

Implementation of Sustainable Development Goals in Sri Lanka - 2019



No.of the Report: PER/A/2020/SDG/2



National Audit Office



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1. **Executive Summary**

United Nation's 2030 agenda on Sustainable Development is a universal and conjoint vision for a better world. According to the agenda, Sustainable Development means Without being gearparadized the ability to achieve the necessities of future generation development of fulfilling their current needs. Sri Lanka also is obliged to implement this agenda by taking various steps. They mainly include, the establishment of a parliamentary select committee by parliament for the purpose of coordinating with the relevant Ministry and for the provision of expertise advice, the establishment of the Ministry of Sustainable Development and Wildlife in the year 2015 as the line ministry responsible for Sustainable Development incorporation of the Sustainable Development Act No.19 of 2017 and the establishment of Sustainable Development Council etc.

The National Audit Office, as the Supreme Audit Institution in Sri Lanka has carried out the performance audit in reaching Sustainable Development Goals for the upliftment of livelihood of the people, intending to strengthen the accountability transparency and integrity of public institutions by improving their efficiency and productivity engage in the implementation of Sustainable Development Goals, in respect of selected public entities during the period from January 2016 to August 2018. Attention has been paid on the functions performed by the responsible public entities for the implementation Sustainable Development Goals during the period August 2018 to December 2019.

The vision 2025 of Sri Lanka had been the vision up to November 2019 and the public investment programme 2017-2020 had been used as the public investment plan. Prosperity vision is used as the National vision of Sri Lanka since November 2019. According to that vision it was stated that in order to reach Sustainable Development Goals in Sri Lanka by 2030 cabinet of Ministries need to be rearranged and prepare systematically new plan for that purpose. The vision of 2025 and the public investment programme (2017-2020) had joined with the economic and social profile rather than the environmental profile of Sustainable Development. In terms of a circular issued in the year 2019 by the Department of National Planning for reaching Sustainable Development of Sri Lanka by 2030 rules and regulations had been introduced to be followed in a manner that safe guards the equilibrium between the

economic, social and environmental profiles. Accordingly, out of 322 projects under 8 sectors which operate economic affairs, only 50 per cent had obtained the primary approval and about 19 per cent had obtained the secondary approval.

In order to implement the 2030 agenda successfully the public investment programmes and financial plans need to be lined up with the Sustainable Development Goals and targets. 78 targets along with main projects from the National Budget for 2018 and 75 targets along with main projects from the National Budget for 2019 had been allocated for Sustainable Development Goals. Furthermore, the main observations made in this audit include, non-preparation of a national policy and a methodology aimed at Sustainable Development, non-availability of data representing all parties (Disaggregation) even though performance indicators had been prepared by all ministries at institution level since 2018, they had not been measured by the relevant ministries on the Department of National Budget as a national context, public entities had not prepared Sustainable Development Strategies including Sustainable Development targets relate to their scope in compliance with national policy and strategy in terms of Sustainable Development Act and not submitted their strategies to the Sustainable Development Council, Although one target of vision 2025 can be expected to reach, it is observed that Sri Lanka has to struggle to reach the remaining three targets. As intended, and the parliamentary select committee, appointed to reach Sustainable Development Goals had not been in operation since 20 November 2018. In order to reach Sustainable Development Goals all 3 profiles viz, economic, social and environment need to be equilibrated. According to the budget proposals, funds had been allocated for 17 environmental projects in the year 2018 and 17 environmental projects in the year 2019 under the financing plan. Sri Lanka had become the 60th place in the year 2018 in the environment performance indicator and it was targeted in the public Investment Programme (2017-2020) to reach up to the 25th place in the year 2020. Nevertheless, in the evaluation of project implemented in the Public Investment Programme to reach that level, problems in relation to the preparedness of protecting environmental equilibrium in Sri Lanka had arisen in terms of such factors comprising the decrease of forest infestation as compared with the year 2015, atmospheric condition of Colombo City exceeds the 'WHO' standards, improving the elephant human conflict, Sri Lanka had become the second place in the World weather risk indicator etc. In observing the progress of the entities which take

the prime responsibility to reach Sustainable Development Goals in Sri Lanka, the progress of those institutions could not be measured, as the Building Research Organization has been entering data in to a system for the measurement of progress of the projects carried out under the Sustainable Development targets even up to year 2019. The theme “Nobody quit” is a most significant concept in Sustainable Development and it had been established by the constitution of Sri Lanka Right to Information Act No.12 of 2016 and by such Social Security methods as providing free education and free of charge health facilities to all citizen. According to the social benefits given to Sri Lankans, human development indicator had taken a high value in the year 2018 as compared to previous years. Under the National Budget estimates of the year 2018, a circular had been issued in respect of the projects for persons with special, needs and projects under 14 targets had been presented therefore. However, circulars had not been issued in the year 2019 for that purpose. According to the statics of the Department of Census and Statistics indicators for 14 targets for special needy persons had been prepared but data, representing all parties had been presented only for 9 targets. In the census carried out in the year 2001 by the Department of Census and Statistics in respect of persons with special needs. it was reported that persons suffering from legs diseases and uneducated persons take a high percentage and 73 per cent of them are protected by their relatives.

The present methodology to obtain resources and capacities require for the implementation of Sustainable Development agenda is to get funds through the National Budget. Fourteen per cent of the National Budget for the year 2018 (After being deducted loans) had been connected with the main projects and targets seventeen percent of the National Budget for the year 2019 (after been deducted loans) had been connected with the main projects and targets. Nevertheless, it was observed in the analysis of recent revenue that a stringent financial resources management is needed due to such factors as the existence of government expenditure, exceeding the government revenue existence of import expenses exceeding the export revenue, deficit in balance of payment, devaluation of the rupee, increase of public debts and budget deficit, On the capacity building a serve challenge exists as there is an average of only 28 per cent of the state university graduates of Science, Mathematics and Technology in the job market in Sri Lanka.

Sri Lanka needs to have indicators and base data in order to achieved millennium development goals up to 2000 – 2015 and to reach Sustainable Development goals since 2015 up to 2030. The Department of Census and Statistics had prepared indicators and base data for 49 targets out of 169 targets and indicators and base data for 26 targets are being prepared. Even though private data are available with the relevant institutions for 131 indicators that should be prepared by other institutions, they had not been integrated to the National Data System, being agreed with the Department of Census and Statistics. Even though, the public entities had prepared performance indicators in order to check the reaching of Sustainable Development targets and sent them to the Department of National Budget, the progress of such indicators had not been measured either by the relevant entities or the Department of National Budget, even up to the year 2019. Legal provisions have been made in the Sri Lanka Sustainable Development Act No.19 of 2017 for the formulation of the methodology to monitor follow up review and reporting the progress of the implementation of 2030 Agenda. For this purpose, the preparation of a digital data system and a data control methodology is being in progress. According to 169 targets stated in Sustainable Development goals 17 and in terms of INTOSAI Standard 2.22 of 5130 the existing progress of Sri Lanka needs to be reported to International. The voluntary National Review had been submitted to the United Nations in the year 2018 by the Ministry of Sustainable Development, Wildlife and Regional Development on behalf of the government of Sri Lanka. Weaknesses identified therein include; deficiencies identified such as the population below the international poverty index for poverty alleviation and the national poverty are low but regional disparities persist, increase of poverty due to natural disasters, diminution of Industrial sector contribution, increase of non-communicable diseases, cause kidney diseases due to decrease of drinking water quality, decrease of women representation in parliament being 26 per cent of the young population who do not study employed and unskilled, low percentage of renewable energy sources, decrease of development aids and direct foreign investments, decrease of Sri Lanka representation in World Organizations. A methodology to inform the progress of Sustainable Development Goals 17 to general public, the executives and the parliament had not been formulated even up to December 2019. Attention in that regard is paid and the following recommendations are made in respect of the implementation of 2030 Agenda.

- i. Expedite the process of designing the Sustainable Development National policy and the strategy by producing the information to the Sustainable Development Council relates to the preparation of Sustainable Development Goals and strategy in compliance with the scope of public entities.
- ii. Development of a measurement method of performance indicators (KPI) stated in the National Budget by coordinating with relevant entities.
- iii. In making policies on national development, the rearrangement of ministries under the 'Prosperity Vision' implemented since November 2019 for the implementation of Sustainable Development National Plan needs to be monitored by the Sustainable Development Council.
- iv. More attention needs to be drawn in respect of environmental profile for reaching Sustainable Development.
- v. Increase the Welfare facilities given to persons with special needs, in reaching Sustainable Development Goals.
- vi. Clear circular instructions need to be issued to government entities to be facilitated to request resources for the achievement of targets.
- vii. Issue of guidelines, provision of training and follow up thereon for the preparation of 131 indicators to be prepared by public entities.
- viii. Expedite the process of preparing 26 indicators to be prepared by the Department of Census and Statistics.
- ix. Improve the coordination of all government entities for the successful implementation of Sustainable Development in Sri Lanka.
- x. Development of a monitoring and evaluation mechanism so as to monitor and evaluate the overall progress of the implementation of Sustainable Development Targets.
- xi. Preparation of a periodic reporting system of the progress of reaching, Sustainable Development targets and to formulate a system to be obtained such reports by the people and the interested parties thereon.

2. Introduction

2.1 Background

Heads of Governments had agreed at Paris in France in the year 2015 to protect the World under 17 Sustainable Development goals and 169 targets. As Sri Lanka also had signed this agreement, the Government is obliged to take action to conquer such Sustainable Development goals and targets. Many people do not know that we also have to share the rising of global temperature and climatic transformation. The member countries need to adjust their development plan with the Sustainable Development goals and targets to ensure the existence of the World. Otherwise, these Sustainable Development goals and targets need to be guided in performing their main development functions.

We have reached to the end of the industrial era, and will be arriving a Sustainable era. The Sustainable era will arrive in 2030. We are now out reaching the transitional period. Which takes the man from industrial era to Sustainable era. The programme used by the World community to ensure the arrival of Sustainable era in 2030 denotes the Sustainable Development goals and targets. Sri Lanka also, as a member country of the United Nations attains to implement the 2030 Agenda by taking several steps such attempts include the establishment of a parliamentary select committee and the incorporation of Sustainable Development Act No.19 of 2017. A parliamentary select committee had been established to give proficient advice for the purpose of coordinating the affairs of the parliament with the relevant ministries to facilitate the implementation of Sustainable Development goals. Functions such as coordinating, facilitating and reporting in the process of implementation of Sustainable Development goals had been carried out up to 18 December 2010 by the Sustainable Development Division of the Ministry of Mahaweli Development and Wildlife. In terms of the gazette notification No/.2153/12 of 10 December 2019, the Sustainable Development Council comes under the Ministry of Finance, Economic and Policy Development. In terms of section 3 of part one of the Sustainable Development Act, Sustainable Development Council has been established and the members had been appointed therefore in February 2018.

2.2 Authority for Audit

This performance audit was carried out under my direction in pursuance of provisions In Articles 154(1) of the constitution of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka and sections 3(1)(d), 5(2), 12(h) of the National Audit Act.

2.3 Reason for choosing the topic

Sri Lanka is obliged to adhere to the United Nations Sustainable Development 2030 Agenda denoted as “Transforming our World” as its member country. The requirement of contributing to the attempt made by the government for the achievement of this responsibility by review and follow up and in terms of INTOSAI standard 5130, which states the functions of Sustainable Development in the International Organization of Supreme Audit Institutions (INTOSAI), the necessity to conduct an independent review emphasised had caused choose this topic for audit.

2.4 Audit Approach

Systems, results and questions based unified approach is used in this audit.

2.5 Audit objectives

Three main objectives can be identified at audit persuasion.

- i. How far the government had used the 2030 Agenda its national context.
- ii. Whether the government has identified resources and capacities and they have been secured require for the implementation of 2030 Agenda.
- iii. Whether the government has established a mechanism to monitor, follow up, review and report the progress of the implementation of 2030 Agenda.

2.6 Audit Criteria

Audit criteria developed for the assessment of the achievement of each audit objectives appear below.

- i. Requirement that the government needs to identify the entities which take the responsibility of coordinating the implementation of Sustainable Development goals.

- ii. Requirement that the Sustainable Development Council established by the Government needs to formulate the Sustainable National Policy and Strategy.
- iii. Requirement that the government has to analyse the existing institutional preparedness to implement the 2030 Agenda.
- iv. Requirement that the government needs to identify the functions and main objectives of the responsible entities.
- v. Requirement that the government needs to identify the National Development Plan and development of related sectorial plans.
- vi. Requirement of making awareness of people on Sustainable Development goals.
- vii. Use of various stakeholders at all steps in the implementation process of 2030 Agenda.
- viii. Clear identification of rules and responsibilities of the public entities relate to implementation process.
- ix. Identification of coordinating mechanism, between various levels, review and sectors require changes.
- x. Formulation of institutional plans to assume responsibility for the implementation of Sustainable Development Goals between each administrative level.
- xi. The existence of government policies for the integration of trinity profiles of Sustainable Development.
- xii. Identification of resources and capacities require for the implementation of Sustainable Development Goals.
- xiii. Existence of an all-inclusive procedure in the identification of resources and capacities.

- xiv. Requirement that the development of corporation between responsible entities in obtaining required resources and capacities.
- xv. Requirement of the availability of national wise related indicators and base data for the monitoring and reporting the implementation of Sustainable Development Goals.
- xiv. Existence of milestones to monitor the progress and report for the implementation of Sustainable Development Goals.
- xvii. Requirement of a data collection system, representing all required parties.
- xviii. Requirement of a reporting system of the implementation of Sustainable Development Goals.

2.7 Sources of Audit Criteria

Sources are as follows.

- i. Interim detailed guidelines of 07 October 2015 of the United Nations on Sustainable Development for 2030 Agenda.
- ii. Standard 5130 for the functions of the Supreme audit Institutions in respect of audit of Sustainable Development Goals in the International Organization for Supreme Audit Institutions.
- iii. Public Investment programme 2017-2020.
- iv. Self- Assessment Tool Kit prepared by the Inter-parliament Association and the United Nations Development Programme.
- v. The fast integrated assessment report of Sri Lanka prepared by the United Nations Development Programme.

- vi. Assessment made along with the Sustainable Development Goals Public Investment Plan prepared by the Department of National Planning, New project evaluation guidelines of 2019.
- vii. Sri Lanka Sustainable Development Act No.19 of 2017.
- viii. Millennium development goals country report
- ix. Voluntary National Review – 2018.
- x. Sustainable Development objectives and indicators position report of the Department of Census and Statistics.
- xi. Vision of 2025 and prosperity vision – 2019.
- xii. Decision No. 19/2488/101/159 dated 18 September 2019 of the cabinet of Ministers.
- xiii. Decision No.18/0593/708/008 dated 19 April 2018 of the cabinet of Ministers.
- xiv. Circulars line up with Sustainable Development Goals
 - Budget circular No.2/2017 of 25 July 2017
 - Budget circular No.4/2018 of 17 July 2018
 - Budget circular No.BD/CDP/4/1/2/2018 of 31 July 2017
 - Sustainable Development Council circular No.PS/SP/SB/22/2019 of 3 October 2019
- xv. Progress reports of the entities which take the prime responsibility to reach sustainable development goals.

2.8 Methodology

Various methods which can be used for data analysis are given below.

<u>Type of data</u>	<u>Method used for obtaining evidence</u>
i. Written data	Review of relevant documents, examination of files.
ii. Sponsorship data	Public officers, stakeholders, interview with target group
iii. Analytical data	Central Bank of Sri Lanka, Budget Estimates, various data created by the Auditor.

2.9 Relevance to Auditing Standards

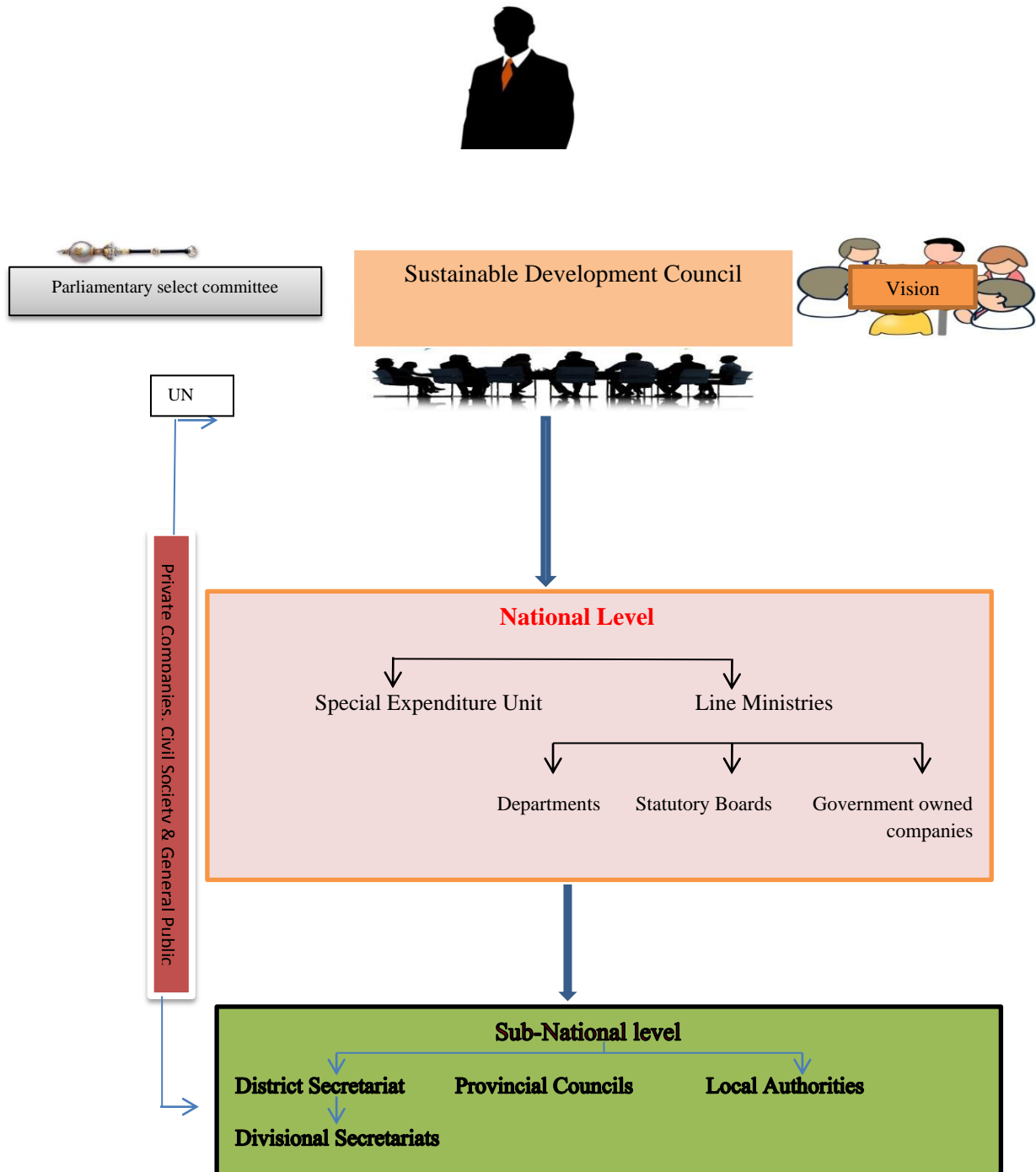
In order to issue a high quality audit report, standards of the International Organization of Supreme Audit Institutions have been used viz; ISSAI 300, ISSAI 3000, ISSAI 3100, ISSAI 3200.

2.10 Scope of Audit

The Sustainable Development Council, which has been assigned the implementation responsibility under the Sustainable Development Act No.19 of 2019 in respect of the implementation of Sustainable Development goals during the period from August 2018 to 2019 and the Ministry of Environment and Wildlife Resources to which such council has been attached, Economic and Policy Development to which that council is now attached the Department of National Budget which contributes in funding, Department of Census and Statistics which prepared indicators to measure Sustainable Development Goals, implementation of Sustainable Development Goals of the selected public entities which bears the responsibility for the purpose of the implementation of Sustainable Development Goals nationally have been examined.

2.11 Participation of stakeholders for the implementation of Sustainable Development Goals

The picture shows by describing the vision Sustainable Development Council, parliamentary select committee, contribution makes by the united nations and the manner how to implement it under two strata viz national level and sub-national level, of the country.



3. Detailed audit findings

3.1 Joining the 2030 Agenda to the National Context

3.1.1 Framing, the national policy and methodology on Sustainable Development

(a) Framing strategies

According to the 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development of Sri Lanka had gained a great opportunity to address the development process to a Sustainable Development path in the year 2015. Members of the Sustainable Development Council, established by the Sustainable Development Act No.19 of 2017 have been appointed February 2018. In terms of section 10 of part one of the Sustainable Development Act, duties and functions of the Sustainable Development Council are determined. Accordingly, Sustainable Development Council forms the National Sustainable Development policy and strategy in terms of section 12 (1) of the Act, a Ministry, Department, a Provincial Council, a provincial Ministry a Provincial Department, and a local authority needs to form strategies relating to its scope in compliance with the National Policy and strategy on Sustainable Development.

(b) Presentation of strategies to the Sustainable Development Council having being formed the strategies.

According to the cabinet Decision No.19/2488/101/159 of 18 September 2019 details of the manner how to prepare the national Sustainable Development Policy and Strategy are described. Identification of programmes and projects under the identified strategies by every public entity and the National Policy and strategy on Sustainable Development would become the National Policy and Strategy at highest level on Sustainable Development of Sri Lanka for the period from 2020-2030 once it is approved by the cabinet of ministers and the parliament. According to that national policy and strategy development programmes and functions need to be lined up. In that, according to the authority given to the Sustainable Development Council to appoint specialist committees for the study of any specific matter, the preparation of the Sustainable Development national policy has been assigned to the

strengthening of Democrat Good Governance Accountability Project (SDGAP). A monitoring committee and an advisor had been appointed by the Sustainable Development Council. Accordingly, the Sustainable Development National Policy had been prepared and its first draft had been handed over to the Sustainable Development Council but the Sustainable Development National Policy had not been finalised even by November 2019.

3.1.2 Issuance of Sustainable Development Guidelines

(a) Effect on the non-availability of National Policy and Strategy

Section 11 of the National Sustainable Development Act No.19 of 2017 states that every Ministry, Department, Provincial Council, Provincial Ministry and Department, Local Authority the Sustainable Development device needs to be prepared relevant to its scope in compliance with the National Policy and strategy on Sustainable Development. Nevertheless, due to non-availability of a national policy and strategy on Sustainable Development the relevant entities perform their functions on Sustainable Development through their present Action Plans. Coordination therefore had been carried out by the Sustainable Development Division of the Ministry of Sustainable Development and Wildlife since 2015.

(b) Formulation of policies and strategies pertinent to the scope

In terms of Letter No.MSDW/08/65 of 27 April 2018 of the Ministry of Sustainable Development and Wildlife, under inter linking Sustainable goals to the main stream, the government institutions need to nominate 2 senior officials for making their policies and strategies pertinent to the Sustainable Development goals in accordance with their scope in terms of Cabinet decision No.18/0593/708/008 of 19 April 2018.

In terms of Circular No.PS/SP/SB/22/2019 of 3 October 2019 of the chairman of Sustainable Development Council for setting strategies according to the Sustainable Development Act and National Policy setting strategies for the provision of public sacrifices being depicted Sustainable Development goals for all ministries, Departments Provincial Councils, Provincial Ministries, Provincial Departments and Local Authorities. Conducting workshops during

the months of August and September 2019 for setting aims responsibility subject and strategies for every ministry and for all their affiliated entities. However, any government Institution had not set Sustainable Development strategies in accordance with their scope submitted to the Sustainable Development Council even up to November 2019.

(c) Performance of the functions of the Sustainable Development Council

The progress report presented by the Sustainable Development Council observed that the following functions had not been achieved up to November 2019.

- i. Identification of Sustainable Development Standards environmental foot notes indicators.
- ii. Promotion of Sustainable Development including research and development, inventions, education awareness and poverty alleviation.
- iii. Identification, introduction and following mechanism, audit mechanism and all other matters relate Sustainable Development.

3.1.3 Integration Sustainable Development Goals with national planning and policies

(a) Anticipated economic development targets

- i. Vision of 2025 is used up to November 2019 for the implementation Sustainable Development Goals. Accordingly, Sri Lanka can be a central wealthy country in the Indian Ocean by 2025 being evolved into a high competitive knowledge social market economy. According to the vision of 2025, it is anticipated that increase the annual per capita gross national income up to US\$ 5000 creation of 1,000,000 employments increase direct foreign investment up to US\$ 5 billion per year, double the value of exports up to US\$ 20 billion per year.

Targets -----	2017 -----	2018 -----	targets of 2025 -----
i. Raising annual per capita gross national income up to US\$ 5000 per year	US\$ 3,396	US\$ 3,991	US\$ 5000
ii. Creation of 1,000,000 employments	data not available	data not available	1,000,000
iii. Double the export value and increase up to US\$ 20 billion	Export earning US\$ 11,360 (11 billion)	Export earning US\$ 11,889 (11 billion)	Export earning US\$ 20 billion
iv. Direct foreign investments raise up to US\$ 5 billion	Direct Foreign investments US\$ 1,910 million (1.9 billion)	Direct Foreign investments US\$ 2,136 million (2.1 billion)	Direct Foreign investments US\$ 5 billion

Source: Reports of Central Bank of Sri Lanka

- ii. According to the above data, it may be expected to reach annual per capita gross national income of US\$ 5000 target but it was observed that it is difficult to double the export income or to increase direct foreign investments. Furthermore, it was observed that rather than environmental target profiles in 2025 vision, economic data and social profiles had been integrated with the vision. Even in the prosperity vision presented in November 2019 it was stated that the formulation of a national plan and accordingly re-arrange the cabinet ministries in order to walk for Sustainable Development in the year 2030.

3.1.4 Functions of the parliament

(a) Legislation of policies and laws and giving required recommendations

Making recommendations on the following matters, legislation of national policies and laws being inquired from the line ministry are empower to the parliamentary select committee. Related functions include, allocation of sufficient local resources, finding international funding sources coordination with government active agencies steps need to be taken to measure the progress of the implementation of networked Sustainable Development Goals at national and divisional levels, encourage government-private partnership, obtain assistance of the agencies of United Nations and Civil Societies distribution of expertise knowledge and experience locally and internationally development of a separate data system and periodical review of progress.

(b) Progress of achievement of Functions

Under the achievement of responsibility functions review and supervision provision of advisory services legislation coordination, awareness and prepared of reports have been identified. The parliamentary select committee appointed for fulfilling of such responsibilities had not been in operation since 20 November 2018 and as such the progress of 4 activities under the 5 responsibilities could not be measured.

(c) Regional Sustainable Development Goals

National policies need to be centralized and coordinated towards common vision. The self-assessment tool kit prepared by the Inter parliamentary Union (IPU) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) had identified strategies, mechanism and partnership.

- i. In order to facilitate the national development plan, assistance of the appropriate indicators, defined regionally needs to be given by the special parliamentary committee for regionalisation of Sustainable Development aims and the citizen need to be approached to this process.
- ii. Recognition of specific regional needs in terms of self-assessment tool kit needs to be done by parliament.
- iii. There should be a highest Board in the parliament for the regionalisation of Sustainable Development Goals for people's representation.
- iv. Having being measured the progress of achieving Sustainable Development Goals through a Self-Assessment tool kit, the responsibility to pay attention for the national and regional requirements and to reflect the position of specific group for which attention needs to be drawn, rests with the parliament.

(d) Progress as per replies rendered by parliament

According to the action taken by parliament for the fulfilment of people's needs on this approach and the replies rendered by parliament for questions raised by the above self-assessment tool kit, it was reported that the following functions had not been performed by parliament.

- i. Non-availability of supervisory methodology for the preparation indicators and base data for Sustainable Development Goals of public entities.

- ii. Non-availability of a methodology to check whether sufficient money has been allocated in the national budget for Sustainable Development Goals
- iii. Non-availability of a reporting and evaluation methodology of international and private sector contribution for the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals.
- iv. As the special parliamentary committee was inoperative since 20 November 2018, the parliament does not have updated information.

3.1.5 Rapid Integrated Assessment

In order to identify the national development plan line up level with the Sustainable Development targets, the United Nations Development Program had conducted a survey, in the name of “Rapid Integrated Assessment” in considering public Investment Programme. According to the results of such assessment, it was observed in audit that out of 169 targets, 16 targets irrelevant to the country’s context, 44 adjustable targets due to non-availability of similar targets in the Public Investment Program, 64 targets and 45 target had been lined up with public Investment programme totally and partially respectively. Non-availability of indicators to measure the scope, aspiration or achievements had caused to line up partially.

3.1.6 Matching the Public Investment Program with the Sustainable Development Goals

- (a) In order to understand the line up the national policies with Sustainable Development Goals the Department of National Planning had conducted an analysis, using the public Investment Programme, 2017-2020 as a base document. In this analysis, main areas in the Public Investment against the Sustainable Development Goals had been pictured in order to obtain a wide analysis on Sustainable Development Goals profile of the country.

- (b) The above Sustainable Development Goals can be used to cover various Sustainable Development Goals and targets in the public investment programme further analysis at target level as represented all parties and line up the priority areas in the Public Investment Program with Sustainable Development Goals. Matching the main parts in the Public Investment Plan with the Sustainable Development Goals. Details are given below.

Object -----	Sustainable Development Goals -----	Matching -----
		%
01.	Eradication of Poverty	86
02.	Eradication of hunger	63
03.	Healthiness and good behavior	69
04.	Quality Education	100
05.	General Analogy	67
06.	Pure water and sanitary services	88
07.	Pure energy at bearable price	100
08.	Obvious mission and fruitful employment	83
09.	Industrial innovation and infrastructure facilities	100
10.	Reeducation of inequality	60
11.	Sustainable cities and communities	90
12.	Sustainable consumption and production	64
13.	Weather activities	80
14.	Under water life	30
15.	Life on land	33
16.	Peace, fairness and strong entities	42
17.	Participation to reach objectives	26

- (c) According to the attention drawn to the relevant goals it was observed that investment plan had paid attention economic and social profiles, rather than environmental profiles as the decrease of adjustments made to goals 14, 15, 16 and 17.

3.1.7 Budgets, Policies and Programs line up with Sustainable Development goals

In the process of implementation of Sustainable Development goals in terms of the Country's context the following observations are made in respect of arranging budget policies and programs. The national budget estimates in the year 2017 had not been lined up with the Sustainable Development Goals. However, from the 2018 budget, it was inclined to proceed for the achievement of Sustainable Development goals, based on the performance of projects. Accordingly, attention had been drawn to identify the measurable performance indicators of major projects.

3.2 Implementation of Sustainable Development Goals across budget proposals

3.2.1 To get rid of poverty – objective 1

(a) Provision relating to the preparation of budget proposals for the year 2018

According to the broad vision included in the budget circular No.2/2017 of 25 July 2017, issued by the Ministry of Finance and Planning, indicating guidelines and instructions for the preparation budget estimates for the year 2018, it is required to go towards the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals. Under paragraph 06 of the above circular, it is stated that all secretaries to line ministries need to execute required programs across the existing projects to resolve the problems relate to poverty alleviation project including the target programs already implemented in the lesser developed districts in the year 2017.

(b) Progress in the year 2018

According to the Sustainable Development agenda of the United Nations the Department of National Budget had called for budget proposals on behalf of the government of Sri Lanka in order to walk the world to a Sustainable Development avenue, having being eradicated the poverty. Accordingly, in the preparation of budget estimates for the year 2018, four ministries out of 52 Ministries had connected Sustainable Development Goals to the main projects to minimisation of natural disasters, for the irradiation of poverty upliftment of livelihood and programs targeted at regional development had implemented with performance indicators by incurring a sum of Rs.47,330 million.

(c) Provisions for the preparation of budget estimates – 2019

According to the National Budget Circular No.4/2018 dated 17 July 2018 of the Ministry of Finance and Mass Media, it was stated that attention needs to be paid for the eradication of poverty. Therefore, it is stated that sufficient resources need to be divided for the identified areas through the projects of the Ministries include in the 2019 budget estimates. Provisions made from the 2019 budget estimates for the eradication of poverty programmes amounted to Rs.127,020 million under 6 programmes. Accordingly, granting loans to get rid of poverty by incurring a sum of Rs.127,020 improvement of infrastructure facilities improvement of agriculture samurdhi programme and programmes targeted at land management under the 6 ministries out of 37 ministries had been carried out with performance indicators. Provisions made in the years 2018 and 2019 amounted to Rs.47,330 million and Rs.127,020 million respectively, representing 1% and 4% of the total budget provisions. Particulars appear in schedule 01.

3.2.2 Gender equality – Goal 05

(a) Budgetary provision of 2018

In terms of circular No. BD/CBP/4/1/2-2018 of 31 July 2017 of the Department of National Budget, stating the guidelines for the preparation of 2018 budget estimates, all secretaries to ministries provincial chief secretaries, Heads of Departments, Chairman of Corporations and Statutory Boards need to prepare relevant targets to reach Sustainable Development Goals in compliance with the development plan of Sri Lanka and to suite the interior requirement. It was also stated that in order to obtain financial and physical resources therefore, projects need to be prioritised.

(b) Functions included in the main budget stream

The above circular stated that the following matters need to be added to the main budget stream. In order to reach Sustainable Development Goals, protection of rights of women and girls is stated under Goal 5. More than half of the population in Sri Lanka is Women. Accordingly, performance indicators have been formed by the Ministry of women and child affairs. According to such indicators it is stated that relevant indicators need to be included by the relevant institutions in the budget proposals. Accordingly, 4 Ministries out of 52 Ministries the relevant objective and related targets had been included in the projects of their 2018 estimates. Identification of targets therefore, identification of performance indicators, reference to the Sustainable Development main objective had identified and prepared. Accordingly 4 Ministries had made provision of Rs. 7,421 million from the total budget provision which represent only 0.2 percent.

(c) Budget provision 2019

Circulars for the allocation of provisions in respect of gender equality had not been issued under goal 5 of Sustainable Development in the budget estimates for 2019 and the provision made for this objective in the year 2019 had been Rs.214 million from the total budgeted provisions which represents only 0.006 per cent.

3.2.3 The concept of nobody drops (relevant to 17 goals)

By establishing this objective the following steps have been taken to protect the equality of Sri Lanka's citizen.

- i. In terms of chapter III of the constitution of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, every Sri Lankan has the freedom of thought, conscience and religion, freedom of fortune, right to equality, freedom from arbitrary arrest, detention and punishment, freedom of speech, assembly, association, occupation, movement etc.
- ii. Right to information under the right to Information Act No.12 of 2016.
- iii. Equal to receive education and health facilities under the free education and health provisions.
- iv. Other social security programs.
- v. The value of human development indicator in Sri Lanka has been risen as compared with that of the previous years as detailed below.

Year	Countries	Value of indicator
2016	188	73
2017	188	73
2018	189	76

Source: Central Bank reports of Sri Lanka

(a) Empowerment of persons with special needs across the national budget circulars

According to the guidelines issued for the preparation of 2018 budget estimates in circular No.BD/CBP/04/01/02/2018 dated 31 July 2017 of the Department of National Budget, it was stated that the targets to reach Sustainable Development Goals need to be formed to suit for the interior requirement. In adding the above matters to the main budget stream and according to the action plan prepared in terms of national policy on persons with special needs, it was expected to perform the functions under 7 main issues. They include; health and rehabilitation, education, employment, making a working environment, data and researches, establishment social organizations in order to make them strong persons. According to the government policy and the action plan, main issues for which more attention needs to be paid identification of related functions and referring required financial resource to those areas and to give them equal opportunities in the societies by the government entities which spend public money. In that out of 52 ministries only 3 ministries, had paid attention therefore. Estimates of Rs.3,550 million for those projects had been presented.

(b) Projects to be executed at Ministerial Level

Circulars in respect of empowerment of persons with special needs had not been issued for the preparation of 2019 budget estimates. Only one ministry out of 37 ministries had proposed a project in the year 2019 for the target 2 of the 10th goal, by 2030 empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion, economic or other status .

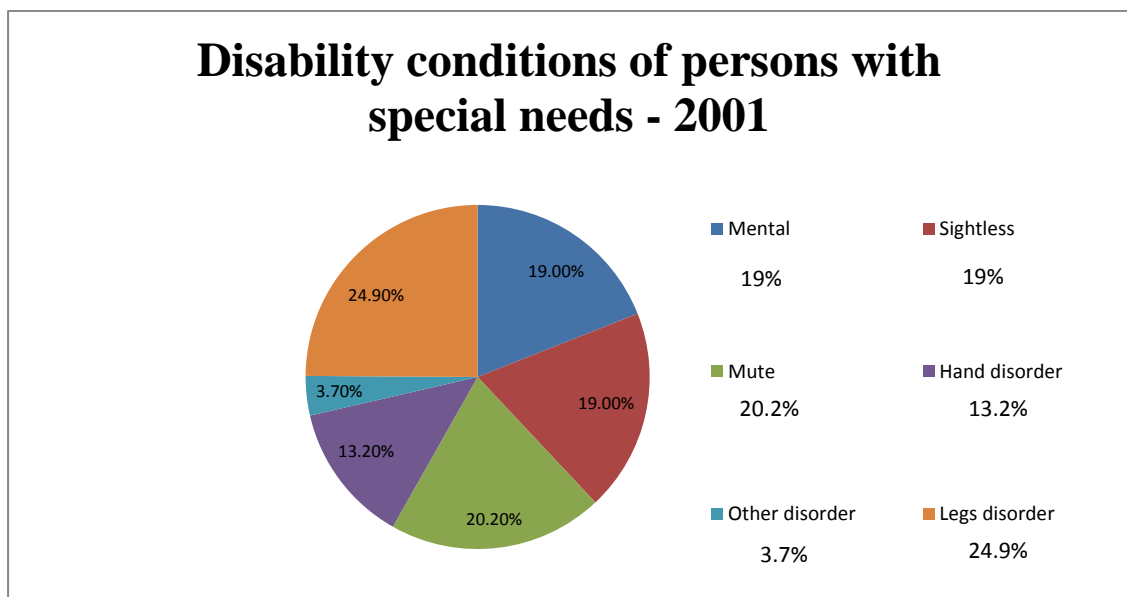
(c) **Implementation of the “concept of no body drops”**

According to the 2030 Sustainable Development agenda, targets have been set to reach Sustainable Development Goals by creating and implementing laws, rules and programs and measuring the progress of such programmes, in a manner with full of hopes of all parties and no one being abandoned. In fulfilling such targets, every indicator needs to be formed by representing all parties. In the examination of indicators prepared by the Department of Census and Statistics relating to 244 indicators prepared to 169 targets of the 13 targets which can be prepared by representing all persons as per the above agenda namely 13 targets (1.2, 2.2, 2.3, 4.5, 4.4, 4.6, 4.9, 6.2 8.5, 11.2, 11.7 B.6, 17.18) and it was observed that base data had been prepared only for 5 targets (1.2, 2.2, 4.4, 4a,8.5)

(d) **Persons with special requirements**

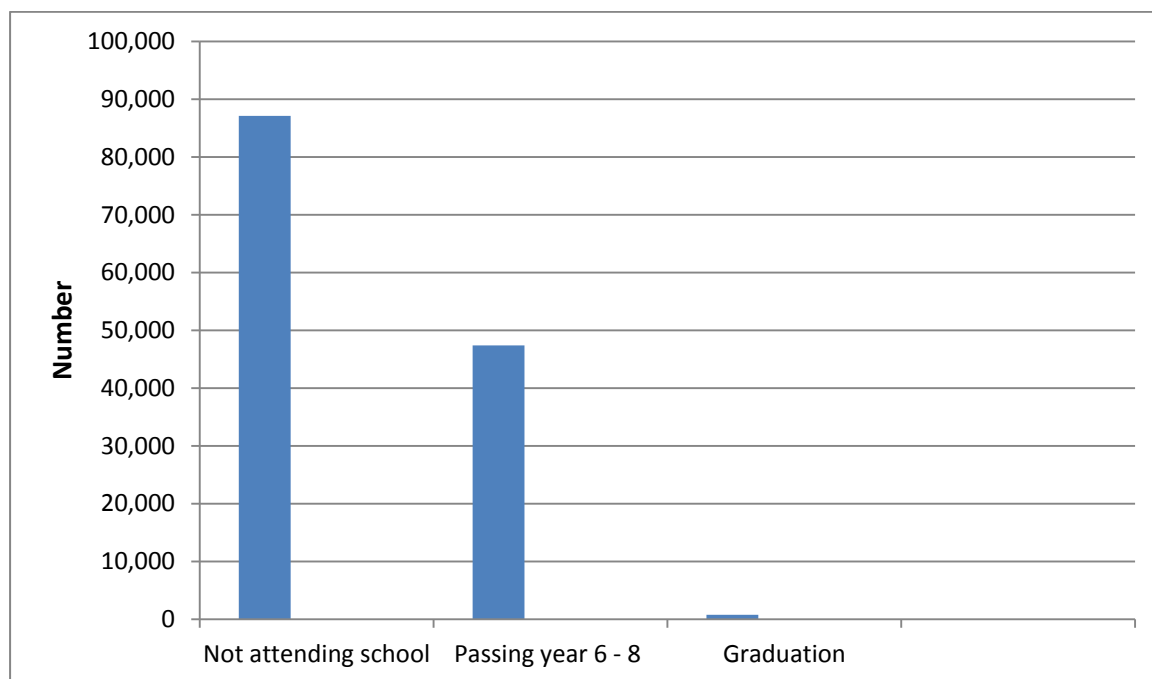
According to the Census conducted by the Department of Census and Statistics in the year 2001 information obtained in respect of persons with special needs is given below. This Census had related only to 18 districts out of 25 districts, representing 72 per cent. Based on these 18 districts, persons with various disabilities represent the following percentages.

Percentage of disability conditions of persons with special needs – 2001



In the analysis of educational condition of the above persons with special requirements, number of persons not attending schools, passing year 6 – 8 and graduation amounted to 87,107, 47,398 and 783 respectively. Particulars are appear in the following graph.

Education condition of persons with special needs (only the position of 18 districts out of 25 districts)



(e) Provision of livelihood by persons with special needs

Many persons, representing 25 per cent had deformed with legs disorders and many of them representing 32 per cent do not attend schools and 73 per cent of them are protected by their relatives. Accordingly, they have severely become destitution in the society, and therefore special social security systems need to be implemented for them. Particulars appear below.

Male/ Female	Total	Employed	Depend on their relatives	Depend on government or any other organization	Begging	Others	No information
Total	274,744	39,512	201,264	16,969	1,025	15,856	76
%	100	14.4	73.3	6.2	0.4	5.8	0.0
Male	158,446	33,564	104,606	9,285	758	10,152	51
%	100	21.2	66.0	5.9	0.5	6.4	0.0
Female	116,265	5,919	96,666	7,684	267	5,704	25
%	100	5.1	83.1	6.6	0.2	4.9	0.0

Source: Department of Census and Statistics -2001

3.2.4 Non-inclusion of targets relate to Sustainable Development Goals in the 2018 budget estimates

(a) Inclusion of targets in the budget estimates of 2018/ 2019

Under the implementation of Sustainable Development Goals across the budget proposals of 2018, the broad vision in the preparation of budget, under the National Budget Circular No.2/2017 of 25 July 2017 issued by the Ministry of Finance and Planning contains the way to reach Sustainable Development Goals by 2030. In that, the budget proposals relate to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals through main projects had been presented by line ministries. In the examination of 2018 budget estimates, it was observed that concerning the targets for the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals across their main projects by 52 Ministries, the number of Sustainable Development targets disregarded in the budget estimates amounts to 88, which represents 52 per cent of the total targets of 169. The above 88 targets had not been included in the budget estimates to any government ministry. Targets not considered by ministries in the year 2018 appear in schedule No.2. Ministries not identified Sustainable Development Goals and targets in the year 2018 appear below.

- i. Ministry of Buddhasasana
- ii. Ministry of Defence
- iii. Ministry of Posts, Postal Services and Muslim Religious Affairs
- iv. Ministry of Justice
- v. Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- vi. Ministry of Power and Renewable Energy
- vii. Ministry of Public Administration and Management
- viii. Ministry of Prison Reforms, Rehabilitation, Resettlement and Hindu Religious Affairs.
- ix. Ministry of Petroleum Resources Development
- x. Ministry of Public Enterprise Development
- xi. Ministry of Foreign Employment
- xii. Ministry of Development Strategies and International Trade

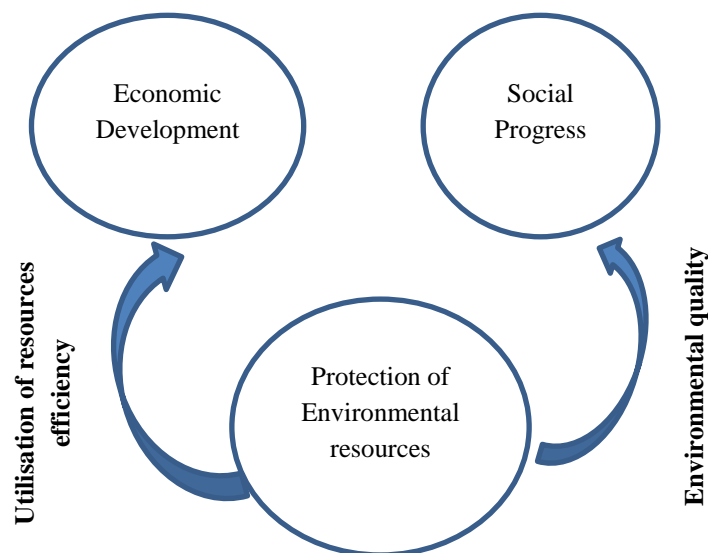
(b) Inclusion of targets as per 2019 budget estimates

- i. Of the proposals relate to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals through the main projects of the Line Ministries stated in the National Budget Circular No.4/2018 of 17 July 2018 of the Ministry of Finance and Planning, it was observed in the examination of annual estimates of 2019 Sustainable Development Goals had not been connected with relevant ministries.
- ii. In the examination of budget estimates of 2019 the number of targets not included in the budget estimates by 37 ministries, through their main projects, pertaining to the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals amounted to 95 which represented 56 per cent of the total targets of 169. The above 95 targets had not been included in the budget estimates of any government Ministry. Targets not considered by Ministries in the year 2019 appear in schedule No.03. Particulars of Ministries not identified targets for Sustainable Development Goals appear below.

- Non-cabinet Ministry of Economic Reform and common distribution.
- Non-cabinet Ministry of Labour, Trade Union Relationship
- Non-cabinet Ministry of Massmedia
- Non-cabinet Ministry of Special area Development
- Ministry of Posts and Muslim Religious Affairs
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- Ministry of Power, Energy and Enterprise Development
- Ministry of Public Enterprises, Hill Country Heritage and Development
- Ministry of Telecommunication, Foreign Employment and Sports.

3.2.5 Consideration of Social, Economical and Environmental Profiles

- (a) Implementation of three profiles of economical, social and environmental profiles in the presentation of budget estimates in terms of Sustainable Development Agenda.



- (b) In terms of paragraph 1.10 of standard 5130 on Sustainable Development Goals of the International organization for Supreme Audit Institutions, it is stated that Sustainable Development Goals can be attained only being integrated and balanced 3 profiles of economic Social and environment in the Sustainable Development Agenda. The paragraph 2.9.8 of that standard states that in the preparation of government budget estimates the amount of provisions made out of the budget provisions for Sustainable Development Goals and targets and how much the amount provides thereof for the environmental development needs to be checked in debth.
- (c) According to the Sustainable Development Agenda, in order to balance the economic, social and environment profiles and to protect environmental resources, environmental targets had been identified in the budget estimates. Accordingly, provisions for 17 environment protection projects through 13 targets for the improvement of environmental resources only 11 Ministries out of 52 Ministries had been made in the 2018 budget estimates.
- (d) Provisions for the improvement of environmental resources had been made in the 2019 estimated only by 10 ministries out of 37 ministries for 17 projects based on 13 targets.

3.2.6 Public Investment Programme (2017-2020) protection of Environmental Resources

The environmental management anticipates that while facilities are provided to reach strong economic growth by making specific investments, taking action to direct Sustainable Development by protecting environmental quality. To create an environment apart from pollution and a food pattern apart from poisonous, a significant task is performed by the concept of green- augmentation in the environmental protection. According to the identified Sustainable Development goals after 2015 as per development agenda within the government policy frame work (2017-2020), the public investment program had given priority for the environmental protection. The public investment programme has expected to go to at least 25th place of the environment performance indicator by 2020 from the place possessed by Sri Lanka in the year 2018.

Environmental performance indicator

Year	Environmental performance indicator
2016	108
2017	Not published
2018	60
2019	Not published
2020	25

Source: 2017 – 2020 public Investment Program

Environmental issues identified in policy frame work to reach the above environmental performance indicators are as follows.

(a) Forest Infestation

In the preparation of public investment program 2015-2017 the forest infestation existed at 29.7 per cent but according to the voluntary National Review presented by the Ministry of Sustainable Development Wildlife and Regional Development in July 2018 it was recorded as 29 per cent. Accordingly, it was observed that the forest is being gradually decreased.



(b) Pollution of coasted Region

Pollution of coastal Region in Sri Lanka is being increased during the past several decades. Centralization of population and development activities of tourism and industrial sectors had been identified as main reasons therefore. Prime populates to affect coasted zone pollution include sewage nutritive

carbonic waste like nitrogen and prospers heavy metals lubricants and thermal pollutants.



(c) **Air pollution**

Air pollution in Colombo and Kandy cities becomes environmental issue. Transport sector, consisting of more than 4 million operated vehicles has been identified as the main cause for the air pollution. According to the data in the year 2017 at the circulation air condition debrief centre at fort of the Central Environmental Authority, the annual mean level of optimum net particulate matter, the average value at 10 pm 24 hours is 63 ugm^{-3} . According to the data of the Battaramulla air condition debrief centre pm 10 value in November stands at 43.16. According to the standards of the World Health Organization (WHO), the value of pm 10 needs to be 50 ugm^{-3} or less than that. Nevertheless, the available data observed that air pollution in the city of Colombo during the recent past exceeds or close to the standard and as such the above data observed that the air in the city of Colombo is being polluted.



(d) Water Pollution

Water pollution in Sri Lanka is mainly caused by poor sanitation adding nitrate and bacteria to the surface water resources by treated or untreated waste water, industrial and agricultural poisonous chemicals, dystrophy of reservoirs. Close reason for water pollution in urban areas is to add domestic and industrial waste and waste water to the water ways. Agri-chemical are the main water contaminants in industrial areas. In addition, even though, the Kelani river which flows down in conjunction with commercial Administrative cities subjected to test check excessively fulfils the regional water requirement, attention of the responsible entities was not sufficient in respect of the environmental pollution of the kelani river due to industrialisation and encroachments.



(e) Human elephant conflict

A serious problem faced by about 20 per cent of the whole population in Sri Lanka is the human-elephant conflict.



Loss of lives of human and elephants

Year	Loss of lives of human and elephants	
	Human	Wild elephants
2010	81	227
2011	60	255
2012	73	250
2013	70	206
2014	67	231
2015	63	205
2016	88	279
2017	87	256
2018	96	319
up to November 2019	114	379

Source: Reports of the Department of wildlife and conservation of forest

Conflict is being gradually increased. This problem has arisen as elephants natural habitats have been invaded by the human being. However, the increase of human deaths and elephant deaths observe that action taken in this issue up to now was failed.

(f) Waste management

- i. Rising the rate of waste generation had become a major environmental problem in Sri Lanka. Ten per cent of urban population growth in the year 1970 has increased up to 40 per cent by 2015. As a whole, 6500 to 7000 metric tons of waste is generated daily in Sri Lanka but the public Investment Programme 2017-2020 had stated that only 39 per cent thereof is appropriately disposed. Along with the fast improvement of information technology generation sector, electronic waste which is harmful to the environment had increased. About 5400 metric tons of clinical waste is aggregated to the environment.

Generation and collection of electronic waste

Type of waste	Generated per year	Collected per year	Shortage
Computers	53,146	15,944	37,202
Printing machines	19,509	5,852	13,657
TV sets	63,471	19,042	44,429
Mobile telephones	903,544	271,063	632,481
Refrigerator	39,009	11,702	27,307
Air conditioners	7,092	2,127	4,965
Photocopiers	758	227	531
Washing machines	11,107	3,332	7,775
CFL Bulbs (Mn)	2.4	0.72	1.68

Source: Central Environmental Authority – 2008

- ii. Data after the year 2008 were not available with the Central Environment Authority. As data are not updated taking decision on the generation of recent electronic waste would create problems. Indicators and base data are required for the appropriate electronic waste management methods, to prepare plans in the related entities and to measure the progress of the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals. Even though, the Central Environment Authority needs to maintain all environmental data in terms of Central Environment Authority Act No.47 of 1980, the existing condition could not be measured as non-availability of data.
- iii. As feasible settlements have not been given by the relevant local authorities in respect of solid waste management, it will be a potent factor affected the environment and livelihood. Weaknesses comprising the functions of planning establishing monitoring and directing in the existing projects implemented by such authorities.

(g) Disaster Management

- i. Even though, Sri Lanka's contribution to ascending the global temperature is minimal which cannot even be measurable, as an Island state, the risk of undergoing adverse climatic change is very high. According to the public Investment Programme (2017-2020) the loss sustains from various sectors of the economy in Sri Lanka as a result of natural disasters amounted to Rs.50 billion per year. The annual loss to the economy is calculated as 0.5 per cent of the gross domestic product and 3 per cent of the total government expenditure. More than 13 million people were caused by disaster during the past decade and a sum of Rs.6 billion had been spent for reliefs. Sri Lanka took second place in the World meteor graph in the year 2017.

Sri Lanka's position as per meteor graph in 2017

Country	Place
Pisamro Giken	1
Sri Lanka	2
Dovinika	3
Nepall	4
Peru	5

Source: World meter graph

- ii. Overflowing rivers due to rain observes, a plenteous disaster condition but sufficient step had not been taken to control them. In addition, the attention to control the identification of places with earth-slips reported in Hill Country, resettlement and causes for earth-slips is insufficient.

3.2.7 Participation of the public institutions

(a) Performance of the Ministry of Mahaweli Development and Environment

In terms of Letter No.03/04/45/SD dated 07 May 2019 of the Secretary to the Ministry of Mahaweli Development and Environment this ministry is subjected to responsible directly to the Sustainable Development Goals 12, 13, 14 and 15 such Goals appear below.

- i. Sustainable consumption and production – 12
- ii. Minimization of climatic mutation and take quick action for its effect – 13
- iii. Conservation of marine resources for Sustainable Development - 14
- iv. Fixation and sustainable usage of physical environmental system conservation – 15
- v. According to the 2018 budget estimates 7 targets identified by the ministry had existed. Details are as follows.

Target	Particulars
2.1	Eradication of poverty
6.1	Provision of drinking water at lesser price and safety.
7.1	Provision of reliable modern energy at lesser price
13.1	Strengthening the ability to face natural disasters
12.5	Prevention of generation of waste, reduction, recycling and re-use
15.1	Sustainable use of lands
15.2	Sustainable forest management

According to the above information 14 objectives have been identified as a responsibility of the Ministry but funds have not been allocated in the 2018 budget estimates, having being identified projects.

- vi. According to the budget estimates of 2019, 4 targets had been identified. Details appear below.

Target	Particulars
12.5	Prevention of generation reduction, recycling and re-use of waste
2.1	Eradication of poverty
6.1	Provision of safety drinking water at reasonable price
13.1	Strengthening the ability to face natural disasters.

Even though, objectives 14 and 15 had been identified as responsibilities of the Ministry as per above information, funds had not been allocated in the 2019 budget estimates having being identified the projects.

(b) National Buildings Research Organization

All projects and functions implemented by the organization on Sustainable Development Goals are prepared in accordance with the Sustainable Development targets and data are being collected under the targets for reporting the progress, being formed performance criteria. As performance targets had not been prepared in the years 2018 and 2019, it was reported that the progress could not be reported in compliance with the performance indicators. Therefore, the overall physical and financial progress in the years 2018 and 2019 had been presented. Accordingly, this organization which provides significant information on earth slips and natural disasters to the government and General public, the progress relating to the performance targets of its organization had not been presented even in the year 2019.

(c) **Central Environmental Authority**

The responsibility for the environment protection in respect of the implementation of Sustainable Development Goals leaves with the Central Environment Authority in terms of Environmental Act No.47 of 1980. According to the data of the Central Environmental Authority relating to the year 2019, performance information, comprising 84 per cent of urban solid waste not subjected to proper disposal, existing national recycling ratio is 5 per cent creation of per capita hazardous waste had increased from 9.5 Kg to 13 Kg from 2018 to 2019, reduction of hazardous waste processing ratio, decrease of combusted clinical waste percentage increase of only electronic export percentage export for recycling, have taken a significant place in this process. Accordingly, in the examination of the contribution made by that Authority for the protection of environmental profiles of the Sustainable Development revealed that reaching the progress of relevant Goals and targets had not been at the expected level. Particulars are appear in schedule 4.

(d) **Getting International and Local Standard Certificates**

In terms of standard 2.19 of 5130 of the International organization of Supreme Audit Institutions in connection with Sustainable Development Goals, it is the international recognition that the result of Sustainable Development can be reached on the environmental management of the activities carried out in the place where any project is implemented. The purpose of these international standards is to manage environment in a common approach to measure the performance therefrom. These standards can be used by all entities and they are common to varied geographical cultural and social works as well. When these international and national standards are complied with government and private entities can provide their products and services at a maximum quality to the people and it can assist environmental management as well. Sri Lanka standard Institution is the public entity which issues standards certificates in Sri Lanka and it provides standard certificates to government and private entities. The standard Institution had issued standard certificates to 1339 public and private institutions in the year 2019.

(e) **Department of National Planning**

- i. For the maintenance of development sustainability economic, social and environmental profiles need to be equally maintained. In terms of cabinet memorandum No.18/2222/805/069 of 02 October 2018 and under the circular No.MNPEA/2/2019 of 01 January 2019 of the Department of National Planning a guideline in respect of new projects implemented since 2019 had been prepared.
- ii. This guideline state the manner how to present new government projects efficiently and the manner how to present project proposals, enabling to reach economic, environment and social development. It related to all government entities.
- iii. According to that guideline, they need to be applied for all projects present since 2019.
- iv. Accordingly, there were 8 sectors in operating economic affairs and the number of project presented for the year 2019 amounted to 322. The number of projects thereof obtained the primary approval amounted to 160 representing 50 per cent and the number of projects for which the second approval obtained were 61, representing 19 per cent. Therefore, the relevant projects need to be executed in accordance with a government approved methodology. Otherwise reaching Sustainable Development Goals of Sri Lanka by 2030 would be problematic.

3.3 Identification of resources and capacities require for the implementation of Sustainable Development Goals

The major requirement directly affects the successful implementation of Sustainable Development Goals is financing. It enables to acquire physical and human resources and to use the effectively. The following observations are made in audit in respect of

the identification of requirements capacities for the implementation of Sustainable Development Goals.

- (a) The current methodology for the implementation of Sustainable Development Goals is to include them to the main stream. Therefore, the annual budget for financing Sustainable Development Goals and targets, as a short term strategy for the allocation of funds is used and released required funds to facilitate such process. Sources of financing include, tax and non-tax revenue and foreign and domestic, borrowing. In the examination in this regard observed that financing is a difficult task within the economic condition of the country. Details appear below.
- (b) Of the total budget estimates of the year 2018 amounting to Rs.2,997,845 million (After repayment of loans) a sum of Rs.414,075 million or 14 per cent had been identified and allocated by the Department of National Budget for 40 ministries in respect of programs and projects connected with the targets of Sustainable Development Goals. In the year 2019 of the total budget estimates of Rs.3,340,000 million (After repayment of loans) a sum of Rs.572,040 or 17 per cent had been identified and allocated by the Department of National Budget for 28 ministries in respect of programs and projects connected with the targets of Sustainable Development Goals.

3.3.1 Resources and capacities require for the implementation of 2030 Agenda

International connections are as follows.

(a) Connection with International Organizations

- i. Rapid Integrated Assessment – United Nation’s Development Program (RIA)
- ii. Voluntary National Review Process (UNRC & UNESCAP)
- iii. National Multi Stakeholders Community Advisory workshop on voluntary National Review, held in July 2018.
- iv. Formation of the Moneragala District 5 year Development plan (UNDP)

- v. Formation of a indicator frame work to collect base data from public entities by the Department of Census and Statistics in coordination with the presidential secretariat and UNDFA
- vi. United Nation's Sustainable Development frame work (2018-2022) (UNSDF)
- vii. The 13th United Nation Agency program had given Co-operation through several agreements with Sri Lanka. They include, United Nation's Development Program, United Nation Children's Fund and Asia Foundation which had given assistance to establish friendly judicatures in collaboration with the Ministry of Justice.

(b) Reaching agreements with International Organization

Under the target 6 of the Sustainable Development Goals 17 in order to reach Sustainable Development Goals, promote Regional International Co-operation, improvement of Co-operation between the existing mechanism at United Nation level and promote global level technological facility mechanism and distribute knowledge among each other in terms of agreed conditions. When reaching Sustainable Development Goals any country needs to enter into agreements with other countries and international organizations such agreements need to be prepared targets and indicators therefore by all countries in the world in one chapter for a similar objective in a manner to suit the policies of their governments. By building co-operation with international organizations they can get the opportunity of obtaining financial and physical resources gathering and distributing knowledge training and taking action as per agreed standards. Responsible officers of every government entity need to take action to reach agreement with the International for the improvement of resources and capacities in order to reach Sustainable Development Goals within its scope. In the examination of budget estimates of 2018 and 2019 observed that attention had not been paid for such agreements in allocating funds for reaching Sustainable Development Goals across the main projects by budget proposals of Sri Lanka. The Ministry of Tourism Development, Wildlife and Christianic Religious Affairs had entered into agreements with international organizations (CITES) in the year 2019 to stop illegal transport

of plants and wild lives. However, targets for working with the following agreements had not been identified by the relevant ministries. Sustainable Development Goals.

S/N	Objective	Opportunities not identified related targets to enter into agreements with International Organizations in the years 2018 and 2019
i.	2	Export encouragement, to create markets in terms of Doha Agenda
ii.	5	To gain understanding on sex and reproduction Health as per begging Action Plan.
iii.	8	To obtain employments by World job allocation price of International Labour Organization.
iv.	10	Building relationship with World Trade Association
v.	11	Development plans to be implemented being connected with 3 matters of economic, social and environment as per 'sendiyal' plan
vi.	13	To pay attention to climatic changes of the United Nations
vii.	14	Obtain fisheries subsidy of the World Trade Organization, getting economic benefits from marine resources and reaching agreement with the procedure of the oceanography commission.
viii.	15,16	Strengthening Sri Lanka's participation in the global level entities
ix.	17	Building Co-partnership to reach objectives conforming to Doha Agenda

(c) Interior capacity Building

Students in Sri Lanka tend towards science, mathematics and technology subject streams exists at a very minimum level. Accordingly, it was observed that graduates in Science, Mathematics, Engineering and Technology passed out from the state universities in Sri Lanka during the past 3 years averaged at 28 per cent, as per details below.

Graduation from the state universities in Sri Lanka

Subject stream	2015	2016	2017
-----	-----	-----	-----
Science	2711	3027	3142
Engineering	1344	1617	1713
Medicine	1145	1135	1176
Dental surgery	79	91	148
Veterinary Science	69	73	79
Agriculture Science	710	799	742
Architecture and quantity surveying	77	224	355
Computer Science	1043	946	1153
Graduated (Science, Mathematics, Technology)	7178	7912	8508
Total graduated	25,676	29,083	30,668
Percentage of graduates, graduated from Science, Maths and Technology of the total number of graduates	28%	27%	28%

Source: Report of the Central Bank of Sri Lanka

The computer literacy in Sri Lanka stands at 27.5 per cent (2016). Out of 127 countries Sri Lanka becomes 90th place in the global innovation indicator. Research and development expenditure represents 0.1 per cent of the gross domestic product (2013) under the target 5 of the Sustainable Development Goals 09, increase scientific researches, improvement of technology capacity in the industrial sector innovation, increase the number of persons who carry out researches and increase the research expenditure in the public and private sectors. However, the expenditure incurred thereon had been at a very low

level in Sri Lanka. Therefore, all public entities and private sector in Sri Lanka need to pay their attention to improve the interior capacity for reaching the above targets.

(d) Financial promotion for Sustainable Development by the Central Bank of Sri Lanka

Financial institutions perform the functions for economic promotion by assisting for banking economic affairs and it affects the economy, society and environment. Financial institutions may create risk to natural environment resulting that Sustainable financial policies had imported during the recent decades. They include,

- i. Risk Management – Financial grants, prevention of risk cause to environment and the people.
- ii. Generation of loans grant loans for business with eco-friendly and social responsibility

The report of the central Bank of Sri Lanka for the year 2016 states that a core-vision is being provided for management and generation loans. But directing for financial institutions in Sri Lanka therefrom it is hoped to contribute for the Sustainable Development of Sri Lanka being obtained their Co-operation. It includes. Under the operation of the Financial sector and system stability, instructions for Sustainable Development and under the Sustainable financial promotion, risk management and core-vision of the creation of loans are stated in the report of the central Bank of Sri Lanka. The progress of the sectors, monitored by the Central Bank as per Sustainable Development Core-vision is not stated in the years of 2017 and 2018 of Central Bank report.

3.4 Follow-up, review and reporting the implementation progress of the 2030 Agenda

3.4.1 Progress Monitoring

Before being observed the progress of reaching Sustainable Development Goals by 2030 in Sri Lanka the manner how Sri Lanka had reached millennium development goals needs to be examined. In that case according to the Sri Lanka report prepared in respect of millennium development the progress appears below.

(a) Reaching the millennium development Goals (2000-2015)

Of the 08 millennium development goals and 44 targets commenced in the year 2000 and completed in the year 2015, Sri Lanka had reached only 13 targets as stated in the Sri Lanka report on millennium development goals in the year 2014. In planning to reach Sustainable Development Goals, the responsible entities need to pay attention millennium development goals which have been reached by Sri Lanka. In the analysis of targets for which attention needs to be paid therefore and the present position of such targets except goals 2.1, 6.1, 6.5, 7.9 and 7.10 the progress of other targets was insufficient. By implementing the recommendations made in that connection existing problems in reaching Sustainable Development goals can be identified and remedied. Information thereon appears in schedule 5.

(b) Monitoring follow up, review and responsibility for reporting and mechanism

The requirement of follow up progress and a review is determined in the 2030 Agenda. In terms of section 26(1) of the Sri Lanka Sustainable Development Act No.19 of 2017, legal provisions are made to establish a mechanism for monitoring, follow up, review and reporting the implementation progress of 2030 Agenda. In terms of paragraph 2.22 of the INTOSAI standard 5130, it is stated that methods for reporting the progress of reaching up Sustainable Development Goals need to be clearly identified by the Government. In this case the Sustainable Development Council needs to prepare a Sustainable Development Goals review, monitoring and reporting framework for

measuring the progress by preparing indicators for targets and collection of base data. Nevertheless, a monitoring and reporting frame work thereon had not been prepared even by November 2019.

(c) **Performance indicators and data**

An appropriate indicator frame work can be used as a management tool in order to improve the implementation strategy for Sustainable Development Goals and their targets, to allocate resources to measure the achievement of Sustainable Development targets and to establish the accountability of all stakeholders. Indicators and base data for Sustainable Development Goals and targets have been set by the Department of Census and Statics as per details below.

Classification -----	No.of indicators -----
Indicators already formed by the Department of Census and Statistics (D.O.C.S)	49
Indicators need to be set by the D.O.C.S	26
Indicators to be set by the existing or other institutions	131
Regional/ Global indicators	35
Indicators irrelevant to Sri Lanka	03

Total	244
	=====

Source: Position of Sustainable Development Goals and indicators – 2017

- (d) Particulars of indicators already set by the Department of Census and Statistics appear below.

Goal	Indicators
-----	-----
Goal 1	1.1.1, 1.2.1, 1.2.2, 1.3.1
Goal 2	2.1.2, 2.2.1, 2.2.2
Goal 3	3.1.1, 3.1.2, 3.2.1, 3.2.2, 3.4.1, 3.4.2, 3.6.1, 3.7.1, 3.7.2, 3.8.2, 3.c.1
Goal 4	4.2.2, 4.4.1, 4.a.1, 4.c.1
Goal 5	5.1.1, 5.2.1, 5.3.1, 5.5.2, 5.2.2
Goal 6	6.1.1
Goal 7	7.1.1
Goal 8	8.1.1, 8.2.1, 8.5.2, 8.6.1, 8.7.1
Goal 9	9.1.1, 9.2.1, 9.2.2, 9.3.1
Goal 10	10.1.1, 10.2.1, 10.4.1
Goal 11	11.1.1
Goal 16	16.1.1, 16.1.3, 16.2.2, 16.3.2, 16.4.2

(e) **Indicators for their scope need to be set by the institutions themselves**

 It was observed that according to the above analysis, Sustainable Development indicators for goals 12, 13, 14, 15 and 17 have not been prepared by the Department of Census and Statistics and the indicators in accordance with their scope for the achievement and measurement of target goals need to be set by the relevant institutions themselves.

- i. The first and the revised 2nd copy of the Sustainable Development Objectives and indicators position report of the Department of Census and Statistics had been published in July 2017 and December 2017 respectively. Even though, 2 years had elapsed since the publication of

these reports, the Department is still doing the data collection process of the balance 26 indicators to be set by them.

- ii. In the analysis of data arranged by the Department of Census and Statistics for Sustainable Development Goals, the disaggregation level, representing all parties for certain indicators is not satisfactory as observed in audit. e.g.

Indicator -----	Particulars of Indicator -----	Disaggregation level -----
Indicator 4.A.1	Schools which exist the following accesses ratio	
	(a) Electricity	-
	(b) Internet facilities for educational activities	Internet for education (non-availability of bases)
	(c) Computers for teaching functions	-
	(d) Provision of infrastructure facilities and materials for students with disabilities	Provision of infrastructure facilities and materials for physically handicapped students (Non-availability of bases)
	(e) Basic drinking water	-
	(f) Uni-sex sanitation facilities	-
	(g) Basic hand washing facilities (as per indicator definition)	Basic hand wash facilities (Non-availability of bases)
Indicator 8.5.2	Gender, unemployment ratio of persons with disabilities in terms of age	Non-availability of bases for deformed persons.
Indicator 4.C.1	Ratio of teachers at least with minimum organized teacher training who teach pre-primary, primary lower, secondary upper and secondary education levels.	Non-availability of pre-primary teachers

- iii. Due to lack of knowledge to form 131 indicators which should be set by the institutions to achieve Sustainable Development Goals, a lot of indicators had not been formed and as such the progress of reaching Sustainable Development of the relevant entities could not be measured.
- iv. The Department of census and statistics is carrying out a census to obtain base data for targets for the achievement of Sustainable Development goals being collected data. It was stated that it is expected to use such data in the years 2019, 2020 and 2021. Accordingly, 14 indicators (1.4.1, 1.4.2, 2.1.1, 2.1.2, 4.3.1, 5.a.1(6), 5.6.1, 5.2.2, 5.4.1, 5.9.1, 6.2.1, 8.5.1, 8.9.1,16.9.1) are due to be set in due course by the Department of Census and Statistics.

3.4.2 Budget Indicators – 2019

In terms of National Budget Circular No.4/2018 of 17 July 2018 of the Ministry of Finance and Mass Media and 2 of the guidelines on the preparation of annual budget estimates by increasing government revenue, rationale of recurrent expenditure prioritization of capital expenditure have been commenced in 2019 and the expected main targets by 2021 are given below.

S/N	Target	2016	2017	2018	2019	Targets for 2021
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
i	Government revenue needs to be 17 per cent of the GDP	14.2%	13.7%	13.4%	Data not promulgated	17
ii	Budget deficit needs to be 3.5 per cent of the GDP	5.4%	5.5%	5.3%	do	3.5
iii.	Government borrowings need to be 70 per cent of the GDP	78.3%	76.9%	82.9%	do	70

In the examination of reaching such targets, the responsible institutions for reaching targets in 2021 need to be designed their plans accordingly. It was observed that according to existing indicators, existing progress is not at a satisfactory level.

3.4.3 Sustainable Development targets and indicators

Under the paragraph 2.11 of INTOSAI standard 5130, best strategy to implement Sustainable Development goals is to set targets for the reachable result Sri Lanka also has set indicators to measure the economic, social and environmental development positions. Such indicators, in accordance with the reports of the Central Bank of Sri Lanka from 2015 to 2018 appear below.

(a) Micro – Economic Action

S/N	Indicator	2016	2017	2018
i.	Export income – US\$ Mn	10,310	11,360	11,889
ii.	Import Expenses US\$ Mn	19,400	20,979	22,232
iii.	Deficit of balance of payment US\$ Mn	(500)	2068	(1,102)
iv.	Exchange rate – Annual average (US\$)	145.6	152.4	162.5
v.	Public debts – Rs.Bn	9,387.3	10,313.04	11,977.5
vi.	Public debts as a percentage of GDP	78.3	76.9	82.9
vii.	Annual Per capita gross national income (US\$)	3,782	3,396	3,991
viii.	Government Revenue – Rs.Bn	1,693.5	1,839.5	1,932.4
ix.	Government revenue as a percentage of GDP	14.1	13.7	13.4
x.	Loan expenditure – Rs.Bn	2,333.9	2,573	2,693.2
xi.	Government expenditure as a percentage of GDP	19.5	19.2	18.6
xii.	Budget Deficit – Rs.Bn	(640.3)	(733.4)	(760.7)
xiii.	Budget deficit as a percentage of GDP	(5.3)	(5.5)	(5.3)

Source: Central Bank of Sri Lanka

Those indicators can be used for the measurement of reaching Sustainable Development goals and the position of Sri Lanka as well. The above indicators observed that there are certain issues in respect of the economic affairs of Sri Lanka.

3.4.4 Data supervision and responsibility

In terms of target 18 of Sustainable Development Goals 17, based on the relevant contexts, comprising the issue or reliable data of high quality at the correct time on income gender, age, race, nationality, migratory condition, handicapped, geological place, capacities need to be strengthened to maintain above data separately at least by countries by 2020. However, the Department of Census and Statistics belongs only 49 indicators and base data therefor in respect of 169 targets, relating to report the progress of reaching Sustainable Development Goals in Sri Lanka for the year 2020.

(a) Measurement of progress Sustainable Development Goals

Under the target 19 of goal 17, by utilizing the existing procedures, development of measurements to measure the progress of Sustainable Development, in addition to gross Domestic Product and under the building of frequency capacity in developing countries by the year 2030 the position of Sri Lanka is given below.

(b) Economic Growth

Economic growth of Sri Lanka as a percentage of gross domestic product is as follows.

Year	Economic Growth of gross domestic production	Targets as per public investment programme 2017-2020
2015	4.8	4.8
2016	4.5	5.5
2017	3.4	6.0
2018	3.2	6.5
2019	2.7	7

Source –Central bank reports of of Sri Lanka

Economic growth is being gradually defined and when it is compared with the targets public Investment Plan (2017-2020), it is observed that the expected economic growth by Sri Lanka had not been achieved during past period.

- (c) Sri Lanka had become the country with a minimum economic growth rate within the South Asian Region as per details below.

Country	Economic growth rate of gross domestic production in the year 2017
-----	-----
Bangla Desh	7.3
India	7.2
China	6.9
Malasia	5.9
Pakistan	5.7
Bhutan	4.6
Thailand	3.9
Sri Lanka	3.4

Source: World Bank Indicator – 2019

3.4.5 Progress of Sustainable Development goals and targets as per the indicators

(a) Forming a methodology for the measurement of progress

In terms of paragraph 2.12 and 2.13 of INTOSAI standard 5130, base data and indicators conforming to the international standards connection objective with the indicators reliability of base data, mention the period of reaching target, measurement of reaching, assign the reaching measurement responsibility comparison results with targets and reporting results (to Legislature, people) need to be done. A specific methodology in that connection had not been established even up to December 2019.

(b) Progress in terms of available data

In the analysis of progress of reaching Sustainable Development objectives under 49 indicators with existing base data belong to the Department of Cesus and Statistics, the progress of only objectives 1, 2, 3, 4, 6 and 7 was at a satisfactory level but the progress of objectives 5, 8, 9, 10 and 11 was not satisfactory. Furthermore, it was observed that there were not base data and indicators require to measure the progress of objectives 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17. Details are appear in schedule 06.

3.4.6 Use of performance indicators to evaluate the progress of reaching Sustainable Development goals

(a) Instructions issued by circulars

For the examination of reaching Sustainable Development targets performance indicators (KPI) can be used by public entities. In addition, to the main targets of Sustainable Development Goals in the development activities (projects) include in budget estimates of Sri Lanka since 2018 main performance indicators are included. In terms of national budget circular 3 of No.2/2017 dated 25 July 2017 of the Ministry of Finance and Mass Media, it was stated that on the experience zero base budgetary method applied in previous years, budget had been prepared on performance base budgetary method in the year 2018. In terms of paragraph No.4 thereof main performance indicators (KPI) adjusted to the final results to reach specifically determined and measurable results allocation of resources is done through the performance based budgetary system. Under the guideline 3 for the preparation of annual budget estimates stated in the National Budget Circular No.4/2018 of 17 July 2018, it was stated that the budget for the year 2019 is prepared on performance base and under the main performance indicators.

(b) Evaluation of the progress of performance indicators

When funds are requested by Ministries for their projects the progress needs to be measured as per performance indicators and reported to the Department of National Budget thereabout and the Department of National Budget needs to allocate funds on this evaluation. According to the reply sent to the Department of National Budget to check the progress of taking action in accordance with the above circular, it was stated that performance indicators relate to each ministry had been sent to the Department of National Budget and accordingly performance indicators relevant to the projects in the years 2018 and 2019 had been included in the annual budget estimates. The reply letter of the Department of National Budget has stated that the progress of the performance indicators need to be measured by the related line ministries. Accordingly, it was observed that the progress of the performance indicators in the years 2018 and 2019 had not been measured or reported either by the Department of National Budget or by the relevant ministries.

3.4.7 Voluntary National Review

Under the theme “Transformation towards Sustainable and resilient societies” in the year 2017 had been presented to the United Nation high range political conference in July 2018. According to that report, in analysing the progress of Sustainable Development Goals 1 – 16, the progress of goals 1 – 4 exists at a satisfactory level and the progress of goals 5 – 12 exist at a considerable level but the progress of goals 13 – 16 exists at a very low level. Observations on goal 17 had not been stated in this report. In the voluntary national review, fulfilment of targets relevant to reaching Sustainable Development Goals had been checked and the special issues observed therein appear below. They include; deficiencies identified such as the population below the international poverty index for poverty alleviation and the national poverty are low but regional disparities persist, destitute persons are affected by natural disasters, diminution of food production due to climatic causes, diminution of agricultural share in the gross domestic product, diminution of researches, existence of divisional anomalies even though decrease of mothers death rate, lack of sex education, learning arts stream more than 50 per cent of the advanced level students

dearth of teachers for the subjects in mathematics, Science, English etc. decline women labour contribution, increase of unpaid indoor women percentage, decrease of women contribution in parliament, decrease of women executive employment, infection of diseases due to low quality drinking water, increase of untrained and unemployed youthful population, inability to enter foreign market, diminution of Sri Lanka representation in World Organizations, non-diversification of exports, undersigned urban Development, lack of people's knowledge in Sustainable Consumption and production methods. Weakening waste management, low percentage of renewable energy sources, increase of whether calamities, existence of weaknesses in the laws and rules of forests, ocean and coastal Conservation shortage of information on environmental system, in sufficient laws, lack of co-ordination between entities non-availability of updated information for the progress evaluation, non- availability of national data system to gather information of public and private sectors to a central place, destruction of wetlands and Sri Lanka has reached to a high value in the international corruption indicator in recent years. Particulars appear in schedule 7

Having being identified the issues indicate in the Voluntary National Review and resolving such issues Sustainable Development goals can be reached. According to the matters contain in that report by including relevant Sustainable Development Goals and targets in the scope of public entities and building indicators and base data therefore, the progress of their entities can be measured annually. When such indicators and base data are directed to the Sustainable Development Council which has the reporting responsibility, the overall Sustainable Development progress can be measured. According to the issues contain in that report domestic indicators and base data were not available for many targets. Accordingly, when presenting the progress of reaching the Sustainable Development goals in Sri Lanka to the international the parliament of the country and the general public in future years could pose problems.

4. Recommendations

- 4.1 Expedite the process of forming a Sustainable Development National Policy and Strategy by giving relevant information to the Sustainable Development Council, by public entities relevant information to form Sustainable Development goals and strategy in accordance with their scope.
- 4.2 Development of a measurement system being joined with relevant entities performance indicators (KPI) stated in the National Budget.
- 4.3 In making policies on national development the re-arrangement of cabinet ministries for the implementation of Sustainable Development National Plan under the “Prosperity Vision” being implemented since November 2019 needs to be monitored by the Sustainable Development Council.
- 4.4 More attention needs to be paid in respect of environmental profile for reaching Sustainable Development Goals
- 4.5 Increase the welfare facilities given to special needy persons in reaching Sustainable Development goals.
- 4.6 Issue of clear circulars to public entities enabling them to request resources to achieve targets.
- 4.7 Issue of guidelines, training and follow up thereon for the formation of 131 indicators to be prepared by government institutions.

- 4.8 Expedite the preparation of a data journal for 26 indicators to be prepared by the Department of Census and Statistics.
- 4.9 Improve the co-ordination of all government entities for the successful implementation Sustainable Development Goals in Sri Lanka.
- 4.10 Development of a monitoring and evaluation methodology, enabling to evaluate and monitor the overall progress of the implementation of Sustainable Development goals.
- 4.11 Forming systems for periodical reporting of the progress of reaching Sustainable Development Goals and to get the people and the interested parties thereon such reports.

5. Conclusion

In conclusion observations made in this audit include, Sri Lanka has not formed the national policy and strategy in respect of Sustainable Development non-availability of data, representing all parties, non-preparation and measurement of performance indicators at national and regional level, Although one target of the vision 2025 can be expected to reach. It is observed that Sri Lanka has to struggle to reach the remaining 3 targets. Non-operation of parliamentary select committee established for the Sustainable Development since November 2018, non-forming a methodology to monitor and evaluate the overall progress of the implementation of Sustainable Development goals. Therefore, it is emphasises that the requirement of a national plan within the prosperity vision, pertinent to the Sustainable National Policy, since only 10 years ahead to reach Sustainable Development goals in Sri Lanka.

Sgd./W.P.C. Wickramaratne
Auditor General

W.P.C. Wickramaratne
Auditor General

Schedule 01

Provisions relate to the preparation of budget estimates for 2019

S/N	Ministry	Project	Provision Rs.Mn	Target	Performance indicator	Targets relate to Sustainable Development goals
1	Ministry of Finance	Granting loans to for small and medium business	9,330	1.4	Loan use percentage	Affirm entry right to all for economic resources
		Jaya Isuru loans	3,000	1.4	-do-	-do-
		Sonduru Piyasa Loans	1000	1.4	No. of houses built	-do-
		Ran Aswanu loans	900	1.1	Amount of loans granted	Poverty alleviation
					1.2	No. of farmers got used to modern technology
		Riya shakthi loans	500	1.4	No. of buses purchased	Affirm entry right to all for economic resources
2.	Ministry of National Policies, Resettlements, Rehabilitation, Eastern Province Development, Vocational Training and Skills Development and Youth Affairs	Water, electricity Agricultural facilities and roads	2500	1.4	No.of beneficial families, No.of families enhanced their livelihood	-do-
		Gamperaliya quick development programme	48,000	1.4	No.of tanks, canals, sports, grounds, water projects, children's parks, temples, houses built	-do-

3.	Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Economic Affairs, Development, Irrigation Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Development	Agriculture Development Project	520	1.1	No.of beneficiaries obtain direct benefits from the project.	poverty alleviation
4.	Ministry of lands and parliamentary reforms	Bim Saviya program	420	1.4	No.of surveyed plots of lands taken decision	Affirm entry right to all for economic resources
5.	Ministry of primary Industries and Social Empowerment	Samurdhi programme	50,000	1.1	No.of families given samurdhi money	Poverty alleviation
Empowerment of samurdhi beneficiaries		750	1.4	No.of families empowered	Affirm entry right to all for economic resources	
Give money to elders		10000	1.1	No.of elders got money	Poverty alleviation	
6.	Ministry of Development Strategies and International Trade	Land Management programme	100	1.4	Land percentage covered	-do-

			127,020			
			=====			

Targets not considered by Ministries in the year 2018

S/N	Objective	No.of ministries identified the goal	No.of targets relate to goal	No.of targets not identified	Particulars of targets not identified
i.	1	5	7	2	Obtaining resources to reach Sustainable Development targets design of national regional and international level policies
ii.	2	7	8	2	Encouragement of exports in terms of Doha Agenda Creation of food production market
iii.	3	7	13	4	Reduction of non-communicable diseases, patients and deaths Promotion of sex and reproduction health services Control of use of tobacco. Strengthening pre-notice of health risks.
iv.	4	9	10	1	Increase foreign scholarship
v.	5	4	9	5	Provision of benefits for unpaid services by giving social services preservation and infra-structure facilities Provision of sex and reproduction health facilities as per beginning Giving resources ownership to all Providing information communication technology. Policy making for women empowerment.
vi.	6	5	8	2	Protection of bio-systems relates to water Encouragement of local and community participation in the water and sanitation projects
vii.	7	3	4	1	Double the energy efficiency ascending ratio

viii.	8	7	12	6	<p>Improve resource utilization efficiency, prevention of resource losses, reduction of uneducated and unemployed youth</p> <p>Service promotion with safety.</p> <p>Strengthening domestic finance institutions</p> <p>Protection of labour rights</p> <p>Creation of employments by agreements with World Labour Organization</p>
ix.	9	12	8	2	<p>Development of finance, Technology, infrastructure facilities and interior technology</p> <p>Making policies on researches, innovations, diversification of industries and value addition.</p>
x.	10	5	10	7	<p>Use of guarantees, agreements, social security policies</p> <p>Improvement of legality</p> <p>Supervision of World money market</p> <p>Obtaining representations of the World Organizations</p> <p>Provision of migration facilities</p> <p>Action in accordance with the analogy of World Trade Organization.</p> <p>Direct foreign investments, official development aids, reduction of exchange cost for migration remittances less than 3 per cent and part from more than 5 per cent remittance sources.</p>
xi.	11	6	10	5	<p>Minimization of losses caused to GDP from natural calamities.</p> <p>Making green space</p>

					Liaise economic, social and environment co-ordination by national, regional development plans.
					Construction of towns and settlements, tolerant to natural calamities by using “sundial plans to minimise disasters”
					Construction of buildings tolerant to interior disasters.
xii.	12	6	11	6	Minimisation of per capita food loss, minimisation of post - harvest, losses, integration of information with private sector
					Sustainable procurement
					Sustainable Development for all
					Giving scientific and technological capacity for Sustainable consumption and products.
					Sustainable Tourist industries
					Removal of harmful subsidies.
xiii.	13	3	5	4	Inclusion of weather changing minimisation action in the national plans
					Operation of pre wedding
					drawing attention to United Nation convention on weather changes.
					Establishment of the green weather fund
xiv.	14	2	10	8	Minimization of marine pollution
					Sustainable Development environmental management of ocean and beach
					reduction of ocean acidification
					Sustainable usage of fish resources.
					10 per cent conservation of beach and marine areas.
					Obtaining fisheries subsidy of World Trade Organization
					Increase economic benefits by ocean resource

					Facilitate small fish men in following procedures of oceanography commission
xv.	15	2	12	9	Elimination of desertification
					recover the land losses caused by drought and flood
					Biodiversity conservation of mountainous system
					Share out benefits by utilising genetic resources
					Prevention of illegal trafficking of plants and animals
					removal of arrogant organisms live in highland and water eco system
					Integration of eco systems
					Management of forests
xvi.	16	7	12	9	Reduction of violence and related deaths
					Stop child harassment
					Legitimacy of law for all
					Reduction of illegal finance and weaponry
					elimination of crimes recovery of stolen properties.
					reduction of bribes and corruptions.
					Strengthening the participation of international level entities.
					Strengthening the capacity of higher institutions for the elimination of violence, terrorism and crimes.
					Promotion of laws to prevent discrimination.
xvii.	17	3	19	15	Obtain official development aids
					mobilisation of financial resources
					remedy to redeem from loan tension
					Establishment of Investment promotion zones.

Promotion of Sustainable development agenda

Promotion of free trade agreements under the World Trade Organization.

Free trade from taxes and commission

Improvement of Sustainable Development policies

Right to implement the establishment of policies

Improve international and In land partnership for Sustainable Development

Capacity building to maintain reliable data with high quality issues at correct time in a manner representing all parties.

Circulation of knowledge (Science, Technology, Innovators)

enhancement of eco-friendly technology

Improvement of information and communication technology

Capacity promotion to develop measurement in order to measure the progress of Sustainable development, in addition to gross domestic product.

Targets not considered by ministries in the year 2019

S/N	Objective	No.of targets relate to objectives	No.of targets not identified	Particulars relating to unidentified targets
i.	1	7	3	<p>Execution of social security systems in respect of all persons</p> <p>Increase of the receipt of resources</p> <p>design national regional and international policy frame works, giving priority to poor people</p>
ii.	2	8	4	<p>approach to benefits obtain by using genetic resources and traditional knowledge, increase agricultural production capacity, increase investments, development of agricultural exports in terms of Doha Development agenda execution of food production markets and their by-products as specified.</p>
iii.	3	13	7	<p>reduction of deaths and patients caused by non-communicable diseases and promotion of mental health</p> <p>Strengthening preventive action for the use of alcohol and dangerous drugs.</p> <p>enter all for sex and reproduction health assistance services.</p> <p>reduction of deaths and patients caused by water and earth pollution being added chemical waste thereto, prevention of use of tobacco, research assistance for drugs manufacturing, give opportunity for all to get drugs in</p>

				terms of Doha declaration.
				Pre-notice of health risks,
iv.	4	10	2	Symbolical contribution to Sustainable Development
				Obtain scholarship for education, vocational training, information communication technology.
v.	5	9	6	elimination of ill-treatment against women and girls, identification of the value of unpaid works in domestic services, provision of sexual and reproduction health rights as per beginning action plan.
				giving access right to women for economic resources.
				giving information technology opportunity to women.
				making policies for women and children empowerment.
vi.	6	8	3	Integrated water resources management
				Protection of bio systems connected with water.
				Obtaining international corporation for water and sanitation facilities
vii.	7	5	2	approach to modern energetic sources with low price
				Improvement of infrastructure facilities for modern and Sustainable energetic services.
viii.	8	12	7	Execution of Sustainable consumption and production plan.
				domination of number of uneducated, unskilled and unemployed youth, stop use of

				child labour promotion of safety service places.
				Strengthening capacities of domestic financial institution
				Ascertainment of aids and technology connected with productivity.
				Implementation of World employment conventions of the international labour organization.
ix.	9	8	2	Development of infrastructure facilities by giving financial technology assistance.
				approach to information and communication technology.
x.	10	10	5	efficient representation in decisions of World Organizations.
				facilitate migration, action in terms of World Trade Organization analogy.
				Obtain official development assistance
				Diminution of cash remittance exchange cost less than 3 per cent.
				removal of 5 per cent cost from remittance source.
xi.	11	10	1	Execution of policies in Sendai plan, minimization of disaster risks.
xii.	12	11	09	Execution of Sustainable consumption and production plan, Sustainable management of natural resources,

				<p>minimisation of per capita food wastage, minimization of post-harvest, waste management, prevention and reduction of waste, re-cycling, re-use integration of Sustainable usage reports</p> <p>Use of Sustainable Public replacement</p> <p>giving Sustainable knowledge, Sustainable tourist industries, issue of full subsidies, issue of subsidies appropriately.</p>
xiii.	13	5	4	<p>Inclusion of procedure for the minimisation of climatic changes within the national policies, increase weather pre-notice, agreement with the climatic changes convention of the United Nation, Effective planning for climatic changes.</p>
xiv.	14	10	9	<p>Prevention of marine pollution, management of oceanic and coastal (eco) environmental systems.</p> <p>Minimization of oceanic acidification.</p> <p>Sustainable use of fish resources</p> <p>10 per cent conservation of coastal and marine areas</p> <p>Minimization of subsidies caused to excessive fishing</p> <p>Confirm to the procedures of international state oceanography commission</p> <p>Give opportunity to small fishermen to enter into market.</p> <p>Conservation of marine resources.</p>

xv.	15	12	9	<p>Sustainable use of land elimination of desertification</p> <p>Protection of bio-diversification.</p> <p>Utilization of genetic resources</p> <p>Minimisation of the effect of arrogant organisms live in eco-systems</p> <p>Value of biodiversity of eco-systems be integrated</p> <p>Conservation of eco-systems</p> <p>Management of Forests</p> <p>Sustainable livelihood</p>
xvi.	16	12	5	<p>Reduction of violence and related deaths</p> <p>Finish torture of children</p> <p>Minimization of illegal finance and transport of weapons</p> <p>Minimisation of bribes and corruption</p> <p>Increase the participation in the World level organizations.</p>
xvii.	17	19	17	<p>Mobilization of inland resources</p> <p>Increase official development aids up to 20 per cent of the GNP</p> <p>Remedy exit loan tension</p> <p>Establishment of Investment promotion zones.</p> <p>Execution of a Technology facility mechanism</p> <p>Capacity development</p>

Promotion of affairs with World Trade Organization as per Doha Agenda

Double the export quota

Access to trade free from taxes and quotas

World economic stability

Improvement of policy consistency.

Making and execution of policies

Improve World partnership for Sustainable development

Encourage partnership

Strengthening capacities for maintaining data

Development of measurements to measure the Sustainable development progress in addition to GDP.

Schedule 4

Central Environment Authority Progress Report

S/N	Object, target and indicator	Base year and data	Position as at 31.12.2018	Position as 31.12.2019	Observation
i.	6.3.1 treatment of waste water protectively	2009 A, B Industries 31%	2009 A, B Industries 74.7%	2019 A, B Industries 77.3%	progress reported
	6.3.2 No.of water source examined	2017 3	11	15	-do-
ii.	9.4.1 Content of carbon dioxide emits for a value added unit	2009 A, B, industries 31% Action taken to minimise air pollution	A, B Industries 74.7% Action taken to minimise air pollution	A, B industries 77.3% Action taken to minimise air pollution	-do-
iii.	11.6.1 Of the quantity of solid waste generates in towns quantity of urban solid waste collected and appropriately disposed of daily.	2019 Quantity of urban solid waste collected daily 4160 tons disposed of appropriately – 650 tons	-	4160 tons 650 tons	84 per cent of generated waste had not been disposed appropriately

iv.	11.6.2	Annual mean level of particulate element exist in cities (pm 2.5, pm - 10)	As per Colombo fort circulation air condition follow up date, average value at pm 10 hours 24 – 63 ugm ⁻³	-	As per Battaramulla circulation air condition centre follow up data 2019/11 pm 2.5-28.17 pm 10 – 43.16 Kandy 2019/11 pm 2.5-16.1 pm 10-37.1	WHO standard is pm 10 = 50 ugm ⁻³ At Battaramulla area it is nearing to 50 ugm ⁻³ which is an adverse condition.
v.	12.5.1	National re-cycling rate tons of recycling	2018 5% 200,470 tons	5% 200,470 tons	5% 222,792 tons	Re cycling ratio existing condition not changed.
vi.	15.1.2	Important places for physical and fresh-water biodiversiy	2017 116.27 km ²	116.27 km ² Ten areas have been named as environmentally sensitive areas.	116.27 km ² Ten areas have been named as environmentally sensitive areas	Re cycling ratio existing condition not changed.
vii.	12.4.1	Number of parties joined with international agreements on Hazodos chemical waste	2019 Basal convention 187 countries, Roster dam convention 161 countries Stock home convention 183 countries	Basal convention 187 countries, Rotter dam convention 161 countries, Stockholm convention 183 countries	Basal convention – 187 countries, Rotterdam convention 161 countries, Stockholm convention 183 countries	Re cycling ratio existing condition not changed.

viii.	12.4.2	2018	9.53 kg	13 kg	Per capita waste generation is increased
	Per capita hazodos waste generation and number of hazados waste treatments in terms of treatment method.	Per capita hazodos waste generation	9.53 kg		
		Quantity of treated hazodos waste	44.78kg	10.9 kg	Treated number of kg is decreased.
		number of hazados waste treatments in terms of treatment methods.	96%	64.86%	Treated percentage is decreased.
		combusted chemical waste			
			3.3%	6.63%	Combustive chemical waste percentage is less.
		Quantity of electronic waste exported for re-cycling	0.7%	28.51%	Shown a progress.
			0.7%		

Schedule 05

Position of Sri Lanka as per millennium development goals

S/N -----	Objective, target and details -----	Millennium development as per 2014 report -----	Recommendations -----	Progress from 2015-2019 -----
i.	1.9 Minimum nutritious percentage from the population	need to be existed ½ of the base year (25.6) in the year 2015 but the value in the years 2012/13 amounts to 47.8	More than the limit attention needs to be drawn	Data not available in the Department of Census and Statistics
ii.	2.1 tend to primary education	99.7% (2012/13)	reached	97.7% (2016) percentage decreased
iii.	3.2 women percentage employed in the non-agricultural sector (with pay)	32.0% (2011)	to be increased	No data
iv.	5.6 tend to family planning methods	8.0 (2010)	No data	No data
v.	6.1 No. of persons infected with AIDS from the population Age (5-24) Age (15-49)	- <0.01	Less patients but being increased patients	No data
vi.	6.2 use of birth control methods	8.3% (2006/7)	Knowledge to be increased	74.2% (2016) shown a progress
vii.	6.5 Direction to drugs for AIDS	34.0% (2012)	Stands at the limit need to be directed for drugs being defined	No data
viii.	7.1 Forest density	29.6%(2012)	being decined	29% (2018)
ix.	7.2CO2 ((Carbon dioxide polluted air) M.T	11,764(2008)	Unchanged since 2004	No data
x.	7.3 minimization of damage caused to ozone layer	No data	Attention needs to be paid	No data

xi.	7.4 percentage of fish stock lives within the protected biological limits		36.63% (2012)	Attention to be paid Sufficient data not available	No data
xii.	7.5 Water catchment percentage, being used		87.37 (2007)		
xiii.	7.6 Protected land area (hectare)		10,434,424		
xiv.	7.7 Protected sea area (hectare)		(2009) 31,492	To be increased	No data
xv.	7.9 Quality water and sanitary facilities	89.7% 87.2% 2012/13		Water and sanitary facilities are sufficient.	80.9% water and sanitary facilities decreased
xvi.	7.10 Population lives in shanties from the urban population	1.4		Less percentage, needs to be further reduced	No data.
xvii.	8.14 Land telephone percentage per 100 persons		17.0 2013		
xviii.	8.15 Mobile telephone percentage per 100 persons		117.0 2013	usage to be increase	No data
xix.	8.16 Usage percentage of internet facilities per 100 persons		6.7 2013		

Base data belong to the Department of Census and Statistics

S/N	Goal Number	Target Number	Base data available with the Department of Census and Statistics	Observation
i.	1	1.1.1	Population below the international poverty indicator per day (US\$ 1.25) Persons with low income are poor (data available as men, women, age, employment) 1.9% 2012-2013)	Progress could not be measured due to non-availability of data after 2012/13
ii.	1	1.2.1	People below the national poverty indicator – 4.1% persons whose monthly consumption expenses are below Rs.3,624 (per person) treated as poor people (data available as men, women, age)	-do-
iii.	1	1.2.2	Population below national poverty indicator (data available in terms of Men, women, age, children)	-do-
iv.	1	1.3.1	People covered by social security systems (data available as men, women, children, employed, aged)	34% 2012/13
v.	2	2.1.2	Non-food protected measurement	-do- 9.2 2013/14

vi.	2	2.2.1	Shortening children less than 5 years	17.3 (2016)
vii.	2	2.2.2	Gaunt children less than 5 years of age and malnutrition	17.1% (2016)
viii.	3	3.1.1	Mother's deaths 26.8 (2013) per 100,000 live births	Target 100,000:70, Sri Lanka's position is at a highest level. There are district wise differences.
ix.	3	3.1.2	Participation of skilled staff for child births 99% (2016)	Exists highest level
x.	3	3.2.1	Child death rate of children below 5 years, 10 per 1000 live birth (2013)	No recent data
xi.	3	3.2.2	Premature infants death rate (2014) per 1000 live birth	5.6 -do-
xii.	3	3.4.1	Non-communicable diseases death rate 31.9% (30-69 years) 2013 per 1000 person. Following diseases depict high percentage heart diseases – 15.3 Cancer – 8.7% diabetic – 5.0% Respiratory disease – 3.0%	Exists high rate, attention needs to be paid. no recent data
xiii.	3	3.4.3	To commit suicide (men/ women) 14.6 deaths (2015) per 100,000 persons	Being increased Sri Lanka records a high place in worlds suicide indicator

xiv.	3	3.6.1	Road accidents deaths 13.4 (2015) per 100,000 persons	Being increased no recent data
xv.	3	3.7.1	Pursuance of women family planning (15-49) 74.2 (2016)	good position
xvi.	3	3.7.2	Child birth of teenage mothers between 10 to 19 years (age 15-49 births 1000-36 (2012)	No recent data
xvii.	3	3.8.2	Free medical facilities to all people	very good position
xviii.	3	3.C.1	Health staff (2015) per 100,000 persons Medical Officers-87 Specialists – 9 Nurses – 202 Mid wife – 42 Public Health Inspectors - 8	No recent data
xix.	4	4.2.2	Early childhood education (2016)	97.7% Good level
xx.	4	4.4.1	Information and communication technology (ICT) Total – 27.1% Young – 57% Adults – 20% (2015)	Elder’s awareness in sufficient
xxi.	4	4.9.1	Electricity facilities in Schools – 94% Sanitary facilities being separated male/ female – 87% Drinking water – 85.2% Hand washing facilities – no data (2016)	exists at a good level

xxii.	4	4.C.1	Teachers	No data
xxiii.	4		Pre-school – No data	Sine the government does not monitor
xiv.	4		Primary - 86% (2016) Secondary - 85% (2016) Tertiary - 76% (2016)	exists at a sufficient level
xxv.	5	5.1.1	Provided legal protection	Very good level
xxvi.	5	5.2.1	Women at the age of 15 years or more are subjected to physical, mental and sexual harassment by the partner within the past 12 months 16.6% (2016)	Percentage needs to be reduced
xxvii.	5	5.2.2	Woman at the age of 3-15 year or more are subjected to sexual harassment by other persons with in the past 12 months 15% (2016)	Percentage needs to be reduced.
xxviii.	5	5.3.1	Women at the ages 15-24 years, get married between the ages of 15-18 years Age 18 – 9.8 % (2016) Age 15 – 0.9% (2016)	Percentage needs to be reduced.
xxix.	5	5.5.2	Women employ as executives 28% (2016)	In sufficient
xxx.	6	6.1.1	Pure water systems 80.9% (2012)	at sufficient level
xxxi.	7	7.1.1	Ability to get electricity 87% (2012)	-do-
xxxii.	8	8.1.1	GDP in terms of economic growth 4.5% (2016)	In sufficient

xxxiii.	8	8.2.1	Growth of GDP in terms of employment 2.9% (2016)	-do-
xxxiv.	8	8.5.2	Unemployment 4.4% (2016)	Low level
xxxv.	8	8.6.1	Unemployed uneducated unskilled in the ages of 15-24 26.1% (2016)	High percentage
xxxvi.	8	8.7.1	Child labour ages 15-17 1.0% (2016)	Percentage to be further reduced.
xxxvii.	9	9.1.1	Infrastructure facilities – Rural community inhabit 2 km near the main roads 95.6% (2012/13)	at satisfactory level
xxxviii.	9	9.2.1	Industrial sector contribution to GDP 26.8% (2016)	In sufficient. It should be at the level of mid-income country.
xxxix.	9	9.2.2	Industrial employment of employment 18.0% (2016)	In sufficient.
xl.	9	9.3.1	Small industries percentage of total industries (private – employed 20-25 years) 2.7 (2013/14)	-do-
Xli.	10	10.1.1	Improvement of income or expense of 40% of the low income persons from total population 7.8 (2012/13)	-do-
XLII	10	10.2.1	No.of persons getting income less than 50 per cent of the mid income percentage 13.5% (2012/13)	-do-
XLIII	10	10.4.1	Value of industrial sector in the GDP (including wages, social security benefits) 27.1 (2015)	-do-

XLIV	11	11.1.1	Shanty people from urban population 0.8% (2012)	It is 1.4 in terms of millanum report gradually decreased. To be further decreased.
XLV	16	16.1.1	events of withindoors violence 100,000:2.3 (2015)	Be further reduced
XLVI	16	16.1.3	Subjected to physical, mental and sexual harassments from the population within recent 12 months persons 100,000:63 (2015)	Being increased. To be reduced.
XLVII	16	16.2.2	Children subjected to wrong immigration harassment, rape persons 100,000:0.1 (2015)	Further reduced
XLVIII	16	16.3.2	Whole impoundments from population value 0.5 (2015)	-do-
XLIX	16	16.4.2	Illegal weapons, use of finance, rimes persons 100,000:0.5 (2015)	-do-

Sri Lanka's position in terms of voluntary National Review

Objectives and particulars	Target No.	Target description	Existing position	Observations
1. Poverty alleviation	1.1	Eradication of poverty	Population below the international poverty indicator 1.9% (2016)	Even though, national poverty rate is 4.1% (2016) there are region wise deficiencies, currently poor people have become poorest people due to natural disasters, (Flood earth slips, droughts), Even though, subsidy schemes are in operation weaknesses, comprising selection of persons therein provision of necessities, lack of co-ordination between programmes, high lost were identified brought flood are rigidly affected the food production.
	1.2	Decreased half per cent of the destitute persons	Population below the national poverty indicator 4.1% (2016)	
	1.3	Forming social security systems	Population percentage with social security systems from the total population 34.2% (2012/13)	
	1.4	Destitute persons approach to economic resources	access to financial institutions by adults 83%	
	1.5	Tolerable capacity building of poor people	No information	
	1.a	Development of methods to eradicate poverty	-do-	
	1.b	making international and national policies for poverty alleviation	-do-	

2. Elimination of extreme hunger	2.1	Giving aids to children and destitute persons throughout the year		
	2.2	Infants less than 5 years		It is reported as a national issue.
		1. Shortening – 17%		
		2. Become skeletal – 15%		
		3. Malnutrition – 21%		
	2.3	Adding market value of product, resources, grants, knowledge and financial services to Agricultural productivity of lands.	Agricultural productivity.2017/2016 83% of food requirement is manufactured locally.	Agricultural share of the GDP – 35% Un protected food rate needs to be 0-24 but it is 9.2 (2014) in Sri Lanka. Drought and flood affected food production. Labour shortage due to keep farmers away from agriculture. Decrease of agricultural researches.
	2.4	Protection of biodiversity systems		
	2.5	Maintenance of genetic diversity		
	2.a	Increase agree-product capacity		Decrease of private sector investments in agriculture sector.
	2.b	Agricultural export subsidy		Lacking market for agricultural crops.
2.c	Increase food production markets.		Lack of skilled human resource to make aware of food and nutrition	

3. Healthiness and good behaviour	3.1	Reduction of mothers death rate 100,000:70	100,000:34 (2016)	Waiting in the queues for a long times for certain medical facilities (Certain surgeries).
				To spend money from salary for private medical facilities.
				Increase adherence to standards connect with health (construction, officer for patients)
				Indicators relating to mothers and infants deaths rates are low in Sri Lanka but there are regional discrepancies. Family planning awareness of women is 56%. Sex education in the school curriculum is not included and parents do not educate thereon as well.
	3.2	Premature infants death rate 100,000:12	100,000:6 (2016) death rate of infants below 5 years of age 1000:10 2013	
	3.3	Elimination of TB Malaria and hepatitis	Malaria – 0 TB deaths – 100,000:65 Dengue deaths 100,000:260	
	3.4	Reduction of non-communicable patients by 1/3 Improvement of mental health	It was reported that 71% per cent of deaths in government hospitals due to non-communicable diseases	
	3.5	Prevention of the use of alcohol and dangerous drugs.		

	3.6	Reduction of vehicle accident deaths		
	3.7	Improvement family planning, sex education		
	3.8	Increase common health facilities		
	3.9	Reduction of patients and deaths caused by air, water and gas		
	3.a	Reduction of use of tobacco		
	3.b	Conduct researches on non-communicable diseases, vaccination and drugs.		
	3.c	Training Health staff		
	3.d	Increase health pre-risk notices.		
4. Qualitative education	4.1	Qualitative free and equal primary and secondary education for all students	Primary 99% Secondary 85% Tertiary 35% Vocational 13%	50 per cent of students learned Arts subject stream. Therefore, Employment opportunities in the job market are minimal. Early, childhood education in Sri Lanka is less than that of a mid-income country (age 3-5)
	4.2	Pre-school education for girls and boys	conducted by private sector	50% Less facilities and unskilled teachers exist in schools in which low income persons learn
	4.3	Quality university and technical education for male and female	Admission to university 18% (Age 20-24)	shortage of trained teachers for mathematics, science and English subject.
	4.4	No. of youths and adults with technology and professional qualification		
	4.5	Gender status (Handicapped)	Not inclined for education age (15-19) 55% age (20-21) Not inclined to technology 86%	

	4.6	Letter capability counting capability		
	4.7	Giving sustainable development knowledge.		
	4.a	Effective learning environment.		
	4.b	Increase education scholarship		
	4.c	No.of quality teachers.		
5. Gender equality	5.1	Discrimination against women and girls	Gender inequality indicator 73 rd place in 2015	
	5.2	Elimination of violence caused to women and girls in common and private places		
	5.3	Elimination of child marriages and other detrimental issues.		Not receiving women education ability to labour market. There are many domestic women who are not salaries.
	5.4	Measurement of values in house construction works.		There is an opinion that the protection of children is a mother's responsibility as per culture. 24.3% of the domestic women are poor.
	5.5	Women leadership, political economic and social cost	Parliamentary representation 6% Agriculture 35% Public service 45%	
	5.6	Community health rights		
	5.a	Access to economic resources		Parliamentary representation and become executive level is minimal.
	5.b	Information Technology opportunities		They have voting right (in 1931)
	5.c	Making policies for the empowerment of women and girls		

6. Pure water and sanitary facilities	6.1	Supply of secured drinking water at a low price	89% (2016)			Regional discrepancies exist.
	6.2	Supply of sanitary facilities equally	Water 87% (2016) Sanitation 87% Pipe water 2% Other methods 9% Non-use of lavatories 2%			Priority needs to be given to areas with lesser facilities in future investments. Due to water problems in the north central and eastern provinces, renal failures are been spread. Measurement of water quality and relationship between divisions is less.
	6.3	Water pollution, water recycling and re-use				
	6.4	Minimization of number of people to undergo suffering from shortage of water.				
	6.5	Water management				
	6.6	Protection of water systems				
	6.a	International corporation for the conservation of water				
	6.b	Community participation in the management of water and sanitation functions.				
7. Clean energy at affordable price	7.1	Approach to reliable modern energetic sources for all at a low price.				
	7.2	Increase the share of renewable energy sources	2016 Renewable non-renewable	2017 33 67	2018 45 55	The percentage of electricity generation by full and coal is high Fuel import cost represent 20% of total import cost and 50% spends from export income.

	7.3	Increase the energy efficiency		
	7.a	International corporation for pure energetic researches and technology		
	7.b	Improve energetic services infrastructure facilities		
8.Ideal Sustainable economic growth and moral capacities.	8.1	Maintenance of per capita economic growth at 7% of the GDP.	2017-3.4 2018-3.2	Unemployment ratio-less than 5% Child labour rate – 1%
	8.2	Tend to affairs with high demand across Technological innovators.		Social security expenditure Rs.13.9 billion in 2017 and it represents 0.1% of gross domestic expenditure
	8.3	Establishment of small and medium scale business.		No.of foreign employments. – 1.8 million.
	8.4	Forming Sustainable production plans.		Contribution from tourist industry to the GDP – 5.6 – (2016)
	8.5	Employment for handicapped persons		
	8.6	Reduction of non-educated, and unemployed persons		Unemployed uneducated and unskilled teenage population represents 26.1 of the total population.
	8.7	Stop use of children to slave-labour and for war		
	8.8	Labour rights safety jobs for immigrants		Unemployment rate of women than men is double
	8.9	Sustainable tourist industries	Contribution to the GDP 5.6% (2016)	
	8.10	Banks and financial services		Since soft skills are less participation of university students in the private sector jobs is lacking employees without protected.
	8.a	Aids and technology		

	8.b	Execution of international employment conventions.		Service conditions in the year 2013 represented 56% (Temporary, contract) They are not entitled for social security benefits)
9. Infrastructure facilities Sustainable industrialization and modernization	9.1	Development of infrastructure facilities		Sri Lanka's place in the global innovation indicator, out of 127 countries – 90 (2017)
	9.2	Rising the Industrial sector contribution		
	9.3	Finance, services and trade need to be integrated		Human capital and research indicator – 105
	9.4	Technology Development		Infrastructure Indicator – 63
	9.5	Increase researches capacities, innovations persons.		Knowledge and Technology Production Indicator – 68
	9.a	Development of financial and technological infrastructure facilities		Market facility – 83
	9.b	Forming policies for researches and innovations		Business facility indicator – 86
	9.c	Information and communication Technology approach and internet access	Computer literacy – 28% (2016)	Industrial sector contribution - 15.4% (2015)
			Mobile telephones 2.6 million land telephones 1.1 million use of internet 4.9 million (2016)	Entrepreneurship Innovation Technology and Management – Less investments
		House internet facilities 15% (2016)	Difficult to enter foreign market	
			Weaknesses in transportation system	
			Investments in Science, Technology and research not prioritized	
			Lack of researches	

				One reason for diminishing inequality is that the decrease of poverty as per national indicators from 4.9% in 2009/10 to 4.1% in 2016.
				Steps taken to reduce inequality include, free education Health and Social Security Systems Remittances from foreign employees represents 9% of the GDP
10. Reduction of inequality between countries	10.1	Income and expenditure growth of 40% low income level persons of the total population		From eight persons, one person receives Foreign money.
	10.2	Empowerment of economy of all		National labour foreign policy had been presented in the year 2018.
	10.3	Equal distribution of benefits		The minimum salary for a foreign worker was prescribed as US\$ 300 in the year 2017.
	10.4	Equal usage policies of finance, salaries, security		Diminution of development aids by 11%
	10.5	Market growth, super vision of money market		Increase direct foreign investment by 11%
	10.6	Financial institutions to become transparency		Sri Lanka's representation in World Organizations needs to be adequate.
	10.7	Supply of secured immigration facilities		Exports not diversified
	10.a	Minimisation of inequalities in terms of World Organization's analogy		Preparation of a web for development of World Trading.
	10.b	Supply of money to minimise inequalities in the national plans		It is a challenge in sending for jobs through authorized agents.
	10.c	Reduction of cost of money remitted by immigrants up to 3% and removal of cost over 5%	Contribution from immigrant remittances to GDP is 9%	

11. Making towns settlements, perfectly, protectively and sustainably manner.	11.1	Improvement of houses and shanties sufficiently protectively and at low prices.	Permanent Houses – 42% (1981) Shanties – 0.8% (2012)	Unplanned urban development
	11.2	Sustainable road systems	Road accidents person's deaths 100,000:17.4	National physical planning policy is being designed as per 2050.
	11.a	Sustainable transport system		Diminution of risk by urban planning in a manner face to disastrous weather, Housing problems arise due to urbanization.
	11.b	Protection of natural and cultural heritage		
	11.c	Damage caused to GDP from natural calamities Reduction of deaths	Loss – 2015 Rs.99 million Effect on the GDP 6%	Mega police and Western Province Development Project, Strategic urban development programme and urban development projects executed.
	11.6	Minimisation of deaths per capita environment	Net particulate element exists in towns PM^{10} $ugm^{-3} = 62.65$ WHO Standard= $50 ugm^{-3}$	
	11.7	Putting up green space		
	11.8	Making economic social and environmental relation through plans	Waste generation 2009 – 10786MT recycling rate 17%	Improvement of common transport system for traffic conjunction, National Transport Plan is being designed disposal of waste openly.
	11.9	Action in terms of plans		
	11.10	Construction of Sustainable building		
12. Sustainable consumption and production plans.	12.1	Sustainable consumption and preparation production plans.	Preparation of draft national consumption plan	Since the awareness of people in Sustainable consumption and production methods is poor, conforming to them is minimal. Certain entities follow the green reporting system voluntary. Maintenance of data in respect of hazardous chemical waste management generation by the relevant entities is feeble. Even the disposal of such waste is weak.
	12.2	Sustainable management of natural resources		
	12.3	Minimisation of per capita food wastage	Post- harvest loss 40%	
	12.4	Disposal of chemical waste eco-friendly		
	12.5	Prevention, reduction, recycling and re-use of waste		
	12.6	Tend private entities to Sustainable development and such reports need to be integrated with government reports		Forming green procurement methods.

	12.7	Sustainable procurement	Being prepared	
	12.8	Development of Sustainable regimen		
	12.9	Giving science and technology assistance		
	12.a	Sustainable industries		
	12.b	Minimization of probable effect on the poor people and affected communities.		
13.Climatic action	13.1	Strengthening the ability to face natural disasters.		Flood loss in 2015 – Rs.99.8 million 2017 – 207 deaths
	13.2	Inclusion of actions to minimise climatic changes in the national policies.		Weather changes mainly affect paddy cultivation.
	13.3	Increase the awareness of pre warnings	2018-30 preparation of disaster management plans, construction of Tsunami towers	Increase sea level Effect on the public and Economic loss 6% of GDP.
	13.a	Action in terms of United Nations weather convention	Executive of sendai agreement, sign the paris convention	Annual polluted air production 2.16 tons.
	13.b	Planning for climatic changes		Take action in accordance with paris convention Design nation weather changes policy (2011) Lack of coordination between institutions pre-notice not properly informed and decisions not properly implemented.
14. Conservation and economical use of ocean and marine resources	14.1	Minimization of marine pollution	About 30,000 vessels and 4500 fuel vessels arrive at the port annually.	There is a see limit of 1700 km to Sri Lanka. Families of 3 lakhs engage in fishing industry as their livelihood, Illegal fishing by Indian fish men and enforcement of lateral
	14.2	Sustainable management of coast		
	14.3	Reduction of marine acidification		

	14.4	Sustainable fishing		laws in that connection.
	14.5	10% conservation of coast and ocean	Beach needs to be freely available for 100 meters.	Fishing by using illegal methods, needs of a serve legal system for the protection of beach and ocean.
	14.6	Reduction of subsidies for excessive fishing		
	14.7	Improvement of culture associates with fisheries and tourist industry		
	14.a	Improvement of ocean by researches		
	14.b	Open market for small fisher folk		
	14.c	Sustainable conservation of ocean		
15.Life on the high land	15.1	Conservation of eco systems		Lack of information on eco-systems, problems arisen due to the weaknesses in existing laws in sufficient laws.
	15.2	Forest management	Forest density 29%	
	15.3	Reduction of desertification		
	15.4	Conservation of mountainous eco-systems by bio diversification	35 places with bio diversification have been identified	Lack of coordination between entities updated information not maintained by the relevant entities.
	15.5	Protection of organism subjected for threatening		
	15.6	Growth of benefits		Government information not gathered to one place.
	15.7	Prevention of illegal transportation of plants and animals		Urbanization destruction of wetlands by disposal of waste, reclamation of wetlands
	15.8	Minimization of impact of aggressive organisms		
	15.a	Instigation of eco-systems to national plans	41 wetlands have been identified.	
	15.b	Financial provision for conservation of environment		
	15.c	Prevention of thefts of plants and animals		

16. Creation of peaceful, ideal societies and establishment of ideal institutions for justice (morality) 16.1	16.1	Reduction of deaths caused by violence	Persons: deaths 100,000:2.5	Abductions = 897 (2017) Establishment of Independent commissions in terms of 19 th amendment of the constitution.
	16.2	Stoppage of child abuse	Child abuse incidents 131	Passing money fines act No.05 of 2006. Sri Lanka's place in International corruption indicator 168-83 (2015) 176 – 96 (2016)
	16.3	Fairness of law for all	Imprisonment (2016)	0.5 Establishment of strong crime suppression institutions, amendment of bribery act, non-availability of data, unable to measure the progress.
	16.4	Reduction of illegal finance and weapon transport, re-acquisition of steeled assets, elimination of organised crimes.	Illegal immigration 100,000:0.12 (2015) Use of weapons 100,000:0.4 (2016)	
	16.5	Reduction of bribery cases	Bribery global indicator 95 th place	
	16.6	Establishment of righteous, accountable with transparent institutions		
	16.7	Participatory decisions		
	16.8	Increase of representation in international organizations.		
	16.9	Status identity, including registration of births need to be given for all.	Births marriages and deaths are registered.	