



Agency Framework for SDG Indicators

Prepared By

Sustainable Development Council

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Ministry of Finance, Economic and Policy Development

1 NO
POVERTY



2 ZERO
HUNGER



3 GOOD HEALTH
AND WELL-BEING



4 QUALITY
EDUCATION



5 GENDER
EQUALITY



6 CLEAN WATER
AND SANITATION



7 AFFORDABLE AND
CLEAN ENERGY



8 DECENT WORK AND
ECONOMIC GROWTH



9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION
AND INFRASTRUCTURE



10 REDUCED
INEQUALITIES



11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES
AND COMMUNITIES



12 RESPONSIBLE
CONSUMPTION
AND PRODUCTION



17 PARTNERSHIPS
FOR THE GOALS



16 PEACE, JUSTICE
AND STRONG
INSTITUTIONS



15 LIFE
ON LAND



14 LIFE
BELOW WATER



13 CLIMATE
ACTION



| <i>Policy Target</i> | <i>Indicators & Sub Indicators</i> | <i>Main Responsible Agency for indicators</i> | <i>Other responsible Organizations for indicators</i> | <i>Main Responsible Organizations for Policy Target* (To be Completed)</i> | <i>Rationale</i> | <i>Metadata Link</i> |
|---|--|--|---|--|--|--|
| Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere | | | | | | |
| 1.1 By 2025, ensure absolute poverty, as defined for middle income countries, or populations living under US\$ 3.20 (PPP adjusted), is eradicated | 1.1.1 Proportion of population below the international poverty line , by sex, age, employment status, geographical location (urban/rural/estate) and district | Department of Census and Statistics | | | Department of Census and Statistics calculates this indicator through Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES) | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-01-01-01a.pdf https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-01-01-01b.pdf |
| 1.2 By 2025, ensure that all populations living under the national poverty line in 2020 are lifted out of poverty in all its dimensions. | 1.2.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line , by sex, age, geographical location (urban/rural/estate) and district | Department of Census and Statistics | | | Department of Census and Statistics calculates this indicator through Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES) | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-01-02-01.pdf |
| | 1.2.2 Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions | Department of Census and Statistics | | | Department of Census and Statistics calculates this indicator through Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES) | Metadata for this indicator is not yet available, but has been requested from the custodian agency(ies) |
| 1.3 By 2030, establish and improve equitable and sustainable social protection systems and measures for all. | 1.3.1 Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems , by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable | | | | | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-01-03-01a.pdf https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-01-03-01b.pdf |
| | 1.3.1.a. Proportion of children covered by social protection benefits by age and sex | Department of Social Services | | | DSS is responsible for early detection and early intervention of children with special needs and rehabilitation of drug addicts and integrating them in to the society. | |
| | 1.3.1.b Proportion of women giving birth covered by maternity benefits | Ministry of Health | | | Beneficiaries are certified by the MOH Office and area comes under the purview of Ministry of Health | |
| | 1.3.1.c. Proportion of persons with <i>disabilities</i> * receiving benefits** by age and sex <i>* Include disability types-deaf, blind, mental and walking disability</i> <i>** Cash Benefits</i> | National Secretariat for Persons with Disabilities | | | National Secretariat for Persons with Disabilities is responsible for rehabilitation of disabled persons and further improvement of their vocational skills and providing them with employment opportunities. | |
| | 1.3.1.d. Proportion of unemployed receiving benefits by age and sex | Department of Samurdhi | Department of Census and Statistics | | Samurdhi Department disburse cash benefits based on unemployment and socio economic status of the family | |
| | 1.3.1.e. Proportion of workers covered in case of employment injury by age and sex | National Institute of Occupational Health and safety | | | National Institute of Occupational Health and safety is responsible for undertaking or collaborating in the collection, preparation, dissemination and publishing of information relating to occupational safety and health. | |
| | 1.3.1.f. Proportion of older persons receiving a pension by sex | | | | | |
| | 1.3.1.f. i Proportion of older persons receiving a state pension by sex | Department of Pensions | National Secretariat for Elders | | Sole responsibility lies with the Department of Pensions | |

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| | 1.3.1.f.ii Proportion of older persons receiving a non-state pension by sex | Social Security Board | Farmers Pensions and Fishermen Pension-Agricultural and Agrarian Insurance Board (AAIB) | | This area comes under the purview of Social Security Board mandate | |
| | 1.3.1.g. Proportion of vulnerable persons * receiving benefits by age and sex <i>*subtract the population of all people of working age who are contributing to a social insurance scheme or receiving contributory benefits, and all persons above retirement age receiving contributory benefits, from the total population above 15 years old.</i> | Sustainable Development Council | Department of Census and Statistics, Social Security Board, Agricultural and Agrarian Insurance Board (AAIB) | | SDC has to compile the collected data in accordance with the indicator | |
| 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. | 1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services | | | | | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-01-04-01.pdf |
| | 1.4.1.a. Proportion of population living in households with access to basic drinking water services by urban/rural/estate, gender,age, formal/informal settlements Note: (Covered by indicator 6.1.1 (water)) | Department of Census and Statistics | Department of Census and Statistics National Water Supply and Drainage Board (1.4.1.a.) | | Department of Census and Statistics calculates this indicator through Demographic & Housing Survey (DHS) | |
| | 1.4.1.b. Proportion of population living in households with access to basic sanitation services by urban/rural/estate, gender,age, formal/informal settlements (Covered by indicator 6.2.1 (sanitation)) | Department of Census and Statistics | Local Authorities National Water Supply and Drainage Board (1.4.1.a.) | | Department of Census and Statistics calculates this indicator through Demographic & Housing Survey (DHS) | |
| | 1.4.1.c. Proportion of population living in households with access to basic hygiene facilities by urban/rural/estate, gender,age, formal/informal settlements (Covered by indicator 6.2.1 (sanitation)) | Department of Census and Statistics | National Water Supply and Drainage Board | | Department of Census and Statistics calculates this indicator through Demographic & Housing Survey (DHS) | |
| | 1.4.1.d. Proportion of population living in households with access to basic electricity by urban/rural/estate, gender,age, formal/informal settlements (Covered by indicator 7.1.1 (energy)) | Department of Census and Statistics | Sustainable Energy Authority Ministry in charge of Power and Energy | | Department of Census and Statistics has been already compiling the baseline data only for this to find the proportion of population with access to electricity through ongoing censuses and surveys and administrative records. | |
| | 1.4.1.e. Proportion of population living in households with access to basic clean fuels by urban/rural/estate, gender, age, formal/informal settlements (Covered by indicator 7.1.2 (energy)) | Department of Census and Statistics | Sustainable Energy Authority | | Department of Census and Statistics has been already compiling the data through Census of Population & Housing (CPH) | |
| | 1.4.1.f. Proportion of population living in households with access to basic mobility by urban/rural/estate, gender, age, formal/informal settlements (Covered by indicator 11.2.1 (public transport)) | Department of Census and Statistics | Provincial Public Transport Authority, National Transport Commission | | Department of Census and Statistics has been already compiling the data through Census of Population & Housing (CPH) | |
| | 1.4.1.g. Proportion of population living in households with access to basic waste collection services by urban/rural/estate, gender, age, formal/informal settlements (Covered by indicator 11.6.1 (waste)) | Department of Census and Statistics | Ministry in charge of Local Governments | | DCS compile the data by Annual Industrial Survey | |

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| | 1.4.1.h. Proportion of population living in households with access to basic health care by urban/rural/estate, gender, age, formal/informal settlements (Covered by indicator 3.8.1 (health)) | Department of Census and Statistics | Ministry of Health | | Service Availability and Readiness Assessment Sri Lanka is carried out by the DCS and the Ministry of Health | |
| | 1.4.1.i. Proportion of population living in households with access to basic education by urban/rural/estate, gender, age, formal/informal settlements (Covered by indicator 4.1.1 (education)) | Ministry of Education | | | Formulation of policies, programmes and projects, monitoring and evaluation in regard to the subject of education and those subjects that come under the purview of Education Department | |
| | 1.4.1.j. Proportion of population living in households with access to basic information services/broadband internet by urban/rural/estate, gender, age, formal/informal settlements (Covered by indicator 9.c.1 (industry)) | Department of Census and Statistics | Telecommunication Regulatory Commission | | DCS compile the data by Computer Literacy Survey | |
| | 1.4.2 Proportion of of households with secure tenure rights to land by sex and by type of tenure | Department of Census and Statistics | Register General's Department | | Land tenure rights data compile through the Agriculture and Household Survey (AHS) | |
| 1.5 By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters, including climate-related extreme events. | 1.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population by Hazard, Geography (Administrative unit), Sex, Age (3 categories), disability and income (Repeat 11.5.1/13.1.1) | Disaster Management Centre | | | DMC produces situation reports after any disaster by including deaths, missing persons and affected persons | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-01-04-02.pdf |
| | 1.5.2 Direct disaster economic loss in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP) by direct agricultural loss attributed to disasters, direct economic loss to all other damaged, direct economic loss in the housing sector, direct economic loss resulting from damaged or destroyed critical infrastructure, direct economic loss to cultural heritage damaged or destroyed attributed to disasters and by hazard and district. | Central Bank of Sri Lanka | | | DMC produces situation reports after the disaster by including deaths, property damages & based on that CBSL publish economic loss in related to GDP | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-01-05-01.pdf |
| | 1.5.3 Degree of adoption and implementation of national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 by city-applying sub-national administrative units (Repeat 11.b.1/13.1.2) | Disaster Management Centre | | | DMC is responsible for implementing the National Disaster Management Plan (NDMP) & the National Emergency Operation Plan (NEOP) | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-01-05-02.pdf |
| | 1.5.4 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies by local government (Repeat 11.b.2/13.1.3) | Disaster Management Centre | Ministry in charge of Local Governance | | DMC is responsible for preparing District level, Divisional Level and GN Divisional level Disaster Management Plans. District level Disaster Management Units have been established at all District Secretariates. | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-01-05-03.pdf |
| 1.a Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty | 1.a.1.Total official development assistance grants from all donors that focus on poverty reduction as a share of the country's gross national income by donor, by recipient country, by type of finance, by type of aid, by sub-sector, by policy marker (e.g. gender) | External Resources Department | Central Bank Department of National Planning | | The Department of External Resources is responsible for mobilizing and coordinating foreign development assistance to Sri Lanka | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/files/2020-comp-rev/proposals/1.a.1%20Replacement.zip |

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| in all its dimensions. | 1.a.2.Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection) | National Budget Department | Department of National Planning | | In accordance with the government economic development plans, annual budget for the state is formulated by National Budget Department including Ministries, Departments, Provincial Councils and Statutory Boards in consultation with the spending agencies | Metadata for this indicator is not yet available, but has been requested from the custodian agency(ies) |
| | 1.a.2.a. Proportion of total government spending on education (secondary and tertiary levels) | | | | | |
| | 1.a.2.b. Proportion of total government spending on health | | | | | |
| | 1.a.2.c. Proportion of total government spending on social protection | | | | | |
| 1.b Create a sound policy framework based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions. | 1.b.1.Pro-poor public social spending by micro-data set detailing incomes or expenditures and services utilization (i.e. education, health, and cash transfers receipts) and set of fiscal, administrative, or budgetary records detailing public expenditures at the program level | Department of Fiscal Policy | | | Department of Fiscal Policy deal with the implementation of fiscal policy and fiscal strategy of the country | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/files/2020-comp-rev/proposals/1.b.1%20Replacement.zip |
| 1.c By end of 2020, identify <i>multi-dimensional</i> * factors that cause poverty and formulates policies and effective programmes for its eradication, and by 2021, implement prioritized programme. *Health, education and living standards | 1.c.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line who are covered by poverty eradication programmes by age, sex and geographical location | Department of Samurdhi | | | Samurdhi Department disburse cash benefits based on poverty and they have the data of socio economic status of the families | |

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| Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture | | | | | | |
| 2.1 By 2025, maintain self-sufficiency in rice and by 2030, ensure ample supplies of other main food products (such as coconut, coconut oil, meat, fish, egg, milk, fruit, other field crops (OFC) and vegetables), and ensure at least 90 percent of agricultural products meet safety standards; thus ensuring safe, nutritious and ample food supply for all. | 2.1.1 Prevalence of undernourishment by sex, age and geographical location (urban/rural/estate) | Ministry of Health | Department of Census and Statistics | | Indicator monitors the trends in the extent of dietary energy inadequacy in a population over time. According to the "Status of Sustainable Development Goals Indicators in Sri Lanka 2017" published by Department of Census and Statistics, this indicator is yet to be compiled. | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-02-01-01.docx |
| | 2.1.2 Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES) Note: If applied at household level, disaggregation is possible based by location (District), household income, composition (including for example presence and number of small children, members with disabilities, elderly members, etc.), sex, age and education of the household head, etc. If applied at the individual level, by sex is possible. | Department of Census and Statistics | Department of Health Services, Department of Agriculture | | Department of Census and Statistics calculates a proxy indicator: Household Food Insecurity Access Scale Score (HFIAS) through Household Income and Expenditure Survey | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-02-01-02.docx |
| 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. | 2.2.1 Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age by sex | Department of Census and Statistics | Ministry of Health | | Department of Census and Statistics calculates this indicator through Demographic and Health Surveys. | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-02-02-01.docx |
| | 2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height >+2 or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age | Department of Census and Statistics | Ministry of Health | | Department of Census and Statistics calculates this indicator through Demographic and Health Surveys. | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-02-02-02.docx |
| | 2.2.2.a) Prevalence of wasting among children under 5 years of age by sex | | | | | |
| | 2.2.2.b) Prevalence of overweight among children under 5 years of age by sex | | | | | |
| | 2.2.2.c) Prevalence of underweight among children under 5 years of age by sex | | | | | |
| | 2.2.3 Prevalence of anemia in women aged 15 to 49 years by pregnancy status. | Department of Census and Statistics | Ministry of Health | | Department of Census and Statistics calculates this indicator through Demographic and Health Surveys. | Methodology is still under development |

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| 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. | 2.3.1 Volume of production per labor unit by classes of farming/pastoral/forestry enterprise size | Department of Agriculture | Mahaweli Authority of Sri Lanka, Department of Census and Statistics | | Indicator 2.3.1 is measured on a target population of producers – those considered as small-scale. Responsible agencies have selected based on their scope to monitor the relevant enterprise or product category. The ideal data source for measuring them is a single survey that collects all the information required with reference to individual production units. The most appropriate data source for collecting information on total volume of agricultural production and on labor input adopted on the agricultural holding would be agricultural surveys. Indicator is yet to be compiled and it measures the volume of agricultural production of small scale food producers in crop, livestock, fisheries and forestry activities per number of days. | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-02-03-01.docx |
| | 2.3.1.a) Volume of production per labor unit by classes of farming enterprise size* by sex, type of enterprise (Sole proprietorship, Partnership, Limited Liability Companies (LLC), the corporation (PLC)) and type of practice (Organic, GAP, Other) <i>*operate an amount of land falling in the first two quintiles (the bottom 40 percent) of the cumulative distribution of land size at national level (measured in hectares)</i> | Department of Agriculture | | | | |
| | 2.3.1.b) Volume of production per labor unit by classes of pastoral enterprise size* by sex, type of enterprise (Sole proprietorship, Partnership, Limited Liability Companies (LLC), the corporation (PLC)) and type of practice (Organic, GAP, Other) <i>*operate a number of livestock falling in the first two quintiles (the bottom 40 percent) of the cumulative distribution of the number of livestock per production unit at national level</i> | National Livestock Development Board | | | | |
| | 2.3.1.c) Volume of production per labor unit by classes of forestry enterprise size* by sex, type of enterprise (Sole proprietorship, Partnership, Limited Liability Companies (LLC), the corporation (PLC)) and type of practice (Organic, GAP, Other) <i>*obtain an annual economic revenue from agricultural activities falling in the first two quintiles (the bottom 40 percent) of the cumulative distribution of economic revenues from agricultural activities per production unit at national level (measured in Purchasing Power Parity Dollars) not exceeding 34,387 Purchasing Power Parity Dollars.</i> | | | | | |
| | 2.3.1.c.1 Volume of Kithul production per labor unit by sex, type of enterprise (Sole proprietorship, Partnership, Limited Liability Companies (LLC), the corporation (PLC)) and type of practice (Organic, GAP, Other) | Ministry of Rural Economy | | | | |
| | 2.3.1.c.2 Volume of Palmyra production per labor unit by sex, type of enterprise (Sole proprietorship, Partnership, Limited Liability Companies (LLC), the corporation (PLC)) and type of practice (Organic, GAP, Other) | Palmyra Development Board | | | | |

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| | 2.3.1.c.3 Volume of Spices and other forestry enterprises production per labor unit by sex, type of enterprise (Sole proprietorship, Partnership, Limited Liability Companies (LLC),the corporation (PLC)) and type of practice (Organic, GAP, Other) | Department of Agriculture | | | | |
| | 2.3.1. d) Volume of production per labor unit by classes of fisheries enterprise size* by sex, type of enterprise (Sole proprietorship, Partnership, Limited Liability Companies (LLC),the corporation (PLC)) and type of practice <i>*obtain an annual economic revenue from agricultural activities falling in the first two quintiles (the bottom 40 percent) of the cumulative distribution of economic revenues from agricultural activities per production unit at national level (measured in Purchasing Power Parity Dollars) not exceeding 34,387 Purchasing Power Parity Dollars.</i> | Department of Fisheries | | | | |
| | 2.3.2 Average income of small-scale food producers, by classes of farming/pastoral/forestry enterprise size | Department of Agriculture | Department of census and statistics, Central Bank of Sri Lanka, Ministry of Industry and Commerce | | Indicator is computed as annual income from on-farm activities, including crops, livestock, fisheries and forestry activities. Responsible agencies have selected based on their scope to monitor the relevant enterprise or product category. The ideal data source for measuring them is a single survey that collects all the information required with reference to individual production units. The most appropriate data source for collecting information on total volume of agricultural production and on labor input adopted on the agricultural holding would be agricultural surveys. | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-02-03-02.docx |
| | 2.3.2.a) Average income of small-scale food producers, by classes of farming enterprise size* by sex, type of enterprise (Sole proprietorship, Partnership, Limited Liability Companies (LLC),the corporation (PLC)) and type of practice (Organic, GAP, Normal) <i>*operate an amount of land falling in the first two quintiles (the bottom 40 percent) of the cumulative distribution of land size at national level (measured in hectares)</i> | Department of Agriculture | | | | |
| | 2.3.2.b) Average income of small-scale food producers, by classes of pastoral enterprise size* by sex, type of enterprise (Sole proprietorship, Partnership, Limited Liability Companies (LLC),the corporation (PLC)) and type of practice (Organic, GAP, Normal) <i>* operate a number of livestock falling in the first two quintiles (the bottom 40 percent) of the cumulative distribution of the number of livestock per production unit at national level</i> | National Livestock Development Board | | | | |

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| | 2.3.2.c) Average income of small-scale food producers, by classes of forestry enterprise size * by sex, type of enterprise (Sole proprietorship, Partnership, Limited Liability Companies (LLC),the corporation (PLC)) and type of practice (Organic, GAP, Normal) <i>*obtain an annual economic revenue from agricultural activities falling in the first two quintiles (the bottom 40 percent) of the cumulative distribution of economic revenues from agricultural activities per production unit at national level (measured in Purchasing Power Parity Dollars) not exceeding 34,387 Purchasing Power Parity Dollars.</i> | | | | | |
| | 2.3.2.c.1 Average income of small-scale Kithul producers by classes of pastoral enterprise size by sex, type of enterprise (Sole proprietorship, Partnership, Limited Liability Companies (LLC),the corporation (PLC)) and type of practice (Organic, GAP, Normal) | Ministry of Rural Economy | | | | |
| | 2.3.2.c.2 Average income of small-scale Palmyra producers by classes of pastoral enterprise size by sex, type of enterprise (Sole proprietorship, Partnership, Limited Liability Companies (LLC),the corporation (PLC)) and type of practice (Organic, GAP, Normal) | Palmyra Development Board | | | | |
| | 2.3.2.c.3 Average income of small-scale Cardamom and other forestry enterprises by classes of pastoral enterprise size by sex, type of enterprise(Sole proprietorship, Partnership, Limited Liability Companies (LLC),the corporation (PLC)) and type of practice (Organic, GAP, Normal) | Ministry of Plantation | | | | |
| | 2.3.2.d) Average income of small-scale food producers, by classes of fisheries enterprise size * by sex, type of enterprise (Sole proprietorship, Partnership, Limited Liability Companies (LLC),the corporation (PLC)) and by type of practice <i>*obtain an annual economic revenue from agricultural activities falling in the first two quintiles (the bottom 40 percent) of the cumulative distribution of economic revenues from agricultural activities per production unit at national level (measured in Purchasing Power Parity Dollars) not exceeding 34,387 Purchasing Power Parity Dollars.</i> | Department of Fisheries | | | | |

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| 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. | 2.4.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture | Department of Agriculture | Department of Census and Statistics | | The scope of indicator 2.4.1 is the agricultural farm holding, and more precisely the agricultural land area of the farm holding, i.e. land used primarily to grow crops and raise livestock. Area comes under the purview of Department of Agriculture and National Livestock Development Board for livestock. | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-02-04-01.docx |
| | 2.4.1.a) Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture by crop farming system | Department of Agriculture | | | | |
| | 2.4.1.b) Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture by livestock farming system | National Livestock Development Board | | | | |
| | 2.4.1.c) Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture by mixed farming system | Department of Agriculture | | | | |
| | Each sub- Indicator (2.4.1.a, 2.4.1.b, 2.4.1.c) should be evaluated by 11 criteria mentioned below. 1)Farm output value per hectare 2)Net farm income 3)Risk mitigation mechanisms 4)Prevalence of soil degradation 5)Variation in water availability 6)Management of fertilizers 7)Management of pesticides 8)Use biodiversity-supportive practices 9)Wage rate in agriculture 10)Food insecurity experience scale (FIES) 11)Secure tenure rights to land | | | | | |
| 2.5 By 2025, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species. | 2.5.1 Number of plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium or long-term conservation facilities | | Rice Research Development Institute, Seed Certification and Plant Protection Centre (SCPPC) and the Seed and Planting Material Development Centre (SPMDC). National Livestock Development Board | | Area of plant, soil and seed conservation comes under the Department of Agriculture. Department of Animal Production & Health is responsible for providing technical leadership to the livestock industry. | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-02-05-01.docx |
| | 2.5.1.a)Number of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium or long-term conservation facilities | Department of Agriculture | | | | |
| | 2.5.1.b)Number of Animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium or long-term conservation facilities | Department of Animal Production & Health | | | | |

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|---|---|---|---|--|---|---|
| | 2.5.2 Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk of extinction | Department of Animal Production and Health | Rice Research Development Institute, Seed Certification and Plant Protection Centre (SCPPC) and the Seed and Planting Material Development Centre (SPMDC). National Livestock Development Board | | Department of Animal Production & Health is responsible for providing technical leadership to the livestock industry. DAD-IS is the Domestic Animal Diversity Information System maintained and developed by FAO, currently contains data from 182 countries and 38 species. Dr. Nimal Samaranayake- Department of Animal Production and Health, is the nominated focal point in Sri Lanka to report information regarding this indicator | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/files/2020-comp-rev/proposals/2.5.2%20Revision.zip |
| 2.a Increase investment in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity. | 2.a.1 The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures | National Budget Department | Department of Census and Statistics | | Indicator is defined as the Agriculture Share of Government Expenditures, divided by the Agriculture Share of GDP. Index can be calculated through the data sources of National Budget Department and Department of Census and Statistics. | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-02-a-01.docx |
| | 2.a.2 Total official flows (official development assistance plus other official flows) to the agriculture sector | Central Bank of Sri Lanka | BOI, Department of External Resources | | Indicator measures the sum of official development assistance and other official flows to the agriculture sector. Total official flows for development into the country will be recorded at CBSL Sources | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-02-a-02.docx |
| | 2.a.2.a Total ODA | | | | | |
| | 2.a.2.b Total OOF | | | | | |
| 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 minimize the adverse impacts and optimize the benefits to the country. | 2.b.1 Agricultural export subsidies by country and product | Department of Development Finance | Department of Agriculture / Department of Export Agriculture / Department of Commerce (Technical) | | Department of Development Finance reviews Government subsidy schemes and compiles all data of Agriculture sector and analyze to identify the impediments and policy interventions | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-02-b-01.docx |
| 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. | 2.c.1 Indicator of food price anomalies | Department of Census and Statistics | Consumer Affairs Authority | | The required information for this indicator could be obtained from the data sources of Department of Census and Statistic (Colombo Consumer Price Index & National Consume Price Index) . | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-02-c-01.docx |

| <i>Policy Target</i> | <i>Indicators & Sub Indicators</i> | <i>Main Responsible Agency for indicators</i> | <i>Other responsible Organizations for indicators</i> | <i>Main Responsible Organizations for Policy Target* (To be Completed)</i> | <i>Rationale</i> | <i>Metadata Link</i> |
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| Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages | | | | | | |
| 3.1 By 2030, reduce the national maternal mortality ratio to less than 16 per 100,000 live births. | 3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio by geographic regions (district) | Ministry of Health | Department of Census and Statistics, Register General's Department | | Each personal death recorded by hospitals & compile data by the Ministry of Health. At the same time, each death registered under RGD & DCS publish total data set through vital statistics in a given period of time | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-03-01-01.pdf |
| | 3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel by residence (Urban/Rural/Estate), household wealth (quintiles), education level of the mother, maternal age and geographic regions(District) | Ministry of Health | Department of Census and Statistics | | Ministry of Health is compiling the data & DCS also conducts Demographic & Health Survey (DHS) & publish these data | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-03-01-02.pdf |
| 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 . | 3.2.1 Under-five mortality rate by geographic regions (District), age (neonatal, infant, child), sex, wealth quintile and mother's education | Ministry of Health | Register General's Department, Department of Census and Statistics | | Each personal death recorded by hospital & compile data by the Ministry of Health. At the same time, each death registered under RGD & DCS publish total data set through vital statistics in a given period of time | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-03-02-01.pdf |
| | 3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate by age (neonatal, infant, child), sex, wealth quintile and mother's education | Ministry of Health | Register General Department, Department of Census and Statistics | | Each personal death recorded by hospital & compile data by the Ministry of Health. At the same time, each death registered under RGD & DCS publish total data set through vital statistics in a given period of time | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-03-02-02.pdf |
| 3.3 By 2025, eliminate AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria and reduce the prevalence of neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases. | 3.3.1 Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population by sex, age and key populations | Ministry of Health | Department of Census and Statistics | | Medical Statistics Unit publishes Annual Health Bulletin & DCS provides important information on HIV/AIDS through its Demographic & Health Survey | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-03-03-01.pdf |
| | 3.3.2 Tuberculosis incidence per 1,000 population by district, sex, age (children vs adults) | Ministry of Health | Department of Census and Statistics | | Medical Statistics Unit publishes Annual Health Bulletin & DCS provides important information on Tuberculosis through its Demographic & Health Survey | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-03-03-02.pdf |
| | 3.3.3 Malaria incidence per 1,000 population by geographic regions (District) | Ministry of Health | Department of Census and Statistics | | Medical Statistics Unit publishes Annual Health Bulletin & DCS provides important information on Malaria through its Demographic & Health Survey | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-03-03-03.pdf |
| | 3.3.4 Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population by geographic regions (District) | Ministry of Health | Department of Census and Statistics | | Medical Statistics Unit publishes Annual Health Bulletin & DCS provides important information on Hepatitis B through its Demographic & Health Survey | Metadata for this indicator is not yet available |
| | 3.3.5 Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases(NTD) | Ministry of Health | Department of Census and Statistics | | Medical Statistics Unit publishes Annual Health Bulletin & DCS provides important information on tropical diseases through its | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-03-03-05.pdf |

| Policy Target | Indicators & Sub Indicators | Main Responsible Agency for indicators | Other responsible Organizations for indicators | Main Responsible Organizations for Policy Target* (To be Completed) | Rationale | Metadata Link |
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| | 3.3.5.a.Average annual number of people requiring mass treatment known as PC for at least one preventive chemotherapy (PC)-NTD Note: Disaggregation by age is required for PC: preschool-aged children (1-4 years), school-aged (5-14 years) and adults (= 15 years) | | | | Demographic & Health Survey | |
| | 3.3.5.b.Number of new cases requiring individual treatment and care for other NTDs | | | | | |
| 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. | 3.4.1 Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease by sex | Ministry of Health | Register General Department Department of Census and Statistics | | Medical Statistics Unit publishes Annual Health Bulletin & Department of Census & Statistics provides important information on Non-communicable diseases through its Demographic & Health Survey | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-03-04-01.pdf |
| | 3.4.2 Suicide mortality rate by geographic regions (District), age group & sex | Sri Lanka Police | Ministry of Health, Department of Census and Statistics, Register General Department | | Data can be compiled based on incidents reported to police | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-03-04-02.pdf |
| 3.5 By 2025, Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol | 3.5.1 Coverage of treatment interventions (pharmacological, psychosocial and rehabilitation and aftercare services) for substance use disorders by age group, sex, type of treatment interventions and by two broad groups of psychoactive substances: (1) drugs, (2) alcohol and other psychoactive substances | Ministry of Health | National Dangerous Drugs Control Board, Department of Community Based Correction | | Treatment interventions are carried out by the Ministry of Health & recorded that data. In addition to that, Handbook of Drug Abuse Information publishes by NDDCB annually | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-03-05-01.pdf |
| | 3.5.2 Harmful use of alcohol, defined according to the national context as alcohol per capita consumption (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar year in litres of pure alcohol by age and sex | Ministry of Health | National Authority on Tobacco and Alcohol National Dangerous Drugs Control Board | | National Non-Communicable Diseases (NCD) Risk Factor Survey has conducted by WHO with the Ministry of Health & NATA published Island wide statics with the support of ADIC. | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-03-05-02.pdf |
| 3.6 By 2030, reduce the number of deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents by 20%. | 3.6.1 Death rate due to road traffic injuries by types of road users, income groups, age, sex and WHO regions Note: WHO regions (Group1: Countries with death registration data (good vital/ death registration data) Group2: Countries with other sources of information on causes of death Group3: Countries with population less than 150 000 Group4: Countries without eligible death registration data | Ministry of Health | Registrar General's Department Sri Lanka Police (traffic police) | | Each death registered under RGD with the death cause & Police Headquarters has records related to the road accident data. At the same time, each personal death recorded by hospital and direct to countries' Ministries of Health to WHO (through the official channels). | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-03-06-01.pdf |

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| 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. | 3.7.1 Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods | Ministry of Health | Department of Census and Statistics | | The Ministry of Health & DCS conducts Demographic & Health Survey (DHS) & publish these data | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-03-07-01.pdf |
| | 3.7.1.a. Number of women who are currently using a modern method of contraception by geographic regions (District), marital status, age and socioeconomic status | | | | | |
| | 3.7.1.b. Number of women who are using any method of contraception or are having an unmet need for family planning by geographic regions (District), marital status, age and socioeconomic status | | | | | |
| | 3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years; aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group | Ministry of Health | Department of Census and Statistics | | The Ministry of Health & DCS conducts Demographic & Health Survey (DHS) & publish these data | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-03-07-02.pdf |
| | 3.7.2.a. Number of live births to women aged 15-19 years by geographic regions (District), marital status, education, socioeconomic status and number of living children | | | | | |
| | 3.7.2.b. Estimate of the exposure to childbearing by women aged 15-19 years by geographic regions (District), marital status, education, socioeconomic status and number of living children | | | | | |
| 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 | 3.8.1 Coverage of essential health services (defined as the average coverage of essential services based on tracer interventions that include reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health, infectious diseases, non-communicable diseases and service capacity and access, among the general and the most disadvantaged population) | Ministry of Health | Department of Census and Statistics | | Service Availability and Readiness Assessment Sri Lanka has conducted by DCS & the Ministry of Health. At the same time, the Ministry of Health is adopting the Sri Lanka Essential Service Package (SLESP) as a tool for achieving effective Universal Health Coverage | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-03-08-01.pdf |
| | 3.8.1.a. Coverage of essential health services by reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health (Family planning, Antenatal care, child immunization, care seeking suspected pneumonia) | | | | | |
| | 3.8.1.b. Coverage of essential health services by infectious diseases (TB effective treatment, HIV treatment, insecticide treated nets, at least basic sanitation) | | | | | |
| | 3.8.1.c. Coverage of essential health services by non-communicable diseases (Normal blood pressure, Mean fasting plasma glucose, Tobacco non-smoking) | | | | | |
| | 3.8.1.d. Coverage of essential health services by service capacity and access (Hospital bed density, Health worker density, IHR core capacity index) | | | | | |

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| | 3.8.2 Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health as a share of total household expenditure or income by geographic regions (District), gender, age of the head of the household and quintiles of the household welfare measures (total household expenditure or income) | Department of Census and Statistics | Ministry of Health | | Specific data sets were not able to find. As per meta data: National Statistical Offices is responsible in collaboration with Ministries of Health for data compile | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-03-08-02.pdf |
| 3.9 By 2030, reduce by 15% the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination | 3.9.1 Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution by disease, age and sex | Ministry of Health | Registrar General's Department, Ministry of Environment | | Each personal death recorded by hospital & compile data by the Ministry of Health. At the same time, each death registered under RGD with cause of death | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-03-09-01.pdf |
| | 3.9.2 Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services) | Ministry of Health | Registrar General's Department, Ministry of Environment | | Each personal death recorded by hospital & compile data by the Ministry of Health. At the same time, each death registered under RGD & with cause of death | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-03-09-02.pdf |
| | 3.9.2.a. Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water by geographic regions (District) age, sex and by income groups (wealth quintile) | | | | | |
| | 3.9.2.b. Mortality rate attributed to unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) by geographic regions (District) age, sex and by income groups (wealth quintile) | | | | | |
| | 3.9.3 Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning by disease, age group and sex | Ministry of Health | Register General Department Ministry of Environment | | Each personal death recorded by hospital & compile data by the Ministry of Health. At the same time, each death registered under RGD with cause of death | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-03-09-03.pdf |
| 3.a By 2030, reduce the age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 18-69 years to 10%, with particular emphasis on strengthening the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control . | 3.a.1 Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older by sex, Note: all type of tobacco users are calculated -smoked and/or smokeless tobacco and daily or non-daily basis | Ministry of Health | National Authority on Tobacco and Alcohol Alcohol and Drug Information Centre (ADIC) Department of Census and Statistics | | Report on the Results of the Global Youth Tobacco Survey (GYTS-REPEAT), Sri Lanka 2003. GYTS-NATA 2015 Health Survey DCS, DHS, Annual Health Bulletin National Oral Health Survey 2016, The Tobacco Atlas - Sri Lanka Country Profile (2018) has recorded these data | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-03-0a-01.pdf |
| 3.b By 2030, increase vaccine coverage to 100% for the vaccines in the National Immunization Schedule and the availability of essential medicines and commodities to above 80% in all healthcare institutions. | 3.b.1: Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their national programme by geographic regions (District) Note: Coverage of DTP containing vaccine (3rd dose)/coverage of Measles containing vaccine (2nd dose)/Coverage of Pneumococcal conjugate vaccine (last dose in the schedule)/Coverage of HPV vaccine (last dose in the schedule) | Ministry of Health | | | Ministry of Health had done Comprehensive Multi Year Plan for Immunization 2012-2016. The objectives of Eliminating the Country's deceases under 5 categories. By addressing these Sri Lanka is expected to eradicate or reduce morbidity and mortality associated with vaccine-preventable diseases to levels that are no longer public health concerns. | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-03-0b-01.pdf |

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| | 3.b.2 Total net official development assistance to medical research and basic health sectors by donor, recipient country, type of finance, type of aid and health sub-sector | Ministry of Health | Department of External Resources | | OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) collects aids flows at the activity level based on a standard methodology and agreed definitions. | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-03-0B-02.pdf |
| | 3.b.3. Proportion of health facilities that have a core set of relevant essential medicines available and affordable on a sustainable basis by public/private/mission sectors facilities (managing authority), geography(rural/urban) areas, therapeutic group, facility type (pharmacy/hospital) and medicine | Ministry of Health | The National Medicines Regulatory Authority | | The National Medicines Regulatory Authority (NMRA), under the Ministry of Health plays a leading role in protecting and improving public health by ensuring medicinal products available in the country meet applicable standards of safety, quality and efficacy. The Authority regulates medicines, medical devices, borderline products, clinical trials and cosmetics. | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-03-0B-03.pdf |
| 3.c Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in the country . | 3.c.1 Health worker density and distribution by occupation and sex | Ministry of Health | | | The report on National Health Performance Framework has recorded these data | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-03-0C-01.pdf |
| 3.d By 2030, increase the International Health Regulations (IHR) core capacity index and health emergency preparedness to 70%. | 3.d.1 International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness Note: Thirteen core capacities and 24 indicators are defined | Ministry of Health | | | Ministry of Health is the main body responsible for implementing the IHR. (Quarantine Unit and the Epidemiology unit are the joint National Focal Points for the IHR.) | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-03-0D-01.pdf International Health Regulation https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/70839/WHO_HSE_IHR_LYO_2009.9_eng.pdf?sequence=1 |
| | 3.d.2: Reduce the percentage of bloodstream infections due to selected antimicrobial resistant organisms (Additional) | Ministry of Health | | | Report on National Action Plan for Health Security of Sri Lanka: 2019 - 2023 has recorded these data | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/files/2020-comp-rev/proposals/3.d.2%20Additional.zip |
| | 3.d.2.a.Number of patients presenting with blood stream infection due to MRSA and ESBL- E. coli among patients seeking hospital care | | | | | |
| | 3.d.2.b.Number of patients seeking hospital care and from whom the blood specimen was taken due to suspected bloodstream infection and from whom blood specimens have been submitted for blood culture and AST | | | | | |

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| Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all | | | | | | |
| 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. | 4.1.1 Proportion of children and young people: (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a <i>minimum proficiency</i>* level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex <i>*above 35% of marks</i> | | Department of Census and Statistics | | | |
| | 4.1.1.a. Proportion of children and young people in grades 2/3 achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in reading and mathematics by sex, geographical location (urban/rural) ,wealth (bottom/top wealth quintile) and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict-affected as data become available. (parity index). | Ministry of Education | | | Minimum proficiency level is the benchmark of basic knowledge in a domain (mathematics and reading) measured through learning assessments. Ministry of education collects the data for grade 2-3 | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-04-01-01A.pdf |
| | 4.1.1.b. Percentage of children and young people at the end of primary education achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in reading and mathematics by sex, geographical location (urban/rural) , wealth (bottom/top wealth quintile) and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict-affected as data become available. (parity index). | Department of Examination | | | Indicator could be compiled through the data from examinations carried out by the Department of Examination At the end of Primary education- Grade 5 Scholarship exam At the end of lower secondary - GCE Ordinary Level | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-04-01-01BC.pdf |
| | 4.1.1.c. Percentage of children and young people at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in reading and mathematics by sex, geographical location (urban/rural) , wealth (bottom/top wealth quintile) and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict-affected as data become available. (parity index). | | | | | |
| | 4.1.2 Completion rate (primary education, lower secondary education, upper secondary education) | Ministry of Education | | | School Census published by the Ministry of Education comprises the completion rates | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/files/2020-comp-rev/proposals/4.1.2%20Additional.zip |
| | 4.1.2.a Completion rate of primary education by sex, geographical location (urban/rural) , wealth (bottom/top wealth quintile) and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict-affected as data become available. (parity index). | | | | | |
| | 4.1.2.b Completion rate of lower secondary education by sex, geographical location (urban/rural) , wealth (bottom/top wealth quintile) and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict-affected as data become available. (parity index). | | | | | |
| | 4.1.2.c Completion rate of upper secondary education by sex, geographical location (urban/rural) , wealth (bottom/top wealth quintile) and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict-affected as data become available. (parity index). | | | | | |

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| 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. | 4.2.1 Proportion of children 24-59 months of age who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being , by sex, age, place of residence, wealth, geographical location (urban/rural), caregiver education, wealth (bottom/top wealth quintile) and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict-affected as data become available. (parity index). The number of children 24-59 months of age who are developmentally on track in at least three of the following four domains: 1.literacy-numeracy 2.physical 3.social-emotional 4.learning | Ministry of Health | Department of Census and Statistics, Ministry of Education, Children's Secretariat | | Indicator captures the Early childhood development. Ensuring the monitoring and promotion of physical, socio emotional, cognitive and language and psychosocial development of children in Sri Lanka is a function of Child Development & Special needs unit of the Ministry of Health. | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/?Text=&Goal=4&Target=4.2 |
| | 4.2.2 Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age) , by sex and age (parity index) Note: If the data collection is based on household surveys, suggested disaggregation levels are age, sex, location and income. | Ministry of Education | Department of Census and Statistics | | Department of Census and Statistics compiles data for this indicator through School Census published by the Ministry of Education | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-04-02-02.pdf |
| 4.3 By 2025, ensure access to and participation in quality education system to all children and youth. | 4.3.1 Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex | Ministry of Education | Skills Development & Vocational Training Sector, Department of Technical and Vocational Education Training, Department of Census and Statistics | | | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/?Text=&Goal=4&Target=4.3 |
| | 4.3.1.a Participation rate of the population in age groups 15-24 and 25-64 in formal education | | | | | |
| | 4.3.1.a.1 School education by sex, geographical location (urban/rural) , wealth (bottom/top wealth quintile) and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict-affected as data become available) (parity index). | Ministry of Education | | | Formal school education data can be obtained from the Ministry of Education | |
| | 4.3.1.a.2 University education by by sex, geographical location (urban/rural) , wealth (bottom/top wealth quintile) and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict-affected as data become available) (parity index). | University Grants Commission | | | Formal university education data can be obtained from the University Grants Commission | |
| | 4.3.1.a.3 by Tertiary and vocational education by sex, geographical location (urban/rural) , wealth (bottom/top wealth quintile) and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict-affected as data become available) (parity index). | Tertiary & Vocational Education Commission | | | Formal Tertiary and Vocational education data can be obtained from the Tertiary & Vocational Education Commission | |
| | 4.3.1.b Participation rate of the population in age groups 15-24 and 25-64 in formal training by sex, geographical location (urban/rural) , wealth (bottom/top wealth quintile) and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict-affected as data become available) (parity index). | Tertiary & Vocational Education Commission | | | Area comes under the scope of Tertiary & Vocational Education Commission | |

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| | 4.3.1.c Participation rate of the population in age groups 15-24 and 25-64 in non-formal education by sex, geographical location (urban/rural) , wealth (bottom/top wealth quintile) and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict-affected as data become available) (parity index). | Ministry of Education | | | Ministry of Education has a separate department in charge of Informal education. Non-Formal Education Programmes Census Report – 2017 published by the Ministry of Education comprises the required data. | |
| | 4.3.1.d Participation rate of the population in age groups 15-24 and 25-64 in non-formal training by sex, geographical location (urban/rural) , wealth (bottom/top wealth quintile) and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict-affected as data become available) (parity index). | Tertiary & Vocational Education Commission | | | Informal training data need to be collected through a survey by Tertiary & Vocational Education Commission | |
| 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, coordination and time management, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship. | 4.4.1 Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills , by type of skill, age (youth- 15-24 years, adults-15 years and above), sex , socio-economic status, geographical location (urban/rural) , wealth (bottom/top wealth quintile) and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict-affected as data become available) (parity index). | Department of Census and Statistics | ICTA / Ministry of Education | | Department of Census and Statistics compiles data for this indicator using Computer Literacy Statistics | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/?Text=&Goal=4&Target=4.4 |
| 4.5 By 2030, ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous people and children in vulnerable situations. | 4.5.1 Parity indices (female/male, urban/rural, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict-affected, as data become available) for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated | Ministry of Education(4.1.1.a, 4.1.2.a, 4.1.2.b, 4.1.2.c, 4.2.2, 4.3.1.a.1, 4.3.1.c, 4.a.1) University Grant Commission (4.3.1.a.2) Tertiary & Vocational Education Commission (4.3.1.a.3, 4.3.1.b) Department of Examination (4.1.1.b, 4.1.1.c) Department of Census and Statistics (4.4.1, 4.6.1) Ministry of Health (4.2.1) | Department of National Planning, National Institute of Education, Vocational training Authority of Sri Lanka, NAITA | | Need to obtain parity indices for education indicators. Ratio of the indicator value for one group to that of the other group. Data for all indicators in the Goal need to be disaggregated as per female/male, urban/rural, bottom/top wealth quintile and disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict-affected | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/?Text=&Goal=4&Target=4.5 |

| Policy Target | Indicators & Sub Indicators | Main Responsible Agency for indicators | Other responsible Organizations for indicators | Main Responsible Organizations for Policy Target* (To be Completed) | Rationale | Metadata Link |
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| 4.6 By 2030, ensure that all youth and 50% of adults, both men and women, achieve computer literacy. | 4.6.1 Percentage of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills , by sex, age-group (youth- 15-24 years and adults - 15 years and above) , geographical location (urban/rural) , wealth (bottom/top wealth quintile) and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict-affected as data become available) (parity index). | Department of Census and Statistics | | | It measures the proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) and of adults (aged 15 years and above) have achieved or exceeded a given level of basic knowledge in a domain (literacy or numeracy) measured through learning assessments. Need to compile disaggregated data to address the requirement of this indicator. | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-04-06-01.pdf |
| 4.7 By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, global citizenship, socio-emotional skills, ethics & values, and life skills. | 4.7.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development, including gender equality and human rights, are mainstreamed at all levels in: (a) national education policies, (b) curricula, (c) teacher education and (d) student assessment (Repeat 12.8.1 & 13.3.1) | | Teacher Training ,Department of Examination , Sustainable Development Council, Ministry of Environment | | | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-04-07-01.pdf |
| | 4.7.1.a Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development, including gender equality and human rights, are mainstreamed at all levels in national education policies | National Education Commission | | | National Education Commission is responsible for make recommendations on educational policy in all its aspects, with a view to, ensuring continuity in educational | |
| | 4.7.1.b Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development, including gender equality and human rights, are mainstreamed at all levels in curricula | Ministry of Education | | | Area comes under the purview of Ministry of Education | |
| | 4.7.1.c Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development, including gender equality and human rights, are mainstreamed at all levels in teacher education | National Institute of Education | | | National Institute of Education is mandated to design and develop curricula for general and teacher education. | |
| | 4.7.1.d Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development, including gender equality and human rights, are mainstreamed at all levels in student assessment | Ministry of Education | | | Area comes under the purview of Ministry of Education | |
| 4.8 By 2030, expand access and opportunities to have Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) education to all. | 4.8.1 Proportion of schools having resources for STEM education by Geographical location (district) | Ministry of Education | | | | |
| 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. | 4.a.1 Proportion of schools with access to: (a) electricity; (b) the Internet for pedagogical purposes; (c) computers for pedagogical purposes; (d) adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities; (e) basic drinking water; (f) single sex basic sanitation facilities; and (g) basic hand washing facilities (as per the WASH indicator definitions) | Ministry of Education | Department of Census and Statistics | | Department of Census and Statistics already compiles this indicator through the school census carried out by the Ministry of Education. Need to develop further to cover all criteria addressed by this indicator (4.a.1.d, 4.a.1.f, 4.a.1.i) | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-04-07-01.pdf |
| | 4.a.1.a Proportion of schools with access to electricity by level of education (eg. Primary, Secondary) | | | | | |

| <i>Policy Target</i> | <i>Indicators & Sub Indicators</i> | <i>Main Responsible Agency for indicators</i> | <i>Other responsible Organizations for indicators</i> | <i>Main Responsible Organizations for Policy Target* (To be Completed)</i> | <i>Rationale</i> | <i>Metadata Link</i> |
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| | 4.a.1.b Proportion of schools with access to Internet for pedagogical purposes by level of education (eg. Primary, Secondary) 4.a.1.c Proportion of schools with access to computers for pedagogical purposes by level of education (eg. Primary, Secondary) 4.a.1.d Proportion of schools with access to adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities by level of education (eg. Primary, Secondary) 4.a.1.e Proportion of schools with access to basic drinking water by level of education(eg. Primary, Secondary) 4.a.1.f Proportion of schools with access to single sex basic sanitation facilities by level of education (eg. Primary) 4.a.1.i Proportion of schools with access to basic hand washing facilities by level of education (eg. Primary, Secondary) | | | | | |
| 4.b By 2030, fully harness the scholarships and educational funds available for developing countries to support needy students in the local educational institutions. | 4.b.1 Volume of official development assistance flows for scholarships by sector and type of study 4.b.1.a Volume of official development assistance flows for scholarships received through the Department of External Resources by sector ((STEM, Social Sciences), type of study (UG,PG, other: Diploma and below),donor, recipient country, type of finance 4.b.1.b Volume of official development assistance flows for scholarships received through the Ministry of Higher Education by sector ((STEM, Social Sciences), type of study (UG,PG, other: Diploma and below),donor, recipient country, type of finance | Department of External Resources Ministry of Higher Education | University Grant Commission | | Official development assistance flows for scholarships are routed through the Department of External Resources and Ministry of Higher Education | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-04-0B-01.pdf |
| 4.c By 2025, substantially increase the continuous supply of qualified teachers and facilities for teacher training. | 4.c.1 Proportion of teachers in: (a) pre-primary; (b) primary; (c) lower secondary; and (d) upper secondary education who have received at least the minimum organized teacher training (e.g. pedagogical training) pre-service or in-service required for teaching at the relevant level in Sri Lanka 4.c.1.a Proportion of teachers in pre-primary who have received at least the minimum organized teacher training pre-service or in-service required for teaching by sex, level of education and type of institution (public/private). 4.c.1.b Proportion of teachers in primary who have received at least the minimum organized teacher training pre-service or in-service required for teaching by sex, level of education and type of institution (public/private). | Ministry of Education Ministry of Education | Department of Census and Statistics | | Department of Census and Statistics already compiles this indicator through the school census carried out by the Statistics Branch of the Ministry of Education. Need to develop the census to address key concerns such as pedagogical training etc. Pre-Primary teachers training level should be compiled by the National Institute of Education since it not covered under school census. | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-04-0C-01.pdf |

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| | 4.c.1.c Proportion of teachers in lower secondary who have received at least the minimum organized teacher training pre-service or in-service required for teaching by sex, level of education and type of institution (public/private). | | | | | |
| | 4.c.1.d Proportion of teachers in upper secondary who have received at least the minimum organized teacher training pre-service or in-service required for teaching by sex, level of education and type of institution (public/private). | | | | | |

| <i>Policy Target</i> | <i>Indicators & Sub Indicators</i> | <i>Main Responsible Agency for indicators</i> | <i>Other responsible Organizations for indicators</i> | <i>Main Responsible Organizations for Policy Target* (To be Completed)</i> | <i>Rationale</i> | <i>Metadata Link</i> |
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| Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls | | | | | | |
| 5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all, irrespective of their age, sexual orientation or gender identity. | 5.1.1 Compliance with the legal frameworks in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex by overarching legal frameworks and public life, violence against women, employment & economic benefits and by marriage & family | Sri Lanka Women's Bureau | | | Sri Lanka Women's Bureau has authority to compile the relevant data | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-05-01-01.pdf |
| 5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all (irrespective of their age, sexual orientation or gender identity) in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation. | 5.2.1 Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months | Sri Lanka Women's Bureau | Department of Census and Statistics | | These area comes under the perview of Sri Lanka Women's Bureau | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-05-02-01.pdf |
| | 5.2.1.a. Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence, age, geographic regions(District), education, income/wealth, ethnicity (including indigenous status), disability status, marital/partnership status, relationship with the perpetrator (current/former) and by frequency and type of sexual violence (as proxy to severity) | | | | | |
| | 5.2.1.b. Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence, age, geographic regions(District), education, income/wealth, ethnicity (including indigenous status), disability status, marital/partnership status, relationship with the perpetrator (current/former) and by frequency and type of sexual violence (as proxy to severity) | | | | | |
| | 5.2.1.c. Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence, age, geographic regions(District), education, income/wealth, ethnicity (including indigenous status), disability status, marital/partnership status, relationship with the perpetrator (current/former) and by frequency and type of sexual violence (as proxy to severity) | | | | | |

| <i>Policy Target</i> | <i>Indicators & Sub Indicators</i> | <i>Main Responsible Agency for indicators</i> | <i>Other responsible Organizations for indicators</i> | <i>Main Responsible Organizations for Policy Target* (To be Completed)</i> | <i>Rationale</i> | <i>Metadata Link</i> |
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| | 5.2.2 Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months , by age and place of occurrence, geographic regions(District), education, income/wealth, ethnicity (including indigenous status), disability status, marital/partnership status, relationship with the perpetrator (current/former) and by frequency and type of sexual violence (as proxy to severity) | Department of Census and Statistics | Sri Lanka Police | | The Ministry of Health & DCS conducts Demographic & Health Survey (DHS) & publish these data & Police Headquarters also produce related data | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-05-02-02.pdf |
| 5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation. | 5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 18 by income, place of residence(Urban, rural and estate), geographic location(district), education and ethnicity | Department of Census and Statistics | Sri Lanka Women's Bureau | | The Ministry of Women & Child Affairs & DCS published "Women and Men in Sri Lanka" series of publication by including relevant data | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-05-03-01.pdf |
| | 5.3.2 Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting , by age, income, place of residence(Urban, rural and estate), geographic location(district), education and ethnicity | National Child Protection Authority | Sri Lanka Women's Bureau | | Specific data sets were not able to find & National Child Protection Authority has authority to compile the relevant data | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-05-03-02.pdf |
| 5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family. | 5.4.1 Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age(15+, 15-24, 25-44, 45-54, 55-64 and 65+) and location (urban/rural/estate) | Sri Lanka Women's Bureau | Department of Census and Statistics | | These area comes under the perview of Sri Lanka Women's Bureau and DCS also publishes Sri Lanka Time Use Survey Bulletin by including the data | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-05-04-01.pdf |
| 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. | 5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments and local governments | Elections Commission | Parliament of Sri Lanka, Ministry in charge of Provincial councils and Local Government | | Elections Commission & Parliament of Sri Lanka has records related to this data | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-05-05-01a.pdf |
| | 5.5.1.a.Women in national parliaments by geographic location(district), legislature type (single or lower, parliamentary or presidential) and the method of filling seats (directly elected, indirectly elected, appointed) | | | | | |
| | 5.5.1.b.Womens in Provincial governments by geographic location(district), legislature type (single or lower, parliamentary or presidential) and the method of filling seats (directly elected, indirectly elected, appointed) | | | | | |
| | 5.5.1.c.Womens in local governments by geographic location(district), legislature type (single or lower, parliamentary or presidential) and the method of filling seats (directly elected, indirectly elected, appointed) | | | | | |

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| | 5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions by economic activity and share of women across more detailed occupational groups | | | | | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-05-05-02.pdf |
| | 5.5.2. a Proportion of women in managerial positions in public sector by age, economic activity and share of women across more detailed <i>occupational groups</i> * * - Chief Executives, Senior Officials and Legislators - Administrative and Commercial Managers - Production and Specialized Services Managers - Hospitality, Retail and Other Services Managers | Department of Census and Statistics | Sri Lanka Women's Bureau | | DCS publishes Sri Lanka Employment Census & Labor department keeps record of each employee data (Labor Force Survey) | |
| | 5.5.2 b Proportion of women in managerial positions in Private sector by age, economic activity and share of women across more detailed <i>occupational groups</i> * * - Chief Executives, Senior Officials and Legislators - Administrative and Commercial Managers - Production and Specialized Services Managers - Hospitality, Retail and Other Services Managers | Department of Labour | | | DCS publishes Sri Lanka Employment Census & Labor department keeps record of each employee data (Labor Force Survey) | |
| 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. | 5.6.1 Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care by age, geographic location, place of residence, education and wealth quintile | Ministry of Health | Sri Lanka Women's Bureau | | Family health care guidance activities are carrying out by Ministry of Health | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-05-06-01.pdf |
| | 5.6.2 Compliance with laws and regulations that guarantee women aged 15-49 years access to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education by maternity care, contraception and family planning, comprehensive sexuality education and information and by HIV and HPV | Sri Lanka Women's Bureau | | | Sri Lanka Women's Bureau has authority to compile the relevant data and initiate regulatory measures | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-05-06-02.pdf |
| 5.a Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources. | 5.a.1. Proportion of total household engaged in agriculture with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by tenure type | Department of Census & Statistics | Registrar General's Department | | Land tenure rights data compile through the Agriculture and Household Survey (AHS) | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-05-0a-01.pdf |
| | 5.a.1.a. Proportion of total household engaged in agriculture with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex, age, geographic location (urban/rural/estate), income level, ethnic group, tenure type and type of legally recognized document | | | | | |
| | 5.a.1.b. Share of women among owners or right bearers of agricultural land , by type of tenure, by sex, age, geographic location (urban/rural/estate), income level, ethnic group, tenure type and type of legally recognized document | | | | | |

| <i>Policy Target</i> | <i>Indicators & Sub Indicators</i> | <i>Main Responsible Agency for indicators</i> | <i>Other responsible Organizations for indicators</i> | <i>Main Responsible Organizations for Policy Target* (To be Completed)</i> | <i>Rationale</i> | <i>Metadata Link</i> |
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| | 5.a.2.Proportion of women having the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control of Roman Dutch Law/Thesawalami Law/Kandyan Law/Muslim Law Note: based on the stage of incorporation for each proxy: i. joint registration of land compulsory or encouraged through economic incentives ii. compulsory spousal consent for land transactions iii. women's and girls' equal inheritance rights iv. allocation of financial resources to increase women's ownership and control over land v. in legal systems that recognise customary land tenure, existence of explicit protection of the land rights of women vi. mandatory quotas for women's participation in land management and administration institutions. | Department of Census & Statistics | Attorney General's Department | | This particular data not compile so far and it can be compiled through DCS surveys | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-05-0A-02.pdf |
| 5.b: Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women. | 5.b.1: Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex, age, place of residence(Urban, rural and estate), geographic location(district), educational level, labour force status and occupation | Department of Census & Statistics | | | Department of Census and Statistics can compile these data through HH surveys | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-05-0B-01.pdf |
| 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. | 5.c.1: Availability of systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment | National Budget Department | | | National budget allocation has been doing by the National Budget Department | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-05-0c-01.pdf |

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| Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all | | | | | | |
| 6.1 By 2030, ensure accessibility to quality and affordable drinking water for all. | 6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services by water source (piped water into dwelling, yard or plot; public taps or standpipes; boreholes or tube wells; protected dug wells; protected springs; packaged water; delivered water and rainwater), place of residence (Urban, Rural, Estate), socioeconomic status (wealth, affordability), service level (no services, basic, and safely managed services) and by other stratifiers of inequality (subnational, gender, disadvantaged groups, etc.) | National Water Supply and Drainage Board | Department of National Community Water Supply, Community Water Supply Board, Department of Census and Statistics (Water quality Survey) | | National Water Supply and Drainage Board (NWSDB) has been serving the country on supplying safe purified drinking water. Indicator can be supported from the data sources of National Water Supply and Drainage Board. This data can be collected as household surveys. | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-06-01-01.pdf |
| 6.2 By 2022, provide piped sewerage disposal facility to 3.3% of urban population, 2025 ensure 95% of population have toilets at the premises of residence and by 2030, achieve access to sanitation and hygiene for all. | 6.2.1 Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water by place of residence (Urban,Rural, Estate) and socioeconomic status (wealth, affordability) and by other stratifiers of inequality (subnational, gender, disadvantaged groups, etc.) Note:Sanitation services will be disaggregated by service level (including no services, basic, and safely managed services) | National Water Supply and Drainage Board | Local Authorities, Department of Census and Statistics | | National Water Supply and Drainage Board (NWSDB) has been serving the country in providing safe sanitation and maintaining sewerage systems and NWSDB is capable of collecting data related to sanitation coverage in the country. | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-06-02-01.pdf |
| 6.3 By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse. | 6.3.1 Proportion of wastewater safely treated | National Water Supply and Drainage Board | Central Environment Authority, North Western Environment Authority | | National Water Supply and Drainage Board is responsible for the treatment of wastewater generated by households and by economic activities. | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-06-03-01.pdf |
| | 6.3.1.a. Household wastewater safely treated | | | | | |
| | 6.3.1.b. Non household wastewater safely treated (Industrial and commercial wastewater) | | Water Resources Board | | Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality is categorized based on the purpose. Water Supply and Drainage Board has been identified to feed data on water bodies use for Drinking Water purpose and Department of Irrigation and Mahaweli Authority of Sri Lanka are responsible for other water bodies under their purview. | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-06-03-02.pdf |
| | 6.3.2 Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality | | | | | |
| | 6.3.2.a.. Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality for Drinking Water by water body type (river, lake, groundwater) and river basin district. | Water Supply and Drainage Board | | | | |
| | 6.3.2.b. Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality for Agriculture and other purpose by water body type (river, lake, groundwater) and river basin district. | | | | | |
| | 6.3.2.b.i. for water bodies under the purview of Department of Irrigation by water body type (river, lake, groundwater) and river basin district. | Department of Irrigation | | | | |
| | 6.3.2.b.ii. for water bodies under the purview of Mahaweli Authority by water body type (river, lake, groundwater) and river basin district. | Mahaweli Authority of Sri Lanka | | | | |

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| 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. | 6.4.1 Change in water-use efficiency over time | Water Resources Board | National Water Supply and Drainage Board, Department of Irrigation | | Water use efficiency is computed as the sum of three sectors (Agricultural, MIMEC and Service sector), weighted according to the proportion of water used by each of those sectors. Water use efficiency data of each sector can be compiled by Water Resources Board as it is responsible in research related to water resources development, exploration and sustainable exploitation of water resources | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-06-04-01.pdf |
| | 6.4.1.a. Change in water-use efficiency in the agricultural sector | | | | | |
| | 6.4.1.b. Change in water-use efficiency in the industrial sector (MIMEC Sector -Mining and quarrying, manufacturing, electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply, constructions) | | | | | |
| | 6.4.1.c. Change in water-use efficiency in the municipal sector (Service sector) | | | | | |
| | 6.4.2 Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources by Sector (Agricultural, Municipal and Industrial) and hydrological unit (River basins, Aquifers) | Water Resources Board | Department of Irrigation, National Water Supply and Drainage Board | | Water Resource Board is the dedicated government entity that research and train people to address water stress, groundwater issues and develop the water resources to meet the growing demands of the country in domestic, industrial and agricultural sectors. | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-06-04-02.pdf |
| 6.5 By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels. | 6.5.1 Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (0-100) by four main components (Enabling Environment, Institutions, Management Instruments, Financing) | Department of Irrigation | Sri Lanka Land Reclamation and Development Corporation , Water Resources Board, Urban Development Authority, Mahaweli Authority, Forest Department, Community Water Supply Board, National Water Supply and Drainage Board, Ceylon Electricity Board | | Integrated water resources management and participatory management in major /medium and interprovincial minor irrigation systems is a function of Department of Irrigation. Indicator is based on a national survey covering the four main components of IWRM. Highest number of integrated water sources are controlled by Department of Irrigation | Please refer - https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-06-05-01.pdf |
| | 6.5.2 Proportion of trans boundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation | Not Applicable | | | Trans boundary basin area concept not applicable to Sri Lanka | |
| 6.6 By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers, lakes and rainwater harvesting system. | 6.6.1 Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time | Ministry of Environment | Wild Life Department, Department of Irrigation, Mahaweli Authority, SLLRDC, Department of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources, National Aquatic Resources Research & Development, | | Data related to the five sub-indicators should be compiled using satellite technology and national data. Responsibility lies with the Ministry of Environment | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-06-06-01a.pdf https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-06-06-01b.pdf |
| | 6.6.1.a. Spatial Extent of water related eco systems | | | | | |
| | 6.6.1.b. Water quality of lakes and artificial water bodies | | | | | |
| | 6.6.1.c. Quantity of water (discharge) in rivers and estuaries | | | | | |
| | 6.6.1.d. Water quality imported by SDG 6.3.2 | | | | | |
| | 6.6.1.e. Quantity of ground water within aquifers | | | | | |

| Policy Target | Indicators & Sub Indicators | Main Responsible Agency for indicators | Other responsible Organizations for indicators | Main Responsible Organizations for Policy Target* (To be Completed) | Rationale | Metadata Link |
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| 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. | 6.a.1 Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan by system (Basic systems vs Large systems*) * “basic” and “large systems” for “water supply” and “sanitation”, consider the number of people to be served and the per capita cost of provision of services. Large systems provide water and sanitation to a community through a network to which individual households are connected. Basic systems are generally shared between several households. Water supply - large systems: Potable water treatment plants; intake works; storage; water supply pumping stations; large scale transmission / conveyance and distribution systems etc. Sanitation - large systems Large scale sewerage including trunk sewers and sewage pumping stations; domestic and industrial waste water treatment plants. Basic drinking water supply Rural water supply schemes using hand pumps, spring catchments, gravity-fed systems, rainwater collection and fog harvesting, storage tanks, small distribution systems typically with shared connections/points of use. Urban schemes using handpumps and local neighborhood networks including those with shared connections. | Department of External Resources | Department of National Budget | | Area comes under the purview of Department of External Resources as it is responsible for mobilizing and coordinating foreign development assistance to Sri Lanka. | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-06-0A-01.pdf |
| 6.b Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management. | 6.b.1 Proportion of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management | Ministry in charge of Local Government | Local Authorities, Divisional Secretary | | Compilation of data regarding the availability of operational policies and procedures at the local administrative units required and this data can be collected by the Ministry in charge of Local Government | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-06-0B-01.pdf |

| Policy Target | Indicators & Sub Indicators | Main Responsible Agency for indicators | Other responsible Organizations for indicators | Main Responsible Organizations for Policy Target* (To be Completed) | Rationale | Metadata Link |
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| Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all | | | | | | |
| 7.1 By 2030, ensure access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services throughout the year. | 7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity by sector (urban, rural, estate) and geographic location (district) | Ministry in charge of Power and Energy | Department of Census & Statistics , Sustainable Energy Authority | | Ministry of Power and Renewable Energy is continuously publishing the performance report each year including the electrification level. DCS has been already compiled the baseline data only for this to find the proportion of population with access to electricity through ongoing censuses and surveys and administrative records. | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-07-01-01.pdf |
| | 7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels* and technology <i>*LPG usage</i> | Sustainable Energy Authority | Department of Census & Statistics, Ceylon Electricity Board | | SEA mandate is to Identify, conserve and manage all renewable energy resources and appropriate conversion technologies, conversion and utilization norms and practices. Census of population & Housing (CPH) has provided data that can be used for baseline analyses in terms of clean fuel usage of the country. | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-07-01-02.pdf |
| | 7.1.2.a.Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology* in cooking by sector (urban, rural, estate) & geographic location (district) <i>*open fires, stoves, space heaters</i> | | | | | |
| | 7.1.2.b.Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology* in lighting by sector (urban, rural, estate) & geographic location (district) <i>* lamps</i> | | | | | |
| 7.2By 2030, increase the renewable share of energy mix and generation of electricity from renewable energy sources to 40% of the total electricity generation. | 7.2.1 Renewable energy share in the total electricity generation by source (hydro, solid biofuels, wind, solar, liquid biofuels, biogas, geothermal, marine and waste) | Sustainable Energy Authority | Department of Census & Statistics, Ministry in charge of Power and Energy, Ceylon Electricity Board | | The annual report called Energy Balance publish by SEA provides the data for energy consumption | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-07-01-02.pdf |
| | 7.2.2 Renewable energy share in the final energy consumption | Sustainable Energy Authority | Department of Census & Statistics, Ministry in charge of Power and Energy | | The annual report called Energy Balance publish by SEA provides the data for energy consumption | |
| | 7.2.2.a. Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption by source (hydro, solid biofuels, wind, solar, liquid biofuels, biogas, geothermal, marine and waste) | | | | | |
| | 7.2.2.b. Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption by end use-sector (Industry, residential, transport, agriculture, households) | | | | | |
| 7.3 By 2030, realize 20% energy saving through energy efficiency improvement and conservation. | 7.3.1 Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP by service sector (Industry, residential, transport, agriculture, households) | Sustainable Energy Authority | Central Bank of Sri Lanka | | Mandates of SEA includes Identify, promote, facilitate, implement and manage energy efficiency improvement and energy conservation. Energy Balance report compiles this data. | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-07-03-01.pdf |
| 7.4 By 2030, introduce alternate fuels and technologies for meeting 10% transport energy demand. | 7.4.1 Share of alternate fuels in the transport fuel mix by fuel type | Sustainable Energy Authority | | | Mandates of SEA includes Identify, promote, facilitate, implement and manage energy efficiency improvement and energy conservation. Energy Balance report compiles this data. | |

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| 7.a By 2030, Seek international support to obtain energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology. | 7.a.1 International financial flows to Sri Lanka in support of clean energy research and development and renewable energy production, including in hybrid systems | Central Bank of Sri Lanka | External Resource Department | | CBSL is compiling all the official development flows in related to each sector. | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-07-a-01.pdf |
| | 7.a.1.a. International financial flows to Sri Lanka in support of clean energy research and development and renewable energy production, including in hybrid systems by type of flow- Official Development Assistance (ODA) by donor, donor country, type of finance, type of aid (project, agriculture sub-sector, etc.). | | | | | |
| | 7.a.1.b. International financial flows to Sri Lanka in support of clean energy research and development and renewable energy production, including in hybrid systems by type of flow- Other Official Flows(OOF) by donor, donor country, type of finance, type of aid (project, agriculture sub-sector, etc.). | | | | | |
| 7.b By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services. | 7.b.1 Installed renewable energy-generating capacity in Sri Lanka (in watts per capita) (Repeat 12.a.1) | Sustainable Energy Authority | Ceylon Electricity Board | | SEA mandates includes to Identify, assess and develop renewable energy resources with a view to enhancing energy security and Develop a conducive environment for encouraging and promoting investments for renewable energy development in the country. | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/files/2020-comp-rev/proposals/7.b.1%20and%2012.a.1%20Replacement.zip |

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| Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all | | | | | | |
| 8.1 To achieve an economic growth of above 6.5% or higher by Year 2025 and sustain through Year 2030. | 8.1.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita | Department of Census and Statistics | Central Bank of Sri Lanka | | Since 2007, Department of Census and Statistics is responsible for calculating national accounts. Department of Census and Statistics calculates this indicator through annual estimates on National Account. | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-08-01-01.pdf |
| 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. | 8.2.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person | Department of Census and Statistics | Central Bank of Sri Lanka | | Indicator can be supported by Department of Census and Statistics through annual estimates on National Account. | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-08-02-01.pdf |
| 8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services. | 8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in total employment, by sector and sex | Department of Census and Statistics | | | Department of Census and Statistics calculates this indicator through Labor Force Survey | Methodology is still under development |
| 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. | 8.4.1 Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP | | Department of Census and Statistics | | Need to compile this indicator through the sources of Ministry of Environment, Ministry in charge of Petroleum and Ministry of Industries. Total Material footprint is the sum of material footprint of Biomass, Fossil Fuels, Metal and Non Metal ores. Agencies have identified based on their operational role pertinent to each raw material. Note: Material footprint calculated as Raw Material equivalent of Imports + Domestic Extraction - Raw Material equivalent of Exports | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-08-04-01.pdf |
| | 8.4.1.a Biomass footprint, Biomass footprint per capita and Biomass footprint per GDP by three domestic final demand sectors (household consumption, government consumption and capital investment) | Ministry of Environment | | | | |
| | 8.4.1.b Fossil fuel footprint, Fossil fuel footprint per capita and Fossil fuel footprint per GDP by three domestic final demand sectors (household consumption, government consumption and capital investment) | Ministry in charge of Petroleum | | | | |
| | 8.4.1.c Metal footprint, Metal footprint per capita and Metal footprint per GDP by three domestic final demand sectors (household consumption, government consumption and capital investment) | Ministry of Industries | | | | |
| | 8.4.1.d Non metal footprint, Non metal footprint per capita and Non metal footprint per GDP by three domestic final demand sectors (household consumption, government consumption and capital investment) | | | | | |
| | 8.4.2 Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP | | Department of Census and Statistics | | Need to compile this indicator through the sources of Ministry of Environment, Ministry in charge of Petroleum and | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-08-04-02.pdf |

| <i>Policy Target</i> | <i>Indicators & Sub Indicators</i> | <i>Main Responsible Agency for indicators</i> | <i>Other responsible Organizations for indicators</i> | <i>Main Responsible Organizations for Policy Target* (To be Completed)</i> | <i>Rationale</i> | <i>Metadata Link</i> |
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| | 8.4.2.a. Domestic Biomass consumption, Domestic Biomass consumption per capita and Domestic Biomass consumption per GDP | Ministry of Environment | | | Ministry of Industries. Agencies have identified based on their operational role pertinent to each raw material. Note: Domestic material consumption calculated as Direct Imports of Materials+ Domestic Extraction of Materials - Direct Exports of Materials. | |
| | 8.4.2.b. Domestic Fossil fuel consumption, Domestic Fossil fuel consumption per capita and Domestic Fossil fuel consumption | Ministry in charge of Petroleum | | | | |
| | 8.4.2.c. Domestic Metal consumption, Domestic Metal consumption per capita and Domestic Metal consumption per GDP | Ministry of Industries | | | | |
| | 8.4.2.d Domestic Non metal consumption, Domestic Non metal consumption per capita and Domestic Non metal consumption per GDP | | | | | |
| 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. | 8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by sex, occupation, age and persons with disabilities | Department of Census and Statistics | Department of Labour | | According to the "Status of Sustainable Development Goals Indicators in Sri Lanka 2017" published by Department of Census and Statistics, this indicator is yet to be compiled by the Department of Census and Statistics | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-08-05-01.pdf |
| | 8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities | Department of Census and Statistics | Central Bank of Sri Lanka | | Department of Census and Statistics calculates this indicator through Labor Force Survey. Survey should be developed to cover all the requirements of proposed disaggregation | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-08-05-02.pdf |
| 8.6 By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training. | 8.6.1 Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training by sex | Department of Census and Statistics | | | Department of Census and Statistics compiles this indicator (NEET Rate) through Labor Force Survey | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-08-06-01.pdf |
| 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. | 8.7.1 Proportion and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labor, by sex and age | National Child Protection Authority | Department of Census and Statistics, Department of Probation and Childcare Services | | Department of Census and Statistics calculates this indicator through Child Activity Survey | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-08-07-01.pdf |
| 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. | 8.8.1 Frequency rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries, by sex and migrant status | Commissioner of workmen Compensation | Department of Labor, National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health | | Area comes under the purview of Commissioner of workmen Compensation | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-08-08-01.pdf |
| | 8.8.1.a Frequency rates of fatal occupational injuries, by sex and migrant status | | | | | |
| | 8.8.1.b Frequency rates of non-fatal occupational injuries, by sex and migrant status | | | | | |
| | 8.8.2 Increase in national compliance of labor rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on International Labor Organization (ILO) textual sources and national legislation, by sex and migrant status | Department of Labor | | | Compliance of labor rights comes under the functional responsibilities of Department of Labor | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-08-08-02.pdf |

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| 8.9 By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products. | 8.9.1 Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP and in growth rate | Central Bank of Sri Lanka | Department of Census and Statistics, Sri Lanka Tourism Development Authority | | CBSL publishes GDP by industrial origin in their Annual Report. Service Sector contribution needs to be disaggregated to obtain Tourism Direct GDP | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-08-09-01.pdf |
| 8.10 Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all. | 8.10.1 Number of commercial bank branches and automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults | Central Bank of Sri Lanka | | | Area comes under the purview of Central Bank of Sri Lanka. CBSL publishes the Banking Density in Annual Report | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-08-10-01.pdf |
| | 8.10.1.a Number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults | | | | | |
| | 8.10.1.b Number of automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults | | | | | |
| | 8.10.2 Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider by income level, age, education level, geographic location (district) and gender | Central Bank of Sri Lanka | Telecommunication providers | | Area comes under the purview of Central Bank of Sri Lanka. | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-08-10-02.pdf |
| 8.a Seek technical and other assistance to reduce trade and balance of payment deficits. | 8.a.1 Aid for Trade commitments and disbursements | Department of Trade and Investment | Central Bank of Sri Lanka | | Area comes under the scope of Department of Trade and Investment | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-08-0A-01.pdf |
| | 8.a.1.a By ODA(Official Development assistance) by donor, recipient country, type of finance, type of aid, trade policy and regulations and trade related adjustment sub-sectors | | | | | |
| | 8.a.1.b By OOF (Other Official Flows) by donor, recipient country, type of finance, type of aid, trade policy and regulations and trade related adjustment sub-sectors | | | | | |
| 8.b By 2020, develop and operationalize a strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization (ILO). | 8.b.1 Existence of a developed and operationalized national strategy for youth employment, as a distinct strategy or as part of a national employment strategy | Ministry in charge of Youth Affairs | | | Formulation of developed and operationalized national strategy for youth employment comes under the functions of Ministry in charge of Youth Affairs | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-08-0b-01.pdf |

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| Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation | | | | | | |
| 9.1 Develop highway, railway and ports and airports to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all. | 9.1.1 Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road (Rural Access Index) (by RDA, PRDA, LA roads) | Department of Census and Statistics | Road Development Authority | | Required data to compile the indicator is collected by DCS and a proxy indicator is already compiled through HIES. Spatial data set also develop by DCS | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-09-01-01.pdf |
| | 9.1.2 Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport | | Ministry of Transportation | | NTC has already published "National Transport Statistics 2017" report including all the relevant data for this indicator excluding pipeline freight. Data from each organization need to be complied as one set of data | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-09-01-02.pdf National Transport Statistics 2017 https://ntc.gov.lk/corporate/pdf/NTCEnglishReport2017.pdf |
| | 9.1.2.a. Passenger volumes, by mode of transport (passenger - km) | | | | | |
| | 9.1.2.a.1. Passenger volumes, by aviation (by country, by city, by segment (International and domestic)) | Civil Aviation Authority | | | | |
| | 9.1.2.a.1. Passenger volumes, by road (passenger cars, buses and motorcycles) | National Transport Commission | | | | |
| | 9.1.2.a.2. Passenger volumes, by rail | Department of Railway | | | | |
| | 9.1.2.a.2. Passenger volumes, by inland waterways | Sri Lanka Land Reclamation and Development Corporation | | | | |
| | 9.1.2.b. Freight volumes, by mode of transport (tonne - km) | | | | | |
| | 9.1.2.b.1. Freight volumes, by aviation | Civil Aviation Authority | | | | |
| | 9.1.2.b.2. Freight volumes, by road | National Transport Commission | | | | |
| | 9.1.2.b.3. Freight volumes, by rail | Department of Railway | | | | |
| | 9.1.2.b.4. Freight volumes, by inland water | Sri Lanka Land Reclamation and Development Corporation | | | | |
| | 9.1.2.b.5. Freight volumes, by sea water | Ceylon Shipping Corporation Ltd | | | | |
| | 9.1.2.b.6. Freight volumes, by pipeline | Ceylon Petroleum Corporation | | | Petroleum products as the main component under pipeline freight in SL, Ceylon Petroleum Corporation is responsible to carry on business as an importer, exporter, seller, supplier and distributor of Petroleum products. | |

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| 9.2 Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, increase at least by 50% the industry's share of employment and gross domestic product. | 9.2.1 Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita | Ministry of Industries | Department of Census and Statistics | | Ministry of Industries is the key Ministry responsible for planning, formulating, coordinating, implementing and setting up of the necessary infrastructure for the promotion and development of the industrial sector in SL. (including Manufacturing industry) This indicator is already been compiled by DCS through National Accounts Estimates of Sri Lanka | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-09-02-01.pdf |
| | 9.2.2 Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment by occupation, age and sex | Department of Census and Statistics | Central Bank of Sri Lanka Department of Labor | | According to Meta Data the labour force survey is identified as the preferred source of data for this indicator. DCS is responsible in conducting the Labour Force Survey in Sri Lanka. | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-09-02-02.pdf |
| 9.3 Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets. | 9.3.1 Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added | Industrial Development Board | Central Bank of Sri Lanka Export Development Board Department of Census and Statistics (Economic Census) | | Industrial Development Board's mission is "to provide the strategic, technological & commercial foundation needed to encourage, promote & develop all industries all over Sri Lanka" including small scale industries. DCS is already compiling this indicator through economic census report. | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-09-03-01.pdf |
| | 9.3.2 Proportion of small-scale industries with a loan or line of credit | Industrial Development Board | Central Bank of Sri Lanka, Department of Census and Statistics | | Industrial Development Board's mission is "to provide the strategic, technological & commercial foundation needed to encourage, promote & develop all industries all over Sri Lanka" including small scale industries | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-09-03-02.pdf |
| 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. | 9.4.1 CO2 emission per unit of value added by national totals, manufacturing sector, industrial subsector | Ministry in charge of Environment | Ministry of Industries, Department of Census and Statistics, Central Bank of Sri Lanka | | Ministry of Environment is the National Focal Point for the UNFCCC and Kyoto Protocol has established the Climate Change Secretariat under its preview. Climate Change Secretariat has published the report "a guide for carbon footprint assessment". | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-09-04-01.pdf |
| 9.5 Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending. | 9.5.1 Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP by sector of performance, source of funds, field of science, type of research and type of cost | National Science Foundation | Department of Census and Statistics, Central Bank of Sri Lanka, National Research Council, Department of Budget | | National Science Foundation conducts National Research & Development Surveys and publishes the findings on "Sri Lanka Science, Technology & Innovation Statistical Handbook". | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-09-05-01.pdf Sri Lanka Science, Technology & Innovation Statistical Handbook http://www.nsf.ac.lk/files/ILD/Handbook2015_2018-06-05_New.pdf |

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| | 9.5.2 Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million population by sector of employment, by field of science, by sex, by age | National Science Foundation | | | National Science Foundation conducts National Research & Development Surveys and publishes the findings on "Sri Lanka Science, Technology & Innovation Statistical Handbook". | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-09-05-02.pdf Sri Lanka Science, Technology & Innovation Statistical Handbook http://www.nsf.ac.lk/files/ILD/Handbook2015_2018-06-05_New.pdf |
| 9.a Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing states. | 9.a.1 Total official international support (official development assistance plus other official flows) to infrastructure | Department of External Resources | | | According to the mandate, Department of External Resources is responsible for mobilizing and coordinating foreign development assistance to Sri Lanka. | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-09-0A-01.pdf |
| | 9.a.1.a. Total official international support (official development assistance plus other official flows) to infrastructure by type of flow- Official Development Assistance (ODA) by donor, donor country, type of finance, type of aid and sub-sector | | | | | |
| | 9.a.1.b. Total official international support (official development assistance plus other official flows) to infrastructure by type of flow- Other Official Flows(OOF) by donor, donor country, type of finance, type of aid and sub-sector | | | | | |
| 9.b Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, inter alia, industrial diversification and value addition to commodities. | 9.b.1 Proportion of medium and high-tech industry value added in total value added | Department of Census and Statistics | Ministry in charge of Industries | | The "Annual Survey of Industries" report published by DCS and it includes required data for the indicator. | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-09-0B-01.pdf Annual Survey of Industries http://www.statistics.gov.lk/industry/ASI_2018_Report.pdf http://www.statistics.gov.lk/page.asp?page=Industry |
| 9.c Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020 | 9.c.1 Proportion of population covered by a mobile network and by technology (2G mobile population coverage, 3G population coverage, LTE population coverage)and geographic location (district) | Not Applicable | | | Sri Lanka is not a least developed country | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-09-0C-01.pdf |

| Policy Target | Indicators & Sub Indicators | Main Responsible Agency for indicators | Other responsible Organizations for indicators | Main Responsible Organizations for Policy Target* (To be Completed) | Rationale | Metadata Link |
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| Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries | | | | | | |
| 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. | 10.1.1 Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population | Department of Census and Statistics | Department of National Planning, | | Household Income and Expenditure Survey conducted by Department of Census and Statistics comprised the required data | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-10-01-01.pdf |
| 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. | 10.2.1 Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by sex, age and persons with disabilities | Department of Census and Statistics | Central Bank Of Sri Lanka /National Secretariat for Persons with Disabilities /Social Security Board/ Sri Lanka Women's Bureau | | Household Income and Expenditure Survey conducted by Department of Census and Statistics comprised the required data | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-10-02-01.pdf |
| 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. | 10.3.1 Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law by income, sex, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location (District) and other characteristics relevant in national contexts. (Repeat 16.b.1) | Human Rights Commission of Sri Lanka through the Department of Census and Statistics | | | Need to conduct a survey to address the requirement of this indicator. Sample survey should be conduct by Human Rights Commission in collaboration with Department of Census and Statistics. | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-10-03-01.pdf |
| 10.4 Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality. | 10.4.1 Labor share of GDP, comprising wages and social protection transfers | Department of Census and Statistics | Department of Pensions/ Department of Labor | | Department of Census and Statistics compiles this indicator annually using Annual estimates on National Accounts | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-10-04-01.pdf |
| | 10.4.2.Redistributive impact of fiscal policy | Department of Fiscal Policy | | | Department of Fiscal Policy deal with the implementation of Fiscal Policy and Medium Term Fiscal Strategy by coordinating public, private and international agencies , formulate of Tax Policy and related statutes other than the Customs Duty and the Special Commodity Levy , manage and review of Fiscal Out-turn and Fiscal Performance including government. | Methodology is still under development |
| 10.5 Improve the regulation and monitoring of financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations. | 10.5.1 Financial Soundness Indicators | Central Bank of Sri Lanka | Department of Development Finance/Department of Public Account | | Supervision of Banking and Financial Sector is a function of Central Bank of Sri Lanka and thereby monitoring the financial soundness indicators come under the purview of CBSL. CBSL publishes required data in Annual Report | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-10-05-01.pdf |
| | 10.5.1.a Regulatory Tier 1 capital to assets by Sector (Banking Sector,Licensed Finance Companies Sector, Specialised Leasing Companies Sector etc.) | | | | | |
| | 10.5.1.b Regulatory Tier 1 capital to risk- weighted assets by Sector (Banking Sector,Licensed Finance Companies Sector, Specialised Leasing Companies Sector etc.) | | | | | |
| | 10.5.1.c. Non-performing loans net of provisions to capital by Sector (Banking Sector,Licensed Finance Companies Sector, Specialised Leasing Companies Sector etc.) | | | | | |

| Policy Target | Indicators & Sub Indicators | Main Responsible Agency for indicators | Other responsible Organizations for indicators | Main Responsible Organizations for Policy Target* (To be Completed) | Rationale | Metadata Link |
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| | 10.5.1.d Non-performing loans to total gross loans by Sector (Banking Sector,Licensed Finance Companies Sector, Specialised Leasing Companies Sector etc.) 10.5.1.f Liquid assets to short-term liabilities by Sector (Banking Sector,Licensed Finance Companies Sector, Specialised Leasing Companies Sector etc.) 10.5.1.g Net open position in foreign exchange to capital by Sector (Banking Sector,Licensed Finance Companies Sector, Specialised Leasing Companies Sector etc.) | | | | | |
| 10.6 Ensure enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions | 10.6.1 Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations (Repeat 16.8.1) | Not Applicable | | | Annual data collection will be done in organizational level for voting rights. This is not applicable in country level. Annual reports, as presented on the website of the institution in question, are used as sources of data | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-10-06-01.pdf |
| 10.7 Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies. | 10.7.1 Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of monthly income earned in country of destination by sex, age group, education groups, and major destination countries | Sri Lanka Bureau of Foreign Employment | Department of Census and Statistics | | Area comes under the purview of Sri Lanka Bureau of Foreign Employment. The main objective of Sri Lanka Bureau of Foreign Employment is to promote and develop employment opportunities outside Sri Lanka, for Sri Lankans. | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-10-07-01.pdf |
| | 10.7.2 Degree of compliance with migration policies that facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people | Ministry in charge of foreign employment | | | Data should be collected through Ministry in charge of Foreign Employment as their main objective is to promote and develop employment opportunities outside Sri Lanka, for Sri Lankans. | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-10-07-02.pdf |
| | 10.7.2.a- By migrant rights (degree to which migrants have equity in access to services like health care, education, decent work, social security and welfare benefits) | | | | | |
| | 10.7.2.b- By whole-of-government/evidence-based policies (Dedicated institutions, legal frameworks and policies or strategies to govern migration) | | | | | |
| | 10.7.2.c- By cooperation and partnerships (Government measures to foster cooperation and encourage stakeholder inclusion and participation in migration policy) | | | | | |
| | 10.7.2.d- By socioeconomic well-being (Government measures to maximize the positive development impact of migration and the socioeconomic well-being of migrants) | | | | | |
| | 10.7.2.e- By mobility dimensions of crises (Government measures to deliver comprehensive responses to refugees and other forcibly displaced persons) | | | | | |
| | 10.7.2.f- By safe, orderly and regular migration (Government measures to address regular or irregular immigration) | | | | | |

| <i>Policy Target</i> | <i>Indicators & Sub Indicators</i> | <i>Main Responsible Agency for indicators</i> | <i>Other responsible Organizations for indicators</i> | <i>Main Responsible Organizations for Policy Target* (To be Completed)</i> | <i>Rationale</i> | <i>Metadata Link</i> |
|---|--|---|--|--|--|---|
| | 10.7.3 Number of people who died or disappeared in the process of migration towards an intentional destination | Sri Lanka Police | Department of Coast Guard Functions under Ministry of Defense. | | Required data could be obtained from Sri Lanka Police | Methodology is still under development |
| | 10.7.4 Proportion of the population who are refugees, by country of origin. | Department of Immigration and Emigration | | | | Methodology is still under development |
| 10.a Stand for the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in accordance with World Trade Organization agreements. | 10.a.1 Proportion of tariff lines applied to imports from least developed countries and developing countries with zero-tariff by product sector (e.g. Agriculture, Textile, Environmental goods), geographical regions and country income level (e.g. Developed, Developing, LDCs) | Department of Fiscal Policy | Board of Investment, Department of External Resource | | Area comes under the purview of Department of Fiscal Policy | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-10-0A-01.pdf |
| 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. | 10.b.1 Total resource flows for development, by recipient and donor countries and type of flow (e.g. official development assistance, foreign direct investment and other flows) by type of flow (ODA, OOF, private), donor, recipient country, type of finance, type of aid | Central Bank of Sri Lanka | | | Indicator measures the sum of official and private flows from all donors to developing countries. Total resource flows for development to the country will be recorded at CBSL Sources | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-10-0B-01.pdf |
| 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. | 10.c.1 Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted by the type of remittance service providers (commercial banks, money transfer operators, post offices, mobile money providers etc.), instrument used to fund the transaction (including but not limited to cash, bank account, debit/credit card, mobile money etc) and by the instrument used to disburse the funds (including but not limited to cash, bank account, mobile wallet etc.) | Central Bank of Sri Lanka | Banks and money Transfer agencies | | According to the Foreign Exchange Act No 12 of 2017, all authorized dealers of money exchange are governed by Central Bank of Sri Lanka.(A sample of corridors is collected for each sending and receiving country. It is assumed that the cost of other corridors from/to each country fall in similar cost range.) | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-10-0C-01.pdf |

| <i>Policy Target</i> | <i>Indicators & Sub Indicators</i> | <i>Main Responsible Agency for indicators</i> | <i>Other responsible Organizations for indicators</i> | <i>Main Responsible Organizations for Policy Target* (To be Completed)</i> | <i>Rationale</i> | <i>Metadata Link</i> |
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| Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable | | | | | | |
| 11.1 By 2030, ensure access to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services for all, and upgrade slums. | 11.1.1 Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing | Urban Settlement Development Authority | National Housing Development Authority, Department of Census and Statistics. | | One of the objectives of USDA are to provide financial grants to individuals in slum and shanty communities for improving their housing conditions, prevent the formation of new unplanned settlements and facilitate access to urban shelter in a planned and organized process leading to housing development especially for lower income groups. | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-11-01-01.pdf |
| | 11.1.1.a. Proportion of urban population living in slums/informal settlements by location (Districts), religion, ethnicity, income group, age, disability and by facilities (durability, water, sanitation, living space, tenure etc.). | | | | | |
| | 11.1.1.b. Proportion of urban population living in inadequate housing by location (Districts), religion, ethnicity, income group, age, disability and by facilities (durability, water, sanitation, living space, tenure etc.). | | | | | |
| 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. | 11.2.1 Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport , by income group, location (intra-urban), sex (female-headed household), race (head of household), ethnicity (head of household), migratory status (head of household), age (households inhabitant) and mode of public transport. | National Transport Commission | Provincial Public Transport Authorities | | NTC has the authority to monitor the availability of omnibus services of an acceptable quality to meet the passenger transport needs of the public and to determine the minimum levels at which such services shall be maintained. | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-11-02-01.pdf |
| 11.3 By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management. | 11.3.1 Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate by location (intra-urban), income level and urban typology | National Physical Planning Department | Department of Census and Statistics. | | Formulating national physical policies, plans and strategies and to ensure and monitor the implementation of such national policies and plans through regional and local plans with the object of promoting and regulating integrated planning of economic, social, physical and environmental aspects of land is the mission of NPPD. | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-11-03-01.pdf |
| | 11.3.2 Proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically | | | | When preparing the development plans for the local areas and also regional areas in Sri Lanka, planners in UDA and other planning related agencies arrange meetings with different types of stakeholders in relevant areas in order to involve general public. This is called 'Participatory planning'. | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-11-03-02.pdf |
| | 11.3.2.a. Proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically by city characteristics in urban development areas declared by Urban Development Authority | Urban Development Authority | | | | |
| | 11.3.2.b. Proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically by city characteristics in Mahaweli Development Authority | Mahaweli Development Authority | | | | |

| <i>Policy Target</i> | <i>Indicators & Sub Indicators</i> | <i>Main Responsible Agency for indicators</i> | <i>Other responsible Organizations for indicators</i> | <i>Main Responsible Organizations for Policy Target* (To be Completed)</i> | <i>Rationale</i> | <i>Metadata Link</i> |
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| | 11.3.2.c. Proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically by city characteristics in Urban Settlement Development Authority | Urban Settlement Development Authority | | | | |
| | 11.3.2.d. Proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically by National Housing Development Authority | National Housing Development Authority | | | | |
| | 11.3.2.e. Proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically by Local Authorities | Local Authorities | | | | |
| | 11.3.2.f. Proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically by National Physical Planning Department | National Physical Planning Department | | | | |
| 11.4 Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the country's cultural and natural heritage. | 11.4.1 Total expenditure (public and private) per capita spent on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage , by type of heritage (cultural, natural, mixed and World Heritage Centre designation), level of government (national, regional and local/municipal), type of expenditure (operating expenditure/investment) and type of private funding (donations in kind, private non-profit sector and sponsorship) | | | | Public and private funds for this area will coming through the Central Cultural Fund and Budget Department. | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-11-04-01.pdf |
| | 11.4.1.a. Total expenditure (public and private) per capita spent on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural by cultural heritage , by level of government (national, regional and local/municipal), type of expenditure (operating expenditure/investment) and type of private funding (donations in kind, private non-profit sector and sponsorship) | Central Cultural Fund | | | | |
| | 11.4.1.b. Total expenditure (public and private) per capita spent on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural by natural heritage , by level of government (national, regional and local/municipal), type of expenditure (operating expenditure/investment) and type of private funding (donations in kind, private non-profit sector and sponsorship) | Budget Department | | | | |

| <i>Policy Target</i> | <i>Indicators & Sub Indicators</i> | <i>Main Responsible Agency for indicators</i> | <i>Other responsible Organizations for indicators</i> | <i>Main Responsible Organizations for Policy Target* (To be Completed)</i> | <i>Rationale</i> | <i>Metadata Link</i> |
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| | 11.4.1.c. Total expenditure (public and private) per capita spent on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural by mixed heritage , by level of government (national, regional and local/municipal), type of expenditure (operating expenditure/investment) and type of private funding (donations in kind, private non-profit sector and sponsorship) | Budget Department | | | | |
| 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. | 11.5.1. Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population by Hazard, Geography (Administrative unit), Sex, Age (3 categories), disability and income (Repeat 1.5.1/13.1.1) | Disaster Management Ceter | | | "Sri Lanka National Report on Disaster Risk, Poverty and Human Development Relationship" prepared by DMC has all these data. | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-11-05-01.pdf |
| | 11.5.2 Direct economic loss in relation to global GDP, damage to critical infrastructure and number of disruptions to basic services, attributed to disasters by disaster event (climatological, hydrological, meteorological, geophysical, biological), by loss catogory (roads, health, education), by service sector and transportation mode | Central Bank of Sri Lanka | Disaster Management Ceter | | DMC produces situation reports after the disaster by including deaths, property damages & based on that CBSL publish economic loss in related to GDP | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-11-05-02.pdf |
| 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. | 11.6.1 Proportion of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge out of total urban solid waste generated, by cities by location (Districts), source of waste generation (Residential, industrial, office), and type of final treatment and disposal | Ministry incharge of Local Government | | | Local authorities should be responsible for the discharged total urban solid waste generated by cities. So the ultimate generataed solid wastes recored should be there in Ministry incharge of Local | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-11-06-01.pdf |
| | 11.6.2 Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted) | Central Environmental Authority | | | CEA has the authority to protect, manage and enhance the environment and protect the quality to be maintained whether it is tangible or intangible. | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-11-06-02.pdf |
| 11.7 By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities. | 11.7.1 Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all, by sex, age and persons with disabilities | Urban Development Authority | | | UDA building and planning regulations include mandatory reservations for open spaces in any kind of development. So UDA has the power to maintain the proportion of open space and green areas in cities. | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-11-07-01.pdf |
| | 11.7.1.a. Average share of the built-up area that is open space for public use for all, by sex, age and persons with disabilities, location, qualities of the open public space (safe, inclusive, accessible, green), share of built-up area that is green open space in public use, by share of built-up area that is universally accessible open space in public use, type of human settlements and typology of public space | | | | | |

| Policy Target | Indicators & Sub Indicators | Main Responsible Agency for indicators | Other responsible Organizations for indicators | Main Responsible Organizations for Policy Target* (To be Completed) | Rationale | Metadata Link |
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| | 11.7.1.b. Average share of the potential open public space that is open space for public use for all, by sex, age and persons with disabilities, location, qualities of the open public space (safe, inclusive, accessible, green), share of built-up area that is green open space in public use, by share of built-up area that is universally accessible open space in public use, type of human settlements and typology of public space | | | | | |
| | 11.7.1.c. Average share of the total area allocated to streets of cities that is open space for public use for all, by sex, age and persons with disabilities by sex, age and persons with disabilities, location, qualities of the open public space (safe, inclusive, accessible, green), share of built-up area that is green open space in public use, by share of built-up area that is universally accessible open space in public use, type of human settlements and typology of public space | | | | | |
| | 11.7.2 Proportion of persons victim of physical or sexual harassment, by sex, age, disability status and place of occurrence, in the previous 12 months | Sri Lanka Women's Bureau | Department of Census and Statistics | | Empowering women to overcome difficulties being experienced by them in different fields and Providing opportunities for women to enjoy equal rights in the fields of economic, social, political and cultural fields are the main objective of Sri Lanka Women's Bureau . | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-11-07-02.pdf |
| | 11.7.2.a. Proportion of persons victim of sexual harassment , by sex, income level, age group, place of occurrence and by disability status in the previous 12 months | | | | | |
| | 11.7.2.b. Proportion of persons victim of physical harassment , by sex, income level, age group, place of occurrence and by disability status in the previous 12 months | | | | | |
| 11.a Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning. | 11.a.1 Extent to which national urban policies or regional development plans (a) respond to population dynamics; (b) ensure balanced territorial development; and (c) increase local fiscal space | National Physical Planning Department | | | NPPD is the main institution to formulate national physical policies, plans and strategies with the object of promoting and regulating integrated planning of economic, social, physical and environmental aspects. | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-11-a-01.pdf |
| 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. | 11.b.1 Degree of adoption and implementation national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030. (Repeat 1.5.3/13.1.2) | Disaster Management Center | | | DMC is responsible for implementing programmes and plans for disaster preparedness, mitigation, prevention, relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction activities. | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-11-b-01.pdf |
| | 11.b.2 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies. (Repeat in 1.5.4/13.1.3) | Disaster Management Centre | Ministry in charge of Local Governance | | DMC is responsible for preparing District level, Divisional Level and GN Divisional level Disaster Management Plans. District level Disaster Management Units have been established at all District Secretariates. | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-11-b-02.pdf |

| <i>Policy Target</i> | <i>Indicators & Sub Indicators</i> | <i>Main Responsible Agency for indicators</i> | <i>Other responsible Organizations for indicators</i> | <i>Main Responsible Organizations for Policy Target* (To be Completed)</i> | <i>Rationale</i> | <i>Metadata Link</i> |
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| 11.c Seek financial and technical assistance for building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials. | <i>No suitable replacement indicator was proposed</i> | | | | | |

| <i>Policy Target</i> | <i>Indicators & Sub Indicators</i> | <i>Main Responsible Agency for indicators</i> | <i>Other responsible Organizations for indicators</i> | <i>Main Responsible Organizations for Policy Target* (To be Completed)</i> | <i>Rationale</i> | <i>Metadata Link</i> |
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| Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns | | | | | | |
| 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. | 12.1.1 Availability of sustainable consumption and production (SCP) national action plans or SCP mainstreamed as a priority or a target into national policies | Ministry of Environment | Sustainable Development Council | | National Policy on Sustainable Consumption & Production for Sri Lanka will be jointly implemented by the Ministry of Environment and an international consortium led by AETS- Application Europeennee de Technologies et de Services. | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-12-01-01.pdf |
| 12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources. | 12.2.1 Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP (Repeat 8.4.1) | | | | Need to compile this indicator through the data sources of Ministry of Environment, Ministry in charge of Petroleum and Ministry of Industries. Total Material footprint is the sum of material footprint of Biomass, Fossil Fuels, Metal and Non Metal ores. Agencies have identified based on their operational role pertinent to each raw material. Note: Material footprint calculated as Raw Material equivalent of Imports + Domestic Extraction - Raw Material equivalent of Exports | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-12-02-01.docx |
| | 12.2.1.a. Biomass footprint, Biomass footprint per capita and Biomass footprint per GDP by three domestic final demand sectors (household consumption, government consumption and capital investment) | Ministry of Environment | | | | |
| | 12.2.1.b Fossil fuel footprint, Fossil fuel footprint per capita and Fossil fuel footprint per GDP by three domestic final demand sectors (household consumption, government consumption and capital investment) | Ministry in charge of Petroleum | | | | |
| | 12.2.1.c Metal footprint, Metal footprint per capita and Metal footprint per GDP by three domestic final demand sectors (household consumption, government consumption and capital investment) | Ministry of Industries | | | | |
| | 12.2.1.d Non metal footprint, Non metal footprint per capita and Non metal footprint per GDP by three domestic final demand sectors (household consumption, government consumption and capital investment) | | | | Need to compile this indicator through the data sources of Ministry of Environment, Ministry in charge of Petroleum and Ministry of Industries. Agencies have identified based on their operational role pertinent to each raw material. Note: Domestic material consumption calculated as Direct Imports of Materials+ Domestic Extraction of Materials - Direct Exports of Materials. | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-12-02-02.docx |
| | 12.2.2 Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP (Repeat 8.4.2) | | | | | |
| | 12.2.2.a Domestic Biomass consumption, Domestic Biomass consumption per capita and Domestic Biomass consumption per GDP | Ministry of Environment | | | | |
| | 12.2.2.b Domestic Fossil fuel consumption, Domestic Fossil fuel consumption per capita and Domestic Fossil fuel consumption | Ministry in charge of Petroleum | | | | |
| | 12.2.2.c Domestic Metal consumption, Domestic Metal consumption per capita and Domestic Metal consumption per GDP | Ministry of Industries | | | | |
| | 12.2.2.d Domestic Non metal consumption, Domestic Non metal consumption per capita and Domestic Non metal consumption per GDP | | | | | |

| <i>Policy Target</i> | <i>Indicators & Sub Indicators</i> | <i>Main Responsible Agency for indicators</i> | <i>Other responsible Organizations for indicators</i> | <i>Main Responsible Organizations for Policy Target* (To be Completed)</i> | <i>Rationale</i> | <i>Metadata Link</i> |
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| 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. | 12.3.1.a Food loss index | Department of Census and Statistics | National Livestock Development Board, | | Index of the changes in the food loss percentages along the supply chain of key commodities over time. Need to compute Food loss index based on identified key products along the stages of harvest, post harvest, transport, storage, distribution processing and packaging. | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-12-03-01A.pdf http://www.fao.org/3/ca4012en/ca4012en.pdf |
| | 12.3.1.a.1 Cereals (Rice) & Pulses (Beans) by stages of the supply chain (Farm, Transport, Storage, Wholesale, Processing) | Department of Agriculture | Department of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources, Post Harvest | | | |
| | 12.3.1.a.2 Fruits (Plantains) & Vegetables (Onions) by stages of the supply chain (Farm, Transport, Storage, Wholesale, Processing) | Department of Agriculture | Technology Institute , Food Commission | | | |
| | 12.3.1.a.3 Roots & Tubers (Cassava) and Oil-Bearing crops (Coconuts) by stage of the supply chain (Farm, Transport, Storage, Wholesale, Processing) | Department of Agriculture | | | | |
| | 12.3.1.a.4 Animals Products (Poultry, Bovine) by stage of the supply chain (Farm, Transport, Storage, Wholesale, Processing) | National Livestock Development Board (12.3.1.a.4) | | | | |
| | 12.3.1.a.5 Fish and Fish Products. (Marine, Fresh water) by stage of the supply chain (Farm, Transport, Storage, Wholesale, Processing) | Department of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (12.3.1.a.5) | | | | |
| | 12.3.1.b Food waste index 12.3.1.b.i Level 1 Proportion of food in the total waste stream data (e.g. municipal solid waste, MSW) by nature of waste (Edible parts, inedible parts) and by destination (Co-digestion/anaerobic digestion, Composting/aerobic process, Controlled combustion, Land application, Landfill, Refuse/discards/litter) | Ministry incharge of Local Government | | | The work on this model will utilize the existing efforts to compile information for SDG 11.6.1 on municipal solid waste management and will utilize existing information on global waste. As the responsibility of discharging total solid waste generated lies with the Local authorities, Ministry in charge of Local Government has been identified as the data feeder | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-12-03-01B.pdf |
| | 12.3.1.b.ii Level 2 Total amount of food wasted for each supply chain stream 1. Primary production 2. Processing and manufacturing 3. Retail and other distribution of food 4. Restaurants and food services 5. Households by nature of waste (Edible parts, inedible parts) and by destination (Co-digestion/anaerobic digestion, Composting/aerobic process, Controlled combustion, Land application, Landfill, Refuse/discards/litter) | Department of Agriculture | | | The amount of food waste within a stage of the food supply chain shall be established by measuring food waste generated by a sample of food business operators or households. Proposed to conduct a survey to compile the food water data. | |

| <i>Policy Target</i> | <i>Indicators & Sub Indicators</i> | <i>Main Responsible Agency for indicators</i> | <i>Other responsible Organizations for indicators</i> | <i>Main Responsible Organizations for Policy Target* (To be Completed)</i> | <i>Rationale</i> | <i>Metadata Link</i> |
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| 12.4 By 2025, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment. | 12.4.1 Compliance with international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste, and other chemicals that meet their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement | | | | Reporting on the status of ratification and compliance with the five conventions given in this indicator has been given to the respective agency mentioned | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-12-04-01.pdf |
| | 12.4.1.a Compliance with Basel Convention | Ministry of Environment | | | | |
| | 12.4.1.b Compliance with Rotterdam Convention | Ministry of Agriculture | | | | |
| | 12.4.1.c Compliance with Stockholm Convention | Ministry of Environment | | | | |
| | 12.4.1.d Compliance with Montreal Protocol | Ministry of Environment | | | | |
| | 12.4.1.e Compliance with Minamata Convention | Ministry of Environment | | | | |
| | 12.4.2 Hazardous waste generated per capita and proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment | Central Environmental Authority | Ministry in charge of Local Government | | Central Environmental Authority is the government entity responsible for waste management policies | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-12-04-02.pdf |
| | 12.4.2. a Hazardous waste generated per capita by ISIC codes and Territorial division | | | | | |
| | 12.4.2.b Proportion of hazardous waste treated by ISIC codes, type of landfilling (controlled, uncontrolled landfills), type of treatment per each generating sector, type of recycling operation and Territorial division | | | | | |
| 12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse. | 12.5.1 National recycling rate, tons of material recycled | Central Environmental Authority | Ministry in charge of Local Government , Sri Lanka Association of Recyclers | | Central Environmental Authority is the apex body that directs the national policy on pollution control and environment management. CEA has a project named "pilisaruru" dedicated to recycling. | Methodology is still under development |
| 12.6 Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle. | 12.6.1 Number of companies publishing sustainability reports by level of requirements(meet minimum or advanced),company size, sector | Sustainable Development Council | Colombo Stock Exchange, Sri Lanka Accounting and Auditing Standards Monitoring Board | | Currently there is no proper mechanism in Sri Lanka, to guide all the public and private sector companies to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle. As the national focal point to ensure the implementation of 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, Sustainable Development Council will take the responsibility | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-12-06-01.pdf |
| 12.7 Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities. | 12.7.1 Implementing sustainable public procurement policies and action plans | National Procurement Commission | | | Formulation of procurement policies, procedures and processes is a function of the National Procurement Commission | Methodology is still under development |

| <i>Policy Target</i> | <i>Indicators & Sub Indicators</i> | <i>Main Responsible Agency for indicators</i> | <i>Other responsible Organizations for indicators</i> | <i>Main Responsible Organizations for Policy Target* (To be Completed)</i> | <i>Rationale</i> | <i>Metadata Link</i> |
|---|--|---|---|--|---|---|
| 12.8 By 2030, ensure that public have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles. | 12.8.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development, including gender equality and human rights, are mainstreamed at all levels in: (a) national education policies, (b) curricula, (c) teacher education and (d) student assessment (Repeat 4.7.1 & 13.3.1) | | Teacher Training ,Department of Examination, Sustainable Development Council, Ministry of Environment | | | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-12-08-01.docx |
| | 12.8.1.a Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development, including gender equality and human rights, are mainstreamed at all levels in national education policies | National Education Commission | | | National Education Commission is responsible for make recommendations on educational policy in all its aspects, with a view to, ensuring continuity in educational policy and enabling the education system. | |
| | 12.8.1.b Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development, including gender equality and human rights, are mainstreamed at all levels in curricula | Ministry of Education | | | Area comes under the purview of Ministry of Education | |
| | 12.8.1.c to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development, including gender equality and human rights, are mainstreamed at all levels in teacher education | National Institute of Education | | | National Institute of Education is mandated to design and develop curricula for general and teacher education. | |
| | 12.8.1.d Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development, including gender equality and human rights, are mainstreamed at all levels in student assessment | Ministry of Education | | | Area comes under the purview of Ministry of Education | |
| 12.a Strengthen the scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production with international cooperation. | 12.a.1 Installed renewable energy generating capacity in developing countries (in Watts per capita) (Repeat 7.b.1) | Sustainable Energy Authority | Ceylon Electricity Board | | SEA mandates include to identify, assess and develop renewable energy resources with a view to enhancing energy security and Develop a conducive environment for encouraging and promoting investments for renewable energy development in the country. | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/files/2020-comp-rev/proposals/7.b.1%20and%2012.a.1%20Replacement.zip |
| 12.b Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products. | 12.b.1 Implementation of standard accounting tools to monitor the economic and environmental aspects of tourism sustainability | Sri Lanka Tourism Development Authority (SLTDA) | Sri Lanka Tourism Promotion Bureau | | Tourism strategies or policies are formulated and implemented by SLTDA. | Methodology is still under development |

| <i>Policy Target</i> | <i>Indicators & Sub Indicators</i> | <i>Main Responsible Agency for indicators</i> | <i>Other responsible Organizations for indicators</i> | <i>Main Responsible Organizations for Policy Target* (To be Completed)</i> | <i>Rationale</i> | <i>Metadata Link</i> |
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| 12.c Rationalize 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 minimizing the possible adverse impacts on their development in a manner that protects the poor and the affected communities. | 12.c.1 Amount of fossil-fuel subsidies per unit of GDP (production and consumption) and as a proportion of total national expenditure on fossil fuels | Department of National Budget | | | Direct transfers are generally reported in government budgets, and well documented in sectoral and Finance Ministries, broken down by programme if not by fuel. Area comes under the purview of Department of National Budget | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-12-0c-01.pdf |
| | 12.c.1.a Direct transfers | | | | | |
| | 12.c.1.b Induced transfers | | | | | |
| | 12.c.1.c Tax expenditure, other government revenue foregone and underpricing of goods and services, including risk | | | | | |

| <i>Policy Target</i> | <i>Indicators & Sub Indicators</i> | <i>Main Responsible Agency for indicators</i> | <i>Other responsible Organizations for indicators</i> | <i>Main Responsible Organizations for Policy Target* (To be Completed)</i> | <i>Rationale</i> | <i>Metadata Link</i> |
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| Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts | | | | | | |
| 13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate related hazards and natural disasters | 13.1.1.Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population by Hazard, Geography (Administrative unit), Sex, Age (3 categories), disability and income (Repeat 1.5.1/11.5.1) | Disaster Management Centre | | | DMC produce situation reports after the disaster by including deaths, missing persons and affected persons. http://www.desinventar.lk:8081/DesInventar/profiletab.jsp | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-13-01-01.pdf |
| | 13.1.2 Degree of adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 by city-applying sub-national administrative units(Repeat 1.5.3/11.b.1) | Disaster Management Centre | | | DMC is responsible for implementing National Disaster Management Plan (NDMP) & National Emergency Operation Plan (NEOP) | No Correct Metadata Sheet Available at the Link |
| | 13.1.3 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies by local government(Repeat 1.5.4/11.b.2) | Disaster Management Centre | Ministry in charge of Local Governance | | DMC is responsible for implementing National Disaster Management Plan (NDMP) | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-13-01-03.pdf |
| 13.2 Integrate Climate Change measures into national policies, strategies and planning | 13.2.1 Degree of implementation of nationally determined contributions, long-term strategies, national adaptation plans, strategies as reported in adaptation communications and national communications (Repeat 13.b.1) | Ministry of Environment | Department of National Planning, National Physical Planning Department | | Climate Change Secretariat is the focal point for implementing National Adaptation Plan (NAP) for Climate Change Impacts in Sri Lanka | No data for this indicator is currently available and its methodology is still under development |
| | 13.2.2 Total greenhouse gas emissions per year | Ministry of Environment | Central Environment Authority | | Central Environmental Authority measures the amount of air pollutants | No Metadata |
| 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. | 13.3.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment (Repeat 4.7.1/12.8.1) | | | | | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/files/2020-comp-rev/proposals/13.3.1%20Replacement.zip |
| | 13.3.1.a. Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies | National Education Commission | Sustainable Development Council, Ministry of Environment | | National Education Commission is responsible for make recommendations on educational policy in all its aspects, with a view to, ensuring continuity in educational policy and enabling the education system. | |
| | 13.3.1.b. Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (b) curricula | Ministry of Education | University Grants Commission, Technical and Vocational Education Commission,Sustainable Development Council, Ministry of Environment | | Area comes under the purview of Ministry of Education | |
| | 13.3.1.c. Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (c) teacher education | National Institute of Education | Sustainable Development Council, Ministry of Environment | | National Institute of Education is mandated to design and develop curricula for general and teacher education. | |

| <i>Policy Target</i> | <i>Indicators & Sub Indicators</i> | <i>Main Responsible Agency for indicators</i> | <i>Other responsible Organizations for indicators</i> | <i>Main Responsible Organizations for Policy Target* (To be Completed)</i> | <i>Rationale</i> | <i>Metadata Link</i> |
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| | 13.3.1.d. Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (d) student assessment | Ministry of Education | Department of Examination, Sustainable Development Council, Ministry of Environment | | Area comes under the purview of Ministry of Education | |
| 13.a Access global climate financing mechanisms, particularly Green Climate Fund, for implementation of country's commitments in Climate Actions. | 13.a.1 Amounts provided and mobilized in United States dollars per year in relation to the continued existing collective mobilization goal of the \$100 billion commitment through to 2025 | Ministry of Environment | Central Bank of Sri Lanka, Department of External Resources | | Green Climate Fund is handled by Ministry of Environment | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/files/2020-comp-rev/proposals/13.a.1%20Replacement.zip |
| 13.b Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective planning and management of Climate Actions, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities. | 13.b.1 Degree of implementation the nationally determined contributions, long-term strategies, national adaptation plans, strategies as reported in adaptation communications and national communications | Ministry of Environment | Department of National Planning, National Physical Planning Department | | Climate Change Secretariat is the focal point for implementing National Adaptation Plan (NAP) for Climate Change Impacts in Sri Lanka | No data for this indicator is currently available and its methodology is still under development |

| <i>Policy Target</i> | <i>Indicators & Sub Indicators</i> | <i>Main Responsible Agency for indicators</i> | <i>Other responsible Organizations for indicators</i> | <i>Main Responsible Organizations for Policy Target* (To be Completed)</i> | <i>Rationale</i> | <i>Metadata Link</i> |
|--|---|--|---|--|---|---|
| Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development | | | | | | |
| 14.1 By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular release of solid waste, waste water, balance water, ship based waste and from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution. | 14.1.1 Index of coastal eutrophication and floating plastic debris density | Marine Environment Protection Authority (MEPA) | Department of Coast Conservation, Coast Guard Department of Sri Lanka | | Several parameters have to be monitored to determine coastal eutrophication and floating plastic debris density. As Marine Environment Protection Authority (MEPA) is responsible for conserving marine environment and conducting research in collaboration with other agencies this area is under MEPA | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-14-01-01.pdf |
| | 14.1.1.a Index of coastal eutrophication Note: Disaggregation by geospatial location suggested | | | | | |
| | 14.1.1.b Floating plastic debris density by geospatial location Note: Disaggregation by geospatial location suggested | | | | | |
| 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. | 14.2.1 Proportion of national exclusive economic zones managed using ecosystem-based approaches Note: Disaggregation by geospatial location suggested | Department of Wildlife Conservation | National Aquatic Resources Research & Development Agency (NARA), Marine Environment Protection Authority (MEPA), National Ocean Affairs Committee Secretariat | | A questionnaire on the Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) plans and status on the implementation of each plan should be reported by the responsible agency. Ecosystem conservation and management come under the purview of Department of Wildlife Conservation | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-14-02-01.pdf |
| 14.3 Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels. | 14.3.1 Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed suite of representative sampling stations | Marine Environment Protection Authority (MEPA) | National Aquatic Resources Research & Development Agency (NARA) | | Ocean acidity is measured by monitoring four parameters of sea water. Area comes under the scope of Marine Environment Protection Authority (MEPA) as it is responsible in conducting research related to marine environment | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-14-03-01.pdf |
| 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. | 14.4.1 Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels | Department of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources | Coast Guard Department of Sri Lanka, National Aquaculture Development Authority, National Aquatic Resources Research & Development Agency (NARA) | | Fishery sustainability is defined based on the stock abundance. So to know the stock abundance, fish catch statistics, fishing effort data and biological information are needed for fish stock assessment. Area comes under Department of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-14-04-01.pdf |
| 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. | 14.5.1 Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas by ecosystem type - Category Ia: Strict nature reserve - Category Ib: Wilderness area - Category II: National park - Category III: Natural monument or feature - Category IV: Habitat/species management area - Category V: Protected landscape/seascape - Category VI: Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources | Department of Wildlife Conservation | Coast Guard Department of Sri Lanka, Department of Coast conservation, Central Environmental Authority, National Aquatic Resources Research & Development Agency (NARA) | | Data derived from a spatial overlap between digital polygons for protected areas from the World Database on Protected Areas (UNEP-WCMC & IUCN 2020) and digital polygons for marine Key Biodiversity Areas (from the World Database of Key Biodiversity Areas. Areas comes under the scope of Department of Wildlife Conservation | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-14-05-01.pdf |

| <i>Policy Target</i> | <i>Indicators & Sub Indicators</i> | <i>Main Responsible Agency for indicators</i> | <i>Other responsible Organizations for indicators</i> | <i>Main Responsible Organizations for Policy Target* (To be Completed)</i> | <i>Rationale</i> | <i>Metadata Link</i> |
|---|--|---|---|--|---|---|
| 14.6 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 developing countries, in particular small island developing States and least developed countries | 14.6.1 Degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing | Department of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources | Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Coast Guard Department of Sri Lanka | | The indicator is based upon responses by States to certain sections of the questionnaire for monitoring the implementation of the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries and related instruments (CCRF) to combat against IUU fishing. So the area comes under the Department of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-14-06-01.pdf |
| 14.7 By 2030, increase the economic benefits from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism. | 14.7.1 Sustainable fisheries as a proportion of GDP in small island developing States, least developed countries and all countries | Department of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources | Department of Census and Statistics | | Sustainable utilization of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources is a function of Department of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-14-07-01.pdf |
| 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 developing countries, in particular small island developing States and least developed countries | 14.a.1 Proportion of total research budget allocated to research in the field of marine technology | Department of National Budget | National Aquatic Resources Research & Development Agency, National Ocean Affairs Committee Secretariat | | Department of National Budget is responsible for the funds allocation in the field of Marine Technology | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-14-0a-01.pdf |
| 14.b Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets. | 14.b.1 Degree of application of a legal/regulatory/policy/institutional framework which recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries | Department of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources | National Aquatic Resources Research & Development Agency (NARA), National Ocean Affairs Committee Secretariat | | Area comes under the scope of Department of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources. This indicator score is given based on a questionnaire | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-14-0b-01.pdf |

| <i>Policy Target</i> | <i>Indicators & Sub Indicators</i> | <i>Main Responsible Agency for indicators</i> | <i>Other responsible Organizations for indicators</i> | <i>Main Responsible Organizations for Policy Target* (To be Completed)</i> | <i>Rationale</i> | <i>Metadata Link</i> |
|--|---|---|---|--|--|---|
| 14.c Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in 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. | 14.c.1 Degree of progress in ratifying, accepting and implementing through legal, policy and institutional frameworks, ocean-related instruments that implement international law, as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, for the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans and their resources | Ministry in charge of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources | Department of Wildlife Conservation | | This measurement of progress is computed on the basis of countries' responses to the questionnaire, which contains three questions in relate to ratification of or accession to UNCLOS and its two implementing agreements, implementation of UNCLOS and its two implementing agreements through legal frameworks. Area comes under the purview of Ministry in charge of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-14-0c-01.pdf |

| Policy Target | Indicators & Sub Indicators | Main Responsible Agency for indicators | Other responsible Organizations for indicators | Main Responsible Organizations for Policy Target* (To be Completed) | Rationale | Metadata Link |
|--|---|---|---|--|---|---|
| Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss | | | | | | |
| 15.1 By 2022, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements. | 15.1.1 Forest area as a proportion of total land area | | | | | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-15-01-01.pdf |
| | 15.1.1.a Forest area managed by Department of Forests Conservation as a proportion of total land area | Department of Forests Conservation | | | Forest areas come under each department can be complied through spatial data base of LUPD | |
| | 15.1.1. b Forest area managed by Department of Wildlife as a proportion of total land area | Department of Wildlife | | | | |
| | 15.1.1. c Rubber Plantations area as a proportion of total land area | Rubber Development Department | | | | |
| | 15.1.1.d Other area coming under the definition of forests as specified in Metadata of the indicator | Land Use Policy Planning Department | | | | |
| | 15.1.2 Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type | Ministry of Environment | | | | BDS is the focal point under the Ministry of Environment to implement Biodiversity Conservation Action Plan (BCAP) and maintain the data base |
| | 15.1.2.a.Proportion of important sites for terrestrial biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type Category I: Strict nature reserve - Category I: Wilderness area - Category II: National park - Category III: Natural monument or feature - Category IV: Habitat/species management area - Category V: Protected landscape/seascape - Category VI: Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources | Department of Forests Conservation, Department of Wildlife Conservation, Central Environmental Authority | | | | |
| | 15.1.2.b.Proportion of important sites for freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type Category I: Strict nature reserve - Category I: Wilderness area - Category II: National park - Category III: Natural monument or feature - Category IV: Habitat/species management area - Category V: Protected landscape/seascape - Category VI: Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources | | | Department of Coast Conservation and Coastal Resource Management , Marine Environment Protection Authority, National Aquaculture Development Authority | | |
| | | | | | | |
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| | | | | | | |
| 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. | 15.2.1 Progress towards sustainable forest management | Ministry of Environment | Department of Forests Conservation, Department of Wildlife, Rubber Development Department, Land Use Policy Planning Department | | DFC is responsible for implement National Forest Policy(1995) & Forestry Sector Master Plan. Forest Department prepared a national forest cover map & conducted nationwide forest cover assessment using IRS (Indian Remote Sensing) images and field verification. | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-15-02-01.pdf |
| | 15.2.1.a. Forest area annual net change rate | | | | | |
| | 15.2.1.b. Above-ground biomass stock in forest | | | | | |
| | 15.2.1.c. Proportion of forest area located within legally established protect areas | | | | | |
| | 15.2.1.d. Proportion of forest area under a long term forest management plan | | | | | |

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|--|--|---|--|--|---|---|
| | 15.2.1.e. Forest area under an independently verified forest management certification scheme | | | | | |
| 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. | 15.3.1 Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area | Ministry of Environment | National Physical Planning Department | | Ministry of environment is mandated to optimize the use of land and water resources on scientific basis to improve national agricultural productivity in a sustainable manner | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-15-03-01.pdf |
| | 15.3.1.a. land cover and land cover changes | | | | | |
| | 15.3.1.b.land productivity status and trends based on net primary production | | | | | |
| | 15.3.1.c. carbon stock values and changes, with an initial assessment of soil organic carbon as the proxy | | | | | |
| 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. | 15.4.1 Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity by ecosystem type - Category I: Strict nature reserve - Category I: Wilderness area - Category II: National park - Category III: Natural monument or feature - Category IV: Habitat/species management area - Category V: Protected landscape/seascape - Category VI: Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources | Ministry of Environment | Department of Forests Conservation | | CEA declares an area as an Environmental Protection Area (EPAs) with the provision of National Environmental Act No. 47 of 1980 | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-15-04-01.pdf |
| | 15.4.2 Mountain Green Cover Index by mountain elevation class. Class 1: elevation > 4,500 meters Class 2: elevation 3,500–4,500 meters Class 3: elevation 2,500–3,500 meters Class 4: elevation 1,500–2,500 meters and slope > 2 Class 5: elevation 1,000–1,500 meters and slope > 5 or local elevation range (LER 7 kilometer radius) > 300 meters Class 6: elevation 300–1,000 meters and local elevation range (7 kilometer radius) > 300 meters | Ministry of Environment | Central Environmental Authority, National Physical Planning Department, Department of Forest | | This area comes under the purview of Ministry of Environment | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-15-04-02.pdf |
| 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. | 15.5.1 Red List Index by ecosystems,habitats, and geographic divisions | Ministry of Environment | | | This publication of National Red List Sri Lanka has been prepared by the Biodiversity Secretariat of the Ministry of Environment in collaboration with the National Herbarium, Department of National Botanic Gardens IUCN Red List | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-15-05-01.pdf |
| 15.6 Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed. | 15.6.1 Degree that have adopted legislative, administrative and policy frameworks to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits | Ministry of Environment | Department of Agriculture (Plant Genetic Resources Centre) | | Ministry of Environment is the key organization and foca point for implementing Nagoya Protocol | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-15-06-01.pdf |

| <i>Policy Target</i> | <i>Indicators & Sub Indicators</i> | <i>Main Responsible Agency for indicators</i> | <i>Other responsible Organizations for indicators</i> | <i>Main Responsible Organizations for Policy Target* (To be Completed)</i> | <i>Rationale</i> | <i>Metadata Link</i> |
|--|--|---|--|--|--|---|
| 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. | 15.7.1 Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked (Repeat 15.c.1) | Department of Wildlife Conservation | Department of Forests Conservation, Sri Lanka Police | | DWC is the key agency for the adopting CITES (Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora) | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-15-07-01.pdf |
| | 15.7.1.a.Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked by legal trade | | | | | |
| | 15.7.1.b.Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked by illegal trade | | | | | |
| 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. | 15.8.1 Spread of % adopted in relevant national legislation and adequately resourcing the prevention or control of invasive alien species | Ministry of Environment | Department of Forests Conservation, Department of Wildlife Conservation, Central Environmental Authority | | BDS is the key agency for the preparation and implementation of the NIASP (National Invasive Alien Species Policy) | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-15-08-01.pdf |
| | 15.8.1.a.Spread of % adopted in relevant national legislation and adequately resourcing the prevention or control of invasive alien species by national adoption of invasive alien species-relevant international policy | | | | | |
| | 15.8.1.b. Spread of % adopted in relevant national legislation and adequately resourcing the prevention or control of invasive alien species by adoption of invasive alien species - national strategies for preventing and controlling invasive alien specie and national legislation and policy relevant to invasive alien species | | | | | |
| | 15.8.1.c. Spread of % adopted in relevant national legislation and adequately resourcing the prevention or control of invasive alien species by national allocation of resources towards the prevention or control of invasive alien species | | | | | |
| 15.9 By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts. | 15.9.1 (a) Availability of that established national targets in accordance with or similar to Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 in their National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans (NBSAP) and the progress reported towards these targets; (b) Integration of biodiversity into national accounting and reporting systems, defined as implementation of the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting. (Revision) | Ministry of Environment | | | BDS is the key agency for the preparation and implementation of the NBSAP (National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan) 2017-2022 | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/files/2020-comp-rev/proposals/15.9.1%20Revision.zip |
| | 15.9.1.a. Sri Lanka that established national targets in accordance with Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 in their National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans (NBSAP) and the progress reported towards these targets. | | | | | |
| | 15.9.1.b. Sri Lanka that have integrated biodiversity values into national accounting and reporting systems, defined as implementation of the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA) | | | | | |

| <i>Policy Target</i> | <i>Indicators & Sub Indicators</i> | <i>Main Responsible Agency for indicators</i> | <i>Other responsible Organizations for indicators</i> | <i>Main Responsible Organizations for Policy Target* (To be Completed)</i> | <i>Rationale</i> | <i>Metadata Link</i> |
|--|--|---|---|--|---|---|
| 15.a: Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems. | 15.a.1 (a) Official development assistance on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and (b) revenue generated and finance mobilised from biodiversity-relevant economic instruments. (Repeat 15.b.1) | Department of External Resources | Department of Census and Statistics Ministry of Foreign Affairs Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Environment | | According to the mandate, Department of External Resources is responsible for mobilizing and coordinating foreign development assistance to Sri Lanka. | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/files/2020-comp-rev/proposals/15.a.1_15.b.1%20Replacement.zip |
| | 15.a.1.a.Official development assistance on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity by donor, recipient country (or region), type of finance, type of aid, sub-sector and policy marker (e.g. gender), etc. | | | | | |
| | 15.a.1.b.Official development assistance on revenue generated and finance mobilised from biodiversity-relevant economic instruments by donor, recipient country (or region), type of finance, type of aid, sub-sector and policy marker (e.g. gender), etc. | | | | | |
| 15.b: Mobilize 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. | 15.b.1 (a) Official development assistance on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and (b) revenue generated and finance mobilised from biodiversity-relevant economic instruments. (Repeat 15.a.1) | Department of External Resources | Department of Census and Statistics Ministry of Foreign Affairs Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Environment | | According to the mandate, Department of External Resources is responsible for mobilizing and coordinating foreign development assistance to Sri Lanka. | |
| | 15.b.1.a.Official development assistance on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity by donor, recipient country (or region), type of finance, type of aid, sub-sector and policy marker (e.g. gender), etc. | | | | | |
| | 15.b.1.b.Official development assistance on revenue generated and finance mobilised from biodiversity-relevant economic instruments by donor, recipient country (or region), type of finance, type of aid, sub-sector and policy marker (e.g. gender), etc. | | | | | |
| 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. | 15.c.1: Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked (Repeat 15.7.1) | Department of Wildlife Conservation | The CITES Management Authority of each country | | CITES - Valid permits and computation method. The legal trade data are reported annually by Parties to CITES and stored in the CITES Trade Database, managed by the UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre in Cambridge. | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-15-0c-01.pdf |
| | 15.c.1.a.Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked by legal trade | | | | | |
| | 15.c.1.b.Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked by illegal trade | | | | | |

| <i>Policy Target</i> | <i>Indicators & Sub Indicators</i> | <i>Main Responsible Agency for indicators</i> | <i>Other responsible Organizations for indicators</i> | <i>Main Responsible Organizations for Policy Target* (To be Completed)</i> | <i>Rationale</i> | <i>Metadata Link</i> |
|---|---|---|--|--|---|---|
| Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels | | | | | | |
| 16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates. | 16.1.1 Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population , by sex and age of the victim and the perpetrator, Relationship between victim and perpetrator (intimate partner, other, family member, acquaintance, etc.), Means of perpetration (firearm, blunt object, etc.), and Situational context/motivation (organized crime, intimate partner violence, etc.) | Sri Lanka Police | Department of Census and Statistic | | This indicator already compiles annually by the Department of Census and Statistics based on the sources of Sri Lanka Police. | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-16-01-01.pdf |
| | 16.1.2 Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population by Sex of person killed (Man, Woman, Unknown) , Age group of person killed (Adult (18 and above), Child (below 18), Unknown), Cause of death (Heavy weapons and explosive munitions, Planted explosives and unexploded ordnance (UXO), Small arms and light weapons, Incendiary, Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear (CBRN), Electromagnetic weapons, Less lethal weapons, Denial of access to/destruction of objects indispensable to survival, Accidents related to conflict, Use of objects and other means, Unknown) and Status of the person killed (Civilian, Other protected person, Member of armed forces, Person directly participating in hostilities, Unknown) | Sri Lanka Police | Department of Census and Statistic | | This indicator measures the prevalence of armed conflicts and their impact in terms of loss of life. Indicator can be compiled based on the sources of Sri Lanka Police | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-16-01-02.pdf |
| | 16.1.3 Proportion of population subjected to (a) physical violence, (b) psychological violence and (c) sexual violence in the previous 12 months by Sex, Age , Income Level, Education ,Citizenship and Ethnicity | Department of Census and Statistics | Sri Lanka Police | | This indicator already compiles annually by the Department of Census and Statistics based on the sources of Sri Lanka Police | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-16-01-03.pdf |
| | 16.1.4 Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live by sex and age | Department of Census and Statistics | Sri Lanka Police | | Need to include the survey question to an existing survey or conduct a special survey to address the requirement of this indicator | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-16-01-04.pdf |
| 16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children. | 16.2.1 Proportion of children aged 1–17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month by sex , age, Income, Place of residence (Urban, Rural and Estate) | National Child Protection Authority | Department of Census and Statistics | | Conduct, promote and coordinate research in relation to all forms of Child abuse comes under the purview of National Child Protection Authority | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-16-02-01.pdf |
| | 16.2.2 Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population , by sex, age and form of exploitation | Sri Lanka Police | Department of Census and Statistics, Sri Lanka Coast Guard | | This indicator measures the prevalence of the number of victims of trafficking according to the victims profile and the forms of exploitation. This indicator already compiles annually by the Department of census and Statistics based on the sources of Sri Lanka Police | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-16-02-02.pdf |

| <i>Policy Target</i> | <i>Indicators & Sub Indicators</i> | <i>Main Responsible Agency for indicators</i> | <i>Other responsible Organizations for indicators</i> | <i>Main Responsible Organizations for Policy Target* (To be Completed)</i> | <i>Rationale</i> | <i>Metadata Link</i> |
|---|--|---|---|--|--|---|
| | 16.2.3 Proportion of young women and men aged 18–29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18 by Sex, Age, Income, Place of Residence(Urban, Rural and Estate) , Geographic Location (District), Marital Status, Education | Department of Census and Statistics | Women's Bureau | | Proposed to include questions in to an existing survey (eg. Household surveys such as DHS) in order to cover the requirement of the indicator. | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-16-02-03.pdf |
| 16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all. | 16.3.1 Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms by Sex, Type of Crime, Ethnicity, Migration background, Citizenship | Ministry of Justice | Department of Census and Statistic | | Department of Census and Statistics currently compiles data on domestic violence through Demographic and Health Survey. Need to develop further so as to cover all victims of violence | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-16-03-01.pdf |
| | 16.3.2 Unsented detainees as a proportion of overall prison population by age, sex (Male/Female) and length of pre-trial(Unsented) detention | Department of Prisons | Department of Census and Statistic | | Already compiled by the Department of Census and Statistics based on the sources of Department of Prisons | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-16-03-02.pdf |
| | 16.3.3. Proportion of the population who have experience a dispute in the past two years and who accessed a formal or informal dispute resolution mechanism,by type of mechanism. | Sri Lanka Police | | | Proposed to include questions in to an existing survey in order to cover the requirement of the indicator. | Methodology is still under development |
| 16.4 By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime. | 16.4.1 Total value of inward and outward illicit financial flows (in current United States dollars) | Central Bank of Sri Lanka | Financial Intelligence Unit of CBSL | | Prevention, detection and investigation of illicit financial flows come under the purview of Financial Intelligence Unit | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-16-04-01.pdf |
| | 16.4.1.a Tax and commercial illicit financial flows by payment method (cash / trade flows / crypto currencies), resulting assets (offshore wealth / real estate etc.) and actors (characters of individuals / types of businesses etc.) | | | | | |
| | 16.4.1.b Illicit financial flows from corruption by payment method (cash / trade flows / crypto currencies), resulting assets (offshore wealth / real estate etc.) and actors (characters of individuals / types of businesses etc.) | | | | | |
| | 16.4.1.c Theft-type activities and financing of crime and terrorism by payment method (cash / trade flows / crypto currencies), resulting assets (offshore wealth / real estate etc.) and actors (characters of individuals / types of businesses etc.) | | | | | |
| | 16.4.1.d Illicit financial flows from illegal markets by payment method (cash / trade flows / crypto currencies), resulting assets (offshore wealth / real estate etc.) and actors (characters of individuals / types of businesses etc.) | | | | | |
| | 16.4.2 Proportion of seized, found or surrendered arms whose illicit origin or context has been traced or established by a competent authority in line with international instruments Note: Disaggregation is possible by arms seized, arms found , arms surrendered, different “levels of tracing” in cases where tracing was not successful and whether the illicit origin was determined (tracing or established by a competent authority) | Sri Lanka Police | Department of Census and Statistic | | This indicator compiles by the Department of Census and Statistics based on the sources of Sri Lanka Police | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-16-04-02.pdf |

| <i>Policy Target</i> | <i>Indicators & Sub Indicators</i> | <i>Main Responsible Agency for indicators</i> | <i>Other responsible Organizations for indicators</i> | <i>Main Responsible Organizations for Policy Target* (To be Completed)</i> | <i>Rationale</i> | <i>Metadata Link</i> |
|---|---|---|---|--|---|---|
| 16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms. | 16.5.1 Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials, during the previous 12 months by age and sex of bribe-givers, Type of official ,Income level of bribe-givers and Education attainment of bribe-givers | Commission to Investigate Allegation of Bribery or Corruption | | | By providing a direct measure of the experience of bribery, this indicator provides a yardstick to monitor progress in the fight against corruption. This area comes under the purview of Commission to investigate Allegation of Bribery or corruption. A survey is proposed. | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-16-05-01.pdf |
| | 16.5.2 Proportion of businesses that had at least one contact with a public official and that paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials during the previous 12 months by sex and age of top manager, primary business activity of the firm, subnational location of the firm, exporting Status, Number of employees and Degree of foreign ownership | Commission to Investigate Allegation of Bribery or Corruption | | | The rationale for this indicator is to ascertain whether firms are solicited for gifts or informal payments (i.e. bribes) when meeting with tax officials & this area comes under the purview of Commission to investigate Allegation of Bribery or corruption. A survey is proposed. | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-16-05-02.pdf |
| 16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels. | 16.6.1 Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar) | Department of State Accounts | Department of National Budget | | The indicator attempts to capture the reliability of government budgets: do governments spend what they intend to and do they collect what they set out to collect. Provision of accounting support to the Govt. organizations for execution of the National Budget is a function of Department of State Accounts. Therefore, area comes under the purview of Department of State Accounts | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-16-06-01.pdf |
| | 16.6.2 Proportion of population satisfied with their last experience of public services by income, sex, age and Place of residence (district or Urban/Rural and Estate),disability status, Nationally relevant population groups. | Sustainable Development Council | Department of Census and Statistics | | This is a survey-based indicator which emphasizes citizens' experiences over general perceptions, with an eye on measuring the availability and quality of services as they were actually delivered to survey respondents. Need to compile data through a new survey or can be inserted in to an existing survey to measure the satisfaction of public service covering healthcare, education and government services | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-16-06-02.pdf |

| <i>Policy Target</i> | <i>Indicators & Sub Indicators</i> | <i>Main Responsible Agency for indicators</i> | <i>Other responsible Organizations for indicators</i> | <i>Main Responsible Organizations for Policy Target* (To be Completed)</i> | <i>Rationale</i> | <i>Metadata Link</i> |
|--|--|---|---|--|--|---|
| 16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels. | 16.7.1: Proportions of positions (by age group, sex, persons with disabilities and population groups) in public institutions (national and local), including (a) the legislatures; (b) the public service; and (c) the judiciary, compared to national distributions. | Department of Census and Statistics | | | Department of Census and Statistics calculates this indicator which covers sub-indicator 16.7.1.b through Public and Semi-government sector employment Census. Need to develop it to cover the Legislatures and the Judiciary and the disaggregation levels proposed by the UN Meta data | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-16-07-01A.docx |
| | 16.7.1.a Proportions of positions in the legislatures by sex, age (Cut-off age of 45 years of age or younger at the time of election, for members of the current legislature. For the Speaker and permanent committee Chairs, same cut-off age of 45 years of age or younger at the time of nomination to the position), Disability (List of electoral or constitutional provisions guaranteeing representation of persons with disabilities in parliament) and Contextually relevant population groups (e.g. indigenous/linguistic/ethnic/religious/occupational groups): List of electoral or constitutional provisions guaranteeing representation of various population groups in parliament. | | Parliament of Sri Lanka | | | |
| | 16.7.1.a .i Ratio for Young MPs | | | | | |
| | 16.7.1.a.ii Ratio for female MPs | | | | | |
| | 16.7.1.b Proportions of positions in the public service by Administrative level (central level; “state” level or equivalent), Occupational categories (four ISCO-based categories, and select “front-line service” categories) and Various demographic characteristics: Sex (male; female), Age group (below 35 years; 35-44; 45-54; 55-64; 65 and above) Disability status (disability; no disability), Population subgroup (country-specific) | | | | | |
| | 16.7.1.b .i.a Ratio of Representation of female public servants ‘overall’ (across all occupational categories) | | | | | |
| | 16.7.1.b .i.b Ratio of representation of women in the ‘Manager’ category | | | | | |
| | 16.7.1.b.ii Ratio of Representation of ‘young’ public servants aged 34 and below across all occupational categories | | | | | |
| | 16.7.1.b.iii Ratio of Representation of public servants with a disability across all occupational categories | | | | | |
| | 16.7.1.b.iv Ratio of Representation of public servants belonging to Population Group A (B,C,D, etc.) across all occupational categories D217 | | | | | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-16-07-01b.docx |

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|---|--|--|--|---|---|---|
| | 16.7.1.c Proportions of positions in the judiciary by age group, sex, persons with disabilities and population groups | | | | | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-16-07-01c.docx |
| | 16.7.1.c .i Female representation ratio | | | | | |
| | 16.7.1.c .ii 'Youth' representation ratio | | | | | |
| | 16.7.1.c .iii Disability representation ratio | | | | | |
| | 16.7.1.c .iv Population group(s) representation ratio | | | | | |
| | 16.7.2 Proportion of population who believe decision making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability, nationally relevant population groups (groups with a distinct ethnicity, language, religion, indigenous status, nationality or other characteristics), place of residence (Urban,Rural and Estate), - Income level (income quintile) and Education level (Primary education, Secondary education, Tertiary education) | Department of Census and Statistics | | | Indicator methodology proposed the two questions to measure SDG 16.7.2 which are to be inserted into an existing national survey. | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-16-07-02.pdf |
| 16.8 Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance. | 16.8.1 Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations (Repeat 10.6.1) | Not Applicable | | | Annual data collection will be done in organizational level for voting rights. This is not applicable in country level. Annual reports, as presented on the website of the institution in question, are used as sources of data. | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-16-08-01.docx |
| 16.9 By 2020, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration. | 16.9.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority , by sex, age , income(By income quintile), place of residence(district) and Nationally relevant population groups (groups with a distinct ethnicity, language, religion, indigenous status, nationality or other characteristics) | Registrar General's Department | Department of Census and Statistics | | The number of children who have acquired their right to a legal identity is collected mainly through censuses, civil registration systems and household surveys. According to the "Status of Sustainable Development Goals Indicators in Sri Lanka 2017" , this indicator is yet to be compiled by Department of Census and Statistics | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-16-09-01.pdf |
| 16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements. | 16.10.1 Number of verified cases of killing, kidnapping, enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention and torture of journalists, associated media personnel, trade unionists and human rights advocates in the previous 12 months by sex , Age groups, Type of violation or abuse , Perpetrator status(e.g. State actor vs non-State actors), Geographic location of the incident (District) | | Criminal Investigation Division | | This indicator seeks to measure enjoyment of fundamental freedoms (e.g. freedom of opinion, freedom of expression and access to information, the right to peaceful assembly and freedom of association) on the premise that killing, enforced disappearance, torture, arbitrary detention, kidnapping and other harmful act against journalists, trade unionists and human rights defenders have a chilling effect on the exercise of these fundamental freedoms. The indicator can be supported by | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-16-10-01.pdf |
| | 16.10.1. a Cases Reported to Sri Lanka Police by sex , Age groups, Type of violation or abuse , Perpetrator status(e.g. State actor vs non-State actors), Geographic location of the incident (District) | Sri Lanka Police | | | | |

| <i>Policy Target</i> | <i>Indicators & Sub Indicators</i> | <i>Main Responsible Agency for indicators</i> | <i>Other responsible Organizations for indicators</i> | <i>Main Responsible Organizations for Policy Target* (To be Completed)</i> | <i>Rationale</i> | <i>Metadata Link</i> |
|---|--|--|---|--|--|---|
| | 16.10.1.b Cases reported to Human Rights Commission of Sri Lanka by sex , Age groups, Type of violation or abuse , Perpetrator status(e.g. State actor vs non-State actors), Geographic location of the incident (District) Note: Except the cases reported to Sri Lanka Police | Human Rights Commission of Sri Lanka | | | the information sources of Sri Lanka Police and Office on Missing Persons. | |
| | 16.10.2 Degree of conformity to adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information by ability to access information (e.g. how do rural, peri-rural, urban and peri-urban dwellers access information from public bodies), gender influences ability to access information and by how disability affects public access to information | Right to Information Commission of Sri Lanka | | | Right to Information Commission of Sri Lanka is the independent statutory commission established to develop and protect the right to information of all Sri Lankan citizens and the Right to Information Act No.12 of 2016 is the policy document which guarantees for public access to information. | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-16-10-02.pdf |
| 16.a Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime. | 16.a.1 Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles | Human Rights Commission of Sri Lanka | | | This indicator measures the compliance of existing national human rights institutions with the Paris Principles. The Human Right Commission of Sri Lanka is the independent national human right institution which ensures compliance with international human rights standards. | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-16-0A-01.pdf |
| 16.b Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development. | 16.b.1 Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law. (Repeat 10.3.1) | Human Rights Commission of Sri Lanka through the Department of Census and Statistics | | | Need to conduct a survey to address the requirement of this indicator. Sample survey should be conduct by Human Rights Commission in collaboration with Department of Census and Statistics. | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-16-0b-01.docx |

| <i>Policy Target</i> | <i>Indicators & Sub Indicators</i> | <i>Main Responsible Agency for indicators</i> | <i>Other responsible Organizations for indicators</i> | <i>Main Responsible Organizations for Policy Target* (To be Completed)</i> | <i>Rationale</i> | <i>Metadata Link</i> |
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| Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development | | | | | | |
| 17.1 Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection. | 17.1.1 Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source | Fiscal Policy Department | Central Bank of Sri Lanka | | Fiscal Policy Department is responsible for tax revenue and other grant collection | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-17-01-01.pdf CBSL Annual Reports https://www.cbsl.gov.lk/en/publications/economic-and-financial-reports/annual-reports GFSM 2014 https://www.imf.org/external/Publications/FT/GFS/Manual/2014/gfsfinal.pdf |
| | 17.1.1.a.Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by tax revenue | | | | | |
| | 17.1.1.b.Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by social contribution | | | | | |
| | 17.1.1.c.Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by grants | | | | | |
| | 17.1.1.d.Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by other revenue | | | | | |
| | 17.1.2 Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes , by tax revenue,social contribution, grants and other revenue | Department of Fiscal Policy | Central bank of Sri Lanka | | According to the mandate, Department of Fiscal Policy is responsible of management and review of Fiscal Out-turn and Fiscal Performance including government revenue and receipts in SL. | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-17-01-02.pdf GFSM 2014 https://www.imf.org/external/Publications/FT/GFS/Manual/2014/gfsfinal.pdf |
| 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. | 17.2.1 Net official development assistance, total received to developing countries, as a proportion gross national income (GNI) by donor Country (DAC countries vs Non-DAC countries), type of finance, type of aid and sub-sector | Central Bank of Sri Lanka | Foreign Ministry External Resource Department | | CBSL is responsible in compilation, dissemination and analysis of economic data and statistics in SL. | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-17-02-01.pdf CBSL Annual Reports https://www.cbsl.gov.lk/en/publications/economic-and-financial-reports/annual-reports |
| 17.3 Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources. | 17.3.1 Foreign direct investments (FDI), official development assistance and South-South Cooperation as a proportion of gross national income (GNI) | Central Bank of Sri Lanka | | | CBSL is responsible in Compilation, Dissemination and Analysis of Economic Data and Statistics in SL. | Meta Data https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/iaeg-sdgs/2020-comprev/UNSC-proposal/(A.ReplacementIndicatorProposals) |
| | 17.3.1.a Foreign direct investment (FDI) inflows as a proportion of GNI by provider country | Board of Investment | | | | |

| Policy Target | Indicators & Sub Indicators | Main Responsible Agency for indicators | Other responsible Organizations for indicators | Main Responsible Organizations for Policy Target* (To be Completed) | Rationale | Metadata Link |
|---|---|---|--|---|---|---|
| | 17.3.1.b Official development assistance (ODA) as a proportion of GNI by donor, by type of finance, by type of aid, by sector | Central Bank of Sri Lanka | | | | |
| | 17.3.1.c South-South cooperation as a proportion of GNI | External Resource Department | | | | |
| | 17.3.2 Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP | Central Bank of Sri Lanka | | | Relevant data for this indicator compiled in Annual Report of CBSL. | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-17-03-02.pdf |
| | 17.3.2.a Volume of remittances (in United States Dollars) as a proportion of total GDP by personal transfers | | | | | |
| | 17.3.2.b Volume of remittances (in United States Dollars) as a proportion of total GDP by compensation of employees | | | | | |
| 17.4 Attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt to reduce debt distress. | 17.4.1 Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services | Central Bank of Sri Lanka | External Resource Department | | The Annual Report published by CBSL includes relevant data for this indicator. The responsibility of Managing the Public Debt rests with CBSL. | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-17-04-01.pdf CBSL Annual Reports https://www.cbsl.gov.lk/en/publications/economic-and-financial-reports/annual-reports (Key Economic Indicators -Part 1) |
| 17.5 Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries | 17.5.1 Number of countries that adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries | | | | Not applicable as Sri Lanka does not come under LDC category. | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-17-05-01.pdf |
| Technology | | | | | | |
| 17.6 Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism. | 17.6.2 Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed (256 kbit/s to less than 2 Mbit/s, 2 Mbit/s to less than 10 Mbit/s, equal to or above10 Mbit/s) | Telecommunications Regulatory Commission of Sri Lanka | | | Telecommunications Regulatory Commission is the national regulatory agency for telecommunications in Sri Lanka. The data required for this indicator is published though TRC reports. | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-17-06-02.pdf TRC Statistics http://www.trc.gov.lk/2014-05-13-03-56-46/statistics.html |

| <i>Policy Target</i> | <i>Indicators & Sub Indicators</i> | <i>Main Responsible Agency for indicators</i> | <i>Other responsible Organizations for indicators</i> | <i>Main Responsible Organizations for Policy Target* (To be Completed)</i> | <i>Rationale</i> | <i>Metadata Link</i> |
|---|---|---|---|--|---|--|
| 17.7 Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed. | 17.7.1 Total amount of approved funding for Sri Lanka to promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies by sector (Air pollution control, Wastewater management, Solid and hazardous waste management, Renewable energy, Environmentally preferable products, Water supply & sanitation, Energy storage & distribution and Land & water protection & remediation) | Department of Trade and Investment | Ministry of Environment, Central Environment Authority, Sustainable Energy Authority, Ministry of Science, Technology, and Research, National Water Supply and Drainage Board | | Department of Trade and Investment Facilitates increased international economic integration through the development and implementation of efficient and equitable trade and investment policies. | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-17-07-01.pdf |
| 17.8 Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology | 17.8.1 Proportion of individuals using the Internet by geographic location (district), sex, age education level, labour force and occupation | Telecommunications Regulatory Commission of Sri Lanka | Department of Census and Statistics | | Telecommunications Regulatory Commission is the national regulatory agency for telecommunications in Sri Lanka. The Department of Census & Statistics (DCS) publishes Bulletin of Computer Literacy Statistics of Sri Lanka by including those data. | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-17-08-01.pdf Computer Literacy Statistics (DCS) http://www.statistics.gov.lk/page.asp?page=Computer%20Literacy |
| Capacity-building | | | | | | |
| 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. | 17.9.1 Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries 17.9.1.a. Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to Sri Lanka by type of flow - Official Development Assistant (ODA) by donor country, type of finance, type of aid and sector 17.9.1.b. Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to Sri Lanka by type of flow - Other Official Flows (OOF) by donor country, type of finance, type of aid and sector | External Resource Department | | | According to the mandate, ERD is responsible for mobilizing and coordinating external finance in Sri Lanka. | Please refer Meta Data https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-17-09-01.pdf |
| Trade | | | | | | |
| 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. | 17.10.1 Worldwide weighted tariff-average (import tariff) by product sector and geographical regions (District) | Department of Commerce | Department of Customs | | Department of Commerce is the central coordinating agency for all multilateral trade agreements negotiated and currently being implemented under the WTO. | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-17-10-01.pdf |
| 17.11 Significantly increase the exports. | 17.11.1 Country share of global exports by product sector, level of goods processing and geographic region | Central Bank of Sri Lanka | Department of Commerce | | The Annual Report published by CBSL includes relevant export data of SL for this indicator. | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-17-11-01.pdf |

| <i>Policy Target</i> | <i>Indicators & Sub Indicators</i> | <i>Main Responsible Agency for indicators</i> | <i>Other responsible Organizations for indicators</i> | <i>Main Responsible Organizations for Policy Target* (To be Completed)</i> | <i>Rationale</i> | <i>Metadata Link</i> |
|--|--|---|---|--|--|--|
| 17.12 Realize timely implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access on a lasting basis | 17.12.1 Average tariffs faced by Sri Lanka by product sector and export destination | Department of Commerce | Central Bank of Sri Lanka Department of Customs | | Department of Commerce is the focal point in foreign trade policy formulation, and all related coordination and implementation matters, with the objective of developing and promoting Sri Lanka's foreign trade relations at bilateral, regional and multilateral levels. | Meta Data https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-17-12-01.pdf |
| Systemic issues | | | | | | |
| <i>Policy and institutional coherence</i> | | | | | | |
| 17.13 Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence. | 17.13.1 Macroeconomic Dashboard by external sector, financial sector, fiscal sector, real sector, prices, commodity prices and unemployment | Central Bank of Sri Lanka | | | Macroeconomic dashboard is maintained by CBSL. | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-17-13-01.pdf CBSL Website (Microeconomic dashboard) https://www.cbsl.gov.lk/en/statistics/statistical-tables/external-sector#(Statistics) |
| 17.14 Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development. | 17.14.1 Degree of compliance with the mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development | Sustainable Development Council | National Planning Department | | SDCSL is the focal point to enhance the mechanism in policy coherence of sustainable development and support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals | Methodology is still under development |
| 17.15 Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development. | 17.15.1 Extent of use of country-owned results frameworks and planning tools by providers of development cooperation- at the development partner level, at the sector level and at the development project level | Department of Project Management and Monitoring | National Planning Department | | According to the mandate, Department of Project Management and Monitoring's one of the functions is to monitor the implementation of Development Projects and Programmes implemented through foreign and domestic resources. | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-17-15-01.pdf |
| 17.16 Enhance the global partnership for sustainable development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the sustainable development goals in all countries, in particular developing countries. | 17.16.1.Reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals by individual indicators within the multi-stakeholder framework/s | Sustainable Development Council | | | SDCSL is the focal point to enhance the mechanism in policy coherence of sustainable development and support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals. | Please refer Meta Data https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-17-16-01.pdf |
| 17.17 Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships. | 17.17.1 Amount of United States Dollars committed to public-private partnerships in infrastructure (Energy, ICT, Transport, Water) by sector- at the project level, at the subnational level (Municipality, Province, Country) | Department of National Budget | Department of External Resources | | Committed budget values for each infrastructure is deciding through national budget | Meta Data https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/iaeg-sdgs/2020-comprev/UNSC-proposal/(A.ReplacementIndicatorProposals) |

| <i>Policy Target</i> | <i>Indicators & Sub Indicators</i> | <i>Main Responsible Agency for indicators</i> | <i>Other responsible Organizations for indicators</i> | <i>Main Responsible Organizations for Policy Target* (To be Completed)</i> | <i>Rationale</i> | <i>Metadata Link</i> |
|--|--|---|---|--|--|---|
| 17.18 By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, 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. | 17.18.1 Statistical capacity indicator for Sustainable Development Goal monitoring | Sustainable Development Council | Department of Census and Statistics | | SDCSL is the focal point in mainstreaming the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in SL. | No data for this indicator is currently available and its methodology is still under development |
| | 17.18.2. Availability of national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics | Department of Census and Statistics | | | DCS is the national statistical office in SL to produce and provide statistical information to achieve the country's development goals. | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-17-18-02.pdf |
| | 17.18.3. Availability of national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation, by source of funding | Department of Census and Statistics | Department of National Budget | | DCS is the national statistical office in SL to produce and provide statistical information to achieve the country's development goals. | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-17-18-03.pdf |
| 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. | 17.19.1 Dollar value of all resources made available to strengthen statistical capacity in Sri Lanka by ODA sectors, area of statistics, method of finance (grant vs loan) & person training days (No. of persons * training days) | External Resource Department | Department of Census and Statistics | | According to the mandate, ERD is responsible for mobilizing and coordinating external finance in Sri Lanka. | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-17-19-01.pdf |
| | 17.19.2 Sri Lanka that have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years; and (b) have achieved 100 per cent birth registration and 80 per cent death registration | | | | | |
| | 17.19.2.a Number of population and housing censuses conducted in the last 10 years | Department of Census and Statistics | | | Census of Population and Housing is conducted once in 10 years by DCS. | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-17-19-02a.pdf https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-17-19-02b.pdf Census of Population and Housing (DCS) http://www.statistics.gov.lk/page.asp?page=Population%20and%20Housing |
| | 17.19.2.b 100% completeness of birth registration and 80% completeness of death registration (Yes/ No) by sub national administrative areas, by income, by sex , by age group, by disability status | Register General's Department | | | According to the mandate, Register General's Department is the responsible institute to secure registration of primary domestic events such as marriages , births & deaths in SL | |
| 17.20 Strengthen national partnerships and multi-stakeholder collaborations between public sector, the private sector, civil society and different population groups, in mobilizing and sharing knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources among the regional governance | 17.20.1 Number of events conducted in collaboration with multi-stakeholder | Sustainable Development Council | | | Sustainable Development Council as the national focal point for sustainable development, coordinate such multi - stakeholder programmes | |
| | 17.20.2 Rupee value of the activities conducted through multi- stakeholder collaboration by public,private and civil society | Sustainable Development Council | | | Sustainable Development Council as the national focal point for sustainable development, coordinate such multi - stakeholder programmes | |