S Karunaratne	Controller General, Department of Imports and Export Control
Ms. I A Madanayaka	Deputy Secretary General, Ministry of Education
Mr. S V Arulroy	Senior Assistant Secretary, Ministry of Hill County New Villages, Infrastructure & Community Development
Mr. K G R Wimalasooriya	Controller, Department of Imports and Export Control
Ms. D A S Amarakoon	Director- Internal Audit, Board of Investment of Sri Lanka
Dr. Champa Perera	Director, National Institute of Education
Ms.P Naamagal	Director, Ministry of Hill County New Villages, Infrastructure & Community Development
Dr. Asoka De Silva	Director, National Institute of Education
Mr. K Srikanth	Director, Ministry of Hill County New Villages, Infrastructure & Community Development
Mr. L N Wijesekara	Director, Ministry of Education
Ms. P E P J Lakshika	Manager, Ministry of Buddha Sasana, Cultural and Religious Affairs
Mr. R P K E H Ranasinghe	Manager, Ministry of Buddha Sasana, Cultural and Religious Affairs
Mr. J M S K Jayalath	Manager, Ministry of Buddha Sasana, Cultural and Religious Affairs
Mr. W A B C Wanniarachchi	Manager, Sri Lanka Export Development Board
Ms. A Weerasinghe	Manager Health, Plantation Human Development Trust
Ms. M Sridhara	Manager- Project, Ministry of Hill County New Villages, Infrastructure & Community Development
Dr. Manoj Ranaweera	Senior Lecturer, University of Moratuwa
Mr. P Satkunanathan	Senior Lecturer, Kopay Teachers' Training College
Mr. P W Amaradiwakara	Principal, Teachers College, Unawatuna, Ministry of Education
Mr. U A Edirisinghe	Principal, Teachers College, Gampola, Ministry of Education
Ms. N Ranasinghe	Internal Auditor, Sri Lanka Export Development Board
Mr. U P Jayasinghe	Senior Deputy Director, Board of Investment
Mr. R M N K S Kanchana	Assistant Commissioner, Department of Buddhist Affairs
Ms. M K U S Fernando	Assistant Controller, Department of Imports and Export Control
Mr. K G D P Guneratna	Assistant Director, Ministry of Education
Mr. B H H D Herath	Assistant Director, MCDSIT
Ms. U L Jayasundara	Assistant Director, Ministry of Hill County New Villages, Infrastructure & Community Development
Ms. N L A Lakdini	Assistant Director, Ministry of Education
Ms. Nilanthi Perera	Assistant Director, MCDSIT
Mr. K Pradeepa	Assistant Director, Ministry of Hill County New Villages, Infrastructure & Community Development
Ms. R A N Priyadarshani	Assistant Director, Ministry of Buddha Sasana, Cultural and Religious Affairs
Ms. W G K M S Ratnayaka	Assistant Director, Ministry of Education
Rev. Millewe Saranapala	Assistant Director of Education, Ministry of Education
Ms. N Somaratna	Assistant Director, Sri Lanka Export Development Board
Ms. S K Wazir	Assistant Director, Ministry of Education

Ms. U V T U Wickramasinghe	Assistant Director, Ministry of Education
Mr. K Sasikanth	Engineer- Project, Ministry of Hill County New Villages, Infrastructure & Community Development
Mr. M A Subaideen	Lecturer, Department of Education
Ms. T J C Karunaratne	Accountant, MCDSIT
Ms. P H D I Madubhashani	Accountant, Ministry of Hill County New Villages, Infrastructure & Community Development
Ms. N Jayawardana	Administration Officer, Board of Investment of Sri Lanka
Ms. N Idunil	PA Health, Plantation Human Development Trust
Mr. M Poorna	Data Analyst, Department of Imports and Export Control
Mr. W M N B Weerasooriya	Development Officer, Ministry of Buddha Sasana, Cultural and Religious Affairs
Mr. G K T Dananjana	Development Officer - Trainee, Department of Imports and Export Control
Ms. H P D V Abeywardane	Development Officer, Ministry of Development Strategies and International Trade
Mr. P Madushanka	Development Officer, Ministry of Development Strategies and International Trade
Mr. M R Madushanka	Development Officer, Ministry of Buddha Sasana, Cultural and Religious Affairs
Mr. W D C Perera	Development Officer - Trainee, Department of Imports and Export Control
Ms. C L Egodage	Graduate Trainee, Ministry of Education

SDG Mainstreamed Public Service Delivery Strategy Preparation for Ministries, Departments and Statutory Bodies- 28th August 2019 at Mövenpick Hotel, Colombo 03

Mr. N G Panditharathne	Additional Secretary, Ministry of Industry and Commerce
Mr. P Rathnamalak	Director General, Industrial Development Board
Mr. G H M A Premasinghe	Director General, National Institute of Co-operative Development
Mr. Aruna Bandara	Director General, Ministry of Industry and Commerce
Mr. M H M N Bandara	Acting DG, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Ms. M A E Sukumar	Chairperson, Paranthan Chemicals Company Limited
Mr. M J I Mawzil	General Manager, MSL
Mr. W A P L C Nishantha	General Manager, Lanka Mineral Sand Limited
Mr. Glen De Mel	Executive Director, Lanka Salusala Ltd.
Mr. A M M Ibrahim	Deputy General Manager, CWE
Mr. N P Wijayananda	Director, NOAC
Mr. W M R Wijekoon	Director, Ministry of Industry and Commerce
Mr. H M S LWjeyewardena	Director, National Enterprise Development Authority
Ms. Inoka De Alwis	Director (Policy), Ministry of Industry and Commerce
Mr. B A K W L Piyarathna	Director, Ministry of Industry & Commerce
Ms. M M S K Karunaratne	Director Competition Production, Consumer Affairs Authority
Mr. S H Ashoka Kumara	Director, Ministry of Industry & Commerce
Mr. Y J Hassan	Director Finance, Industrial Development Board
Mr. D K K R Dasanayake	Director, MJC
Mr. U Perera	Director, Ministry of Industry and supply chain Management

Mr. D Dholawatte	Chief Executive Officer, LSL
Ms. R S D Rathnayake	Manager HR & Legal, State Trading Corporation
Ms. Pavithra Jayathissa	Secretary, Co-operative Employees Commission
Mr. Dilantha Perera	Senior Accountant, Lanka Sathosa Ltd
Ms. Iresha Kariyawasam	Senior Technologist, Sri Lanka Institute of Textile & Apparels
Mr. Jagath Aberathna	Deputy Director, Department of Commerce
Mr. J D Hema Kumara	Deputy Director, Industrial Development Board
Mr. Deepal Chandrarathne	Regional Director (Sabaragamuva), Ministry of Industry and Commerce
Ms. A G G S Abesinghe	Assistant Director, Ministry of Industry and Commerce
Ms. B A N N Bamunusinghe	Assistant Director (Research), National Design Centre
Mr. K M Muditha Chaminda	Assistant Director, Department of Textile and Industry
Mr. O K Jayalath	Assistant Director, National Craft Council
Ms. Srimali Jayarathna	Assistant Director of Commerce, Department of Commerce
Mr. Wasantha Senanayake	Assistant Director, National Enterprise Development Authority
Ms. G W C Wijayasundara	Assistant Director, Measurement Units Standards & Service Department
Mr. P H S Ananda	Assistant Commissioner, Cooperative Department
Ms. P P Shyama Harshane	Assistant Director, Registrar of Companies
Ms. P R D Peiris	Assistant Manager Finance, State Trading Corporation
Ms. M G A T R Jayathilaka	Accountant, Sri Lanka Cement Corporation
Mr. S M Sajith	Accountant, Lanka Sathosa Ltd
Ms. K G A J Nanayakkara	Research Officer, National Ocean Affairs Committee, Ministry Of Foreign Affairs
Ms. P G T P de Silva	Legal Officer, Ministry of Industry and Commerce
Mr. Bandara Jayasinghe	Librarian, Lakshman Kadiragamar Institute
Ms. S A Samaranyake	Research Associate, National Ocean Affairs Committee, Ministry Of Foreign Affairs
Ms. H K k M Priyadarshani	Development Officer, Measurement Units Standards & Service Department
Mr. Nilantha Sujeewa	Development Officer, Ministry of Industry and Commerce
Ms. H K D A J Aberathna	Development Officer, Department of Textile Industry
Mr. Sarath Gunathilaka	Development Officer, NCC
Ms. V G B Weerasinghe	Coordination Officer, National Design Centre
Ms. H D K K Anuruddhika	Public Management Assistant, Department of Registrar of Companies

SDG Mainstreamed Public Service Delivery Strategy Preparation for Ministries, Departments and Statutory Bodies - 31st August at Mövenpick Hotel, Colombo 03

Ms. S.H.A.N.D. Abeyratne	Secretary (Acting), Ministry of Sports
Mr. A Mansoor	Additional Secretary Admin, Ministry of Justice and Prison Reforms
Ms. Roshani Hettige	Senior Assistant Sec. Legal, Ministry of Justice and Prison Reforms
Mr. Prasath Herath	Director General, N.I.L.E.T.
Mr. W D P L Wickramasinghe	Chief Executive Officer /MARSHAL, S.C.C.B.M.
Mr. Ishan Rathnapala	State Council, Attorney General's Department
Mr. G M S Dharmakeerthi	Registrar, Supreme Court of Sri Lanka
Mr. P De Sliva	Registrar, Sri Lanka Law College

Mr. S. Zoysa	Registrar, Supreme Court of Sri Lanka
Mr. L D A B U Gunawardhana	Court Regis.(JSC),Judicial Service Commission
Mr. N K Premasinghe	Court Regis.(JSC),Judicial Service Commission
Ms. Sanoji Perera	Commissioner, Department of Official Languages
Mr. A M Azar	State Counsel, Attorney General's Department
Ms. R Atapattu	Secretary, Mediation Board Commission
Ms. Sewwandi Abesekara	Secretary (Acting), Department of Law Commission
Ms. Gowri Ramehol	Additional Government Analyst, Government Analyst Department
Mr. P P Weerasekara	Deputy General Manager, Sri Lankan Bureau of Foreign Employment
Mr. D D P Senanayake	Deputy General Manager., S.L.D.F.E.
Mr. Waruna Dhanapala	Senior Assistant Secretary, Ministry of Digital Infrastructure and Information Technology
Mr. G D Jinadasa	Director Finance, O.N.H.R.
Mr. M S C Sureshwam	Director Planning, MOJ
Ms. D K Ramanayake	Chief Accountant, Ministry of Justice and Prison Reforms
Mr. S M K Hapuarachchi	Senior Legal Officer, Legal Aid Commission
Mr. Srimal Kahathuduwa	Manager ,Sri Lankan Bureau of Foreign Employment
Mr. A M M Umarath	Manager Administration, Sri Lanka Foreign Employment Agency
Ms. P S K Rajapaksa	Deputy Government Analyst, Government Analyst Department
Mr. S.Ekanayake	Deputy Director, O.M.U.R
Mr. G J Sampath	Deputy Director, N. Secretariat
Ms. T A G N Suranji	Deputy Director, MNIOLSP And HRA
Ms. K D P P Karawita	Deputy Public Trustee, Department of Public Trustee
Ms. K D A S Kariyawasam	Assistant Director, Ministry of Foreign Employment
Mr.Rawindra Karunarithne	Assistant Director, N.I.L.E.T.
Mr.L D J S Perera	Assistant Director (Technical),S.N.S.C.A.
Mr. W M A Bandara	Assistant Director (Admin),N.A.P.V.C.W.
Ms. W M Y A Wijesuriya	Assistant Dir. Sports, Sri Lanka Nat. Sports Authority
Mr. D M M S Jayarathna	Head of Trans., ICT Agency of Sri Lanka
Mr.Gihan Dissanayake	PNH, Ministry of Foreign Employment
Mr. W Wasantha Kumara	Assistant Superintendent of Police, Department of Prison
Ms. Prathapasinghe	Assistant Secretary, MNIOLSP And HRA
Ms. L K P Rathnasekara	Assistant Secretary, MNIOLSP And HRA
Ms. M R K R Medagoda	Ass. Legal Draftsman, Legal Graft. Department
Ms. Asha Jayawardhana	Assistant Commissioner, Department of Community based Corruption
Ms. Nilanga Wijesinghe	Ass. Manager Admin, Sri Lanka Foreign Employment Agency
Ms.C Gunawardhana	Accountant, Department of Community Based Corruption
Mr.Manoj Gunaweera	Accountant, N.I.L.E.T.
Ms. R U Hettithantrige	Accountant, Department of Official Languages
Mr. T Sanjeevan	Engineer, MOJ
Ms. U G H T Kariyawasam	Mediation Training Officer, M.B.C./Ministry of Justice
Ms. W A N Subashini	Executive, Sri Lanka Foreign Employment Agency
Mr.Rukshan Chamara	SASAF, Department of Prison
Mr. Thevananth	Sports Instructor, National Institute of S. Sciences

Mr. Samantha Gamage	Sport Coach, Department of Sports Development
Mr. G N S Fernando	AO-SLADA, Sri Lanka Anti-Do. Agency
Mr. A M G U Abeykoon	AO, Official Language Commission
Mr. P L T N Liyanage	AO, Department of Sports Development
Mr. C M Wanniarachchi	AO, Department of Sports Development
Ms. W M N Shamani	Judicial Servicers Commission, Court Registry Administration Officer
Mr. U P R Pathirana	Government Translator, National Institute of S. Sciences
Mr. W G W S L Gamage	Development Officer, Ministry of Foreign Employment
Ms. Ramya Rathnayake	Development Officer, Ministry of Foreign Employment
Mr. M N K Mendis	Development Officer, Ministry of Sports
Mr. M D U Manoj	Development Officer, Ministry of Sports
Ms. P W N Sanjeevi	Development Officer, Ministry of Sports
Mr. W G K C Silva	Public Management Assistant, Department of Debt Recon.
Ms. T M D C K Tennakoon	Public Management Assistant, Institute of Sports Medicine
Ms. S Sammani Wijesiri	Public Management Assistant, Institute of Sports Medicine
Ms. S R Ruwanpathirana	Public Management Assistant, Department of Debt Conciliation Board

SDG Mainstreamed Public Service Delivery Strategy Preparation for Ministries, Departments and Statutory Bodies- 6th September 2019 at Mövenpick Hotel, Colombo 03

Mr. P B S O Nonis	DG NBD, National Budget
Mr. H Kasthuriarachchi	Director General, Ministry of Finance
Dr. Manoj Ranaweera	Senior Lecturer, University Of Moratuwa
Dr. T Sugathapala	Senior Lecturer, University of Moratuwa
Mr. T N Ossen	Ad. Director General, Dept of State Accounts
Mr. G M J K Gunawardana	Additional Director General, National Budget Department
Mr. Sunil Galagama	ADG, Department of Public Enterprise
Mr. P A A S Wijayarathna	Additional Director General, Public Enterprises
Mr. Nishan Perera	AGM Finance, Development Lotteries Board
Mr. M Gunasiri	Deputy Commissioner General, Inland Revenue Department
Mr. H L Gunawardana	Director, Ministry
Mr. I Sathiesh Kumar	Director, Insurance Regulatory Commission
Ms. H M P C Kumarihamy	Director, Dept of Management Audit
Ms. Daneesha C Jayadeva	Director, Trade & Investment Policy Department
Mr. W R Paranagama	Director, Department of State Accounts
Mr. H P K Perera	Director, Treasury Operations
Mr. Gamini Sarathchandra	Director, PUCSL
Dr. Kapila Senanayake	Director, FPD
Ms. Lakshika Senarath	Director General, FPD
Ms. S A Sriyani	Director, Department of Treasury Operations
Mr. B S Thisara	Director, Department of Management Audit
Ms. Omali Wimalarathne	Director, Department of Project Management and Monitoring
Ms. M N Priyangika	Chief Accountant, Department Of Excise
Mr. Indika Dissanayake	Manager Operations, Credit Information Bureau of Sri Lanka

Mr. K N Nalin Kahawidane	Deputy Commissioner, Inland Revenue Department
Mr. P H C Silva	Deputy Exchange Commissioner, Excise Dept
Ms. K G Peiris	Deputy Director, External Resources Department
Mr. M C Dilhan De Silva	Deputy Director, Regional Dev. Dpt CBSL
Ms. K M D L Thilini Peiris	Assistant Director, Department of Management Services
Ms. Amanda Karunathilake	Assistant Director, Department of Development Finance
Ms. S L M Warnasooriya	Assistant Director, Ministry of Finance
Ms. J V G Nimalka	Assistant Director, ITMD/M/Finance
Mr. H G D M Aluthwatha	Assistant Director, Public Finance
Ms. A B M S Chandramali	Assistant Director, DPMM
Ms. S V Wettasinghe	Assistant Director
Ms. Upendra Wijeratne	Assistant Director, Department of Development Finance
Ms. Chandrika Senanayake	Assistant Director, Department Project Management & Monitoring
Mr. E Dishan Shirantha	Assistant Director, Ministry of Finance, IT Department
Ms. Lasanthi Thothahewa	Assistant Manager, Insurance Regulatory Commission of Sri Lanka
Ms. Poorna Jayasundara	Assistant Manager, SLEIC
Ms. E A P Devika	Legal Officer, Legal Affairs Department
Ms. S G M A P Senarathna	Accountant, Trade & Investment Policy
Ms. G D M M Gunarathna	Accountant, NBD
Ms. S Abeykoon	SBE Admin Officer, Sri Lanka Accounting and Auditing Standards Monitoring Board
Mr. M N S Pushpakumara	Administrative Officer, Ministry of Finance
Ms. R P P U Rajapaksha	Development Officer, Tax Appeals Commission
Ms. Gayani Dissanayake	Development Officer, Tax Appeals Commission
Ms. R A N Manodika	Management Assistant, Sri Lanka Acc. & Auditing Standards Monitoring Board

SDG Mainstreamed Public Service Delivery Strategy Preparation for Ministries, Departments and Statutory Bodies - 20th September 2019 at Mövenpick Hotel, Colombo 03

Mr. T B M Athapaththu	Additional Secretary, Ministry of Higher Education
Mr. R D S Kumararatne	Director General, TVEC
Mr. W M R B Weerasekara	Director General, Planning, Min. of Skill Development and Vocational Training
Ms. Dishna Dharmasekara	Senior Asst. Secretary, Min. of Highways and Road Development and Petroleum Resources Development
Mr. I V W Ediriweera	DGM, NWSDB
Ms. J Sivakumar	AGM - CP, NWS & DB
Mr. D D D Suraweera	Dean - Faculty of Industrial & vocational Technology, University of Vocational Technology
Mr. Sarath Wickramasinghe	Senior Lecturer, NSBM
Dr. Thusitha Sugathapala	Senior Lecturer, University of Moratuwa
A A S Athukorala	Director - Planning, Min. of Petroleum Resources Development
Ms. D W B K Bandara	Director - Planning & Research, SLIATE
Ms. T D Wijewardane	Director - ESD, RDA

Mr. S L H Gamage	Director - Infrastructure, Ministry of Higher Education
Ms. K A S Hemakanthi	Director - Planning ,Dept. of Technical Education & Training
Mr. C T Hettiarachchi	Director, SLIOP
Mr. C Hettiarachchi	Director, Ceylon Petroleum Corporation
Eng. K R M D Fernando	Director - Tech, Department of National Community Water Supply
Ms. Shanika Mamlgoda	Director - Planning & Information, National Child Protection Authority
Ms. Uma Niranjana	Director - Planning, Min. of Tourism Development
Mr. Vajira Perera	Director - P & R,TVEC
Ms. Chathuri Pinto	Director, Development of Christian Affairs
Mr. D N Siyabalapitiya	Director - Planning ,RDA
Eng. P R Rodrigo	Director - Planning, NAITA
Ms. T N W Ranasinghe	Director - Vocational Training, Min. of Skill Development & Vocational
Ms. R C Tennakoon	Superintendent of Audit, NAO
Mr. J A Karunasena	Senior Statistician, National Water Supply and Drainage Board
Ms. Rukshani Kayasinghe	Senior Sociologist, NWSDB Training
P A S Athukorala	D/D,VTA
Mr.H M U Bandara	Deputy Engineering Manager, Ceylon Petroleum Storage Terminals Limited
Ms. H E M A W S Amanga	DD (QMS), Technical Education & Training Department
Ms. W M A S L Wijenayake	Deputy Director – Admin ,VTA
Ms. Nisansala Waidyaratne	Deputy Director, Ministry of City Planning and Water Supply
Mr. A W S P Wijeratne	AD - Monitoring, NAITA
Mr. N A M D N Nawarathne	Asst. Director, Ministry of Skill Development
Ms. R A S A Rajapakse	Assistant Director, Ministry of Women and Child Affairs
Ms. D Y T Peiris	Assistant Director - Planning, Ministry of Women and Child Affairs
Ms. Pushpani Amarathunga	Asst. Director - Planning, Min. of Highways and Road Development and Petroleum Resources Development
Ms. H A R P Fernando	AD (Pl),Min. of Higher Education
Mr. C P Subasinghe	AD - Planning, NAITA
Ms. Seetha Karunarathne	AD - Planning, Women's Bureau
Ms. U S S Ratnayake	AD - Finance, Ocean University Sri Lanka
Ms. W M D Kumari	AD - Planning, Department of Technical Education & Training
Ms. W W P C Fernando	Assistant Registrar, CGTTS
Ms. Sandareka Liyanage	Assistant Commissioner, Dept. of Probation and child care sector
Ms. D W Vithanage	Snr. Engineer, RDA
Ms. Nithini Senanayake	Junior Manager, SLTPB
Mr. D C Pathirana	Mechanical Engineer, CPC
Ms. Darshi Kodithuwakku	Engineer
Ms. A D Abeysinghe	National Audit Officer, AE
Mr. A L Kithsiri	Child Right Protecting Officer, Probation Department
Ms. Dinushka Fonseka	MA,SLCB
Ms. L G Indika	Development Officer, Vocational Training Division
Ms. Ramani Perera	Performance Analyst, Petroleum Resource Development Secretariat
Ms. U D C Kumari	Development Officer, C/S
Ms. H P S Maduwanthi	Development Officer, HWCA

Ms. D M Liyanage	Development Officer, Ministry of Environment and Wildlife Resources
Ms. B D R Perera	Development Officer, Ministry of Tourism
Ms. A P R Perera	Development Officer, Ministry of Environment and Wildlife Resources
Ms. D J P Perusinghe	Women Development Officer, Ministry of Women & Child Affairs
R M W L Rathnayake	Development Officer/S
Ms. S P I Senadheera	Development Officer, Ministry of Women and Child Affairs
Ms. M Wdanaarachchi	HRDO, Min. of Skill Development and Vocational Training - Skill Sector Development Programme
Ms. Manori Wijayasekara	Development Officer, Women's Bureau
Ms. Anusika	Development Officer, Ministry of Tourism and Aviation
K M A Kulathunga	Technical Officer, Department of National Community Water Supply
Ms. K D C M Jayathilake	Graduate Trainee, Ministry of Women and Child Affairs
Mr. Indrajith	Book Keeper ,Mahapola Trust Fund

SDG Mainstreamed Public Service Delivery Strategy Preparation for Ministries, Departments and Statutory Bodies – 23rd September 2019 at Mövenpick Hotel, Colombo 03

Dr. K Badralatha	Additional Secretary , Ministry of Public Administration
Mr. W A D Karunathilake	Additional Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs, Provincial Councils and Local Government
Ms. Nayana Nathavitharana	Additional Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs, Provincial Councils and Local Government
Mr. W M A P B Wanninayake	Additional Secretary, MOHA
Ms. K U Kumari Somaratne	Additional Secretary, Ministry of Ports & Shipping
Dr. Thalatha Rathnayake	Additional Director General (LD), Animal Product & Health
Mr. K A S Pathum	General Manager, HLDB
Dr. A G T Sugathapala	Senior Lecturer, University of Moratuwa
Dr. Manoj Ranaweera	Senior Lecturer, University of Moratuwa
Mr. M D Karunathilaka	A.G.M(Planning & Feed Resource Development) , NLDB
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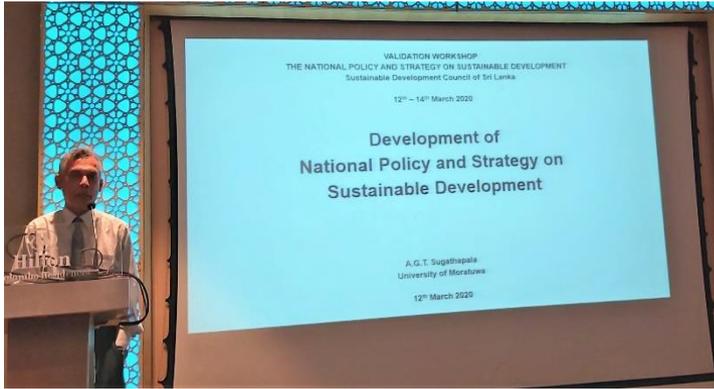
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Captures of the consultative process of developing the Draft National policy and strategy on sustainable development







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