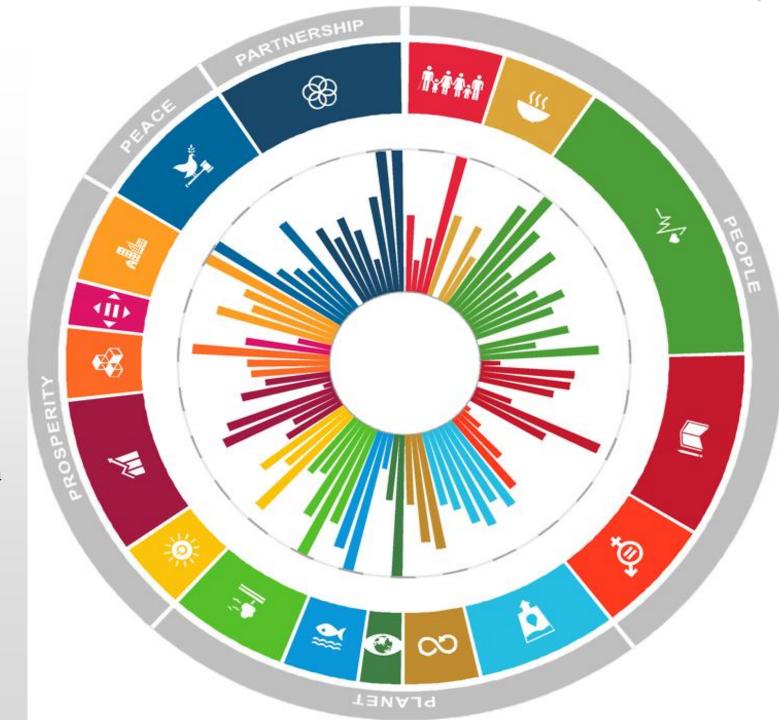# Status Report on SDG Indicators: Sri Lanka

Sustainable Development Council of Sri Lanka
February 2025

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 247 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 (https://data.sdg.lk/) 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, this report also includes data generated by international agencies that did not undergo the standard data validation process.**

➢ **Further, 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, United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, the United Nations Development Programme and other UN Agencies in Sri Lanka.**

Data Map for SDG Indicators as at 28th February 2025

Goal	1 NO POVERTY	2 ZERO HUNGER	3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING	4 QUALITY EDUCATION	5 GENDER EQUALITY	6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION	7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY	8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH	9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE	10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES	11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES	12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION	13 CLIMATE ACTION	14 LIFE BELOW WATER	15 LIFE ON LAND	16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS	17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS
Indicators	1.1.1	2.1.1	3.1.1	4.1.1	5.1.1	6.1.1	7.1.1	8.1.1	9.1.1	10.1.1	11.1.1	12.1.1	13.1.1	14.1.1	15.1.1	16.1.1	17.1.1
	1.2.1	2.1.2	3.1.2	4.1.2	5.2.1	6.2.1	7.1.2	8.2.1	9.1.2	10.2.1	11.2.1	12.2.1	13.1.2	14.2.1	15.1.2	16.1.2	17.1.2
	1.2.2	2.2.1	3.2.1	4.2.1	5.2.2	6.3.1	7.2.1	8.3.1	9.2.1	10.3.1	11.3.1	12.2.2	13.1.3	14.3.1	15.2.1	16.1.3	17.2.1
	1.3.1	2.2.2	3.2.2	4.2.2	5.3.1	6.3.2	7.2.2	8.4.1	9.2.2	10.4.1	11.3.2	12.3.1	13.2.1	14.4.1	15.3.1	16.1.4	17.3.1
	1.4.1	2.2.3	3.3.1	4.3.1	5.3.2	6.4.1	7.3.1	8.4.2	9.3.1	10.4.2	11.4.1	12.4.1	13.2.2	14.5.1	15.4.1	16.2.1	17.3.2
	1.4.2	2.3.1	3.3.2	4.4.1	5.4.1	6.4.2	7.4.1	8.5.1	9.3.2	10.5.1	11.5.1	12.4.2	13.3.1	14.6.1	15.4.2	16.2.2	17.4.1
	1.5.1	2.3.2	3.3.3	4.5.1	5.5.1	6.5.1	7.a.1	8.5.2	9.4.1	10.6.1	11.5.2	12.5.1	13.a.1	14.7.1	15.5.1	16.2.3	17.5.1
	1.5.2	2.4.1	3.3.4	4.6.1	5.5.2	6.5.2	7.b.1	8.6.1	9.5.1	10.7.1	11.6.1	12.6.1	13.b.1	14.a.1	15.6.1	16.3.1	17.6.1
	1.5.3	2.5.1	3.3.5	4.7.1	5.6.1	6.6.1		8.7.1	9.5.2	10.7.2	11.6.2	12.7.1		14.b.1	15.7.1	16.3.2	17.7.1
	1.5.4	2.5.2	3.4.1	4.8.1	5.6.2	6.a.1		8.8.1	9.a.1	10.7.3	11.7.1	12.8.1		14.c.1	15.8.1	16.3.3	17.8.1
	1.a.1	2.a.1	3.4.2	4.a.1	5.a.1	6.b.1		8.8.2	9.b.1	10.7.4	11.7.2	12.a.1			15.9.1	16.4.1	17.9.1
	1.a.2	2.a.2	3.5.1	4.b.1	5.a.2			8.9.1	9.c.1	10.a.1	11.a.1	12.b.1			15.a.1	16.4.2	17.10.1
	1.b.1	2.b.1	3.5.2	4.c.1	5.b.1			8.10.1		10.b.1	11.b.1	12.c.1			15.b.1	16.5.1	17.11.1
	1.c.1	2.c.1	3.6.1		5.c.1			8.10.2		10.c.1	11.b.2				15.c.1	16.5.2	17.12.1
			3.7.1					8.a.1								16.6.1	17.13.1
			3.7.2					8.b.1								16.6.2	17.14.1
			3.8.1													16.7.1	17.15.1
			3.8.2													16.7.2	17.16.1
			3.9.1													16.8.1	17.17.1
			3.9.2													16.9.1	17.18.1
			3.9.3													16.10.2	17.18.2
			3.a.1													16.a.1	17.18.3
			3.b.1													16.b.1	17.19.1
			3.b.2														17.19.2
			3.b.3														17.20.1
			3.c.1														17.20.2
			3.d.1														
			3.d.2														

Legend:
- Current Data Availability (yellow)
- Not Relevant to Sri Lanka (grey)

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 2021-February 2025)
1. No Poverty	13	04	06
2. Zero Hunger	14	03	08
3. Good Health and Well being	28	10	16
4. Quality Education	12	04	07
5. Gender Equality	14	04	05
6. Clean Water and Sanitation	11	01	05
7. Affordable and Clean Energy	6	01	04
8. Decent work and Economic Growth	16	06	05
9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	12	04	07

SDG Goal	Number of Indicators in the Framework	Number of Indicators with data	
		Before the data mapping process	After the data mapping process (January 2021-February 2025)
10. Reduce Inequalities	14	03	04
11. Sustainable Cities and Communities	15	01	03
12. Responsible Consumption and Production	12	-	08
13. Climate Action	8	-	05
14. Life Below Water	10	-	08
15. Life on Land	14	-	11
16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	24	05	07
17. Partnership for the Goals	24	-	04
Sub-Total		46	113
Total	**247**	**46 +113 = 159**	

In addition to the 46 indicators that were available until 2020, data has been compiled for 113 indicators through the data mapping and validation process conducted since 2021. Currently, data is available for a total of 159 SDG indicators out of the 247 SDG indicators in the Global Framework.

1 NO POVERTY

End Poverty in All its Forms Everywhere

Target By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than $1.25 a day

Indicator 1.1.1: proportion of population below the international poverty line

Disaggregation Level	2013 (%)	2016 (%)
Total	1.9	0.83
Sex		
Male	2.0	0.86
Female	1.9	0.8
Age		
0-4	2.5	1.29
5-14	2.7	1.16
15-24	2.2	1.16
25-99	1.6	0.66
18 or above	1.6	0.69
Below 18	2.6	1.16
Geographical Location		
Urban	0.3	0.35
Rural	2.3	0.95

International Poverty Line is set at $1.90 a day

Proportion of population below the international poverty line
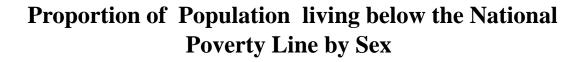
2030 Target → **0.2%**

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

Target 1.2 By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions

1.2.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line

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

Proportion of Population living below the National Poverty Line by Sex

2030 Target → 8%

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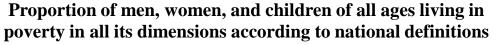- ** Based on 2012/13 Updated poverty line and adjusted for price differences using NCPI for other survey years

Source: Household Income & Expenditure Survey, Department of Census & Statistics - 2013 - 2019
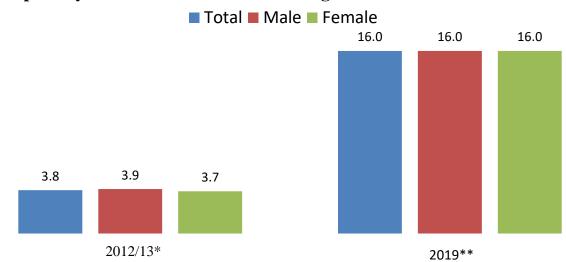
Target 1.2 By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions

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

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

Multidimensional Poverty Criteria

Health
1. Nutrition
2. Child Mortality

Education
3. Years of Schooling
4. School Attendance

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

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

Legend: Total — Male — Female

2012/13*: Total 3.8, Male 3.9, Female 3.7
2019**: Total 16.0, Male 16.0, Female 16.0

*Used global definitions with proxies - Data Source HIES 2012/13
** National Multidimensional Poverty Index was published for Sri Lanka for the year 2019 at the first time in the history using HIES-2019 data
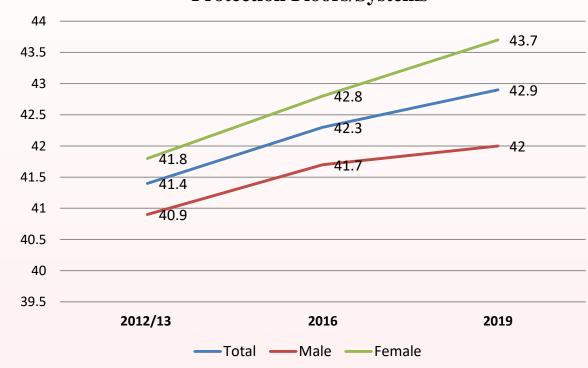
2030 Target → **8%**

1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable

1.3.1 Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems

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

Proportion of Population Covered by Social Protection Floors/Systems

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

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

1.4 Target By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance.

1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services

1.4.1 Percentage of household members using improved sources of drinking water either in their dwelling / yard / plot or within 30 minutes round trip collection time – Disaggregation data on access to drinking water

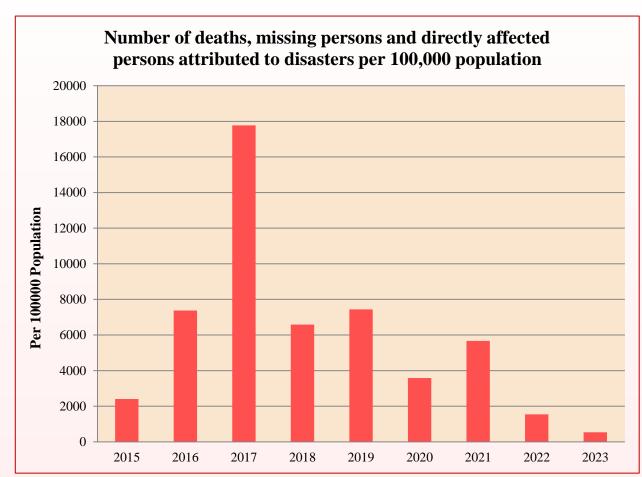| Indicator	Value
Percentage of household members using improved sources of drinking water either in their dwelling / yard / plot or within 30 minutes round trip collection time in 2021	**79.7%**

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

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

Year	Number of Deaths attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	Number of missing persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	Number of affected people attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	Number of deaths, missing persons and affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population
2015	0.28	0.01	2,402.54	2,402.83
2016	0.57	0.55	7,372.36	7,373.48
2017	1.22	0.70	17,765.79	17,767.71
2018	0.41	0.07	6,582.69	6,583.17
2019	0.52	0.04	7,441.72	7,442.29
2020	0.32	0.00	3,585.23	3,585.56
2021				5,671.00
2022				1,542.00
2023				541.51

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

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

2030 Target ⟹ 1,792.78

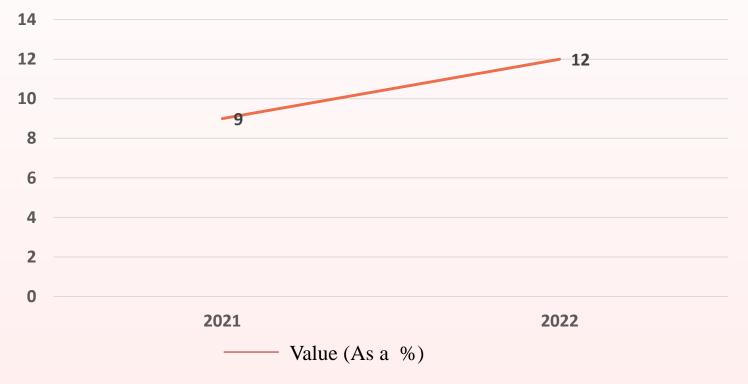**Source: Desiventar Data Base, Disaster Management Centre – 2015-2023**

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

1.5.3 Status of adoption and implementation of National Disaster Risk Reduction Strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030

Year	Index
2015	0.1
2020	0.9
2021	0.9
2022	0.9
2023	0.9

Status of adoption and implementation of National Disaster Risk Reduction Strategies

Year	Index
2023	0.9
2022	0.9
2021	0.9
2020	0.9
2015	0.1

2030 Target ➡ 1

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

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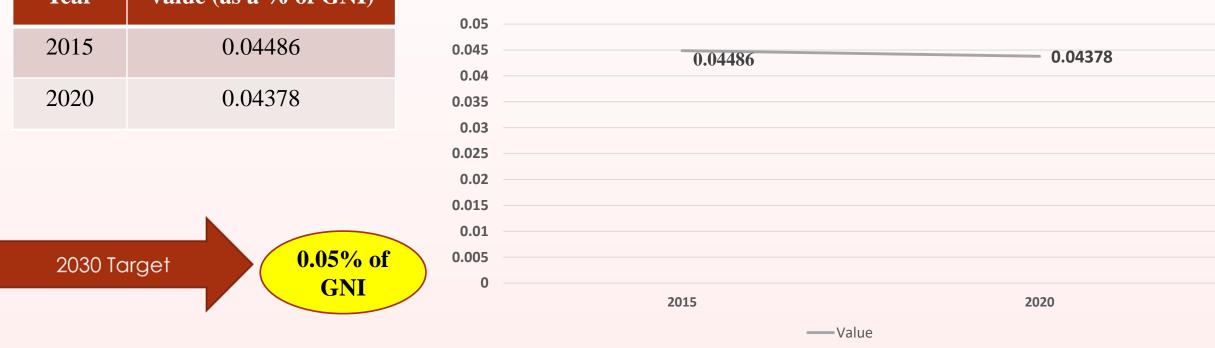
Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies

Year	Value (As a %)
2021	9
2022	12

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

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

Year	Value (as a % of GNI)
2015	0.04486
2020	0.04378

2030 Target → **0.05% of GNI**

Total official development assistance grants from all donors that focus on poverty reduction as a share of the recipient country's gross national income
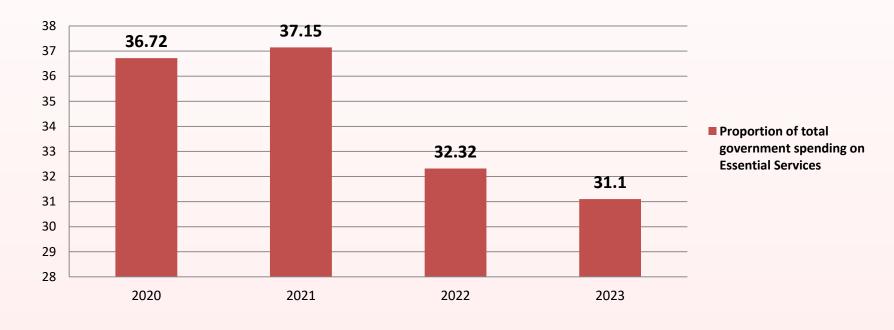
1.a Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions.

1.a.2.Proportion of Total Government Spending on Essential Services (education, health and social protection)

Year	Proportion of total government spending on essential services
2020	36.72
2021	37.15
2022	32.32
2023	31.10

Proportion of total government spending on essential services

Proportion of total government spending on Essential Services

2030 Target ➡ 10.5

2 ZERO HUNGER

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

Target 2.1 By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round
Indicator 2.1.2 Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)
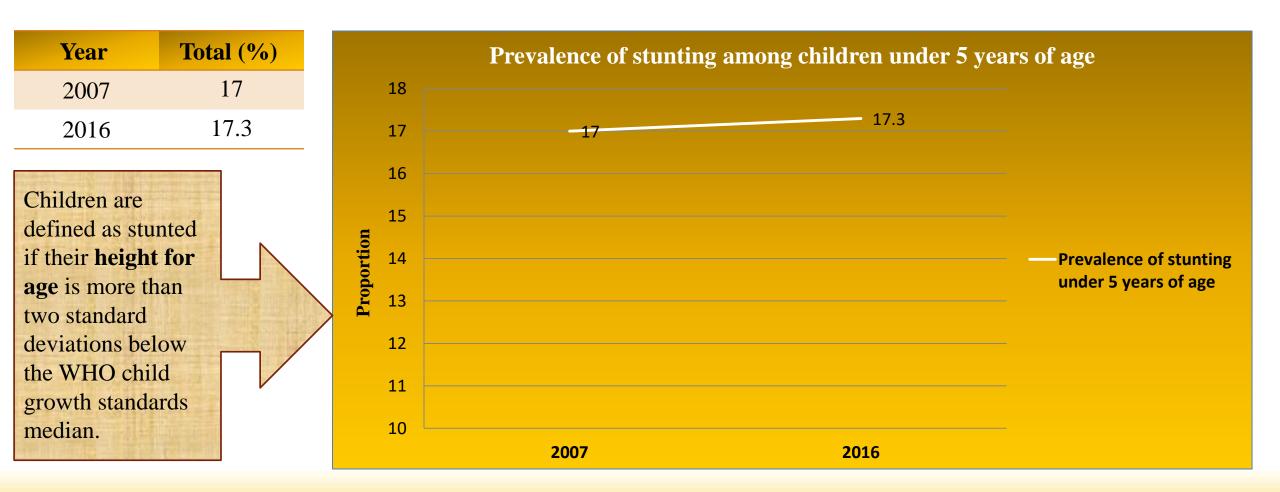
Food Insecurity Experience Scale

Disaggregation Level	Baseline Data		
	Unit	Value	Year
Total	%	9.1	2019

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

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

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.

Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age

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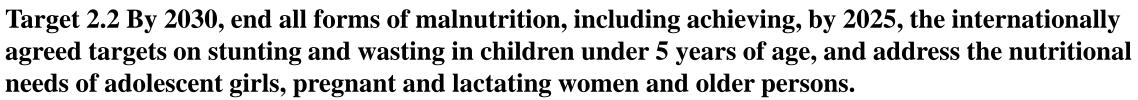
Indicator 2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age

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 2.2 By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons.
Indicator 2.2.3: Prevalence of anemia in women aged 15 to 49 years, by pregnancy status (percentage)

Year	Total (%)
2007	17.5
2015	33.8
2019	34.6

2030 Target

16.9 %

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

— Total (%)

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 (Puttalum)	3315	115	83	4593.07
	Gingerlly(Hambantota)	267	239	23	2774.48
	Ground nut(Monaragala)	528	174	32	2871.00
	Potato(N'Eliya)	6899	92	103	6162.21
	Brinjal(Anuradhapura)	9800	57	120	4655.00
	Pumpkin (Anuradhapura)	2777	33.69	20	4677.86
	Capsicum(Badulla	3475	129	124	3615.12
	Cabbage(N'Eliya)	13659	37	83	6088.95
	Carrot(N'Eliya)	4444	100	105	4232.38
	Pole bean(Badulla)	4734	85	111	3625.14
	Tomato(Badulla)	9262	45	150	2778.60

Source: Cost Of Cultivation Survey Report 2018, Department of Agriculture- 2018

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

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

| Season	Crop	Average production kg per acre	Producer price per Kg (Rs)	Labor days during Yala Season	Labor productivity Rs/Head
Y A L A S E A S O N	Paddy(whole island RF)	1396	40	18	3102.22
	Paddy(whole island Irrigated)	2130	42	17	5262.35
	Maize(sys H)	2040	44.1	42	2142.00
	Cowpea(Ampara)	238	153.1	22	1656.26
	Big onion(Matale)	6370	65	125	3312.40
	Green Chilli(Anuradhapura)	4105	214	161	5456.34
	Red Onin(Puttalum)	4980	86	88	4866.82
	Gingerlly(Anuradhapura)	225	168	10	3780.00
	Soya been(sys H)	912	106.3	40	2423.64
	Manioc(Gampaha)	6312	34.3	24	9020.90
	Potato(N'Eliya)	6207	90.8	114	4943.82
	Sweet potato(Matale)	6356	38.18	74	3279.35
	Bitter gourd(Hambantota)	5995	113.2	112	6059.23
	Brinjal(Hambantota)	9124	89.4	85	9596.30
	Cabbage(N'Eliya)	9856	54	100	5322.24
	Carrot(N'Eliya)	5212	143.5	117	6392.50
	Pole bean(Badulla)	3025	134	104	3897.60
	Tomato(Badulla)	8442	90.3	161	4734.86
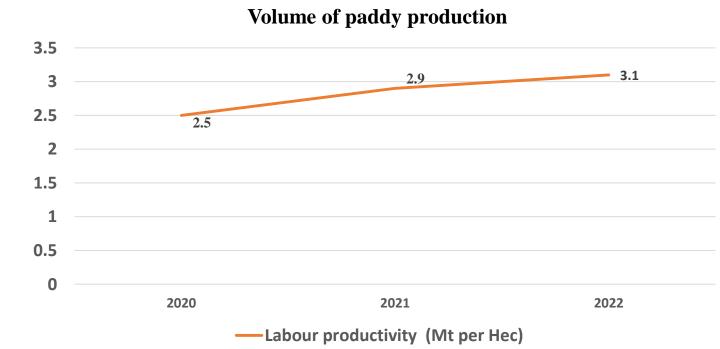
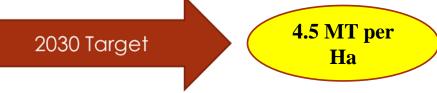**Source: Cost Of Cultivation Survey Report 2018, Department of Agriculture - 2018**

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

Indicator 2.3.1.i: Volume of paddy production per labor unit (localized Indicator)

Year	Labour productivity (MT per Ha)
2020	2.5 MT per Ha
2021	2.9 MT per Ha
2022	3.1 MT per Ha
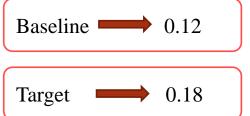
Volume of paddy production
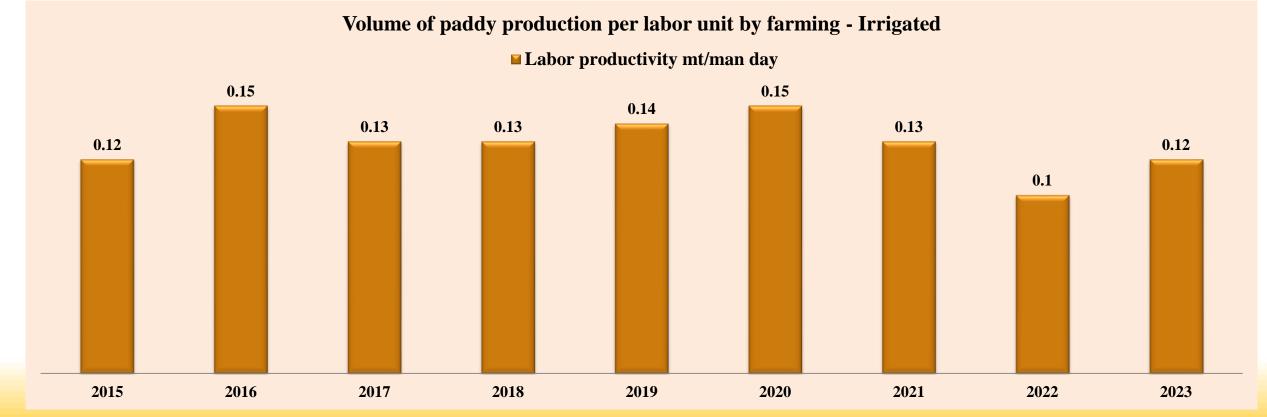

2030 Target → **4.5 MT per Ha**

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, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment

Indicator 2.3.1.ii .a : Volume of paddy production per labour unit by farming - Irrigated (Local indicator)

Year	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Labor productivity mt/man day	0.12	0.15	0.13	0.13	0.14	0.15	0.13	0.1	0.12

Baseline ➡ 0.12

Target ➡ 0.18

Volume of paddy production per labor unit by farming - Irrigated
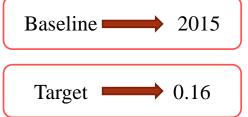
■ Labor productivity mt/man day

Source: Cost of Cultivation Survey, Socio Economics and Planning Centre, Ministry of Agriculture -2015-2023
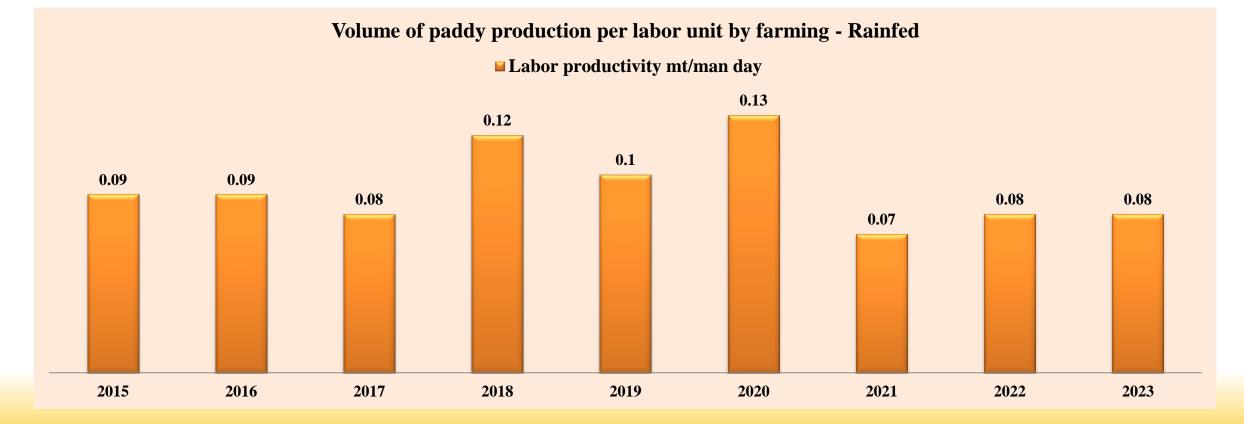
Target 2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment

Indicator 2.3.1.ii. b : Volume of paddy production per labor unit by farming - Rainfed (Local indicator)

Year	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Labor productivity mt/man day	0.09	0.09	0.08	0.12	0.1	0.13	0.07	0.08	0.08

Baseline ➡ 2015

Target ➡ 0.16

Volume of paddy production per labor unit by farming - Rainfed

■ Labor productivity mt/man day

Source: Cost of Cultivation Survey, Socio Economics and Planning Centre, Ministry of Agriculture - 2015-2023

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	44,947.47
	Paddy (Whole island Irrigated)	2163	41	25.76	88,657.24
	Kurakkan (Anuradhapura)	430	139	98.1	59,671.9
	Maize (Anuradhapura)	1623	40.9	37.6	66,343.1
	Blackgrame (Vauniya)	257	118	122.41	30,203.59
	Cowpea(Ampara)	254	150	140.47	37,959.53
	Green grame(Hambantota)	389	173	102.57	67,194.43
	Green chilli (Anurdhapura)	944	227	130.96	214,157.04
	Red onion(Puttalum)	3315	115	93.89	381,131.11
	Gingerlly(Hambantota)	267	239	147.54	63,665.46
	Ground nut(Monaragala)	528	174	108.15	91,763.85
	Potato(N'Eliya)	6899	92	66.08	634.641.92
	Brinjal(Anurdhapura)	9800	57	23.21	558,576.79
	Pumpkin(Anuradhapura)	2777	33.69	20.95	93,536.18
	Capsicum(Badulla)	3475	129	66.34	448,208.66
	Cabbage(N'Eliya)	13659	37	15.11	505,367.89
	Carrot(N'Eliya)	4444	100	45.05	444,354.95
	Pole bean(Badulla)	4734	85	46.49	402,343.51
	Tomato(Badulla)	9262	45	29.06	416,760.94

Source: Cost of Cultivation Survey Report 2018, Department of Agriculture - 2018

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

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

Season	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	55,806.17
	Paddy (Whole island Irrigated)	2130	42	24.09	89,435.91
	Maize (sys H)	2040	44.1	37.46	89,926.54
	Cowpea (Ampara)	238	153.1	156.13	36,281.67
	Big onion (Matale)	6370	654	35.89	4,165,944.11
	Green chilli (Anuradhapura)	4105	214	62.67	878,407.33
	Red onion (Puttalum)	4980	86	53.44	428,226.56
	Gingerlly (Anuradhapura)	225	168	86.64	37,713.36
	Soya bean (sys H)	912	106.3	71.19	96,874.41
	Manioc (Gampaha)	6312	34.3	9.55	216,492.05
	Potato (N'Eliya)	6207	90.8	58.49	563,537.11
	Sweet potato (Matale)	6356	38.18	17.99	242,654.09
	Bitter Gourd (Hambantota)	5995	113.2	39.92	678,594.08
	Brinjal (Hambantota)	9124	89.4	19.86	815,665.74
	Cabbage (N'Eliya)	9856	54	20	532,204.00
	Carrot (N'Eliya)	5212	143.5	40.45	747,881.55
	Pole bean (Badulla)	3025	134	70.29	405,279.71
	Tomato (Badulla)	8442	90.3	31.67	762,280.93

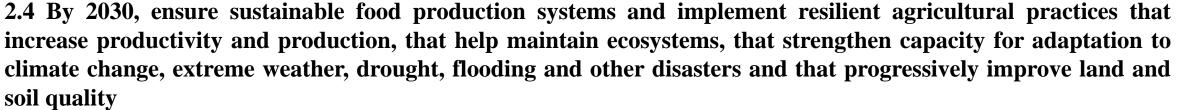**Source: COC Survey Report 2018, Department of Agriculture - 2018**

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

Indicator 2.3.2.i: Average income of individual farmer (paddy) per Hectare - Local indicator)

Year	Average annual Income of individual paddy famer (Rs/Ha)
2015	133,963.00
2016	139,586.00
2017	182,671.00
2018	143,369.00
2019	161,377.00
2020	243,833.00
2021	231,827.00
2022	244,801.00
2023	137,705.00

Average annual income of individual paddy farmer (Rs/Ha)

Baseline ➡ 2015

2030 Target ➡ 133,963.00

Source: Cost of Cultivation Survey, Socio Economics and Planning Centre , Ministry of Agriculture 2015-2023

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

2.4.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture

2.4.1 Abandoned paddy lands (Acres)- Proxy Indicator

Year	Abandoned paddy lands (Acres)
2020	80,404.92
2021	49,730
2022	49,730
2023	48,000

Abandoned Paddy Lands

Baseline (2021) → **49,730 Acres**

Target (2030) → **Reduce Abandoned paddy land 0 level**

Source: Ministry of Agriculture – 2020-2023

By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed

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

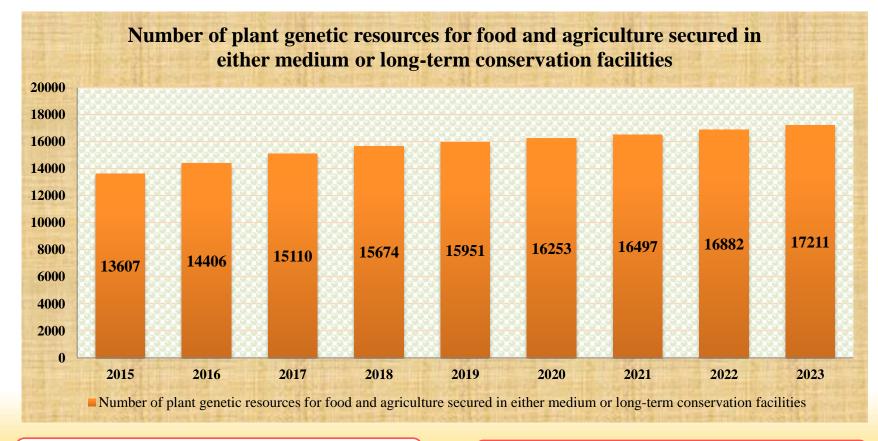| Crop Group	No of Accessions
Rice and related spp.	5,496
Other cereals and related spp	1,972
Grain Legumes	2,394
Vegetable Legumes	1,923
Solanaceous vegetables & Condiments & related spp.	1,760
Cucurbit vegetables	984
Brassicaceae vegetables	32
Alliums	21
Other Vegetables	540
Leafy vegetables	232
Root and Tubers	9
Other	725
Fruits	165
Total	**16,253**

2030 Target → **24,492**

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

Target 2.5 By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed

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

Year	Number of plant genetic resources
2015	13607
2016	14406
2017	15110
2018	15674
2019	15951
2020	16253
2021	16497
2022	16882
2023	17211

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

| Baseline → 2020 | 2030 Target → 24,492 |

Source : Horticultural Crop Research and Development Institute, Department of Agriculture 2015-2023

Target 2.5 By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed

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

2030 Target ➡ **Sheep Semen Frozen: 29.6, Embryo - 4.1, Live animals-10.1, cattle Semen (deep frozen) :8878.4**

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

Source: Department of Animal Production and Health- 2020

2.5 By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed
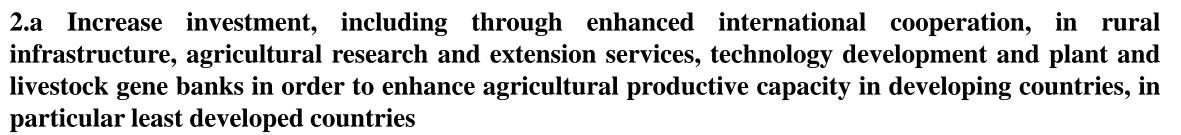
2.5.2 Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk of extinction

► **3 Categories have been Identified.**

Category (Livestock)	Spp (species)	Type of Conservation	2020 Baseline	2023	2030 Target	Place
1. Small ruminant – sheep	Jaffna Local sheep	Semen – deep frozen embryo Live animals Ex situ(farming)	50 7 17	50	29.6	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	16,240	8878.4	AI Center- Polonnaruwa Eastern province of Sri Lanka
3. Poultry - Indigenous	Naked neck, long legged (pora kukula) & underscriptive village chickens	Ex situ-government & private breeder farms backyard poultry farms				All provinces

Source: Department of Animal Production and Health- 2020

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

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

Year	Index
2015	0.773
2019	0.615
2023	0.25

The Agriculture Orientation Index (AOI) for Government Expenditures is defined as the Agriculture share of Government Expenditure, divided by the Agriculture value added share of GDP
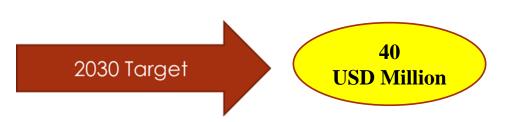
2030 Target → 1

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

2.a.2 Total official flows to the Agriculture Sector

Year	USD Million
2015	35.97487
2020	57.76404

2030 Target →

40
USD Million

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	2020	2021	2022
Ratio	33.8	39	32	28.83	30.2	29.2	29.5

Baseline (2015) → 33.7 per 100,000 live births

2030 Target → 16 per 100,000 live births
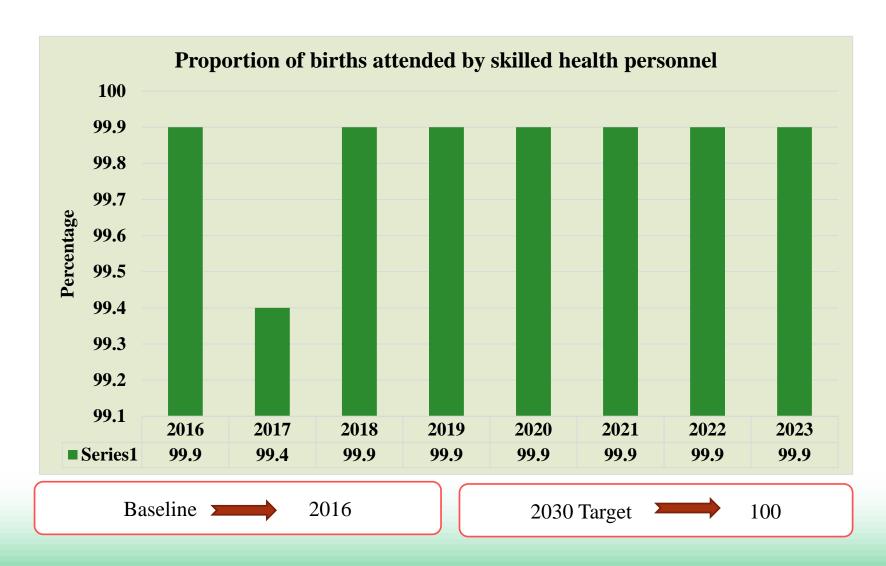
Maternal Mortality Ratio

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

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

Indicator 3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel

Year	Percentage of births
2016	99.9
2017	99.4
2018	99.9
2019	99.9
2020	99.9
2021	99.9
2022	99.9
2023	99.9

Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Series1	99.9	99.4	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9

Baseline ➡ 2016

2030 Target ➡ 100

Source : Family Health Bureau, Ministry of Health- 2016 - 2023

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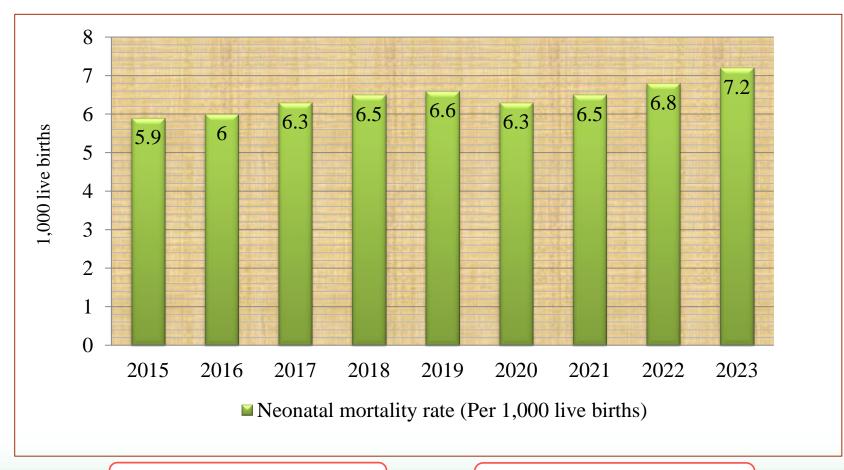**Indicator 3.2.1 Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)**

Under Five Mortality Rate

Baseline ➔ 2015

2030 Target ➔ 7

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Under Five Mortality Rate	9.8	10.1	10.9	10.6	11	9.8	10.5	12.3	12.5

Per 1000 live births

Source :MMR Surveillance Data , Family Heath Bureau, Ministry of Health- 2015-2023

Target 3.2 By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, reduce neonatal mortality to 4 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to 5 per 1,000 live births.
Indicator 3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate

Year	Neonatal mortality rate (Per 1,000 live births)
2015	5.9
2016	6
2017	6.3
2018	6.5
2019	6.6
2020	6.3
2021	6.5
2022	6.8
2023	7.2

Neonatal mortality rate (Per 1,000 live births)

Baseline ➡ 2015

2030 Target ➡ 4

Source Management of the Reproductive Health Management Information System, Ministry of Health- 2015-2023

Target 3.3 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases
Indicator 3.3.1 Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population

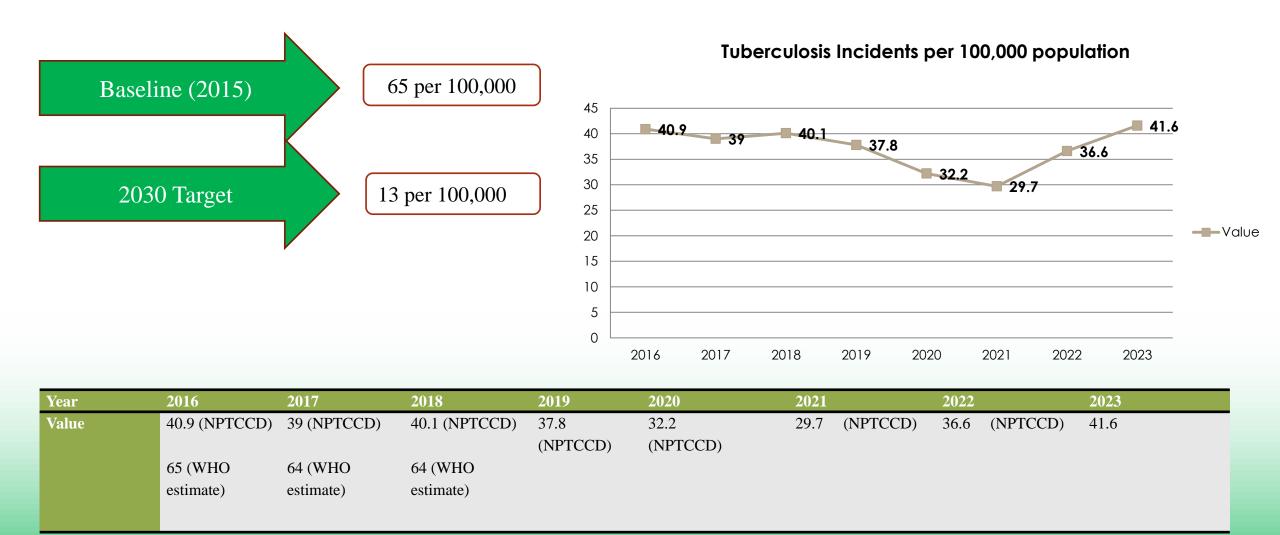| Year	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
HIV incidence rate	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01

Baseline ➡ 2015

2030 Target ➡ <0.01 by 2030

Source: The National STD/AIDS Control Programme, Ministry of Health – 2015-2023

Target 3.3 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases
Indicator 3.3.2 Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population

Baseline (2015) → 65 per 100,000

2030 Target → 13 per 100,000

Tuberculosis Incidents per 100,000 population

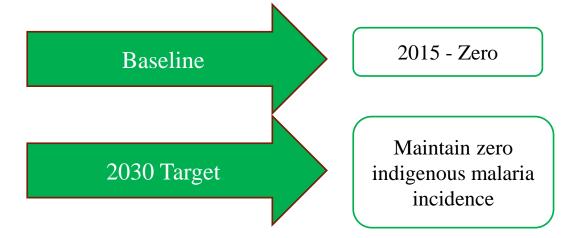| Year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Value	40.9 (NPTCCD)	39 (NPTCCD)	40.1 (NPTCCD)	37.8 (NPTCCD)	32.2 (NPTCCD)	29.7 (NPTCCD)	36.6 (NPTCCD)	41.6
	65 (WHO estimate)	64 (WHO estimate)	64 (WHO estimate)					

Source: National Programme for Tuberculosis Control and Chest Diseases, Ministry of Health-2015-2023

Target 3.3 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases
Indicator 3.3.3 Malaria Incidence per 1000 population

Baseline → 2015 - Zero

2030 Target → Maintain zero indigenous malaria incidence

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

Target 3.3 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases

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

Indicator	Baseline	Target 2030	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
1. Dengue- incidence of Dengue cases per 100,000 population in a given year (number receiving treatment for Dengue- reported cases)	41,819 (average number of cases from 2012 to 2016)	21,000	48,585 (DCP)	179,618 (DCP)	54,532 (DCP)	105,049 (DCP)	34,411 (DCP)	35924 (DCP)	76689 (DCP)	89799 (DCP)
2. Rabies- number of deaths due to human rabies	2017 - 23	Zero human rabies deaths by 2030		23 (PHVS)	25 (PHVS)	26 (PHVS)	26 (PHVS)	25 (PHVS)	27 (PHVS)	16 (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)	322 (AFC)	553 (AFC)	908 (AFC)
4. Leprosy- Number receiving treatment for leprosy per year	2016 - 1973	number receiving treatment for leprosy be 1000 by 2030	1973	1993 (ALC)	1821 (ALC)	1657 (ALC)	1137 (ALC)	993 (ALC)	1327 (ALC)	1580 (ALC)
5. Leishmaniasis- incidence of reported cases of leishmaniasis per year	2016 - 1113 7.2 per 100,000	<1 per 100,000 by 2030	1113	1194 (EPID)	3273 (EPID)	4066 (EPID)	3162	2637		4277

Source: Dengue Control Program (DCP), Public Health Veterinary Services(PHVS), Anti Filariasis Campaign(AFC), Anti Leprosy Program(ALC), Epidemiology Unit (epid) Ministry of Health- 2016-2023
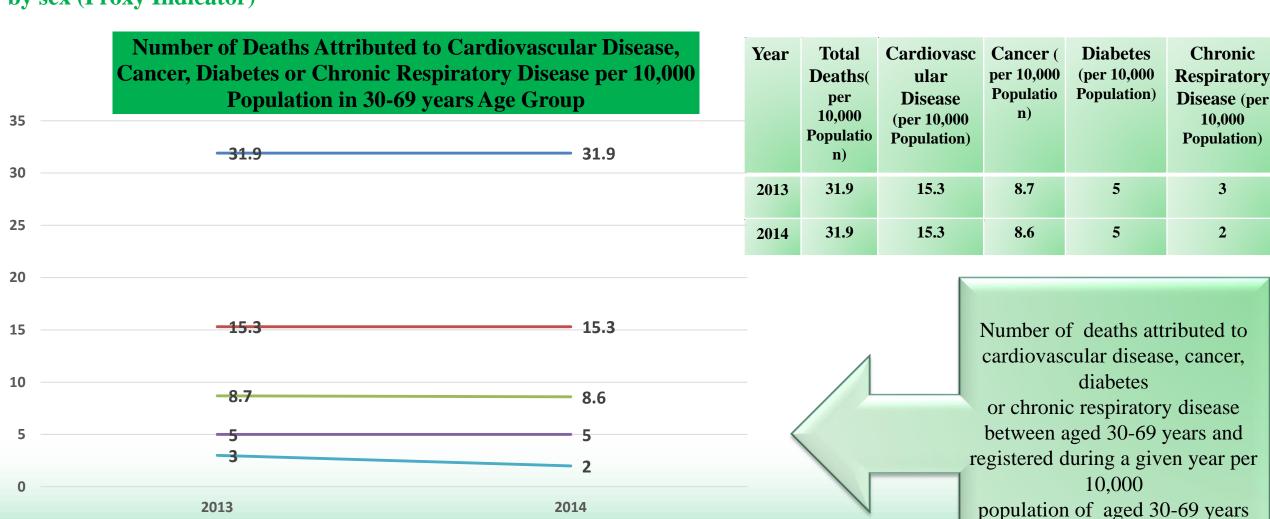
Target 3.4 By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being
Indicator 3.4.1 Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease by sex (Proxy Indicator)

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

31.9 — 31.9

15.3 — 15.3

8.7 — 8.6

5 — 5

3 — 2

2013   2014

— Total Deaths — Cardiovascular Disease — Cancer — Diabetes — Chronic Respiratory Disease

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

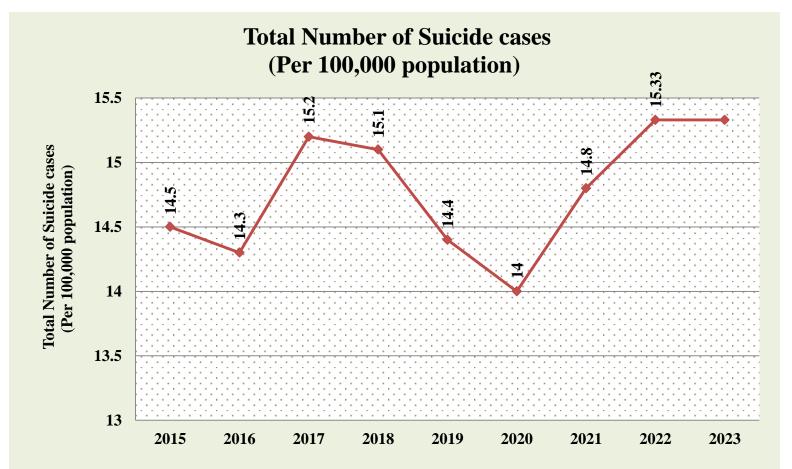**Source : Report on Vital Statistics, Registrar General's Department- 2013-2014**

Target 3.4 By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases 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	Number of Suicide cases (Per 100,000 population)	Number of Suicide cases
2015	14.50	3058
2016	14.30	3025
2017	15.20	3263
2018	15.10	3281
2019	14.40	3135
2020	14.00	3074
2021	14.80	3277
2022	15.33	
2023	15.33	

Total Number of Suicide cases (Per 100,000 population)

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

Baseline ➡ 2015

2030 Target ➡ 11.6

Source : Sri Lanka Police- 2015-2023

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

Indicator 3.5.1 Coverage of treatment interventions (pharmacological, psychosocial and rehabilitation and aftercare services) for substance use disorders
 (1) Drugs
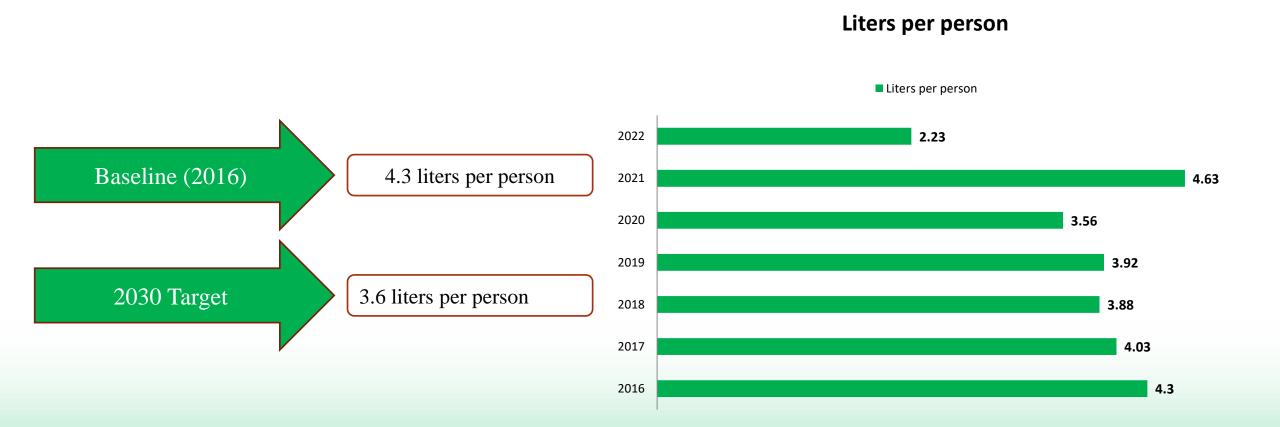 **(2) Alcohol and other psychoactive substances**

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

2030 Target ➜ **17.4% (Drugs), 10% (Alcohol and other psychoactive substances)**

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

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

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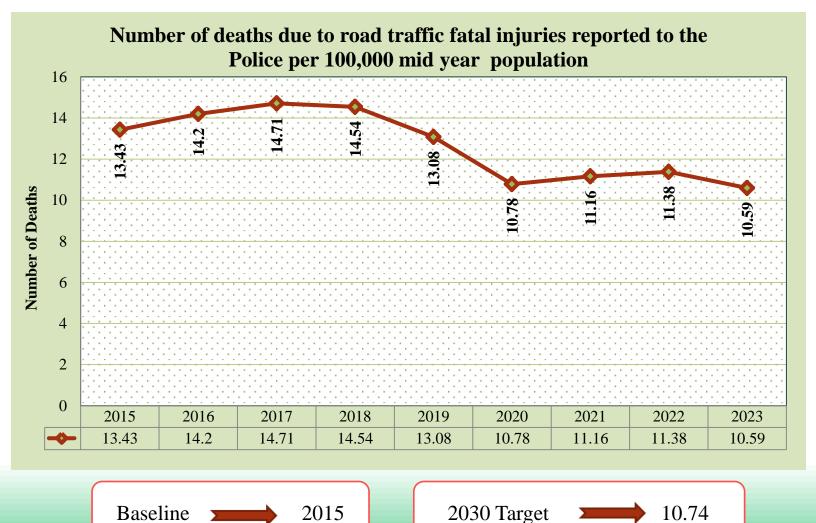
Liters per person

Baseline (2016) → 4.3 liters per person

2030 Target → 3.6 liters per person

■ Liters per person

Year	Liters per person
2022	2.23
2021	4.63
2020	3.56
2019	3.92
2018	3.88
2017	4.03
2016	4.3

Source: National Authority on Tobacco & Alcohol -2016-2022

Target 3.6 By 2030, reduce the number of deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents by 20%.
Indicator 3.6.1 Death rate due to road traffic injuries

Year	Number of Deaths Per 100,000 population	Total number of Deaths
2015	13.43	2816
2016	14.20	3020
2017	14.71	3154
2018	14.54	3151
2019	13.08	2852
2020	10.78	2363
2021	11.16	2473
2022	11.38	
2023	10.59	

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

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
	13.43	14.2	14.71	14.54	13.08	10.78	11.16	11.38	10.59

Baseline ➡ 2015

2030 Target ➡ 10.74

Source : Traffic Administration & Road Safety Division, Sri Lanka Police- 2015-2023

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
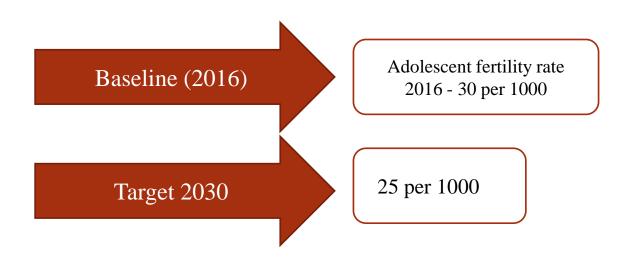
Year	Demand for Family planning satisfied with modern methods (%)
2016	74.2
2017	78.7
2018	79.1
2019	79.6
2020	79.5
2021	79.9
2022	80.3
2023	80.6

Demand for Family planning satisfied with modern methods

Baseline ➡ 2016

2030 Target ➡ 81%

Source : Management of the Reproductive Health Management Information system , Ministry of Health -2016-2023

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

Baseline (2016)

> Adolescent fertility rate
> 2016 - 30 per 1000

Target 2030

> 25 per 1000

Source: Ministry of Health -2016

Target 3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all

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

Indicator number	Indicator	Baseline	Target 2030	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
3.8.1.2	Antenatal care coverage – at least four visits (%)	2016 - 98.8% (Demographic Health Survey)	100 %	98.9% (Demographic Health Survey)	NA	NA	NA	98.9%	NA		
3.8.1.3	Percentage of infants receiving three doses of diphtheria-tetanus-pertussis containing vaccine	2016 DPT3 - 97% Instead of DPT, Sri Lanka is giving PENTA 3.	100%	97% (EPID)	96.3% (EPID)	95% (EPID)	98% (EPID)	97% (EPID)	97%	98	98
3.8.1.4	Care-seeking for symptoms of Acute Respiratory Infections (ARI)	2016 - 52.3%	Not available	52.3%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		

Condt…..

Indicator number	Indicator	Baseline	Target 2030	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
3.8.1.5	TB treatment success rate	2016 - 84.6 %	> or = 90 %	84.6%	84.6% (NPTCCD)	84.2% (NPTCCD)	84.1% (NPTCCD)	82.2 % (NPTCCD)	79.4% (NPTCCD)	78.1	
3.8.1.6	Antiretroviral therapy (ART) coverage	2016-15.3% (spectrum software)	> 90.0 %	15.3%	36.98% (NSACP)	44.53% (NSACP)	51% (NSACP)	51.72 % (NSACP)	66.09% (NSACP)	68% (NSACP)	71
3.8.1.7	Percentage of population in malaria-endemic areas who slept under an insecticide-treated net the previous night [only for countries with high malaria burden]	Not relevant to Sri Lanka									
3.8.1.8	Population using safely managed sanitation services	2016 - 91.2 % (DHS)	100%	91.2 %	NA	NA	NA	NA	99.7% (DWQS)		

Source: National Programme for Tuberculosis Control and Chest Disease, National STD/AIDS Control Programme, Ministry of Health / Demographic and Health Survey/Household Survey of Drinking Water Quality (DWQS), Department of Census and Statistics - 2016-2023

Condt….

Indicator number	Indicator	Baseline	Target 2030	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
	Population using safely managed drinking-water service	2016 -90.4% (DHS)	98 %	90.4 %						
3.8.1.9	Prevalence of non-raised blood pressure (among adults aged 18+ regardless of treatment status	2015 - 74% (STEPS)	80 %	NA						M 64.2% F 66% Both 65.2%
3.8.1.10	Age-standardized mean fasting plasma glucose (mg/dl) for adults aged 18 to 69 years	2015 -81.6mg/dl (STEPS) 4.5mmol/L	80mg/dl	NA						M103.1 mg/dl F104.8 mg/dl both104 mg/dl
3.8.1.11	Age-standardized prevalence of adults >=15 years not smoking tobacco in last 30 days	2015 - 74.2% (STEPS)	90%	NA						M 48.9% F 6.5% Both 26.2

Source: STEPS Survey, Ministry of Health / Demographic and Health Survey, Department of Census and Statistics -2016-2022
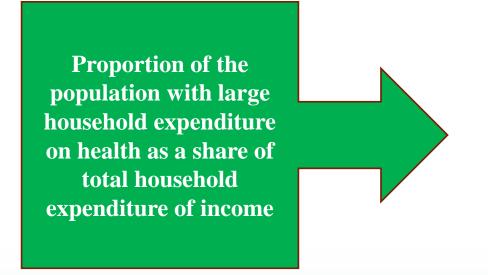
Indicator number	Indicator	Baseline	Target 2030	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
3.8.1.12	Base Hospital beds per capita, relative to a maximum threshold of 18 per 10,000 population	2016- 100% (MSU data)	Maintain at same level	2016- 100%	100% (MSU)	100% (MSU)	100% (MSU)	100% (MSU)	100% (MSU)	100% (MSU)	100% (MSU)
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	Physicians: 100% Psychiatrists: 50% Surgeons: 16.4%	Physicians: 100% Psychiatrists: 40% Surgeons: 21%	
3.8.1.14	International Health Regulations (IHR) core capacity index	2018 - 46 %	70 %			43%	54%	62%	64%	66%	71%

Source: Medical Statistics Unit, Ministry of Health -2016-2023

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

Indicator 3.8.2   Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health as a share of total household expenditure or income

Proportion of the population with large household expenditure on health as a share of total household expenditure of income

➢ Proportion of population with household spending on health greater than 10% of total household expenditure is 0.06 in 2013.

➢ Proportion of population with household spending on health greater than 25% of total household expenditure is 0.01 in 2013.
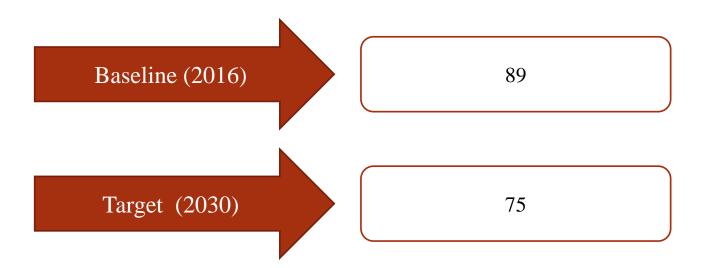
Target (2030)

Maintain at the same level

Source: Ministry of Health - 2013

Target 3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination
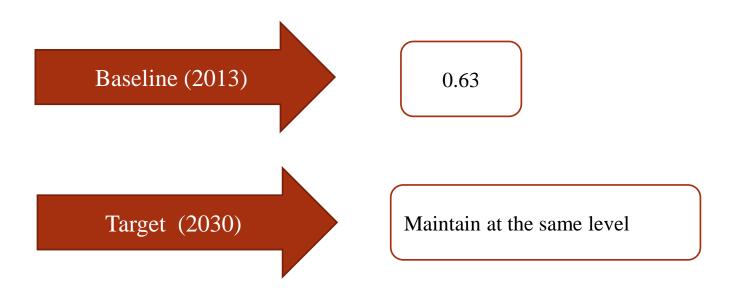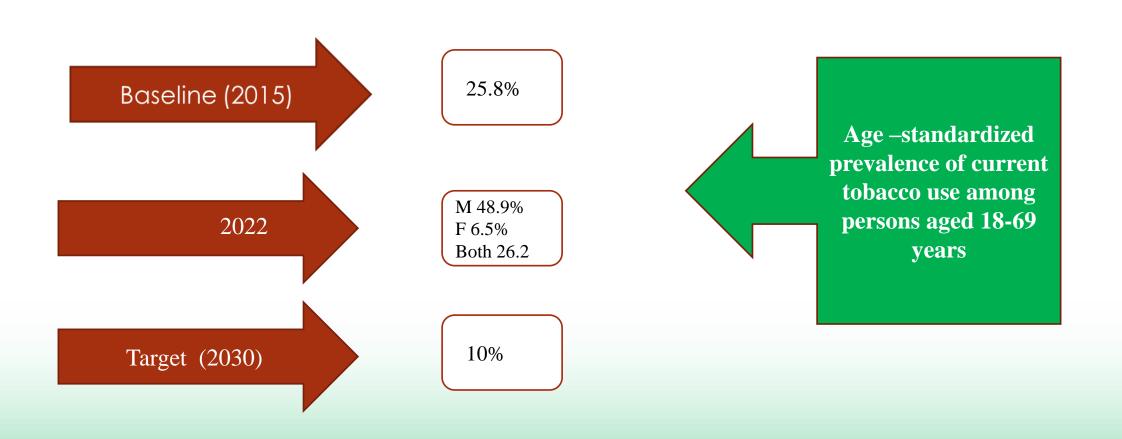
Indicator 3.9.1 Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution

Baseline (2016) → 89

Target (2030) → 75

Source: Ministry of Health - 2016

Target 3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination

Indicator 3.9.3 Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning

Baseline (2013)

0.63

Target (2030)

Maintain at the same level

Source: Ministry of Health - 2013

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

Baseline (2015) → 25.8%

2022 → M 48.9% F 6.5% Both 26.2

Target (2030) → 10%

Age –standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 18-69 years

Source: STEPS Survey, Ministry of Health – 2015-2022

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	2020	2021	2022	2023
BCG (99.2) **DPT3(97)** **Polio 3(96)** **MCV 2(16.3)** **TT(96.2)** **HPV 2 (0)**	BCG (100) PENTA 3 (100) Polio 3 (100) MCV 2(100) TT (100) HPV 2(100)	BCG (99.2) PENTA 3(97) Polio 3(96) MCV 2(99) TT(96.2) (EPID)			BCG (99) PENTA (98) Polio 3 (98) MCV 2 (97) TT (98) HPV 2 (58) (EPID)	BCG (99) PENTA (96) Polio 3 (96) MCV 2 TT (97) HPV 2 (32) (EPID)	BCG (100) PENTA (96) Polio 3 (96) TT (97) HPV 2 (97) (EPID)	BCG (99) PENTA (98) Polio 3 (98) MCV 2 (99) TT (98)	BCG (99) PENTA (98) Polio 3 (98) MCV 2 (98) TT (98) HPV 2 (98) (EPID)

Source: Epidemiology Unit, Ministry of Health-2016-2023

3.b Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all

3.b.2 Total net official development assistance to medical research and basic health sectors by donor, recipient country, type of finance, type of aid and health sub-sector

Indicator	2016	Target 2030
Total net official development assistance to medical research and basic health sectors (in USD Million)	0.984	1.2

Source: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development -2016

3.b Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all

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)
50%- (Availability of the 50% of essential medicine list)   **Public-100.0,**   **Private- 95.29**
75%-(Availability of the 75% of essential medicine list)   **Public-82.16**   **Private -80.26**
90%- (Availability of the 90% of essential medicine list)   **Public-21.44**   **Private -53.04**

Target 3.c Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States

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

Baseline 2016	Target 2030	2016	2017	2018	2019	2021	2022
Physicians 0.895	Physicians-1.79	Physicians 0.895	Physicians 0.923	Physicians 0.910	Physicians 0.920	Physicians0.99	Physicians: 1.01
Dental surgeons 0.09	Dental surgeons 0.14	Dental surgeons 0.09	Dental surgeons 0.08	Dental surgeons 0.09	Dentalsurgeons0.08	Dental Surgeons 0.08	Dental Surgeons 0.07
Midwives/nurses 2.428	Midwives-3.82	Midwives/nurses 2.428	Midwives/nurses 2.52	Midwives/Nurses 2.53	Midwives/Nurses-2.49	Midwives/Nurse 2.66	Midwives/Nurse 2.69
Pharmacists 0.142	Pharmacists-0.47	Pharmacists 0.142	Pharmacists 0.154	Pharmacists 0.15	Pharmacists 0.16	Pharmacists 0.17	Pharmacists 0.17

Source : Medical Statistics Unit, Ministry of Health - 2016-2022

Target 3.d Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks
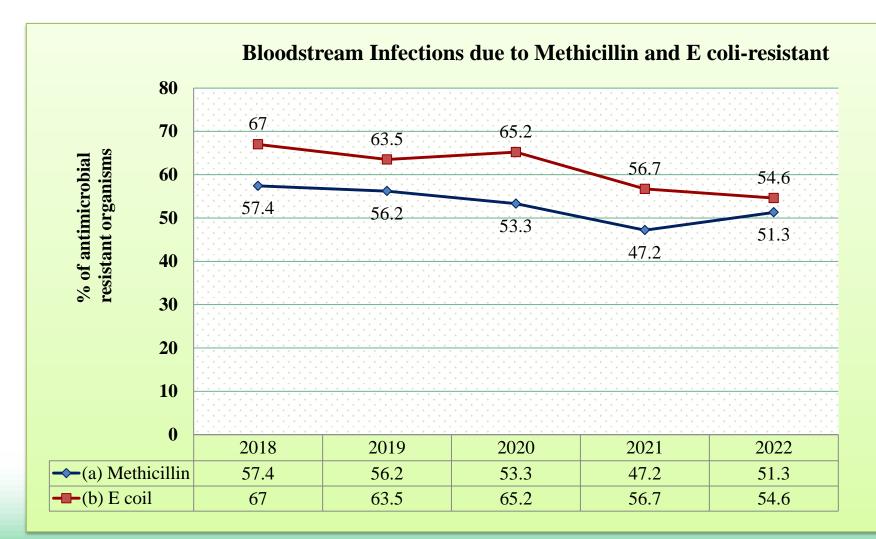
Indicator 3.d.1 International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness

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

Target 3.d Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks
Indicator 3.d.2: Percentage of bloodstream infections due to selected antimicrobial-resistant organisms
(a) Methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus   (b) E. coli resistant to 3rd generation cephalosporin

Bloodstream Infections due to Methicillin and E coli-resistant

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
(a) Methicillin	57.4	56.2	53.3	47.2	51.3
(b) E coil	67	63.5	65.2	56.7	54.6

Indicator	Baseline	Target 2030
Methicillin	2018 56.4%	50 %
E. coli	2018 65.9%	60 %

Source: GLASS Survey, Ministry of Health - 2018-2022

4 QUALITY EDUCATION

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

Target :4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes

Indicator:4.1.1 Proportion of children and young people: (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency* level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex"
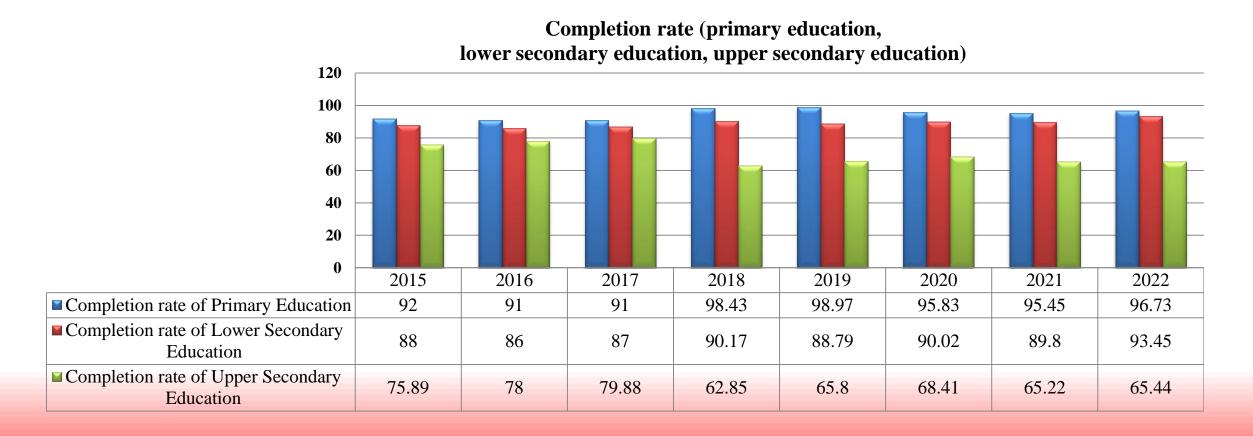
Sub Indicator	Disaggregation	2015	2022	Target 2030	Source
a) Grade 2/ 3 achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in reading by sex	Total (Grade 3 Reading)	83.34	80.15	90%	Annual School Census (ASC)- Grade 3 assessment
	Male	83.34	78.76	90%	
	Female	83.34	81.58	90%	
b) Grade 2/ 3 achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in Mathematics	Total (Grade 3 Mathematics)	73.36	86.2	82.50%	ASC-Grade 3 Assessment
	Male	73.36	83.1	82.50%	
	Female	73.36	82.9	82.50%	

Source : Ministry of Education - 2015-2022

Target :4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes

Indicator:4.1.2. Completion rate (primary education, lower secondary education, upper secondary education)
  ➢ **Completion rate of Primary Education**
  ➢ **Completion rate of Lower Secondary Education**
  ➢ **Completion rate of Upper Secondary Education**

Completion rate (primary education, lower secondary education, upper secondary education)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Completion rate of Primary Education	92	91	91	98.43	98.97	95.83	95.45	96.73
Completion rate of Lower Secondary Education	88	86	87	90.17	88.79	90.02	89.8	93.45
Completion rate of Upper Secondary Education	75.89	78	79.88	62.85	65.8	68.41	65.22	65.44

Source : Annual School Census, Ministry of Education - 2015-2022

Target :By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education 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

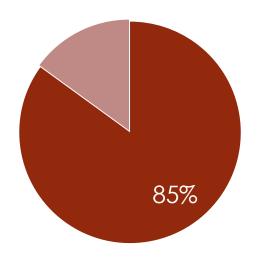| Year	Completion Rate of Primary Education(%)			Completion Rate of Lower Secondary Education(%)			Completion Rate of Upper Secondary Education(%)		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
2018	90	89	92	88.4	86	90.5	80.6	77.3	84
2019	93	91	94	87	86.2	90	81.4	78.5	84.5
2020	90	89	92	87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

Source : Ministry of Education - 2018-2020

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

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

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

85%

This percentage is based on the Family Health Bureau data preliminary results

■ The proportion of children 24-59 months of age who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being
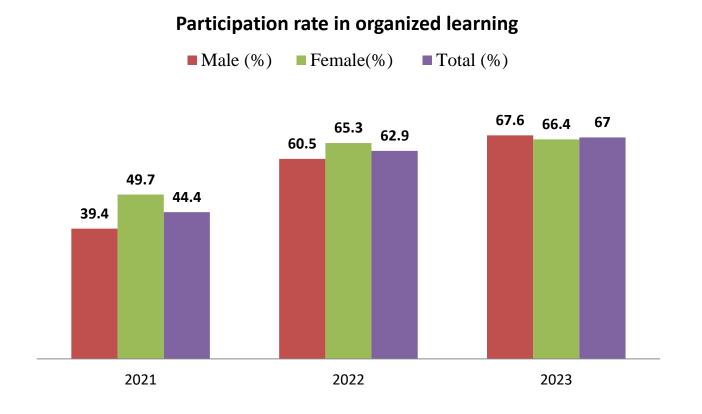
Target 4.2 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education

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

Year	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)
2021	39.4	49.7	44.4
2022	60.5	65.3	62.9
2023	67.6	66.4	67

2030 Target → 75%

Participation rate in organized learning

■ Male (%)   ■ Female(%)   ■ Total (%)

Source : School Census, Ministry of Education - 2021-2023

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

Indicator 4.3.1.a (Local Indicator) Proportion of 15- 24 years old enrolled in vocational education both sex
Indicator 4.3.1 .b (Local Indicator) Annual total student intake data

Sub-Indicator	Institutes	2021	2022	2023	Target
a. Proportion of 15- 24 years old enrolled in Vocational education both sex	Institute under the preview of Skills Development Vocational Education Sector (Including Other public & private institute registered in TVEC)	6.1% (Total 197,843)	8.6% (Total 279,695)	10.2% (Total 349,795)	12%
b. Total annual student Intake	Public Institutes registered under TVEC	131854	163823	210185	275,000

Source : Skills Development and Vocational Education Sector, Ministry of Education - 2021-2023
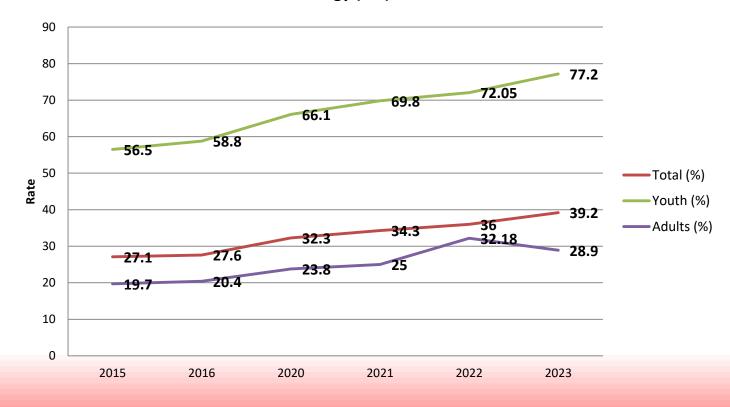
Target 4.4 By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship
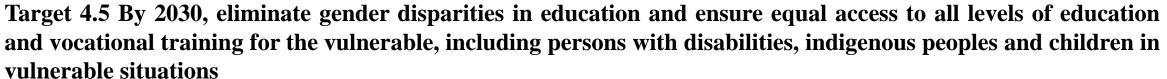
Indicator 4.4.1: Proportion of youth and adults with information and communication technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill

Year	2015	2016	2020	2021	2022	2023	Target by 2030
Total (%)	27.1	27.6	32.3	34.3	36	39.2	**40%**
Youth (%)	56.5	58.8	66.1	69.8	72.05	77.2	**85%**
Adults (%)	19.7	20.4	23.8	25	32.18	28.9	**50%**

Proportion of youth and adults with information and communication technology (ICT) skills

Source : Labour Force Survey, Department of Census & Statistics - 2015-2023

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

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

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

Note: Respective year of the parity indices depends on the respective year of each indicator.
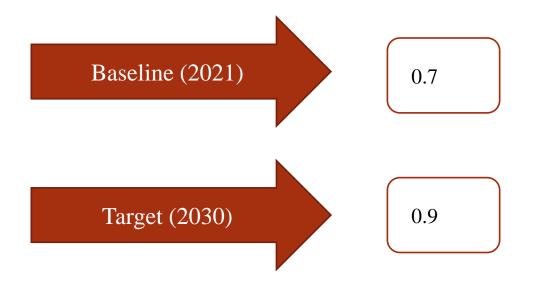
2030 Target → 1

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

Indicator 4.5.1.2 Ratio of Female to Male Completion in Vocational Education (Localized Indicator)

Baseline (2021) → 0.7

Target (2030) → 0.9

Ratio of Female to Male Completion in Vocational Education	
Year	Value
2020	0.7
2021	0.7
2022	0.7
2023	0.7

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 (Localized Indicator)

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

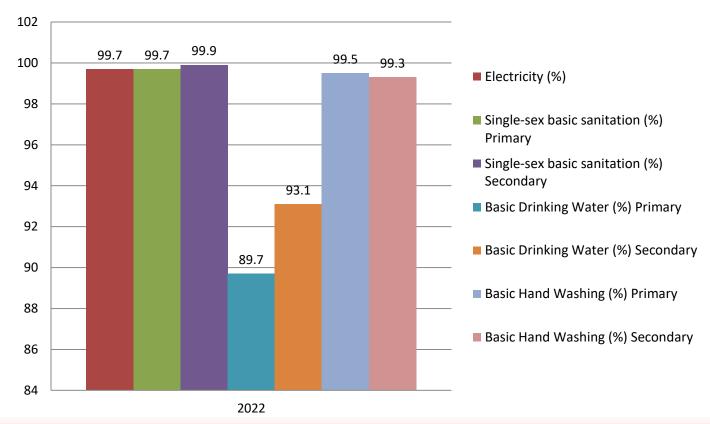| Indicator	Year	Value
Proportion of schools having resources for STEM education	2019	10%

Source :Ministry of Education - 2019

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

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

Access Criteria	Levels	2016	2022	Target
Electricity (%)		35.4	99.7	100
Single-sex basic sanitation (%)	Primary	85.2	99.7	
	Secondary	-	99.9	100
Basic Drinking Water (%)	Primary	86.8	89.7	
	Secondary	-	93.1	100
Basic Hand Washing (%)	Primary		99.5	
	Secondary	-	99.3	100

Source : School Census, Ministry of Education - 2018-2022

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

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

Access to Internet	2018	2019	2022
Primary level (%)	15.84	18.57	58
Lower secondary level (%)	38.02		
Upper secondary Level (%)	45.46		

2030 Target → 100%

Source : School Census, Ministry of Education - 2018-2022

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

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

Access to computers	2016	2019	2022	2023
Primary level (%)	35.52	56.34	81.25	81.25
Lower secondary level (%)	58.76	76.55		81.25
Upper secondary Level (%)	61.03	79.61		81.25

2030 Target → **90%**

Source : School Census, Ministry of Education - 2016-2023

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

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

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

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 who have received at least the minimum organized teacher training	2016	2017	2018	2019	2022	2023	Target By 2030
Primary (%)	85.6	85.48	83.03	83.33			97
Lower Secondary (%)	84.7	84.52	81.46	83.33	83.19		85
Upper Secondary (%)	76.1	80.39	76.94	76.57			88
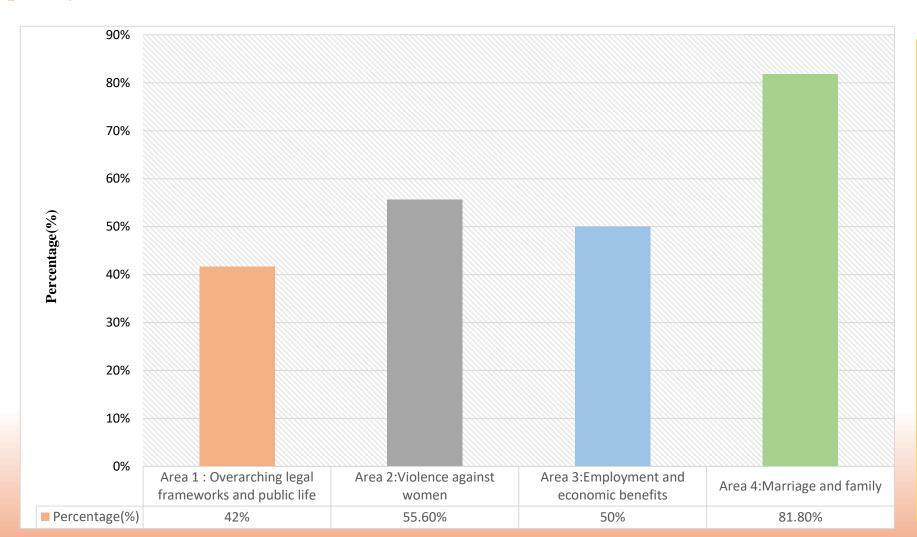
Source : School Census, Ministry of Education - 2016-2023

Target 5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere
Indicator 5.1.1 Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex

	Area 1 : Overarching legal frameworks and public life	Area 2:Violence against women	Area 3:Employment and economic benefits	Area 4:Marriage and family
Percentage(%)	42%	55.60%	50%	81.80%

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

$$A\_i=(q\_1+\cdots+q\_(m\_i))/m\_i.$$

Where Ai refers to the area of law i; mi refers to the total number of questions under the area of law i; q1+...+qmi refers to the sum of the coded questions under the area of law and where qi="1" if the answer is "Yes" and qi="0" if the answer is "No".

Source : Sustainable Development Council of Sri Lanka - 2022

Target 5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls 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

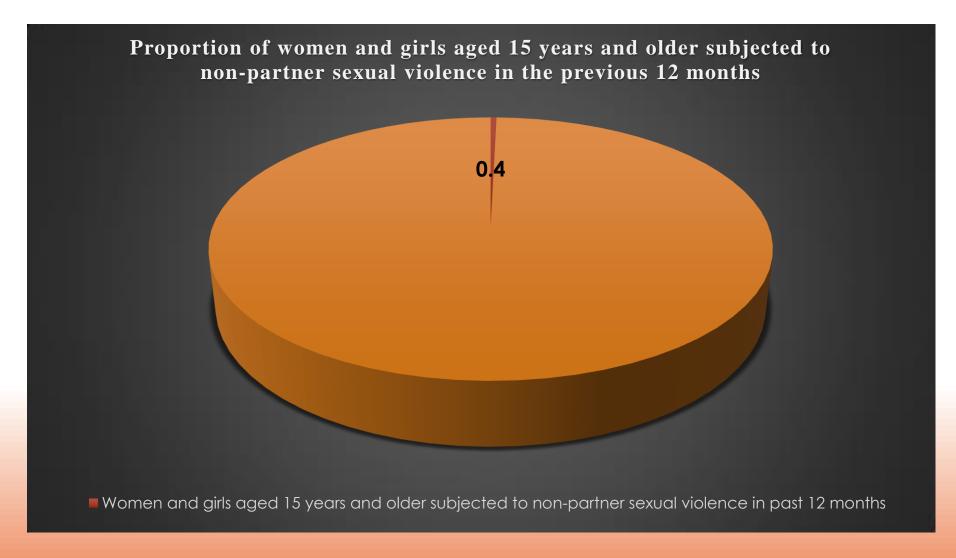| Year	Proportion	Source
2016	16.6	Demographic & Health Survey -2016
2019	14.5	Women's Well- being Survey – 2019

Source: Demographic & Health Survey & Women's Well-being Survey, Department of Census and Statistics – 2016-2019

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%

Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to non-partner sexual violence in the previous 12 months

0.4

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

Source: Women's Well-being Survey, Department of Census and Statistics – 2019
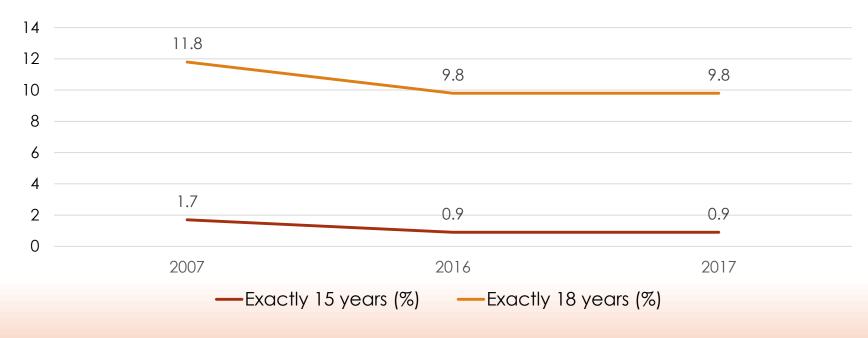
Target 5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation.

Indicator 5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 18

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

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

Source : Demographic & Health Survey, Department of Census & Statistics - 2007 - 2017

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 as nationally appropriate

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.

2030 Target

15%
(Female unpaid domestic & care work)

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

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

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

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

Year	From Electoral Districts voting	From the national list	Total	Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament
2015 parliamentary election	10	02	12	5.33%
2016 Seats				5.33%
2017 Seats	08	04	12	5.33%
2018 Seats				5.33%
2019 Seats				5.33%
2020 parliamentary election	08	04	12	5.33%
2021 Seats				5.33%
2022 Seats				5.33%
2023 Seats				5.33%

2030 Target → **25%**

Source: Election Commission of Sri Lanka - 2015-2023

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

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

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

Local Authorities Election 2018

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

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

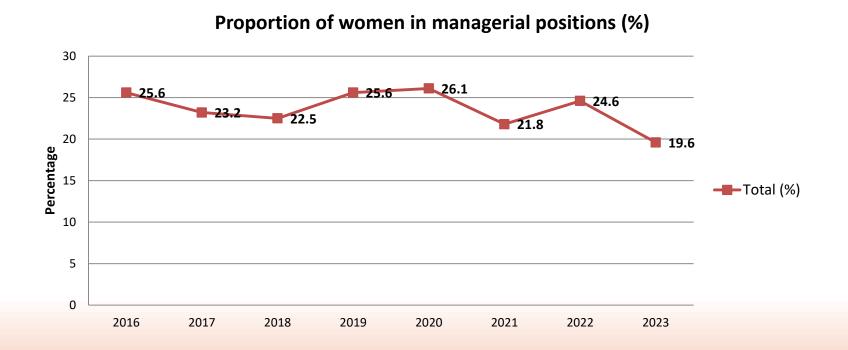| District	No of Women Elected	As a %
Monaragala	44	21.15%
Ratnapura	102	23.34%
Kegalle	88	23.84%
Mannar	21	22.34%
Vavuniya	21	22.34%
Mullaitivu	16	22.22%
Ampara	86	21.93%
Total	**2002**	**22.98%**

Source: Election Commission of Sri Lanka - 2015-2021

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

Year	Total (%)
2016	25.6
2017	23.2
2018	22.5
2019	25.6
2020	26.1
2021	21.8
2022	24.6
2023	19.6

Proportion of women in managerial positions (%)

Baseline	➤	2016 (25.6)

2030 Target	➤	No Limitation

Target 5.6: Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences
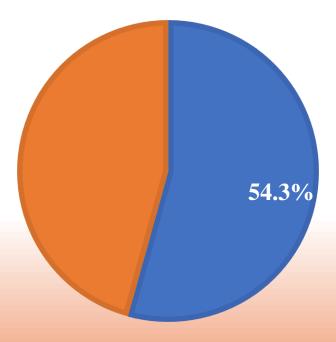
Indicator 5.6.1: Proportion of women aged 15–49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care

Year	Proportion
2016	54.3%

2030 Target → **67.9%**

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

54.3%

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

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

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

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

Result of the Assessment	Classification
Two of the proxies present in primary or primary and secondary legislation	Band 3: Low levels of guarantees of gender equality in land ownership and/or control in the legal framework.

Source : Sustainable Development Council of Sri Lanka - 2022
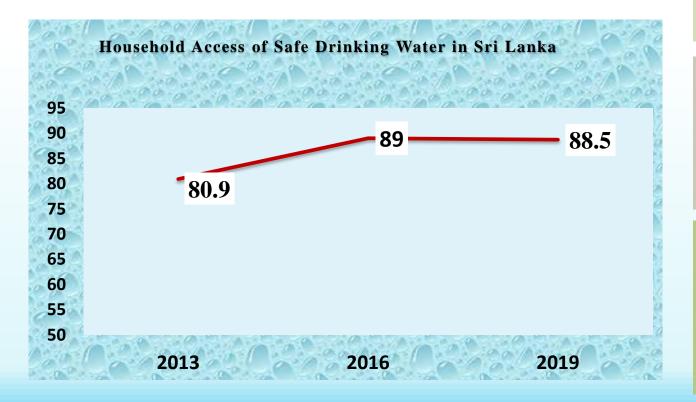
6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

Target 6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all.

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

Disaggregation	Unit	2012/13*	2016**	2019**	Target by 2030
Total	%	80.9	89.0	88.5	**100%**

Household Access of Safe Drinking Water in Sri Lanka

2012/13*

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

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

2016*

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

➢ Unsafe sources: Unprotected well, River/Tank/Streams, Rainy water and other

2019**

➢ Safe sources: Protected well, Tap water (National water supply and drainage board), Tap water (Community based water supply and management organizations), Tap water (local government institutions, Bottled water, R.O. Filter water

➢ Unsafe sources: Unprotected well, Tap water(Private water projects), River/Tank/Streams, Rain water, Bowser, Other sources

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

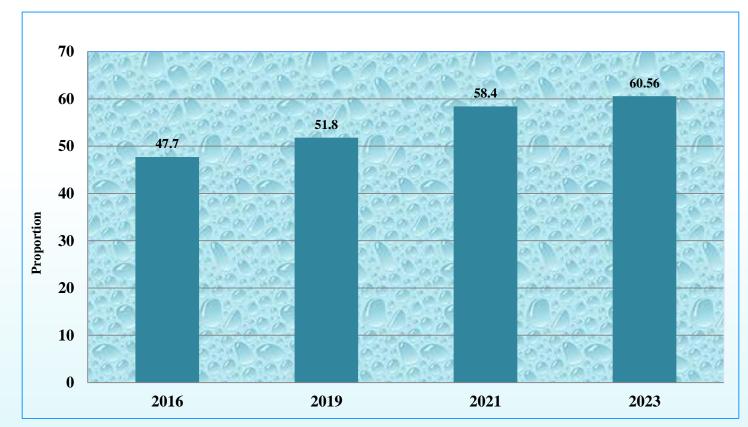# Target 6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all.
Indicator: 6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services

Piped water supply connected coverage (Proxy Indicator)

Piped water supply connected coverage				
Year	2016	2019	2021	2023
%	47.7	51.8	58.4	60.56

2030 Target → **80%**

Target 6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all.

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

Use of safely managed drinking water services in 2021	Value
Percentage of household members with an improved drinking water source on premises, whose source water was tested and free of E. coli and available when needed (within the reference period).	**33.4%**

Source: Household Survey of Drinking Water Quality , Department of Census and Statistics – 2021

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

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

Criteria	Year	Percentage
a). Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services	2019	97.1
b). Proportion of population using a hand-washing facility with soap and water	2019	83.2
The proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services and a hand-washing facility with soap and water	2019	81.3
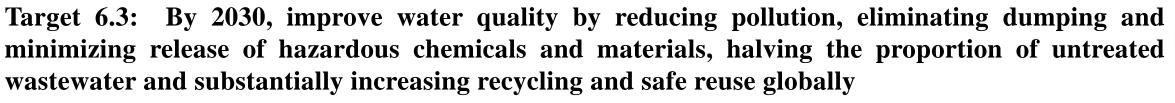
Source – Household Income & Expenditure Survey, Department of Census & Statistics - 2019

Target 6.3: By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally

Indicator 6.3.1 .i (local indicator) Proportion of industrial wastewater safely treated by waste water generating industries

Year	2019	2022
Proportion of industrial wastewater safely treated by waste water generating industries	70%	75%

Baseline ➡ 2019 (70%)

2030 Target ➡ 85%

Source –Central Environmental Authority – 2019 - 2022

Target 6.3: By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally

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

Proxy Indicator : No of ambient water quality monitoring parameters increased

Target 2030 : Microbiological parameters such as total coliforms and fecal coliforms,

as well as heavy metal analysis, are suggested to continue for all selected 35 water bodies.

	2019	2022	Baseline	Target
No. of water bodies monitored	15	19	2019 (15)	35
No Physical and chemical parameters were analyzed (micro biological parameters)	12	12	2019 (12)	35

Source - Central Environmental Authority – 2019 - 2022

Target 6.3: By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally

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

Thresholds for the variables used

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

Source - Central Environmental Authority - 2022

Target 6.3: By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally

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

Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality in 2022

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

Source – Central Environmental Authority - 2022

Target 6.3: By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally

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

Groundwater Quality in Sri Lanka in 2022

Parameter	pH at $25^0C \pm 2^0C$	Electrical Conductivity ($\mu s/cm$)	Total Hardness (as $CaCo_3$) (mg/l) (Max)	Total Alkalinity (as $CaCO_3$) (mg/l)	Total Dissolved Solids (mg/l)	Total Iron (as Fe) (mg/l)	Fluoride (as F) (mg/l)	
Locations suitable	5061	5163	2945	2399	3005	2668	3448	Sri Lanka
Total Sample Tested	5501	5742	5027	5169	5642	4461	4366	
As a % sampling	92%	90%	59%	46%	53%	60%	79%	
Sutiability for all parameters		658						
Sutiability for all parameters as a %		16%						

Source – Water Resources Board - 2022

Target 6.3: By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally

Indicator 6.3.2: Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality
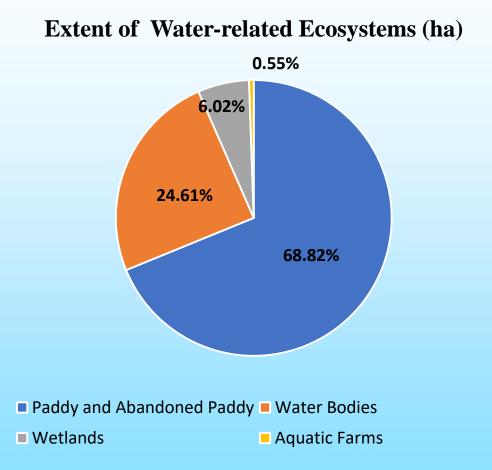
Groundwater Quality in Sri Lanka in 2022– By District

District	Suitability for all parameters	Suitability for all parameters as a %	District	Suitability for all parameters	Suitability for all parameters as a %	District	Suitability for all parameters	Suitability for all parameters as a %
Colombo	25	23%	Jaffna	32	10%	Monaragala	29	10%
Gampaha	124	38%	Kilinochchi	25	31%	Ratnapura	5	42%
Kalutara	27	38%	Batticaloa	0	0%	Kegalle	17	55%
Kandy	3	8%	Trincomalee	19	16%	Mannar	1	1%
Matale	46	19%	Kurunegala	17	19%	Vavuniya	13	6%
Nuwara-eliya	25	74%	Puttalam	57	8%	Mullaitivu	9	18%
Galle	13	37%	Anuradhapura	25	8%	Ampara	33	21%
Matara	2	9%	Polonnaruwa	46	19%			
Hambantota	10	4%	Badulla	53	27%	**Total**	**658**	**16%**

Source – Water Resources Board - 2022

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

No	Land Use Category	Extent (ha)	%
1	Paddy and Abandoned Paddy	1,018,388.72	68.82
2	Water Bodies	364,109.46	24.61
3	Wetlands	89,111.50	6.02
4	Aquatic Farms	8,153.40	0.55
	Grand Total	**1,479,763.08**	**100.00**

Extent of Water-related Ecosystems (ha)

Source – Land Use Policy Planning Department - 2015-2020

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

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

Water related eco systems belonging to the Department of Wildlife Conservation			
Name	**Gazetted Date**	**Extent (Ha)**	**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 (FFPO), 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 Villu in dry zone.
1 Bundala N.P.	2004.07.28	3,698.01	
2 Wilpattu N.P.	1938.02.25	131,667.10	
3 Kumana N.P.	2006.09.05	35,664.74	
4 Anawilundawa Sanctuary	1997.06.11	1,397	
5 Maadu Ganga Sanctuary	2006.07.17	2,300	
6 Wankalei Sanctuary	2008.09.08	4,838.95	
Other wetlands			
7 Reef Islands Sanctuary -Ambalangoda	1940.10.25	1.2	
8 Kokilai	1951.05.18	1,995	
9 Kalametiya Sanctuary	1984.06.28	2,525.2	
10 Bellanwila-Attidiya Sanctuary	1990.07.25	372	
11 Muthurajawela Sanctuary	1996.10.31	1,285.40	
12 Kiralakele Sanctuary	2003.09.08	310	
13 Madampawila Sanctuary	2007.09.21	1,217.75	

Source – Department of Wildlife Conservation - 2020

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

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

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 -2020

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

Indicator : 6.b.1 Proportion of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management

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

Source: Ministry of Public Administration, Home Affairs, Provincial Councils and Local Government - 2019-2023

7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY
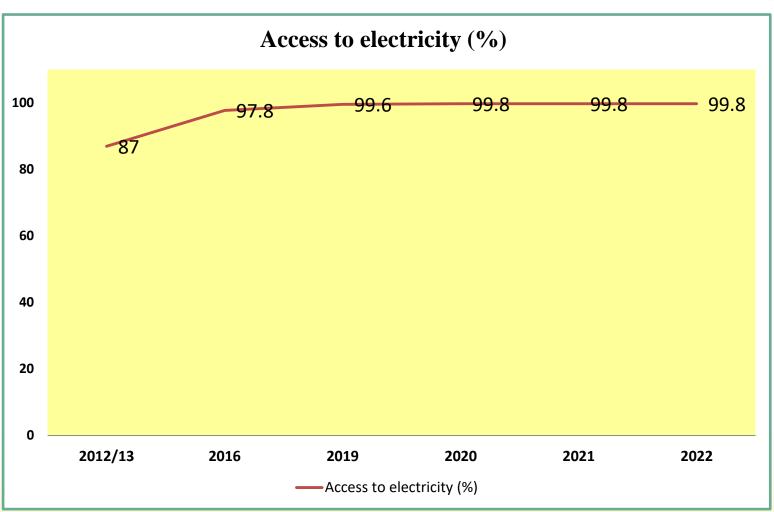
Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

Target 7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services
Indicator 7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity

Year	Access to electricity (%)
2012/13	87
2016	97.8
2019	99.6
2020	99.8
2021	99.9
2022	99.9
2023	99.9

2030 Target → **100%**
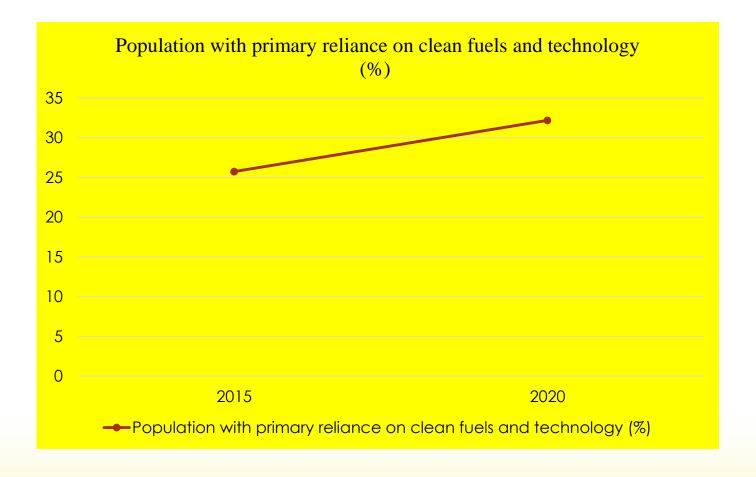
Access to electricity (%)

87 — 97.8 — 99.6 — 99.8 — 99.8 — 99.8

Target 7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services

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

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

Population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology (%)

Source : World Health Organization - 2015- 2020

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

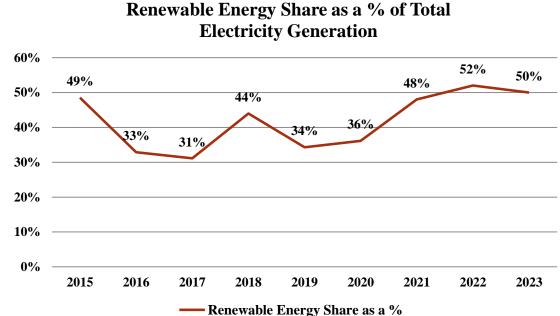| Source	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Hydro	5,969.13	4,220.78	4,020.67	6,400.73	4,811.84	4976.35
Solar	40.71	74.96	214.82	313.34	500.44	613.60
Biomass	57.31	71.96	66.98	87.13	117.53	97.72
Wind	343.20	344.86	366.78	326.33	348.17	350.11
Other	6,800.71	9,630.16	10,333.22	9,070.30	10,984.32	10671.38

Renewable Energy Share as a % of Total Electricity Generation

Renewable Energy Share as a % of Total Electricity Generation

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Renewable Energy Share as a %	48.52%	32.86%	31.12%	44%	34.31%	36.14%	48	52	50

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

2030 Target → **70%**

Source : Ceylon Electricity Board - 2015-2023

Target 7.3: By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency

Indicator 7.3.1: Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP

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

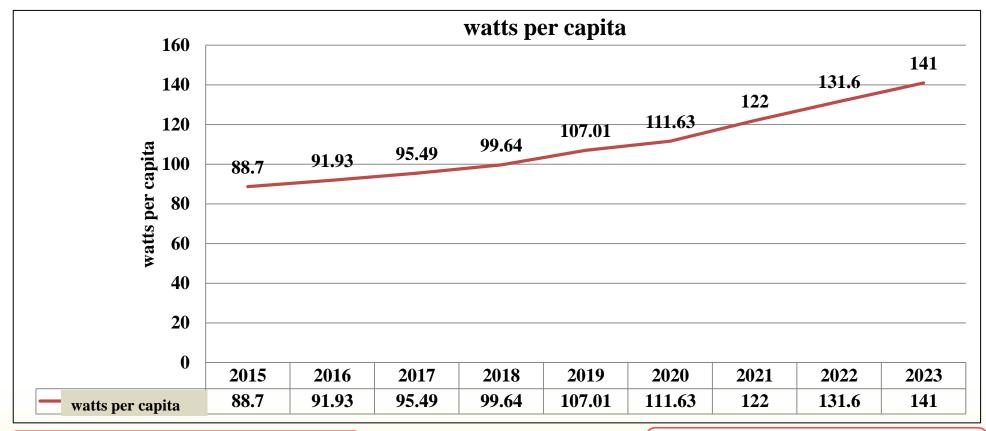**Primary Energy Intensity (toe per million LKR of GDP)**

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

Source : Sri Lanka Sustainable Energy Authority - 2015-2020

Target 7.b: By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programmes of support
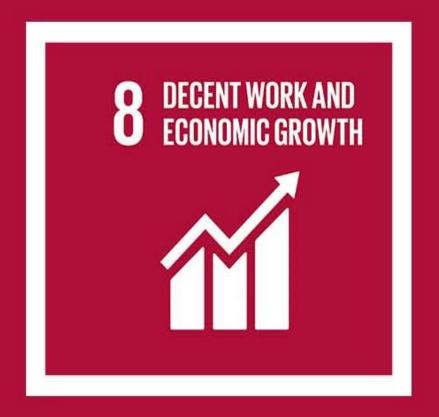
Indicator 7.b.1: Installed renewable energy-generating capacity in developing countries (in watts per capita) (Repeat 12.a.1)

watts per capita

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
watts per capita	88.7	91.93	95.49	99.64	107.01	111.63	122	131.6	141

Baseline ➡ 2019 (106)

2030 Target ➡ 286

Source : Ceylon Electricity Board 2015-2023

Installed capacity of power plants that generate electricity from renewable energy sources divided by the total population of a country. Total installed capacities of renewable energy (MW) / total population in millions
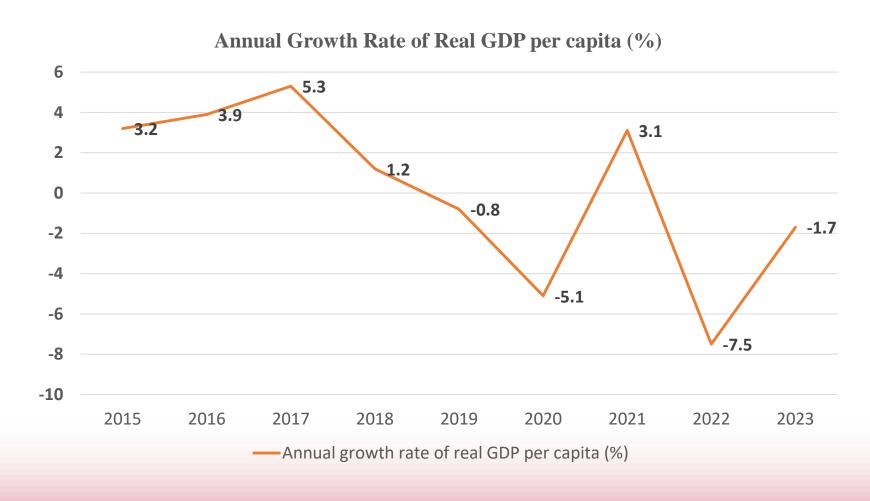
Target 8.1 Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries

Indicator 8.1.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita

Year	Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita (%)
2015	3.2
2016	3.9
2017	5.3
2018	1.2
2019	-0.8
2020	-5.1
2021	3.1
2022	-7.5
2023	-1.7

Annual Growth Rate of Real GDP per capita (%)

— Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita (%)

Source : Annual Estimates on National Accounts, Department of Census & Statistics - 2015-2023

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

Indicator 8.2.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person

Year	Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person
2015	2.5
2016	3.5
2017	3.1
2018	4.8
2019	-2.2
2020	-2.5
2021	2.7
2022	-7.7
2023	-0.06

Annual Growth Rate of Real GDP per Employed Person

Annual percentage change in real Gross Domestic Product per employed person
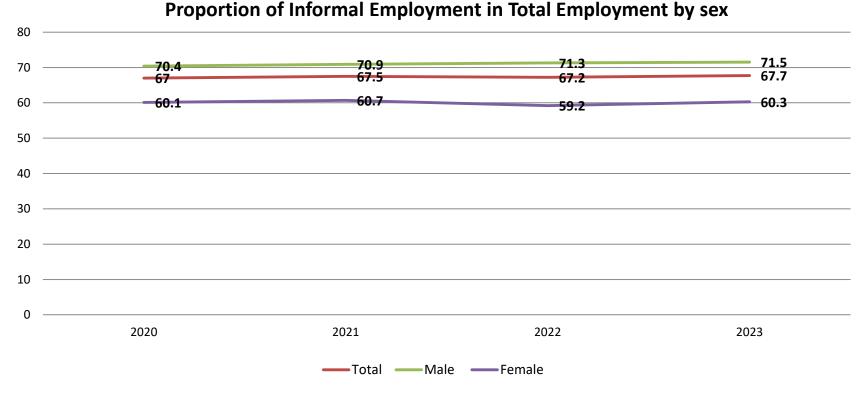
Source : Annual Estimates on National Accounts, Department of Census and Statistics - 2015-2023

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, including through access to financial services.

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

Year	Total	Male	Female
2020	67	70.4	60.1
2021	67.5	70.9	60.7
2022	67.2	71.3	59.2
2023	67.7	71.5	60.3

Proportion of Informal Employment in Total Employment by sex

	2020	2021	2022	2023
Male	70.4	70.9	71.3	71.5
Total	67	67.5	67.2	67.7
Female	60.1	60.7	59.2	60.3

2030 Target — 57%

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

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

	2015	2017	2018	2019	Target by 2030
Material footprint per capita (Tons per capita)	3.93	4.11	4.3	4.3	3.21

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

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

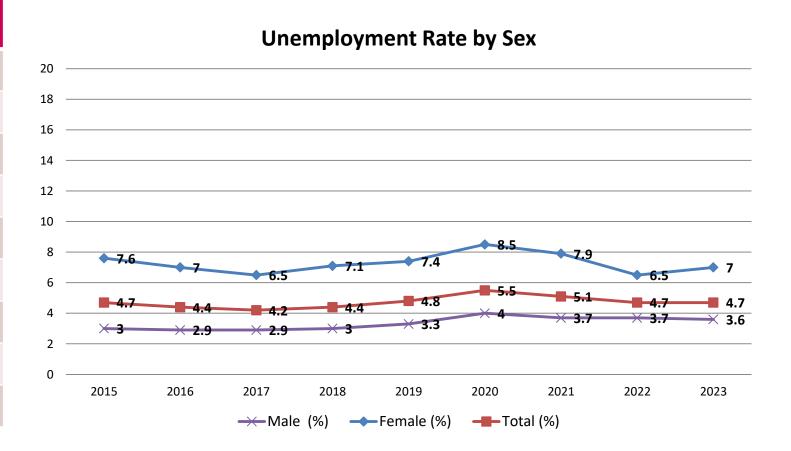| Year	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Target by 2030
Material footprint per capita (Tons per capita)	4.96	3.1	6.1	3.1	3.05	4.02

Source: United Nations Environment Program - 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 (%)
2015	4.7	3	7.6	19.7	9.4
2016	4.4	2.9	7	19.9	9.2
2017	4.2	2.9	6.5	17.8	9.5
2018	4.4	3	7.1	20.1	10.4
2019	4.8	3.3	7.4	20.3	11
2020	5.5	4.0	8.5	25.2	12
2021	5.1	3.7	7.9	26.8	11.4
2022	4.7	3.7	6.5	21.8	11.7
2023	4.7	3.6	7	23	13

2030 Target → **5%**

Unemployment Rate by Sex

Male (%): 3, 2.9, 2.9, 3, 3.3, 4, 3.7, 3.7, 3.6
Female (%): 7.6, 7, 6.5, 7.1, 7.4, 8.5, 7.9, 6.5, 7
Total (%): 4.7, 4.4, 4.2, 4.4, 4.8, 5.5, 5.1, 4.7, 4.7

Legend: —✕— Male (%) —◆— Female (%) —■— Total (%)
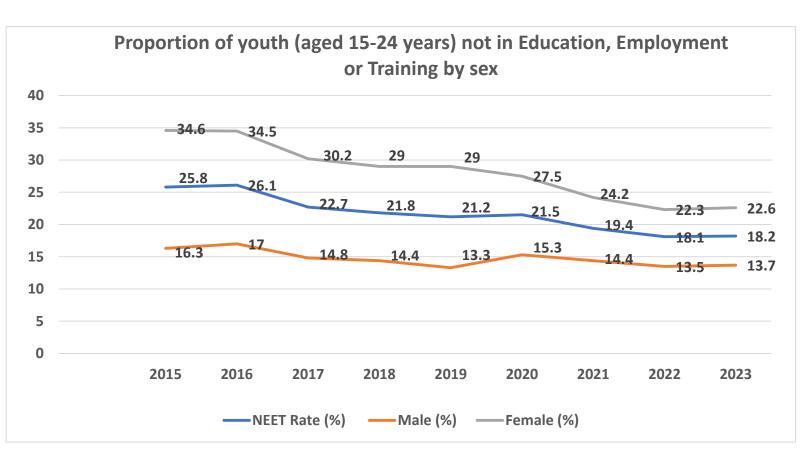
Target 8.6 By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training.

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

Year	NEET Rate (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)
2015	25.8	16.3	34.6
2016	26.1	17	34.5
2017	22.7	14.8	30.2
2018	21.8	14.4	29
2019	21.2	13.3	29
2020	21.5	15.3	27.5
2021	19.4	14.4	24.2
2022	18.1	13.5	22.3
2023	18.2	13.7	22.6

Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in Education, Employment or Training by sex
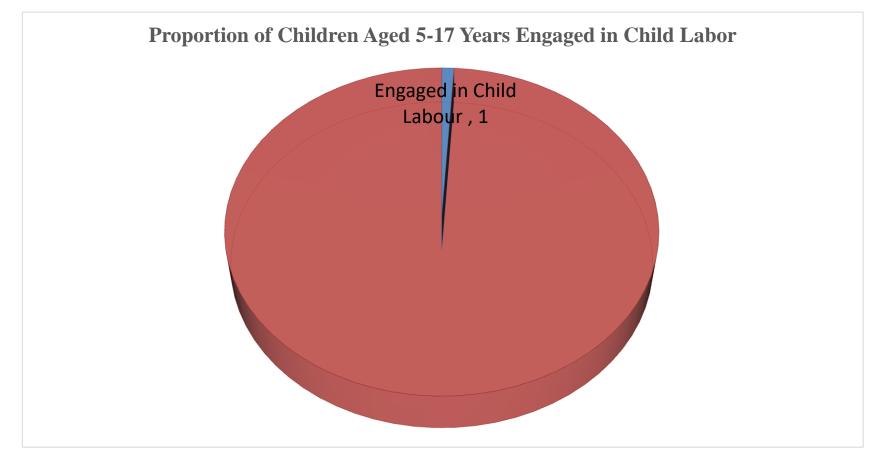
Source : Labour Force Survey, Department of Census and Statistics - 2015-2023

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

Engaged in Child Labour , 1
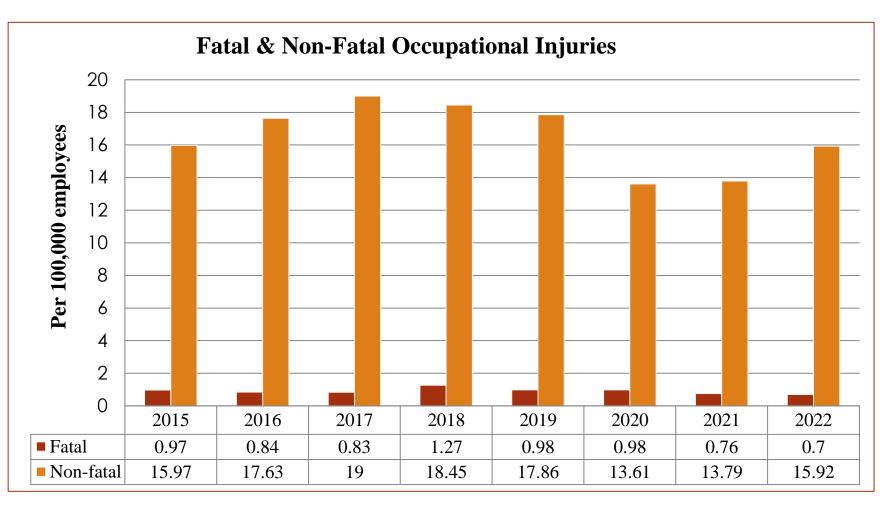
Target 8.8 Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment

Indicator 8.8.1 Frequency rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries, by sex and migrant status

Year	Occupational Injuries (Per 100,000 employees)	
	Fatal	Non-fatal
2015	0.97	15.97
2016	0.84	17.63
2017	0.83	19.00
2018	1.27	18.45
2019	0.98	17.86
2020	0.98	13.61
2021	0.76	13.79
2022	0.70	15.92

Fatal & Non-Fatal Occupational Injuries
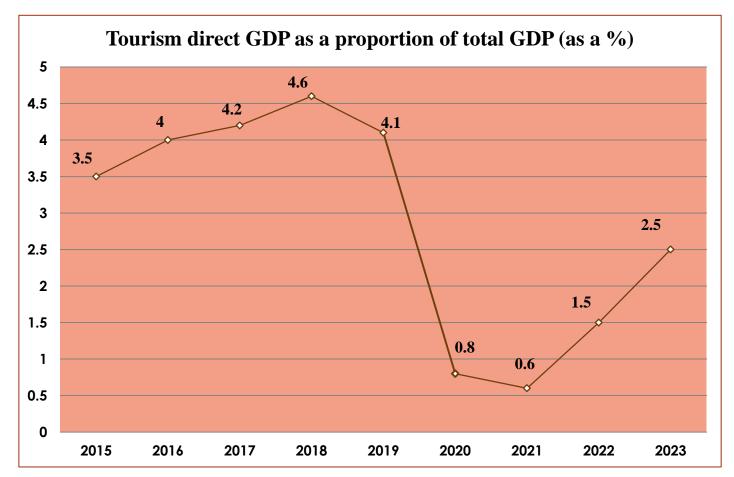
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Fatal	0.97	0.84	0.83	1.27	0.98	0.98	0.76	0.7
Non-fatal	15.97	17.63	19	18.45	17.86	13.61	13.79	15.92

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

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

Year	Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP (as a %)
2015	3.50
2016	4.00
2017	4.20
2018	4.60
2019	4.10
2020	0.80
2021	0.60
2022	1.50
2023	2.50

2030 Target → **5.5%**

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

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

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

No.	Required Information	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
8.10.1.a	No. of Commercial Bank Branches	2,791	2,843	2,857	2,877	2,907	2,911	2,916	2,924	2926
	No. of Commercial Bank Branches (per 100,000 adults) [1]	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
8.10.1.b	No. of Automated Teller Machines (ATMs)	3,569	3,817	4,206	4,618	5,023	4,252	4,142	4,026	
	No. of ATMs (per 100,000 adults) [1]	26	27	29	32	35	29	28	27	

Notes [1] Adults over 20 years of age

9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE
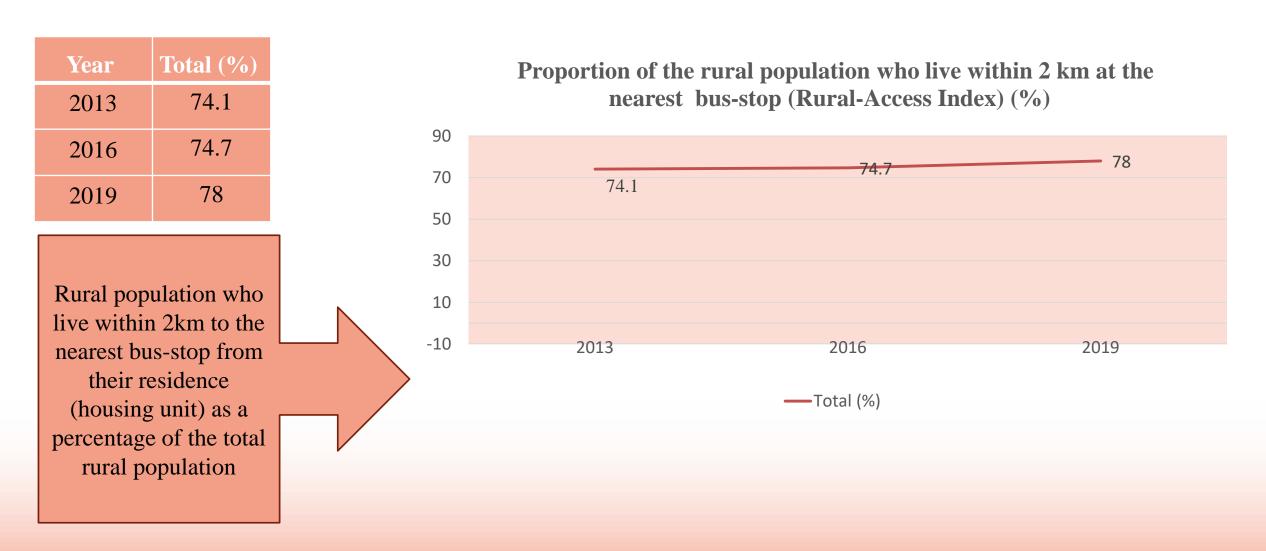
Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

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

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

Year	Total (%)
2013	74.1
2016	74.7
2019	78

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

Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km at the nearest bus-stop (Rural-Access Index) (%)

- 74.1 (2013)
- 74.7 (2016)
- 78 (2019)

— Total (%)

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

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

Indicator 9.1.2 Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport

Year	2015	2020	Target by 2030
Container port traffic, maritime transport (Mton-Km)	5.19	6.85	11.21
Air transport freight (WB/ICAO) (Mton-Km)	381.63	226.48	567.59

Source: International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) / International Transport Forum (ITF) - 2015-2020

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

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

Year	Manufacturing value added as a percentage of GDP (%)	Manufacturing value added per capita ($)
2015	16.2	656.4
2016	15.9	671.4
2017	15.7	695.7
2018	15.9	714.5
2019	16.3	724.5
2020	16.6	702.2
2021	17.1	746.1
2022	16.1	650.8
2023	16	634.4
Target by 2030	**21.88**	**820**

Manufacturing value added as a percentage of GDP (%)

16.2   15.9   15.7   15.9   16.3   16.6   17.1   16.1   16

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

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

Year	Manufacturing Employment as a % of Total Employment
2015	18
2016	18
2017	19.3
2018	18.3
2019	18.4
2020	17.5
2021	16.8
2022	17.3
2023	17.2

Manufacturing Employment as a % of Total Employment

2030 Target → **36%**
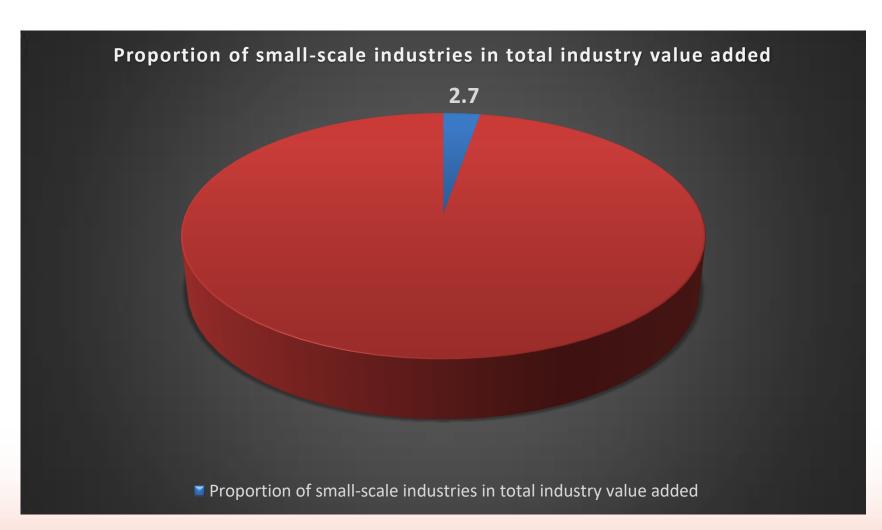
9.3 Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets.

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

Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added

2.7

Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added
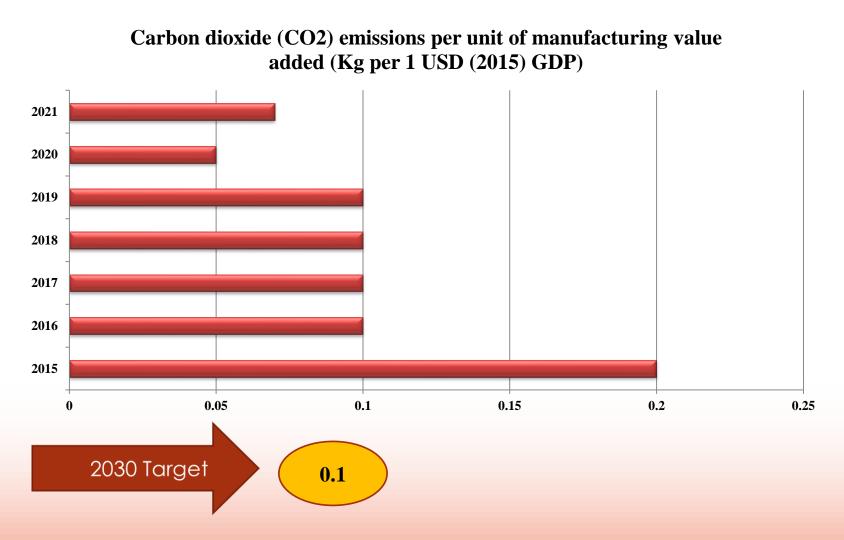
Source: Economic Census, Department of Census and Statistics - 2014

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

9.4.1 CO_2 emission per unit of value added

Year	Carbon dioxide (CO_2) emissions per unit of manufacturing value added (Kg per 1 USD (2015) GDP)
2015	0.2
2016	0.1
2017	0.1
2018	0.1
2019	0.1
2020	0.05
2021	0.07

Carbon dioxide (CO_2) emissions per unit of manufacturing value added (Kg per 1 USD (2015) GDP)

2030 Target → 0.1

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

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

Gross Domestic Expenditure for Research and Development

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

2030 Target → **1% of GDP**

At current Market Price (Million)

As a percentage of GDP

Source: National Science Foundation 2015-2020

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

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

Gross Domestic Expenditure for Research and Development (By Sector)

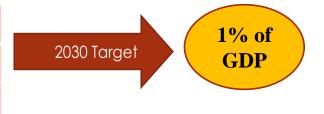|	2015		2016		2017		2018	
	Rs. Million	% of GDP	Rs. Million	% of GDP	Rs. Million	% of GDP	Rs. Million	% of GDP
Government R&D Institutes	4,062.50	0.036%	5,391.80	0.046%	6,310.74	0.047%	6,497.77	0.045%
Higher Education Sector	3,795.30	0.034%	3,147.20	0.027%	3,774.10	0.028%	7,295.28	0.051%
Business Enterprises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

9.5 Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors, including by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of R&D workers per 1 million people and public and private R&D spending.
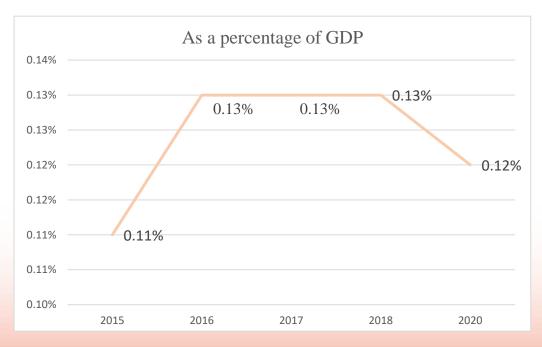
9.5.2 Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million population by sector of employment, by field of science, by sex, by age

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

2030 Target → **120 per Mn Population**

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

9.a Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States. .

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

Total official international support (Official Development Assistance plus Other Official Flows) to infrastructure (in USD Mn)	
Year	USD Million
2015	608.09
2016	580.16
2017	492.06
2018	539.94
2019	576.09
2020	740.41

Total official international support

2030 Target → 1216.19 USD Mn
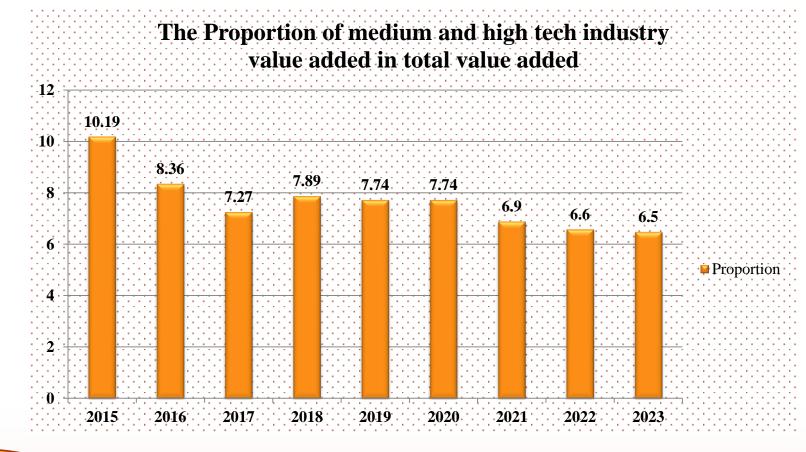
Source: Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) - 2015-2020

9.b Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, inter alia, industrial diversification and value addition to commodities.

9.b.1 Proportion of medium and high-tech industry value added in total value added

The proportion of medium and high-tech industry value added in total value added	
Year	Proportion
2015	10.19
2016	8.36
2017	7.27
2018	7.89
2019	7.74
2020	7.74
2021	6.9
2022	6.6
2023	6.5

The Proportion of medium and high tech industry value added in total value added

2030 Target → 16.86

Source: United Nations Industrial Development Organization - 2015-2023

9.C Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020
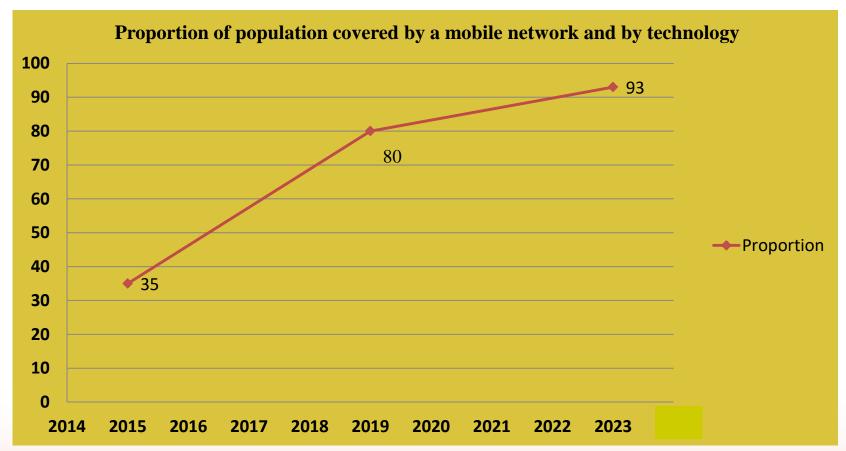
9.c.1 Proportion of population covered by a mobile network and by technology

Proportion of population covered by a mobile network and by technology	
Year	**Proportion**
2015	35
2019	80
2023	93

2030 Target → **100%**

Proportion of population covered by a mobile network and by technology

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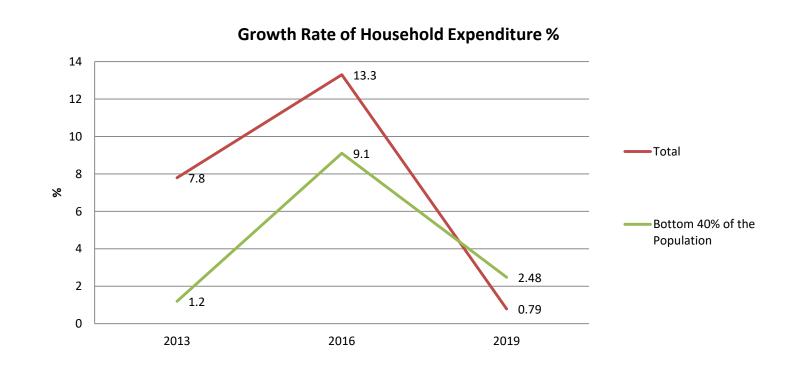
Indicator 10.1.1 Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population

Growth Rate of Household Expenditure

Year	Total	Bottom 40% of the Population
2013	7.8	1.2
2016	13.3	9.1
2019	0.79	2.48

Growth Rate of per Capita Income

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

Growth Rate of Household Expenditure %

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

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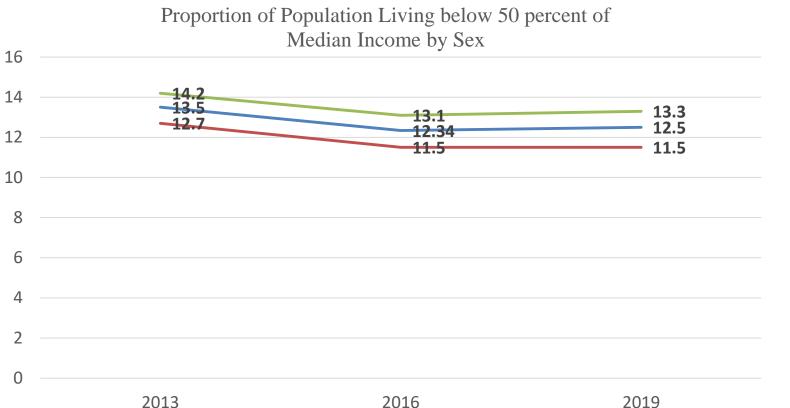
Indicator 10.2.1 Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by sex, age and persons with disabilities

Total & Sex.

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

Age

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

Disability

Year	%
2019	27.1

Proportion of Population Living below 50 percent of Median Income by Sex
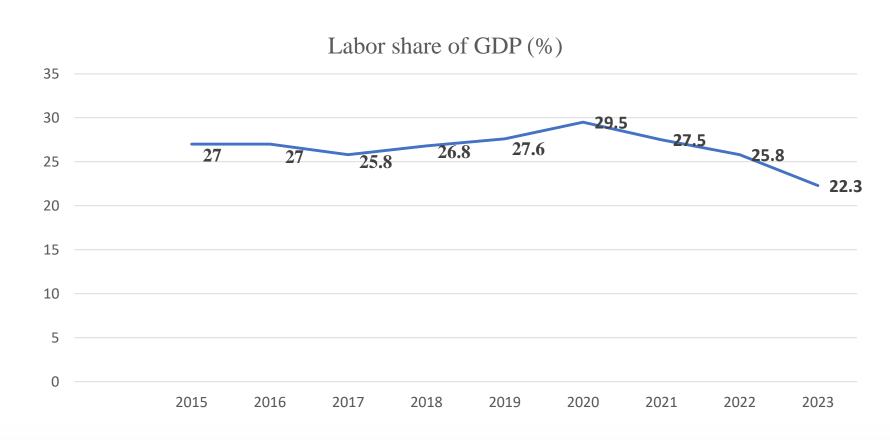
Source : Household Income & Expenditure Survey , Department of Census & Statistics - 2013-2016

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

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

Year	Labor share of GDP (%)
2015	27
2016	27
2017	25.8
2018	26.8
2019	27.6
2020	29.5
2021	27.5
2022	25.8
2023	22.3

Labor share of GDP (%)

2030 Target → 32%

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

Indicator 10.5.1 Financial Soundness Indicators

Criteria	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Financial Soundness Indicators of Licensed Finance Companies Sector								
10.5.1.a Regulatory Tier 1 capital to assets by sector	7.8%	8.2%	9.1%	9.3%	10.6%	13.7%	14.8%	18.4%
10.5.1.b Regulatory Tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets by sector	9.1%	9.9%	10.9%	9.3%	10.5%	13.9%	15.0%	20.6%
10.5.1.c. Non-performing loans net of provisions to capital by sector	12.8%	9.9%	11.4%	16.8%	21.0%	20.2%	11.4%	45.9%
10.5.1.d Non-performing loans to total gross loans by sector	6.0%	5.6%	6.3%	7.9%	10.9%	13.9%	10.8%	17.4%
10.5.1.f Liquid assets to short-term liabilities by sector[*]	27.7%	24.3%	35.0%	29.5%	32.4%	37.2%	40.5%	55.1%
Financial Soundness Indicators of Specialised Leasing Companies Sector								
10.5.1.a Regulatory Tier 1 capital to assets by sector	19.9%	20.8%	20.0%	27.4%	33.2%	43.9%	36.2%	63.8%
10.5.1.b Regulatory Tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets by sector	33.1%	33.3%	33.1%	23.6%	27.2%	33.3%	29.4%	46.2%
10.5.1.c. Non-performing loans net of provisions to capital by sector	1.5%	0.9%	1.4%	5.7%	3.7%	11.0%	19.5%	58.4%
10.5.1.d Non-performing loans to total gross loans by sector	1.9%	1.5%	2.1%	3.7%	4.9%	13.3%	18.0%	66.2%
10.5.1.f Liquid assets to short-term liabilities by sector[*]	21.1%	71.8%	35.8%	44.2%	31.2%	14.9%	31.3%	63.1%
Financial Soundness Indicators of Banking Sector								
10.5.1.a Regulatory Tier 1 capital to assets by Sector (%)	6.9	7.0	7.4	7.6	7.8	7.1	6.4	6.4
10.5.1.b Regulatory Tier 1 capital to risk- weighted assets by Sector (%)	13.0	12.6	13.4	13.1	13.7	13.6	13.2	13.1
10.5.1.c. Non-performing loans net of provisions[2] to capital by Sector (%)	12.8	9.6	9.3	14.5	19.5	17.2	11.5	
10.5.1.d Stage 3 loans[3] to total loans and Advances[3]								11.3
10.5.1.e Non-performing loans to total gross loans by sector (%)	3.2	2.6	2.5	3.4	4.7	4.9	4.5	
10.5.1.f Stage 3 Loans[4] to Total Loans and Advances								11.6
10.5.1.g Liquid assets to short-term liabilities by Sector (%)	45.2	40.3	41.5	38.6	46.8	52.5	45.3	36.8
10.5.1.h Net Open Position in foreign exchange to capital by sector[5] Rs.Bn	637	707	867	1,030	1,130	1,254	1,348	1,598

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

Source : Central Bank of Sri Lanka-2015-2022
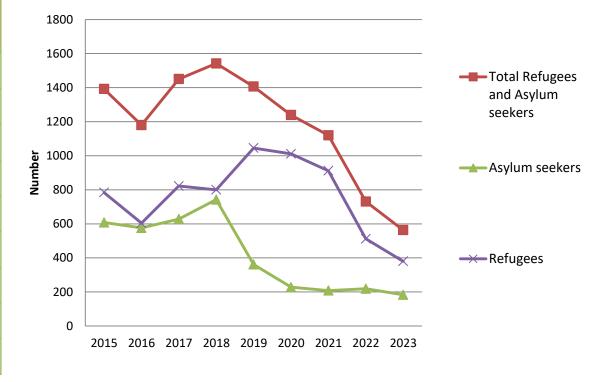
Target 10.7: Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies

Indicator 10.7.4: Proportion of the population who are refugees, by country of origin

Year	Total Refugees and Asylum seekers	Total per 100,000 mid year population	Asylum seekers	Asylum seekers per 100,000 mid year population	Refugees	Refugees per 100,000 mid year population
2015	1392	6.64	608	2.90	784	3.74
2016	1180	5.56	576	2.72	604	2.85
2017	1450	6.76	628	2.93	822	3.83
2018	1542	7.12	742	3.42	800	3.69
2019	1406	6.45	361	1.66	1045	4.79
2020	1239	5.65	228	1.04	1011	4.61
2021	1120	5.05	208	0.94	912	4.12
2022	731	3.30	219	0.99	512	2.31
2023	563	2.55	183	0.83	380	1.72

Year-end count of foreigners under United Nations High Commissioner for refugees (UNHCR) concern (Refugees and Asylum seekers)

**Source : Department of Immigration and Emigration - 2015-2023**

Target 10.7: Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies

Indicator 10.7.4: Proportion of the population who are refugees, by country of origin

Nationality	Total number of Refugees and Asylum Seekers								
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Pakistan	1,085	917	1,136	1,234	1,083	953	858	543	352
Afghanistan	232	186	191	180	205	167	140	87	53
Iran	12	12	19	29	35	32	26	15	5
Iraq	1					1	2	4	5
Maldives	4	9	12	9	3	3	5	4	3
Myanmar	3	5	36	34	35	35	35	38	112
Palestine	21	11	10	9	8	9	9	6	5
Syria	16	14	14	14	5	5	2	2	2
Ukraine	3	1							
Yemen	14	12	21	15	16	16	18	8	8
Somalia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Sudan		1		4	4	4	9	9	4
Tunisia		1	1	1					
Bangladesh		10		1	3	4	3	1	6
Eritrea			2	2	1	1	1		
Nepal			3						
Nigeria			4	7	6	6	8	6	4
India				1	1	2	3	4	
Germany				1					
Belarus								3	3
Egypt									1
Total	**1,392**	**1,180**	**1,450**	**1,542**	**1,406**	**1,239**	**1,120**	**731**	**563**

Total number of refugees and asylum seekers by country of origin
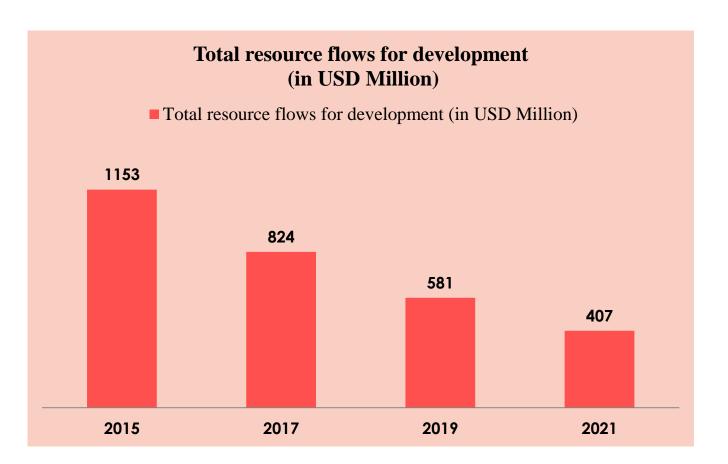
Source : Department of Immigration and Emigration - 2015-2023

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

10.b.1 Total resource flows for development, by recipient and donor countries and type of flow (e.g. official development assistance, foreign direct investment and other flows)

Year	2015	2017	2019	2021
Total resource flows for development (in USD Million)	1153	824	581	407

2030 Target → **1000 USD Mn**

Total resource flows for development
(in USD Million)

■ Total resource flows for development (in USD Million)

2015	2017	2019	2021
1153	824	581	407

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

10.c By 2030, reduce to less than 3 percent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 percent.

10.c.1 Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted	5.57	-	5.25	4.49	4.44	4.48	3.8

2030 Target → 3%

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	2019	0.81

Urban population living in huts/shanties
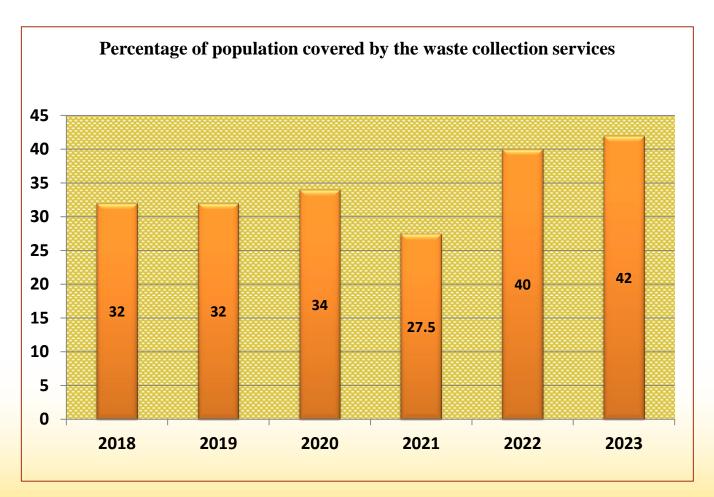
Source: Household Income & Expenditure Survey, Department of Census and Statistics - 2019

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

Indicator 11.6.1 Proportion of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge out of total urban solid waste generated, by cities.

Percentage of population covered by the waste collection services (%)						
2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Target by 2030
32	32	34	27.5	40	42	60

Percentage of population covered by the waste collection services

Source: Solid Waste Management Centre, Ministry of Public Administration, Home Affairs, Provincial Councils and Local Government - 2018-2023

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 PM 10 (µg/m3)	Battaramulla-PM 2.5 (µg/m3)	Kandy-PM 10 (µg/m3)	Kandy-PM 2.5 (µg/m3)
2011	64	-	-	-
2012	76	-	-	-
2013	70	-	-	-
2014	64	-	-	-
2015	68	-	-	-
2016	70	-	-	-
2017	73	-	-	-
2018	87	-	-	-
2019	80	21.10	40.21	44.51
2020	57	21.34	38.73	15.17
2021	50	28	38	15
2023		27	20	53

Source: Central Environmental Authority - 2011-2023

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

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

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

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

Source: National Building Research Organization - 2019-2021
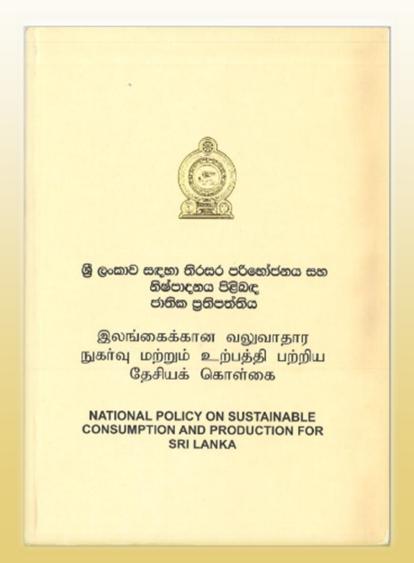
Target 12.1 Implement the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries

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**
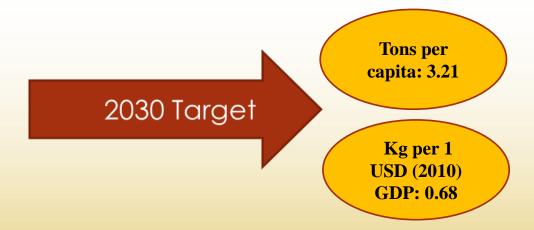
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இலங்கைக்கான வளுவாதார நுகர்வு மற்றும் உற்பத்தி பற்றிய தேசியக் கொள்கை

NATIONAL POLICY ON SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION FOR SRI LANKA

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

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

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

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

2030 Target

Tons per capita: 3.21

Kg per 1 USD (2010) GDP: 0.68

Source: United Nations Environnment Programme – 2015-2017

Target 12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources.
Indicator 12.2.2 Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP (Repeat 8.4.2)

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

2030 Target

Tons per capita: 4.02

Kg per 1 USD (2010) GDP: 0.54

Source : United Nations Environment Programme – 2015-2019

Target 12.3 By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses.

Indicator 12.3.1: (a) Food loss index and (b) food waste index (Proxy Indicators)

Criteria	2020	2022	2023	Base Line	Target by 2030
Percentage of Post-harvest loss	Fruits and vegetables 30 - 40% Grains 10 -15 %	Fruits and Vegetables 25% -30% Grains 10% -12%	Fruits and Vegetables 20% -30% Grains 10% -12%	Fruits and Vegetables 30% -40% Grains 10% -12%	Fruits and Vegetables 20% Grains 5% - 7%

Criteria	2020	2021	2022	Base Line	Target by 2030
Reduction of Waste generation growth rate	50%	45%	44%	50%	40%

Source: National Institute of Post Harvest Management - 2020-2023

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
• Focal Point has been appointed- Secretary, Ministry of Environment • Competent Authority appointed- Director General, Central Environmental Authority • Reports submitted annually	• 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	• Focal Point has been appointed- Secretary, Ministry of Environment • Initial NIP submitted in 2007, Revised NIP in 2018, National report (4th reporting cycle) submitted	• 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	• Focal Point has been appointed- Secretary, Ministry of Environment • First biennial short report submitted in 2019, Minamata Initial Assessment Report submitted in 2019
Source: Pollution Control & Chemical Management Division, Ministry of Environment- 2020	**Source: Office of the Registrar of Pesticides, Ministry of Agriculture-2021**	**Source: Pollution Control & Chemical Management Division, Ministry of Environment- 2020**	**Source: Air Resource Management & National Ozone unit , Ministry of Environment- 2020**	**Source: Pollution Control & Chemical Management Division, Ministry of Environment- 2020**

2030 Target

100% compliance

Target 12.5: By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse
Indicator 12.5.1: a National Plastic Recycling Rate

	2015	2022
National Plastic Recycling Rate	3.90%	4.30%

2030 Target →

15% Plastic Recycling Rate

Laws and Regulations issued for Solid Waste Management

➢ Regulations issued under Section 23A, 23 W (1), 23 W (1) a, 23 B, 23 J,23 K, 23 W and 32 of National Environmental Act, No. 47 of 1980
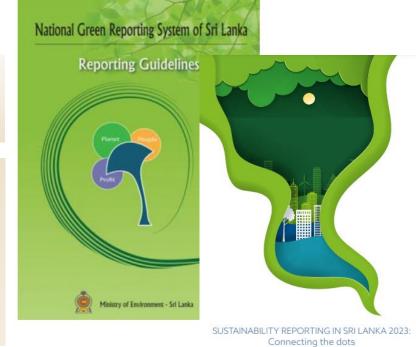 **https://www.cea.lk/web/en/acts-regulations**

Source: Central Environmental Authority - 2022

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

➡ A survey of sustainability reporting in Sri Lanka, based on annual reports submitted to the Colombo Stock Exchange, revealed that the total number of sustainability reports as of 30th September 2023 is 92. The survey primarily focuses on sustainability reporting in accordance with the GRI Standards by companies listed on the Colombo Stock Exchange for the financial years ending 31st December 2022 and 31st March 2023. https://www.globalreporting.org/media/f5oeugq3/sustainability-reporting-in-sri-lanka-connecting-the-dots-2023.pdf

National Green Reporting System of Sri Lanka

Reporting Guidelines

Ministry of Environment - Sri Lanka

SUSTAINABILITY REPORTING IN SRI LANKA 2023: Connecting the dots

Following actions have been taken by the regulators to encourage sustainability reporting in Sri Lanka
1. The Colombo Stock Exchange amended its listing rules to require all listed companies to have an ESG policy on their website in 2023 – Corporate Governance 9.2.11
2. The Central Bank of Sri Lanka encourages licensed banks to disclose environment and social impact generated from business activities using internationally recognised frameworks such as the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) and the recommendations of the Taskforce on Climate-related Financial Disclosures - Direction No.5 of 2022, 8.22

Source: Environment Planning and Economics Division, Ministry of Environment/ Survey on Sustainability Reporting in Sri Lanka 2023, Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) –2023

13.1.i Protected effective beach length with relevant to construction of coastal protective structures - (Local target)

13.1.i Proportion of protected effective beach length with relevant to construction of coastal protective structures - (Local Indicator)

Year	Protected Effective Beach Length (Km)
2016	3.54
2017	2.55
2018	10.1
2019	8.8
2020	5.6
2021	5.15
2022	3.43
2023	1.5
2030 Target	**28**

Protected Effective Beach Length (Km)

Source: Coast Conservation & Coastal Resource Management Department - 2016-2022

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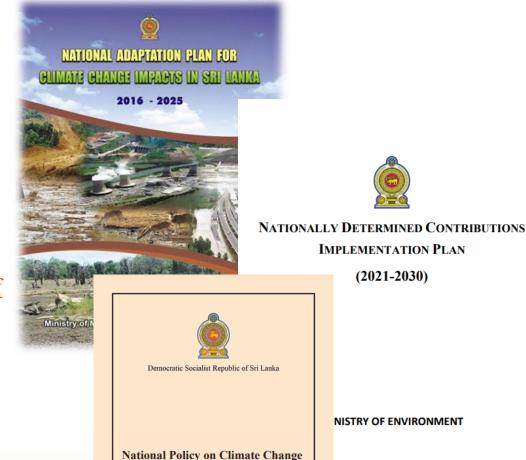
http://www.climatechange.lk/Index_NAP.html

➦ **Nationally Determined Contributions Implementation Plan (2021-2030) available**

https://env.gov.lk/web/images/pdf/policies/Final_NDC_IP_-_10072023.pdf

➦ **National Policy on Climate Change available**

https://env.gov.lk/web/images/downloads/policies/2024/NCCP_2023_-_ENGLISH_-_WEB_VERSION.pdf

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

Climate Change Related Grant Projects in Sri Lanka

Fund	Number of Projects	Amount Granted (USD)
Green Climate Fund (GCF)	2	77,875,000
Adaptation Fund	3	23,895,524
The Global Environment Facility (GEF)	18	50,860,389

14 LIFE BELOW WATER

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

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

Indicator 14.1.1.b Floating plastic debris density by geospatial location

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

Source: Marine Environment Protection Authority -2017- 2020

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

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

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

Indicator	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Target by 2030
Restoration of coral by 2030 m2 (Local target)	40	160	650	250	200	200	400	6950 m2
Planting and restoration of Mangroves by 2030 (ha) - (Local target)	0.04	0.101	0.201	1.01	20.2	3.318	2.489	1560 ha
Mapping of the coastal Environment Sensitivity Index (ESI) by 2030 (Coastal length - km) - (Local target)	50	-	120	170	86	256		1600 km

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

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

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

Year	Average Annual Sea Water pH Level
2017	pH 8.0
2018	pH 8.0
2019	pH 8.0
2020	pH 8.2
2021	pH 8.0
2022	pH 7.9
2030 Target	**Above 8**

Year	No of Stations
2017	23
2018	24
2019	29
2020	30
2021	30
2022	35
2023	38
2030 Target	**80**

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

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

	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

Source: Coast Conservation and Coastal Resource Management Department / Marine Environment Protection Authority – 2017-2023

Target 14.5 By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information
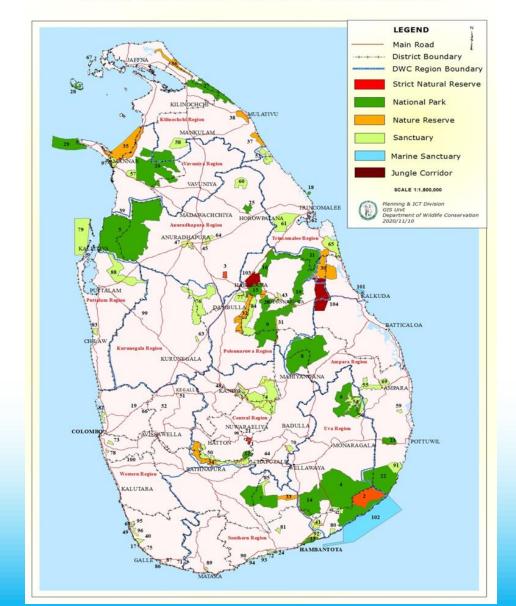
Indicator 14.5.1 Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas by ecosystem type

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

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

Source: Department of Wildlife Conservation - 2020

PROTECTED AREAS UNDER THE DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE CONSERVATION

LEGEND

Main Road
District Boundary
DWC Region Boundary
Strict Natural Reserve
National Park
Nature Reserve
Sanctuary
Marine Sanctuary
Jungle Corridor

SCALE 1:1,800,000

Planning & ICT Division
GIS Unit
Department of Wildlife Conservation
2020/11/10
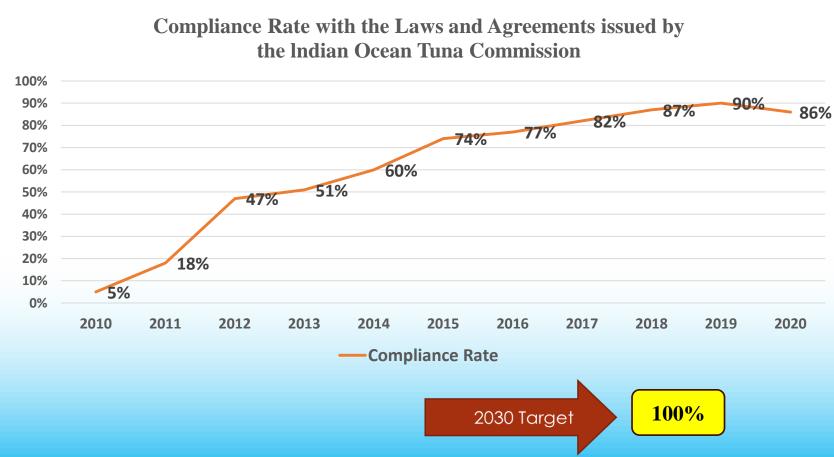
Target 14.6 By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and 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%

Compliance Rate with the Laws and Agreements issued by the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission

2030 Target → **100%**
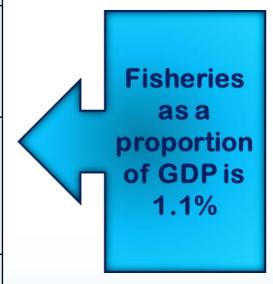
Source: Department of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources - 2010-2020

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)

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

Fisheries as a proportion of GDP is 1.1%

2030 Target → 1.2%

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

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

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

Indicator	2020	2021	2022	2023	Target by 2030
Degree of application of a legal/regulatory/ policy/institutional framework that recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries	75%	75%	75%	77%	100%

Criteria used to evaluate the degree of specification of regulatory policy to protect Small Scale Fisheries	Weight
1. Existence of laws, regulations, policies plans or strategies that specifically target or addressed the small-scale fisheries sector	40%
2 Ongoing specific initiatives to implement the SSF guideline	30%
3 Existence of mechanism through which small scale fishers and fish workers contribute to decision making process - Initiations of management plan development for small-scale fishery	30%
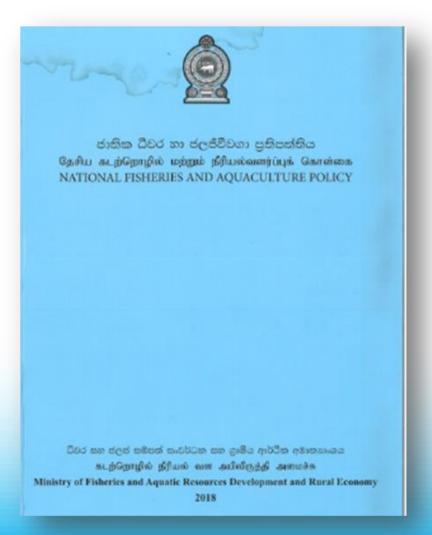
Source: Ministry of Fisheries - 2020-2023

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**

ජාතික ධීවර හා ජලජීවිගහ ප්‍රතිපත්තිය
தேசிய கடற்றொழில் மற்றும் நீரியல்வளர்ப்புக் கொள்கை
NATIONAL FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE POLICY

ධීවර සහ ජලජ සම්පත් සංවර්ධන සහ ග්‍රාමීය ආර්ථික අමාත්‍යාංශය
கடற்றொழில் நீரியல் வள அபிவிருத்தி அமைச்சு
Ministry of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Development and Rural Economy
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.International Convention on Oil pollution preparedness Response and Co-operation (OPRC Protocol)
2. 1992 Protocol to the International Convention on Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage (CLC, 1992)	3.nternational Convention on the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973, as modified by the Protocol of 1978 relating thereto and by the Protocol of 1997 (MARPOL 73/78) Annex vi
3. 1992 Protocol to the International Convention on the Establishment of an International Fund for Compensation for Oil Pollution Damage (FUND 1992)	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

2030 Target →

International conventions ratified	2017	2022	Target by 2030
	3	3	9

Source: Marine Environment Protection Authority - 2017- 2022

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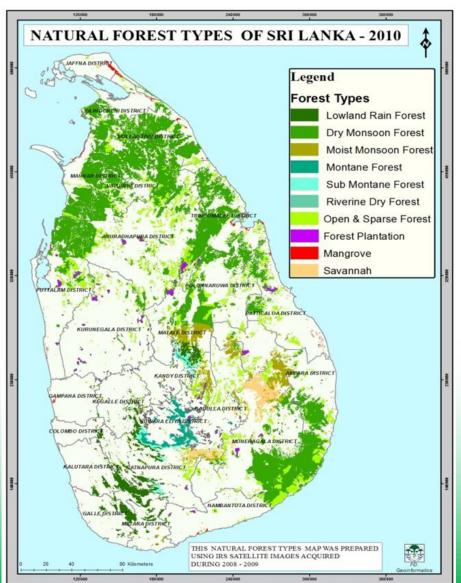
Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

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

NATURAL FOREST TYPES OF SRI LANKA - 2010

Legend
Forest Types
- Lowland Rain Forest
- Dry Monsoon Forest
- Moist Monsoon Forest
- Montane Forest
- Sub Montane Forest
- Riverine Dry Forest
- Open & Sparse Forest
- Forest Plantation
- Mangrove
- Savannah

THIS NATURAL FOREST TYPES MAP WAS PREPARED USING IRS SATELLITE IMAGES ACQUIRED DURING 2008 - 2009

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	
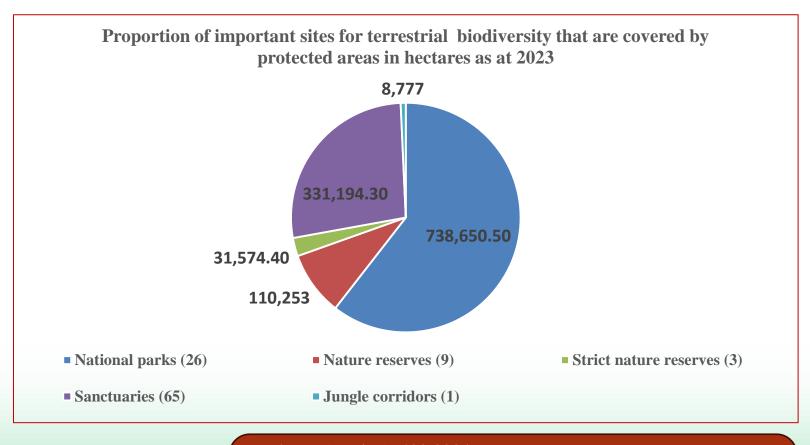
Source: Department of Forest Conservation - 2020

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	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**
Total area (Terrestrial)	**1,080,709.76**
Total area (Terrestrial + Marine)	**1,244,995.84**

Proportion of important sites for terrestrial biodiversity that are covered by protected areas in hectares as at 2023

8,777
331,194.30
31,574.40
738,650.50
110,253

- ■ **National parks (26)**
- ■ **Nature reserves (9)**
- ■ **Strict nature reserves (3)**
- ■ **Sanctuaries (65)**
- ■ **Jungle corridors (1)**

2030 Target

Total area (Marine): 400,000 ha

Total area (Terrestrial): 1.2 ha million

Total area (Terrestrial and Marine): 1.6 ha million

Source: Department of Wildlife Conservation - 2023

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%

2030 Target → 0.39% Annual Rate of Deforestation

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 2015	% to total Land Area 2022	% to total Land Area 2023
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	29.07	29.07

2030 Target → Forest Area as a % of total Land Area 29.07%

Source: Department of Forest Conservation - 2015-2023

Target 15.4 By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development.
Indicator 15.4.1: Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity

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

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

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

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

Source: Survey Department of Sri Lanka - 2023

Target 15.4 By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development.

Indicator 15.4.2: Mountain Green Cover Index

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

Mountain Green Cover Index = 71.83%

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

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

Source: Survey Department of Sri Lanka - 2023

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, Ministry of Environment - 2012

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

Conservation status of Accessed Pteridophytes and Angiosperms of Sri Lanka

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

- 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

Completed Red Lists for Fauna and Flora

01.   National Red List of Flora   - 2020
02.   National Red List – Birds of Sri Lanka   - 2021
03.   National Red List – Fresh water Fish of Sri Lanka - 2020

2030 Target ➡ **05 Species Recovery Plans prepared and Implemented**

Source: The National Red List 2012 of Sri Lanka, Ministry of Environment-2012-2021

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&ltemid=140&lang=en

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

Ministry of Environment

2030 Target ➡ Identify and develop the capacities of relevant stakeholders for implementing the National Policy on Access to Biological Material and Fair and Equitable Benefit Sharing

Source: Biodiversity Secretariat, Ministry of Environment - 2020

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 2023 is 2053**

Year	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Numbers	880	830	1050	1282	1389	1311	813	1315	2053

2030 Target → 1000 per year

Source: Department of Wildlife Conservation - 2015-2023

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

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

- ➥ **The National Policy on Invasive Alien Species (IAS) and priority lists of Fauna and Flora have been prepared.**

- ➥ **Pre and post Risk Assessment Protocols are available**

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

2030 Target ➡

1. IAS removal programs implemented
2. IAS Act enacted
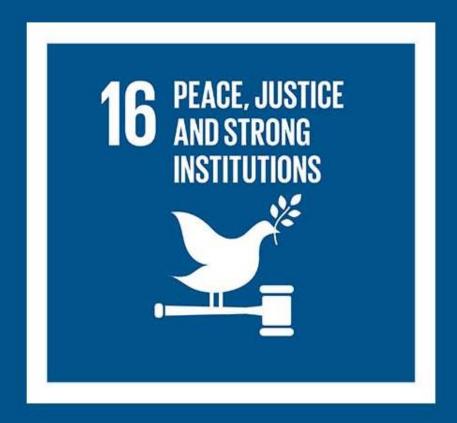
Source: Biodiversity Secretariat Division, Ministry of Environment - 2020-2023

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

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

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

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

16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels
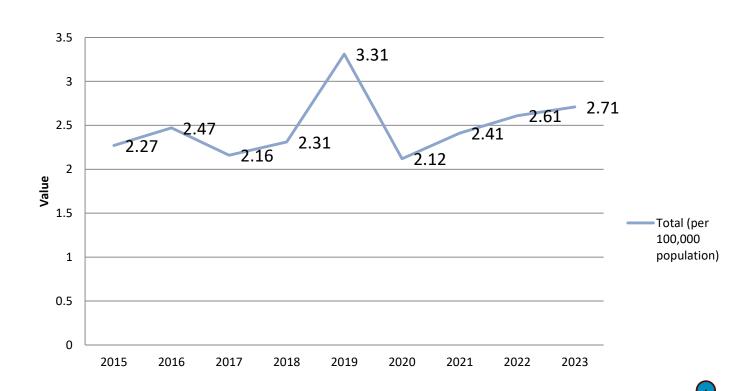
Target 16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates.
Indicator 16.1.1 Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population

Year	Total (per 100,000 population)	Number of Total Victims	Male (per 100,000 population)	Number of Male Victims	Female (per 100,000 population)	Number of Female Victims
2015	2.27	477	3.74	380	0.90	97
2016	2.47	524	3.78	388	1.24	136
2017	2.16	464	3.38	351	1.02	113
2018	2.31	501	3.49	366	1.21	135
2019	3.31	722	4.34	458	2.35	264
2020	2.12	464	3.33	353	0.98	111
2021	2.41	535	3.94	423	0.98	112
2022	2.61	579	2.02	448	0.59	131
2023	2.71	597	2.05	452	0.66	145

Total (per 100,000 population)

2030 Target → 1.51

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

Source : Sri Lanka Police- 2015-2023

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

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

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

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

- * Physical violence includes grievous hurt (voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons and cruelty to Children)
- ** Sexual violence includes the rape of women (over 16 years of age), statutory rape (women under 16 years) with the consent of the victim/ without the consent of the victim, unnatural offences/ grave sexual abuse and sexual exploitation of children

2030 Target → 15.5 per 100,000 population

Source : Sri Lanka Police - 2017-2021
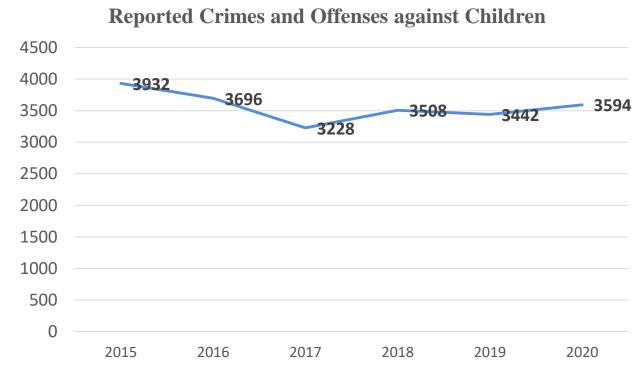
Target 16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children.
Indicator
16.2.1 Proportion of children aged 1–17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month (Proxy Indicator)

16.2.1 Reported crimes and offenses against children (Proxy Indicator)

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

Reported Crimes and Offenses against Children

3932
3696
3228
3508
3442
3594

—— Reported crimes and offenses against children

2030 Target → 3000

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

Source : Children & Women Bureau, Sri Lanka Police - 2015-2020

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

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

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

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

0.03   0.02   0.04   0.13   0.04   0.11   0.07

2015   2016   2017   2018   2019   2020   2021

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

2030 Target → **0.2 Per 100,000 pop**
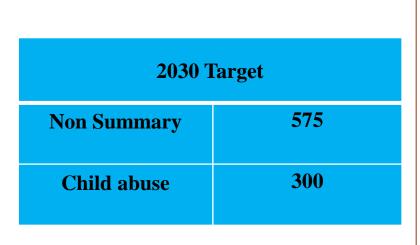
Number of grave crime victim persons due to procuration or trafficking, reported to the police per 100,000 mid year population of the country during the calendar year.
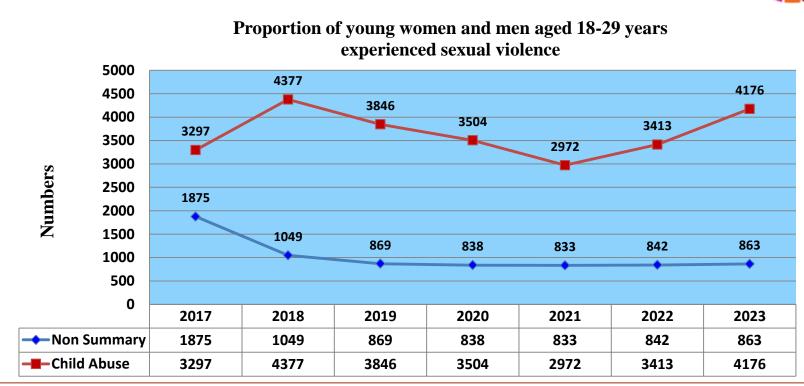
Source : Sri Lanka Police- 2015-2021

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

Indicator 16.2.3 Proportion of young women and men aged 18–29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18

2030 Target	
Non Summary	575
Child abuse	300

Proportion of young women and men aged 18-29 years experienced sexual violence

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Non Summary	1875	1049	869	838	833	842	863
Child Abuse	3297	4377	3846	3504	2972	3413	4176

➤ Child abuse refers to the maltreatment, abuse, and neglect of children under 18 years of age. It includes all types of physical and/or emotional ill-treatment, sexual abuse, neglect and commercial or other exploitation, which affects in actual or potential harm to the child's health, survival, development, or dignity in the context of a relationship of responsibility, trust or power.

➤ Non-summary proceedings are legal proceedings that are not conducted in a summary manner. A summary proceeding is a legal process that is conducted without formalities, such as pleadings, to quickly resolve a matter.
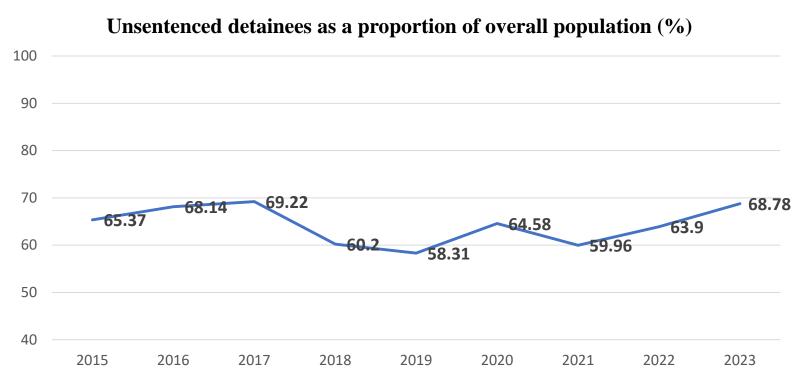
Source : Ministry of Justice - 2017-2023

16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all.
16.3.2 Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population

Year	Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall population (%)
2015	65.37
2016	68.14
2017	69.22
2018	60.20
2019	58.31
2020	64.58
2021	59.96
2022	63.9
2023	68.78

2030 Target → **30.5%**

Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall 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. Based on the Morning Unlock of Convicted and Un-convicted (Data frequency - on a specific Date) - 31st December of the respective year.

Source : Department of Prisons - 2015-2023

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

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

Number of complaints recorded by Sri Lanka Police (Proxy Indicator)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Number of complaints recorded by Sri Lanka Police	1,014,812	1,039,350	1,020,987	1,013,711	959,015	954,299	925,886	922,114

Proportion of cases filed through Courts, mediation and Labor tribunal as a percentage of mid year population (Proxy Indicator)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Target by 2030
Proportion of cases filed	4.48	4.3	4.85	4.81	4.17	4.05	4.67	6.34	6.5

Source: Ministry of Justice/ Sri Lanka Police - 2015-2023
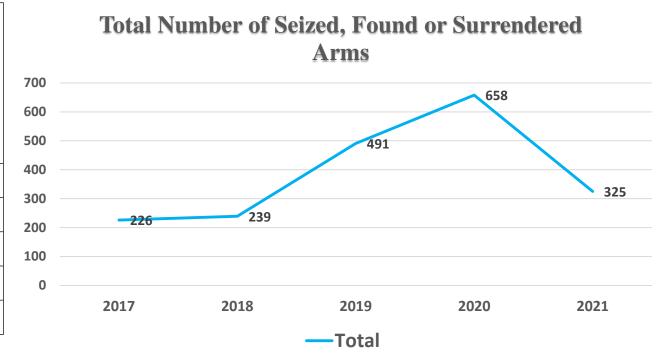
Target 16.4 By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime.

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

Total Number of Seized, Found or Surrendered Arms

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

Total Number of Seized, Found or Surrendered Arms

Source: Crime Intelligence Analysis and Prevention Division, Sri Lanka Police, 2017-2021
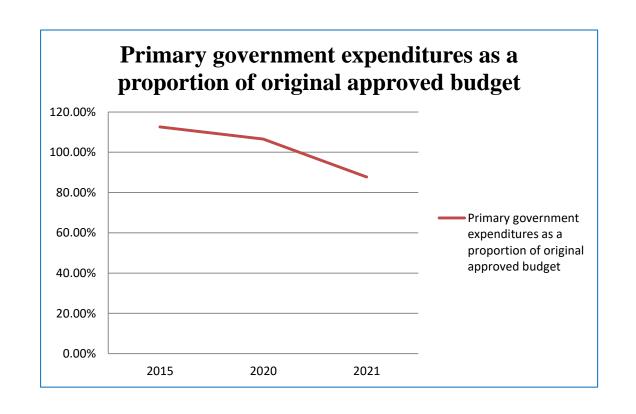
Target 16.6 Develop effective, accountable, and transparent institutions at all levels.
Indicator 16.6.1 Primary government expenditures as a proportion of the original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar)

Year	Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget
2015	112.60%
2020	106.55%
2021	87.70%

2030 Target → 100%

Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget
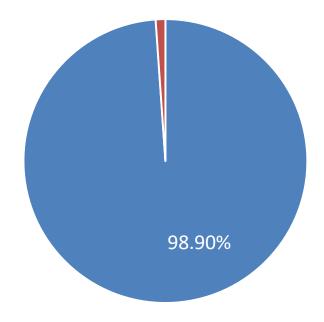
Target 16.9 : By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration.

Indicator 16.9.1: Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age

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

98.90%

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

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

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

Cases Reported to Sri Lanka Police

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

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

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

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

Indicator 16.b.1 Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law.

16.b.1 Number of people reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law. (Proxy Indicator)

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

17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS
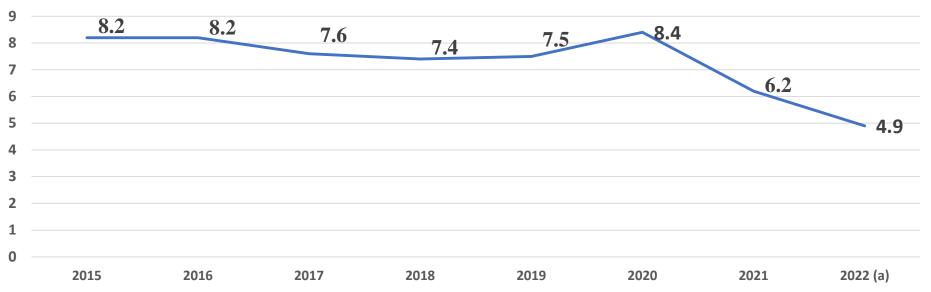
Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

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

Volume of remittances (in USD) as a proportion of total GDP

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022 (a)
Volume of remittances (in USD) as a proportion of total GDP	8.2	8.2	7.6	7.4	7.5	8.4	6.2	4.9
17.3.2.a Volume of remittances as a proportion of total GDP by personal transfers	7.2	7.3	6.7	6.5	6.5	7.3	5.9	4.5
17.3.2.b Volume of remittances as a proportion of total GDP by compensation of employees	-0.07	-0.08	-0.07	-0.08	-0.11	-0.11	-0.05	-0.05

Source : Central Bank of Sri Lanka - 2015-2022
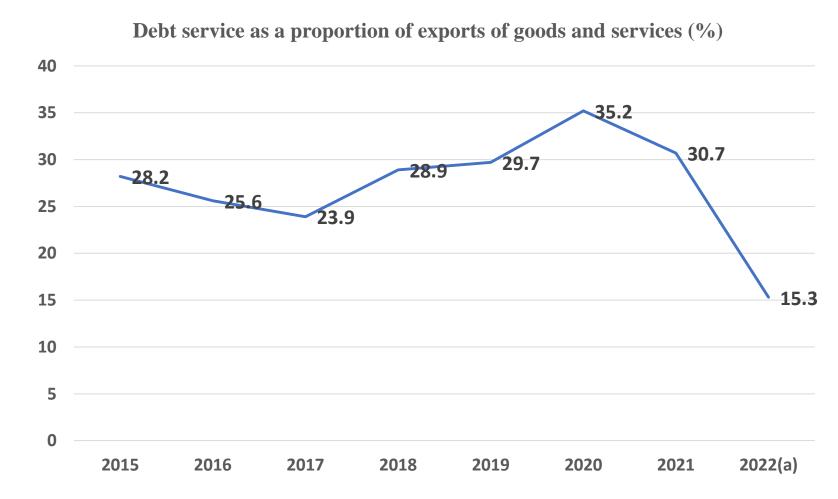
Notes (a) Provisional

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

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

Year	Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services (%)
2015	28.2
2016	25.6
2017	23.9
2018	28.9
2019	29.7
2020	35.2
2021	30.7
2022 (a)	15.3

Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services (%)

Source : Central Bank of Sri Lanka - 2015-2022

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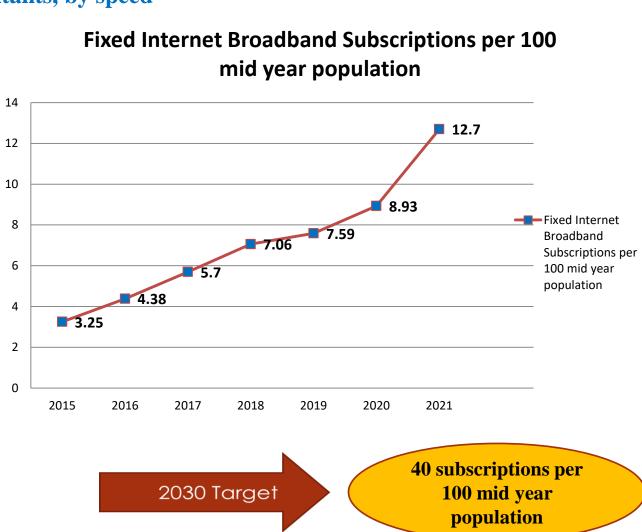
17.6 Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations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

17.6.1 Fixed internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed

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

Fixed Internet Broadband Subscriptions per 100 mid year population

2030 Target → **40 subscriptions per 100 mid year population**

Source : Telecommunications Regulatory Commission of Sri Lanka 2015-2023

17.13 Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence.
17.13.1 Macroeconomic Dashboard by external sector, financial sector, fiscal sector, real sector, prices, commodity prices and unemployment

Macroeconomic Dashboard by External Sector

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022(a)
External Trade (US$ million)								
Trade balance	-8,388	-8,873	-9,619	-10,343	-7,997	-6,008	-8,139	-5.185
Exports	10,546	10,310	11,360	11,890	11,940	10,047	12,499	13,106
Imports	18,935	19,183	20,980	22,233	19,937	16,055	20,637	18,291
External Finance (US$ million)								
Services and primary income account (net)	312	678	984	1381	388	-1386	-373	235
Current private transfers (net)	6167	6434	6316	6155	5757	6194	5,221	3,493
Current official transfers (net)	27	19	11	8	9	13	6	3
Current account balance	-1,883	-1,742	-2,309	-2,799	-1,843	-1,187	-3,284	-1,453
Overall balance	-1,489	-500	2,068	-1,103	377	-2,328	-3967	-2,806
Current account balance (per cent of GDP) (b)	-2.3	-2.1	-2.6	-3.2	-2.2	-1.4	-3.7	-1.9
Gross official reserves (months of the same year imports)	4.6	3.8	4.6	3.7	4.6	4.2	1.8	1.2
Total external debt (per cent of GDP) (b)	55.7	56.8	59.0	59.5	65.3	58.0	58.5	64.5
Exchange Rates								
Rs/US$ - Annual average	135.94	145.60	152.46	162.54	178.78	185.52	198.88	324.55
Rs/US$ - Year end	144.06	149.80	152.85	182.75	181.63	186.41	200.43	363.11

Source : Central Bank of Sri Lanka - 2015-2022

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

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

Macroeconomic Dashboard by Financial Sector

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022(a)
Monetary Aggregates (year-on-year percentage change)								
Reserve money	16.5	27.1	9.8	2.3	-3.0	3.4	35.4	3.3
Narrow money (M1)	16.8	8.6	2.1	4.7	4.2	36	24.0	-0.4
Broad money (M2b)	17.8	18.4	16.7	13.0	7.0	23.4	13.2	15.4
Net foreign assets of the banking system	-2,071.2	22.4	152.6	-155.1	250.3	-308.0	-368.8	-79.9
Net domestic assets of the banking system	26.0	15.9	9.8	16.3	4.6	27.8	20.9	20.9
Domestic credit from the banking system to								
Government (net)	22.5	12.1	10.0	16.1	11.1	62.7	28.2	28.1
Public corporations	17.7	-3.2	4.5	40.7	8.3	22.5	18.6	47.0
Private sector	25.0	21.6	14.7	15.9	4.2	6.5	13.1	6.2
Money multiplier for M2b (end year)	6.78	6.31	6.71	7.42	8.18	9.75	8.15	9.11
Interest Rates (per cent per annum at year end)								
Standing Deposit Facility Rate (SDFR)	6.00	7.00	7.25	8.00	7.00	4.50	5.00	14.50
Standing Lending Facility Rate (SLFR)	7.50	8.50	8.75	9.00	8.00	5.50	6.00	15.50
Bank Rate (c)	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	8.50	9.00	30.22

Source : Central Bank of Sri Lanka - 2015-2022

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

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

Macroeconomic Dashboard by Financial Sector

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Money market rates								
Average weighted call money rate (AWCMR)	6.40	8.42	8.15	8.95	7.45	4.55	5.95	15.50
Treasury bill yields								
91-day	6.45	8.72	7.69	10.01	7.51	4.69	8.16	32.64
364-day	7.30	10.17	8.90	11.20	8.45	5.05	8.24	29.27
Market interest rates								
Commercial banks' average weighted deposit rate (AWDR)	6.20	8.17	9.07	8.81	8.20	5.80	4.94	14.06
Commercial banks' average weighted fixed deposit rate (AWFDR)	7.57	10.46	11.48	10.85	10.05	7.14	5.94	18.49
Commercial banks' average weighted new deposit rate (AWNDR)	6.96	11.17	10.06	10.94	8.89	4.93	6.45	23.07
Commercial banks' average weighted new fixed deposit rate (AWNFDR)	7.13	11.44	10.65	11.27	9.17	5.08	6.67	23.73
Commercial banks' average weighted prime lending rate (AWPR)-Weekly	7.53	11.52	11.55	12.09	9.74	5.81	8.61	27.24
Commercial banks' average weighted lending rate (AWLR)	11.00	13.20	13.88	14.40	13.59	10.29	9.87	18.70
Commercial banks' average weighted new lending rate (AWNLR)	10.19	13.94	14.31	14.54	12.80	8.38	9.48	26.20

Source : Central Bank of Sri Lanka-2015-2022

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

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

Macroeconomic Dashboard by Financial Sector

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022(a)
Capital Market								
All share price index (ASPI) (1985 = 100)	6,894.5	6,228.3	6,369.3	6,052.4	6,129.2	6,774.2	12,226.0	8,489.7
S&P SL 20 index (2004 Dec = 1,000)	3,625.7	3,496.4	3,671.7	3,135.2	2,937.0	2,638.1	4,233.3	2,635.6
Value of shares traded (Rs. million)	253,251	176,935	220,591	200,069	171,408	396,882	1,173,157.0	686,602.0
Market capitalisation (Rs. billion)	2,938.0	2,745.4	2,899.3	2,839.5	2,851.3	2,960.7	5,489.2	3,847.2

Source : Central Bank of Sri Lanka - 2015-2022

17.13 Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence.
17.13.1 Macroeconomic Dashboard by external sector, financial sector, fiscal sector, real sector, prices, commodity prices and unemployment

Macroeconomic Dashboard by Fiscal Sector

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022(a)
Government Finance (per cent of GDP) (d)								
Revenue and grants	12.6	13.2	12.8	12.6	11.9	8.8	8.3	8.3
Revenue	12.6	13.2	12.7	12.5	11.9	8.7	8.3	8.2
o/w Tax revenue	11.7	11.4	11.6	11.2	10.9	7.8	7.4	7.3
Grants	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.05	0.03	0.04	0.1
Expenditure and net lending	19.8	18.2	17.9	17.5	21.0	19.4	20.0	18.5
Recurrent expenditure	14.7	13.7	13.4	13.6	15.2	16.3	15.6	14.6
Capital expenditure and net lending	5.1	4.5	4.5	3.9	5.7	3.1	4.4	3.9
Current account balance	-2.1	-0.6	-0.7	-1.1	-3.4	-7.5	-7.3	-6.4
Primary balance	-2.8	-0.2	0.01	0.6	-3.4	-4.4	-5.7	-3.7
Overall fiscal balance	-7.2	-5.0	-5.1	-5.0	-9.0	-10.6	-11.7	-10.2
Central government debt (e)	74.3	74.0	72.2	78.4	81.9	96.5	100.1	113.8

Source : Central Bank of Sri Lanka - 2015-2022

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

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

Macroeconomic Dashboard by Real Sector

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022(a)
REAL SECTOR (h)								
GDP at current market price (Rs. billion)	**10,951**	**12,813**	**14,387**	**15,352**	**15,911**	**15,672**	**17,600(a)**	**24,148**
GNI at current market price (Rs. billion)	**10,676**	**12,493**	**14,034**	**14,962**	**15470**	**15,248**	**17,205(a)**	**23,526**
GDP at current market price (US$ billion)	**80.6**	**88**	**94.4**	**94.4**	**89**	**84.6**	**88.5(a)**	**77.1**
GNI at current market price (US$ billion)	**78.5**	**85.8**	**92**	**92.4**	**86.5**	**82.3**	**86.6(a)**	**75.2**
Per capita GDP at current market price (Rs.) (f)	**522,204**	**589,058**	**654,470**	**690,463**	**709,516**	**695,674**	**776,523(a)**	**1,060,654**
Per capita GDP at current market price (US$) (f)	**3,841**	**4,045**	**4,292**	**4,263**	**3968**	**3,754**	**3,907(a)**	**3,388**
GDP (percentage change)	**5.0**	**5.1**	**6.5**	**2.3**	**-0.2**	**-4.6**	**3.5(a)**	**-7.8**
Agriculture	**4.7**	**-4.7**	**-1.8**	**6.3**	**0.5**	**-0.9**	**0.9(a)**	**-4.6**
Industry	**2.2**	**7.4**	**13**	**-1.1**	**-4.1**	**-5.3**	**5.7(a)**	**-16.0**
Services	**6.0**	**4.7**	**3.6**	**4.3**	**2.9**	**-1.9**	**3.5(a)**	**-2.0**
GNI	**4.8**	**4.9**	**6.6**	**2.2**	**-0.5**	**-4.5**	**4.0(a)**	**-8.1**

Source : Central Bank of Sri Lanka - 2015-2022

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

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

Macroeconomic Dashboard by Prices and Unemployment (percentage change)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022(a)
National Consumer Price Index (2013 = 100) - annual average	3.8	4.0	7.7	2.1	3.5	6.2	7.0	50.4
National Consumer Price Index (2013 = 100) - year-on-year (end period)	4.2	4.2	7.3	0.4	6.2	4.6	14.0	59.2
Colombo Consumer Price Index (2013 = 100) - annual average	2.2	4.0	6.6	4.3	4.3	4.6	6.0	46.4
Colombo Consumer Price Index (2013 = 100) - year-on-year (end period)	4.6	4.5	7.1	2.8	4.8	4.2	12.1	57.2
GDP deflator	0.6	5.4	5.5	4.3	3.9	3.3	8.5(a)	48.8
Labour force ('000 persons) (g)(h)	8,214	8,311	8,567	8,388	8,592	8,467	8,553	8,547
Labour force participation rate (percent) (g)(h)	53.8	53.8	54.1	51.8	52.3	50.6	49.9	49.8
Unemployment rate (percent of Labour force) (g)(h)	4.7	4.4	4.2	4.4	4.8	5.5	5.1	4.7

Source: Central Bank of Sri Lanka - 2015-2022

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