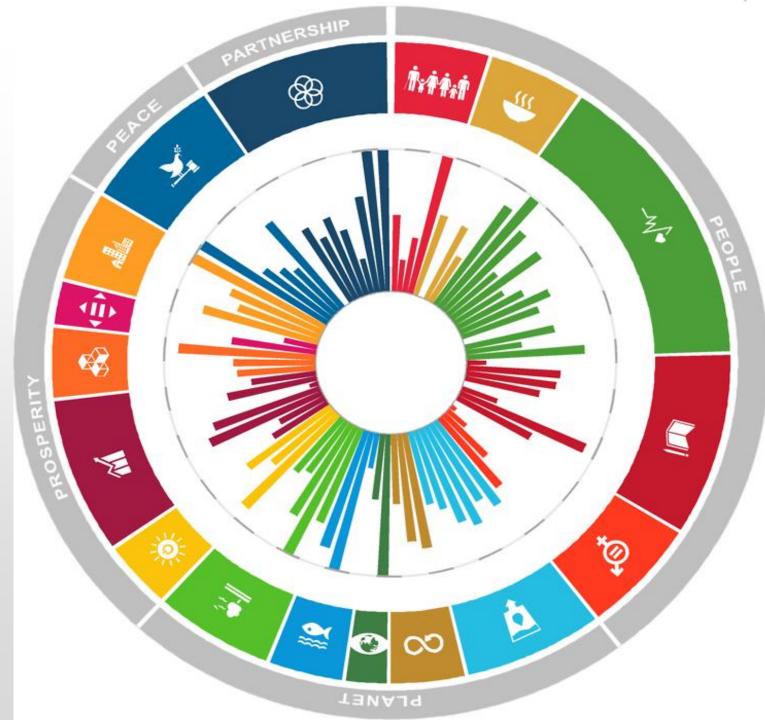


# Sri Lanka: Status of SDG Indicators and **Baseline** Data

Sustainable Development Council of Sri Lanka August 2023



## **Digital Transformation Towards SDG Data Management**

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

# **Data Validation Process**



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

## DATA MAP FOR SDG INDICATORS AS AT 31<sup>st</sup> August 2023

	1 NO POVERTY	2 ZERO HUNGER	<b>3</b> 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	<b>9</b> INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE	<b>10</b> REDUCED INEQUALITIES	11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES	12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION	13 climate action	14 LIFE BELOW WATER	15 LIFE ON LAND	<b>16</b> PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG	<b>17</b> PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS
Goal	Ŵ <b>ŧŧŧ</b>		-/\/\ <b>\</b>		Į	Q		1		€		AND PRODUCTION		$\widetilde{\overset{\approx}{\blacktriangleright}}$			*
	1.1.1	2.1.1	3.1.1	4.1.1	5.1.1	6.1.1	7.1.1	8.1.1	9.1.1	10.1.1	11.1.1	12.1.1	13.1.1	14.1.1	15.1.1	16.1.1	17.1.1
	1.2.1	2.1.2	3.1.2	4.1.2	5.2.1	6.2.1	7.1.2	8.2.1	9.1.2	10.2.1	11.2.1	12.2.1	13.1.2	<b>14.2.1</b>	15.1.2	16.1.2	17.1.2
	1.2.2	2.2.1	3.2.1	4.2.1	5.2.2	6.3.1	7.2.1	8.3.1	<b>9.2.1</b>	10.3.1	11.3.1	12.2.2	13.1.3	14.3.1	15.2.1	16.1.3	17.2.1
	1.3.1	2.2.2	3.2.2	4.2.2	5.3.1	6.3.2	7.2.2	8.4.1	9.2.2	10.4.1	11.3.2	12.3.1	13.2.1	14.4.1	15.3.1	16.1.4	17.3.1
	1.4.1	2.2.3	3.3.1	4.3.1	5.3.2	6.4.1	7.3.1	8.4.2	9.3.1	10.4.2	11.4.1	12.4.1	13.2.2	14.5.1	15.4.1	16.2.1	17.3.2
	1.4.2	2.3.1	3.3.2	4.4.1	5.4.1	6.4.2	7.4.1	8.5.1	9.3.2	10.5.1	11.5.1	12.4.2	13.3.1	14.6.1	15.4.2	16.2.2	17.4.1
	1.5.1	2.3.2	3.3.3	4.5.1	5.5.1	6.5.1	7.a.1	8.5.2	9.4.1	10.6.1	11.5.2	12.5.1	13.a.1	14.7.1	15.5.1	16.2.3	17.5.1
	1.5.2	2.4.1	3.3.4	4.6.1	5.5.2	6.5.2	7.b.1	8.6.1	9.5.1	10.7.1	11.5.3	12.6.1	13.b.1	14.a.1	15.6.1	16.3.1	17.6.1
	1.5.3	2.5.1	3.3.5	4.7.1	5.6.1	6.6.1		8.7.1	9.5.2	10.7.2	11.6.1	12.7.1		14.b.1	15.7.1	16.3.2	17.7.1
	1.5.4	2.5.2	3.4.1	4.8.1	5.6.2	6.a.1		8.8.1	9.a.1	10.7.3	11.6.2	12.8.1		14.c.1	15.8.1	16.3.3	17.8.1
	1.a.1	2.a.1	3.4.2	<b>4.a.1</b>	5.a.1	6.b.1		8.8.2	9.b.1	10.7.4	11.7.1	12.a.1			15.9.1	16.4.1	17.9.1
	1.a.2	2.a.2	3.5.1	4.b.1	5.a.2			8.9.1	9.c.1	10.a.1	11.7.2	12.b.1			15.a.1	16.4.2	17.10.1
	1.b.1	2.b.1	3.5.2	4.c.1	5.b.1			8.10.1		10.b.1	11.a.1	12.c.1			15.b.1	16.5.1	17.11.1
Indicators	1.c.1	2.c.1	3.6.1		5.c.1			8.10.2		10.c.1	11.b.1				15.c.1	16.5.2	17.12.1
mulcators			3.7.1					8.a.1			11.b.2					<u>16.6.1</u>	17.13.1
			3.7.2					8.b.1								16.6.2	17.14.1
			3.8.1													16.7.1	17.15.1
			3.8.2													16.7.2	17.16.1
			3.9.1													16.8.1	17.17.1
			3.9.2													<u> 16.9.1</u>	17.18.1
			3.9.3													16.10.1	17.18.2
			<b>3.a.1</b>													16.a.1	17.18.3
			3.b.1													16.b.1	17.19.1
			3.b.2														17.19.2
			<b>3.b.3</b>														
			3.c.1														
			3.d.1														
			3.d.2														

Current Data Availability

Not Relevant to Sri Lanka

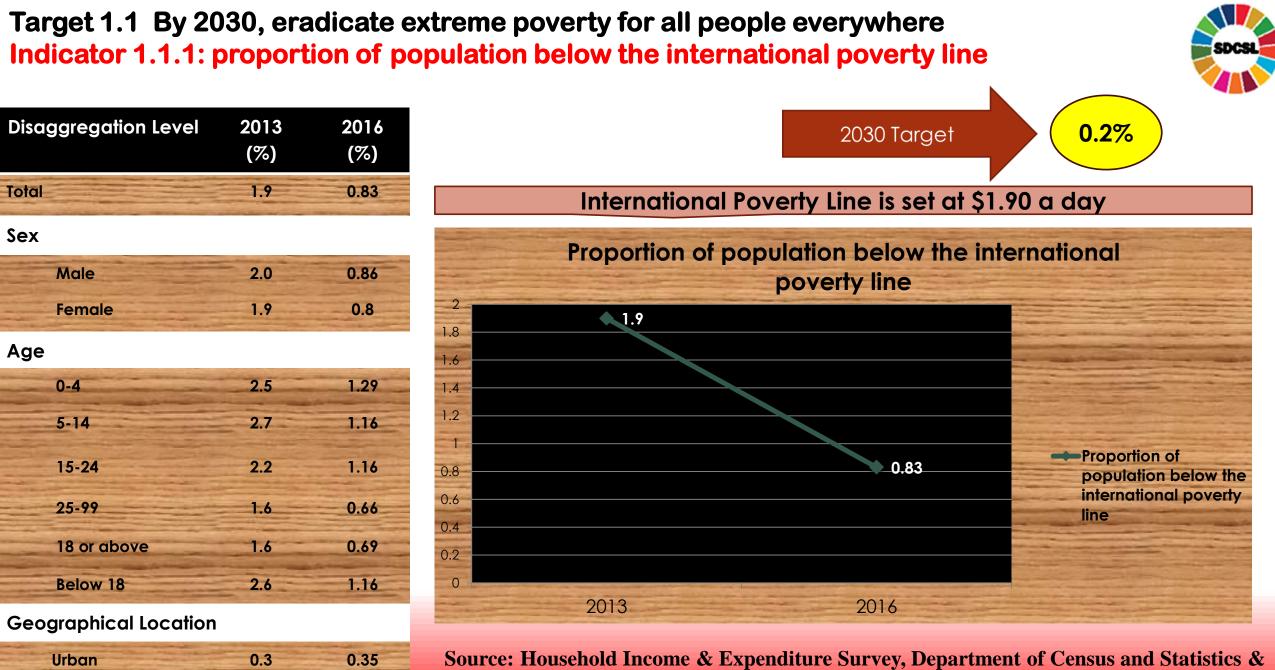
## **Progress Update for SDG Indicator Framework**

SDG Goal	Number of	Number of Indicators with data				
	Indicators in the Framework	Before the data mapping process	After the data mapping process (As at 31 <sup>st</sup> August 2023)			
1. No Poverty	14	04	03			
2. Zero Hunger	13	03	07			
3. Good Health and Well being	27	10	16			
4. Quality Education	11	04	09			
5. Gender Equality	14	04	05			
6. Clean Water and Sanitation	11	01	04			
7. Affordable and Clean Energy	6	01	04			
8. Decent work and Economic Growth	17	06	04			

SDG Goal	Number of	Number of Indicators with data			
	Indicators in the Framework	Before the data mapping process	After the data mapping process (As at 31 <sup>st</sup> August 2023)		
9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	12	04	07		
10. Reduce Inequalities	11	03	04		
11. Sustainable Cities and Communities	15	01	04		
12. Responsible Consumption and Production	13	-	08		
13. Climate Action	8	-	03		
14. Life Below Water	10	-	09		
15. Life on Land	14	-	12		
16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	23	05	06		
17. Partnership for the Goals	25	-	04		
Total	244	46	109		
Data is currently available for a total 15 Global Framework	5 SDG Indicat	ors out of the 247 S	DG Indicators in the		



**End Poverty** in All its Forms Everywhere

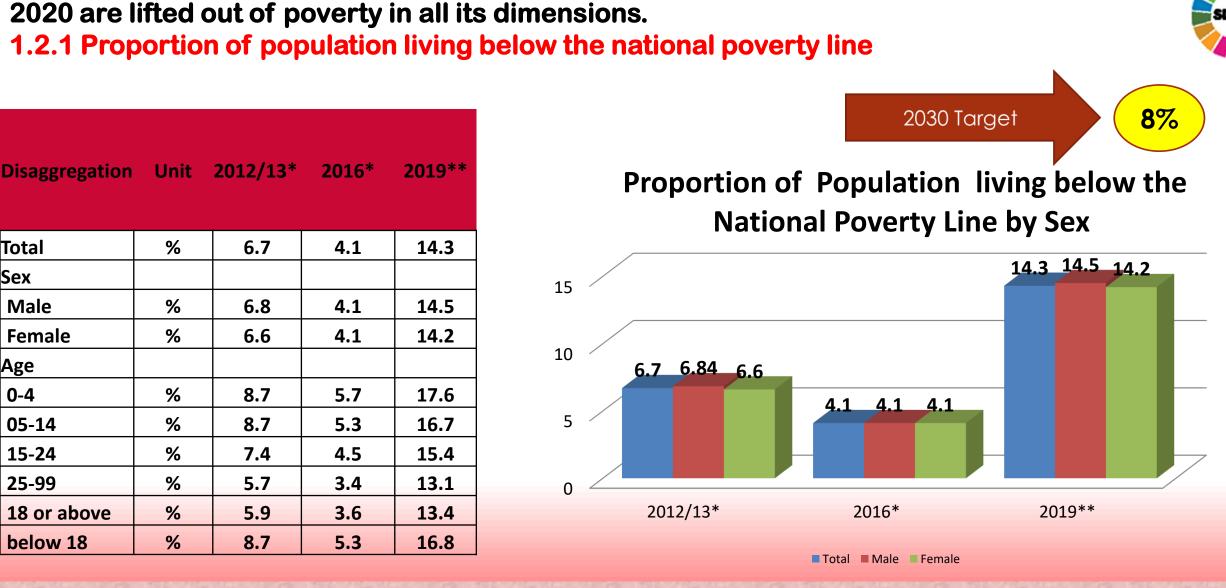


The World Bank - 2013-2016

Rural

2.3

0.95



Target 1.2 By 2025, ensure that all populations living under the national poverty line in

• \*Based on 2002 old poverty line and adjusted for price differences using CCPI for other survey years

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

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

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

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

Disaggregation	Unit	2012/13*	2019**				2030 T	arget	87	70	
Total	%	3.8	16.0			_					
Sex											
Male	%	3.9	16.0		Propo	ortion of r	nen, women,	, and children	of all ages	living in	
Female	%	3.7	16.0		povert	ty in all its	s dimensions	according to	national de	efinitions	
Age (Male)				Multidimensional	-	•					
0-4	%	3.3	14.1	Poverty Criteria				Male Female 16.0	16.0	16.0	
05-17	%	4.2	17.6	Health				10.0	10.0	10.0	
18-24	%	3.0	14.9	1. Nutrition							
25-99	%	4.0	15.9	2. Child Mortality Education							
Age (Female)				3. Years of Schooling							
0-4	%	2.5	13.9	4. School Attendance							
05-17	%	3.8	16.3	<b>Standard of Living</b> 5. Electricity							
18-24	%	2.3	16.8	6. Sanitation	3.8	3.9	3.7				
25-99	%	4.1	16.0	7. Drinking Water							
Child population (A	ge			8. Floor							
5-17)	%			9. Cooking Fuel 10. Assets					2019**		
total	%	4.0	16.9			2012/13*					
Male	%	4.2	17.6								
Female	%	3.8	16.3	*used Global defin ** National Multidir	-				a for the ye	ar 2019 c	at the
				first time in the histo							

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



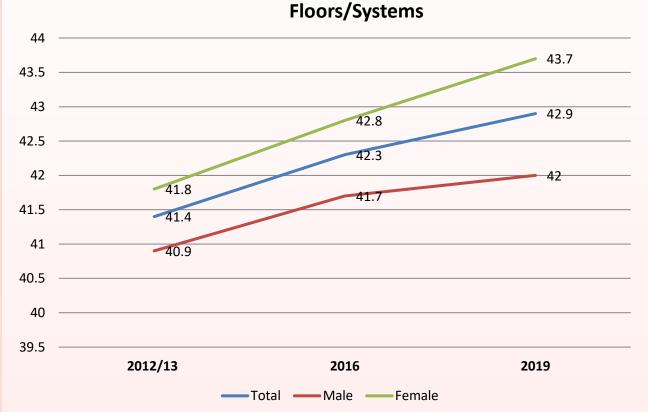
## 1.3 By 2030, establish and improve equitable and sustainable social protection systems and measures for all.

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

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

All Social Insurance (Pension,

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



**Proportion of Population Covered by Social Protection** 

Source: Household Income & Expenditure Survey, Department of Census and Statistics- 2013-2019



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

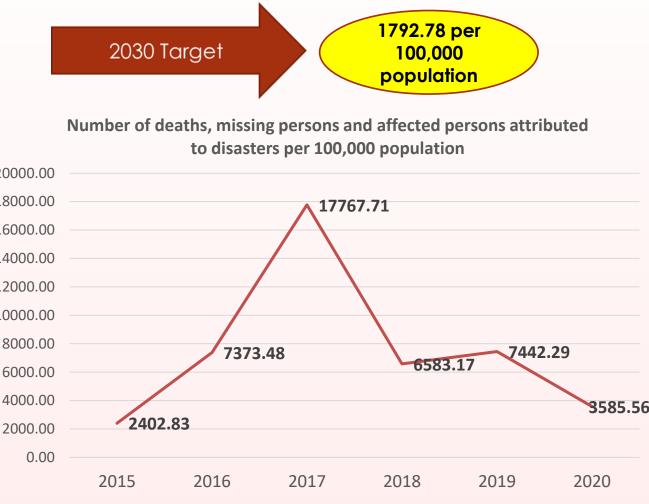


1.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population (Repeat 11.5.1/13.1.1) (Proxy Indicator)

Year	Number of Deaths attributed to	Number of missing persons attributed to	Number of affected people attributed to	Number of deaths, missing persons and affected persons	
	disasters per	disasters per	disasters per	attributed to	
	100,000	100,000	100,000	disasters per 100,000	20
	population	population	population	population	18
2015	0.28	0.01	2402.54	2402.83	16
2016	0.57	0.55	7372.36	7373.48	14
2017	1.22	0.70	17765.79	17767.71	12
2018	0.41	0.07	6582.69	6583.17	10
2019	0.52	0.04	7441.72	7442.29	8
2020	0.32	0.00	3585.23	3585.56	6

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

#### Source: Disaster Management Centre- 2015-2020



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

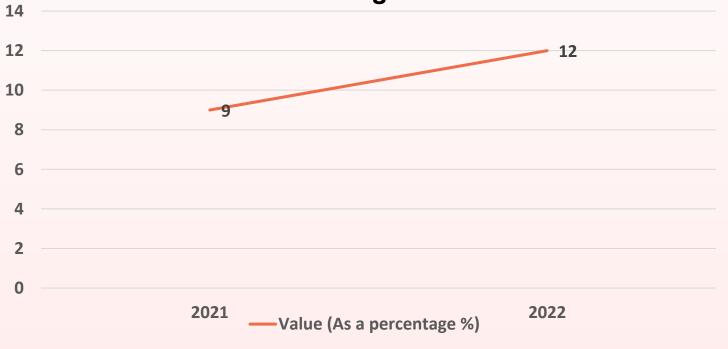
1.5 By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters.



**1.5.4 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies** 

Year	Value (As a percentage %)
2021	9
2022	12

Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies

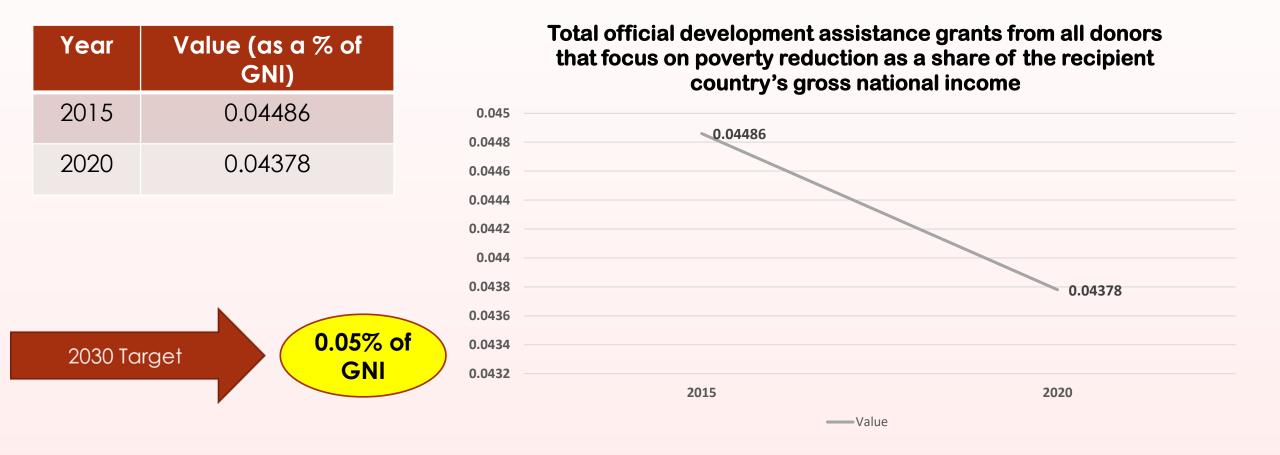


#### Source: Ministry of Public Administration, Home Affairs, Provincial Councils and Local Government – 2021-2022

1.a Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions.



**1.a.1.Total official development assistance grants from all donors that focus on poverty reduction as a share of the recipient country's gross national income** 



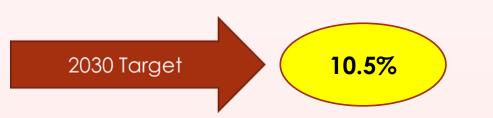
**Source: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development– 2015-2020** 

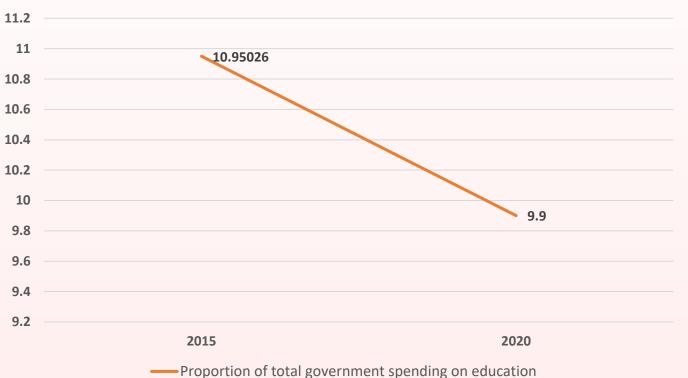
Source: UNESCO Institute of Statistics- 2015-2020

1.a Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions.

**1.a.2.Proportion of total government spending on Education** 

Year	Proportion of total government spending on Education
2015	10.95026
2020	9.9
2020	7.7





**Proportion of Total Government Spending on Education** 





End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture Target 2.1 By 2025, maintain self-sufficiency in rice and by 2030, ensure ample supplies of other main food products (such as coconut, coconut oil, meat, fish, egg, milk, fruit, other field crops (OFC) and vegetables), and ensure at least 90 percent of agricultural products meet safety standards; thus ensuring safe, nutritious and ample food supply for all. Indicator 2.1.2 Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)

### Food Insecurity Experience Scale

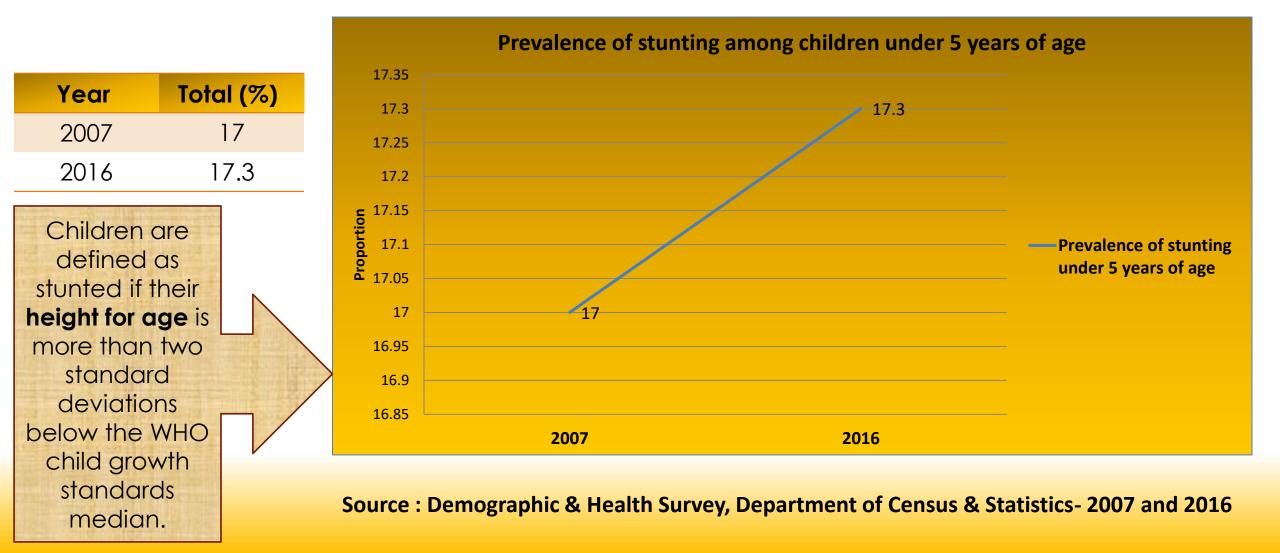
Disaggregation	Baseline Data					
Level	Unit	Value	Year			
Total	%	9.1	2019			

Source: Household Income & Expenditure Survey, Department of Census & Statistics- 2019

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

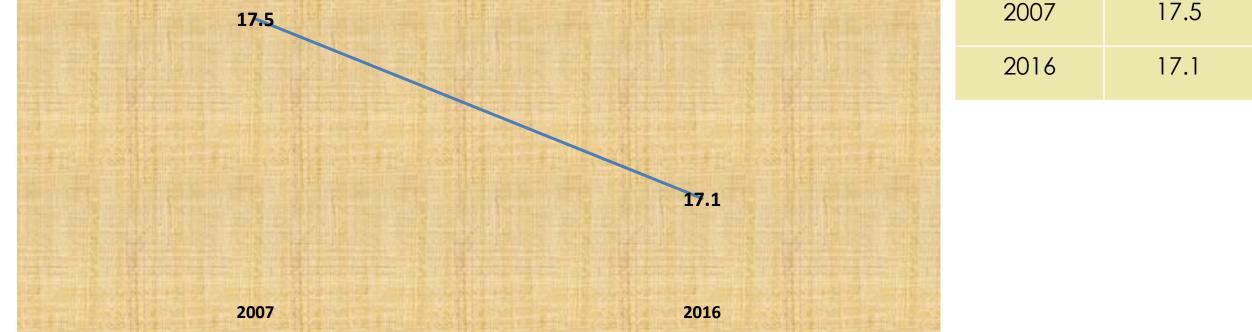
SDCSL

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



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

—Percentage



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

Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age

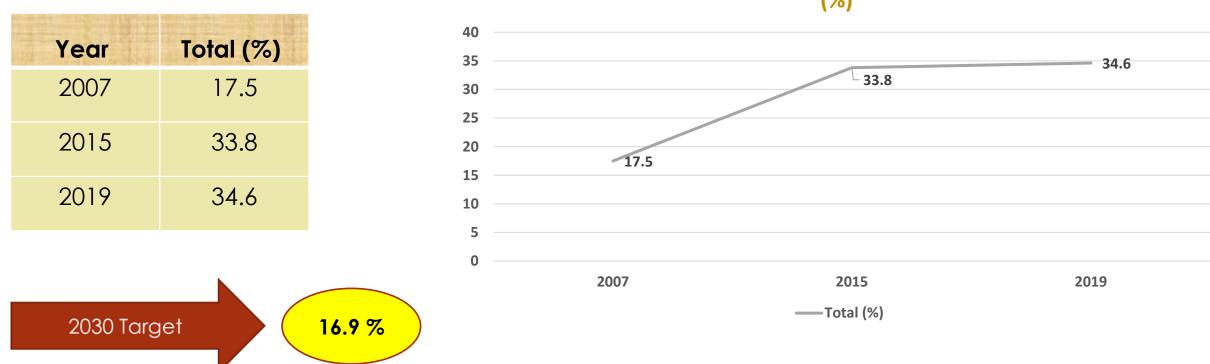
Target 2.2 By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons.

Year

Total (%)

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

Indicator 2.2.3: Prevalence of anemia in women aged 15 to 49 years, by pregnancy status (percentage)



Prevalence of anemia in women aged 15 to 49 years (%)

#### Source : Ministry of Health- 2007 and 2019

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



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

Season	Сгор	Average production kg per acre	Producer price per Kg (Rs)	Labor days during Maha Season	Labor productivity Rs/Head
	Paddy (whole island RF)	1363	33	10	4497.90
- Ni	Paddy (whole island irrigated)	2163	41	17	5216.65
	Kurakkan (Anuradhapura)	430	139	27	2213.70
	Maize (Anuradhapura)	1623	40.9	25	2655.23
	Blackgram (vauniya)	257	118	13	2332.77
	Cowpea (Ampara)	254	150	21	1814.29
	Green gram (Hambantota)	389	173	19	3541.95
	Green chilli(Anuradhapura)	944	227	72	2976.22
	Red onion (Puttalum)	3315	115	83	4593.07
S	Gingerlly(Hambantota)	267	239	23	2774.48
	Ground nut(Monaragala)	528	174	32	2871.00
	Potato(N'Eliya)	6899	92	103	6162.21
	Brinjal(Anuradhapura)	9800	57	120	4655.00
	Pumpkin (Anuradhapura)	2777	33.69	20	4677.86
	Capsicum(Badulla	3475	129	124	3615.12
S	Cabbage(N'Eliya)	13659	37	83	6088.95
	Carrot(N'Eliya)	4444	100	105	4232.38
0	Pole bean(Badulla)	4734	85	111	3625.14
N	Tomato(Badulla)	9262	45	150	2778.60

#### Source: COC Survey Report 2018, Department of Agriculture- 2018

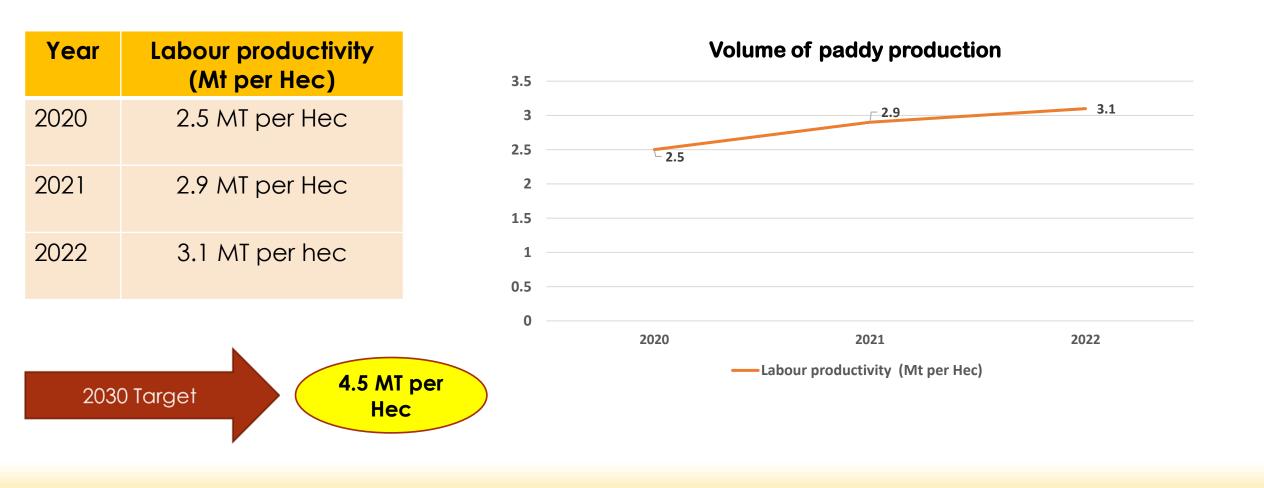
## Target 2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers. Indicator 2.3.1: Volume of production per labor unit by crops in 2018/19 (Proxy Indicator )



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

#### Source: COC Survey Report 2018, Department of Agriculture - 2018

Target 2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers. Indicator 2.3.1: Volume of paddy production per labor unit (localized Indicator)



Source: Department of Agrarian & Socio-Economic Department, Ministry of Agriculture – 2020-2022

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



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

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

#### Source: COC Survey Report 2018, Department of Agriculture- 2018

## Target 2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers. Indicator 2.3.2:Average income of small scale food producer by crops in 2018/19 (Proxy Indicator)



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

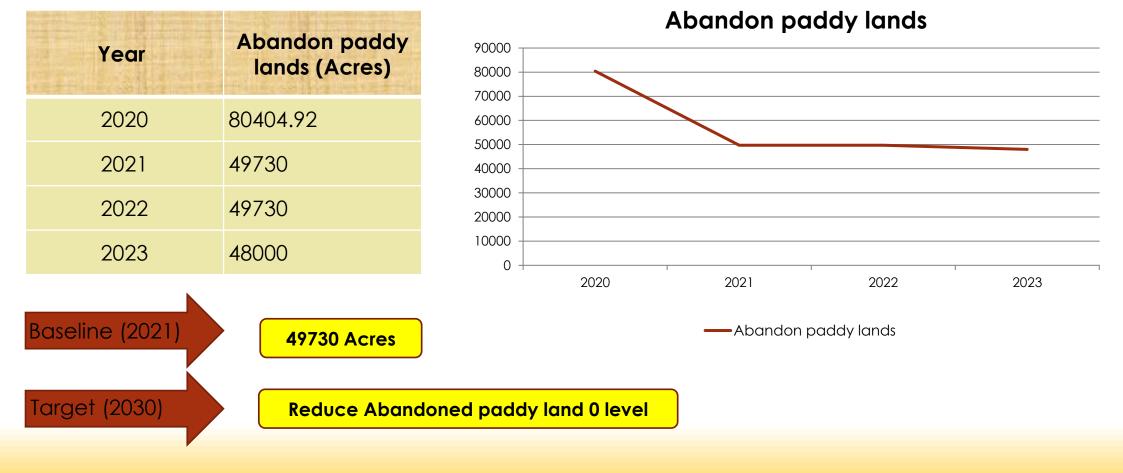
#### Source: COC Survey Report 2018, Department of Agriculture -2018

2.4 By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality

SDCS



Abandon paddy lands (Acres)- Proxy Indicator



Source: Ministry of Agriculture – 2020-2022

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



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

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

Crop Group	No of Accessions	
Rice and related spp.	5496	2030 Target <b>24492</b>
Other cereals and related spp	1972	
Grain Legumes	2394	
Vegetable Legumes	1923	
Solanaceous vegetables & Condiments & related spp.	1760	
Cucurbit vegetables	984	
Brassicaceae vegetables	32	
Alliums	21	
other Vegetables	540	
Leafy vegetables	232	
Root and Tubers	9	
Other	725	Source : Horticultural Crop Research a
Fruits	165	Development Institute, Department of
Total	16,253	Agriculture- 2020

and domesticated animals and their related wild species. Indicator 2.5.1 : Number of plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium or long-term conservation facilities Sub Indicator 2.5.1.b : Number of animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium or long-term conservation facilities Sub Indicator 2.5.1.b : Number of animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium or long-term conservation facilities Sub Indicator 2.5.1.b : Number of animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium or long-term conservation facilities

Target 2.5 By 2025, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed

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

Source: Department of Animal Production and Health- 2020

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



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

► 3 Categories have been Identified.

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

Source: Department of Animal Production and Health- 2020

2.a Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries

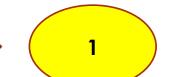


2.a.1 The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures

Year	Index
2015	0.773
2019	0.615

The Agriculture Orientation Index (AOI) for Government Expenditures is defined as the Agriculture share of Government Expenditure, divided by the Agriculture value added share of GDP

2030 Target



Source: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations- 2015-2019

2.a Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries



2.a.2 Total official flows to the agriculture sector

Year	USD Million
2015	35.97487
2020	57.76404



Source: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development -2015-2020

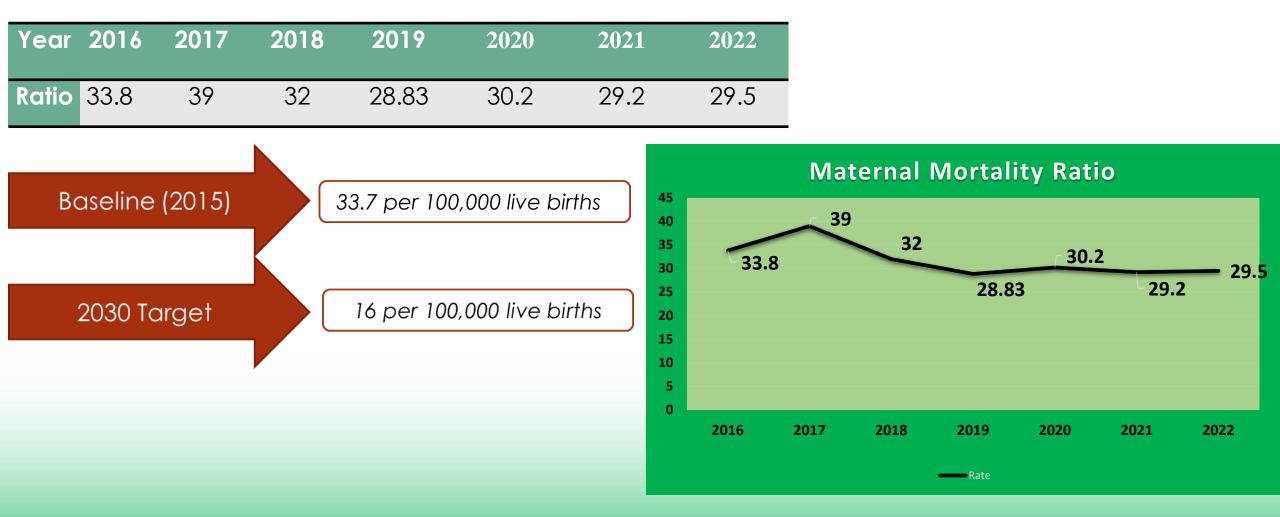


**Ensure healthy** lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

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



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

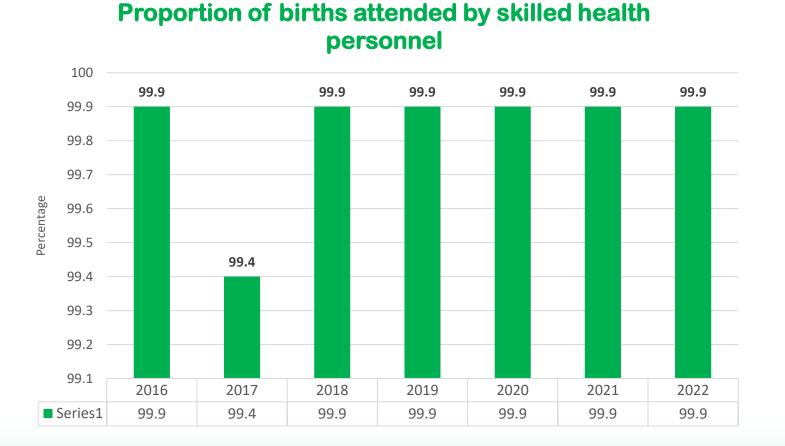


Source: Family Health Bureau, Ministry of Health- 2016-2019

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



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



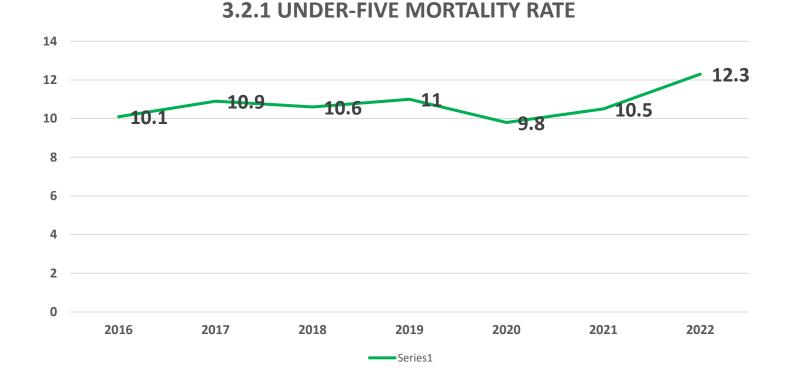
Year	Percentage of births	
2016	99.9	
2017	99.4	
2018	99.9	
2019	99.9	
2020	99.9	
2021	99.9	
2022	99.9	
Baselir	ne (2016) 99.5	
2030 Target 100		

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

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



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



Year	Per 1,000 live births
2016	10.1
2017	10.9
2018	10.6
2019	11
2020	9.8
2021	10.5
2022	12.3

2030 Target

7 per 1000 live births

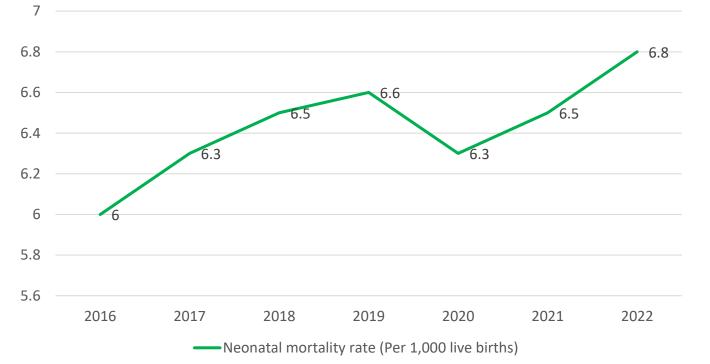
Source : Family Health Bureau, Ministry of Health- 2016 - 2022

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

Indicator 3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate

Year	Neonatal mortality rate (Per 1,000 live births)
2016	6
2017	6.3
2018	6.5
2019	6.6
2020	6.3
2021	6.5
2022	6.8

Neonatal Mortality Rate (Per 1,000 live births)



2030 Target

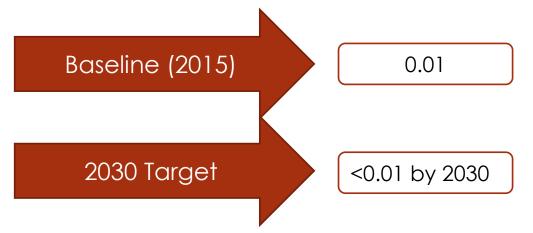
4 per 1000 live births

#### Source : Family Health Bureau, Ministry of Health- 2016 - 2022

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



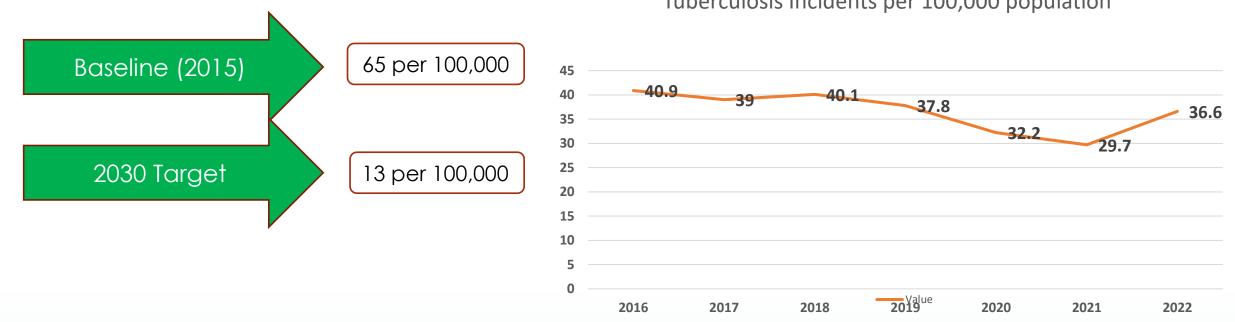
# Indicator 3.3.1 Number of new HIV infections per 1000 uninfected population



Year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
HIV incidence rate	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01

Source: National STD/AIDS Control Programme- 2016-2022

Target 3.3 By 2025, end AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria and reduce the prevalence of neglected tropically diseases, and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases, and other communicable diseases. SDCS Indicator 3.3.2 Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population



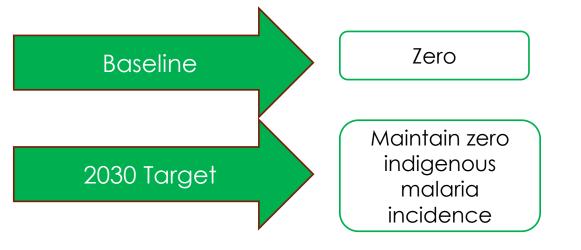
Tuberculosis Incidents per 100,000 population

Year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Value	40.9 (NPTCCD)	39 (NPTCCD) 64 (WHO	40.1 (NPTCCD)	37.8 (NPTCCD)	32.2 (NPTCCD)	29.7 (NPTCCD)	36.6 (NPTCCD)
	65 (WHO estimate)	estimate)	64 (WHO estimate)				

#### Source: National Programme for Tuberculosis Control and Chest Disease – 2016-2022

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

Indicator 3.3.3 Malaria Incidence per 1000, population



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

# Source: Anti Malaria Campaign



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

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

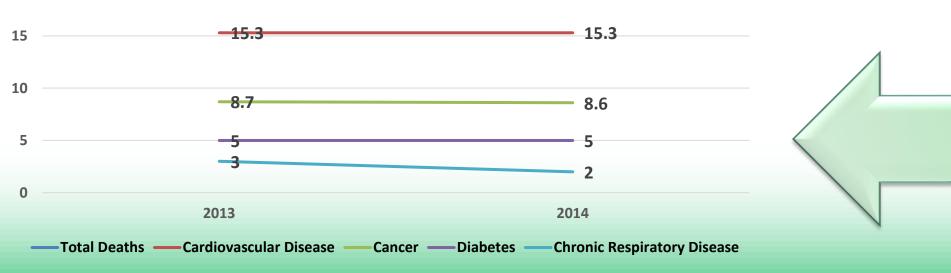
Indicator	Baseline	Target 2030	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
1. Dengue- incidence of Dengue cases per 100,000 population in a given year (number receiving treatment for Dengue- reported cases)	41,819 (average number of cases from 2012 to 2016)	21,000	48,585 (DCP)	179,618 (DCP)	54,532 (DCP)	105,049 (DCP)	34,411 (DCP)	35924 (DCP)	76689 (DCP)
2. Rabies- number of deaths due to human rabies	2017 - 23	Zero human rabies deaths by 2030		23 (PHVS)	25 (PHVS)	26 (PHVS)	26 (PHVS)	25 (PHVS)	27 (PHVS)
3. Filariasis - Number of new lymphedema cases due to filariasis receiving treatment per year		Zero number of new lymphedema cases by 2030	753	625 (AFC)	736 (AFC)	871 (AFC)	523 (AFC)	322 (AFC)	553 (AFC)
4. Leprosy- Number receiving treatment for leprosy per year	2016 - 1973	number receiving treatment for leprosy be 1000 by 2030	1973	1993 (ALC)	1821 (ALC)	1657 (ALC)	1137 (ALC)	993 (ALC)	1327 (ALC)
5. Leishmaniasis- incidence of reported cases of leishmaniasis per year	2016 - 1113 7.2 per 100,000	<1 per 100,000 by 2030	1113	1194 (EPID)	3273 (EPID)	4066 (EPID)	3162	2637	

Source: Dengue Control Program, Public Health Veterinary Services, Anti Filariasis Campaign, Anti Leprosy Program, Epidemiology Unit- 2016-2022

Target 3.4 By 2030, reduce premature mortality from non-communicable diseases (NCDs) by 25% through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being. Indicator 3.4.1 Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease by sex (Proxy Indicator)



35	Number of Deaths Attributed to C Cancer, Diabetes or Chronic Respira Population in 30-69 yea	atory Disease per 10,000	Year	Total Deaths (per 10,000 Beculati	Cardiovas cular Disease (per 10,000	Cancer (per 10,000 Populati on)	Diabetes (per 10,000 Population)	Disease (per 10,000
30	-31.9	31.9		Populati on)	Population)	Olly		Population)
30			2013	31.9	15.3	8.7	5	3
25			2014	31.9	15.3	8.6	5	2



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

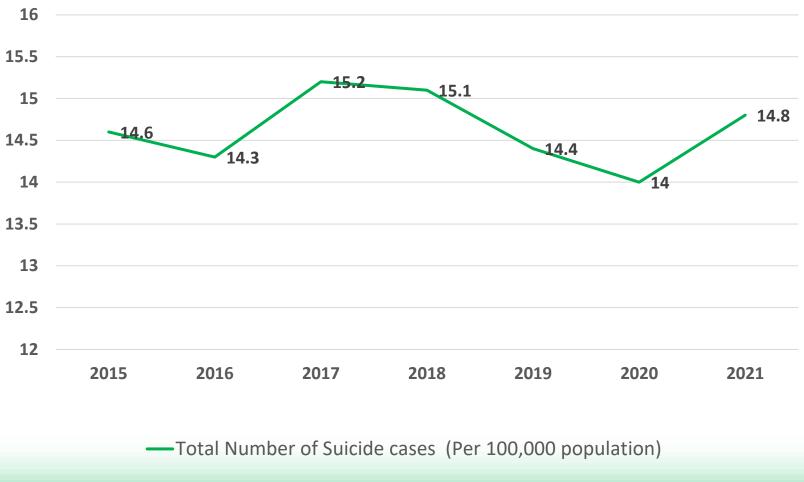
#### Source : Report on Vital Statistics, Registrar General's Department- 2013-2014

20

Target 3.4 By 2030, reduce premature mortality from non-communicable diseases (NCDs) by 25% through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being. Indicator 3.4.2 Suicide mortality rate by geographic regions (district), age group & sex

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

The number of suicide cases reported to the Police per 100,000 mid year population of the country Total Number of Suicide cases (Per 100,000 population)



Source : Sri Lanka Police- 2015-2021

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

Indicator 3.5.1 Coverage of treatment interventions (pharmacological, psychosocial and rehabilitation and aftercare services) for substance use disorders

(1) Drugs

(2) alcohol and other psychoactive substances

(2) alcohol and other     4.3%     -     5%     -     5%       psychoactive     5%     -     5%     5%     -	Year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
psychoactive	(1) Drugs	-	-	-	2.4%	2.4%
	(2) alcohol and other psychoactive substances	4.3%	-	5%	•	5%

# Source: National Authority on Tobacco & Alcohol -2016-2020

Target 3.5 By 2025, Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol Indicator 3.5.2 Harmful use of alcohol, defined according to the national context as alcohol per capita consumption



#### liters per person

SDCS

Source: National Authority on Tobacco & Alcohol -2016-2021

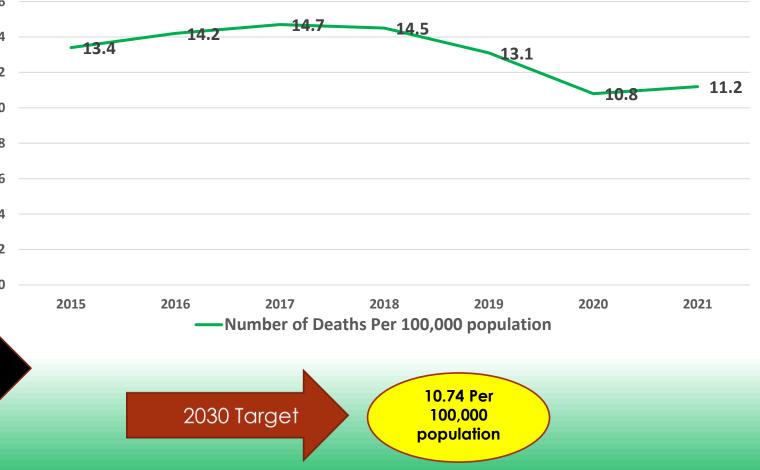
Target 3.6 By 2030, reduce the number of deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents by 20%.

Indicator 3.6.1 Death rate due to road traffic injuries

Year	Number of Deaths Per 100,000 population	Total number of Deaths	
2015	13.4	2816	16
2016	14.2	3020	14
2017	14.7	3154	12
2018	14.5	3151	10
2019	13.1	2852	6
2020	10.8	2363	4
2021	11.2	2473	2
			0

Number of Deaths per 100,000 Population

SDCS



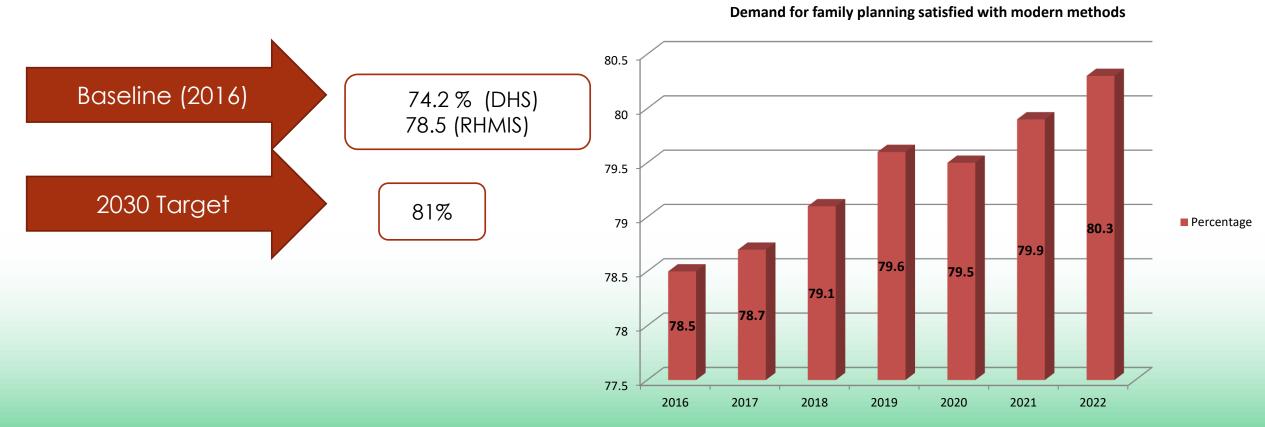
Number of deaths due to road traffic fatal injuries reported to the Police per 100,000 mid year population

Source : Sri Lanka Police- 2015-2021

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



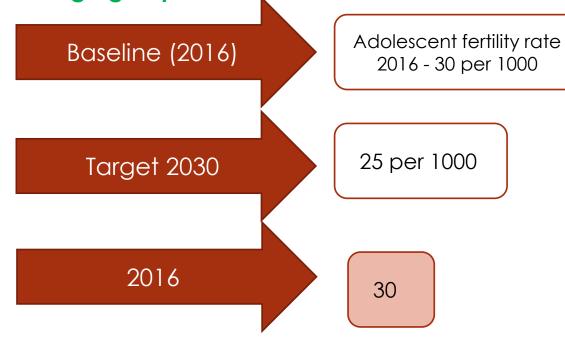
Indicator 3.7.1 Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods



Source: Demographic and Health survey, Reproductive Health Management Information System- 2016-2020 Target 3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes.



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



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



Indicator 3.8.1 Coverage of essential health services (defined as the average coverage of essential services based on tracer interventions that include reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health, infectious diseases, noncommunicable diseases and service capacity and access, among the general and the most disadvantaged population)

Indicator number	Indicator	Baseline	Target 2030	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
3.8.1.2	Antenatal care coverage – at least four visits (%)	2016 - 98.8% (Demographic Health Survey)	100 %	98.9% (Demographic Health Survey)	NA	NA	NA	98.9%	NA
3.8.1.3	Percentage of infants receiving three doses of diphtheria-tetanus-pertussis containing vaccine	2016 DPT3 - 97% Instead of DPT, Sri Lanka is giving PENTA 3.		97% (EPID)	96.3% (EPID)	95% (EPID)	98% (EPID)	97% (EPID)	97%
3.8.1.4	Care-seeking for symptoms of Acute Respiratory Infections (ARI)	2016 - 52.3%	Not available	52.3%	NA	NA	NA	ΝΑ	NA

Source: Demographic Health Survey , Epidemiology Unit-2016-2021



# Condt.....

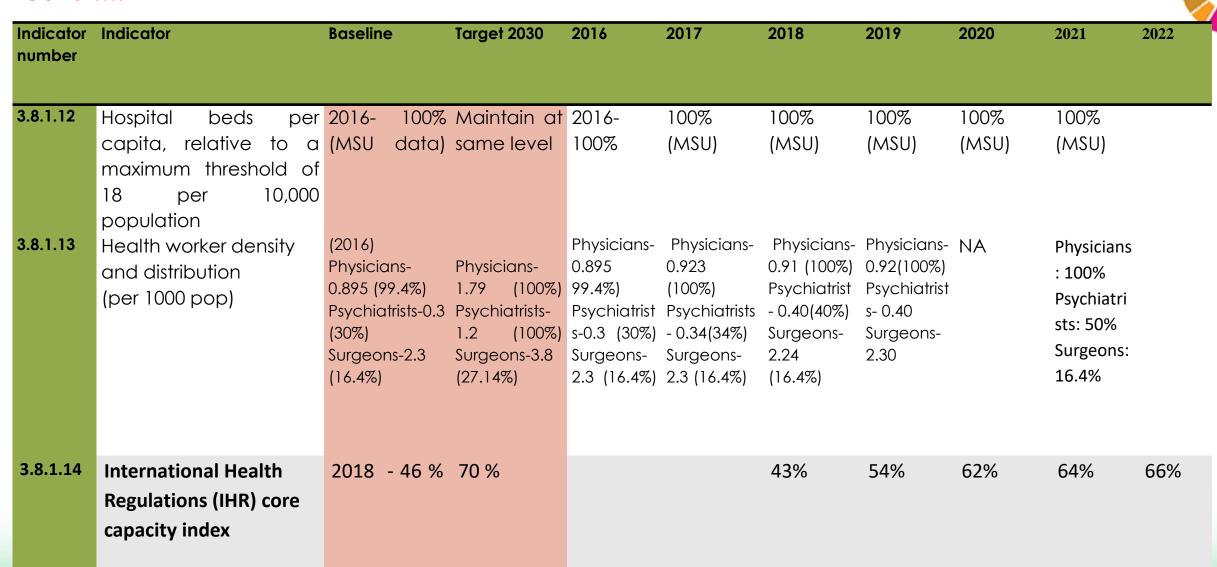
Indicat or number	Indicator	Baseline	Target 2030	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
3.8.1.5	TB treatment success rate	2016 - 84.6 %	> or = 90 %	84.6%	84.6% (NPTCCD)	84.2% (NPTCCD)	84.1% (NPTCCD)	82.2 % (NPTCCD)	79.4% (NPTCCD)	NA
3.8.1.6	Antiretroviral therapy (ART) coverage	2016-15.3% (spectrum software)	> 90.0 %	15.3%	36.98% (NSACP)	44.53% (NSACP)	51% (NSACP)	51.72 % (NSACP)	66.09% (NSACP)	68% (NSACP)
3.8.1.7	Percentage of population in malaria-endemic areas who slept under an insecticide-treated net the previous night [only for countries with high malaria burden]	Not relevant to Sri	Lanka							
3.8.1.8	Population using safely managed sanitation services	2016 - 91.2 % (DHS)	100%	91.2 %	NA	NA	ΝΑ	NA		

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

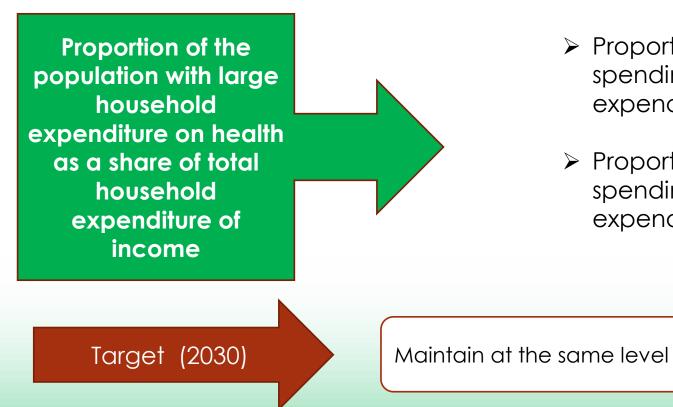
Indicator number	Indicator	Baseline	Target 2030	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
	Population using safely managed drinking- water service	2016 -90.4% (DHS)	98 %	90.4 %						
3.8.1.9	Age-standardized prevalence of non- raised blood pressure (among adults aged 18+ regardless of treatment status		80 %	NA						M 64.2% F 66% Both 65.2%
3.8.1.10	Age-standardized mean fasting plasma glucose (mg/dl) for adults aged 18 to 69 years	-	80mg/dl	NA						M103.1 mg/dl F104.8 mg/dl both104 mg/dl
3.8.1.11	Age-standardized prevalence of adults >=15 years not smoking tobacco in last 30 days		<b>90</b> %	NA						M 48.9% F 6.5% Both 26.2

SDCSL

Condt....



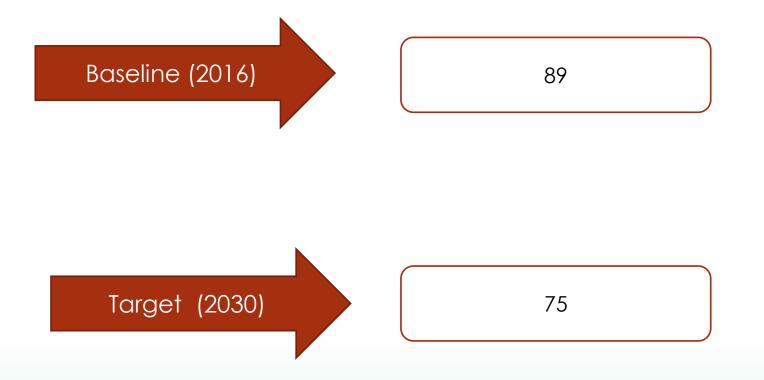
Target 3.8 By 2030, achieve a Universal Health Coverage (UHC) index of 80% for health service coverage with improved access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all Indicator 3.8.2 Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health as a share of total household expenditure or income



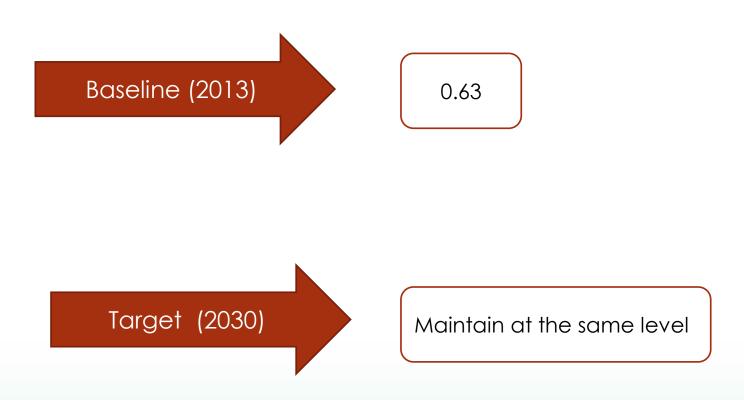
- Proportion of population with household spending greater than 10% of total household expenditure is 0.06 in 2013.
- Proportion of population with household spending greater than 25% of total household expenditure is 0.01 in 2013.

Target 3.9 By 2030, Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health as a share of total household expenditure or income Indicator 3.9.1 Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution





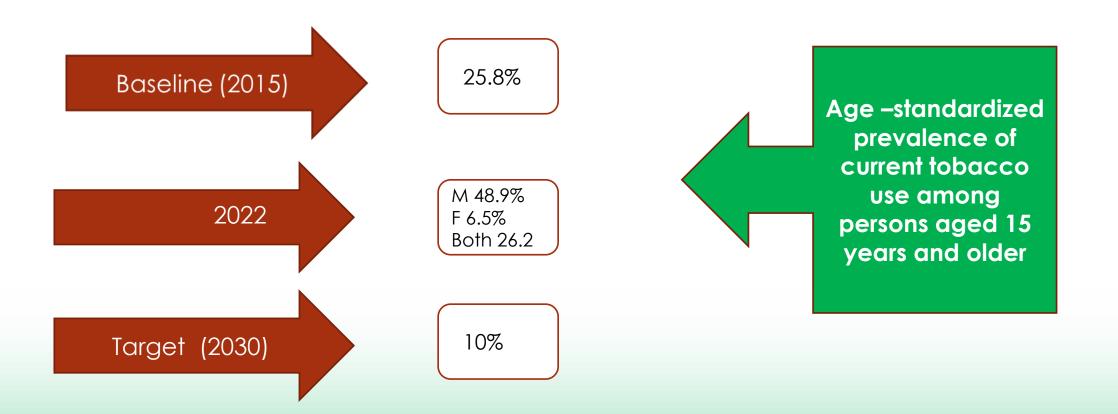
Target 3.9 By 2030, Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health as a share of total household expenditure or income Indicator 3.9.3 Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning





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

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



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



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

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

Source: Epidemiology Unit, Ministry of Health-2016-2020

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



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

Indicator	2016	Target 2030
Total net official development assistance to medical research and basic health sectors (in USD Million)		1.2

Source: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development -2020

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



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

Baseline (2017)	Target 2030
50%- (Availability of the 50% of essential medicine list) Public-100.0, Private- 95.29	"50% Public: 100.0%Private:95.29%
75%-(Availability of the 75% of essential medicine list) Public-82.16 Private -80.26	75% Public:82.16% Private: 80.26%
90%- (Availability of the 90% of essential medicine list) Public-21.44 Private -53.04	90% Public:21.44% Private: 53.04% "

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

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

Baseline	Target 2030	2016	2017	2018	2019	2021
Physicians 0.895	Physicians-1.79	Physicians	Physicians	Physicians	Physicians 0.920	"Physicians: 0.99
Dental surgeons	Dental	0.895	0.923	0.910	Dental surgeons-	Dental Surgeons:
0.09	surgeons-0.14	Dental	Dental	Dental	0.08	0.08
Midwives/nurses	Midwives-3.82	surgeons 0.09	surgeons 0.08	surgeons- 0.09	Midwives/Nurses-	Midwives/Nurses:
2.428	Pharmacists-	midwives/nur	midwives/nur	Midwives/Nurs	2.49	2.66
Pharmacists 0.142	0.47	ses 2.428	ses 2.52	es- 2.53	Pharmacists-0.16	Pharmacists: 0.17
(2016)		Pharmacists	Pharmacists	Pharmacists-		
		0.142	0.154	0.15		

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



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

Indicator	Baseline	Target 2030	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
IHR capacity and health	2018 46 %	70 %	NA	NA	43%	54%	62%	64%	66.6%
emergency preparedness									

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



Indicator 3.d.2: Percentage of bloodstream infections due to selected antimicrobial-resistant organisms (a) Methicillin-resistant staphylococcusaureus (b) E coll resistant to 3rd generation cephalosporin

Indicator	Baseline	Target 2030	2020
3.d.2 (a)	2018 56.4%	50 %	53.3%
3.d.2 (b)	2018 65.9%	60 %	65.2%



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

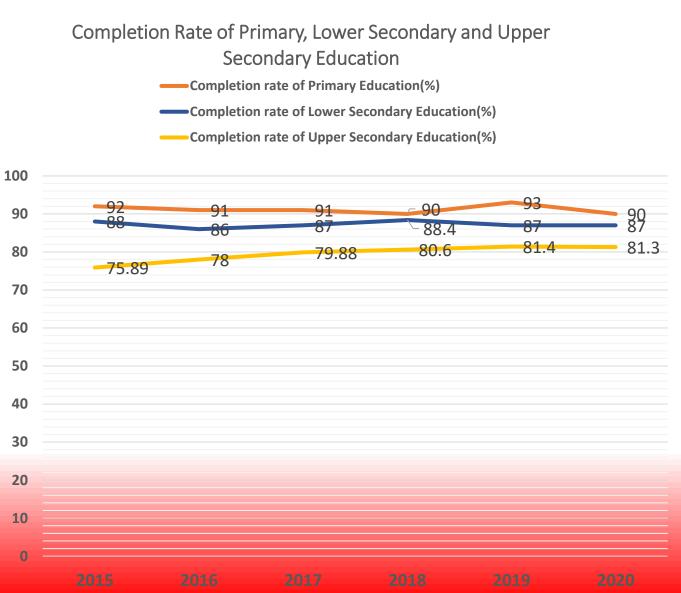
Target :4.1 By 2030, ensure that free, equitable and quality education at primary and secondary levels is completed by all children, leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes. Indicator:4.1.1 Proportion of children and young people: (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency\* level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex

Criteria	2015	Target by 2030
The proportion of children in grade 3 achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in reading	83.34%	90%
The proportion of children in grade 3 achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in mathematics	73.36%	82.5%
The proportion of children at the end of lower secondary level achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics,		69%

**Source : Ministry of Education- 2015-2023** 

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

Year	Completion rate of Primary Education	Completion rate of Lower Secondary Education	Completion rate of Upper Secondary Education
	(%)	(%)	(%)
2015	92	88	75.89
2016	91	86	78
2017	91	87	79.88
2018	90	88.4	80.6
2019	93	87	81.4
2020	90	87	81.3
Target by 2030	99.50%	90.28%	81.10%



Source : Ministry of Education- 2015-2020

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

# **Completion Rates by Sex**

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

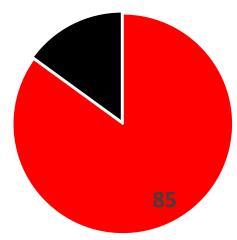
#### Source : Ministry of Education- 2015-2020

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



Indicator 4.2.1: Proportion of children 24-59 months of age who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being

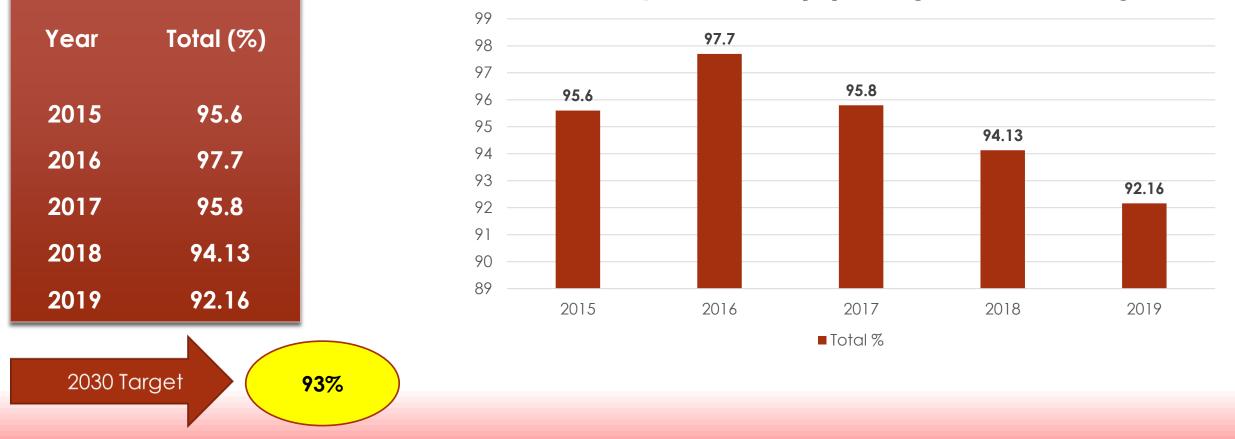
The proportion of children 24-59 months of age who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being is 85%.



This percentage is based on the FHB data Preliminary results

The proportion of children 24-59 months of age who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being

Target 4.2 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education **socs** Indicator 4.2.2: Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age)



## Participation Rate (%) in Organized Learning

#### Source : School Census, Ministry of Education

# Target 4.3 By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university.



Indicator 4.3.1 (a) Proportion of 15-24 years old enrolled in Vocational education both sex Indicator 4.3.1 (b) Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and training in the previous 12 months by sex Indicator 4.3.1 (c) Annual Total student Intake data

Sub-Indicator	2018	2021	2022	Baseline	Target
a. Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and training in the previous 12 months by sex	Male-60% Female-40% Total -100%	Male-58% Female-42% Total -100%	Male-60% Female-40% Total - 100%	2018	Male-55% Female-45% Total - 100
b. Proportion of 15-24 years old enrolled in Vocational education both sex	5.6% ( Total 172,653)	5.6% Total (182,050)	7.10%	2018	10%
c. Total annual student Intake		Institutes under Skills Development &Vocational Education Male-53,808 Female- 38,187 Total-91,995	Institutes under Skills Development &Vocational Education Male-63,684 Female-43,078 Total-105,356	2018	200000
		Private Institutes – Male-9,839 Female-10,731 Total -20,570	Private Institutes – Male 15,587 Female-15,337 Total -30,924		

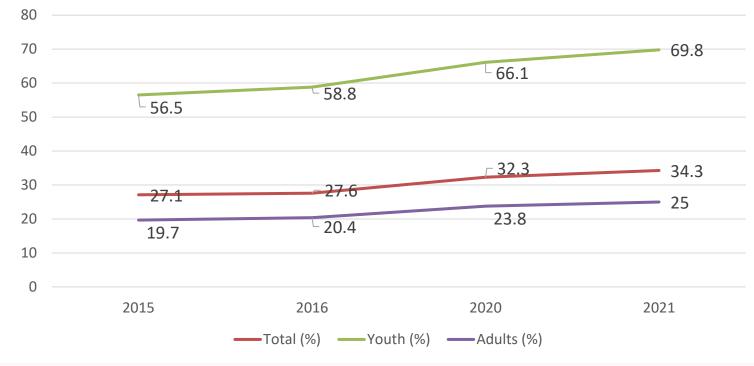
Source : Skills Development and Vocational Education sector -2023

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

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

Year	2015	2016	2020	2021	Target by 2030
Total					
(%)	27.1	27.6	32.3	34.3	
Youth					
(%)	56.5	58.8	66.1	69.8	85%
Adults					
(%)	19.7	20.4	23.8	25	50%

Proportion of Youth and Adults with Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Skills SDCS



#### Source : Labour Force Survey, Department of Census & Statistics - 2015-2021

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



Indicator 4.4.2 : Proportion of youth with ICT skills by type of skill (NVQ and non NVQ) -Localized indicator



Source : Skills Development and Vocational Education Sector, Ministry of Education - 2021

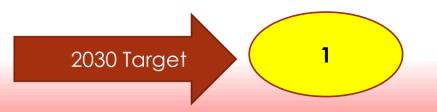
Target 4.5 By 2030, ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous people and children in vulnerable situations.



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

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

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



Source : Ministry of Education - 2020

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



Indicator 4.5.1.2 Ratio of Female to Male Completion in vocational education (Localized Indicator)



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

**Source : Ministry of Education - 2021** 

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



Indicator 4.8.1 Proportion of schools having resources for STEM education- Localized Indicator

This indicator	Indicator	Year	Value
considers only the percentage of Schools with science labs in Sri Lanka.	Proportion of schools having resources for STEM education	2019	10%

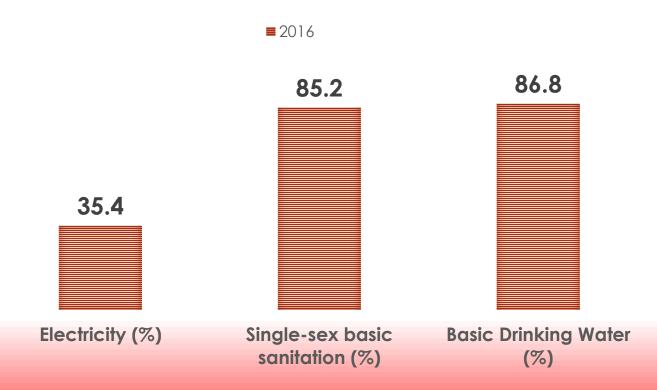
Source : Ministry of Education - 2019

Target 4.a Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all Indicator 4.a.1: Proportion of schools with access to: (a) electricity; (b) the Internet for pedagogical purposes; (c) computers for pedagogical purposes; (d) adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities; (e) basic drinking water; (f) single sex basic sanitation facilities; and (g) basic hand washing facilities (as per the WASH indicator definitions)

Percentage

Access Criteria	2016	Target by 2030
Electricity (%)	35.4	100
Single-sex basic sanitation (%)	85.2	100
Basic Drinking Water		
(%)	86.8	100

# PERCENTAGE OF SCHOOLS WITH ACCESS TO FACILITY



Source : School Census, Ministry of Education- 2016



Target 4.a Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all Indicator 4.a.1: Proportion of schools with access to: (a) electricity; (b) the Internet for pedagogical purposes; (c) computers for pedagogical purposes; (d) adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities; (e) basic drinking water; (f) single sex basic sanitation facilities; and (g) basic hand washing facilities (as per the WASH indicator definitions)

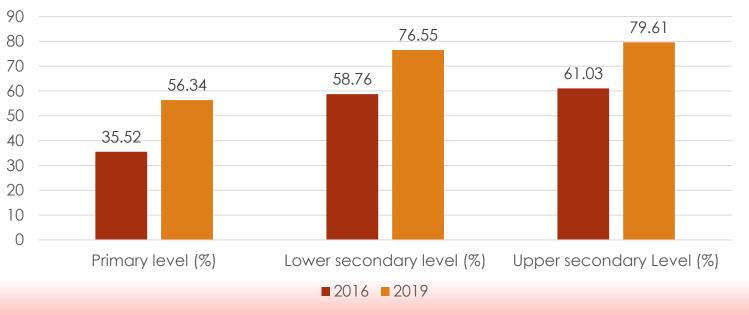
Access to computers	2016	2019
Primary level (%)	35.52	56.34
Lower secondary level (%)	58.76	76.55
Upper secondary Level (%)	61.03	79.61
Access to Internet	2018	2019
Primary level (%)	15.84	18.57
Lower secondary level (%)	38.02	N/A

100%

2030 Target

# PERCENTAGE OF SCHOOLS WITH ACCESS TO COMPUTER FACILITY

SDC



Source : School Census, Ministry of Education

Target 4.b: By 2020, substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific programmes, in developed countries and other developing countries



Indicator 4.b.1 Volume of official development assistance flows for scholarships by sector and type of study

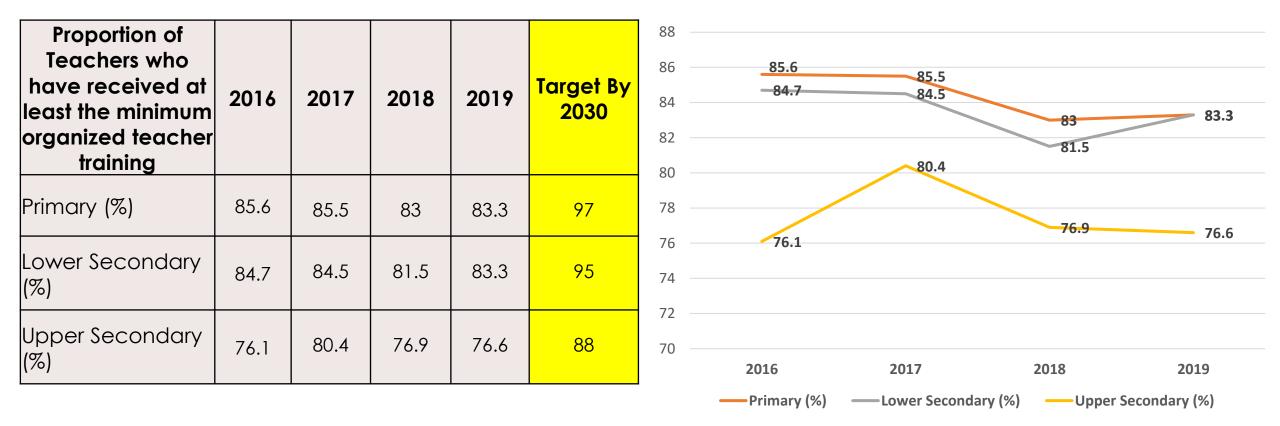
Year	2015	2020	Target By 2030
The volume of official development assistance flows for scholarships by sector and type of study ( in USD Million)	9.63	9.63	10

Source : Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development - 2015- 2020

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



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

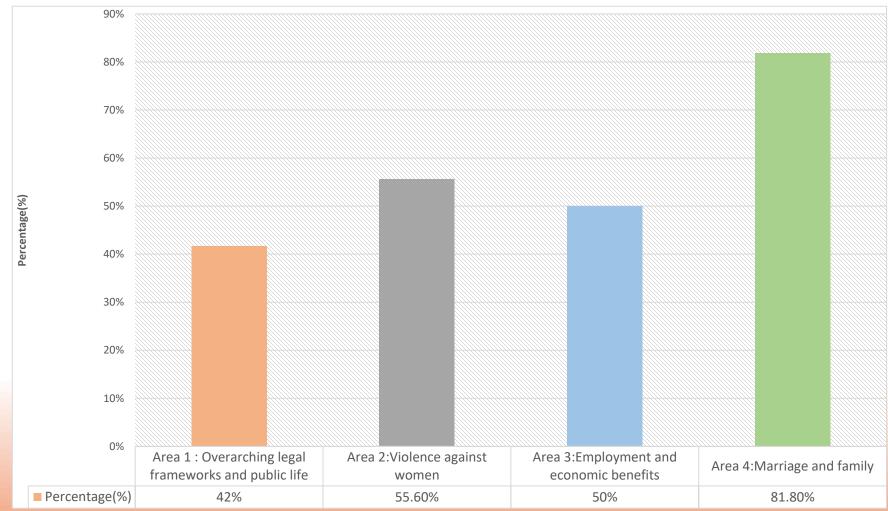


#### Source : School Census, Ministry of Education - 2016 - 2019



Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls Target 5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all, irrespective of their age, sexual orientation or gender identity.

Indicator 5.1.1 Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex



The scoring methodology is the unweighted average of the questions under each area of law calculated by: A\_i=(q\_1+···+q\_(m\_i))/m\_i. Where Ai refers to the area of law i; mi refers to the total number of questions under the area of law i; q1+...+qmi refers to the sum of the coded questions under the area of law and where gi="1" if the answer is "Yes" and gi="0" if the answer is "No".

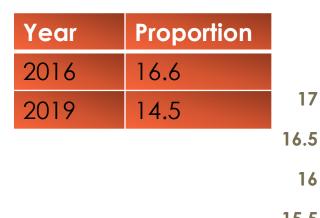
# Source : Sustainable Development Council of Sri Lanka -2022



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



Indicator 5.2.1 Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months



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

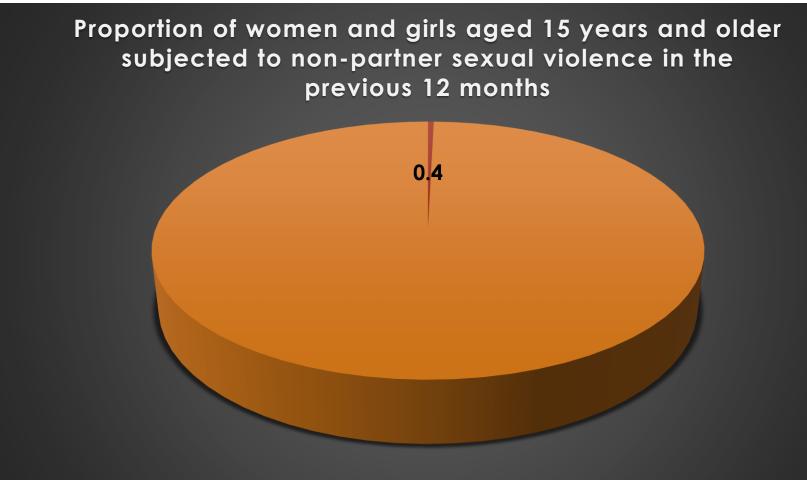


Source: Demographic & Health Survey & Women's Well-being Survey, Department of Census and Statistics – 2016-2023

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

Indicator 5.2.2 Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months,

Year	Proportion
2019	0.4%



Women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to non-partner sexual violence in past 12 months

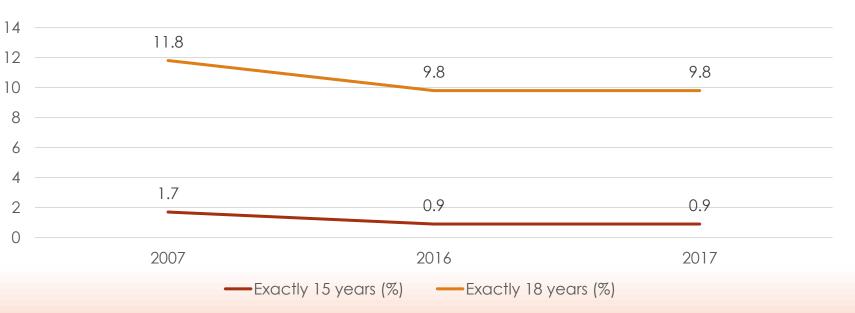
Source: Women's Well-being Survey, Department of Census and Statistics – 2019

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



Year	Exactly 15 years (%)	Exactly 18 years (%)
2007	1.7	11.8
2016	0.9	9.8
2017	0.9	9.8

Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 18



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

Target 5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family.



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

and Statistics - 2017

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

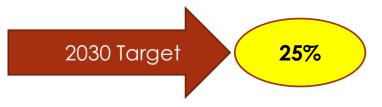
In the Age group of 15 years and above, proportion of time spent in a day on unpaid domestic and care work, for women and men (as % of 24-hour day) in Sri Lanka were reported 25.4% and 6.8% respectively. Female 15 2030 Target Source: Sri Lanka Time Use Survey, Department of Census Target 5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life.

SDCSL

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

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

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



# Source: Election Commission of Sri Lanka- 2015-2021

Target 5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life.

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

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

**Local Authorities Election 2018** 

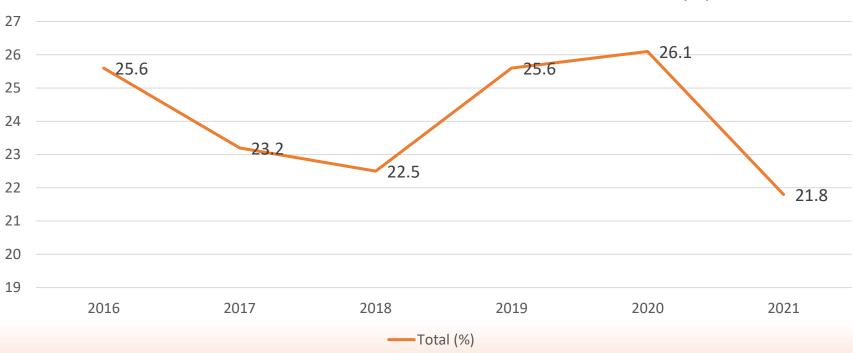
I								
District	No of Women Elected	As a Percent age	District	No of Women Elected	As a Percent age	District	No of Women Elected	As a Percent age
Colombo	142	24.82%	Jaffna	98	23.61%	Monaragala	44	21.15%
Gampaha	169	23.60%	Kilinochchi	16	23.52%	Ratnapura	102	23.34%
Kalutara	108	22.83%	Batticaloa	56	22.22%	Kegalle	88	23.84%
Kandy	149	23.39%	Trincomalee	37	15.87%	Mannar	21	22.34%
Matale	66	23.23%	Kurunegala	154	23.40%	Vavuniya	21	22.34%
NuwaraEliya	73	23.24%	Puttalam	71	22.68%	Mullaitivu	16	22.22%
Galle	108	22.54%	Anuradhapura	91	22.75%	Ampara	86	21.93%
Matara	89	23.35%	Polonnaruwa	39	22.54%			
Hambantota	62	22.22%	Badulla	96	24.12%	Total	2002	22.98%

# Source: Election Commission of Sri Lanka- 2015-2021

Target 5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision making in political, economic and public life. Indicator 5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions







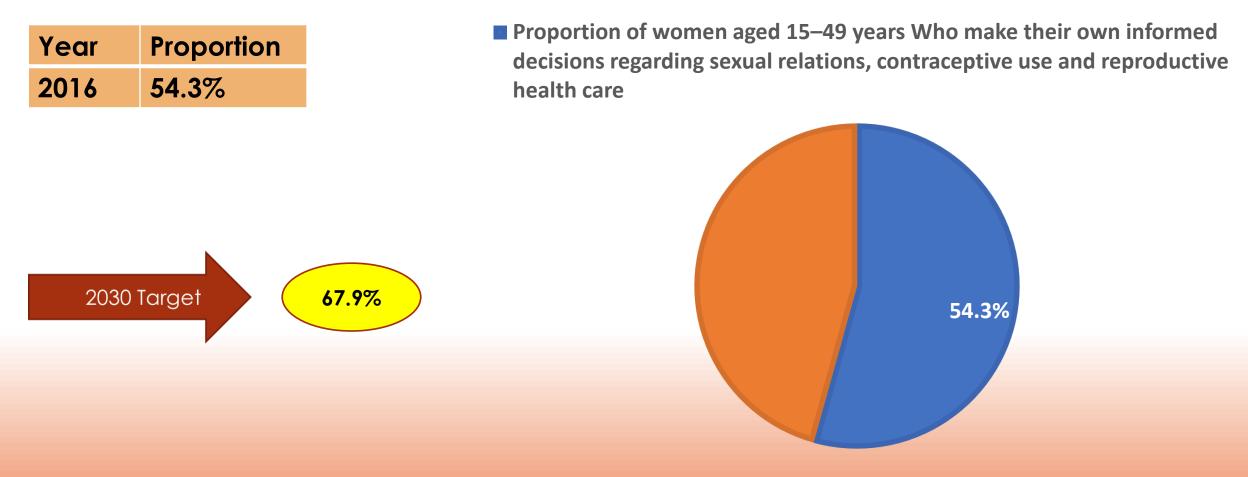
#### PROPORTION OF WOMEN IN MANAGERIAL POSITIONS (%)

## Source : Labour Force Survey, Department of Census & Statistics- 2016-2021

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



Indicator 5.6.1: Proportion of women aged 15–49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care



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

Target 5.a: Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws



Indicator 5.a.2: Availability of legal framework (including customary law) that guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control

Proxy	Status
Proxy A- Joint registration of land is compulsory or encouraged through economic incentives	Not Present
Proxy B- Compulsory spousal consent for land transactions	Present
Proxy C- Women's and girls' equal inheritance rights	Present
Proxy D- Allocation of financial resources to increase women's ownership and control over land	Not Present. No Statistical evidence to show at least 40 percent of women's ownership and/or control over land
Proxy E- In legal systems that recognize customary land tenure, the existence of explicit protection of the land rights of women	Not Present
Proxy F Mandatory quotas for women's participation in land management and administration institutions	Not Present. No Statistical evidence to show at least 40 percent of women's ownership and/or control over land

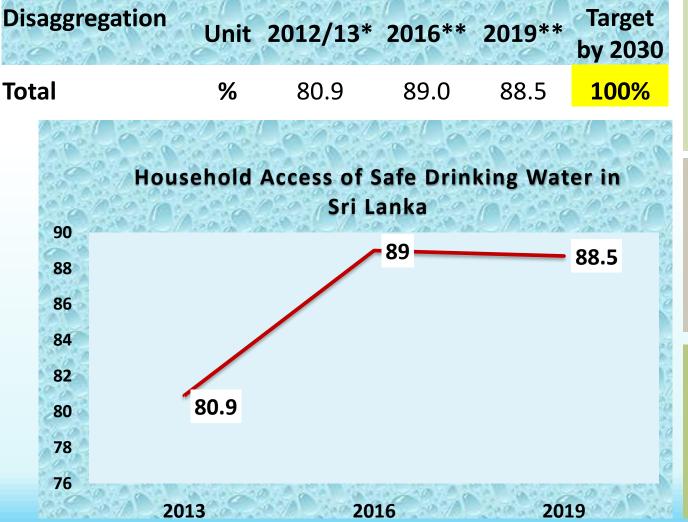
Result of the Assessment	Classification
	<b>Band 3:</b> Low levels of guarantees of gender equality in land ownership and/or control in the legal framework.

Source :- Sustainable Development Council of Sri Lanka -2022



Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all Target 6.1 By 2030, ensure accessibility to quality and affordable drinking water for all.

Indicator 6.1.1: The proportion of population access to safely managed drinking **W** water



#### 2012/13\*

Safe sources - Protected well within premises, Protected well outside premises, Tap inside home, Tap within unit/premises (main line), Tube well ,Bowser and Bottled water, Tap outside premises (main line), a Water project in the villag

SDCS

> Unsafe sources - Unprotected well, River/Tank/Streams, Rainy water and other

#### 2016\*\*

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

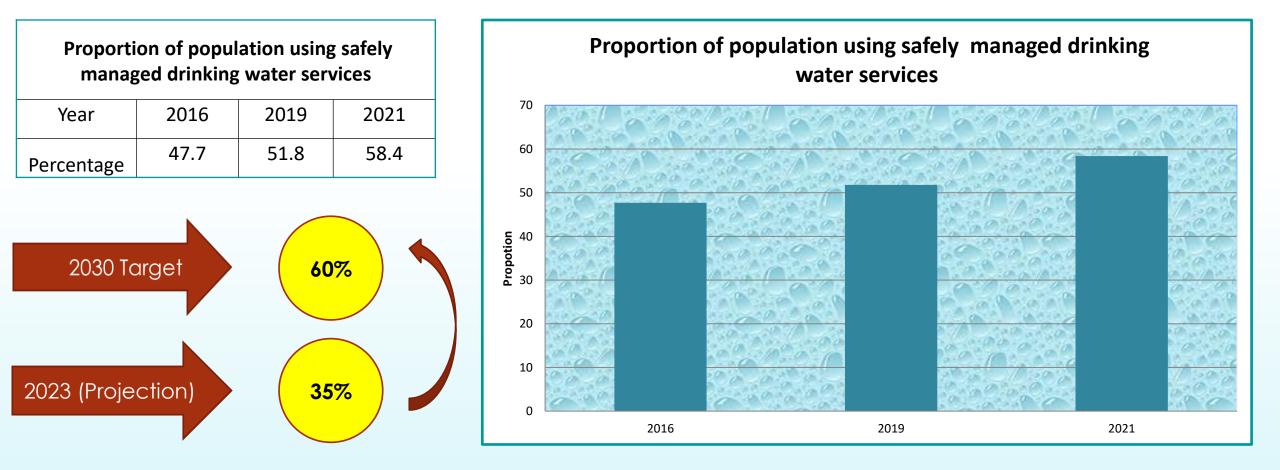
#### 2019\*\*\*

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

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

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

Indicator: 6.1.1.ii Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services



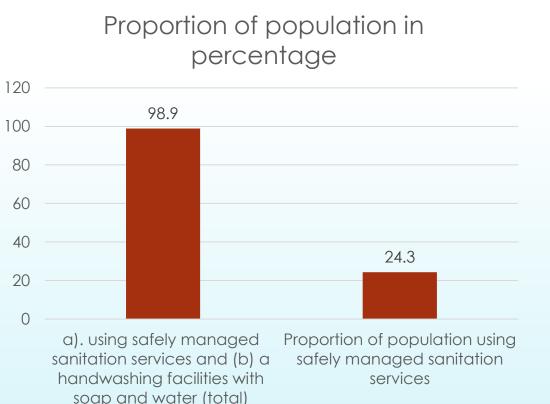
Source – Household Survey on Drinking Water Quality Management - Department of Census & Statistics 2021

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

Indicator 6.2.1: Proportion of population using (a) safely managed sanitation services and (b) a handwashing facilities with soap and water

Indicator 6.2.2 : Proportion of population using safely manage sanitary Services

Criteria	Year	Percentage	Target by 2030
a). Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services and (b) a handwashing facilities with soap and water (total)	2019	98.9	100
b).Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services	2019	24.3	40



Series 1

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

Target 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 globally Indicator 6.3.2: Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality

Thresholds for the variables used

Variables used	A grade Th	reshholds	B grade Th	reshholds	C grade Threshholds		
variables used	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	
pH value	6.0	8.5	6.0	9.0	6.0	9.0	
Turbidity		5		5		10	
Dissolved Oxygen	6		5		5		
COD		10		10		10	
BOD		3		4		4	
Chloride		250		250		250	
Nitrate		10		10		10	
Phospate		0.7		0.7		0.7	
Hardness as CaCO3		600		600		600	
Total Coliforms		10,000		10,000		10,000	
Fecal Coliform		1,000		1,000		1,000	
Sulphate		250		250		250	



#### Source – Central Environmental Authority 2019-2021

Target 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 globally

Indicator 6.3.2: Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality

	Compliance of the tested variables against Category A Thresholds (Count)					liance of the Category B Tl			Compliance of the tested variables against Category C Thresholds (Count)			
Water body	All tested are in Complia nce	At least one tested variable is not in compliance	Total	Water Quality Index (%)	All tested are in Compli ance	At least one tested variable is not in compliance	Total	Water Quality Index (%)	All tested are in Complia nce	At least one tested variable is not in compliance	Total	Water Quality Index (%)
Kalu Ganga	54	14	68	79.4	63	5	68	92.6	63	5	68	92.6
Nilwala Ganga	38	74	112	33.9	70	42	112	62.5	70	42	112	62.5
Wennaruwa Wewa	19	53	72	26.4	19	53	72	26.4	21	51	72	29.2
Badulu Oya	-	126	126	-	-	126	126	-	36	90	126	28.6
Deduru Oya	16	58	74	21.6	16	58	74	21.6	19	55	74	25.7
Tissa Wewa	9	39	48	18.8	10	38	48	20.8	10	38	48	20.8
Kelani River	89	523	612	14.5	89	523	612	14.5	118	494	612	19.3
Menik Ganga	3	55	58	5.2	3	55	58	5.2	10	48	58	17.2
Kanthale Wewa	-	50	50	_	1	49	50	2.0	8	42	50	16.0
Ма Оуа	11	157	168	6.5	11	157	168	6.5	21	147	168	12.5
Nuwara Wewa	9	67	76	11.8	9	67	76	11.8	9	67	76	11.8
Diyawanna Oya	4	60	64	6.3	4	60	64	6.3	4	60	64	6.3
Kandy Lake	1	89	90	1.1	1	89	90	1.1	5	85	90	5.6
Kurunegala Tank	1	86	87	1.1	1	86	87	1.1	1	86	87	1.1

Source – Central Environmental Authority 2019-2021

Target 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 socal wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally Indicator 6.3.2: Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality **Groundwater Quality in Sri Lanka** Total Total Hardness Total Total Alkalinity Fluoride pH at Electrical Dissolved Iron (as (as 25°C ± Conductivity (as F) Parameter (as Solids CaCo₃) Fe) 2°C  $(\mu s/cm)$ CaCO₃) (mg/l)(mg/l)(mg/l)(mg/l)(mg/l)(Max) Locations suitable 5061 5163 2945 2399 3005 2668 3448 Sri Lanka 5501 5742 5027 5642 Total Sample Tested 5169 4461 4366 92% 90% 59% 46% 53% 60% 79% As a % sampling Sutiability for all 658 parameters Sutiability for all

16%

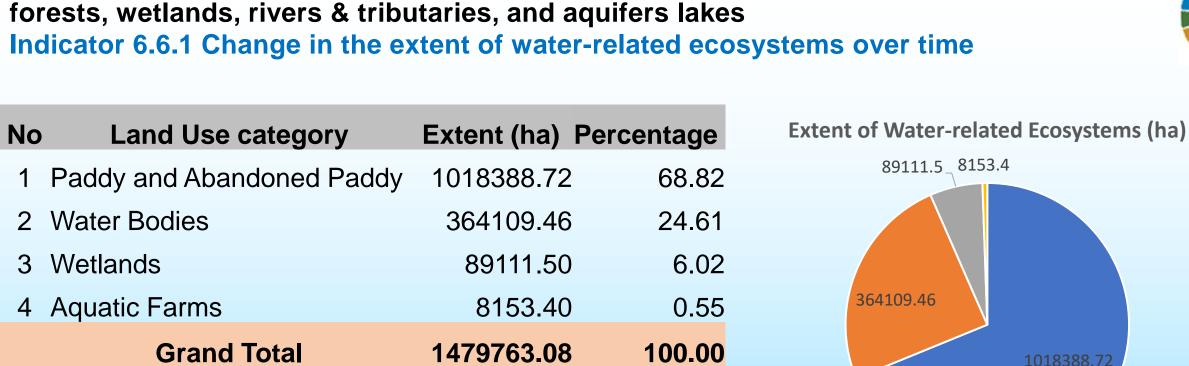
parameters as a %

Target 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 globally Indicator 6.3.2: Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality

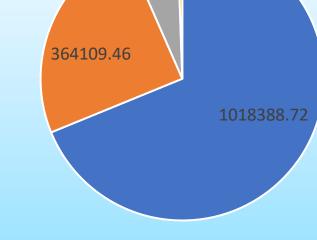
Groundwater Quality in Sri Lanka – By District

District	Suitability for all parameter s	Sutiability for all parameter s as a %	District	Suitabili ty for all paramet ers	Sutiabilit y for all paramete rs as a %	District	Suitability for all parameter s	Sutiability for all parameter s as a %
Colombo	25	23%	Jaffna	32	10%	Monaragala	29	10%
Gampaha	124	38%	Kilinochchi	25	31%	Ratnapura	5	42%
Kalutara	27	38%	Batticaloa	0	0%	Kegalle	17	
Kandy	3	8%	Trincomalee	19	16%			55%
Matale	46	19%	Kurunegala	17	19%	Mannar		1%
NuwaraEliya	25	74%	Puttalam	57	8%	Vavuniya	13	6%
,	_					Mullaitivu	9	18%
Galle	13	37%	Anuradhapura	25	8%	Ampara	33	21%
Matara	2	9%	Polonnaruwa	46	19%	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		2170
Hambantota	10	4%	Badulla	53	27%	Total	658	16%

#### Source – Water Resources Board 2019-2021



Target 6.6 By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains,



Paddy and	Abandoned	Paddy	Water	Bodies
Wetlands			Aquati	c Farms

Source – Land Use Policy Planning Department -2015-2020

# Target 6.6 By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers & tributaries, and aquifers lakes Indicator 6.6.1 Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time

# Water related eco systems belonging to the Department of Wildlife Conservation

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

### **Source – Department of Wildlife Conservation**

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

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

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

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

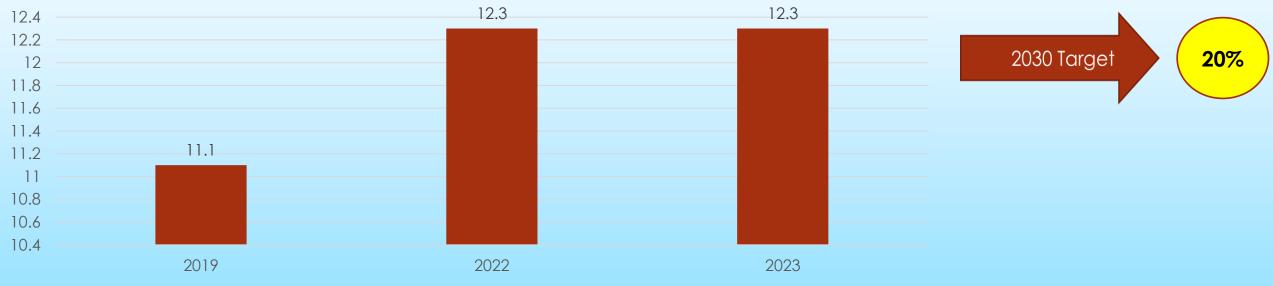
SDCS

Source – Department of Wildlife conservation

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

**Indicator :** 6.b.1 Proportion of local administrative units with established and operational policies and **W** 

Proportion of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management



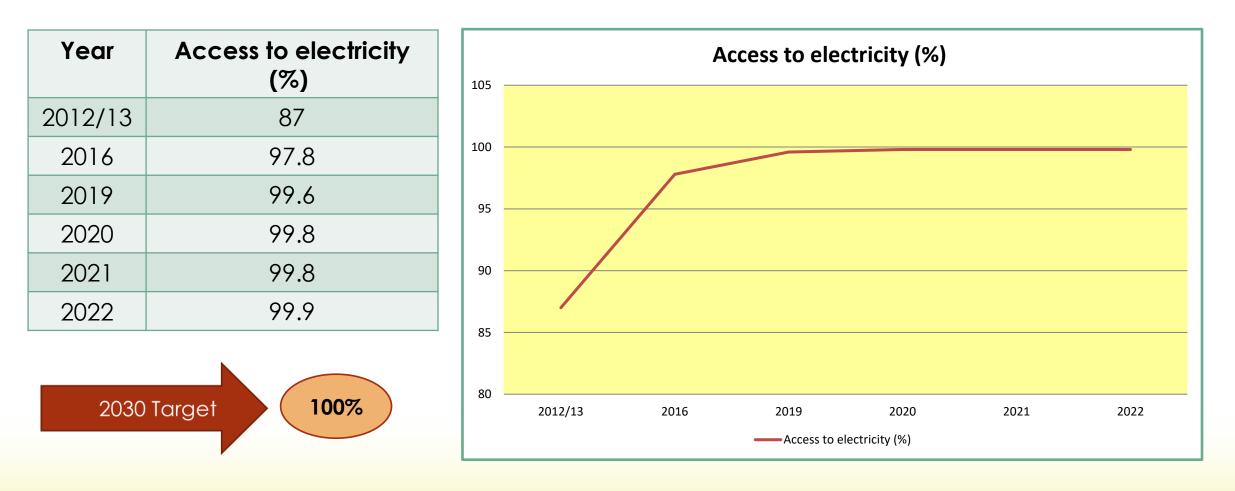
Proportion of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management

#### Source: Ministry of Water Supply 2019-2013



Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all Target 7.1 By 2030, ensure access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services throughout the year.

Indicator 7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity

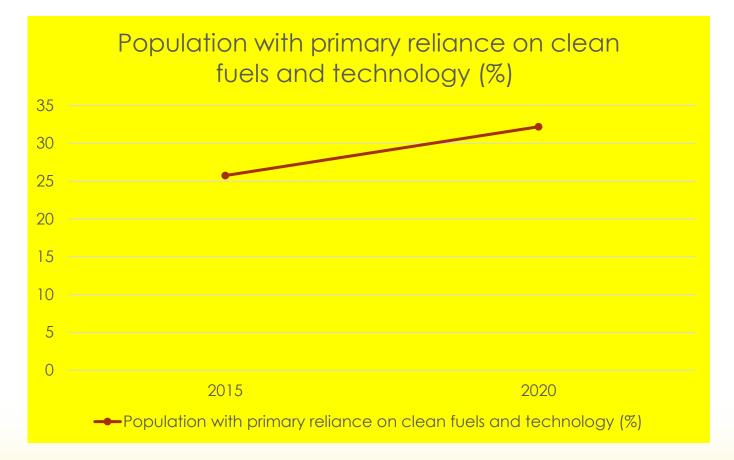


Source : Department of Census & Statistics-2012- 2019

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

Indicator 7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology

Year	Population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology (%)
2015	25.75
2020	32.20



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Source : World Health Organization-2015- 2020

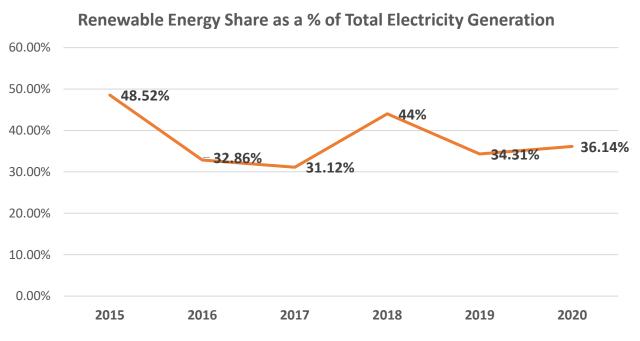
Target 7.2: By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix Indicator 7.2.1: Renewable energy share in the total electricity generation by source (Proxy)

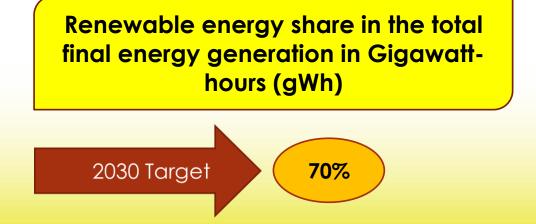
			2018	2019	2020
,969.13	4,220.78	4,020.67	6,400.73	4,811.84	4976.35
40.71	74.96	214.82	313.34	500.44	613.60
57 31	71 96	66 98	87 13	117 53	97.72
343.20	344.86	366.78	326.33	348.17	350.11
800 71	9 630 16	10 333 77	9 070 30	10 98/ 32	10671 38
2 [ ]		40.71 74.96 57.31 71.96 43.20 344.86	40.71       74.96       214.82         57.31       71.96       66.98         43.20       344.86       366.78	40.71       74.96       214.82       313.34         57.31       71.96       66.98       87.13         43.20       344.86       366.78       326.33	40.71       74.96       214.82       313.34       500.44         57.31       71.96       66.98       87.13       117.53         43.20       344.86       366.78       326.33       348.17

# Renewable Energy Share as a % of Total Electricity Generation

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Renewable Energy Share as a %	48.52%	32.86%	31.12%	44%	34.31%	36.14%

Source : Sri Lanka Sustainable Energy Authority 2015-2020

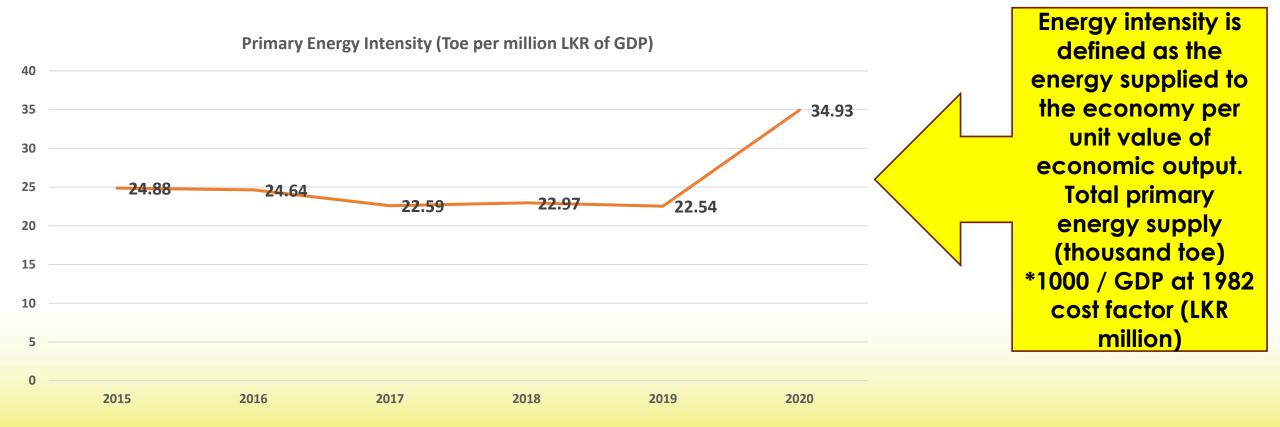




Target 7.3: By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency Indicator 7.3.1: Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP



Year	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Primary Energy Intensity (toe per million LKR of GDP)	24.88	24.64	22.59	22.97	22.54	34.93



#### Source : Sri Lanka Sustainable Energy Authority 2015-2020

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

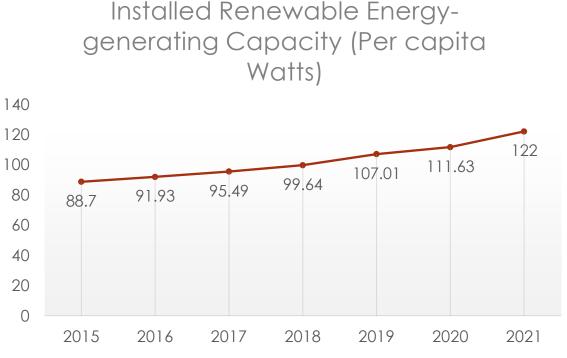
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Indicator 7.b.1: Installed renewable energy-generating capacity in developing countries (in watts per capita) (Repeat 12.a.1)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Renewable energy (in Megawatt)	1,859.64	1,949.10	2,047.62	2,159.28	2,333.22	2446.76	N/A
Non-renewable energy ( in Megawatt)	2 028 00	2,028.00	2 046 00	2,046.00	2,198.00	2098	N/A
wegawall)	2,028.00	2,028.00	2,040.00	2,040.00	2,198.00	2096	N/A
Per capita Watts	88.70	91.93	95.49	99.64	107.01	111.63	122

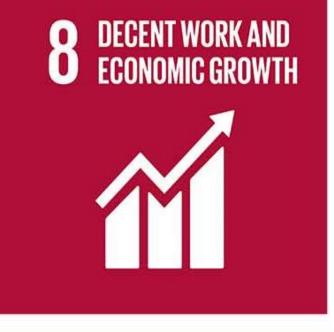


Source : Sri Lanka Sustainable Energy Authority 2015-2019



 Installed Renewable Energy-generating Capacity (Per capita Watts)

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

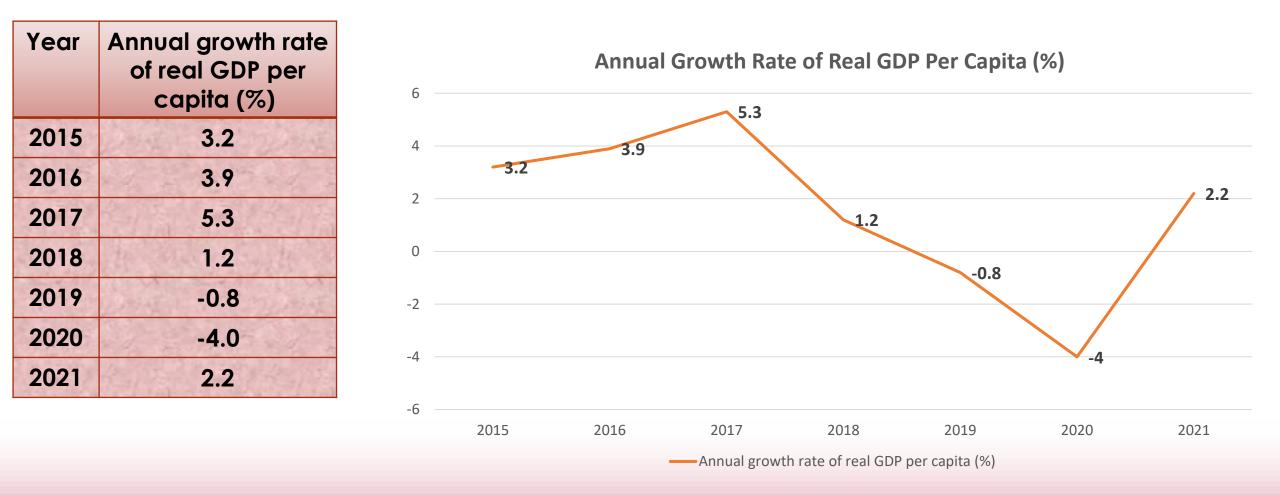


**Promote sustained,** inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

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



Indicator 8.1.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita

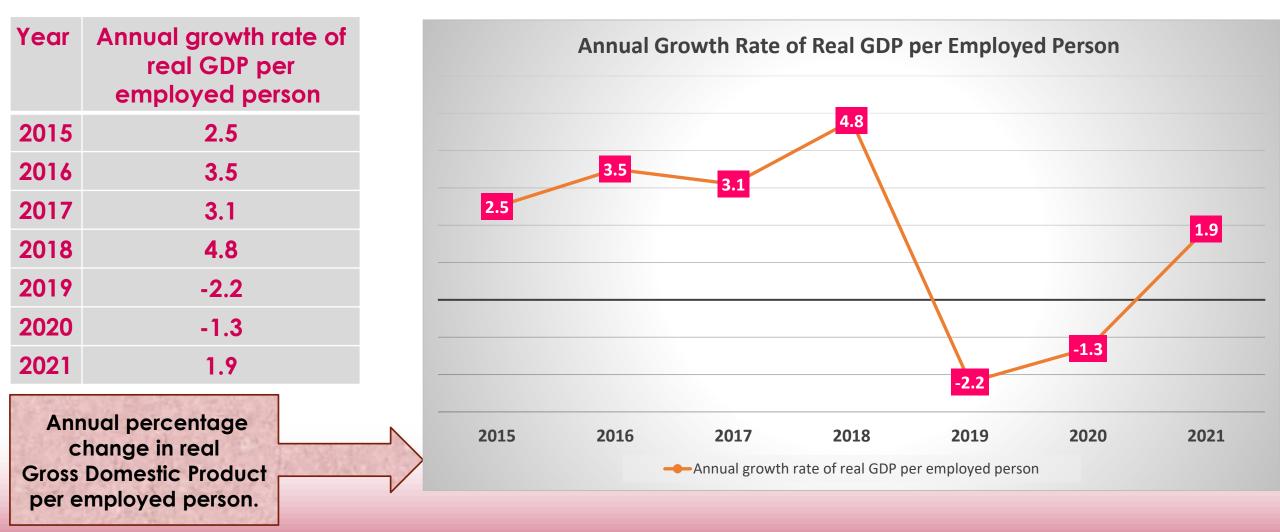


## Source : Annual Estimates on National Accounts, Department of Census & Statistics - 2015-2021

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



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



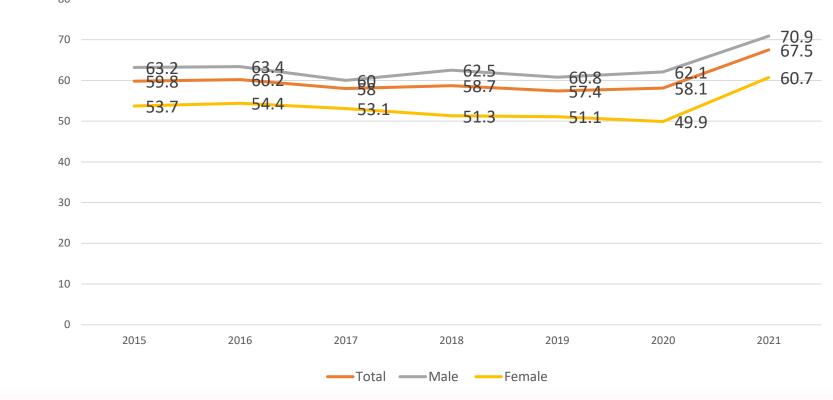
Source : Annual Estimates on National Accounts, Department of Census and Statistics- 2015-2021

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

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

Year	Total	Male	Female
2015	59.8	63.2	53.7
2016	60.2	63.4	54.4
2017	58	60	53.1
2018	018 58.7 62.5		51.3
2019	57.4	60.8	51.1
2020	58.1	62.1	49.9
2021	67.5	70.9	60.7
20	)30 Targ	et	57%

## Proportion of informal employment in total employment by sex



Source: Labour Force Survey, Department of Census and Statistics- 2015-2021

Target 8.4 Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavor to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production, with developed countries taking the lead.

nd socsi

Indicator 8.4.1 Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP

	2015	2017	Target by 2030
Material footprint per capita (Tons per capita)	3.93	4.11	3.21

Target 8.4 Improve progressively, through 2030, global 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, with developed countries taking the lead.

SDCSL

Indicator 8.4.2 Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP

Year	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Target by 2030
Material footprint per capita (Tons per capita)	4.96	3.1	6.1	3.1	3.05	4.02

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

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

9

8

5

3

2

0

Year	Total (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Age 20-24 (%)	Age 25-29 (%)
2015	4.7	3	7.6	19.7	9.4
2016	4.4	2.9	7	19.9	9.2
2017	4.2	2.9	6.5	17.8	9.5
2018	4.4	3	7.1	20.1	10.4
2019	4.8	3.3	7.4	20.3	11
2020	5.5	4.0	8.5	25.2	12
2021	5.1	3.7	7.9	26.8	11.4

Unemployment Rate % 8.5 7.9 6.5 55 51 3.7 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 -Total (%) ——Male (%) ----Female (%)

#### Source : Labour Force Survey, Department of Census & Statistics – 2011-2021



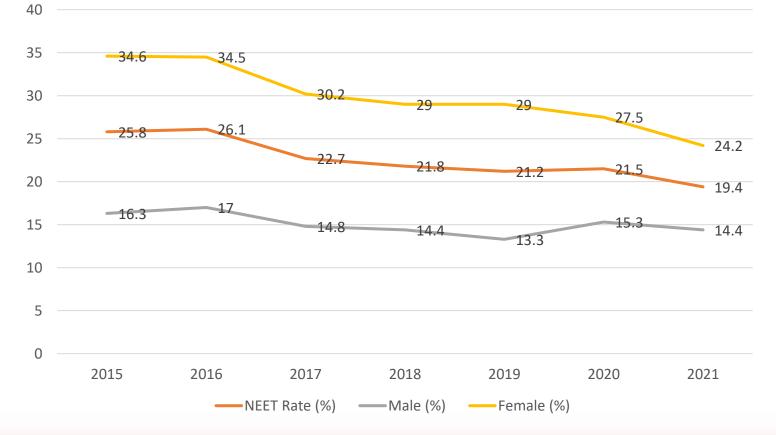


Target 8.6 By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or

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

Year	NEET Rate (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)
2015	25.8	16.3	34.6
2016	26.1	17	34.5
2017	22.7	14.8	30.2
2018	21.8	14.4	29
2019	21.2	13.3	29
2020	21.5	15.3	27.5
2021	19.4	14.4	24.2

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



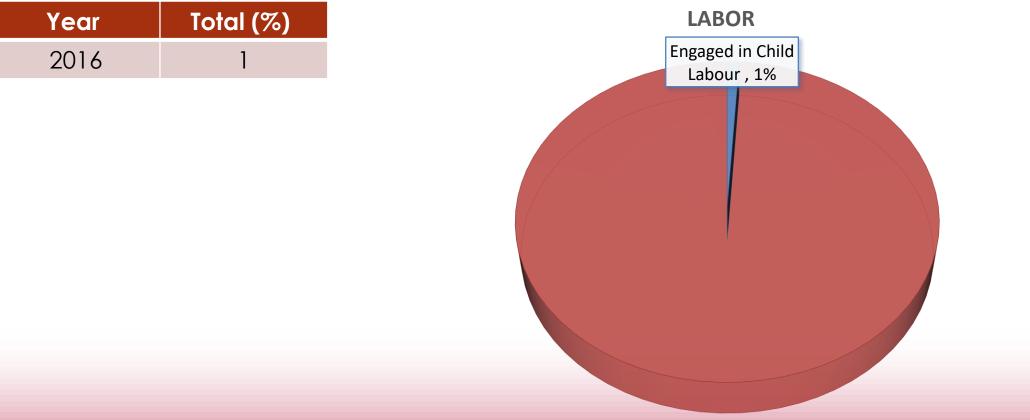
## training.

Source : Labour Force Survey, Department of Census and Statistics- 2011-2021



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

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



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

#### Source : Child Activity Survey, Department of Census and Statistics-2016

Target 8.9 By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products.

Indicator 8.9.1 Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP and in growth rate

5

4.5

4

3.5

2.5

1.5

0.5

3

2

1

0

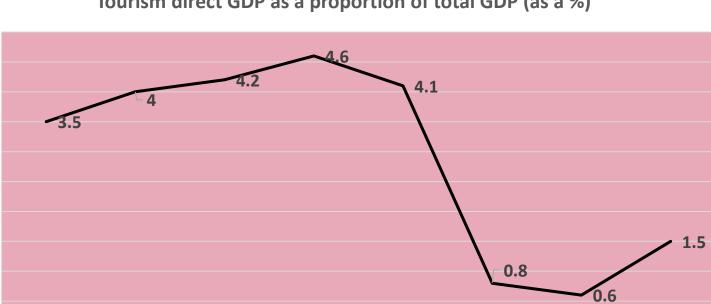
2015

2016

2017

Year	Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP (as a %)
2015	3.50
2016	4
2017	4.20
2018	4.60
2019	4.10
2020	0.80
2021	0.60
2022	1.50





2019

2020

2021

2022

2018

Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP (as a %)

Source : Minister of Tourism and Lands -2015- 2022

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

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

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

Notes [1] Over 20 years of age

Source : Central Bank of Sri Lanka-2015-2020



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

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



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

Year	Total (%)		-	ural Population who live w sus Halt (Rural-Access Index	
2013	74.1	70	incur cor b		
2016	74.7	79 78			78
2019	78	77			
2017	/0	76			
who liv 2km to th	pulation e within ne nearest	75 74 73 72	74.1	74.7	
residence unit percento tota	from their e (housing )as a age of the I rural Jation		2013	2016 — Total (%)	2019

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

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

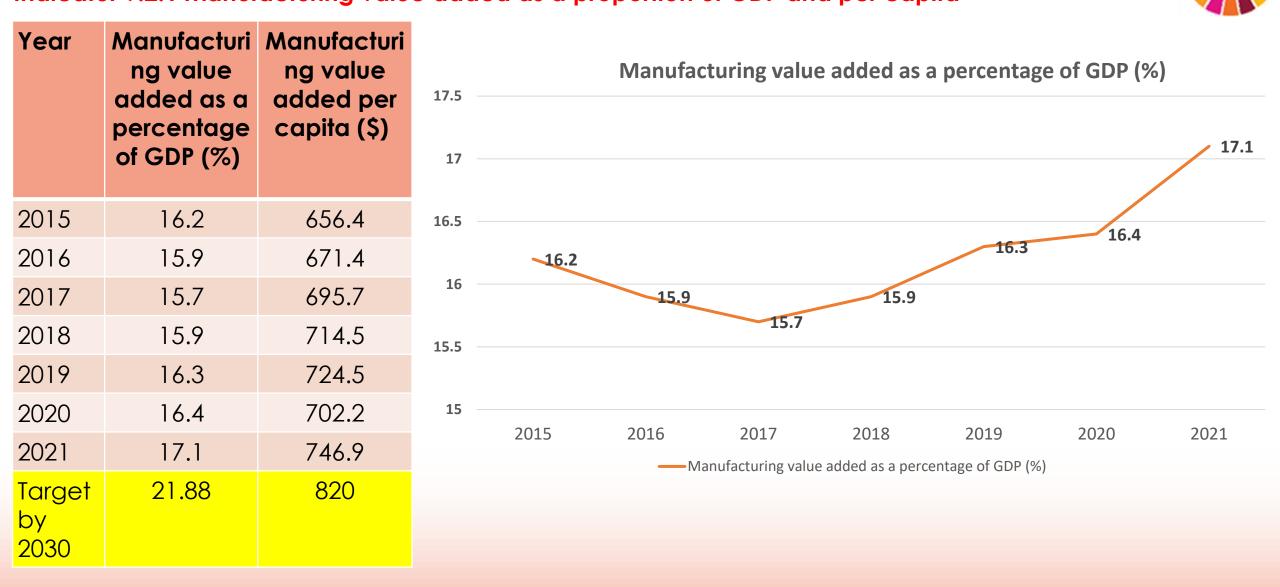


Indicator 9.1.2 Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport

Year	2015	2020	Target by 2030
Container port Traffic, maritime transport	5.19	6.85	11.21
Air transport freight (WB/ICAO)	381.63	226.479	567.59

Source: International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO); International Transport Forum (ITF); United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE); United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD).-2015-2020

Target 9.2 Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, increase at least by 50% the industry's share of employment and gross domestic product. Indicator 9.2.1 Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita

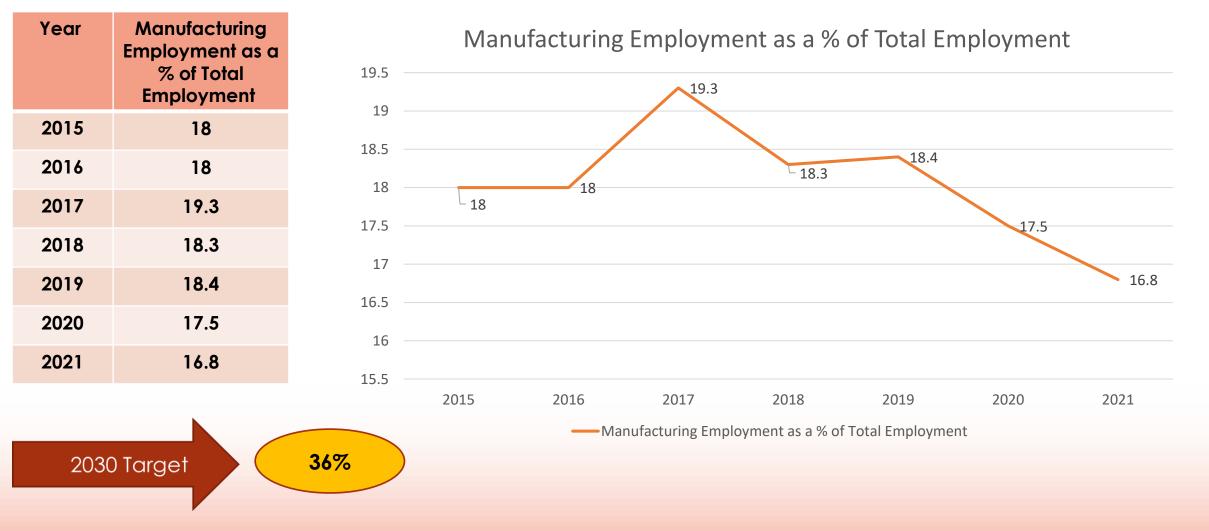


Source : Annual estimates on National Accounts, Department of Census & Statistics-2015-2021

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

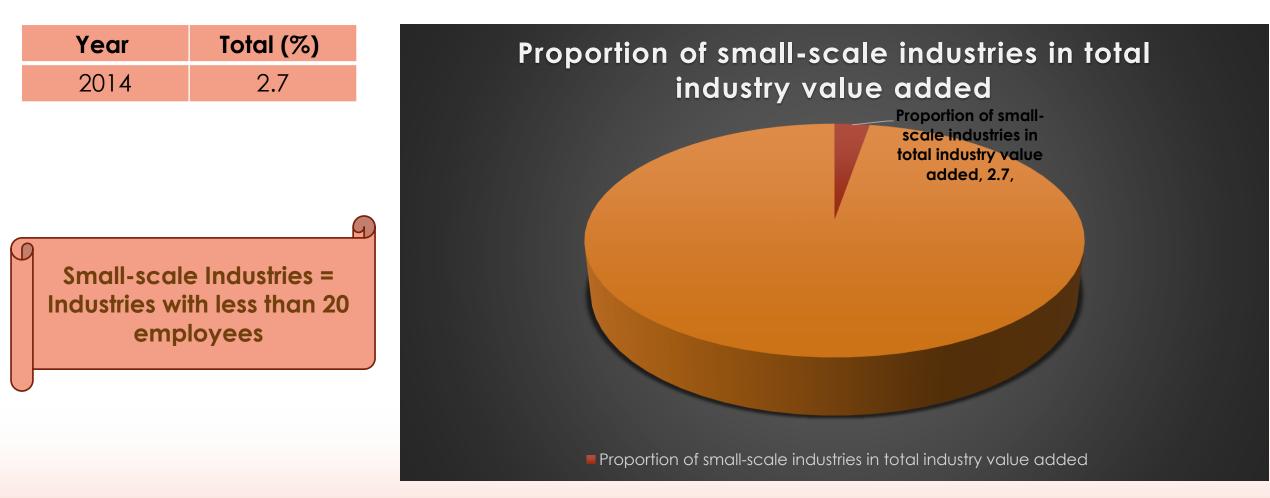
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Indicator 9.2.2 Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment by occupation, age and sex



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

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

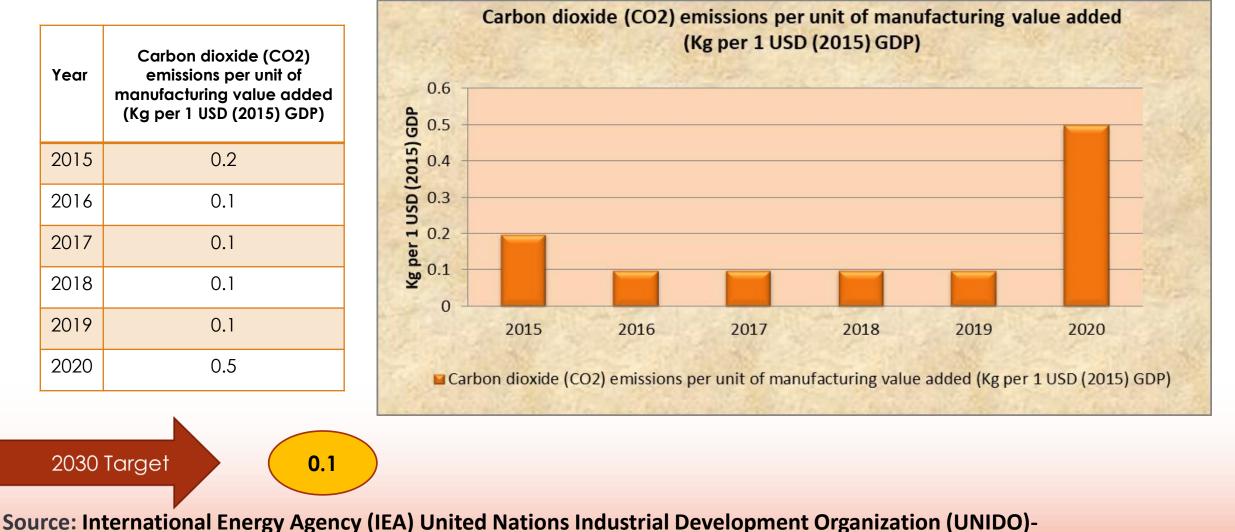


Source: Economic Census, Department of Census and Statistics- 2014

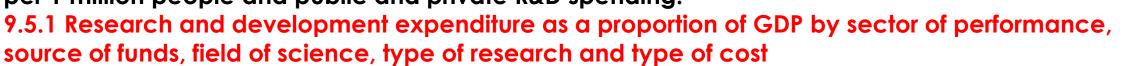
9.4 By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities.

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9.4.1 CO2 emission per unit of value added

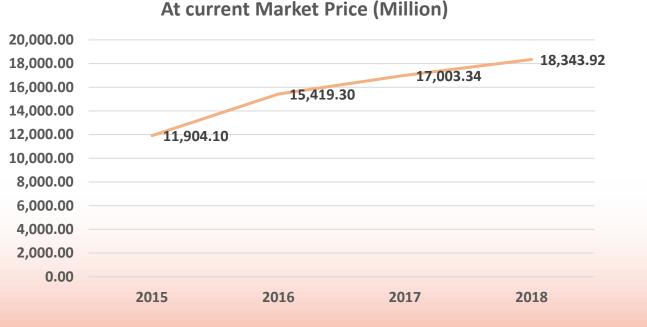


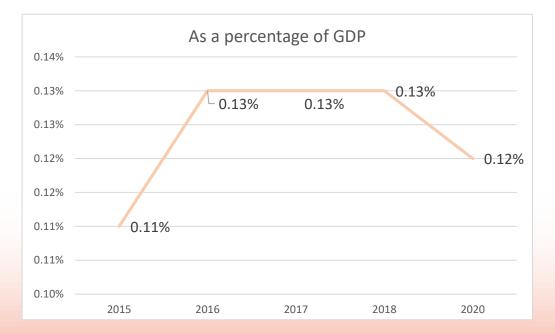
9.5 Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors, including by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of R&D workers per 1 million people and public and private R&D spending.



Gross Domestic Expenditure for Research and Development

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2020	
At current Market Price (Mn)	11,904.10	15,419.30	17,003.34	18,343.92		2030 Target
As a percentage of GDP	0.11%	0.13%	0.13%	0.13%	0.12%	





SDC

#### **Source: National Science Foundation 2015-2020**

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



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

	201	5	<b>20</b> 1	6	201	7	20	)18
	Rs. Million	% of GDP						
Government R&D Institutes	4,062.50	0.036%	5,391.80	0.046%	6,310.74	0.047%	6,497.77	0.045%
Higher Education Sector	3,795.30	0.034%	3,147.20	0.027%	3,774.10	0.028%	7,295.28	0.051%
Business Enterprises	4,004.20	0.036%	6,784.00	0.057%	6,809.20	0.051%	4,302.92	0.030%
Private Non- Profit	42.10	0.000%	96.30	0.001%	109.30	0.001%	247.95	0.002%
Total	11,904.10	0.106%	15,419.30	0.130%	17,003.34	0.128%	18,343.92	0.128%

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

#### Source: National Science Foundation 2015-2018

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



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

		2015		2016		2017		2018			2020				
	Male	Fem.	Total	Male	Fem.	Total									
Full time Equivalent (FTE)of Researcher s	1198	1018	2216	1286	960	2246	1240	1008	2248	1294	948	2242			
FTE per Million Population	57.13	48.55	105.67	60.66	45.28	105.94	57.84	47.01	104.85	59.71	43.75	103.46	53.07%	46.91%	99.98%
2030 Ta	rget		120												

Source: National Research and Development Survey, National Science Foundation 2015-2018

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. .

d countries, landlocked

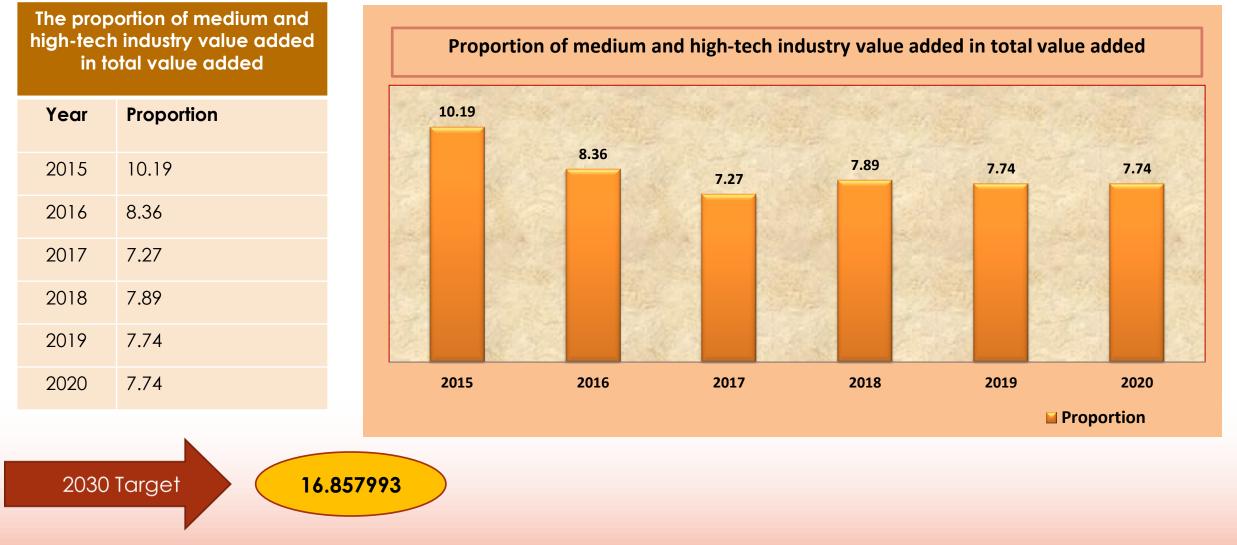
9.a.1 Total official international support (official development assistance plus other official flows) to infrastructure



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



**Source: United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)** 

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 the population covered by a mobile network and by technology



	2015	2019
Proportion of the population covered by a mobile network and by technology	35	80



Source: International Telecommunication Union – 2015-2019



# Reduce inequality within and among countries

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

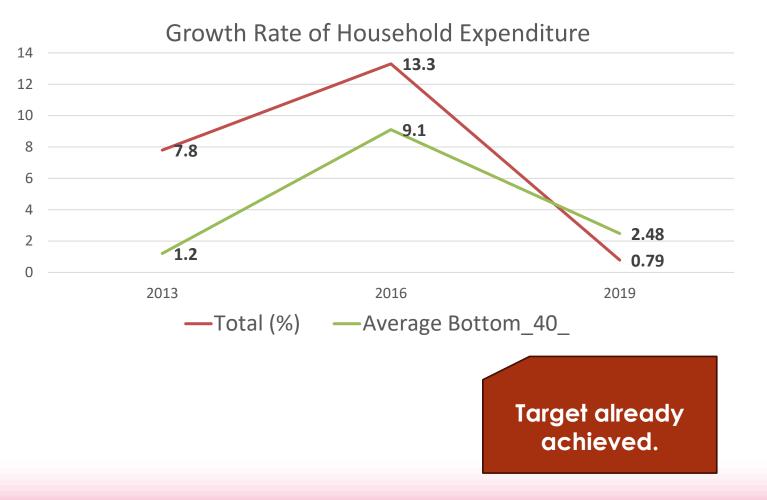
Indicator 10.1.1 Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population

Growth Rate of Household Expenditure

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

Growth Rate of per Capita Income

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



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



Target 10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status. Indicator 10.2.1 Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by sex, age and persons with disabilities

Total & Sex.

Disability

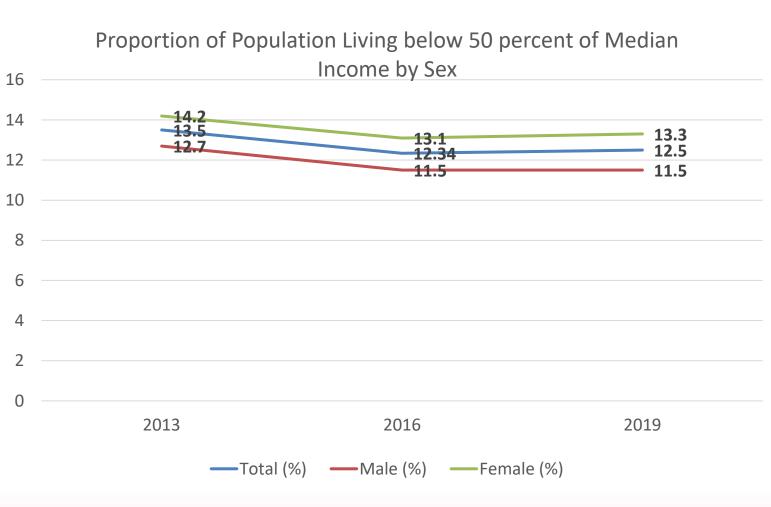
%

27.1

Year

2019

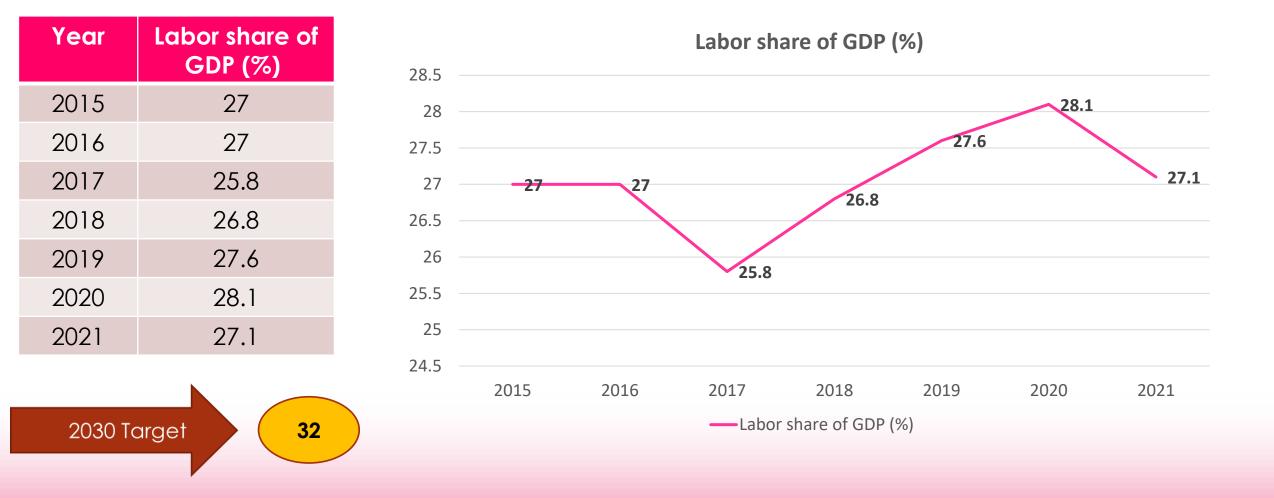
Year	Total (%)		Male (%)		Female (%)				
2013	13.5		12.7		14.2				
2016	12.34	12.34 11.5		13.1					
2019	12.5	11.5			13.3	3			
Age									
Year	0-4		5-14	1	5-24	25	-99		
2013	12.3	13.6			11.8	1	4.1		
2016	10.6	11.44			9.9	1	3.4		
2019	9.5	10.2		9.5			9.5		14



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

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

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



Source : Annual Estimates on National Accounts, Department of Census & Statistics-2015-2021



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

Indicator 10.5.1 Financial Soundness Indicators

SDCSL	

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

Notes

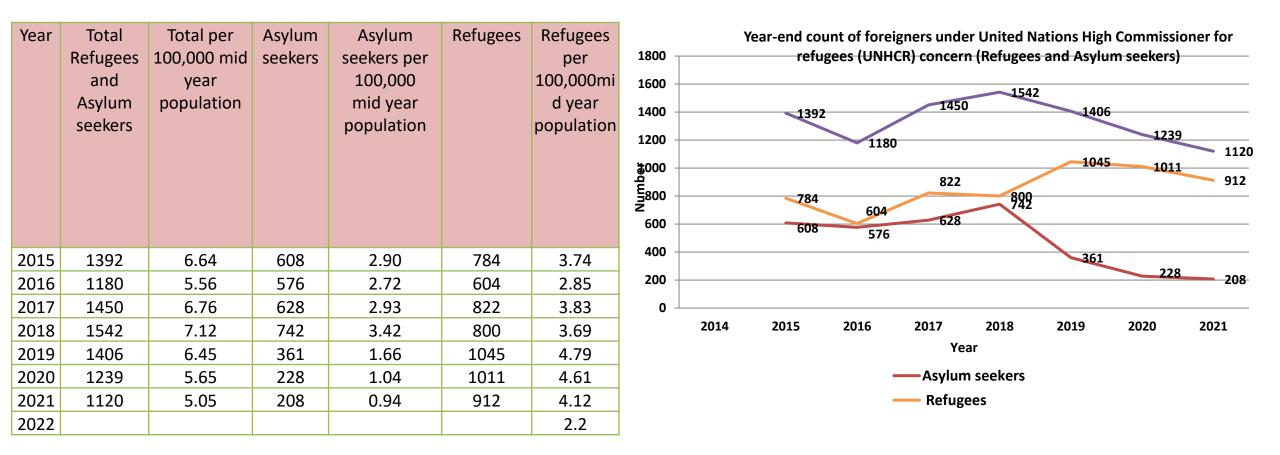
1. Liabilities which has a maturity of less than 3 months were considered as short-term liabilities as per the definition of International Monetary Fund.

2. Non performing loans net of specific provisions.

Source : Central Bank of Sri Lanka-2015-2020

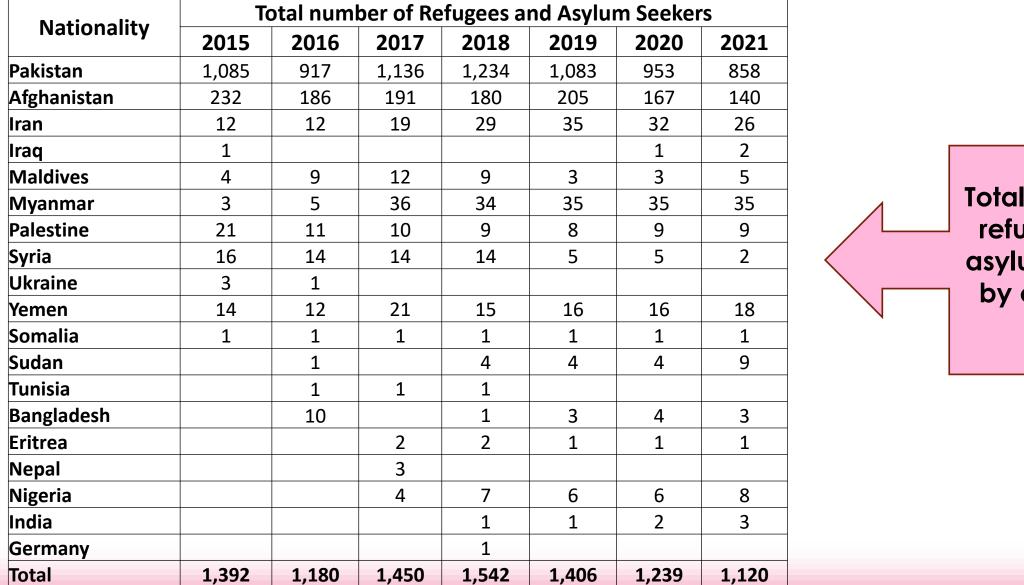
Target 10.7: Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies Indicator 10.7.4: Proportion of the population who are refugees, by country of origin





#### **Source : Department of Immigration and Emigration-2015-2021**

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



Source : Department of Immigration and Emigration-2015-2021

Total number of refugees and asylum seekers by country of origin



10.b Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to States where the need is greatest, in particular, least developed countries, African countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing 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)

	2015	2019
Total resource flows for development (in USD Million)	Total assistance for development (ODA+OOF+pr ivate, by recipient: 1153	Total assistance for development (ODA+OOF+p rivate, by recipient: 581



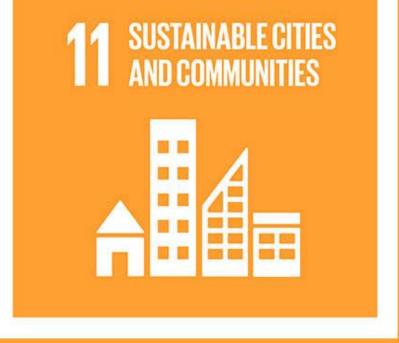
Source : Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development-2015-2021

10.c By 2030, reduce to less than 3 percent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 percent. 10.c.1 Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted

	2015	2021
Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted	5.57	3.8



Source : World Bank-2015-2019

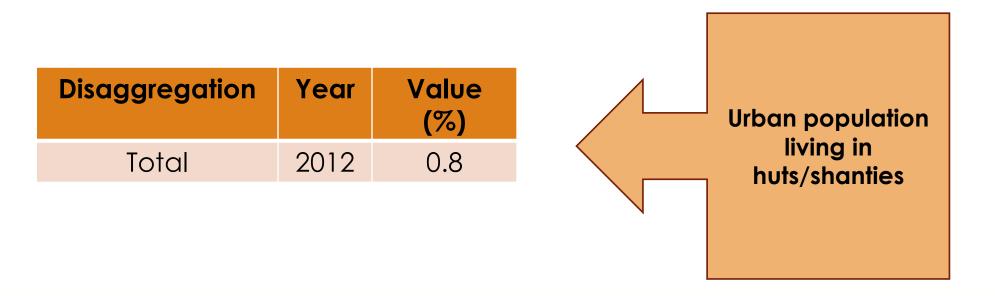


Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

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

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





Source: Census of Population and Housing - 2012

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.



#### Annual number of passengers accessing public transport- Proxy Indicator

Disaggregation	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Target by 2030
No of Railway passengers (in Millions)	141.16	136.05	136.66	-	128.47	-	-	102.73	153.49
No of road passengers(in Millions)	10.9	11.1	10.8	11.5	11.1	4.6	3.7	5.6	15.7

Source: Ministry of Transport and Highways – 2018-2022

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.



Indicator 11.5.1 Proportion of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge out of total urban solid waste generated, by cities.

Proportion of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge out of total urban solid waste generated, by cities								
2015 2020 Baseline data Target by 2030 (2015)								
2402.83	3585.56	2402.83	1792.78					

Source: Ministry of Transport and Highways – 2020-2022

Target 11.6 By 2030, reduce the adverse environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management. Indicator 11.6.1 Proportion of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge out of total urban solid waste generated, by cities.



Percentage of population covered by the waste collection services								
2018	2019	2020	2022	2022	Target by 2030			
32	32	34	27.5	40	60%			

Source: Ministry of Transport and Highways – 2020-2022

2016 70 20 21.1 2017 73 10 87 2018 0 80 2019 21.10 40.21 44.51 2019 2020 57 21.34 38.73 15.17

38

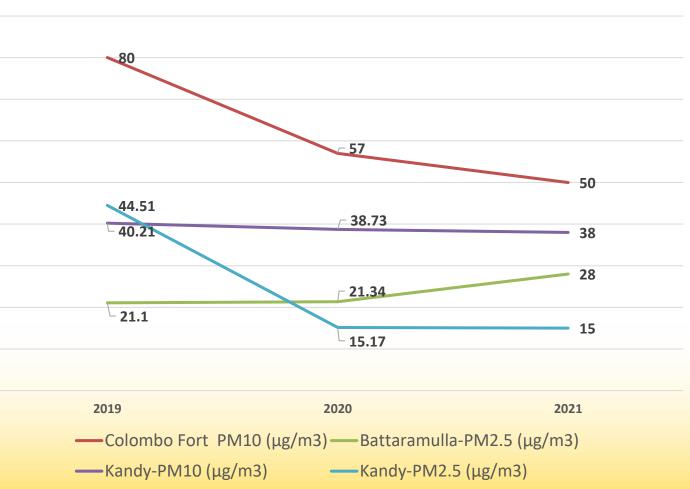
Kandy-

**PM10** 

(µg/m3)

Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter ( $\mu$ g/m3)

SDCS



# Target 11.6 By 2030, reduce the adverse environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management Indicator 11.6.2 Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities

90

80

70

60

50

40

30

Kandy-

PM2.5

(µg/m3

15

Source: Central Environmental Authority- 2011-2021

28

Battaram

ulla-

PM2.5

(µg/m3)

Year

2011

2012

2013

2014

2015

2021

Colombo

Fort

**PM10** 

(µg/m3)

64

76

70

64

68

50

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

Indicator 11.6.2 Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (1)

City .	20	)19	20	020	2	021	
City	PM <sub>2.5</sub>	PM <sub>10</sub>	PM <sub>2.5</sub>	PM <sub>10</sub>	PM <sub>2.5</sub>	PM <sub>10</sub>	
Colombo	32	49	21	40	23	42	
Jaffna	_	_	23	42	20	37	
Anuradhapura	_	_	19	33	16	29	
Vavuniya	_	_	20	35	19	34	
Kurunegala			23	42	21	41	
Nuwaraeliya	_		11	22	9	15	
Puttalam	_	_	22	40	22	39	
Kegalle		_	24	43	22	39	
Kandy	_	_	26	50	22	46	
Rathnapura	_	_	21	38	18	32	
Trincomalee	_	_	18	33	14	24	
Polonnaruwa	_	_	18	32	13	22	
Galle	_	_	_	_	20	39	
Ebilipitiya	_	_	_	_	19	33	
Badulla	_	_	_	_	14	26	
Mullaitive	_	_	_	_	15	26	

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

Source: National Building Research Organization- 2019-2021



**Ensure sustainable** consumption and production patterns

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

 National Policy on Sustainable Consumption and Production for Sri Lanka is approved by the Cabinet of Ministers on 29th October 2019

• Link:<u>http://www.scp.mmde.gov.lk/news\_events\_view.php?n\_id=79</u>

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

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

නිෂ්පාදනය පිළිබඳ ජාතික පුතිපත්තිය

ශී ලංකාව සඳහා තිරසර පරිභෝජනය සහ

இலங்கைக்கான வலுவாதார நுகா்வு மற்றும் உற்பத்தி பற்றிய தேசியக் கொள்கை

NATIONAL POLICY ON SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION FOR SRI LANKA





Target 12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources.



Indicator 12.2.1 Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP (Repeat 8.4.1)

Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP (Repeat 8.4.1)					
Year	Tons per capita	Kg per 1 USD (2010) GDP			
2015	3.929	1.064			
2017	4.109	1.039			
2030 Target Kg per 1 USD (2010) GDP: 0.68					

**Source: United Nations Environment Programme – 2015-2019** 

Target 12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources.



Indicator 12.2.2 Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP (Repeat 8.4.2)

Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP (Repeat 8.4.2)					
Year	Tons per capita	Kg per 1 USD (2010) GDP			
2015	4.96	1.29			
2019	3.05	0.71			
2030 Target Kg per 1 USD (2010) GDP: 0.54					

**Source : United Nations Environment Programme – 2015-2019** 

Target 12.3 By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses. Indicator 12.3.1: (a) Food loss index and (b) food waste index (Proxy Indicators)

Criteria	2020	2022	Target by 2030
Percentage of Post- harvest loss	Fruits and vegetables - 30 - 40% Grains 10 -15 %	Fruits and Vegetables 25% - 30% (Unpublished data NIPHM) Grains 10% -12%	Fruits and Vegetables 20% Grains 5%

Criteria	2020	2021	Target by 2030
Reduction of Waste generation growth rate	2%	1.90%	1.80%

Source: Ministry of Agriculture & Ministry of Public Administration, Home Affairs, Provincial Councils and Local Government – 2020- 2022

Target 12.4 By 2025, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their 🔊 🎼 life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment Indicator 12.4.1 Compliance with international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste, and other chemicals that meet their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement

12.4.1.a Compliance with Basel Convention	12.4.1.b Compliance with Rotterdam Convention	12.4.1.c Compliance with Stockholm Convention	12.4.1.d Compliance with Montreal Protocol	12.4.1.e Compliance with Minamata Convention	2030 Target
<ul> <li>Focal Point has been appointed- Dr. Anil Jasinghe, Secretary, Ministry of Environment</li> <li>Competent Authority appointed- Director General, Central Environmental Authority</li> <li>Reports submitted annually</li> <li>Source: Pollution Control &amp; Chemical Management Division, Ministry of Environment- 2020</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Designation of the focal point (position)-Additional Secretary ,Agriculture Technology ,Ministry of Agriculture.</li> <li>Competent Authorities (position 1)-Registrar of pesticides, Office of the Registrar of Pesticides</li> <li>Competent Authorities (position 2)-Director General, Central Environment Authority,</li> <li>Status of Ratification: 19/01/2006 Source: Office of the Registrar of Pesticides-2021</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Focal Point has been appointed- Dr. Anil Jasinghe, Secretary, Ministry of Environment</li> <li>Initial NIP submitted in 2007, Revised NIP in 2018, National report (4th reporting cycle) submitted</li> <li>Source: Pollution Control &amp; Chemical Management Division, Ministry of Environment- 2020</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Focal Point has been appointed</li> <li>Compliance with reporting requirements for production and consumption of ODS under article 7: available points-15</li> <li>Submission of information on Licensing systems under article 4B: available points-5</li> <li>Ratification status: Accession, Date: 12/15/1989</li> <li>Source: Air Resource Management &amp; National Ozone unit , Ministry of Environment- 2020</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Focal Point has been appointed- Dr. Anil Jasinghe, Secretary, Ministry of Environment</li> <li>First biennial short report submitted in 2019, Minamata Initial Assessment Report submitted in 2019</li> <li>Source: Pollution Control &amp; Chemical Management Division, Ministry of Environment- 2020</li> </ul>	100% compliance



## Target 12.5: By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse

**Indicator 12.5.1: a National Plastic recycling rate** 



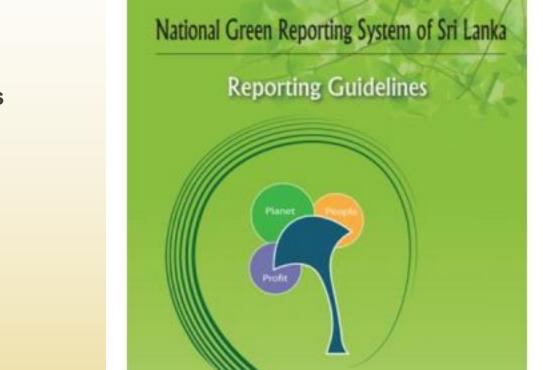
Plastic Recycling Rate				
Plastic Recycling Rate	Plastic Recycling Rate		2015	2022
	2030 Target 15%	Plastic Recycling	3.90%	4.30%
	2030 Target 15%	ule		
	2030 Target 15%			
	2030 Target 15%			
	2030 Target 15%			
		urce: Centro	Il Environm	ental
urce: Central Environmental	urce: Central Environmental	thority- 2022		

Laws and	Laws and Regulations issued for Solid Waste Management					
NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL ACT, No. 47 OF 1980 Regulations	Regulations on Polythene & Plastic Management 2017	Plastic Material Identification Standards (Regulations No. 01 of 2021)				
No person shall— (a) dump municipal solid waste along sides of any national highway ; (b) dump solid waste at any place other than places designated for such purpose by the relevant local authority or any person or body of persons authorized by them in that behalf.	<ul> <li>01. the manufacture of polythene or any polythene product of twenty (20) microns or below in thickness for in country use</li> <li>02. the manufacture of food wrappers from polythene as a raw material for in country use</li> <li>03. manufacture of any bag of high density polyethylene as a raw material for in country use;</li> <li>04. Prohibition of open burning of refuse and other combustible matters inclusive of plastics</li> <li>05. Prohibit the use of all forms of polyethylene, polypropylene, polyethylene products or polypropylene products as decoration in political, social, religious, national, cultural or any other event or occasion.</li> <li>06. manufacture of food containers, plates, cups and spoons from expanded polystyrene for in country use</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>01. Any manufactured plastic item shall be marked clearly in accordance with the Plastic Material Identification Standards</li> <li>02. prohibit the use of-</li> <li>(a) Polyethylene terephthalate (PET) or polyvinyl chloride (PVC) material for packing agrochemicals used for any process, trade or industry;</li> <li>(b) any plastic item specified herein for any process, trade or industry;-</li> <li>(i) Sachets having less than or equal to a net volume of 20ml/ net weight of 20g (except for packing food and medicines).</li> <li>(ii) Inflatable toys (except balloons, balls, water floating/pool toys and water sports gear).</li> <li>(iii) Cotton buds with plastic stems (except plastic cotton buds used for medical/clinical treatment).</li> </ul>				

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

sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle Indicator 12.6.1 Number of companies publishing sustainability reports by level of requirements (meet minimum or advanced), company size, sector

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





Inistry of Environment - Sri Lanka



Target 12.7 Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities Indicator 12.7.1 Implementing sustainable public procurement policies and action plans

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

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



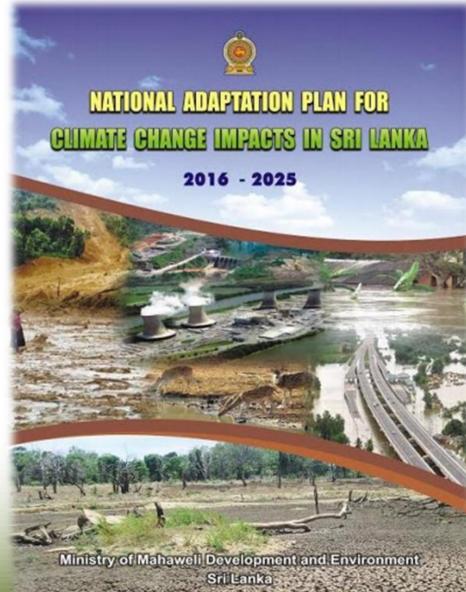
Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts 13.2 Integrate Climate Change measures into national policies, strategies and planning 13.2.1 Availability of nationally determined contributions, long-term strategies, national adaptation plans, strategies as reported in adaptation communications and national communications (Repeat 13.b.1)



## National Adaptation Plan available

http://www.climatechange.lk/Index\_NAP.html

Source: Ministry of Environment - 2020



Target 13.a Access global climate financing mechanisms, particularly Green Climate Fund, for implementation of country's commitments in Climate Actions Indicator 13.a.1 Amounts provided and mobilized in United States dollars per year in relation to the continued existing collective mobilization goal of the \$100 billion commitment through to 2025

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

SDC

Total project value: USD 49.0 m

https://www.greenclimate.fund/project/fp124

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

Total project value: USD 52.1 m

https://www.greenclimate.fund/project/fp016



Source: Climate Change Secretariat Division, Ministry of Environment- 2020



Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development Target 14.1 By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular release of solid waste, waste water, balance water, ship based waste and from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution. Indicator 14.1.1.b Floating plastic debris density by geospatial location



 Year
 Marine plastic debris Kg per Km

 2017
 103 Kg/Km

 2018
 100.2 Kg/Km

 2019
 95.2 Kg/Km

 2020
 92.5 Kg/Km

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

#### Source: Marine Environment Protection Authority 2017-2020

Target 14.2 By 2022, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans. Indicator 14.2.1 Proportion of national exclusive economic zones managed using ecosystem-based approaches.



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

Indicator	2020	2022	Target by 2030
Restoration of coral by 2030 m2 (Local target)			6950 m2
Planting and restoration of Mangroves by 2030 (Hec.) - (Local target)			1560 Hec
Mapping of the coastal environment Sensitivity Index (ESI) by 2030 (Coastal length - km) -(Local target)	50 km	256 km	1600 km

Source: Department of Wildlife Conservation & Ministry of Urban Development and Housing- 2020- 2023

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



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

Year	Average Annual Sea Water pH Level			
2017	pH 8.0			
2018	pH 8.0			
2019	pH 8.0			
2020	pH 8.2			
2021	pH 8.0			
2022	pH 7.9			
	ing an average annual ater pH level above 8 until 2025			

Source: Marine Environment Protection Authority Annual average values disaggregated by sampling stations of Coast Conservation and Coastal Resource Management Department

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

Source: Coast Conservation and Coastal Resource Management Department-2009-2022 Target 14.4 By 2022, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics.



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

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

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

- 2. Blue Swimming Crab (*Portunus pelagicus*) fishery in the Palk Bay, Sri Lanka.
- The estimated Spawning Potential Ratio (SPR) for Blue Swimming Crab stock is 38% (± 0.003) (2016 Assessment)

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

#### Source: Statistical Unit, Ministry of Fisheries-2016-2020

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

Indicator 14.4.1: Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels

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

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

32%

2030 Target

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

SDCS



Target 14.5 By 2022, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information. Indicator 14.5.1 Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas by ecosystem type

Department of Wildlife Conservation (DWC)
possesses a marine area of 164286.08 ha.
Even though, only three of the protected areas
have been particularly declared as marine
protected areas (Marine national parks:
Adam's bridge, Marine sanctuaries: Kayan
Kerni, Maharawana Kudarawana), some of
the other protected areas also should be
taken in to consideration as they also contain
a marine component (Ex: lagoons, estuaries).

 The marine area belonging to DWC has increased significantly from 2010. DWC is in the proses of declaring more marine protected areas (Mirissa and Wilpattu marine sanctuaries). Marine strict nature reserves and marine wilderness areas have not been declared so far.
 Source: Department of Wildlife Conservation- 2020

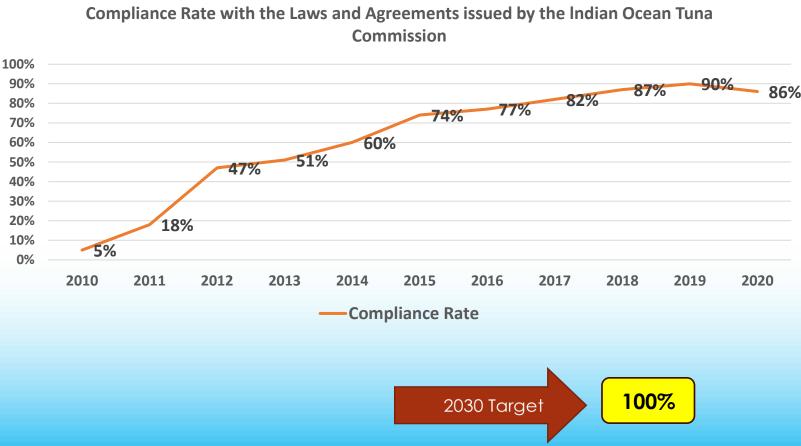


PROTECTED AREAS UNDER THE DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE CONSERVATION

Target 14.6 By 2022, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies that contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiation. Indicator 14.6.1 Degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing (Proxy Indicator)

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

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



SDCSI

Source: Department of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources 2010-2020

Target 14.7.1 By 2030, increase the economic benefits from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism socal Indicator 14.7.1: Fisheries as a proportion of GDP in small island developing States, lease developed countries and all countries (Proxy Indicator)

Indicator	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	
Value added of marine capture Fisheries (%)	-	-	-	-	-	0.90	0.90	Fisheries as a
Value added of freshwater fisheries and aquaculture (%)	-	-	-	-	-	0.21	0.20	proportion of GDP is 1.1%
GDP from Fisheries and Aquaculture (%)	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.1	



**Source: Statistical Unit, Ministry of Fisheries – 2020-2021** 

## Target 14.b Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets.



Indicator 14.b.1 Degree of application of a legal/regulatory/ policy/institutional framework that recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries

	2020	2022	Target by 2030
<ol> <li>Existence of laws, regulations, policies plans or strategies that specifically target or addressed the small-scale fisheries sector</li> </ol>	40%	40%	100%
2 ongoing specific initiatives to implement the SSF guideline	30%	30%	100%
3 Existence of mechanism through which small scale fishers and fish workers contribute to decision making process Initiations of management plan development for small-scale fishery	30%	30%	100%

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

SDCSL

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

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



ජාතික ධීවර හා ජලජීවිවගා පුතිපත්තිය ຮູສສິມ ສະ.ສູ່ອົງກາງໃຫ້ ແຫຼ່ງຫຼະ ເຈົ້າໃນເຈັດທາງ່ານຊະ Garmana NATIONAL FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE POLICY

ධිවර සහ ජලජ සම්පත් සංවර්ධන සහ දුමේය ආර්ථිත අමාතනාංශය සංළුශිලාභුවිති ලි්රිසානි තත යෝත්ලාදුද්දී යානසමන Ministry of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Development and Rural Economy Target 14.c.1 Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), which provides the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources, as recalled in paragraph 158 of The Future We Want.



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

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

Source: Marine Environment Protection Authority- 2022

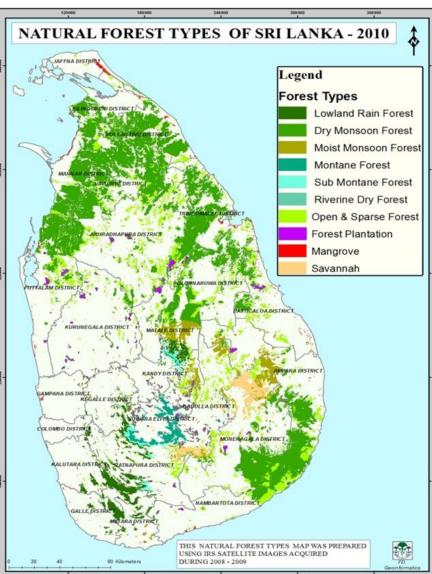


No of ratifying international	2017	2022	Target by 2030	
conventions	3	3	9	



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

Target 15.1 By 2022, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and dry lands, in line with obligations under international agreements. Indicator 15.1.1 Forest area as a proportion of total land area



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

Source: Department of Forest Conservation - 2020

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

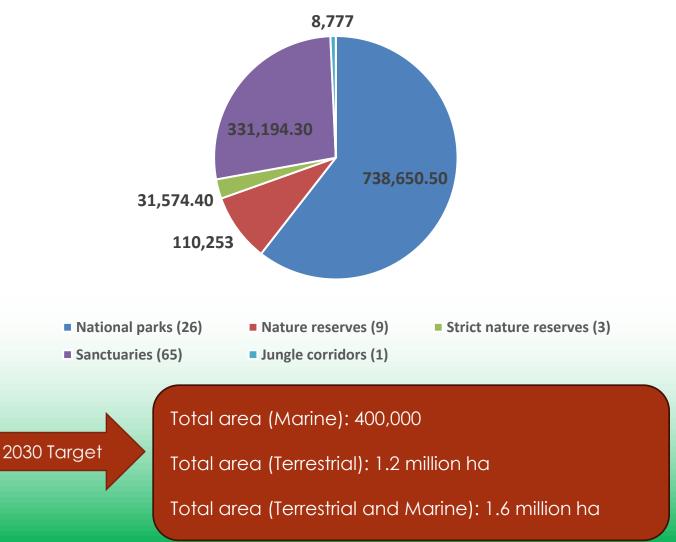


Indicator 15.1.2.a. Proportion of important sites for terrestrial biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type Proportion of important sites for terrestrial biodiversity in the properties of the properties

- 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

Area (ha)
738,650.5
110,253
31,574.4
331,194.3
8,777
164,286.08 ha
1,056,163.12 ha
1,220,449.20 ha

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



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



Indicator 15.2.1 Progress towards sustainable forest management

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

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

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

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

Source: Department of Forest Conservation - 2015

Target 15.4 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.



Indicator 15.4.1: Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity

Mountain Category	Mountain Area (km2)	Key Biodiversity Mountain Area (km2)	Protected Key Biodiversity Mountain Area (km2)	Percentage (%)
Class 01	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Class 02	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Class 03	0.142	0.000	0.000	0.000
Class 04	0.146	0.094	0.043	45.318
Class 05	2.596	0.503	0.234	46.489
Class 06	6098.840	989.740	486.485	49.153
Class 07	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Total	6101.724	990.337	486.762	49.151

**Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity = 49.15%** 

Source: Survey Department of Sri Lanka- 2023

Target 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.

Indicator 15.4.2: Mountain Green Cover Index

Mountain Category	Mountain Area (km2)	Mountain Green cover Area (km2)	Percentage (%)
Class 01	0.000	0.000	0.000
Class 02	0.000	0.000	0.000
Class 03	0.142	0.103	72.535
Class 04	0.146	0.105	71.918
Class 05	2.596	1.897	73.074
Class 06	6098.840	4380.446	71.824
Class 07	0.000	0.000	0.000
Total	6101.724	4382.551	71.825

#### **Mountain Green Cover Index = 71.83%**

Source: Survey Department of Sri Lanka- 2023

Kapos Mountain Class	Description
Class 1	Elevation >= 4500 meters
Class 2	Elevation >= 3500 & < 4500 meters
Class 3	Elevation >= 2500 & < 3500 meters
Class 4	Elevation >= 1500 & < 2500 meters & slope >= 2 degrees
Class 5	Elevation>= 1000 & < 1500 meters & slope >= 5 degrees OR local (7 km radius) elevation range > 300 meters
Class 6	Elevation >= 300 & < 1000 meters & local (7 km radius) elevation range > 300 meters
Class 7	Inner isolated areas (<=25 Km <sup>2</sup> in size) that do not meet criteria but surrounded by mountains

#### Global mountain classes as defined by UNEP-WCMC (2002)

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



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

Conservation status of the assessed vertebrates and invertebrates of Sri Lanka (Endemics are shown in brackets)

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

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

Indicator 15.5.1 Red List Index by ecosystems, habitats, and geographic divisions Conservation status of Accessed Pteridophytes and Angiosperms of Sri Lanka

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

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







05 Species Recovery Plans prepared and Implemented



ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits National Policy on Access to Biological Material and Fair and Equitable Benefit Sharing National Policy on Access to Biological material and Fair and Equitable Benefit Sharing has been formulated http://mmde.gov.lk/web/index.php?option=co content&view=article&id=1242&Itemid=140&I ang=en Material Transfer Agreements (for commercial and Non-commercial purposes) have been Ministry of Environmer prepared http://env.gov.lk/web/index.php?option=com\_ 2030 Target content&view=article&id=1242&ltemid=140&lan q=en

Source: Bio Diversity Secretariat, Ministry of Environment-2020

#### 15.6 Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed 15.6.1 Availability of legislative, administrative and policy frameworks to



1. Capacity needs to be developed of relevant stakeholders for implementing the National Policy on Access to **Biological Material and Fair** and Equitable Benefit Sharina 2. Capacity needs to be identified.

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



- Indicator 15.7.1Number of detections made by wildlife officers by wildlife species Proxy Indicator (Repeat indicator 15.c.1)
  - The total number of detections made by the wildlife officers during the year 2020 is 1311.

2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
880	830	1050	1282	1389	1311	1315

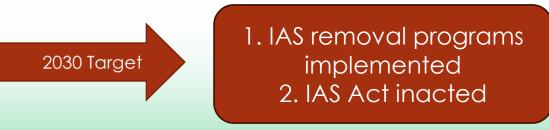


Source: Department of Wildlife Conservation- 2020

Target 15.8 By 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species Indicator 15.8.1 Availability of relevant national legislation and adequately resourcing the prevention or control of invasive alien species

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

http://www.iassrilanka.lkimages/Policy?IAS-Policy-English.pdf



Source: Bio Diversity Secretariat Division, Ministry of Environment-2020-2023

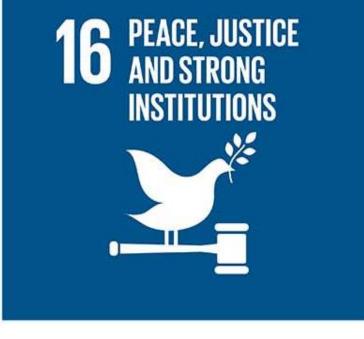
Target 15.a: Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems.



Indicator 15.a.1 (a) Official development assistance on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity (Repeat 15.b.1)

Indicator	2015	2020	Target by 2030
Official development assistance on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity (in USD Million)	32.26	10.05	34

Source: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development-2015-2020



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

## Target 16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates. Indicator 16.1.1 Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population

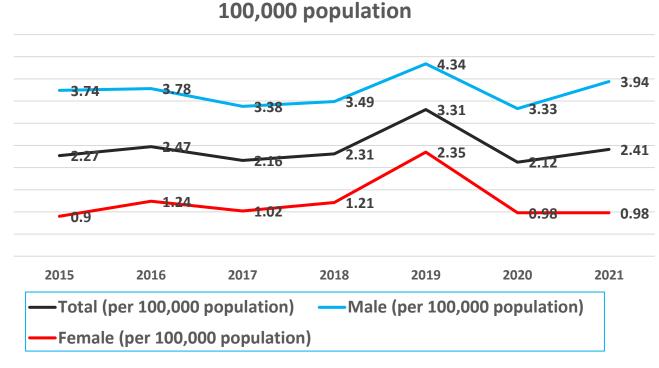


Year	Total (per 100,000 populat ion)	Number of Total Victims	Male (per 100,000 populati on)	Number of Male Victims	Female (per 100,000 populati on)	Number of Female Victims	5 4.5 4 3.5
2015	2.27	477	3.74	380	0.90	97	3 2.5
2016	2.47	524	3.78	388	1.24	136	2
2017	2.16	464	3.38	351	1.02	113	1.5 1
2018	2.31	501	3.49	366	1.21	135	0.5
2019	3.31	722	4.34	458	2.35	264	0
2020	2.12	464	3.33	353	0.98	111	
2021	2.41	535	3.94	423	0.98	112	
2022	2.61						

2030 Target



Number of victims of intentional homicide per



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

Source : Sri Lanka Police- 2015-2021

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

Indicator 16.1.3 Proportion of population subjected to (a) physical violence, (b) psychological violence and (c) sexual violence in the previous 12 months



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

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

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

2030 Target

18 Per 100,000 population

Source : Sri Lanka Police- 2017-2021

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

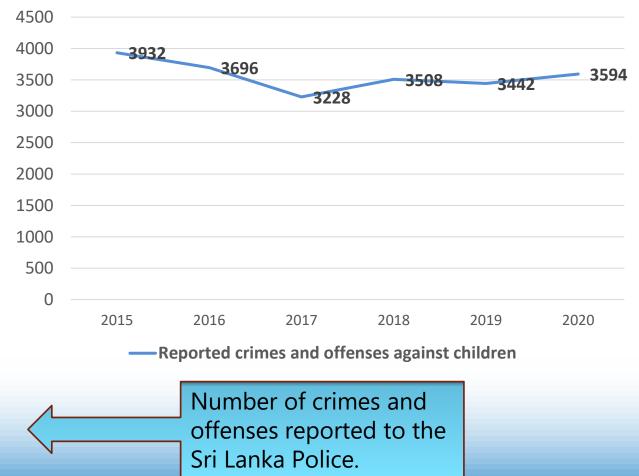
16.2.1 Proportion of children aged 1–17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month (Proxy Indicator)

16.2.1 Reported crimes and offenses against children (Proxy Indicator)

The nature of the crime reported against children	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Procuration	9	4	4	7	2	3
Rape	1582	1599	1374	1384	1412	1564
Trafficking	5	4	2	5	0	3
Serious sexual abuse	749	614	525	670	640	627
Cruelty to children	99	114	98	110	79	82
Sexual harassment	1488	1361	1225	1332	1309	1315
Total	3932	3696	3228	3508	3442	3594
2030 Target <b>3000</b>						



SDCS



Source : Police Children & Women Bureau 2015-2020

Target 16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children. Indicator 16.2.2 Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form exploitation

Year		ctims of afficking	Male via human tra		Female v human tr	victims of afficking	Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population reported to Sri Lanka Police
	Per 100,000 populati on	Number	Per 100,000 populatio n	Number	Per 100,000 populatio n	Number	1
2015	0.03	6	0.02	2	0.04	4	0.6
2016	0.02	5	0.02	2	0.03	3	
2017	0.04	8	0.01	1	0.06	7	0.4
2018	0.13	28	0.10	10	0.16	18	0.2 0.13 0.11
2019	0.04	9	0.02	2	0.06	7	0 0.03 0.02 0.04 0.04 0.01 0.07
2020	0.11	25	0.06	6	0.17	19	2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021
2021	0.07	16	0.03	3	0.11	13	—Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population reported to Sri Lanka Police
2	2030 Target		0.2 Per 100,000 po	P			

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

Source : Sri Lanka Police- 2015-2021

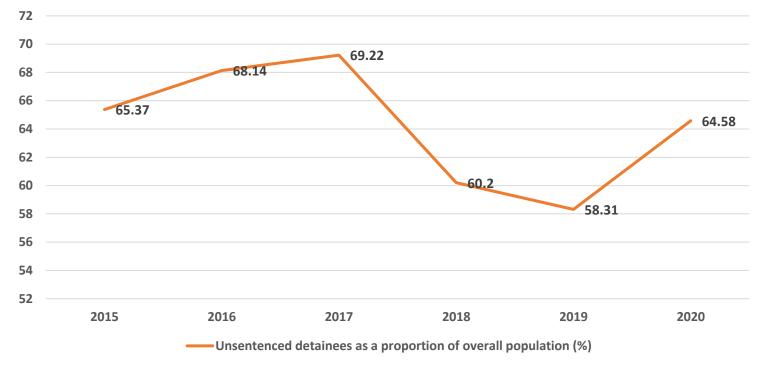
16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all.



## 16.3.2 Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population

Year	Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall population (%)
2017	65.37
2018	68.14
2019	69.22
2020	60.20
2021	58.31
2022	64.58
203	0 Target 50

Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall population (%), on a specified date



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

### **Source : Department of Prisons- 2015-2020**

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



## 16.3.2 Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population

Year	Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall population (%)
2017	65.37
2018	68.14
2019	69.22
2020	60.20
2021	58.31
2022	64.58

Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population 72 70 69.22 68 66 65.37 64.58 64 62 60.2 60 58.31 58 56 54 52 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022

- Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population (Percentage)

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

### **Source : Department of Prisons- 2015-2020**

30.5%

2030 Target

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

Indicator 16.3.3. Proportion of the population who have experienced a dispute in the past two years and who accessed a formal or informal dispute resolution mechanism, by type of mechanism (Proxy Indicator)

	2016	2020	Target by 2030
Proportion of Cases filed	4.48	4.05	3.5

Data received from Courts, Mediation, and Labour Tribunal - No of cases filed

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Number of complaints recorded by Sri Lanka Police	1014812	1039350	1020987	1013711	959015	954299	925886	922114

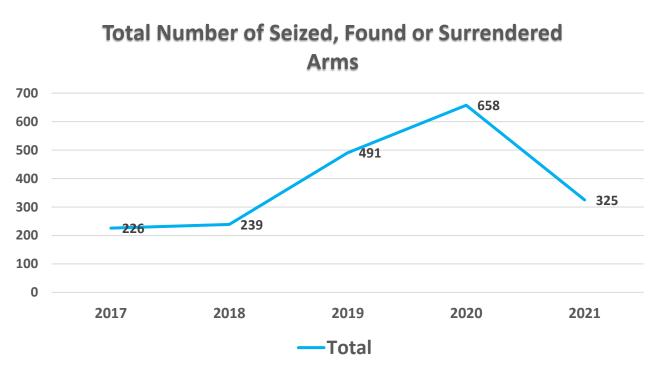
Source: Ministry of Justice , 2015-2022

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

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

## Total Number of Seized, Found or Surrendered Arms

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

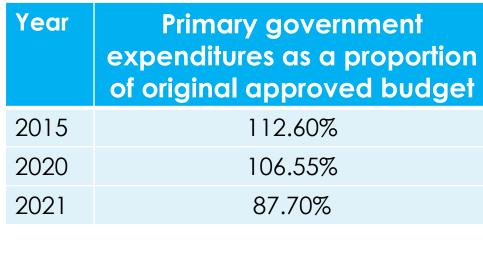


Source: Crime Intelligence Analysis and Prevention Division, Sri Lanka Police, 2017-2021

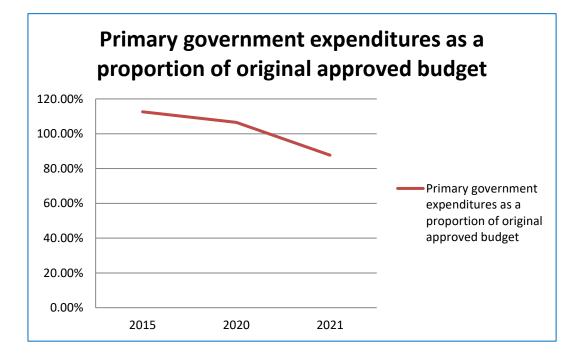


Target 16.6 Develop effective, accountable, and transparent institutions at all levels. Indicator 16.6.1 Primary government expenditures as a proportion of the original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar)









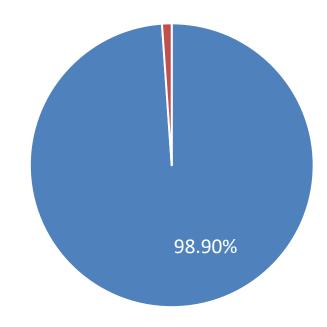
Source: World Bank-2015-2021

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



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

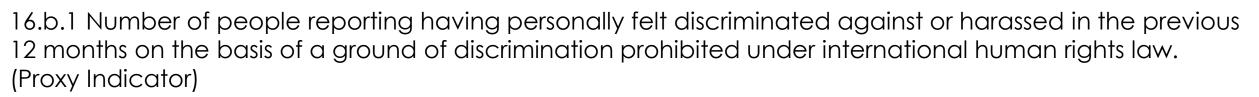
2019 98.9%



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

## Source: Household Income & Expenditure Survey, Department of Census & Statistics-2019

Target 16.b Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development. Indicator 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.



	2016	2018	Target by 2030
Number of reported cases to Human Rights Commission	9172	6548	4000
Number of reported cases to courts	467	428	325

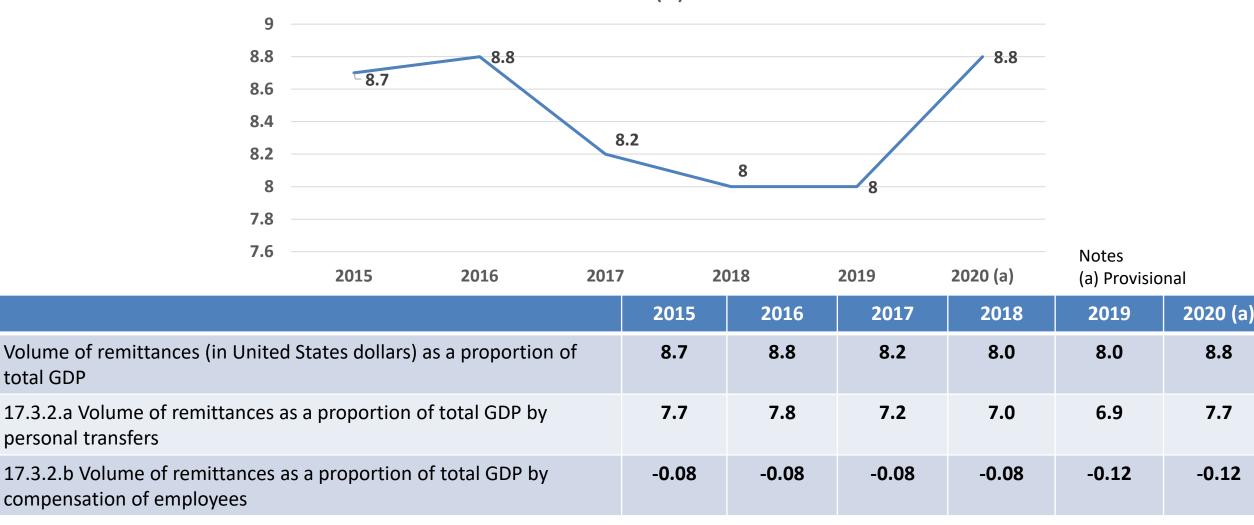
Source: Ministry of Justice(Annual Report HRC and Statistics of the Supreme Court )-2016-2018



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

## 17.3 Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources. 17.3.2 Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP

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



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

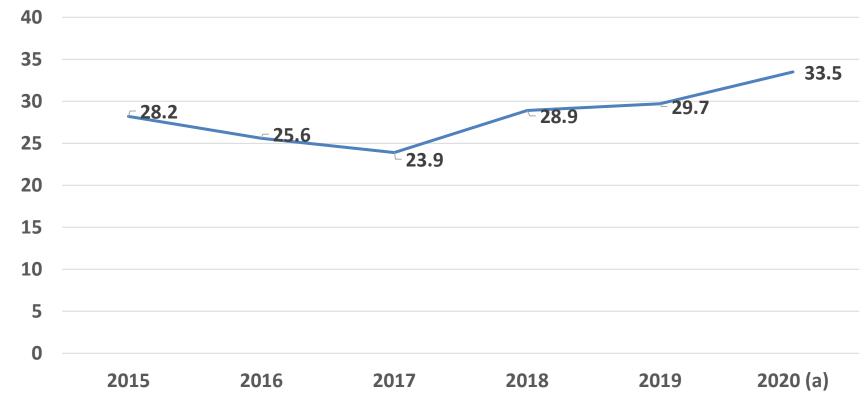
17.4 Attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt to reduce debt distress.



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

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

Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services



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

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

Year	No of Broadband Subscriptions	Fixed Internet Broadband Subscriptions per 100 mid		Fix	ed Internet		nd Subscripti ation Estima	-	0 mid year	
	Subscriptions	year population	14 —							
2015	682,512	3.25	12 –							12.7
			10 -							
2016	929,089	4.38	8 –						8.93	
			0				7.06	7.59		
2017	1,221,960	5.70	6 –			5.7				
			4 –		4.38					
2018	1,530,099	7.06		3.25						
			2 –							
2019	1,654,237	7.59	0 —							
				2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
2020	1,956,325	8.93								
2021	2,813,742	12.70					2030 Targ	aet		40
										riptions

per 100 por

Target: 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.

Indicator: 17.10.1 Worldwide weighted tariff-average (import tariff)

Worldwide weighted tariff-average (import tariff)										
Year	Most-favoured nation, worldwide weighted tariff-average, all products	Preferential rate, weighted mean, all products								
2015	10.06	9.31								
2020	7.78	7.37								

Target: 17.11 Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed countries' share of global exports by 2020.

Indicator: 17.11.1 Country share of global exports by product sector, level of goods processing and geographic region

Country share of global exports by product sector, level of goods processing and geographic region								
Year	Exports of merchandise	Exports of commercial services						
2015	0.064	0.129						
2019	0.058	0.123						
2020	0.058	0.123						

Target: 17.12 Realize timely implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access on a lasting basis

## Indicator: 17.12.1 Weighted average tariffs faced by Sri Lanka

Weighted average tariffs faced by Sri Lanka									
Year	Most-favoured nation, average tariff applied by developed countries, all products	Public-private partnerships for infrastructure, commitment							
2015	5.23	7.35							
2020	5.14	5.92							



Macroeconomic Dashboard by external sector

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

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

Source : Central Bank of Sri Lanka-2015-2020

Macropopopic Dashboard by financial soctor

#### Macroeconomic Dashboard by financial sector

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

Source : Central Bank of Sri Lanka-2015-2020

#### Macroeconomic Dashboard by financial sector

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

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

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

# SDCSI

#### Macroeconomic Dashboard by real sector

2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020(a)
10,951	11,996	13,328	14,291	15,013 (a)	14,973
10,676	11,676	12,975	13,901	14,581 (a)	14,568
80.6	82.4	87.4	87.9	84.0 (a)	80.7
78.5	80.2	85.1	85.5	81.6 (a)	78.5
522,204	565,773	621,531	659,479	688,573 (a)	683,106
3,841	3,886	4,077	4,057	3,852 (a)	3,682
5.0	4.5	3.6	3.3	2.3 (a)	-3.6
4.7	-3.7	-0.4	5.8	1.0 (a)	-2.4
2.2	5.7	4.7	1.3	2.6 (a)	-6.9
6.0	4.8	3.6	4.6	2.2 (a)	-1.5
4.8	4.3	3.6	3.2	2.1 (a)	-5.0
	10,951 10,676 80.6 78.5 522,204 3,841 5.0 4.7 2.2 6.0	10,95111,99610,67611,67680.682.478.580.2522,204565,7733,8413,8865.04.54.7-3.72.25.76.04.8	10,95111,99613,32810,67611,67612,97580.682.487.478.580.285.1522,204565,773621,5313,8413,8864,0775.04.53.64.7-3.7-0.42.25.74.76.04.83.6	10,95111,99613,32814,29110,67611,67612,97513,90180.682.487.487.978.580.285.185.5522,204565,773621,531659,4793,8413,8864,0774,0575.04.53.63.34.7-3.7-0.45.82.25.74.71.36.04.83.64.6	10,95111,99613,32814,29115,013 (α)10,67611,67612,97513,90114,581 (α)80.682.487.487.984.0 (α)78.580.285.185.581.6 (α)522,204565,773621,531659,479688,573 (α)3,8413,8864,0774,0573,852 (α)5.04.53.63.32.3 (α)4.7-3.7-0.45.81.0 (α)2.25.74.71.32.6 (α)6.04.83.64.62.2 (α)

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

## SDCS

### Macroeconomic Dashboard by Prices and Unemployment

2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020(a)
3.8	4.0	7.7	2.1	3.5	6.2
4.2	4.2	7.3	0.4	6.2	4.6
2.2	4.0	6.6	4.3	4.3	4.6
4.6	4.5	7.1	2.8	4.8	4.2
0.6	4.8	7.3	3.8	2.7 (a)	3.4
8,214	8,311	8,567	8,388	8,592	8,467 (i)
53.8	53.8	54.1	51.8	52.3	50.6 (i)
4.7	4.4	4.2	4.4	4.8	5.5 (i)
	<ul> <li>3.8</li> <li>4.2</li> <li>2.2</li> <li>4.6</li> <li>0.6</li> <li>8,214</li> <li>53.8</li> </ul>	3.84.04.24.22.24.04.64.50.64.88,2148,31153.853.8	3.84.07.74.24.27.32.24.06.64.64.57.10.64.87.38,2148,3118,56753.853.854.1	3.84.07.72.14.24.27.30.42.24.06.64.34.64.57.12.80.64.87.33.88,2148,3118,5678,38853.853.854.151.8	3.84.07.72.13.54.24.27.30.46.22.24.06.64.34.34.64.57.12.84.80.64.87.33.82.7 (α)8,2148,3118,5678,3888,59253.853.854.151.852.3



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