



Sri Lanka: Status of SDG Indicators and Baseline Data

Sustainable Development Council
of Sri Lanka
August 2021





Digital Transformation Towards SDG Data Management

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

Data Validation Process



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

DATA MAP FOR SDG INDICATORS AS AT 31st August 2021

Goal	1 NO POVERTY	2 ZERO HUNGER	3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING	4 QUALITY EDUCATION	5 GENDER EQUALITY	6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION	7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY	8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH	9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE	10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES	11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES	12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION	13 CLIMATE ACTION	14 LIFE BELOW WATER	15 LIFE ON LAND	16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS	17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS
	1.1.1	2.1.1	3.1.1	4.1.1	5.1.1	6.1.1	7.1.1	8.1.1	9.1.1	10.1.1	11.1.1	12.1.1	13.1.1	14.1.1	15.1.1	16.1.1	17.1.1
	1.2.1	2.1.2	3.1.2	4.1.2	5.2.1	6.2.1	7.1.2	8.2.1	9.1.2	10.2.1	11.2.1	12.2.1	13.1.2	14.2.1	15.1.2	16.1.2	17.1.2
	1.2.2	2.2.1	3.2.1	4.2.1	5.2.2	6.3.1	7.2.1	8.3.1	9.2.1	10.3.1	11.3.1	12.2.2	13.1.3	14.3.1	15.2.1	16.1.3	17.2.1
	1.3.1	2.2.2	3.2.2	4.2.2	5.3.1	6.3.2	7.2.2	8.4.1	9.2.2	10.4.1	11.3.2	12.3.1	13.2.1	14.4.1	15.3.1	16.1.4	17.3.1
	1.4.1	2.3.1	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	17.4.1
	1.4.2	2.3.2	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	17.5.1
	1.5.1	2.4.1	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	17.6.1
	1.5.2	2.5.1	3.3.4	4.6.1	5.5.2	6.5.2	7.b.1	8.6.1	9.5.1	10.7.1	11.6.1	12.6.1	13.b.1	14.a.1	15.6.1	16.3.1	17.7.1
	1.5.3	2.5.2	3.3.5	4.7.1	5.6.1	6.6.1		8.7.1	9.5.2	10.7.2	11.6.2	12.7.1		14.b.1	15.7.1	16.3.2	17.8.1
	1.5.4	2.a.1	3.4.1	4.8.1	5.6.2	6.a.1		8.8.1	9.a.1	10.7.3	11.7.1	12.8.1		14.c.1	15.8.1	16.3.3	17.9.1
	1.a.1	2.a.2	3.4.2	4.a.1	5.a.1	6.b.1		8.8.2	9.b.1	10.7.4	11.7.2	12.a.1			15.9.1	16.4.1	17.10.1
	1.a.2	2.b.1	3.5.1	4.b.1	5.a.2			8.9.1	9.c.1	10.a.1	11.a.1	12.b.1			15.a.1	16.4.2	17.11.1
	1.b.1	2.c.1	3.5.2	4.c.1	5.b.1			8.10.1		10.b.1	11.b.1	12.c.1			15.b.1	16.5.1	17.12.1
	1.c.1		3.6.1		5.c.1			8.10.2		10.c.1	11.b.2				15.c.1	16.5.2	17.13.1
			3.7.1					8.a.1								16.6.1	17.14.1
			3.7.2					8.b.1								16.6.2	17.15.1
			3.8.1													16.7.1	17.16.1
			3.8.2													16.7.2	17.17.1
			3.9.1													16.8.1	17.18.1
			3.9.2													16.9.1	17.18.2
			3.9.3													16.10.1	17.18.3
			3.a.1													16.a.1	17.19.1
			3.b.1													16.b.1	17.19.2
			3.b.2														17.20.1
			3.b.3														17.20.2
			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 Indicators in the Framework	Number of Indicators with data	
		Before the data mapping process	After the data mapping process (January- August 2021)
1. No Poverty	14	04	
2. Zero Hunger	13	03	04
3. Good Health and Well being	27	10	10
4. Quality Education	11	04	03
5. Gender Equality	14	04	02
6. Clean Water and Sanitation	11	01	01
7. Affordable and Clean Energy	6	01	
8. Decent work and Economic Growth	17	06	

SDG Goal	Number of Indicators in the Framework	Number of Indicators with data	
		Before the data mapping process	After the data mapping process (January- August 2021)
9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	12	04	
10. Reduce Inequalities	11	03	
11. Sustainable Cities and Communities	15	01	01
12. Responsible Consumption and Production	13	-	04
13. Climate Action	8	-	03
14. Life Below Water	10	-	08
15. Life on Land	14	-	08
16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	23	05	03
17. Partnership for the Goals	25	-	
Total	244	46	47

Data is currently available for a total 93 SDG Indicators out of the 244 SDG Indicators in the Global Framework



**End Poverty
in All its
Forms
Everywhere**



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

Indicator 1.1.1: proportion of population below the international poverty line

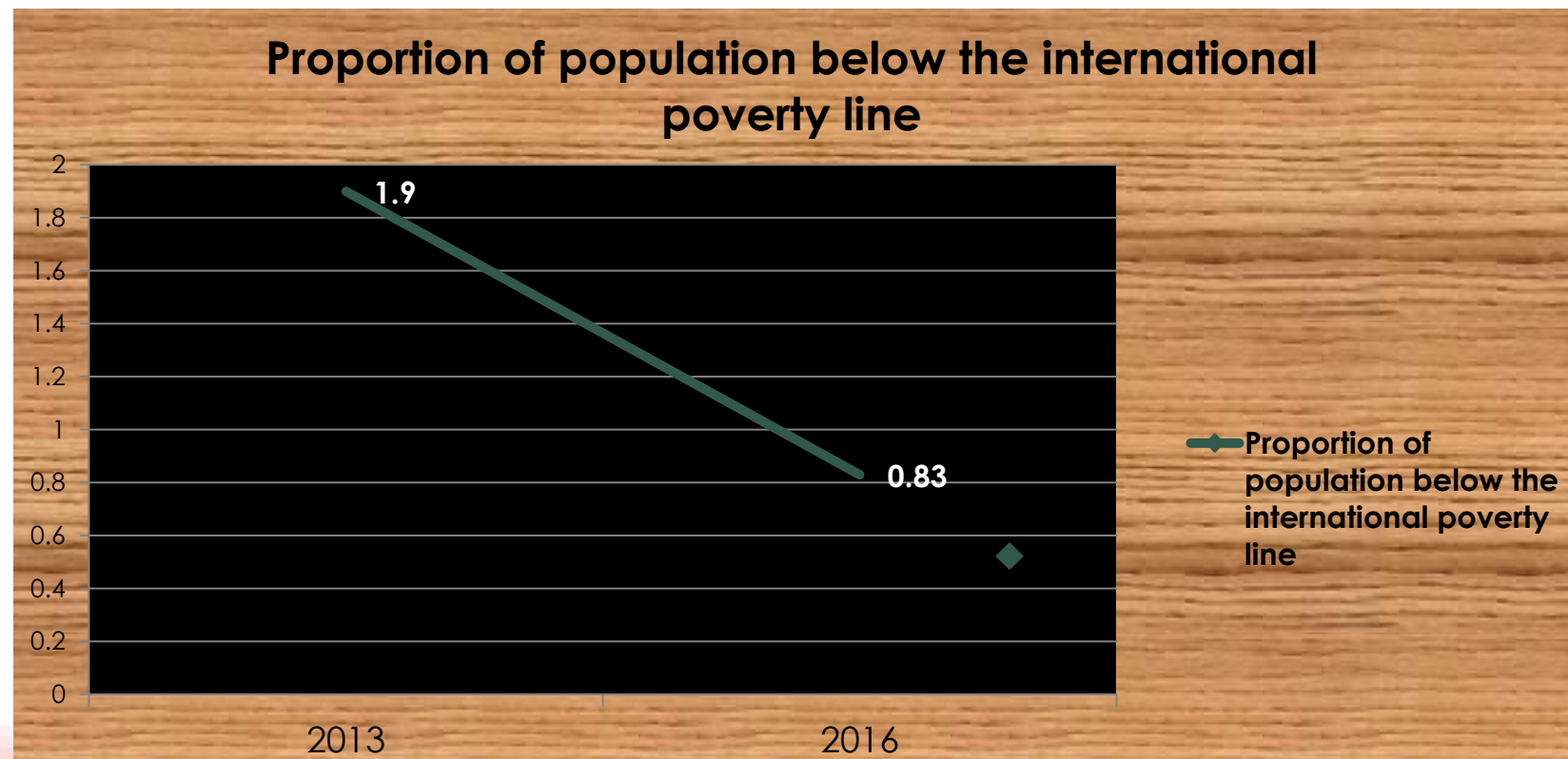
Disaggregation Level	2013 (%)	2016 (%)
Total	1.9	0.83

Sex	2013 (%)	2016 (%)
Male	2.0	0.86
Female	1.9	0.8

Age	2013 (%)	2016 (%)
0-4	2.5	1.29
5-14	2.7	1.16
15-24	2.2	1.16
25-99	1.6	0.66
18 or above	1.6	0.69
Below 18	2.6	1.16

Geographical Location	2013 (%)	2016 (%)
Urban	0.3	0.35
Rural	2.3	0.95

International Poverty Line is set at \$1.90 a day



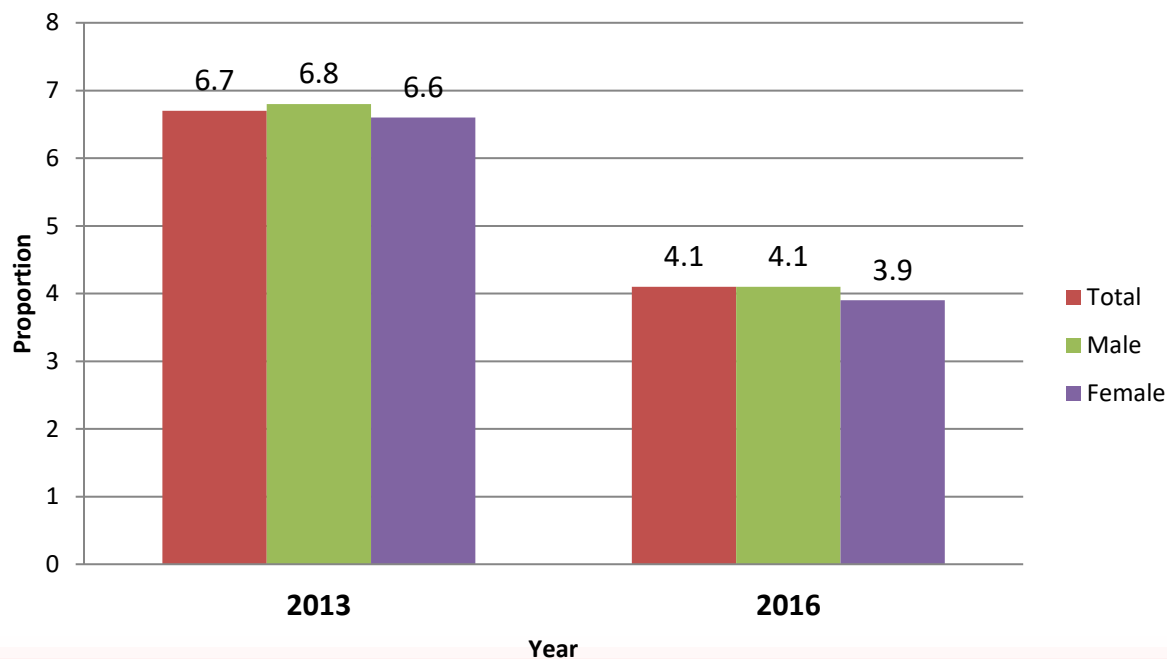
Source: Household Income & Expenditure Survey, Department of Census and Statistics & The World Bank - 2013-2016



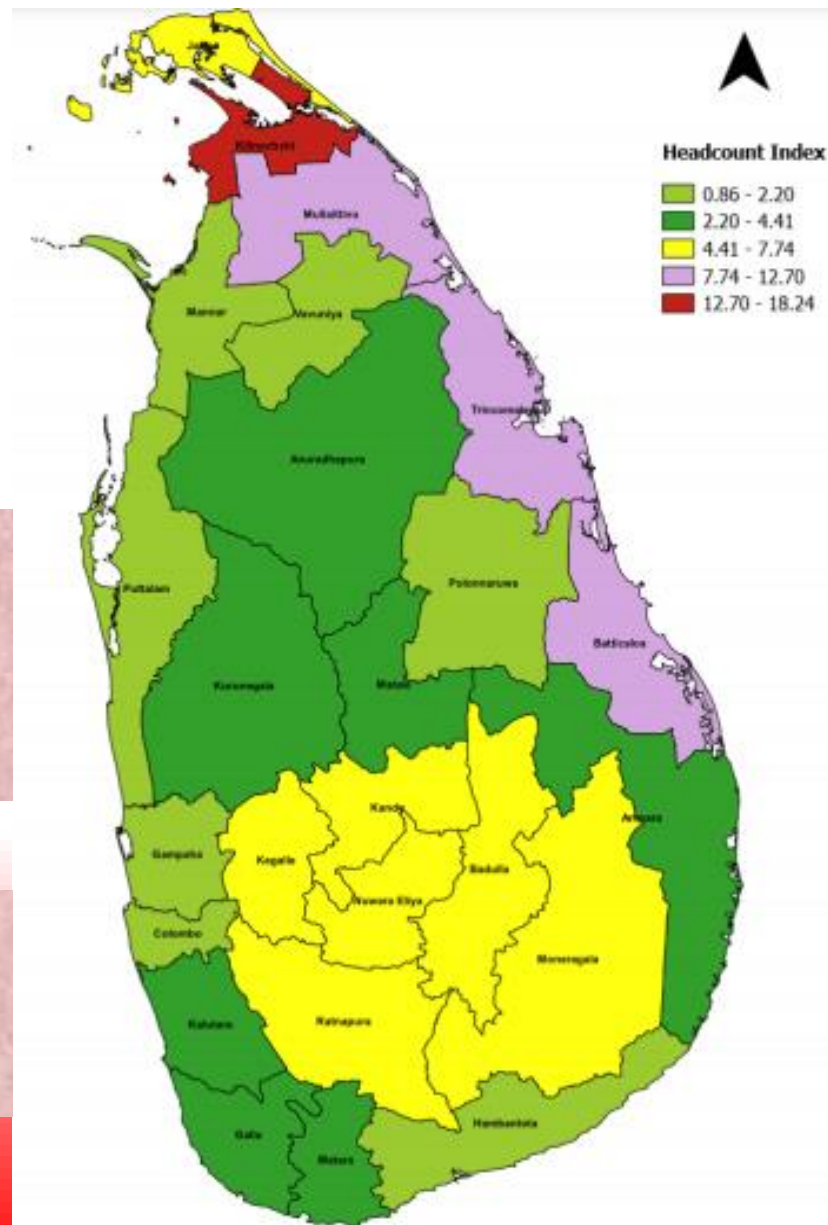
Target 1.2 By 2025, ensure that all populations living under the national poverty line in 2020 are lifted out of poverty in all its dimensions.

1.2.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line

Proportion of Population Living below the National Poverty Line



Poverty line can be interpreted as the minimum expenditure per person per month to fulfill the basic needs



- In 2016, the highest proportion of population living below the national poverty line was recorded in Kilinochchi District (18%), while the lowest proportion of population living below the national poverty line was recorded in Colombo district (0.9%).



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

*Based on
Multidimensional
Poverty Index*

Year	Total (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)
2013	3.8	3.9	3.7

Proportion of Children (Age 5-17) living in poverty

Year	Total (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)
2013	4	4.2	3.8

- Multidimensional Poverty Criteria**
- Health**
 1. Nutrition
 2. Child Mortality
 - Education**
 3. Years of Schooling
 4. School Attendance
 - Standard of Living**
 5. Electricity
 6. Sanitation
 7. Drinking Water
 8. Floor
 9. Cooking Fuel
 10. Assets



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

Proportion of Population covered

Year	Total (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)
2013	41.4	40.9	41.8
2016	42.3	41.7	42.8

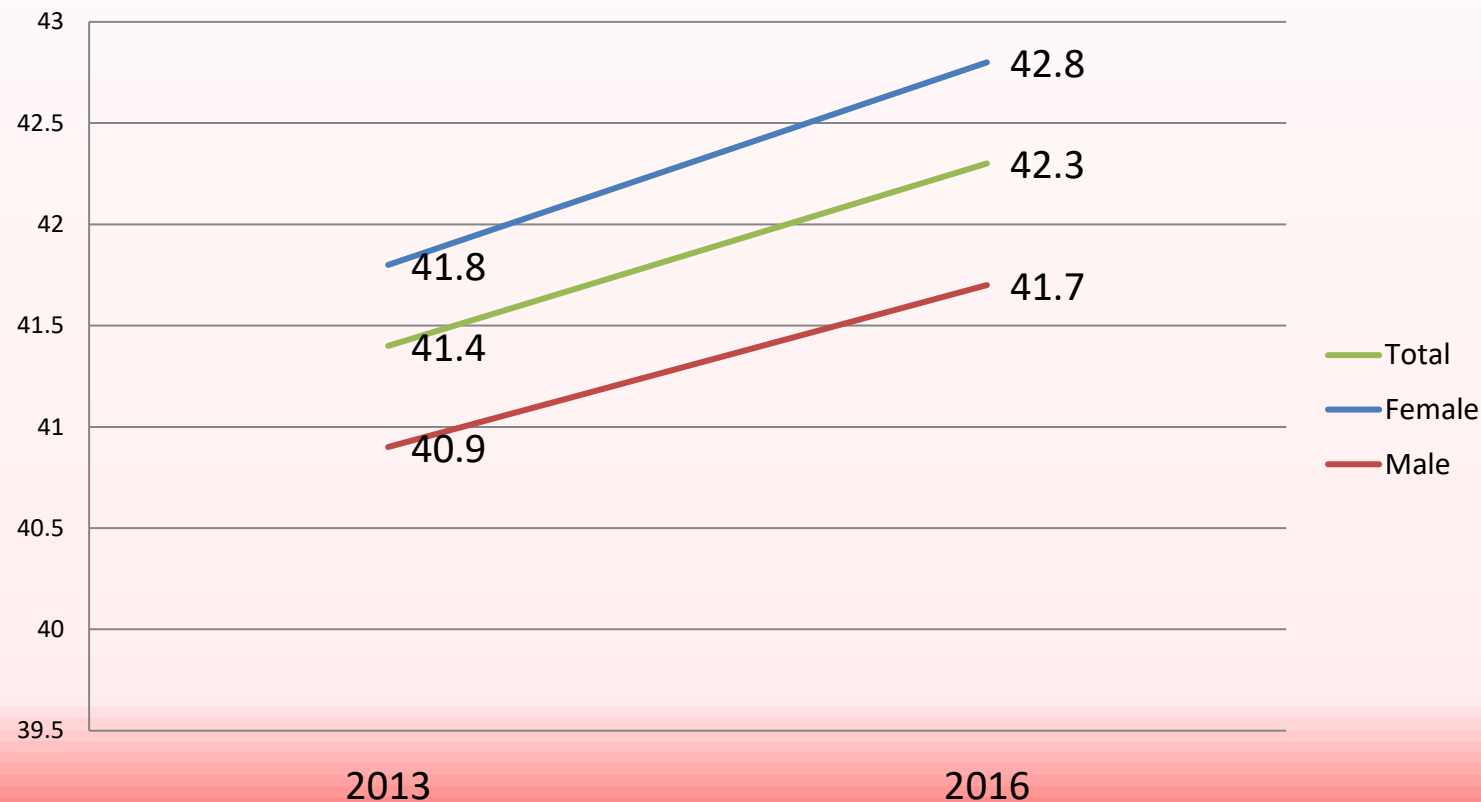
Proportion of Children covered

Year	Total (%)
2013	39.6
2016	40.5

Proportion of Older Persons (age>60) covered

Year	Total (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)
2013	50.7	49.5	51.6
2016	52.9	51.5	54

Proportion of Population Covered by Social Protection Floors/ Systems



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

2 ZERO
HUNGER



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



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

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

Household Food Security Access Scale Score (Proxy Indicator)

Disaggregation Level	Baseline Data		
	Unit	Value	Year
Total	Scale	9.2	2013/14

The value of Household Food Security Access Scale Score lies between 0 and 24. The maximum score of 24 implies that the level of food insecurity for a household is highest.

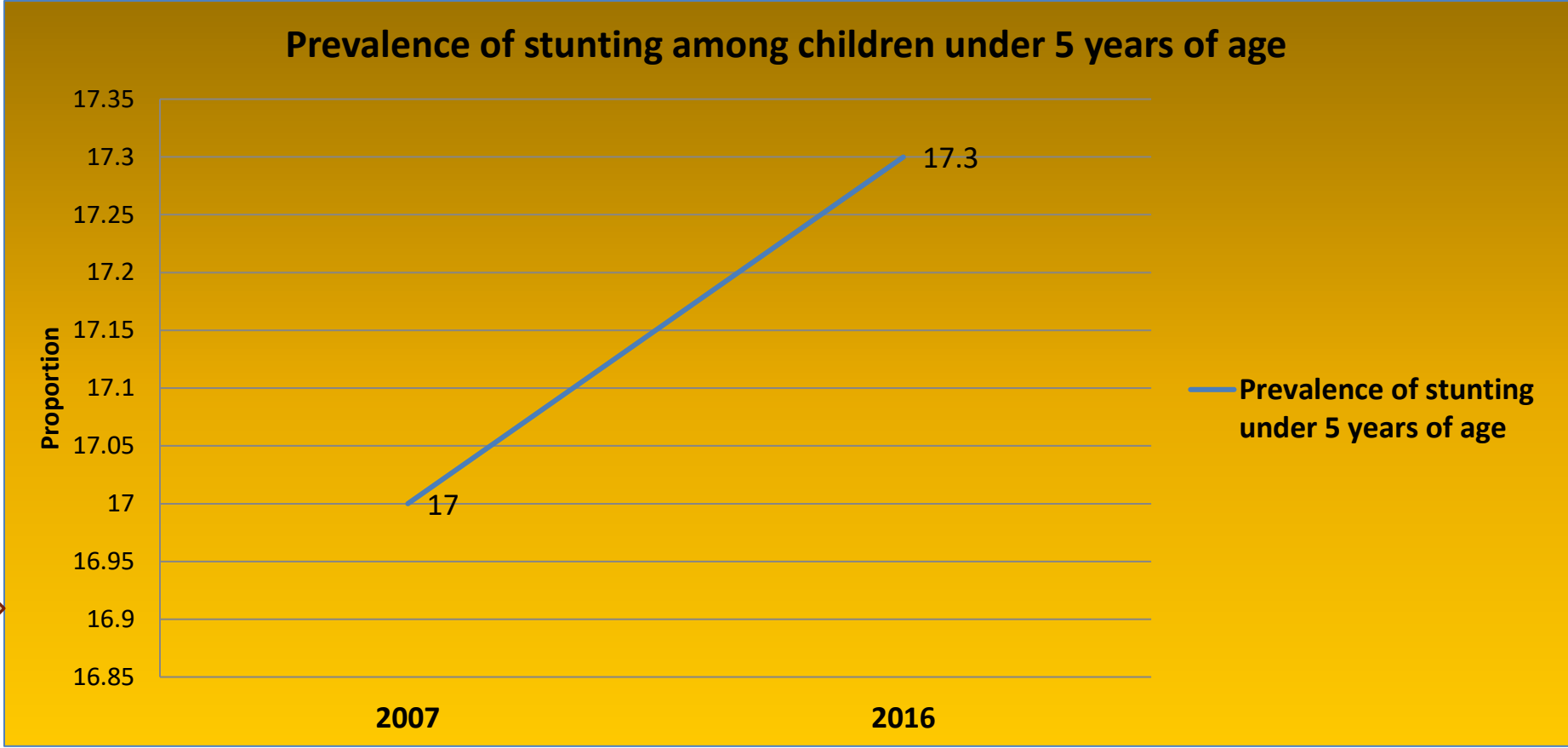


Target 2.2 By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons.

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

Year	Total (%)
2007	17
2016	17.3

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

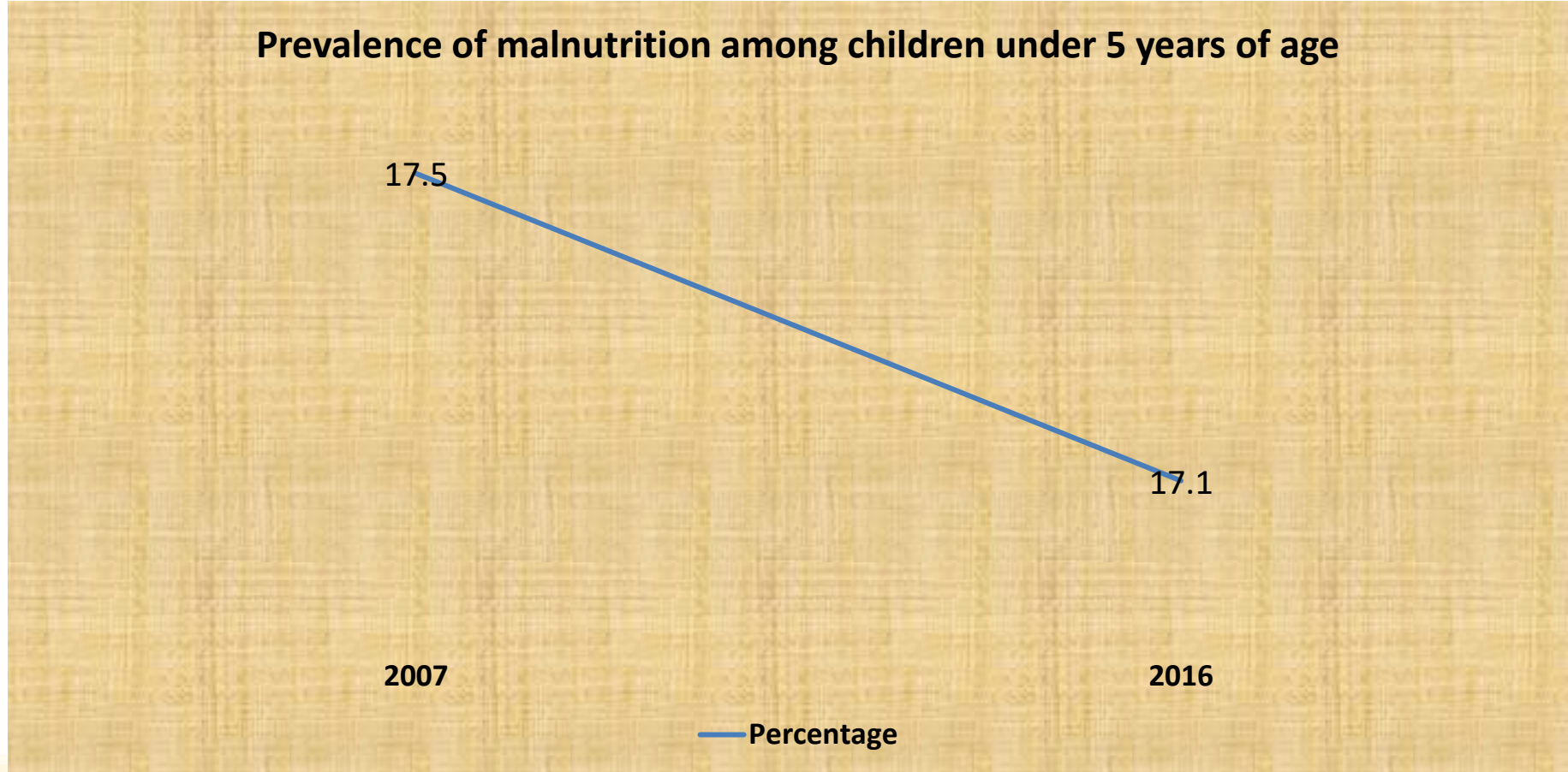


Source : Demographic & Health Survey, Department of Census & Statistics- 2007 and 2016



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

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



Year	Total (%)
2007	17.5
2016	17.1

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



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

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

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



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

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

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



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

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

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



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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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



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

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

► **3 Categories have been Identified.**

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

3 GOOD HEALTH
AND WELL-BEING



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



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

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

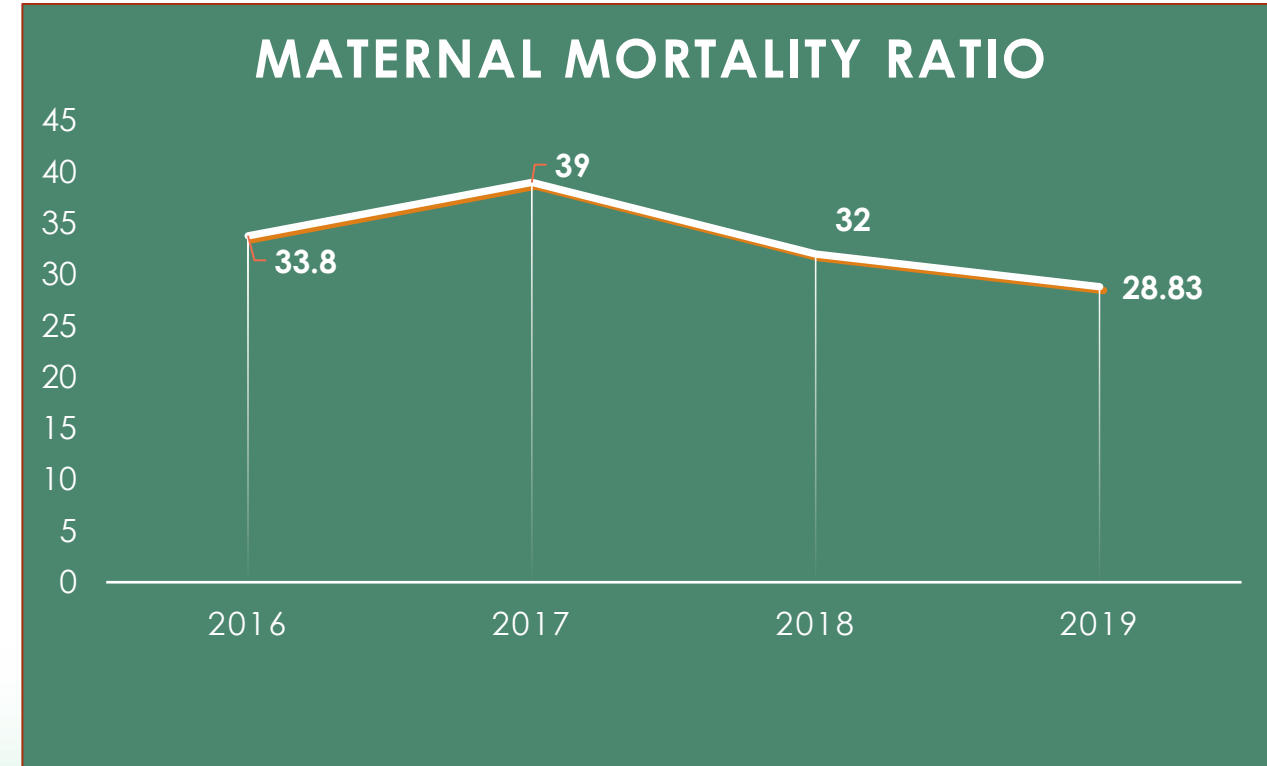
Year	2016	2017	2018	2019
Ratio	33.8	39	32	28.83

Baseline (2015)

33.7 per 100,000 live births

2030 Target

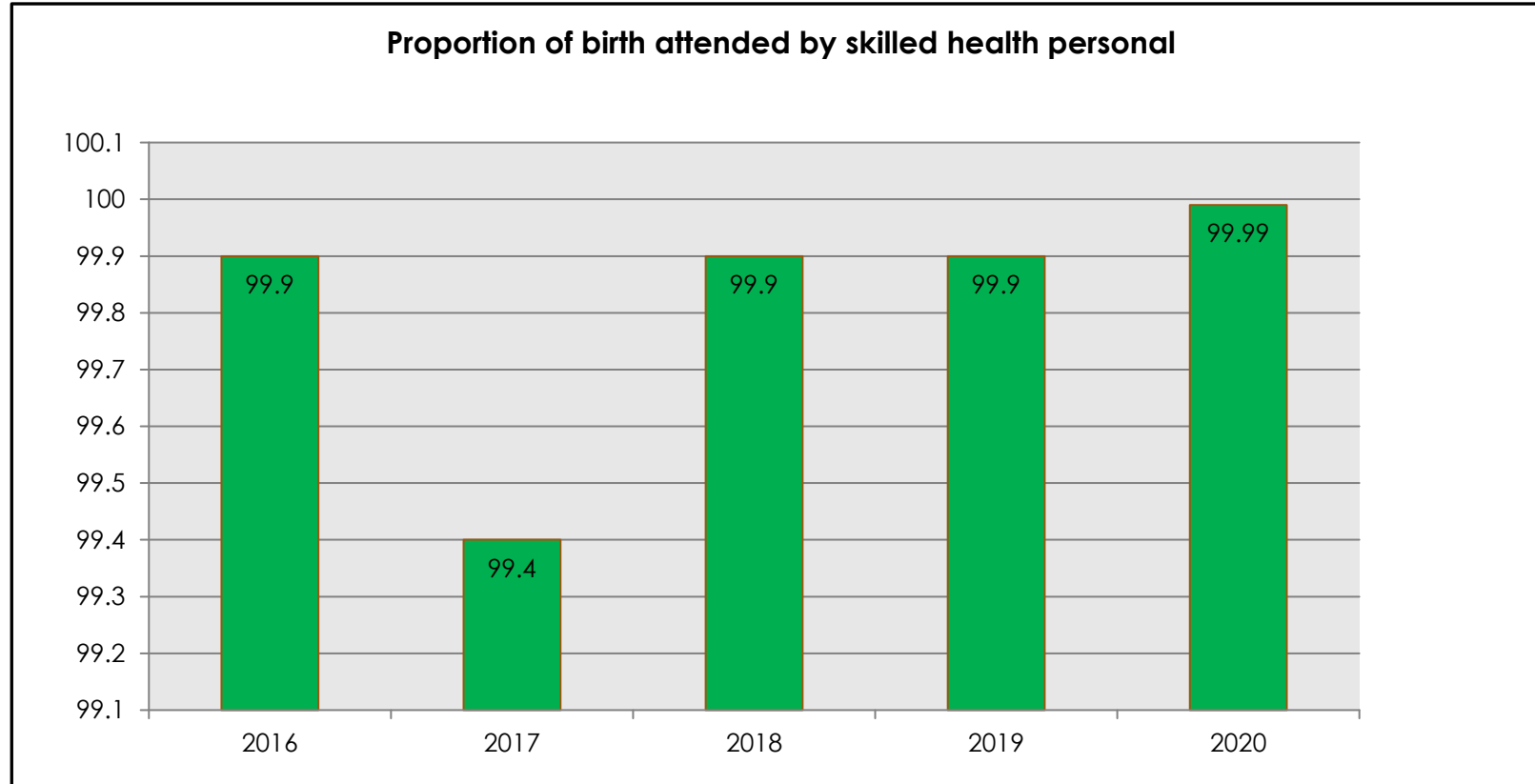
16 per 100,000 live births





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

Indicator 3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel



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

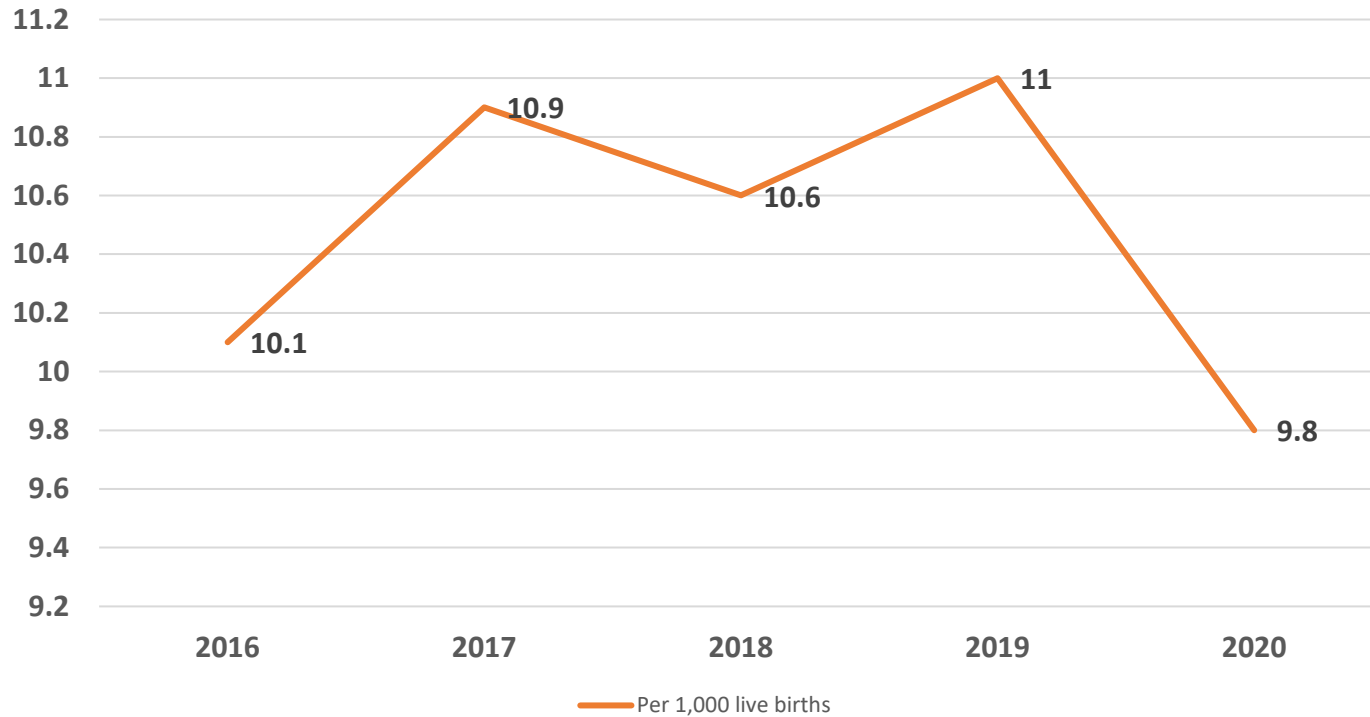




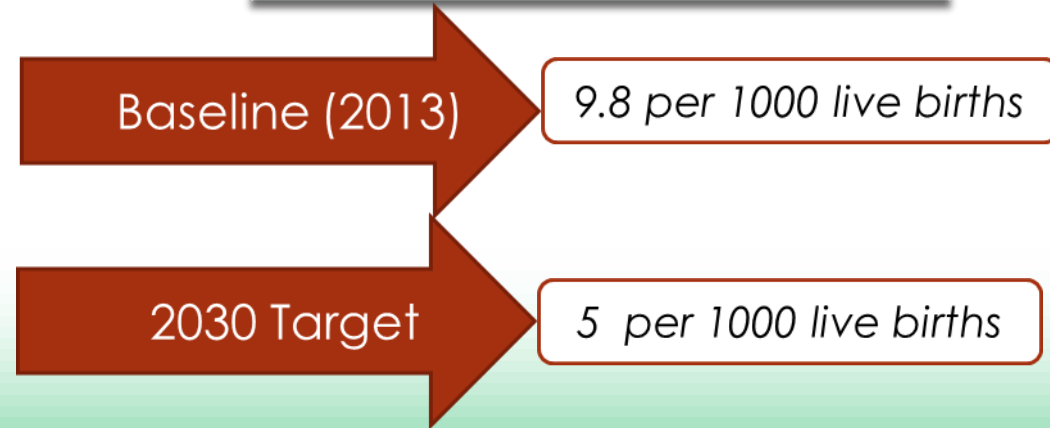
Target 3.2 By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, reduce neonatal mortality to 4 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to 5 per 1,000 live births.

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

3.2.1 UNDER-FIVE MORTALITY RATE



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



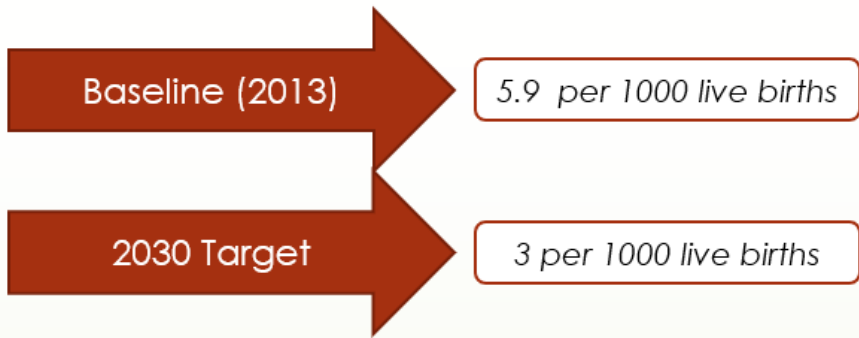
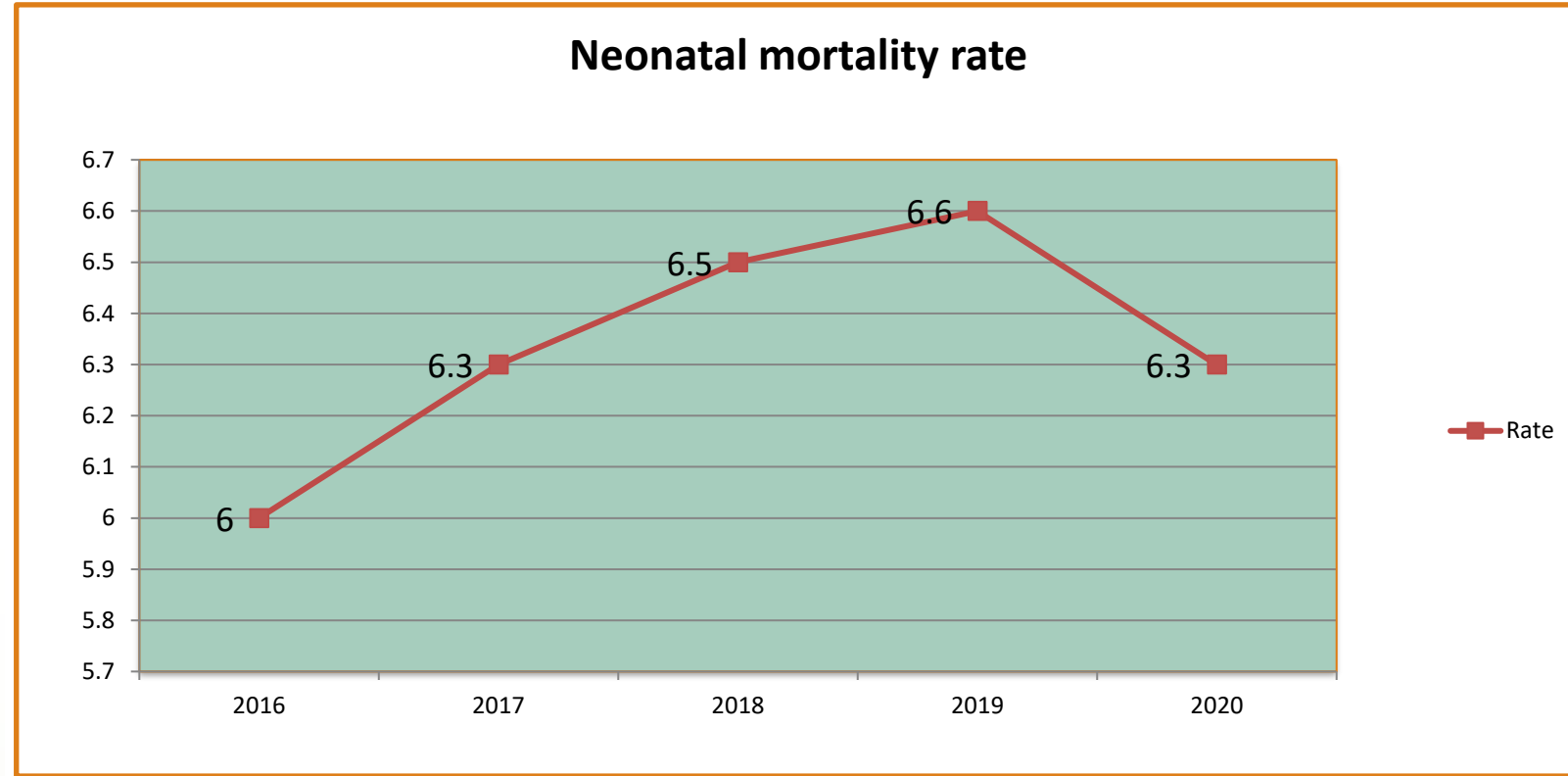
Source : Family Health Bureau, Ministry of Health- 2016 - 2020



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

Indicator 3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate

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

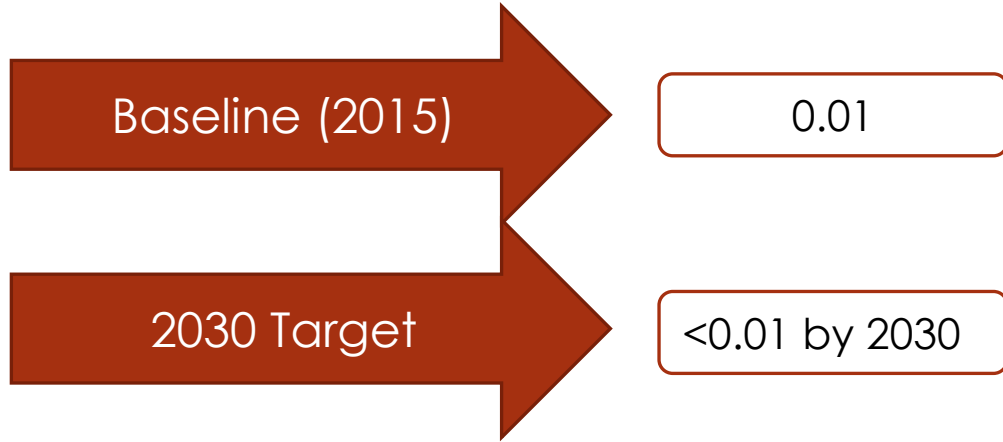


Source : Family Health Bureau, Ministry of Health- 2016 - 2020

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



Indicator 3.3.1 Number of new HIV infections per 1000 uninfected population



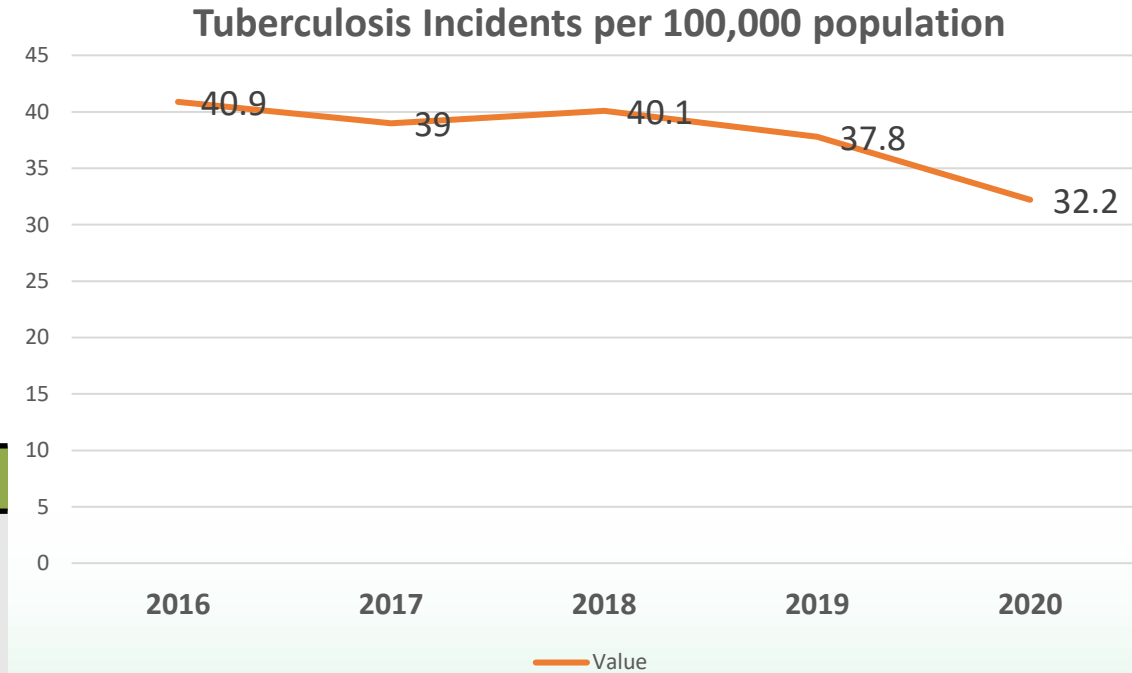
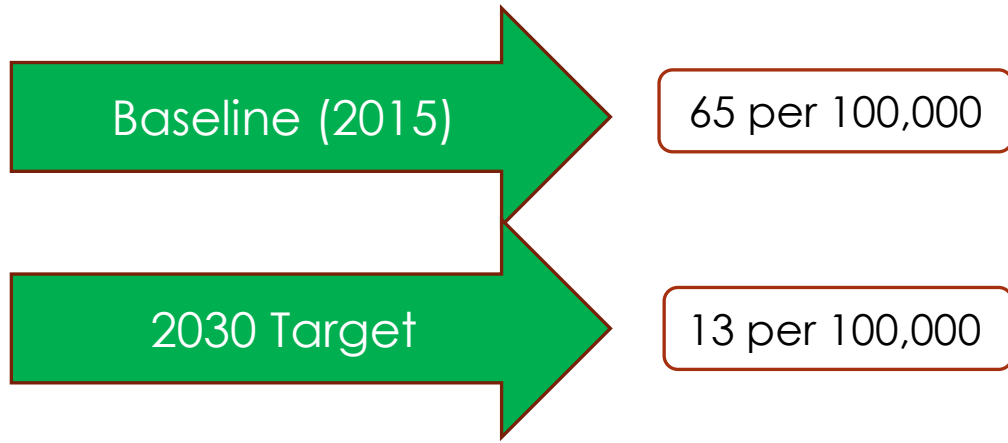
Year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
HIV incidence rate	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01

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



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

Indicator 3.3.2 Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population



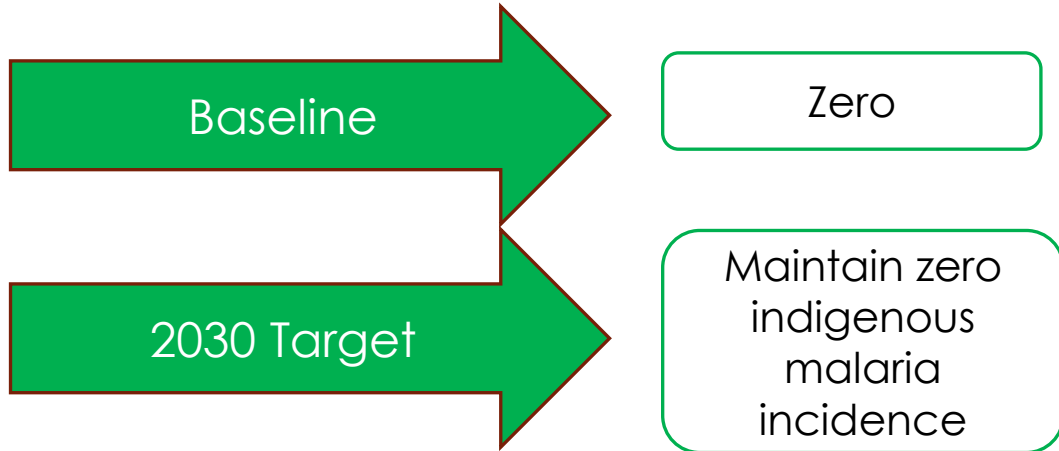
Year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Value	40.9 (NPTCCD)	39 (NPTCCD)	40.1 (NPTCCD)	37.8 (NPTCCD)	32.2 (NPTCCD)
	65 (WHO estimate)	64 (WHO estimate)	64 (WHO estimate)		

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

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



Indicator 3.3.3 Malaria Incidence per 1000, population



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



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

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

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

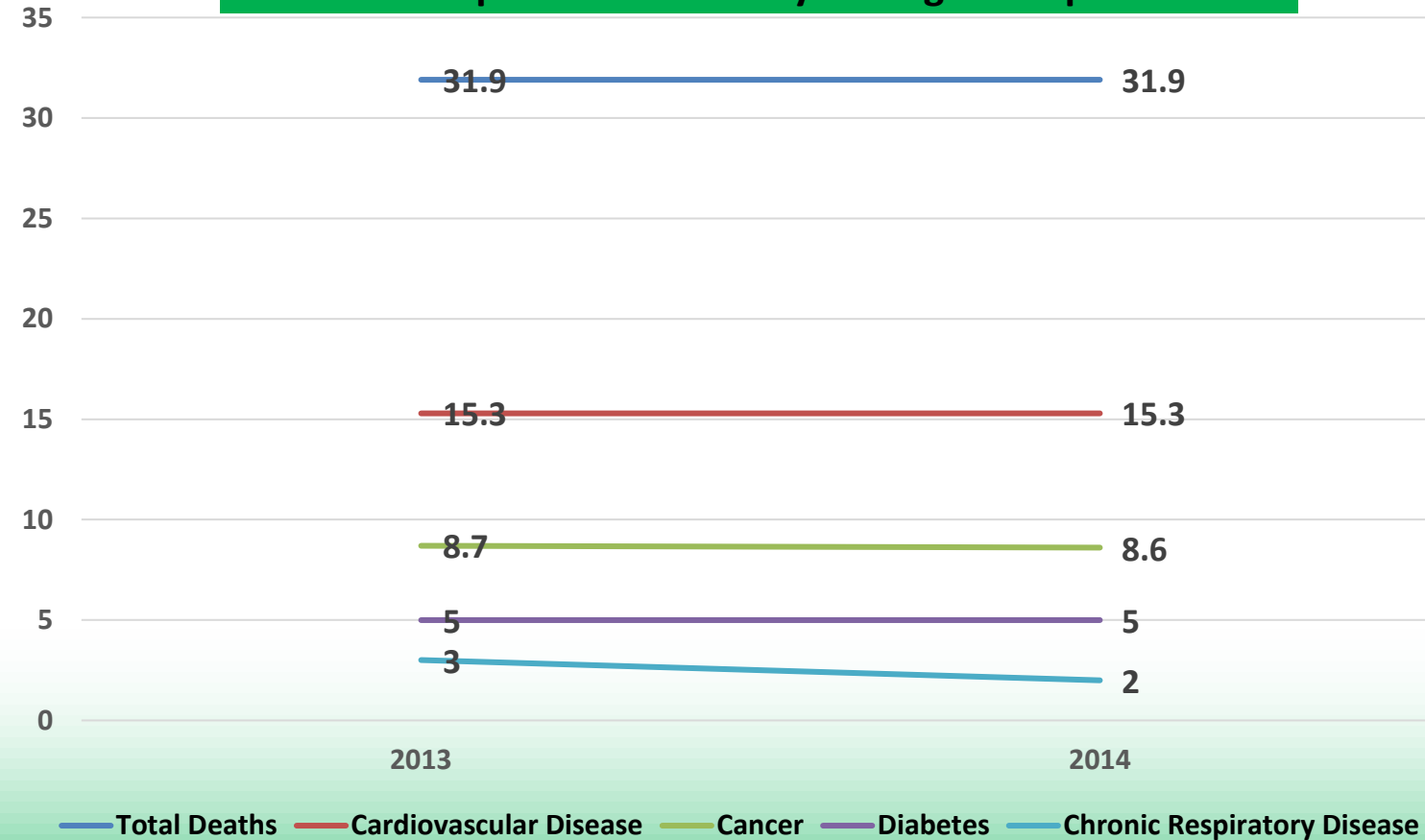
Source: Dengue Control Program, Public Health Veterinary Services, Anti Filariasis Campaign, Anti Leprosy Program, Epidemiology Unit- 2016-2020



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)

Number of Deaths Attributed to Cardiovascular Disease, Cancer, Diabetes or Chronic Respiratory Disease per 10,000 Population in 30-69 years Age Group



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

Number of deaths attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease between aged 30-69 years and registered during a given year per 100,000 population of aged 30-69 years during the same period.

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

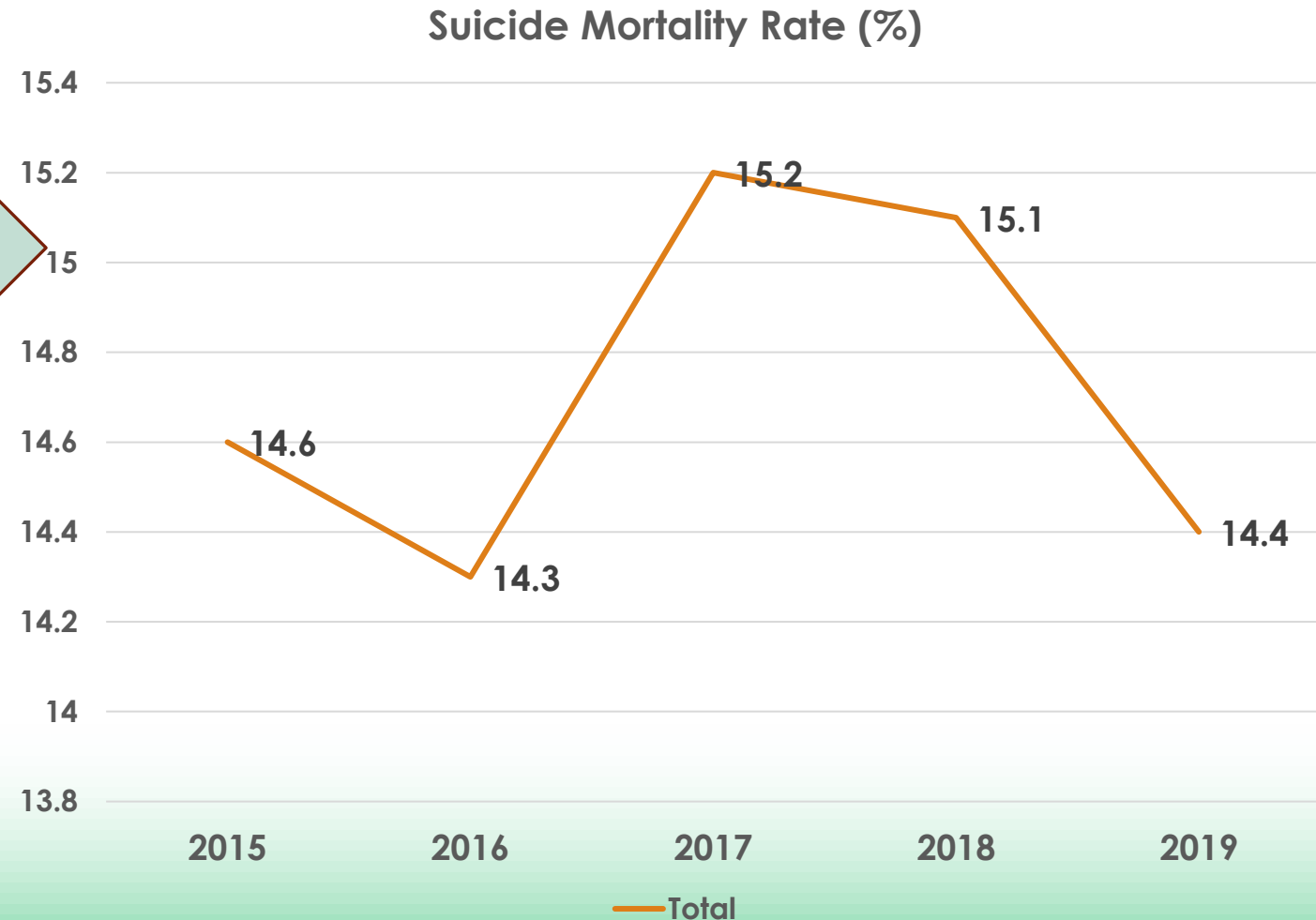


Target 3.4 By 2030, reduce premature mortality from non-communicable diseases (NCDs) by 25% through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being.

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

Year	Total Number of Suicide cases (Per 100,000 population)
2015	14.6
2016	14.3
2017	15.2
2018	15.1
2019	14.4

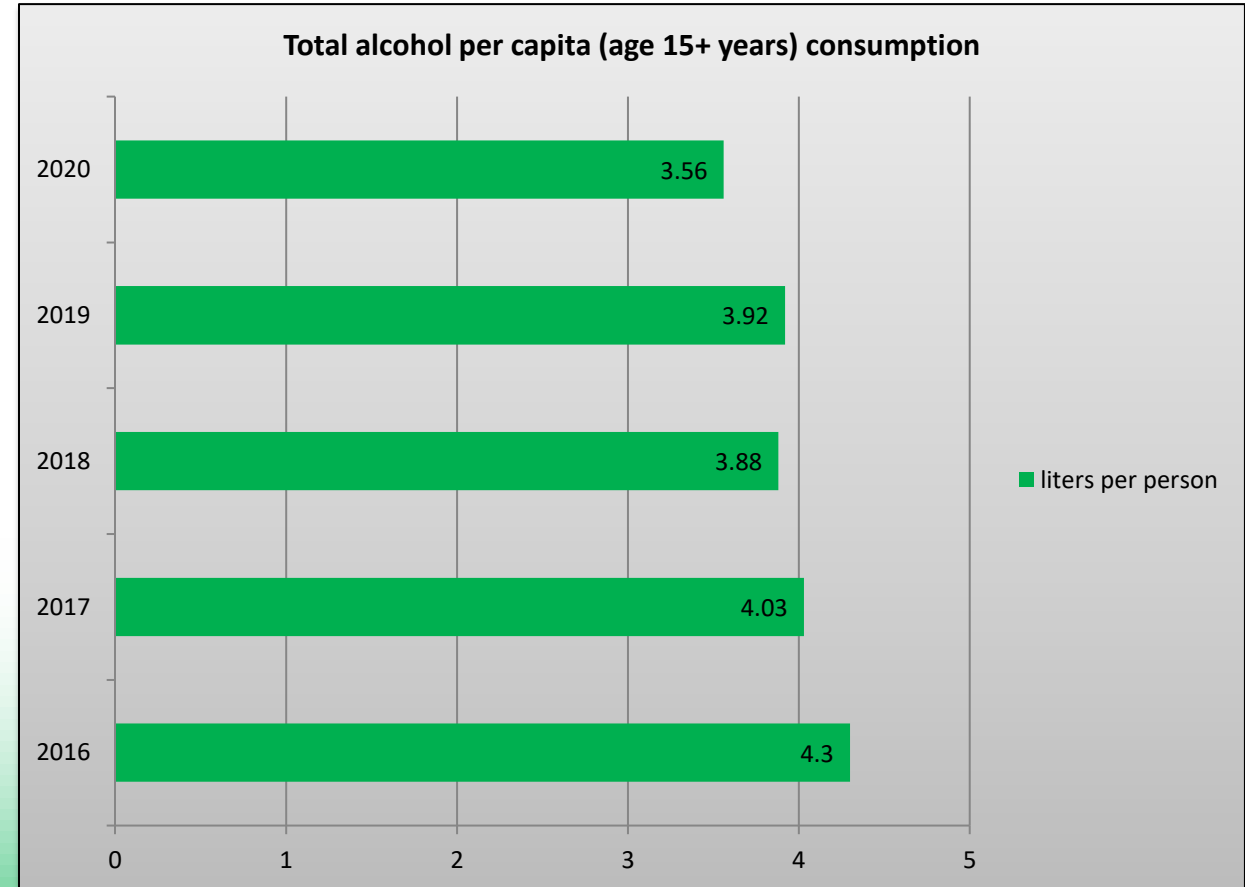
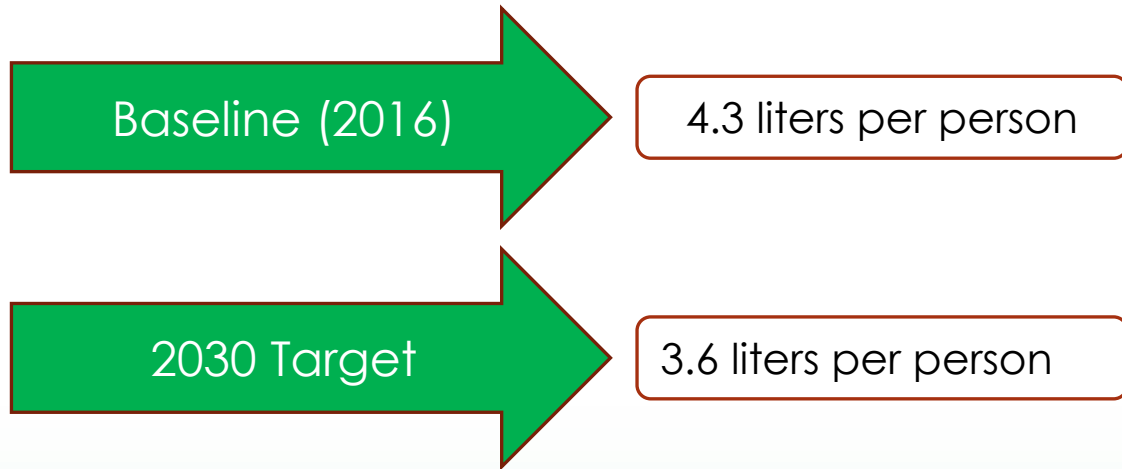
The number of suicide cases reported to the Police per 100,000 mid year population of the country





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

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



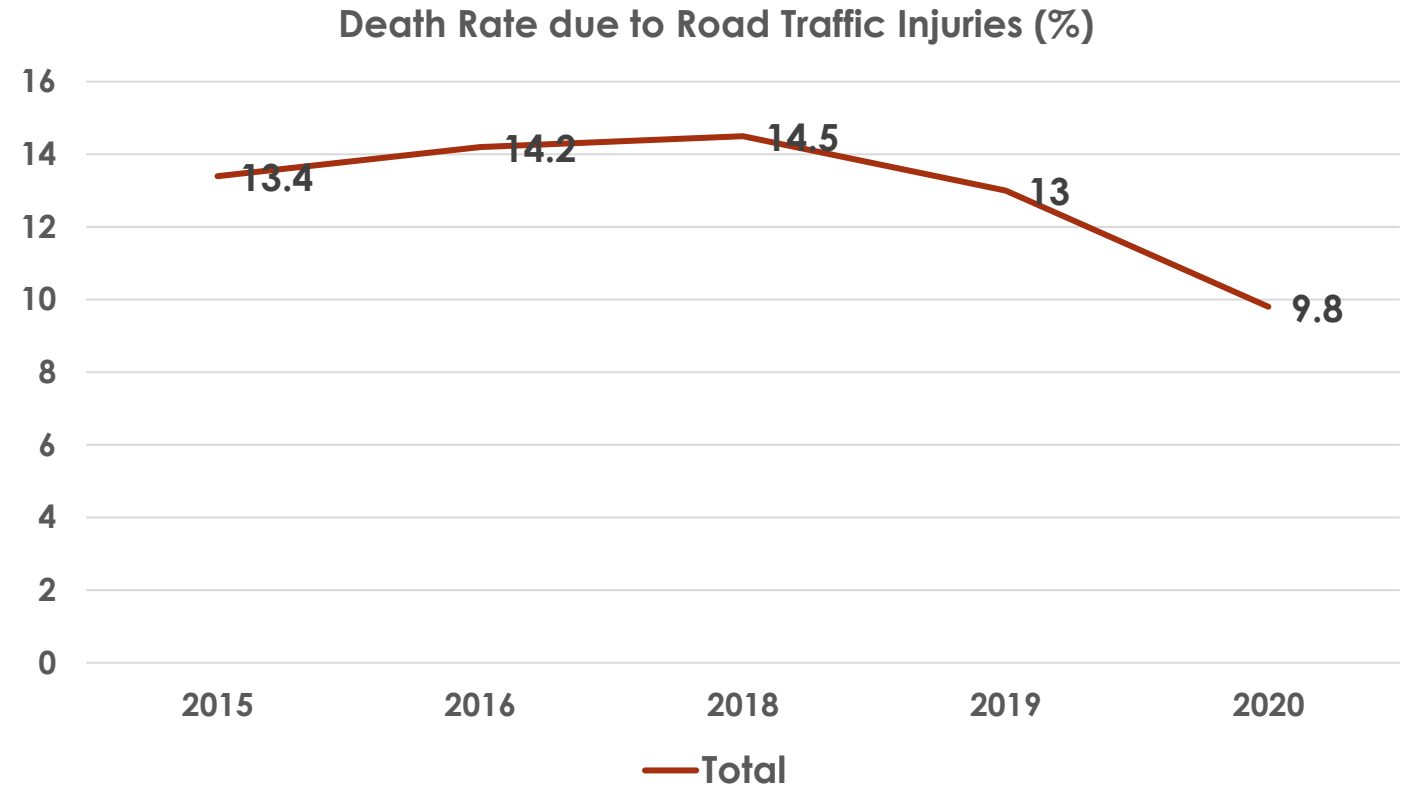


Target 3.6 By 2030, reduce the number of deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents by 20%.

Indicator 3.6.1 Death rate due to road traffic injuries

Year	Total Deaths (Per 100,000 population)
2015	13.4
2016	14.2
2018	14.5
2019	13
2020	9.8

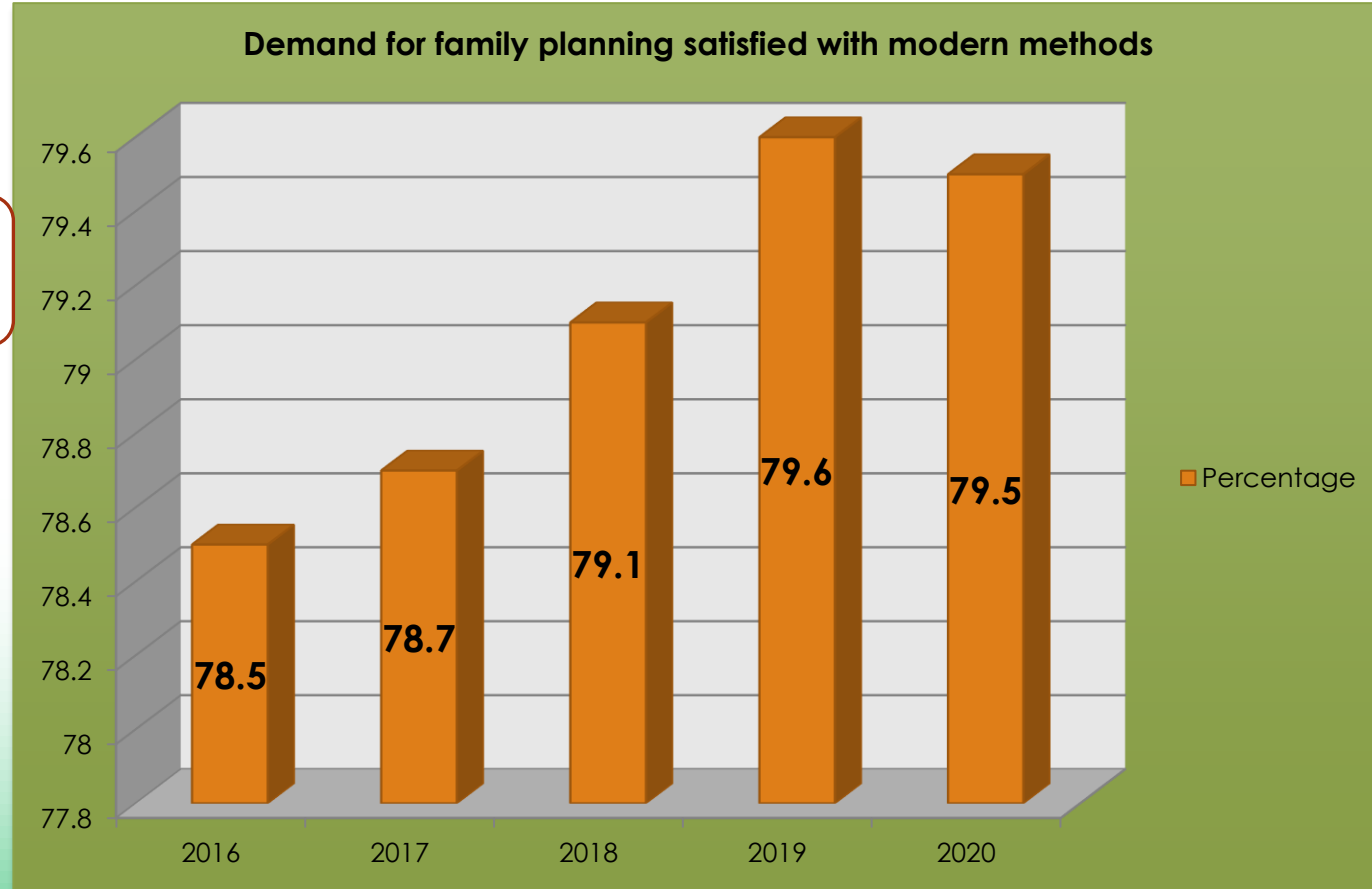
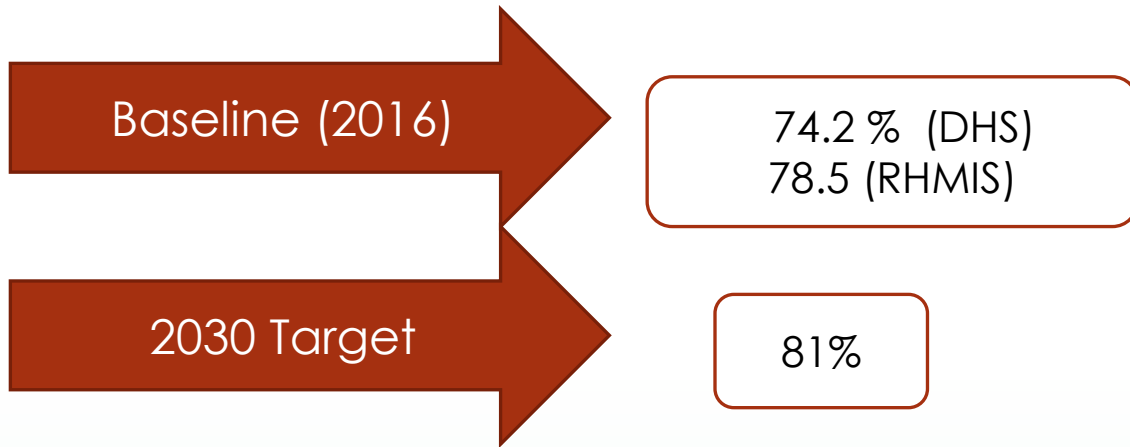
Number of deaths due to road traffic fatal injuries reported to the Police per 100,000 mid year population





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

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

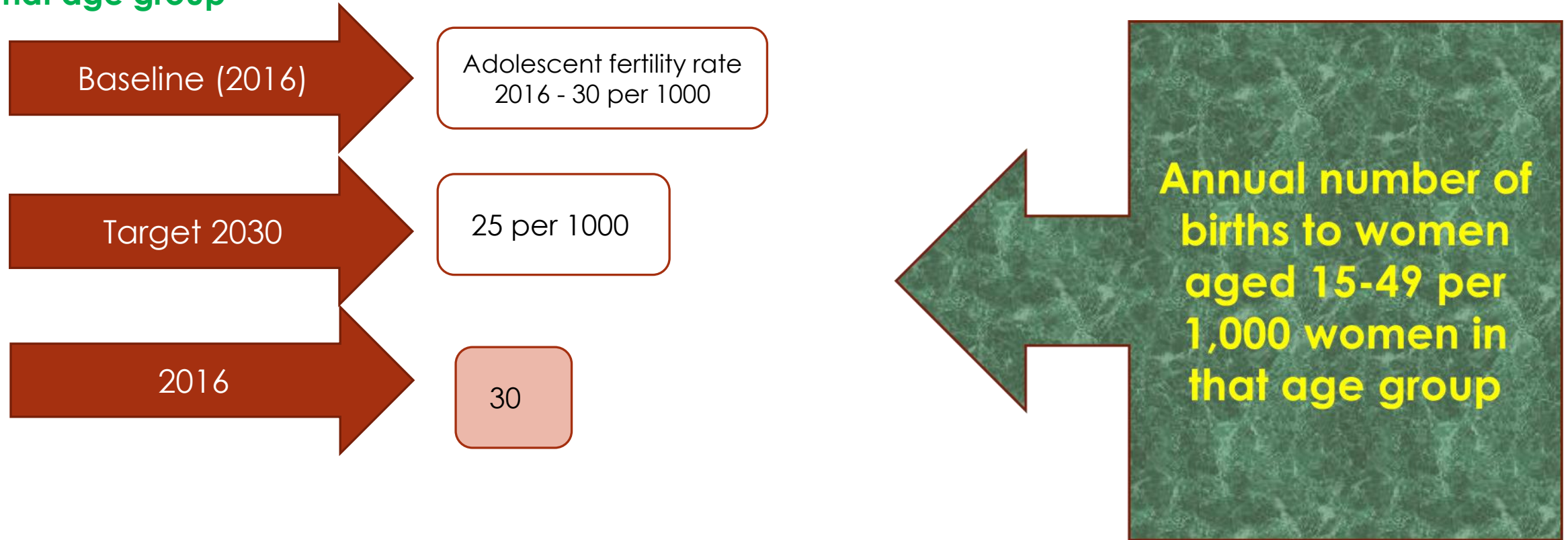


Source: Demographic and Health survey,
Reproductive Health Management Information System- 2016-2020



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

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





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

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

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

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

Condt.....



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

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



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

Source: STEPS survey
Demographic and Health survey-2016



Condt....

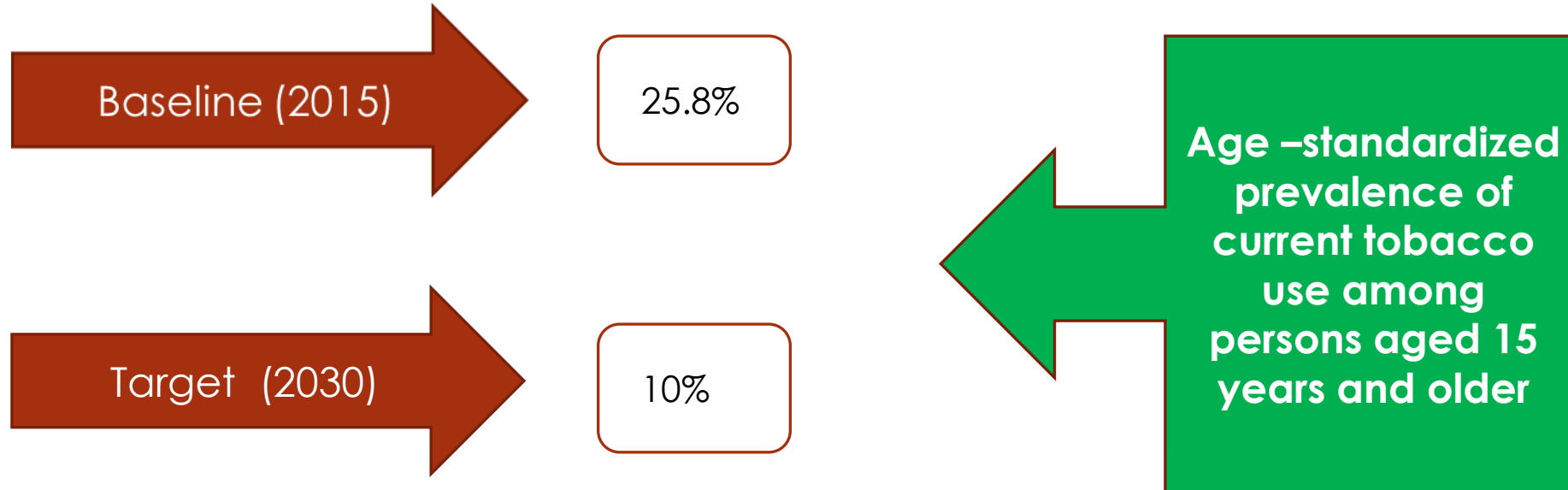
Indicator number	Indicator	Baseline	Target 2030	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
3.8.1.12	Hospital beds per capita, relative to a maximum threshold of 18 per 10,000 population	2016- (MSU)	100% Maintain at same level	2016- 100%	100% (MSU)	100% (MSU)	100% (MSU)	NA
3.8.1.13	Health worker density and distribution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

Source: Medical Statistics Unit -2016-2020

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



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





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

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

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)	Polio 3 (100)	Polio 3(96)	POLIO (96)	Polio 3 (97)	Polio 3 (98)
MCV 2(16.3)	MCV 2(100)	MCV 2(16.3)	MCV 2 (99)	MCV 2 (96)	MCV 2 (97)
TT(96.2)	TT (100)	TT(96.2)	TT	TT (95)	TT (98)
HPV 2 (0)	HPV 2(100)	(EPID)		HPV 2 (65) (EPID)	HPV 2 (58) (EPID)



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

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

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

Source: Ministry of Health- 2017



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

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

Baseline	Target 2030	2016	2017	2018	2019
Physicians 0.895	Physicians-1.79	Physicians 0.895	Physicians 0.923	Physicians 0.91	
Dental surgeons 0.09	Dental surgeons-0.14	Dental surgeons 0.09	Dental surgeons 0.08	Dental surgeons-0.09	Physicians 0.92
Midwives/nurses 2.428	Midwives-3.82	midwives/nurses 2.428	midwives/nurses 2.52	Midwives/Nurses-2.53	Dental surgeons-0.08
Pharmacists 0.142	Pharmacists-0.47	Pharmacists 0.142	Pharmacists 0.154	Pharmacists-0.15	Midwives/Nurses- 2.49
(2016)					Pharmacists-0.16



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

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

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



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

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

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

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

Completion Rate of Primary, Lower Secondary and Upper Secondary Education



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

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

Completion Rates by Sex

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

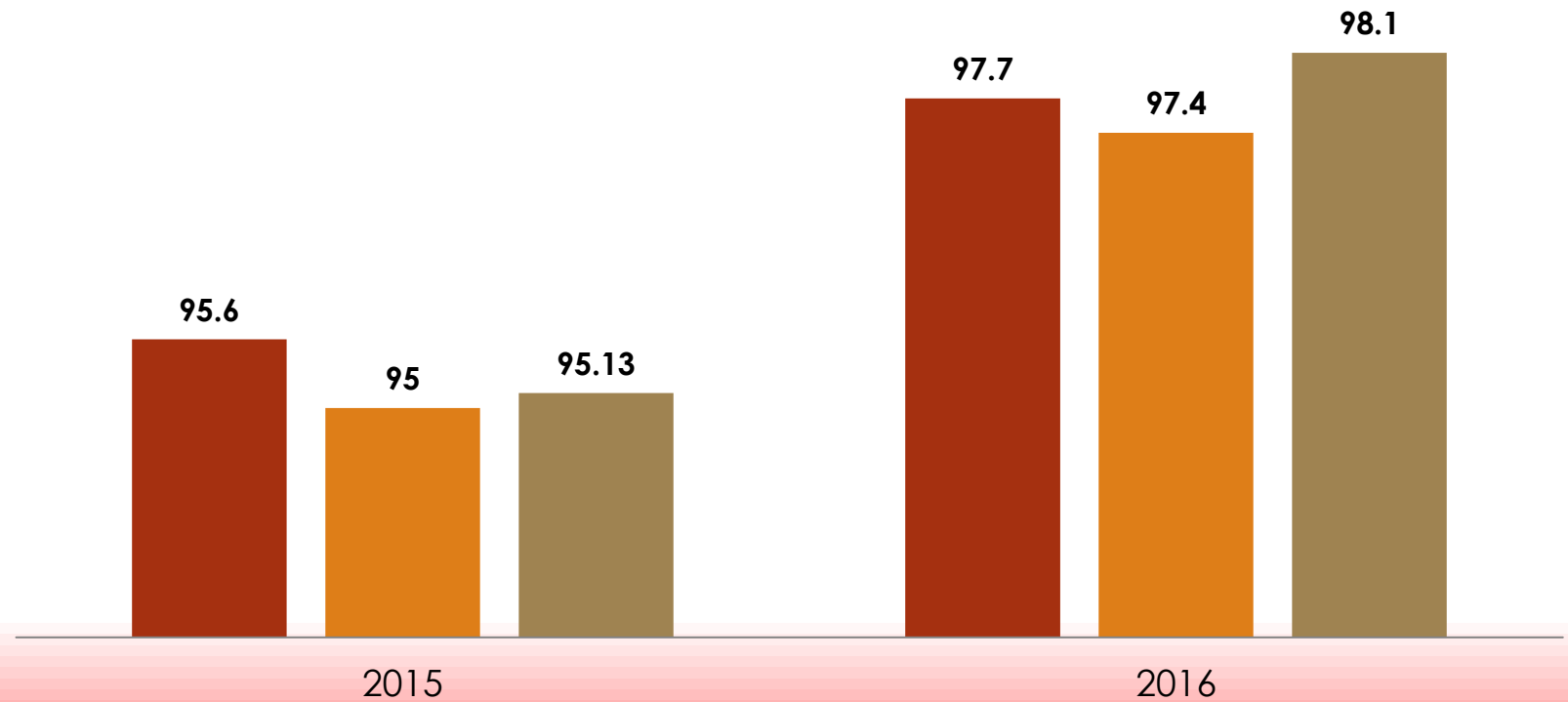
Target 4.2 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education

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

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

Participation Rate (%) in Organized Learning

■ Total ■ Male ■ Female



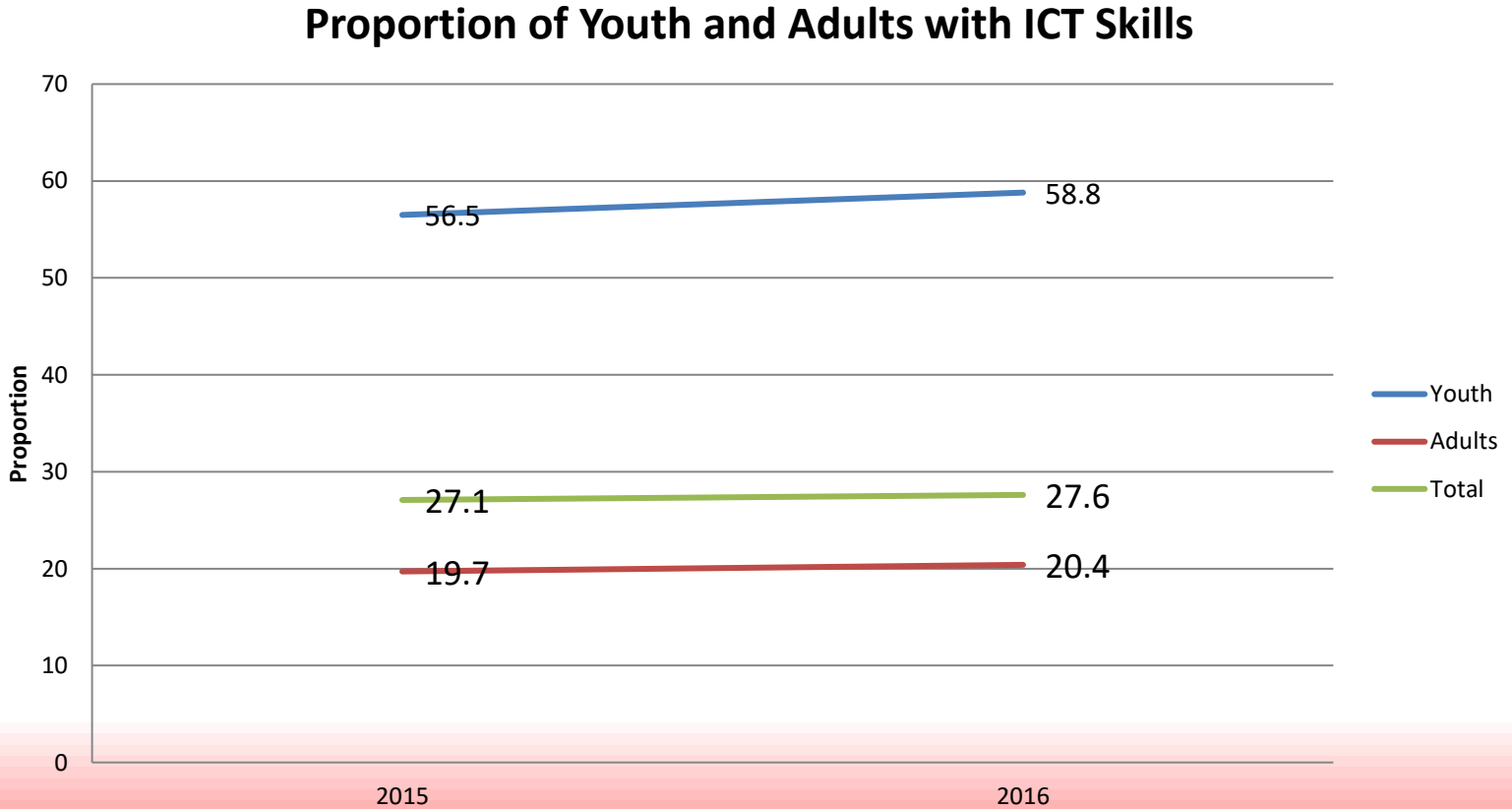
Source : School Census, Ministry of Education- 2015-2016



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

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

Year	2015	2016
Total (%)	27.1	27.6
Youth (%)	56.5	58.8
Adults (%)	19.7	20.4



Source : Labour Force Survey, Department of Census & Statistics- 2015-2016



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

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

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

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



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

Indicator 4.8.1 Proportion of schools having resources for STEM education

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

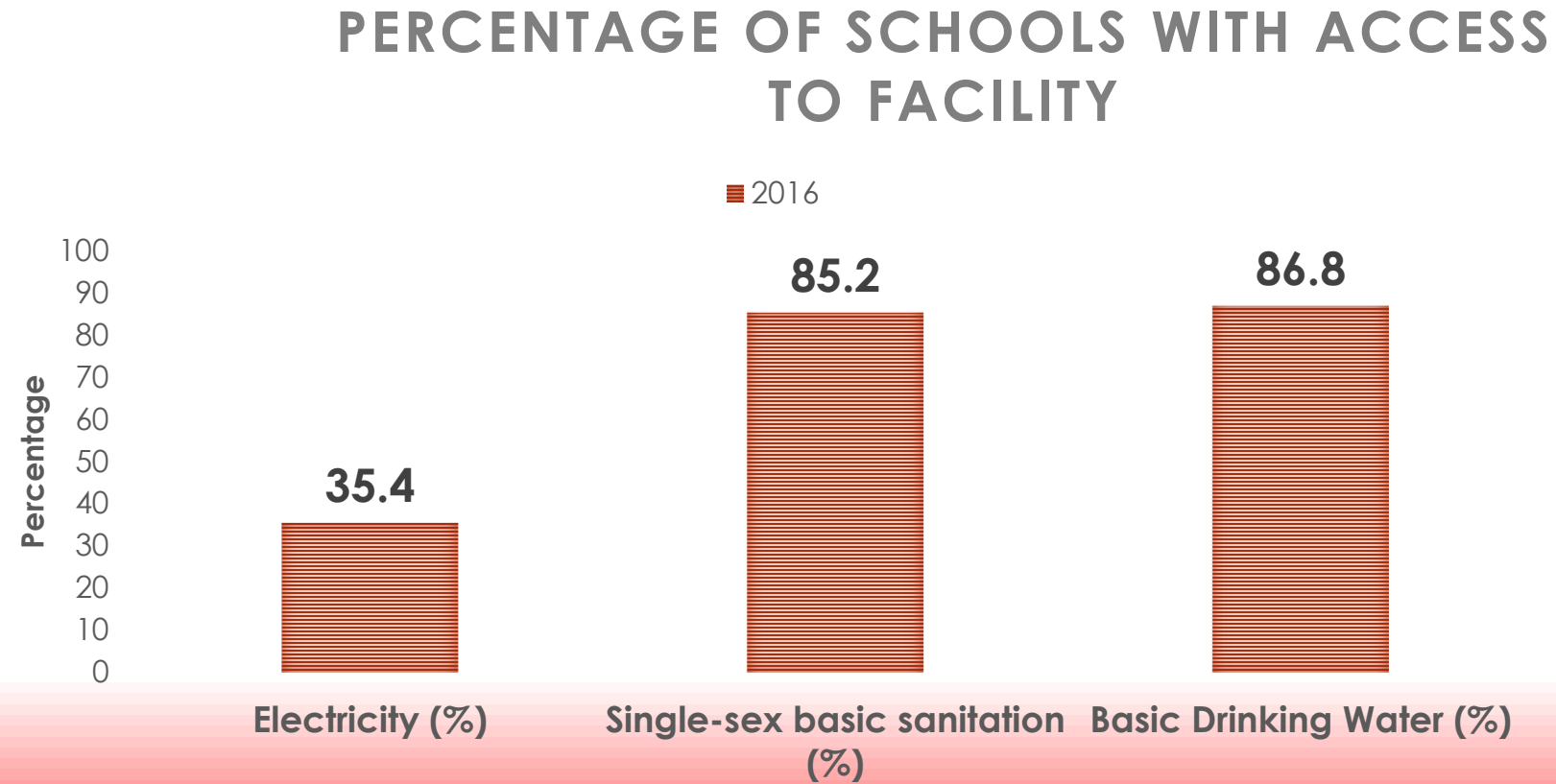
Indicator	Year	Value
Proportion of schools having resources for STEM education	2019	10%



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

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

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



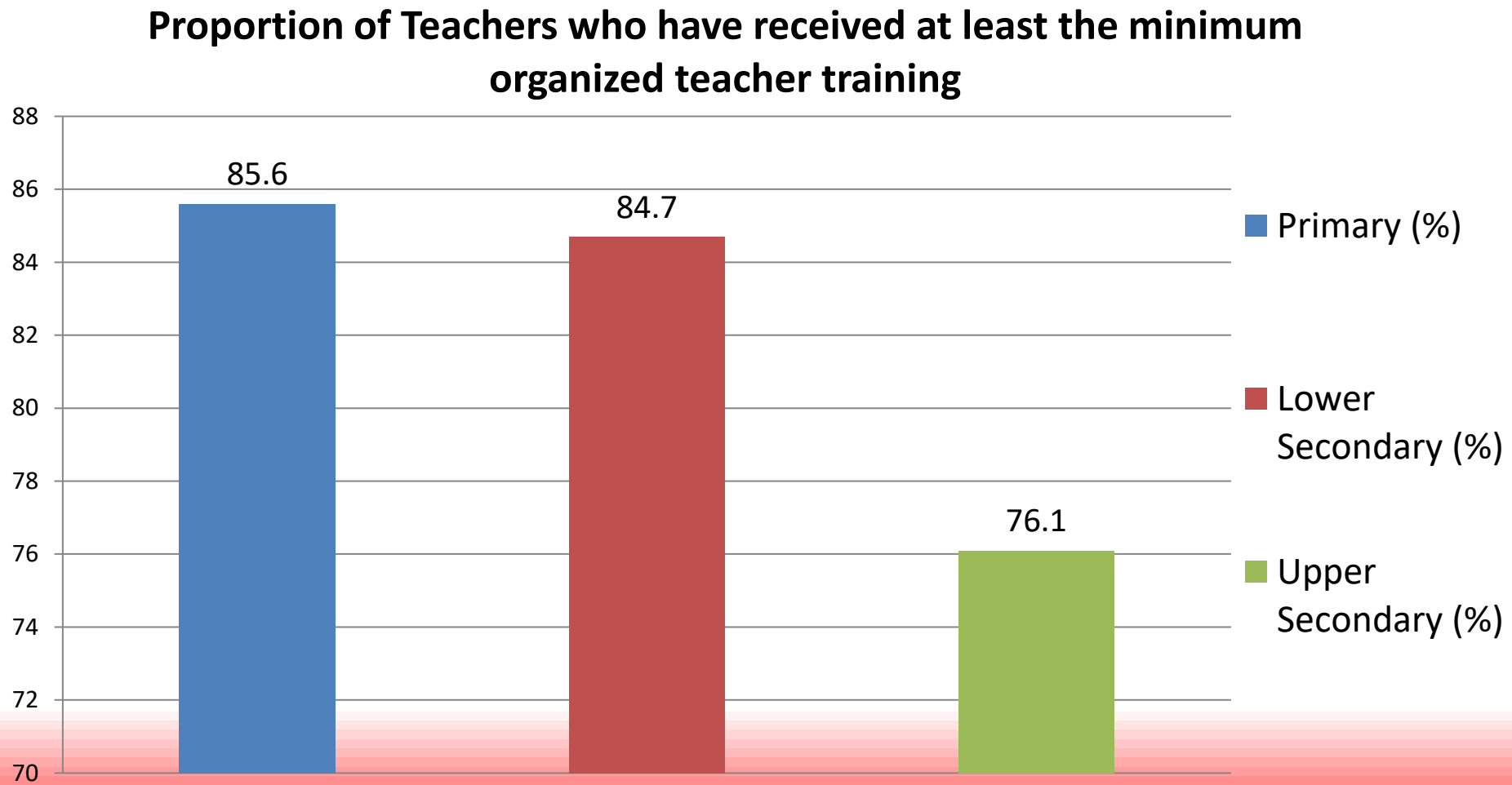
Source : School Census, Ministry of Education- 2016

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



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

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



Source : School Census, Ministry of Education- 2016

5 GENDER
EQUALITY



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



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

Indicator 5.1.1 Compliance with the legal frameworks in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex



The following legal framework is available.

The Constitution of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka 1978

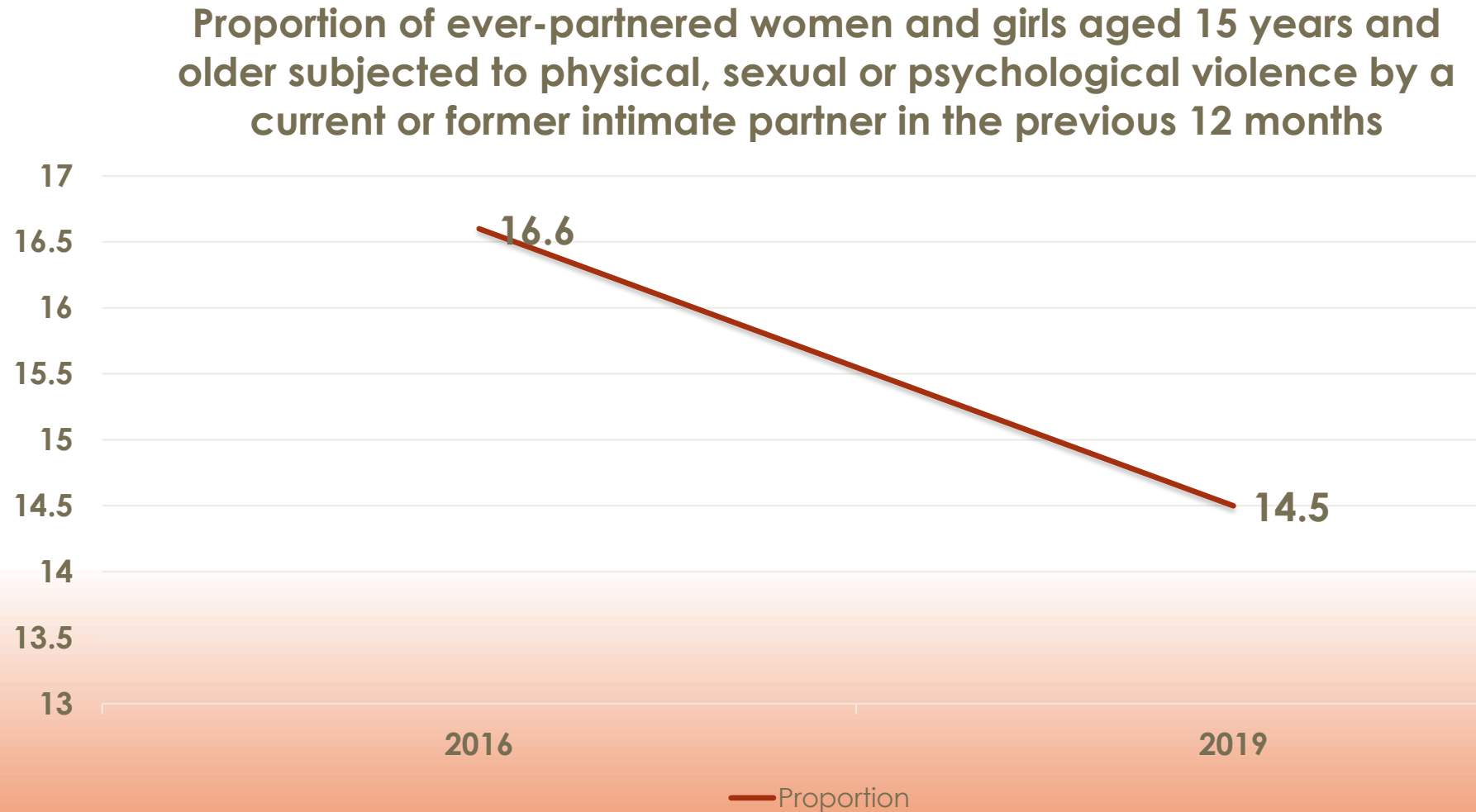
- Article 12 - Nondiscrimination on basis of sex



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

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

Year	Proportion
2016	16.6
2019	14.5

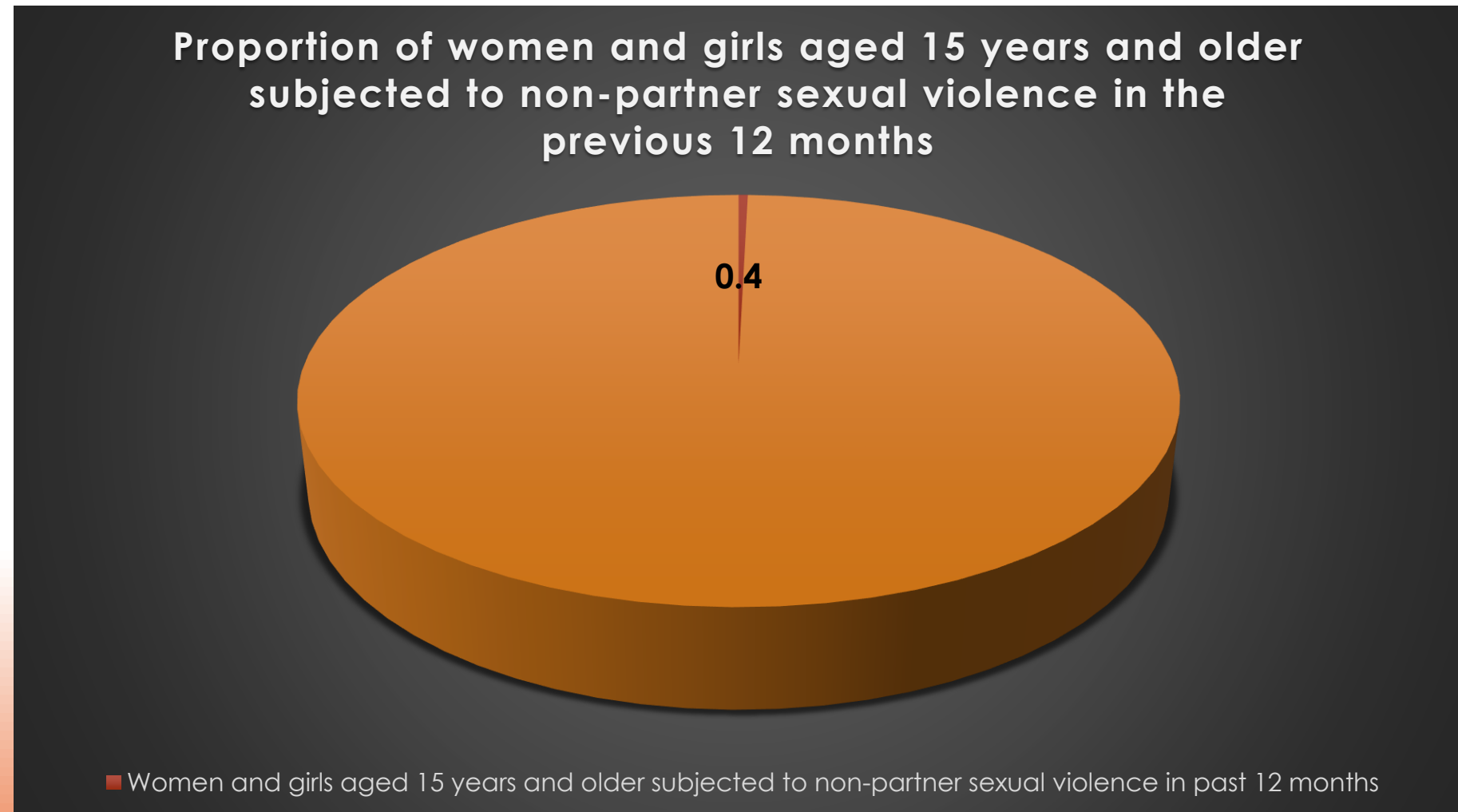




Target 5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all (irrespective of their age, sexual orientation or gender identity) in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation.

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

Year	Proportion
2019	0.4%

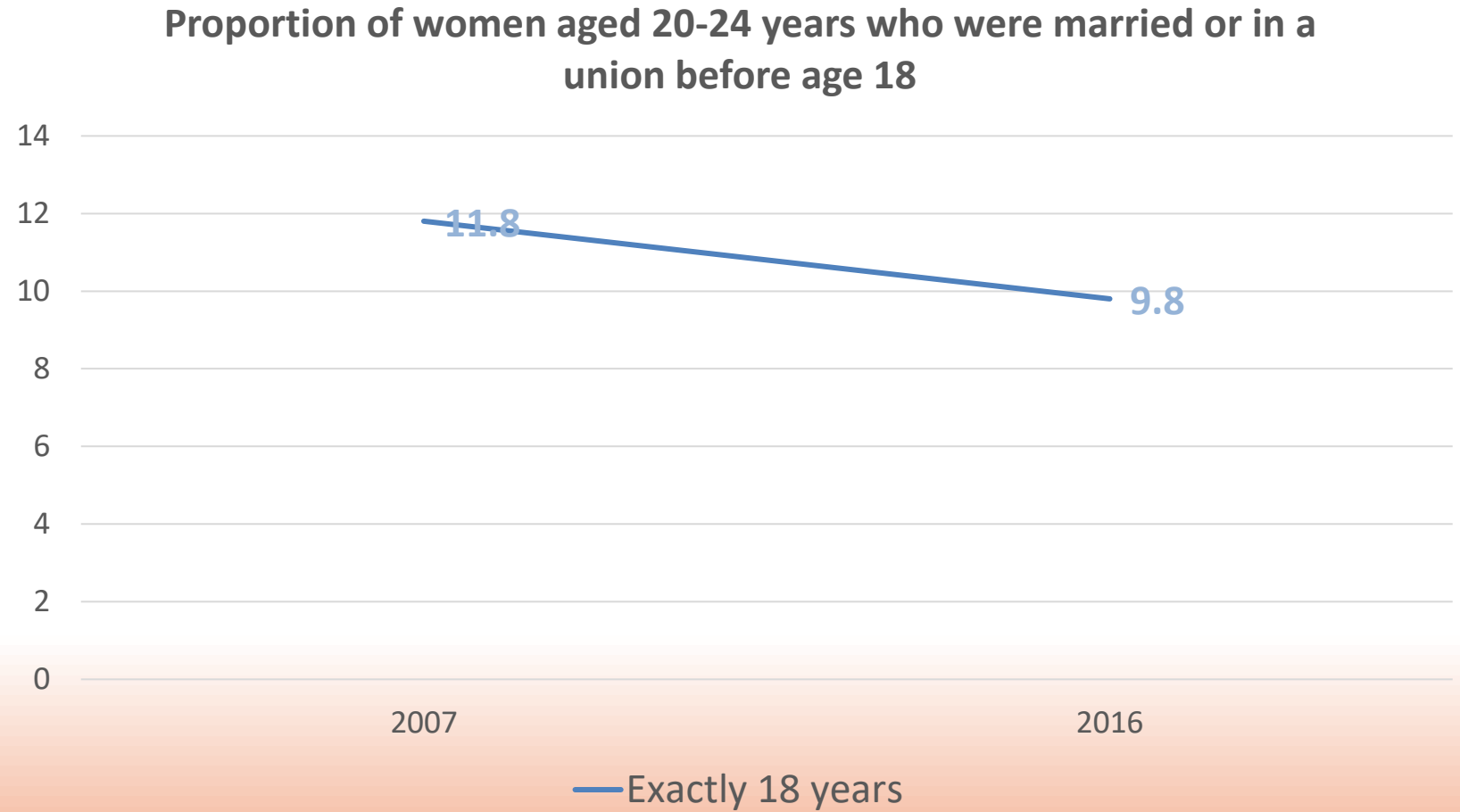


Source: Women's Well-being Survey, Department of Census and Statistics – 2019



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

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



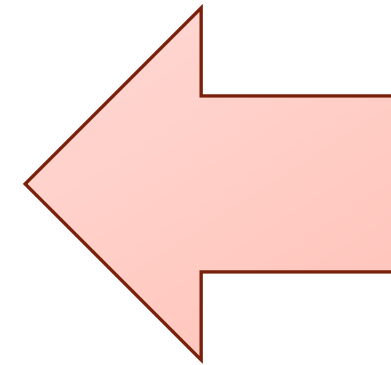
Source : Demographic & Health Survey, Department of Census & Statistics- 2007 and 2016



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

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

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



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

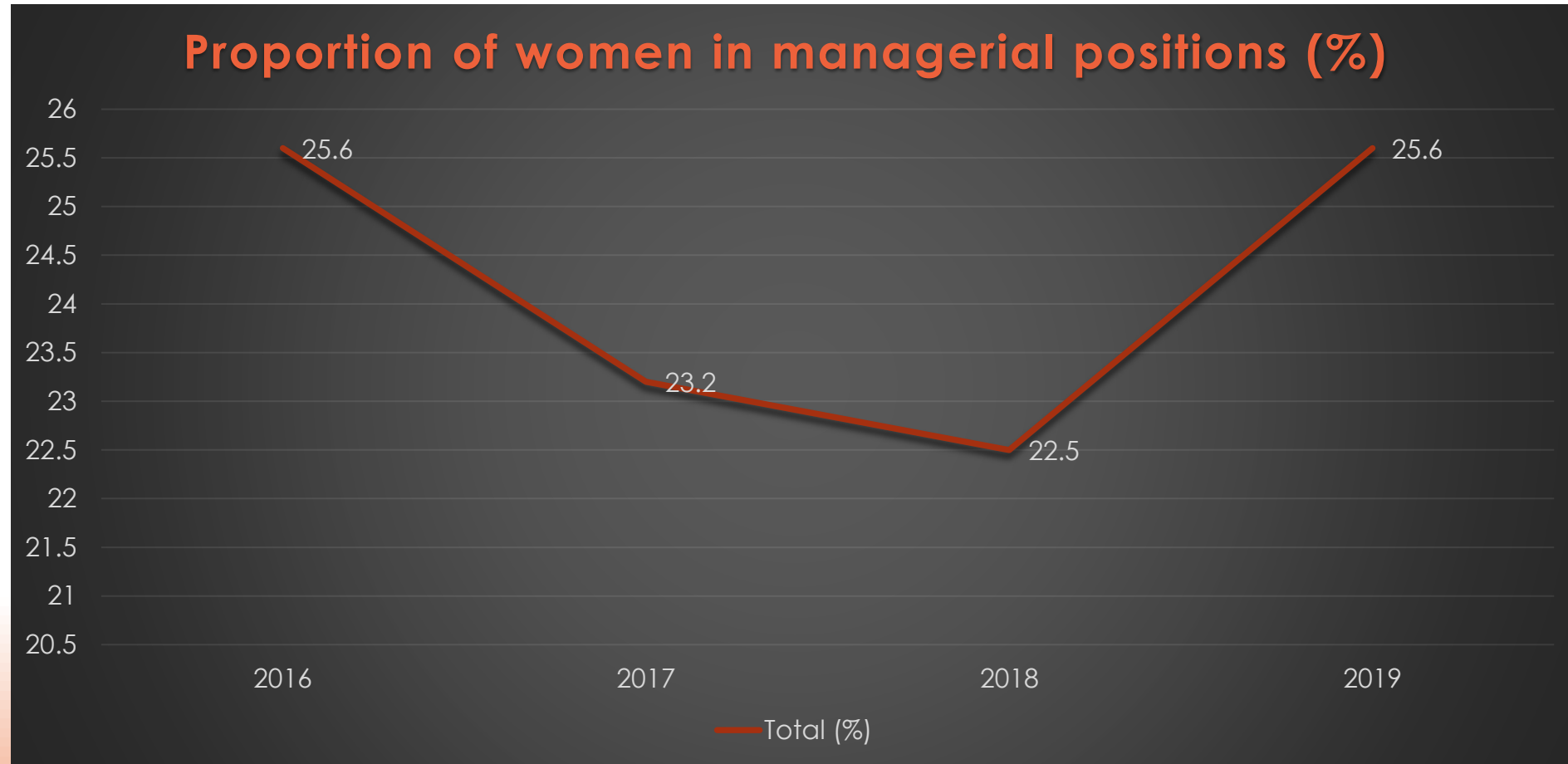
Source: Sri Lanka Time Use Survey, Department of Census and Statistics - 2017



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

Indicator 5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions

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



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

6 CLEAN WATER
AND SANITATION



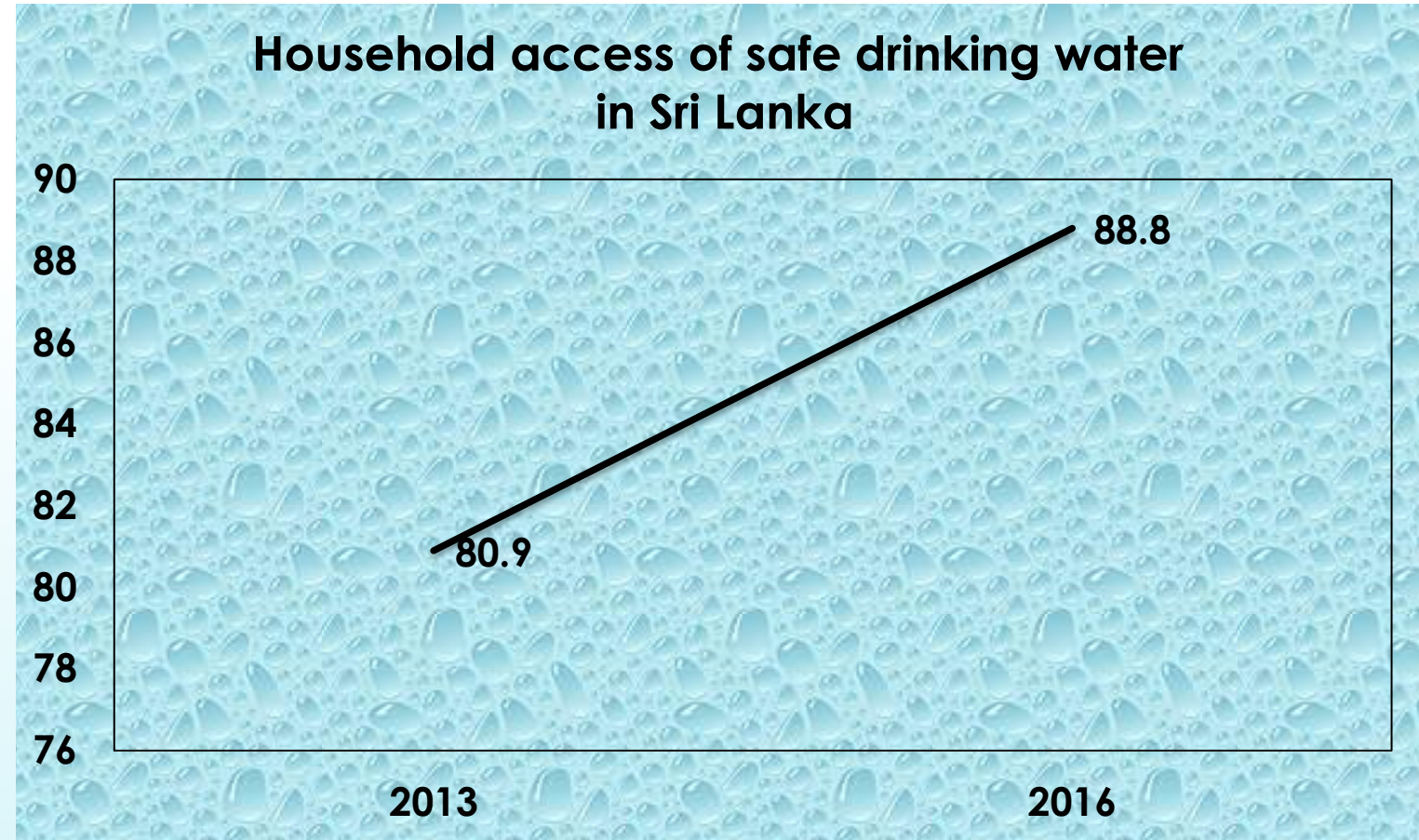
**Ensure availability
and sustainable
management of water
and sanitation for all**



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

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

Disaggregation	Unit	(2012/13)	(2016)
Household access of safe drinking water in Sri Lanka	%	80.9	88.8



Source – Department of Census and Statistics, 2012 and 2016



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

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

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

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

Source – Department of Wildlife conservation



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

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

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

Protected Marine Ecosystems belonging to the Department of Wildlife Conservation

Source – Department of Wildlife conservation

7 AFFORDABLE AND
CLEAN ENERGY



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

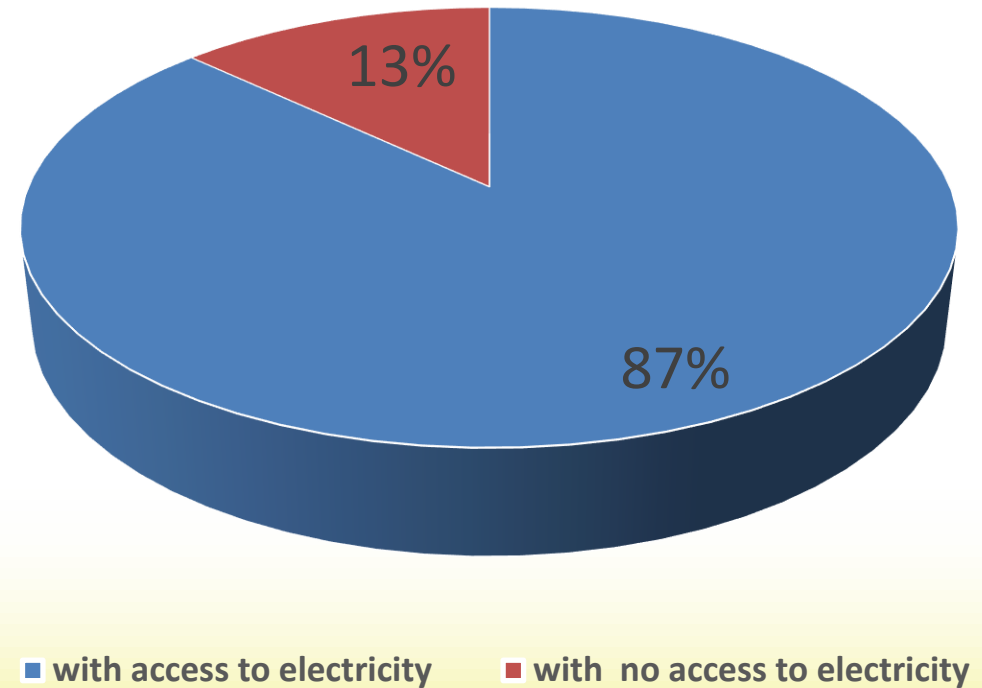


Target 7.1 By 2030, ensure access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services throughout the year.

Indicator 7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity

Year	Access to electricity (%)
2012	87

Proportion of Population with Access to Electricity in 2012



8 DECENT WORK AND
ECONOMIC GROWTH



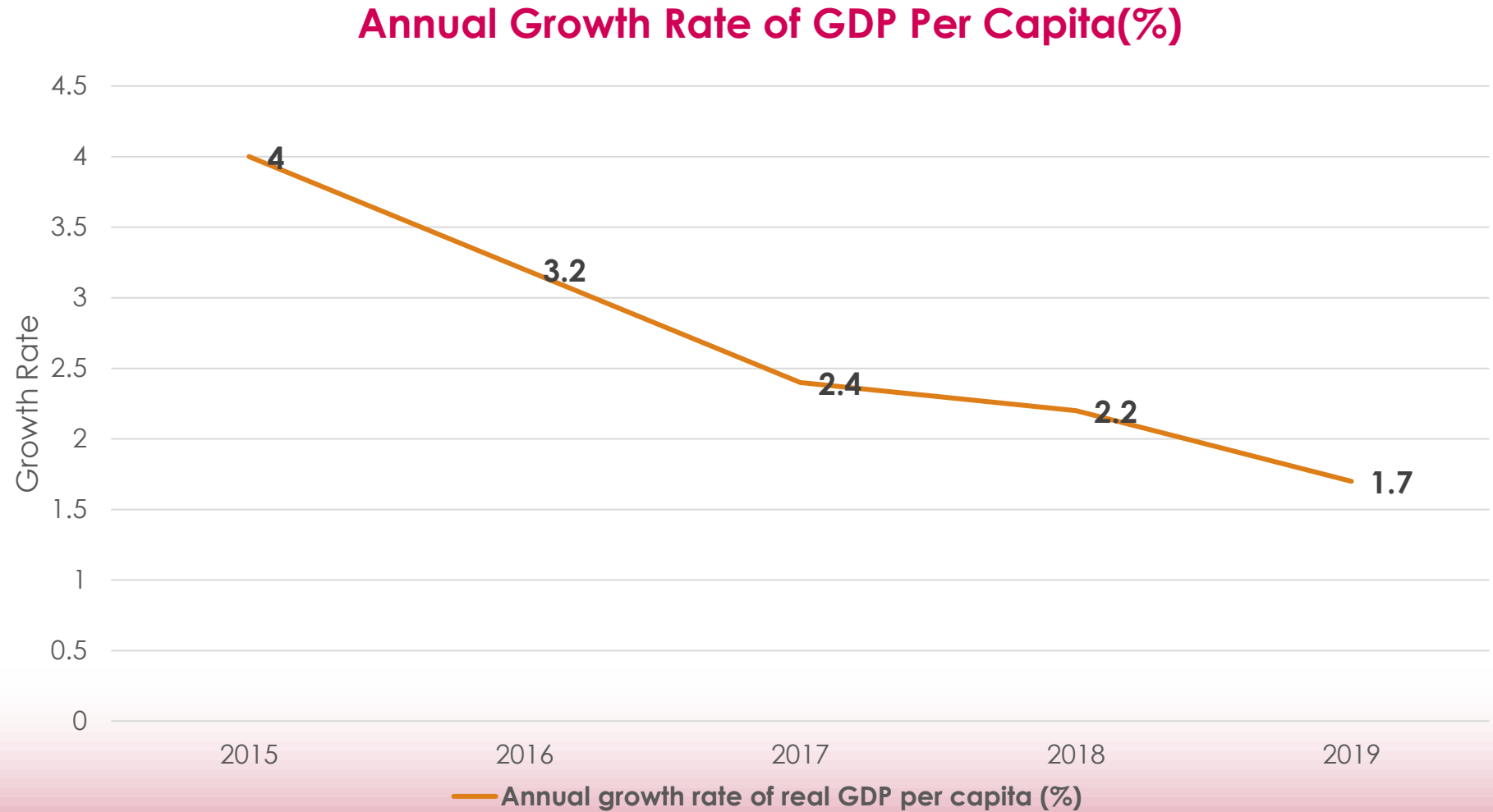
**Promote sustained,
inclusive and sustainable
economic growth, full and
productive employment
and decent work for all**



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

Indicator 8.1.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita

Year	Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita (%)
2015	4
2016	3.2
2017	2.4
2018	2.2
2019	1.7



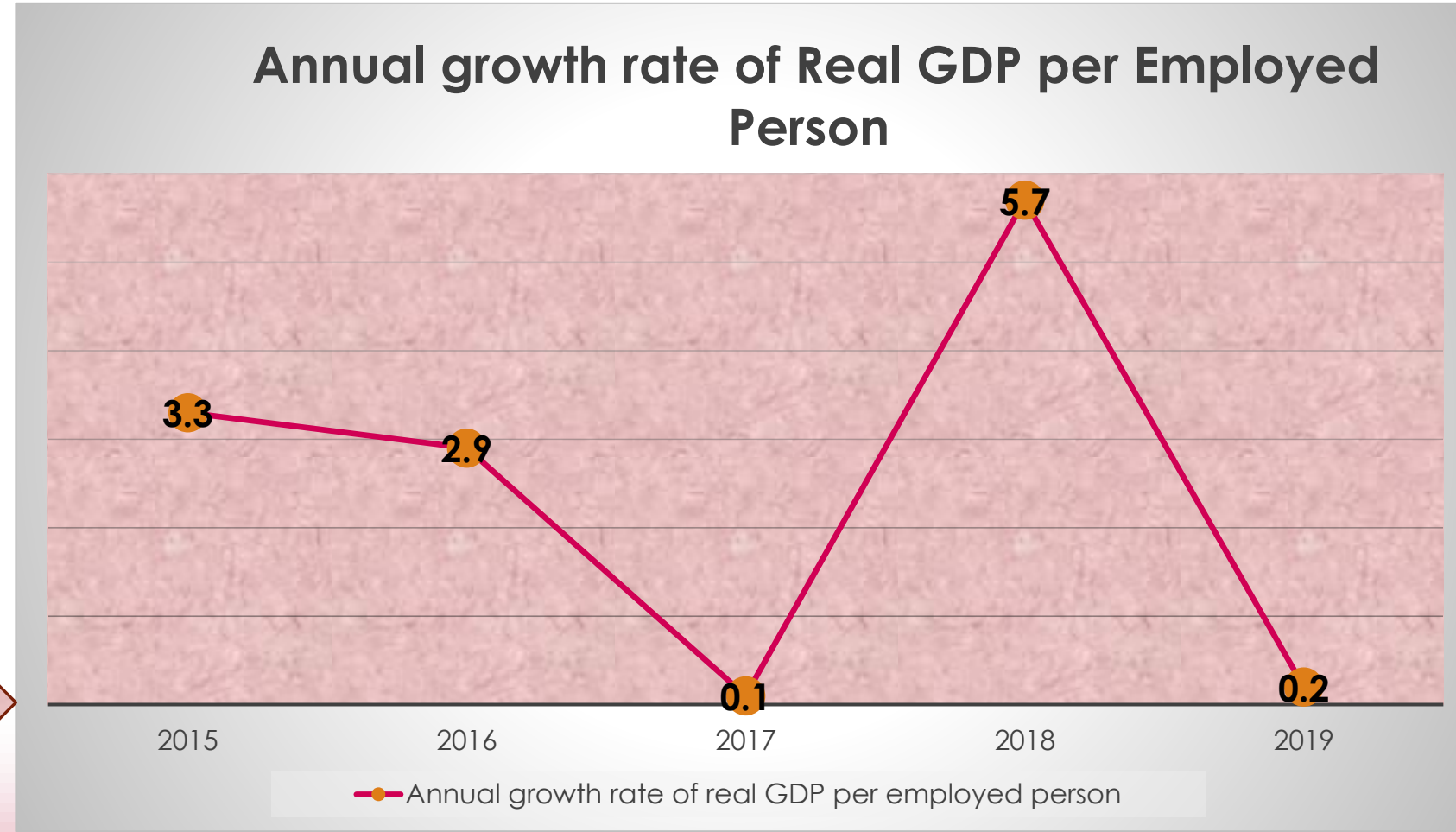
Source : Annual Estimates on National Accounts, Department of Census & Statistics- 2015-2019



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

Indicator 8.2.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person

Year	Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person
2015	3.3
2016	2.9
2017	0.1
2018	5.7
2019	0.2



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

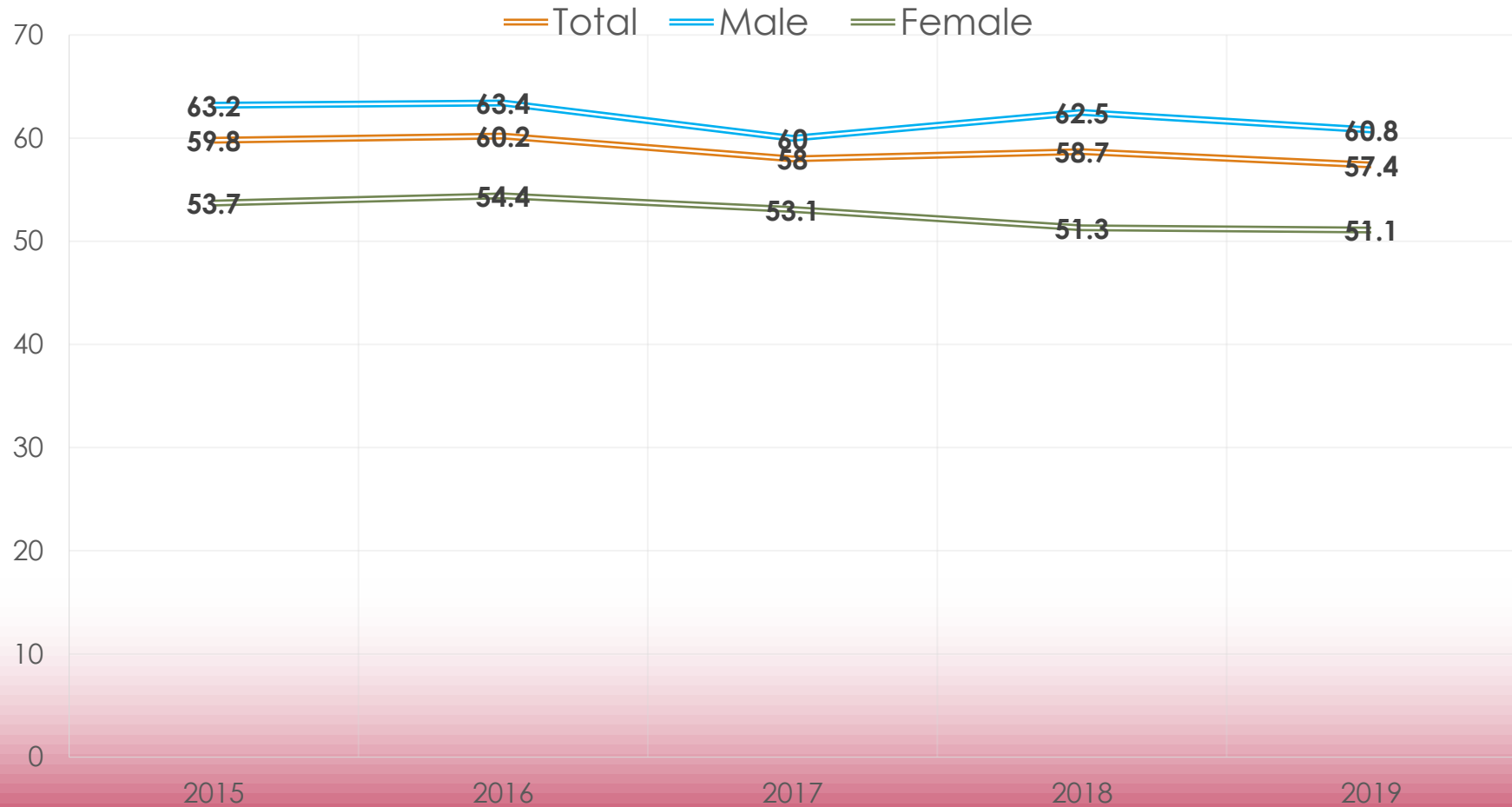


Target 8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs), including through access to financial services.

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

PROPORTION OF INFORMAL EMPLOYMENT

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



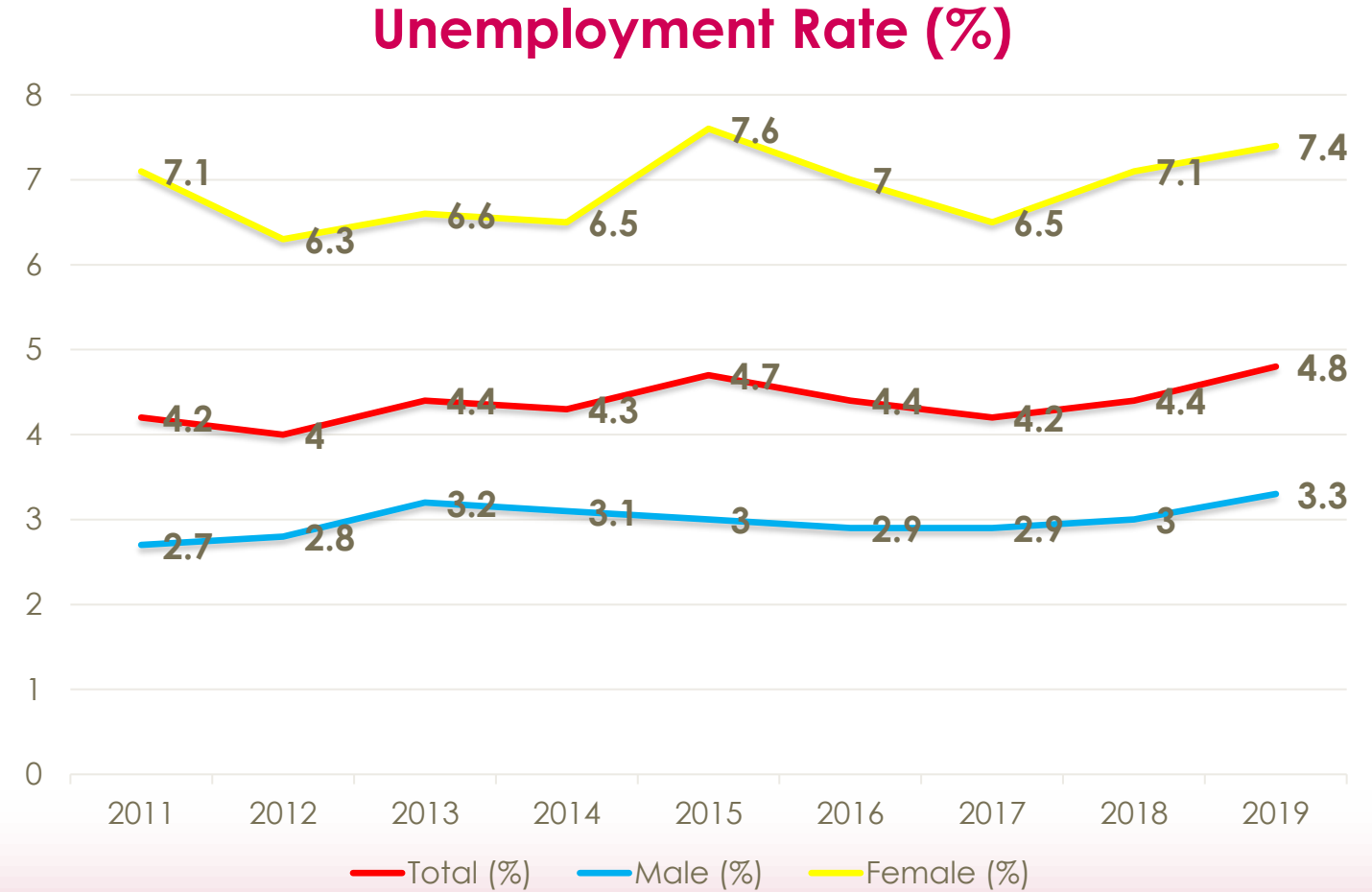
Source: Labour Force Survey,
Department of Census and Statistics-
2015-2019



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

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

Year	Total (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Age 20-24 (%)	Age 25-29 (%)
2011	4.2	2.7	7.1	17.7	7.7
2012	4	2.8	6.3	16.7	6.6
2013	4.4	3.2	6.6	19.3	7.6
2014	4.3	3.1	6.5	19.9	8.2
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



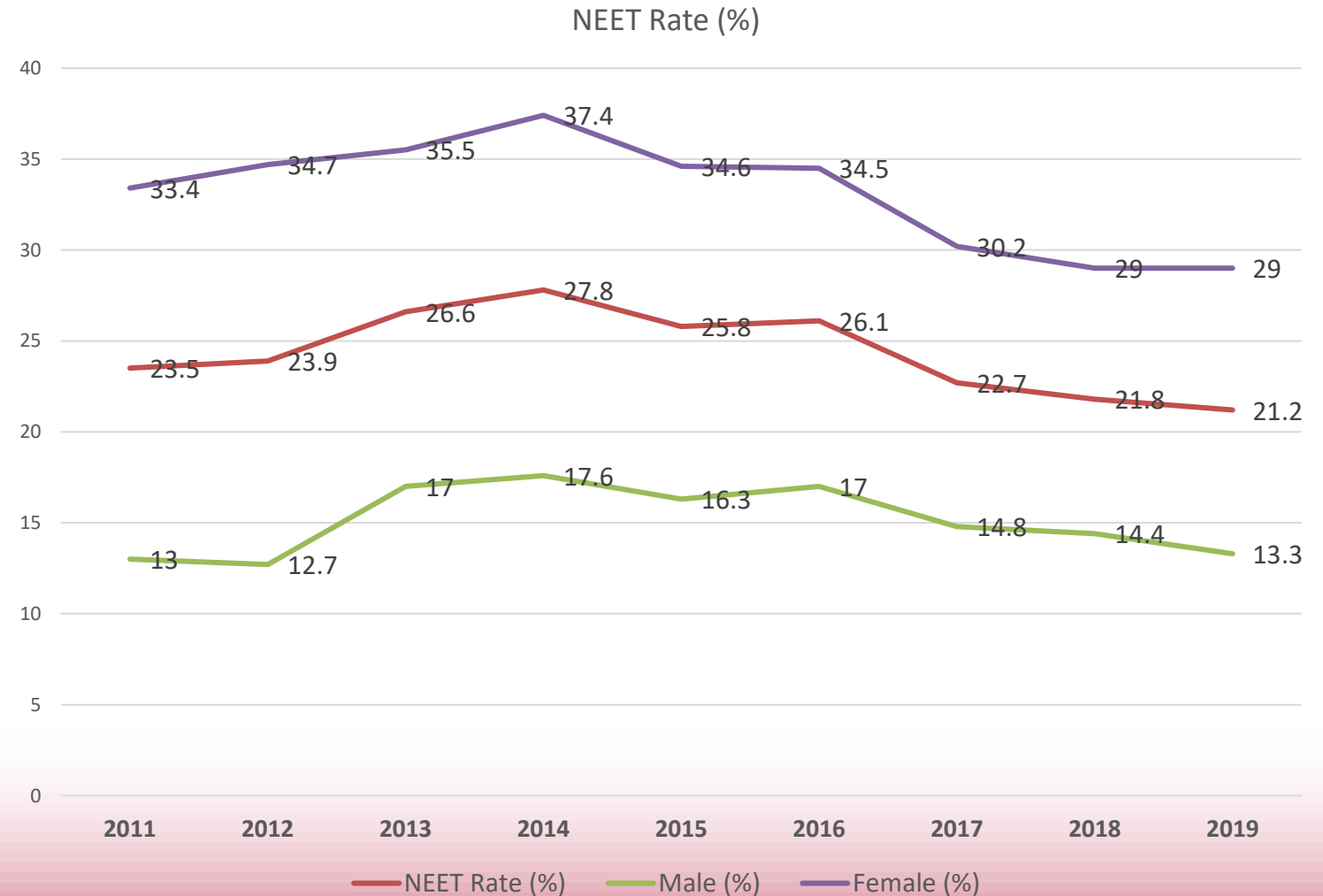
Source : Labour Force Survey, Department of Census & Statistics – 2011-2019



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

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

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



Source : Labour Force Survey, Department of Census and Statistics- 2011-2019

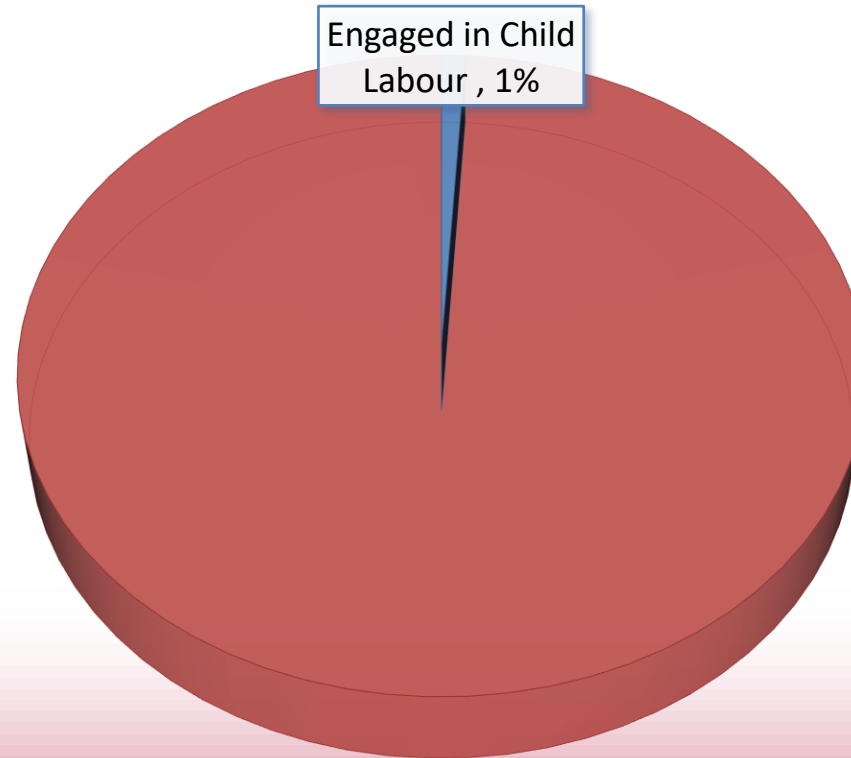


Target 8.7 Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms.

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

Year	Total (%)
2016	1

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



9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION
AND INFRASTRUCTURE



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

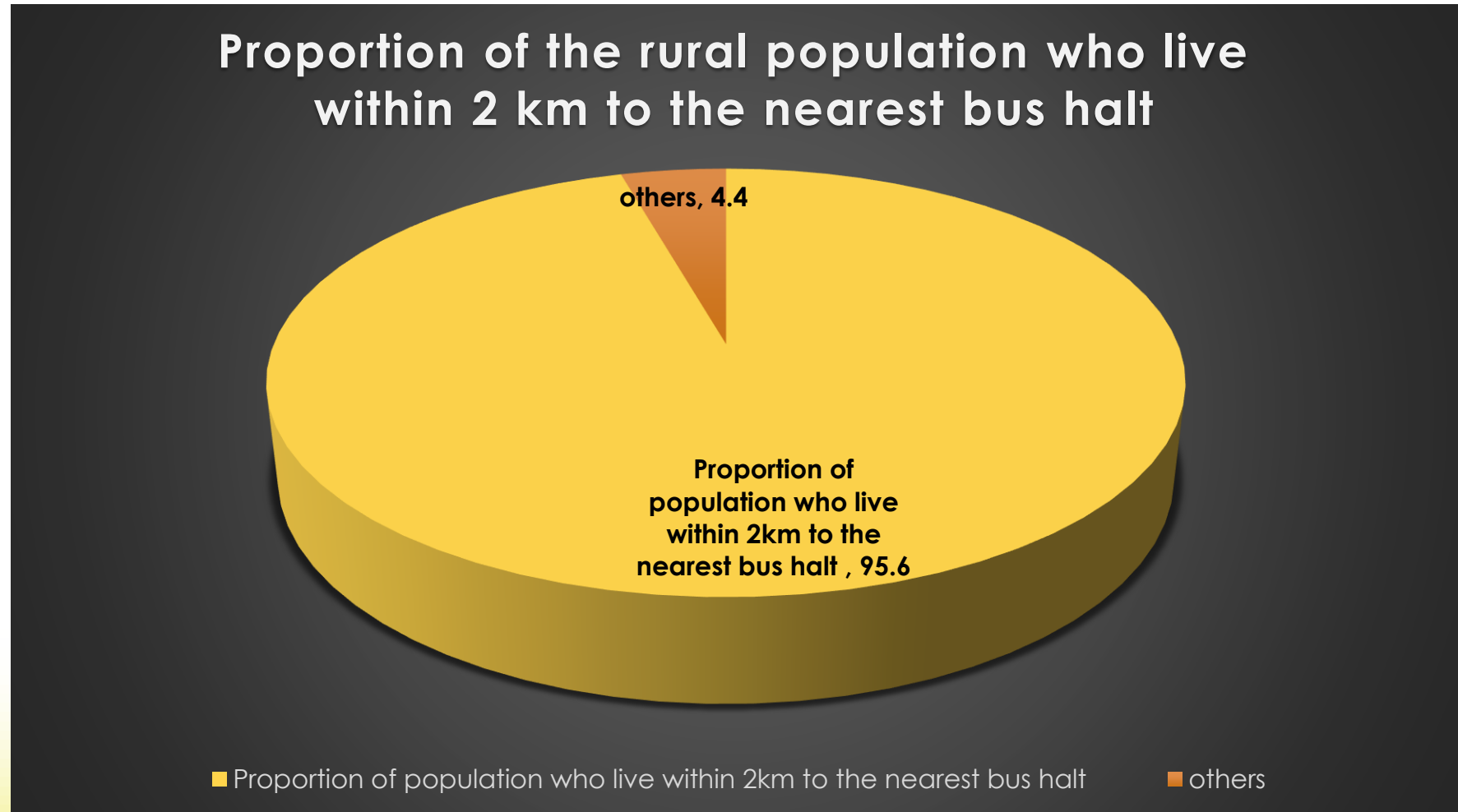


Target 9.1 Develop highway, railway and ports and airports to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all.

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

Year	Total (%)
2013	95.6

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

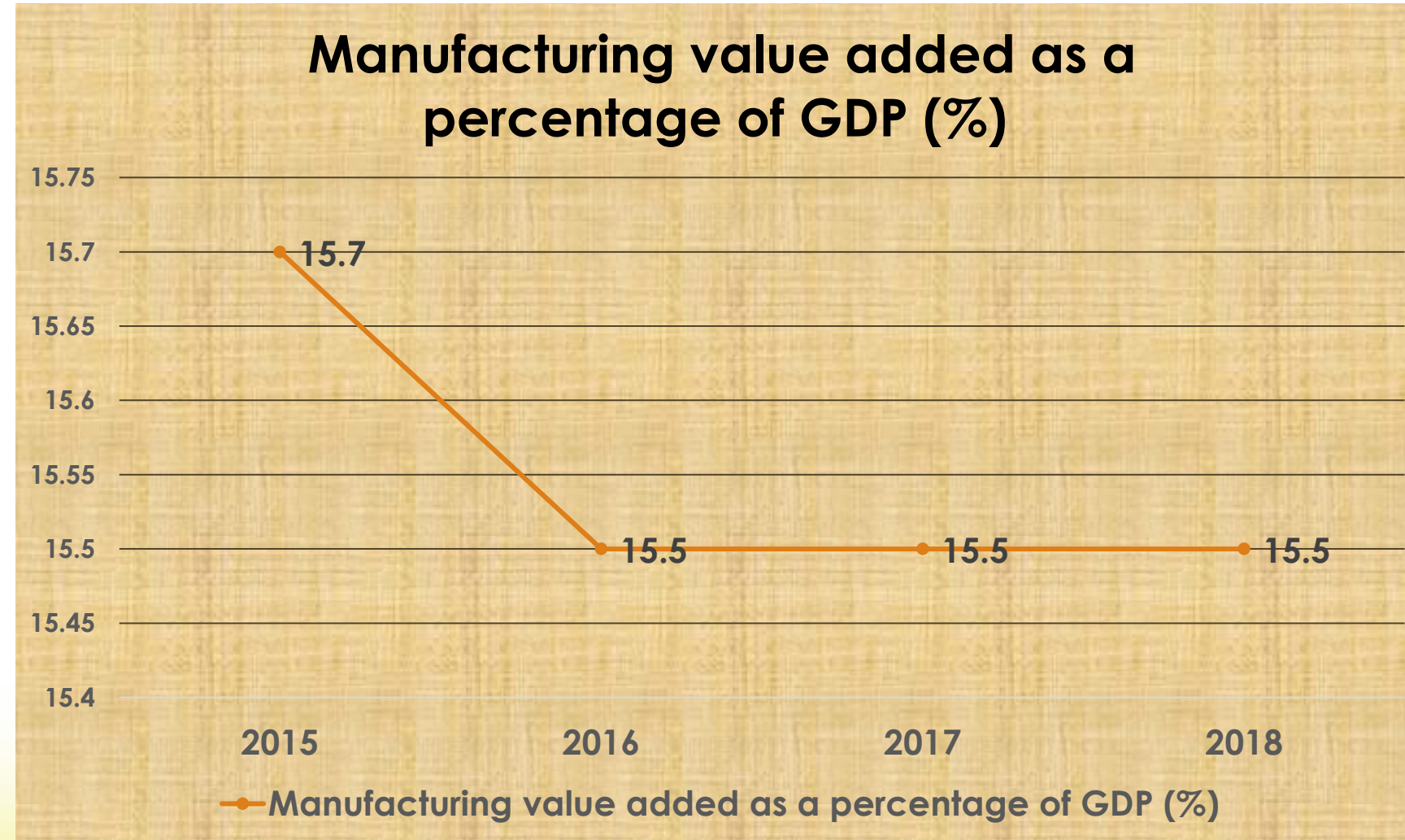




Target 9.2 Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, increase at least by 50% the industry's share of employment and gross domestic product.

Indicator 9.2.1 Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita

Year	Manufacturing value added as a percentage of GDP (%)	Manufacturing value added per capita (\$)
2015	15.7	573.9
2016	15.5	584.8
2017	15.5	597.2
2018	15.5	608.6



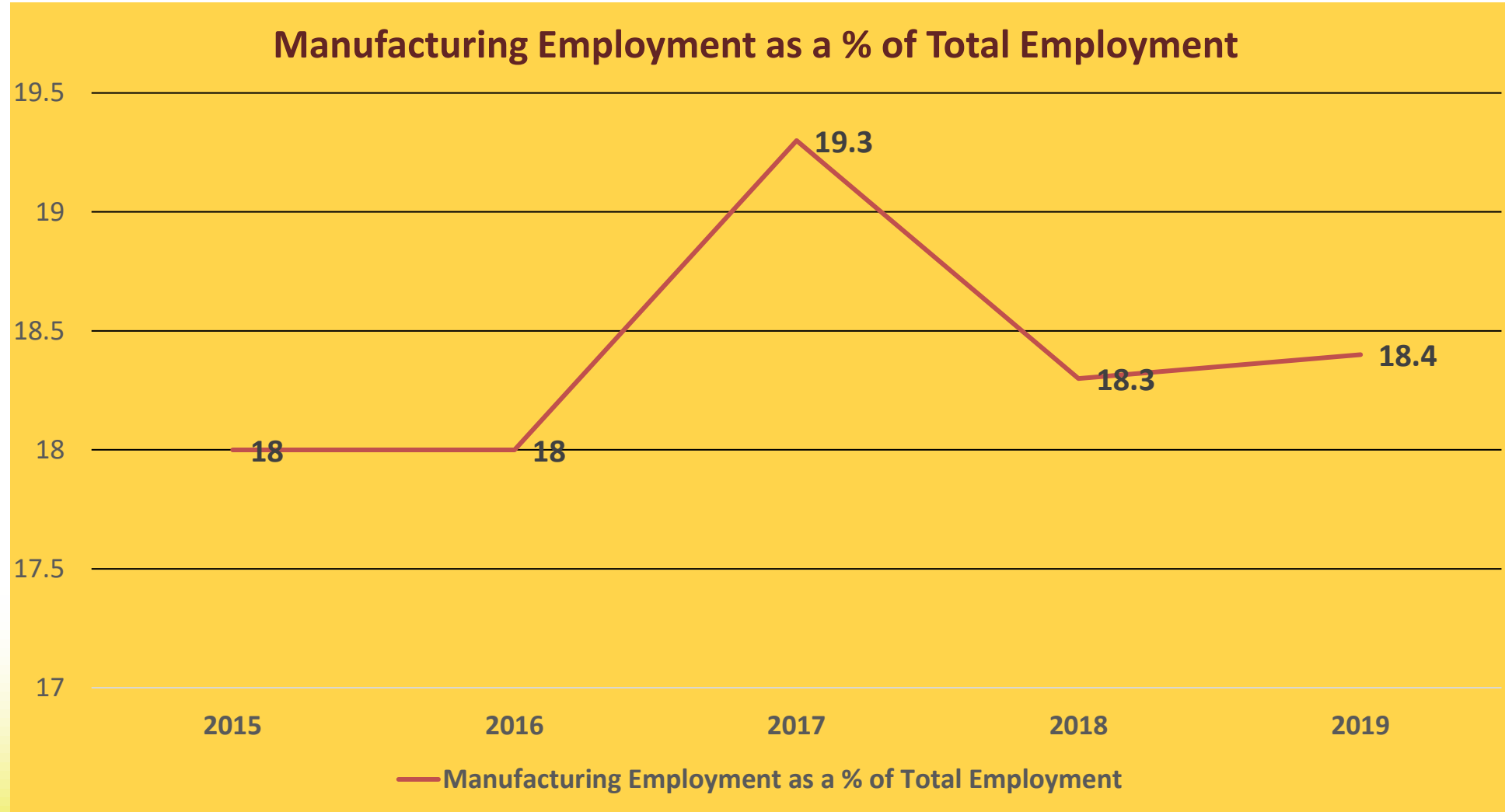
Source : Annual estimates on National Accounts, Department of Census & Statistics-2015-2018



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

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

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



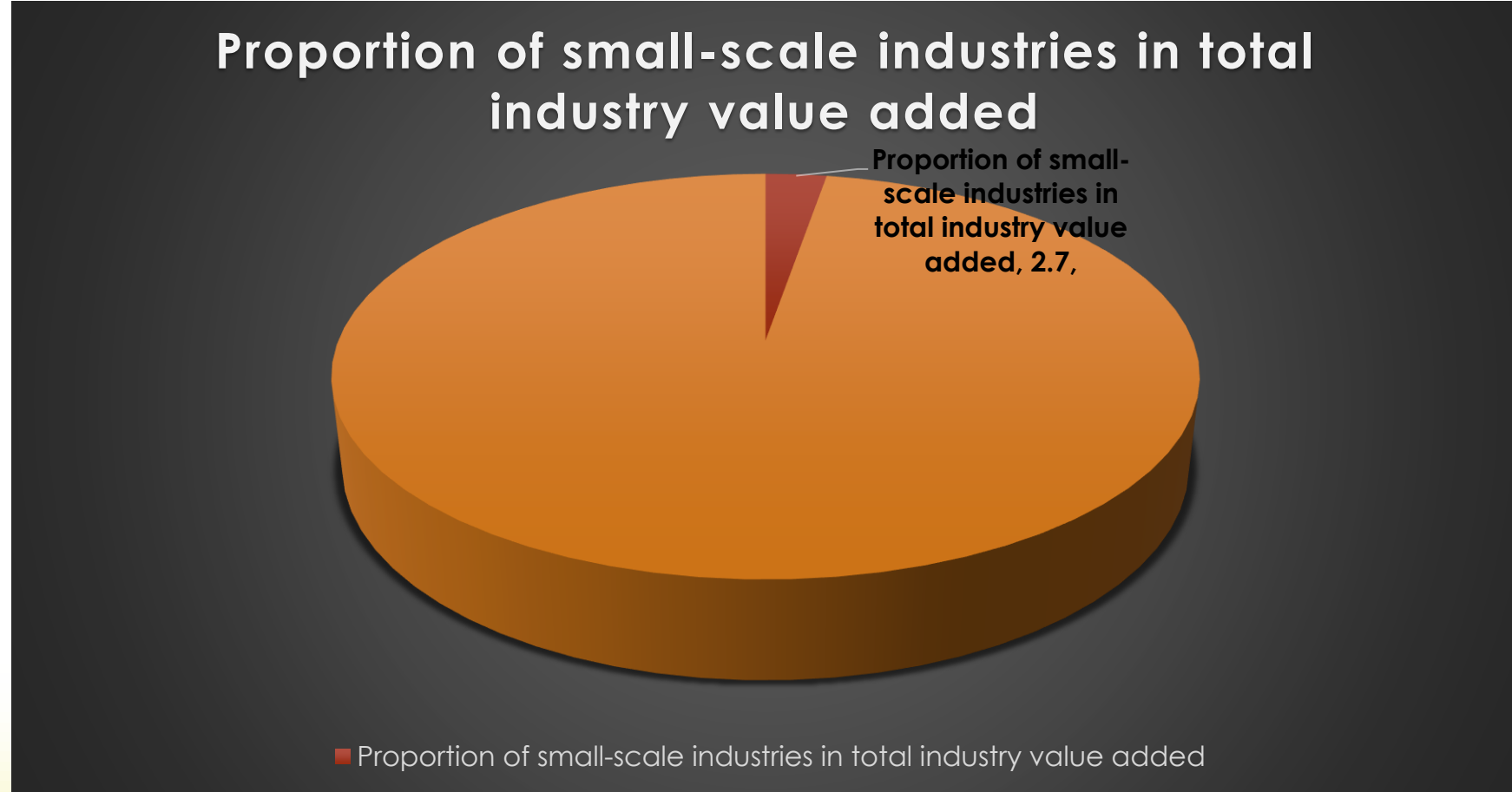
Source : Labour Force Survey, Department of Census & Statistics- 2015-2019



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

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

Year	Total (%)
2014	2.7



Small-scale Industries = Industries with less than 20 employees



**Reduce
inequality
within and
among countries**

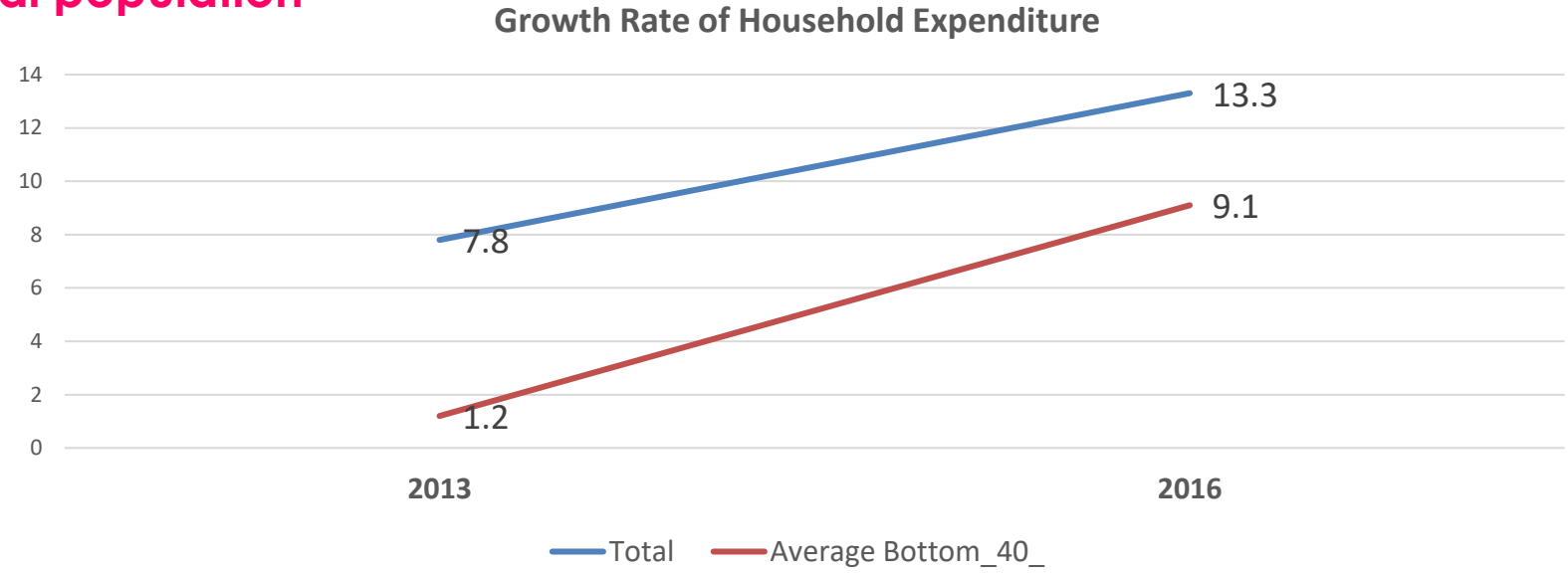


Target 10.1 By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average.

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

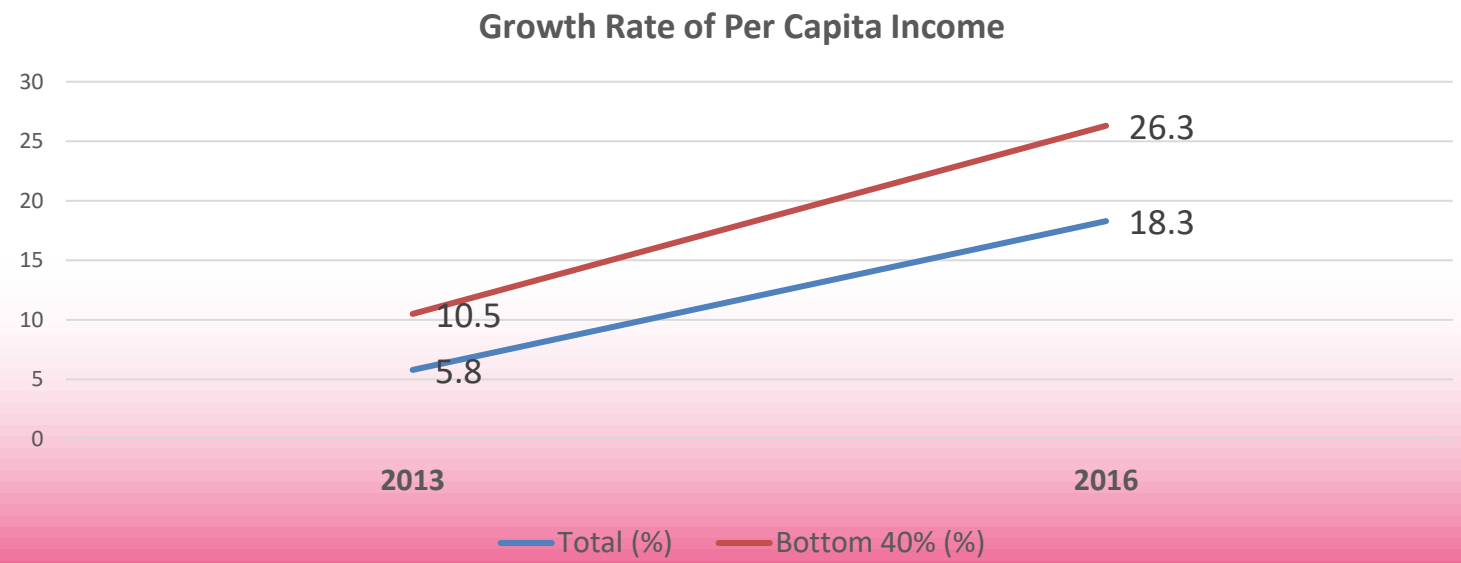
Growth Rate of Household Expenditure

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



Growth Rate of per Capita Income

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





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

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

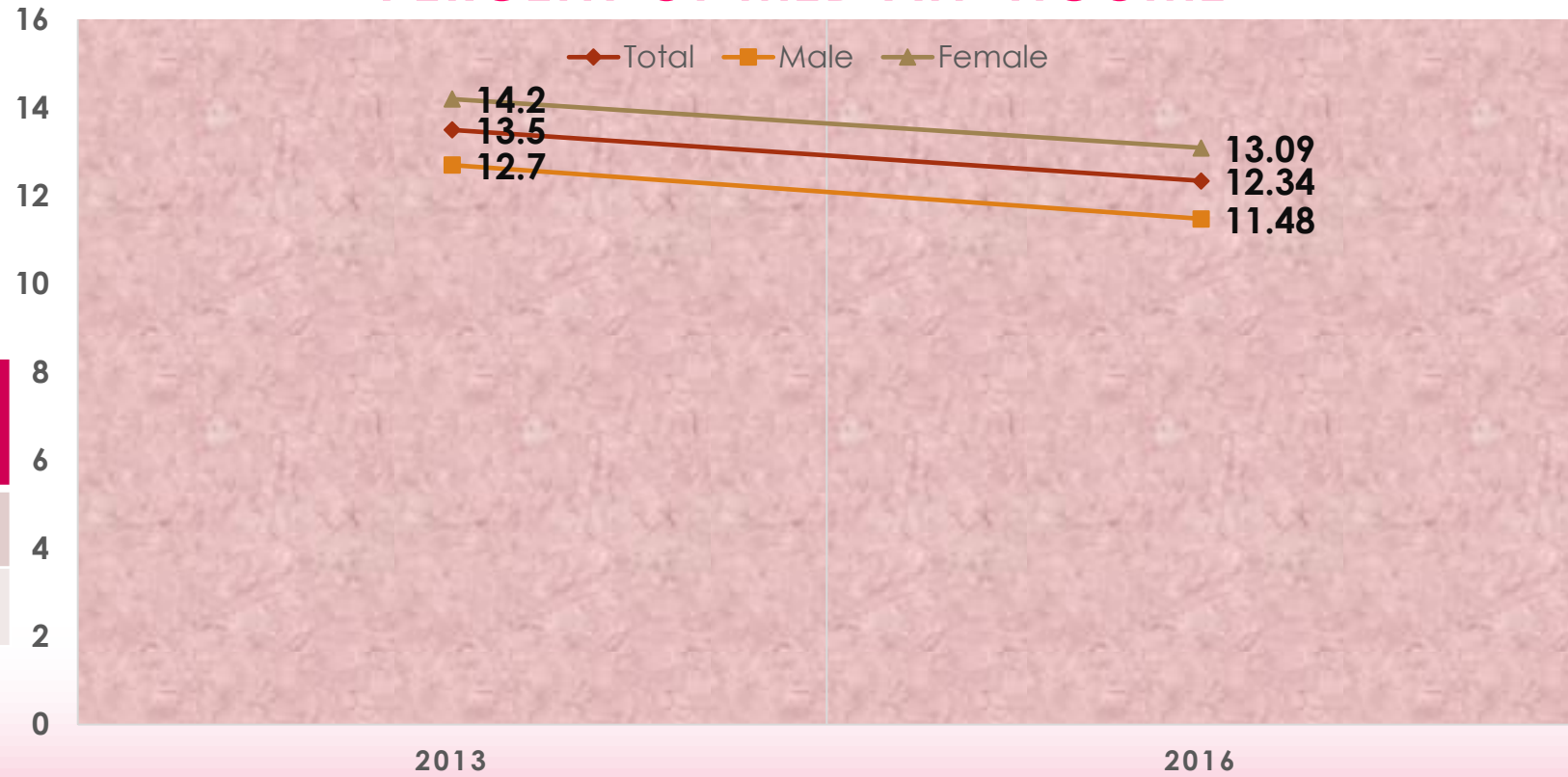
Total & Sex.

Year	Total (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)
2013	13.5	12.7	14.2
2016	12.34	11.48	13.09

Age

Year	0-4	5-14	15-24	25-99
2013	12.3	13.6	11.8	14.1
2016	10.55	11.44	9.95	13.37

PROPORTION OF PEOPLE LIVING BELOW 50 PERCENT OF MEDIAN INCOME



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



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

Year	Labor share of GDP (%)
2015	29
2016	29
2017	27.7
2018	28.6



Source : Annual estimates on National Accounts, Department of Census & Statistics-2015-2018

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES
AND COMMUNITIES



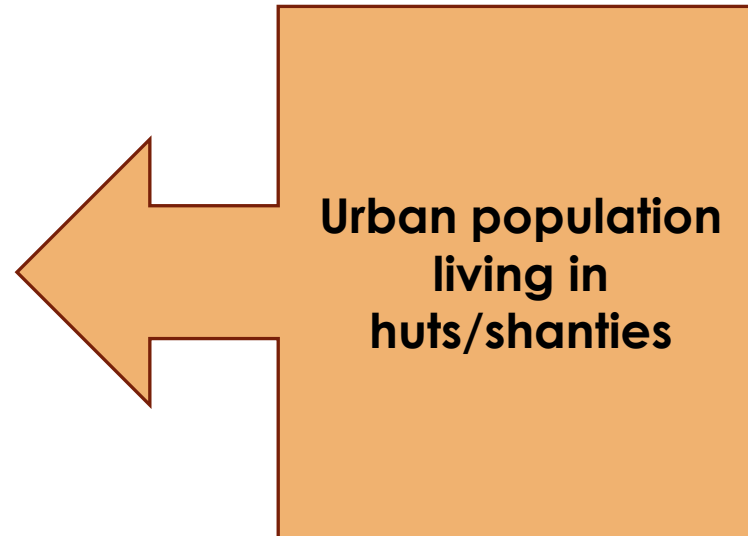
**Make cities and
human settlements
inclusive, safe,
resilient and
sustainable**



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

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

Disaggregation	Year	Value (%)
Total	2012	0.8

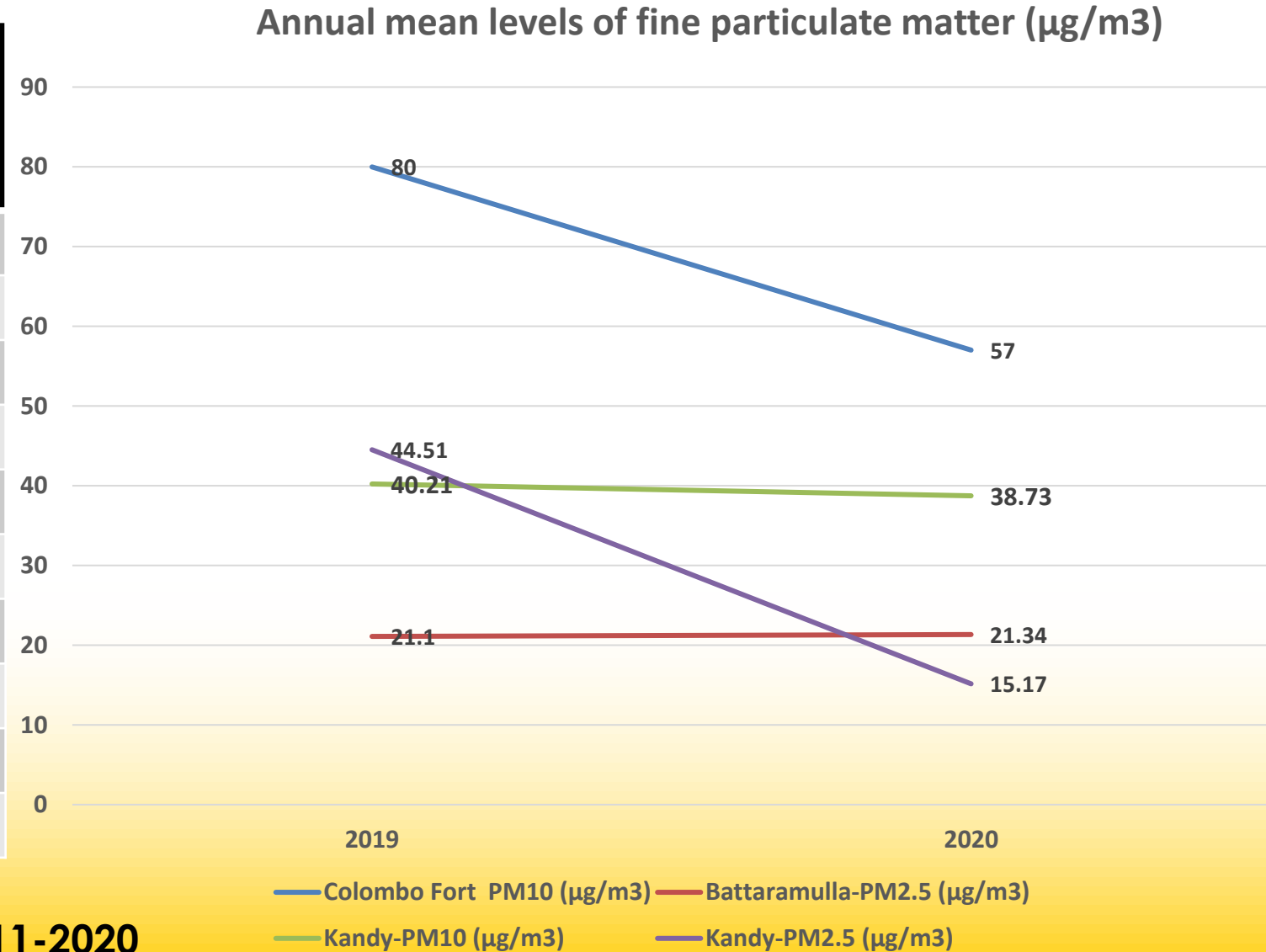




Target 11.6 By 2030, reduce the adverse environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management

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

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





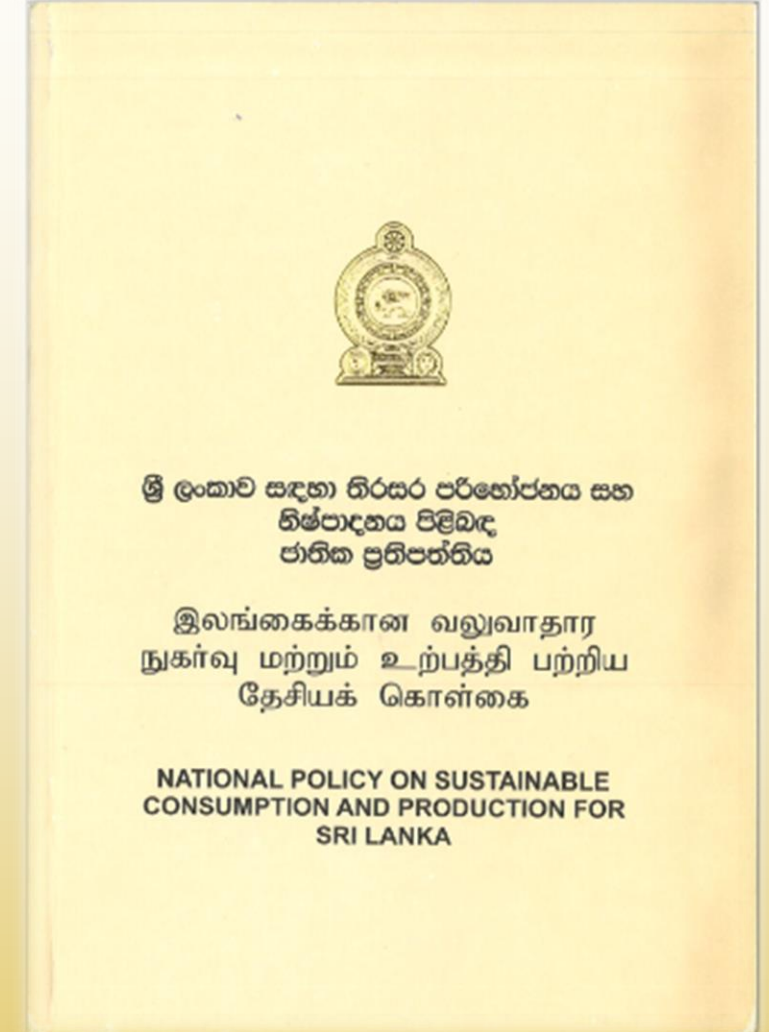
**Ensure sustainable
consumption
and production
patterns**



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

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

- **National Policy on Sustainable Consumption and Production for Sri Lanka is approved by the Cabinet of Ministers on 29th October 2019**
- **Link:** http://www.scp.mmde.gov.lk/news_events_view.php?n_id=79





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

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

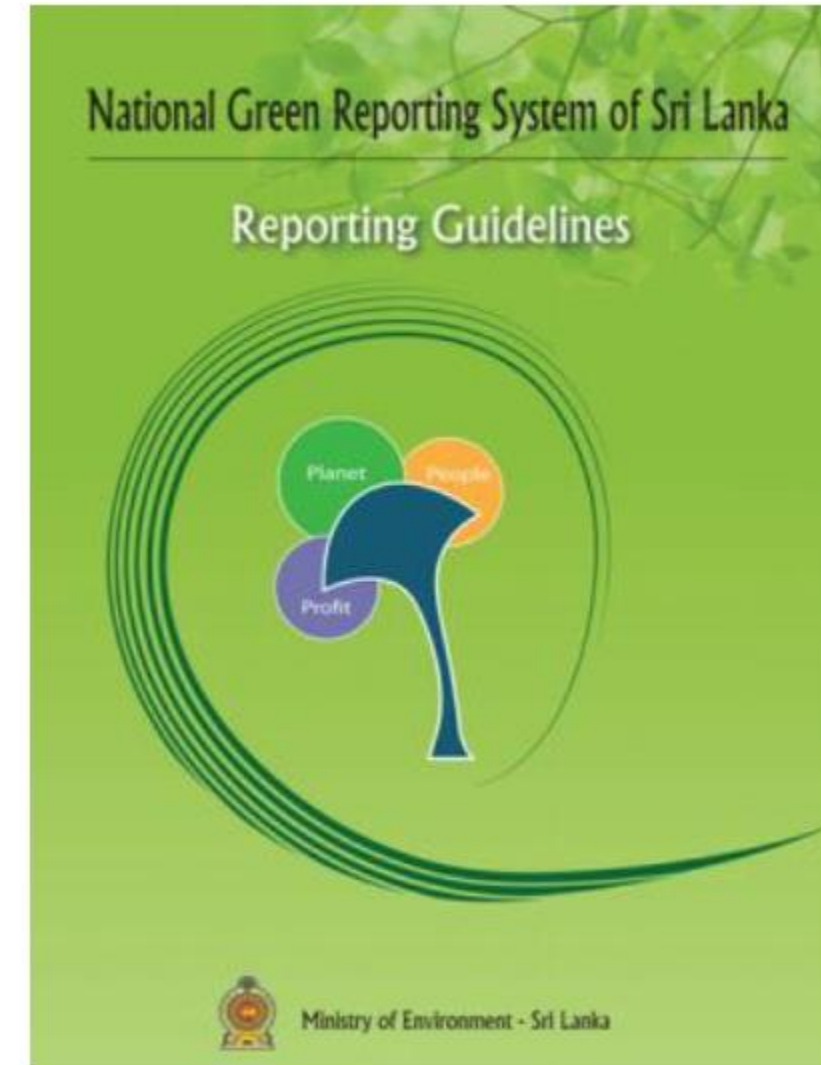
12.4.1.a Compliance with Basel Convention	12.4.1.b Compliance with Rotterdam Convention	12.4.1.c Compliance with Stockholm Convention	12.4.1.d Compliance with Montreal Protocol	12.4.1.e Compliance with Minamata Convention
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Focal Point has been appointed- Dr. Anil Jasinghe,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



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

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

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



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



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

Indicator 12.7.1 Implementing sustainable public procurement policies and action plans

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

13 CLIMATE
ACTION



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

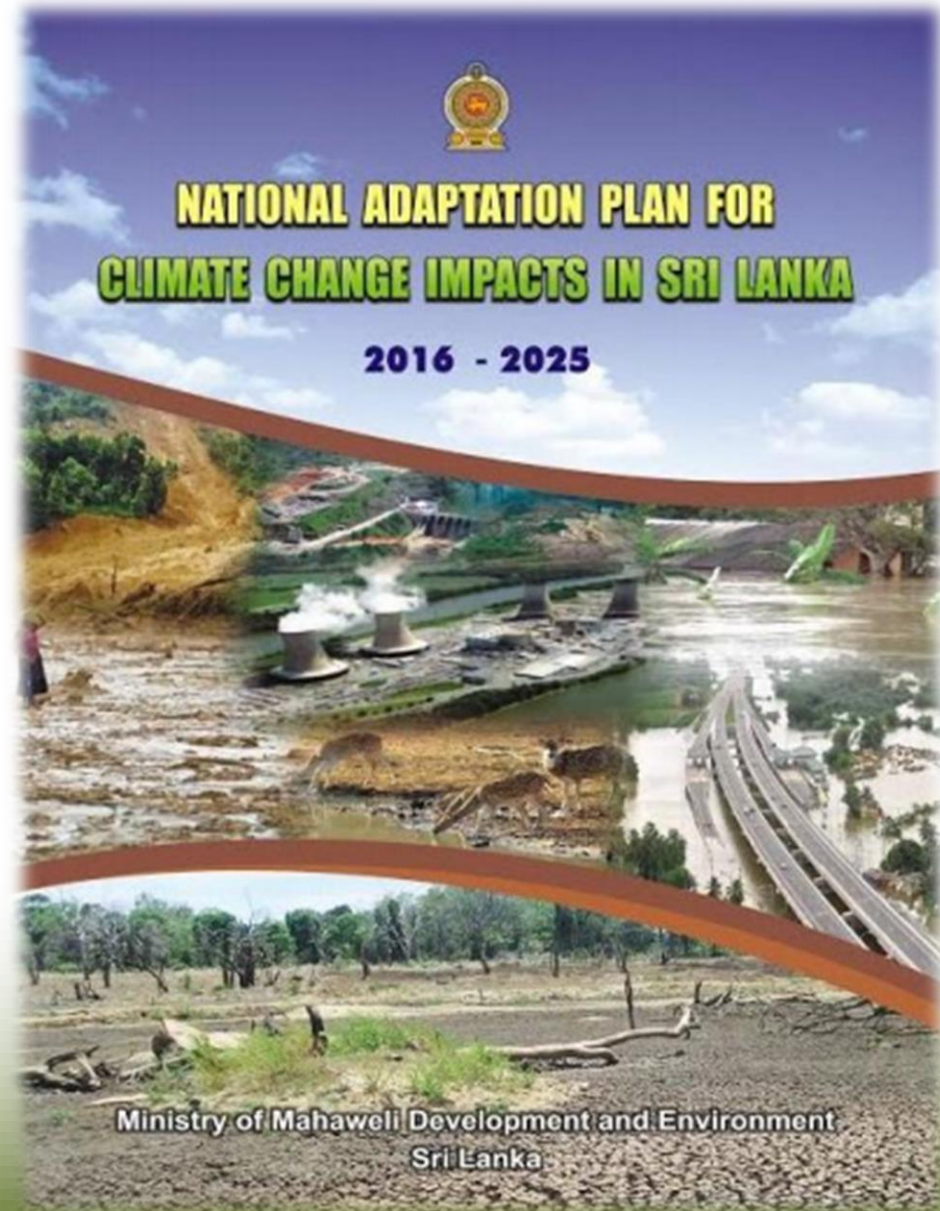


13.2 Integrate Climate Change measures into national policies, strategies and planning

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

► National Adaptation Plan available

http://www.climatechange.lk/Index_NAP.html



Source: Ministry of Environment - 2020



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

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

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

Total project value: USD 49.0 m

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

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

Total project value: USD 52.1 m

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



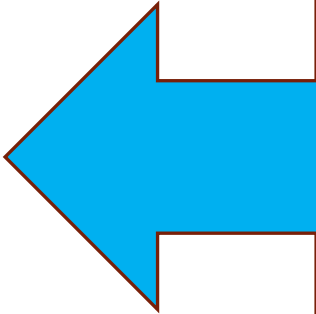
Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development



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

Indicator 14.1.1.b Floating plastic debris density by geospatial location

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



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



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

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

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

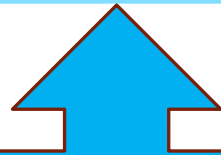


Target 14.3 Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all level

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

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

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



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

Source: Marine Environment Protection Authority

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

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



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

Indicator 14.4.1: Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels

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

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

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

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

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



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

Indicator 14.4.1: Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels

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

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

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

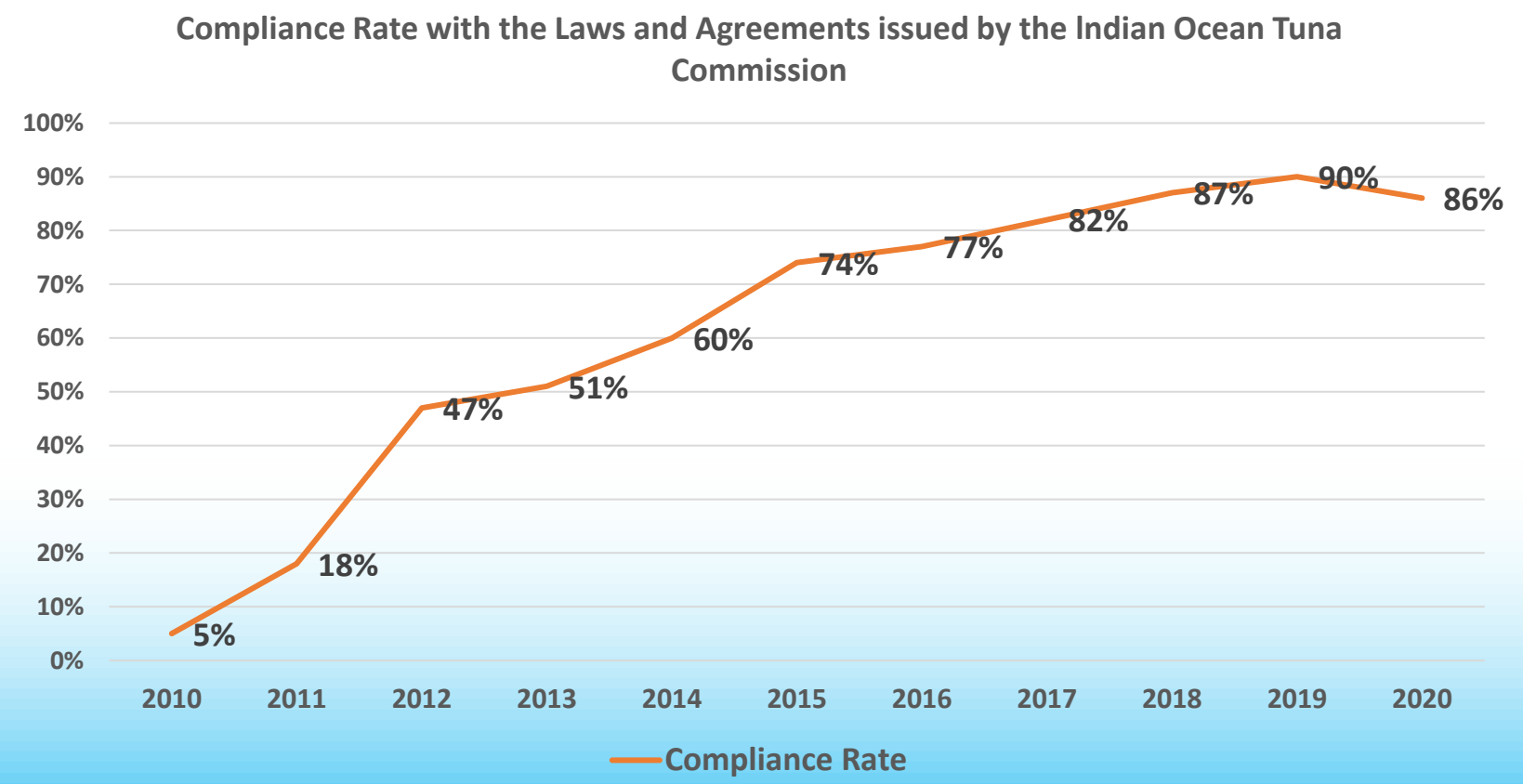


Target 14.6 By 2022, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies that contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and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

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

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

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



Source: Department of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources 2010-2020



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

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

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

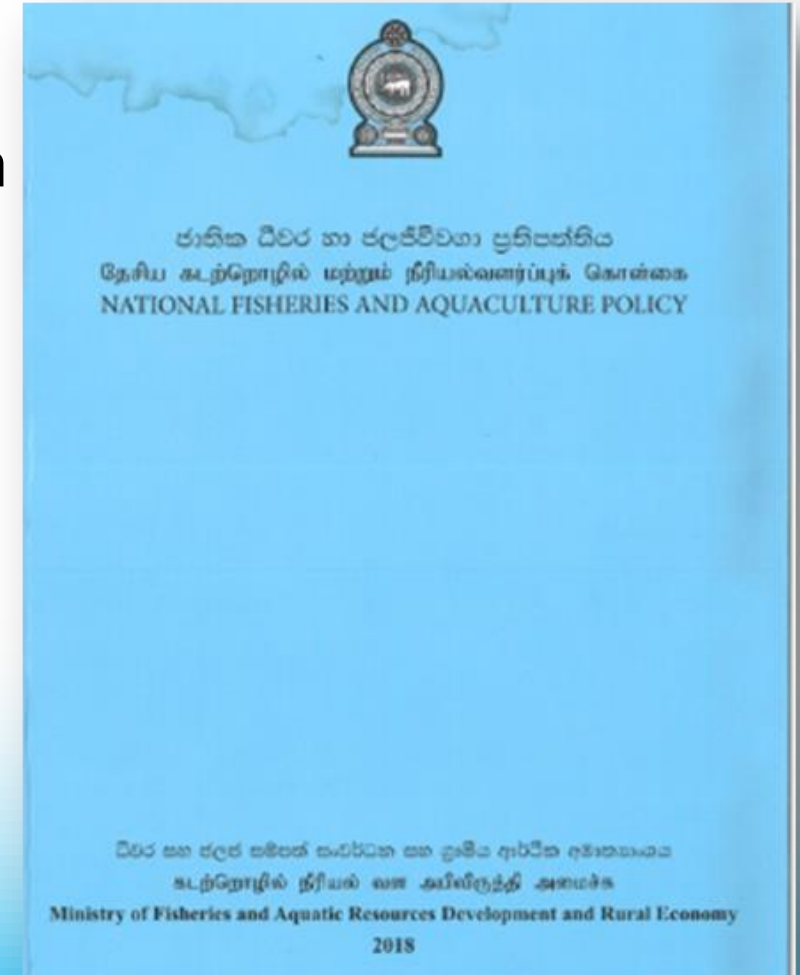
Fisheries as a proportion of GDP is 1.1%



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

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

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



Source: Ministry of Fisheries- 2018



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

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

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

Source: Marine Environment Protection Authority

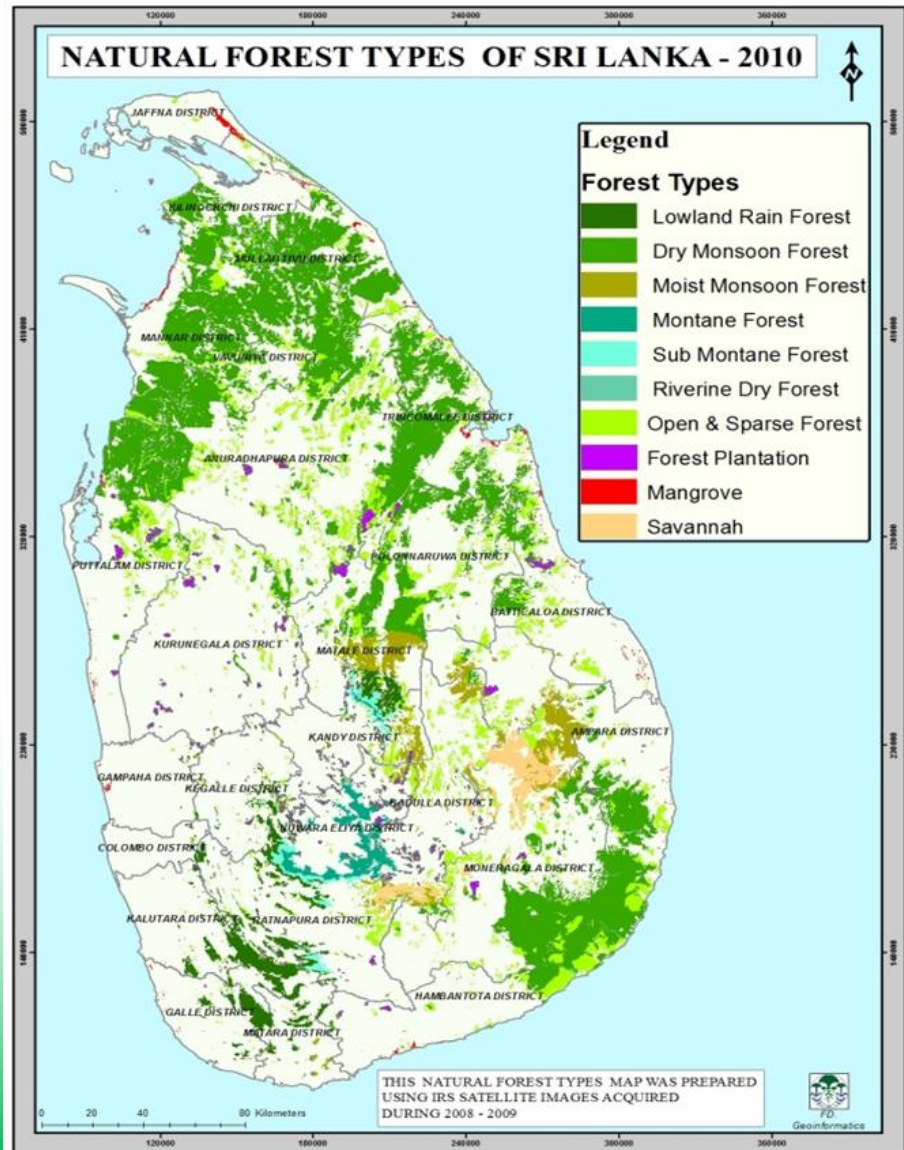


Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss



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

Indicator 15.1.1 Forest area as a proportion of total land area



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

Source: Department of Forest Conservation - 2020

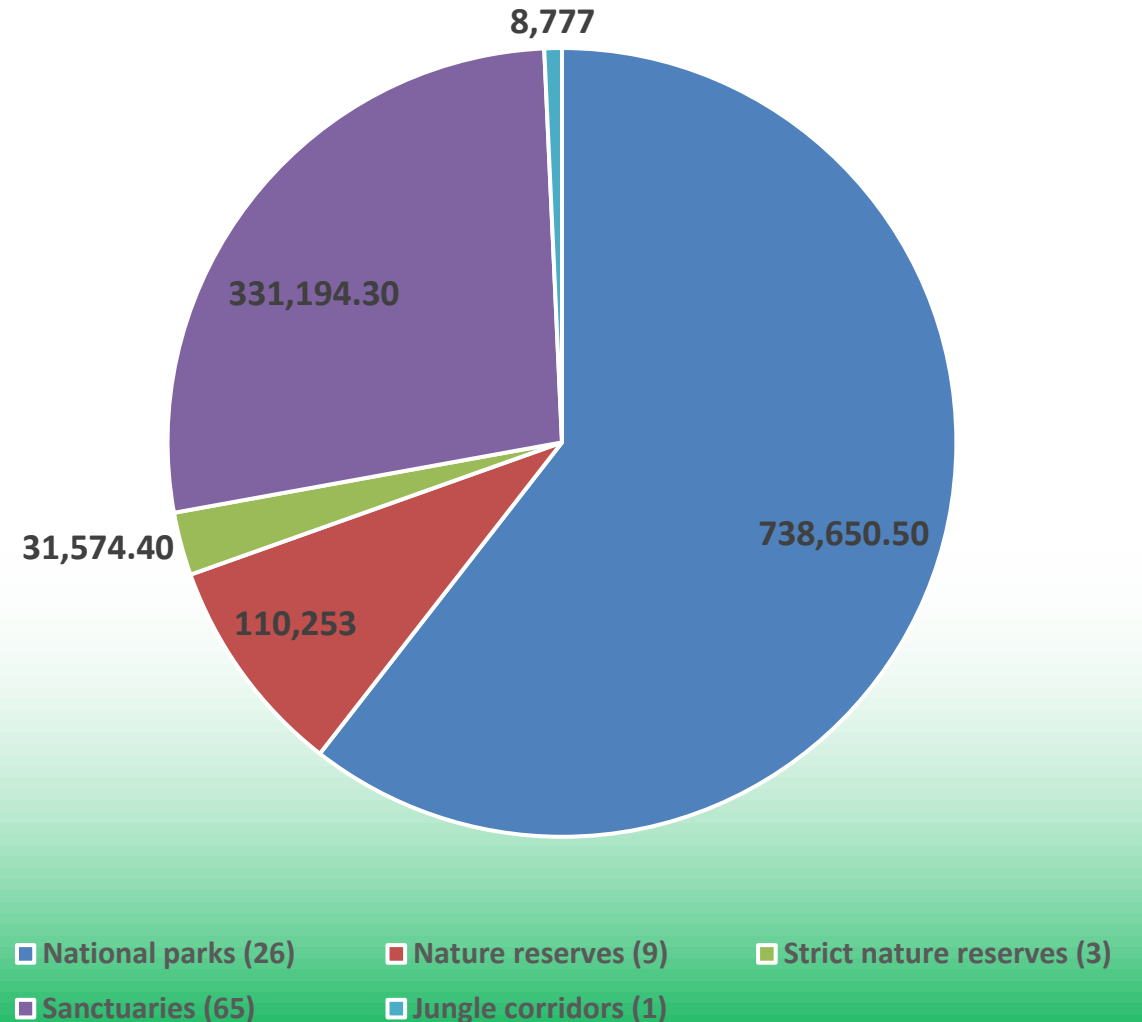


Target 15.1 By 2022, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and dry lands, in line with obligations under international agreements.

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

- 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

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



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

Source: Department of Wildlife Conservation- 2020



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

Indicator 15.2.1 Progress towards sustainable forest management

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

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

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

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

Source: Department of Forest Conservation- 2015



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

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

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

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

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



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

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

Conservation status of Accessed Pteridophytes and Angiosperms of Sri Lanka

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

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



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

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

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

http://mmde.gov.lk/web/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=1242&Itemid=140&lang=en

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

http://env.gov.lk/web/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=1242&Itemid=140&lang=en

Source: Bio Diversity Secretariat, Ministry of Environment-2020

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

Ministry of Environment



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

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

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



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

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

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

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

16 PEACE, JUSTICE
AND STRONG
INSTITUTIONS



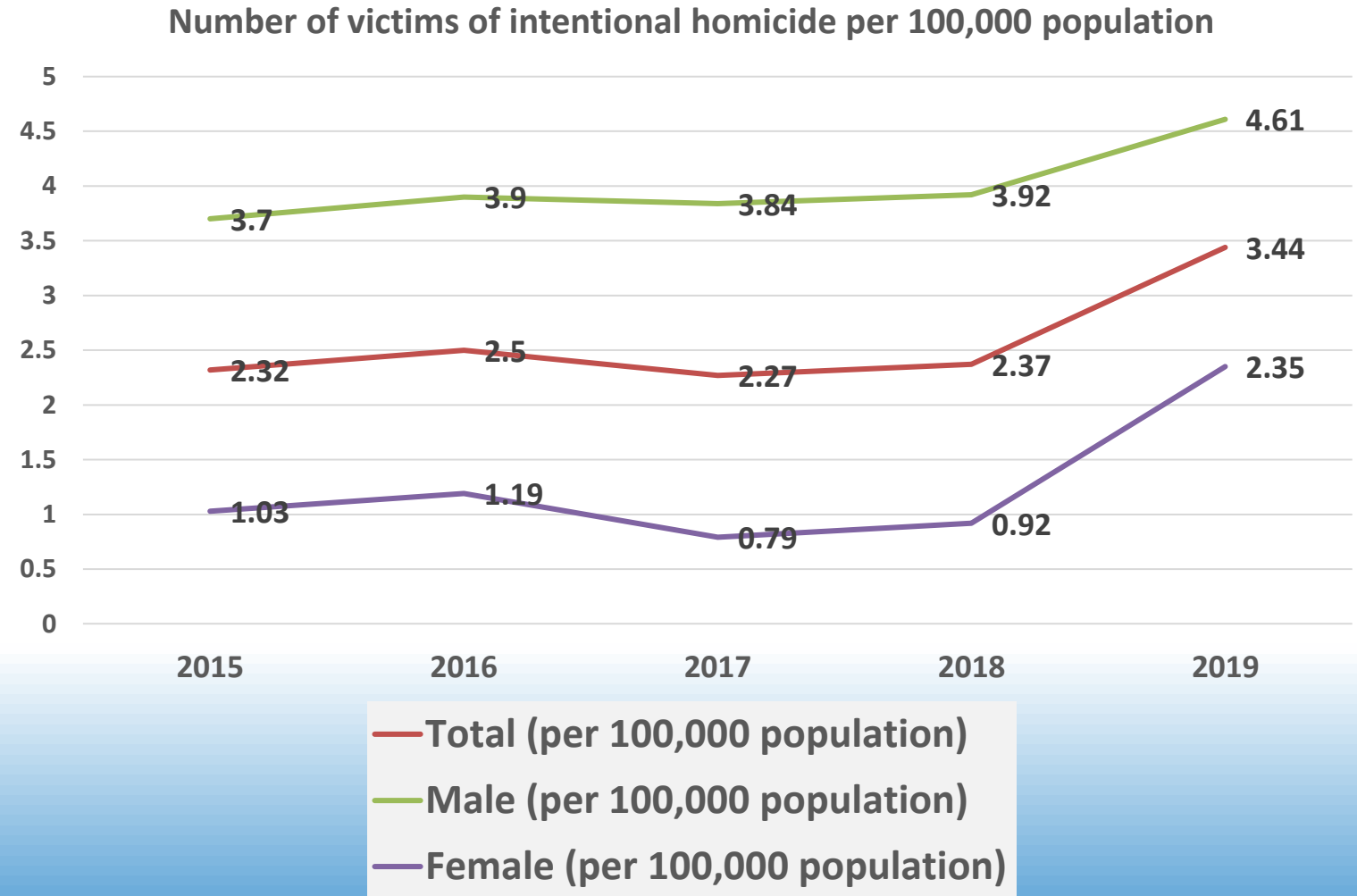
Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels



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

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

Year	Total (per 100,000 population)	Male (per 100,000 population)	Female (per 100,000 population)
2015	2.32	3.7	1.03
2016	2.5	3.9	1.19
2017	2.27	3.84	0.79
2018	2.37	3.92	0.92
2019	3.44	4.61	2.35



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



Target 16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates.
Indicator 16.1.2 Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population

Year - 2019

Police Station	Number of Deaths			Age	
	Female	Male	Unknown	Above 18	Below18
Negombo Division					
Katana	71	45	-	91	25
Ampara Division					
Ampara	7	6	5	13	5
Mount Lavinia Division					
Dehiwala	1	2		3	-
Colombo Central Division					
Fort	9	33	-	36	6
Batticaloa Division					
Batticaloa	14	18	-	19	13
Colombo South Division					
Colombo 03	7	15	0	21	1
Colombo North Division					
Dematagoda / Coastal	28	37	-	54	11
Total	137	156	5	237	61

- **No cases reported by all the divisions for year 2020.**

Source: Crime Intelligence, Analysis and preventive Division, Sri Lanka Police, 2019-2020

- **No reported cases from other divisions.**

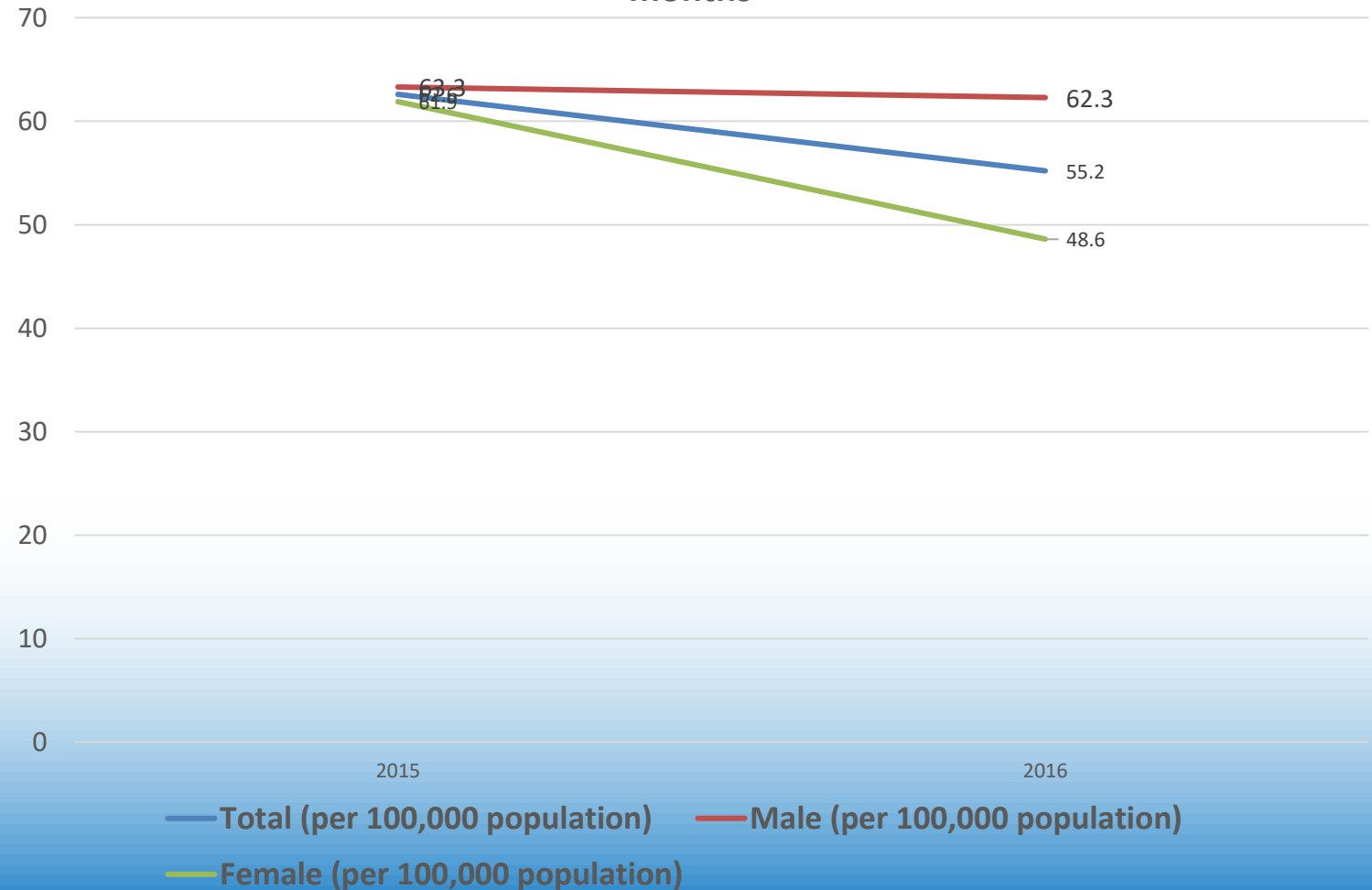


Target 16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates.

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

Year	Total (per 100,000 population)	Male (per 100,000 population)	Female (per 100,000 population)
2015	62.6	63.3	61.9
2016	55.2	62.3	48.6

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



Number of grave crime victims of psychological or sexual violence reported to the police per 100,000 population of the country, during the calendar year.

Source : Sri Lanka Police- 2015-2016



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

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

Year	Proportion of reported cases to Police Department subjected to (a) physical violence, and (b) sexual violence per 100,000 mid year population	Proportion of reported cases to Police Department subjected to physical* violence per 100,000 mid year population	Proportion of reported cases to Police Department subjected to sexual violence** per 100,000 mid year population
2017	26.5	15.4	11.1
2018	25.8	13.8	11.9
2019	24.6	13	11.6
2020	25.5	13.4	12.1

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

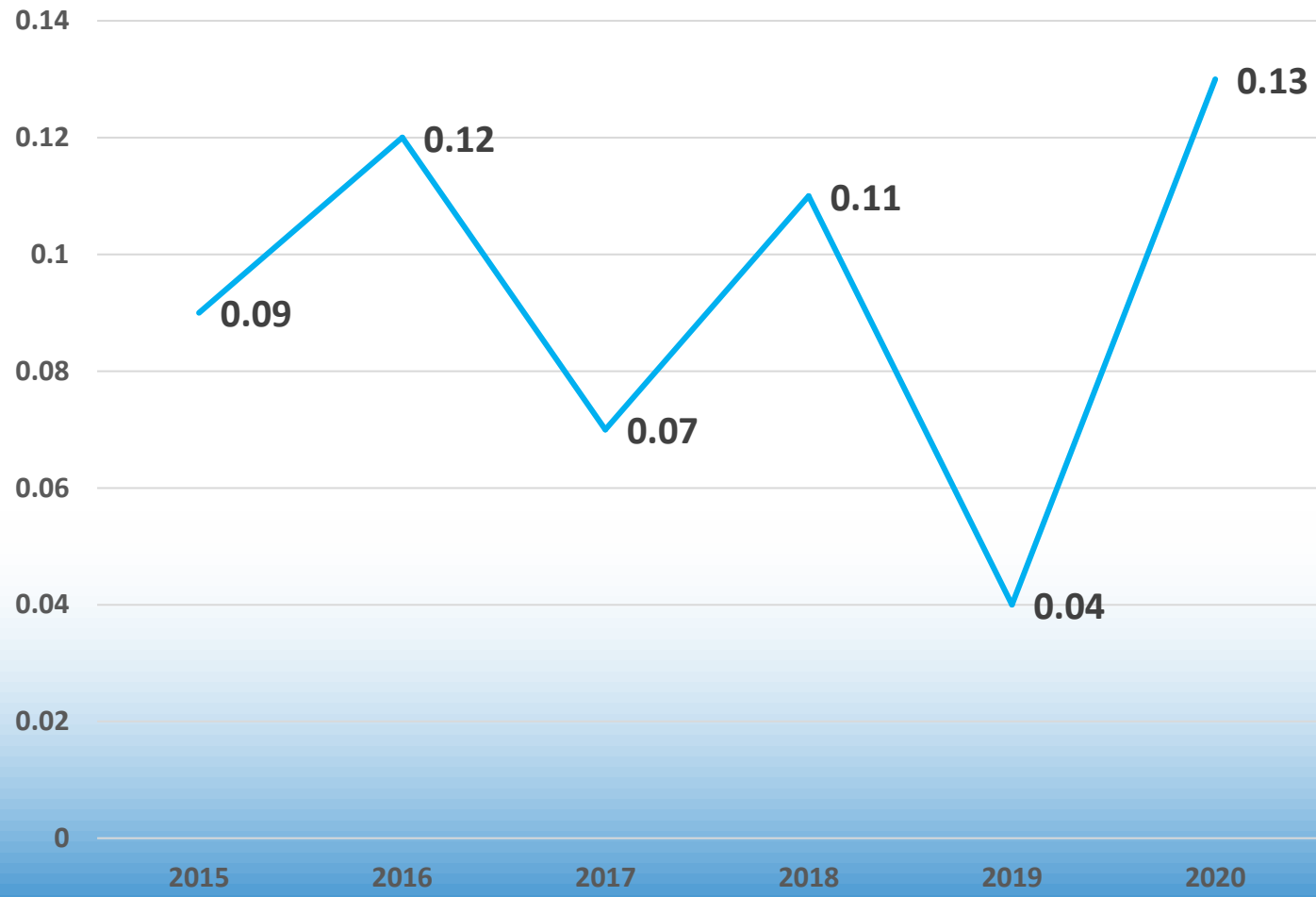


Target 16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children.

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

Year	Total (per 100,000 estimated mid year population)	Number of Male victims of human trafficking per 100,000 estimated mid year male population	Number of Female victims of human trafficking per 100,000 estimated mid year female population
2015	0.09	0.03	0.15
2016	0.12	0.09	0.16
2017	0.07	0.09	0.05
2018	0.11	0.14	0.07
2019	0.04	0.05	0.04
2020	0.13		

Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population reported to Sri Lanka Police



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



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

16.3.2 Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population

Year	Total (per overall prison population)
2015	0.5
2016	0.5
2018	0.6

Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population



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, on a specified date



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 experience a dispute in the past two years and who accessed a formal or informal dispute resolution mechanism, by type of mechanism

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

Number of complaints recorded by Sri Lanka Police

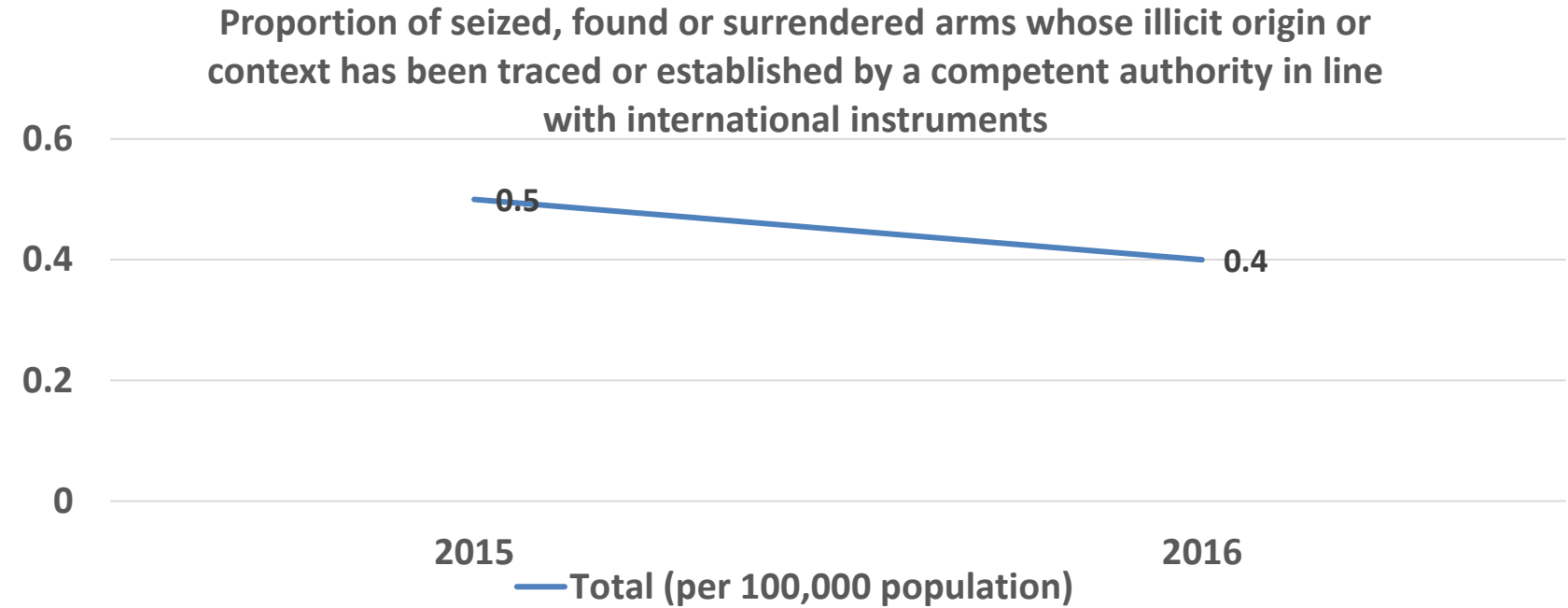
Source: Research and Planning Division (Statistics branch), Sri Lanka Police, 2015-2019



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

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

Year	Total (per 100,000 population)
2015	0.5
2016	0.4



The number of Offences under the Fire Arms Ordinance Act & Offensive Weapons Act, reported to the police, per 100,000 Population of the country during the calendar year.

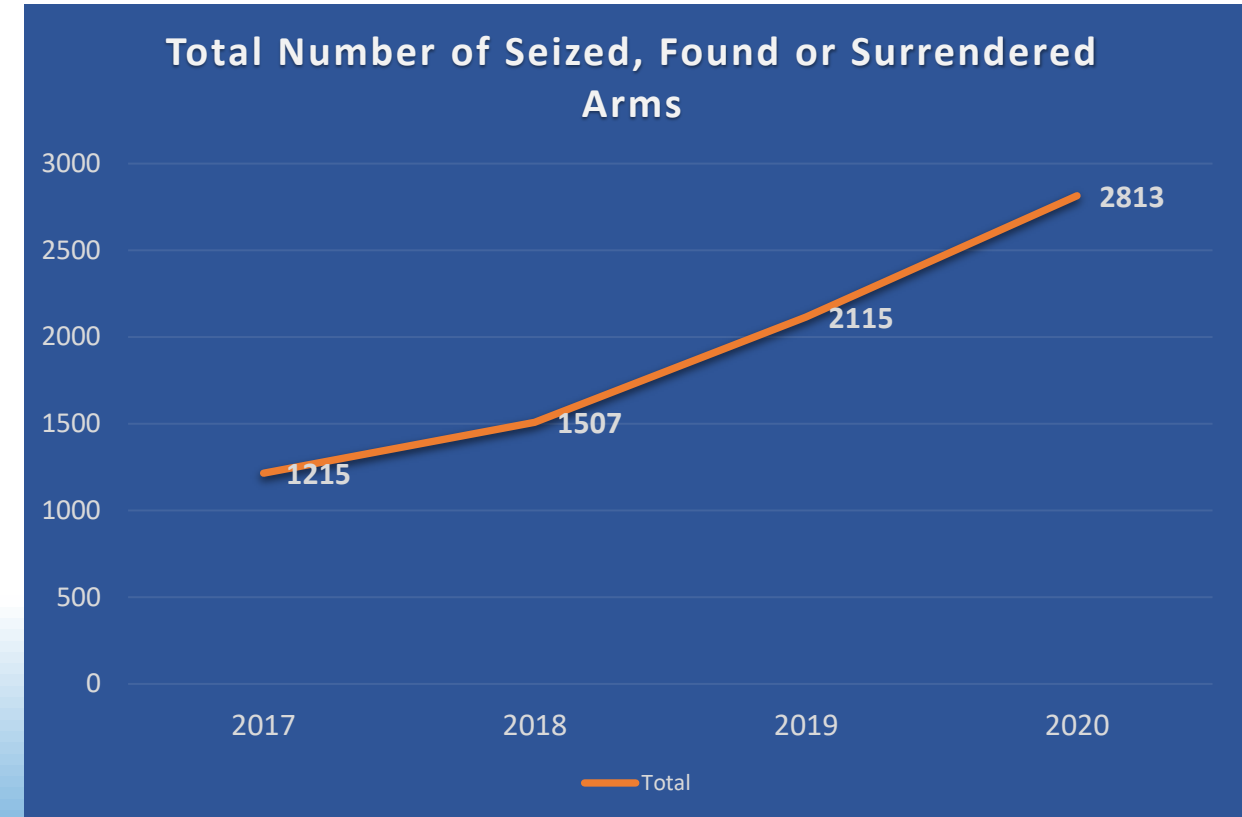


Target 16.4 By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime.

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

Total Number of Seized, Found or Surrendered Arms

Year	Seizure of firearms (with suspects)	Firearms Discovery (No Suspects)	Handing over of firearms to police stations (during grace periods)	Total
2017	1099	88	28	1215
2018	1374	104	29	1507
2019	1722	187	206	2115
2020	2315	326	172	2813





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

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

Cases Reported to Sri Lanka Police

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



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