

2017 PUBLIC INVESTMENT PROGRAMME

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL PLANNING

MINISTRY OF NATIONAL POLICIES AND ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

SRI LANKA

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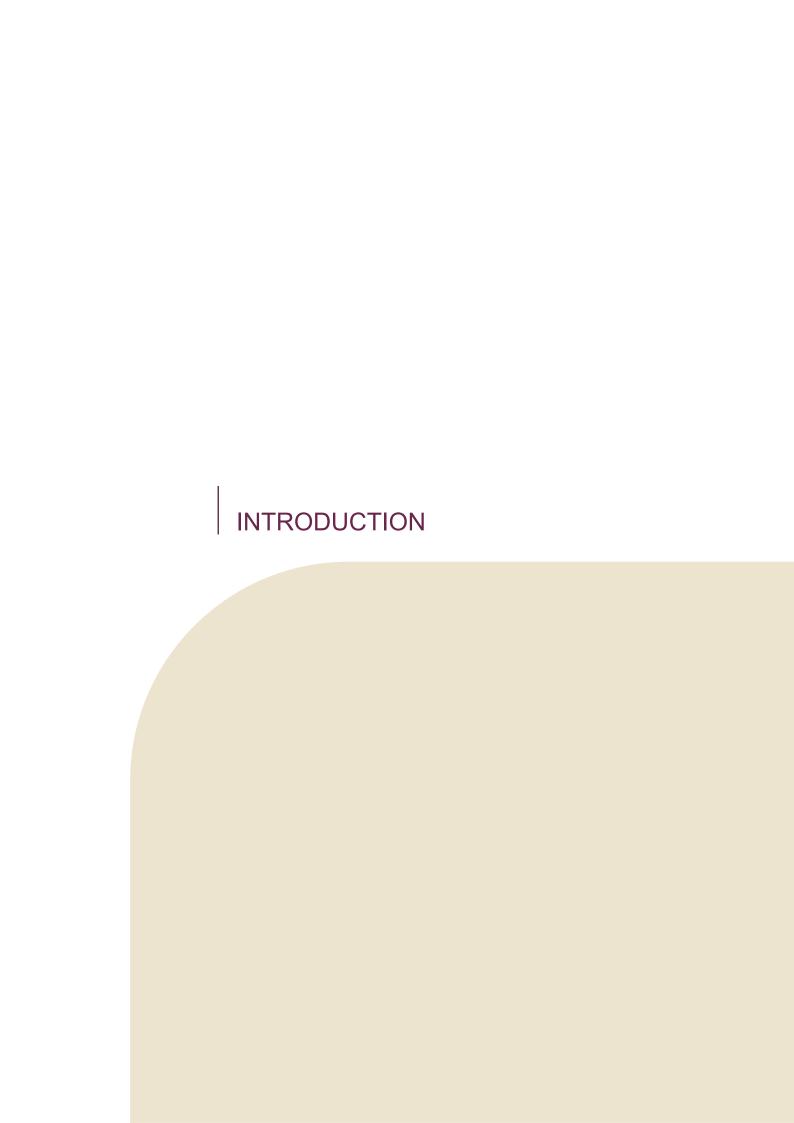
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Introduction

The Public Investment Programme (PIP) is prepared mainly for the purpose of estimating the amounts of investible resources that become available to the government during a given period and indicating how these are to be allocated to different sectors, sub sectors and various government agencies. Thus, it has a close connection to the annual budget of the government. However, unlike the government Budget, the PIP has a medium-term perspective and works with broad magnitudes and trends rather than detailed estimates. A proper management of a development programme requires a medium-term perspective, for the reason that capital expenditures, particularly concerned with large projects usually extend over periods exceeding one year and their implementation plans may not fit into year-by- year treatment. The PIP can be helpful to the decision makers in this respect because, it in fact estimate capital budget estimates for several years in the future. In this sense, it can be regarded as a medium-term framework for the annual capital budget.

Preparation of PIP is to be carried out as an annual exercise by adopting a "Rolling Plan" approach. Under this approach, at the end of each year, the performance during the past period is reviewed and the plan period is extended by a further year keeping intact the medium-term perspective. This enables making necessary revisions to the plan while preserving the original goals intentions. This approach reduces inherent rigidities associated with planning enables modifications that take note of emerging circumstances in and out of the country.

Resource allocations outlined in the PIP are necessarily guided by the development priorities and policies of the Government in office. Accordingly, the PIP 2017-2020 has been drawn up to reflect closely, the socio -economic vision and strategy of the National Government of Consensus that came into office in August 2015. The current general policy environment is shaped by its overall vision of development placed before the people in the form of "The Five Point Plan: A New Country in 60 months". It involves the establishment of a clean administration free of corruption, restoration of democracy, strengthening of the economy promoting investment and infrastructure development as a means of accelerating economic growth to take the country rapidly towards upper middle income status within a short time. The main thrust and direction of its economic strategy is clearly indicated in the "Socially Competitive Market" concept, under which the economic advantages of competition to promote efficiency in the use of resources are combined with action to promote social equity. The five goals of development enunciated by the Prime Minister in his November 5, 2015 Policy Statement are;

- 1. Generating one million employment opportunities
- 2. Enhancing income levels
- 3. Development of rural economies
- 4. Ensuring land ownership to rural and estate sectors, the middle class and government employees
- 5. Creating a wide and a strong middle class

It will be seen that all these goals are interlinked and mutually supportive. Their fulfillment also calls for several initiatives, some of which have already been placed before the people in the annual budget presented to the parliament in November 2015.

Reaching the five goals mentioned above calls for the introduction of essential policy reforms, promoting investment with a view to improving productivity in all sectors. The goals relating to the rural economy, land ownership and the creation of a wide and strong middle class collectively reflect the broader objective of 'Inclusive Development' under which all the benefits of development activities are shared by all sections of the population. It may be noted that all five goals also have a great deal in common with the "Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)" to which Sri Lanka has already shown an enthusiastic commitment.

The Five Policy Goals

The following chart (matrix) suggests how the strategy for achieving the five policy goals may be viewed as consisting of three distinct elements. Out of these, the present document "Public Investment 2017-2020" is mainly concerned with the investment strategy. However, the success of an investment strategy depends also on policy reforms, relevant institutional development and other initiatives to meet the emerging

challenges. Therefore, reference will be made to the other two elements where appropriate.

In the following matrix, the connection runs from the row item to the column item. e.g. Policy reforms are needed to reach each of the five goals.

It is significant that the five policy goals have marked inter-linkages among themselves. If Sri economic reforms. These need to be complemented by appropriate institutional arrangements. Mobilization of support to carry out a substantial reform depends on successful resolution of the wider national issues related to post-war reconciliation and devolution.

In the preparation of a public investment programme at the present juncture, the

	One Million Employment	Enhanced Income	Develop Rural Economy	Widen Land Ownership	Strong Middle Class
Policy Reforms	$\sqrt{}$	$\sqrt{}$	\checkmark	\checkmark	$\sqrt{}$
Institutional	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark		
Development					
Investment	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark		

Lanka, a relatively small island nation is to achieve rapid economic advancement, the only option available is to integrate its economy closely with the world economy by adopting outward looking stance, This means liberalizing and strengthening its trade and financial relations with the rest of the world. The move towards this objective started with the far reaching economic reforms of 1977 which was instrumental in pulling the country out of economic stagnation, accelerating growth and raising the living standards of the people by substantial margins during a short period. However, due to a combination of events, all too well known, the momentum of economic reforms could not be maintained during the three decades that followed. In fact, some of the important reforms were reversed at certain instances to meet short-term political and other compulsions. Tariff and fiscal policies have moved increasingly in the direction of protectionism, thus weakening the incentives for improving productivity and competitiveness of domestic industries.

As a result, significant parts of the Sri Lankan remained inefficient economy and uncompetitive. In addition to misguided policies, management failures and corruption have also weakened the performance of many enterprises, particularly those of public sector enterprises including large public monopolies. As a result of that, the burden of maintaining these inefficient sectors fell on the more productive sectors and ultimately on the real incomes of the population at large. Given these circumstances, therefore, there is a clear need to initiate a new round of Government has found it necessary to work within a formidable resource constraint. This is a consequence of unusually low revenue out-turn and heavy recurrent expenditure commitment carried by the government - a policies result of wrong and management practices that prevailed during most of the past decade. Thus, there is a compelling need to put the available investible resources to optimal use. This means that all new capital expenditure proposals have to be carefully studied to ensure high returns - both social and / or economic, and their conformity with the development objectives as described earlier. In addition, the larger ongoing projects and programmes have to be kept in constant review with a view to making necessary modifications, to ensure adequate returns and avoid waste. In this context, the need to adopt the principles of "Project Cycle Management" will be kept in view as a medium term objective. Thus there may be a need to upgrade and strengthen the technical skills of the staff concerned for undertakina project preparation, appraisal and analysis.

In the past, there have been instances of failure to follow proper procedures in the inclusion of capital expenditure projects in the public investment programme. slippages can create conditions favourable to inefficient use of scarce resources as well as corrupt practices. Therefore, greater discipline in committing public funds for investment, is required. In the future, with a view to adopting proper approval procedures, necessary guidelines and criteria will be prepared by the relevant central ministries.

1 | MACROECONOMIC | PERFORMANCE AND PERSPECTIVES

1.1 Growth Performance 2010-2015

An average growth rate of 6.43 percent was achieved during the period 2010-2015. This can be attributed to several temporary factors such as arowth momentum gained at the termination of the civil conflict in 2009 and the expansion of the construction sector during the period reviewed. This growth had the effect of raising the per-capita GDP to a level of US\$ 3,924 in 2015. However, this average figure conceals the considerable disparities in incomes prevailing among different occupational categories as well as among the provinces. During the period under review, domestic inflation remained at one-digit level thus providing the people, especially the lower income groups to enjoy a modest increase in real income. The improvement in incomes generated consumer demands which remained the main driving force for overall economic growth. The growth in external demand reflected in the performance of the exports was somewhat subdued - a result of the worldwide economic recession that continued to drag down the economies of the advanced industrial countries.

1.1.1 Sectoral Contribution

The main contributions to economic growth during the post-conflict period came from construction, tourism, communications, trade and financial services. The share of agriculture in the GDP declined further from 8.5 percent in 2010 to 7.9 percent in 2015. This decline however reflects the normal shift in the sectoral composition experienced by most countries as they move up the income ladder and hence, does not necessarily reflect a decline in absolute terms.

The satisfactory growth performance resulted in an improved employment situation. The overall unemployment rate now stands at around 4.6 percent. However, the problem is yet to be fully resolved. The available information suggests that the rates of unemployment among youth and educated category are higher than the national rates.

Table	e 1.1.1: Ch	anges in (GDP: 201	0-2015 a	t Constar	nt (2010) F	Prices *	Rs	s. Mn
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014(r)	2015(p)	Contribution to change	Con trib ution (%)	Annual Average Growth Rate (%)
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	544,914	569,954	592,443	611,676	641,493	676,899	131,985	6.0	4.4
Manufacturing, Mining and Quarrying and Other Industries	1,372,486	1,442,149	1,520,844	1,565,642	1,604,056	1,674,224	301,738	13.7	4.1
Construction	336,381	424,798	514,757	553,438	590,111	584,999	248,618	11.3	11.7
Wholesale and Retail Trade, Transportation & Storage	1,459,691	1,643,379	1,792,678	1,840,272	1,914,236	2,002,655	542,964	24.6	6.5
Information & Communication	31,650	33,813	36,674	39,510	44,102	49,613	17,963	8.0	9.4
Financial & Insurance Activities	342,763	382,274	433,714	456,863	500,948	575,073	232,310	10.5	10.9
Real Estate Activities (Including Ownership of Dwelling)	307,112	328,076	369,719	417,024	444,142	486,686	179,574	8.1	9.6
Professional, Scientific, Technical, Administration and Support Service	112,062	127,358	155,741	161,963	166,489	154,698	42,636	1.9	6.7
Public Administration, Defence, Education, Human Health and Social Work	658,950	659,260	726,619	686,499	723,943	746,852	87,902	4.0	2.5
Other Services	592,095	642,995	730,316	803,514	840,946	865,698	273,603	12.4	7.9
Gross Value Added at bp	5,758,104	6,254,056	6,873,505	7,136,401	7,470,466	7,817,397	2,059,293	93.2	6.3
+ Tax on Products	687,833	737,357	748,362	744,923	791,696	846,202	158,369	7.2	4.2
- Subsidies on Products	32,269	38,693	33,351	35,121	28,799	40,770	8,501	0.4	4.8
GDP at Market Prices	6,413,668	6,952,720	7,588,516	7,846,203	8,233,363	8,622,829	2,209,161	100.0	6.1
r-Revised; p -Provisional * Estimates based on Departm	nent of Census ar	nd Statistics (DC	S) Data (Base	Year - 2010)					

Table 1.1.2: Expenditures of Gros	ss Domestic	Product (GDP/ GDE	at Const	tant 2010 F	Prices
						Rs. Mn
	2010	2011(r)	2012(r)	2013(r)	2014(r)	2015(p)
inal consumption expenditure	4,932,545	5,355,454	5,496,156	5,881,197	6,216,685	6,645,913
Household final consumption expenditure (1)	4,390,215	4,824,505	4,933,104	5,317,618	5,618,490	5,985,850
Government final consumption expenditure (2)	542,330	530,948	563,052	563,579	598,195	660,063
Individual consumption expenditure	154,764	155,437	158,577	170,333	178,606	213,157
Collective consumption expenditure	387,566	375,511	404,475	393,246	419,589	446,906
Gross capital formation	1,946,707	2,340,767	2,848,687	2,597,115	2,782,904	2,920,219
Gross fixed capital formation (3)	1,522,847	1,774,951	2,060,075	2,174,090	2,128,343	2,157,168
Changes in inventories	377,651	432,379	721,340	362,375	619,337	734,000
Acquisition less disposals of valuables	46,209	133,437	67,272	60,649	35,224	29,051
xternal balance of goods and services	-465,584	-743,500	-756,326	-632,110	-770,603	-943,307

1,381,932

2.125.432

6,952,720

1,379,424

2,135,750

7,588,517

1,254,021

1.719.605

6,413,668

- Gross Domestic Product (GDP/GDE) @ mp

 1- Detail table provided by COICOP classification
- 2- Detail table provided by COFOG classification
- 3- Detail table provided by type of asset

r-Revised; p -Provisional

Fir

Gı

Source: Department of Census and Statistics

1.1.2 Investment

Exports of goods and services

Imports of goods and services

Statistical discrepancy, if any

The total investment grew by 73 percent in current price terms in 2015 to reach Rs. 3,361.5 billion compared to Rs. 1,946.7 billion in 2010. This represented *Investment/GDP* ratio at 30.1 percent in 2015.

The growth of investment was led by the private sector which accounted for about 77 percent of the total investment. It expanded by 86 percent during 2010-2014. The growth in investment was led by the private sector. Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in 2015 has increased by 57 percent to US\$ 681.2 million from a level of US\$ 435.1 million in 2010. The largest FDI inflow was to the infrastructure sector, followed by services and manufacturing sectors.

1,470,967

2,103,077

7,846,202

1,533,668

2,304,271

8,228,986

1,605,147

2.548.455

8.622.825

Table 1.1.3: Savings and	Table 1.1.3: Savings and Investment: 2010 -2015 at Current Market Prices (a)												
						Rs. Bn							
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 (b)							
Total Investment	1,946.7	2,408.6	3,410.5	3,189.3	3,341.2	3,361.5							
National Savings	1,825.2	1,897.5	2,908.6	2,865.4	3,081.1	3,113.2							
Domestic savings	1,481.1	1,456.3	2,374.9	2,362.8	2,504.7	2,531.0							
Private savings	1,600.9	1,513.3	2,454.5	2,430.5	2,632.4	2,777.8							
Government savings	-119.8	-57	-79.6	-67.7	-127.7	-246.8							
Net Factor Income from Abroad	-69.8	-72	-154.9	-226.1	-236.7	-251.3							
Net Current Transfers from Abroad	413.9	513.2	688.6	728.7	813.1	833.5							
Investment Ratio (as a % of GDP)	30.4	33.4	39.1	33.2	32.0	30.1							
Domestic Savings Ratio (as a % of GDP)	23.1	20.2	27.2	24.6	24.0	22.6							
National Savings Ratio (as a % of GDP)	28.5	26.3	33.3	29.9	29.5	27.8							

a - the data is based on the base year 2010 GDP estimates of DCS; b - Provisional Source: Department of Census and Statistics

1.1.3 Savings

Domestic savings were estimated at Rs 2,531.0 billion in 2015, an increase of 71 percent over 2010. Of the total domestic savings, the share of government savings reduced in 2015. The main reason is the lower growth in government revenue against the increased government recurrent expenditure over the period. The domestic savings as a ratio of GDP declined to 22.6 percent in 2015 compared to 23.1 percent in 2010.

National savings, the sum of domestic savings, Net Factor Income from Abroad (NFIA) and net current transfers from abroad were estimated at Rs. 3,113.2 billion in 2015, recording an improvement of 71 percent over 2010. NFIA remained negative, unchanged from previous years. The net current transfers from abroad, which grew by 101 percent to Rs. 833.5 billion in 2015 has continuously supported the improvement of national savings. In 2015, the national savings as a percentage of GDP has declined to 27.8 percent compared to 28.5 percent in 2010. The resource gap (savings-investment gap),

has slightly increased to 2.3 percent in 2015 from 1.9 percent in 2010

1.1.4 Export Import Performance

Earnings from exports increased by 4 percent to a value of US\$ 10.5 billion in 2015 compared to US\$ 8.6 billion in 2010. Industrial exports which represents 75 percent of total exports contributed largely to the exports growth during 2010-2015. Earnings from industrial exports increased by 6 percent to a value of US\$ 7.9 billion in 2015 compared to US\$ 6.1 billion in 2010, mainly as a result of the 8 percent export growth of textiles and garments which amounts to 42 percent of the total exports of the country. Rubber products and petroleum products have significantly increased the earnings by 6 percent and 7 percent respectively. However, the earnings from gems, diamonds and jewellery have declined significantly despite the incentives offered.

The share of agricultural exports in total exports increased by only 1 percent to US\$ 2.5 billion in 2015 over 2010. Among agricultural

	Tak	ole 1.1.4:	Value of	f Exports 2	2010-201	5		US\$ Mn
	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Average Rate of growth (2010 -2015)
1. Agricultural Export	1,153.8	2,306.4	2,527.8	2,331.5	2,581.1	2,793.9	2,482.8	1.5
1.1.Tea	810.2	1,440.6	1,490.9	1,411.9	1,542.2	1,628.3	1,341.0	-1.4
1.2.Rubber	46.9	173.2	206.4	125.1	71.3	45.3	26.0	-31.6
1.3.Coconut Products	113.3	165.8	266	208.9	204.6	356.4	351.8	16.2
1.4.Spices		207.3	235.2	256.1	355.4	264.6	377.9	12.8
1.5.Minor Agricultural Products		71.6	88.7	76.0	101.3	165.2	160.7	17.5
1.6.Other Agricultural Exports	183.4	247.9	240.6	253.5	306.3	334.1	225.4	-1.9
2.Industrial Export	4,948.4	6,096.1	7,991.7	7,371.2	7,749.4	8,262	7,975.7	5.5
2.1.Textiles and Garment	2,894.5	3356	4,191.2	3,991.2	4,508.3	4,929.9	4,825.3	7.5
2.2.Rubber Products	394.4	567.6	884.8	859.4	887.8	889.8	761.0	6.0
2.3.Petroleum Products	130.9	263.4	552.7	463	427.7	338	371.9	7.1
2.4.Gem , Diamond and Jewellery	227.9	409	531.5	558.9	445.5	393.6	331.3	-4.1
2.5.Othe rIndustrial Products	1,300.7	1,500.1	1,831.5	1,498.7	1,480.1	1,710.7	1,686.2	2.4
3.Mineral Exports	143.3	24.2	32.9	61.3	51.6	59.5	28.2	3.1
4.Unclasified Exports	101.2	199.2	6.5	9.6	12.2	14.7	18.3	-38.0
Total exports	6,346.7	8,625.9	10,558.9	9,773.6	10,394.3	11,130.1	10,505.0	4.0

Source: Central Bank of Sri Lanka

exports, tea accounted for 15 percent of total earnings during 2010-2015 followed by spices, other agricultural exports and coconut products with 3 percent each. The total share of tea and rubber exports declined from 70 percent in 2010 to 55 percent in 2015.

Sri Lankan exports faced many challenges including the loss of GSP concessions and restriction on seafood exports to the European Union. The unsatisfactory performance in the area of exports stemmed from a series of policy weaknesses which contributed to a progressive loss of competitiveness in local industries in general as already observed in the introduction section. One such instance is the excessive protection offered to many local industries on a continuing basis which discouraged

movement towards more efficient production on the one hand and increased costs of production for the exporters on the other. A further area of concern is the exchange rate management which resulted in appreciation of the Rupee in real terms despite an apparent depreciation in nominal terms.

A low level of diversification has been an important issue for the Sri Lankan export sector. The following table shows how the Hirchman Index has moved over the years.

Table 1.1.5: Hirchman Concentrated Index 1999 2000 2005 2010 2014 Agriculture exports 0.567 0.564 0.494 0.442 0.484 0.382 0.364 0.412 0.393 Industrial Exports 0.363 Total Exports 0.547 0.548 0.476 0.407 0.459

Source: Calculated by Department of National Planning based on Central Bank of Sri Lanka Data

1. Consumer goods 1,643.9 2,476.4 3,653.6 2,995.2 3,182.5 3,852.5 4,713.0 13.7			T	able 1.1.6	: Value of	Imports			US\$ Mn
1.1. Food and beverages 1,321.6 1,321.6 1,566.9 1,304.4 1,368.1 1,633.7 1,627.3 4.2		2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Rate of Growth
and beverages 1.2. Non - 891.3 1,154.8 2,086.7 1,690.8 1,814.4 2,218.8 3,085.0 21.8 food consumer goods 2. Intermediate goods 2.1. Fuel 1,655.2 3,040.8 4,794.9 5,044.6 4,308.2 4,597.3 2,700.0 -2.3 2,2. Textiles and textile articles 2.3. Chemical 248.6 520.3 702.0 669.7 734.3 808.2 870.0 10.8 products 2.4. Wheat and maize		1,643.9	2,476.4	3,653.6	2,995.2	3,182.5	3,852.5	4,713.0	13. 7
food consumer goods 2. Intermediate goods 5,317.1 8,054.4 12,275.3 11,577.6 10,553.4 11,397.7 9,638.0 3.7 goods 2.1. Fuel 1,655.2 3,040.8 4,794.9 5,044.6 4,308.2 4,597.3 2,700.0 -2.3 2.2. Textilles and textile articles 1,531.0 1,811.9 2,320.7 2,266.4 2,045.8 2,327.6 2,296.0 4.8 2.3. Chemical products 248.6 520.3 702.0 669.7 734.3 808.2 870.0 10.8 2.4. Wheat and maize 265.1 429.4 363.8 323.2 404.7 357.0 6.1	and	752.6	1,321.6	1,566.9	1,304.4	1,368.1	1,633.7	1,627.3	4.2
goods 2.1. Fuel 1,655.2 3,040.8 4,794.9 5,044.6 4,308.2 4,597.3 2,700.0 -2.3 2.2. Textiles and textile articles 1,531.0 1,811.9 2,320.7 2,266.4 2,045.8 2,327.6 2,296.0 4.8 2.3. Chemical products 248.6 520.3 702.0 669.7 734.3 808.2 870.0 10.8 2.4. Wheat and maize 265.1 429.4 363.8 323.2 404.7 357.0 6.1	food consumer	891.3	1,154.8	2,086.7	1,690.8	1,814.4	2,218.8	3,085.0	21.8
2.2. Textiles and textile articles 1,531.0 1,811.9 2,320.7 2,266.4 2,045.8 2,327.6 2,296.0 4.8 and textile articles 2.3. Chemical products 248.6 520.3 702.0 669.7 734.3 808.2 870.0 10.8 products 2.4. Wheat and maize 265.1 429.4 363.8 323.2 404.7 357.0 6.1		5,317.1	8,054.4	12,275.3	11,577.6	10,553.4	11,397.7	9,638 .0	3.7
and textile articles 2.3. Chemical 248.6 520.3 702.0 669.7 734.3 808.2 870.0 10.8 products 2.4. Wheat 265.1 429.4 363.8 323.2 404.7 357.0 6.1 and maize	2.1. Fuel	1,655.2	3,040.8	4,794.9	5,044.6	4,308.2	4,597.3	2,700.0	-2.3
products 2.4. Wheat 265.1 429.4 363.8 323.2 404.7 357.0 6.1 and maize	and textile	1,531.0	1,811.9	2,320.7	2,266.4	2,045.8	2,327.6	2,296.0	4.8
and maize		248.6	520.3	702.0	669.7	734.3	808.2	870 .0	10.8
2.5. Fertilizer 135.0 240.3 407.2 311.0 238.7 272.4 290.0 3.8			265.1	429.4	363.8	323.2	404.7	357.0	6.1
	2.5. F ertilizer	135.0	240.3	407.2	311.0	238.7	272.4	290.0	3.8
2.6. Other 1,747.3 2,176.0 3,621.1 2,922.1 2,883.2 2,987.5 3,125.0 7.5 intermediate goods	intermediate	1,747.3	2,176.0	3,621.1	2,922.1	2,883.2	2,987.5	3,125.0	7.5
3. Investment 1,869.6 2,757.9 4,286.1 4,589.8 4,252.7 4,152.2 4,567.0 10.6 goods		1,869.6	2,757.9	4,286.1	4,589.8	4,252.7	4,152.2	4,567.0	10.6
3.1 Building 507.0 822.1 1,076.1 1,237.4 1,357.2 1,308.9 1,352 .0 10.4 materials		507.0	822.1	1,076.1	1,237.4	1,357.2	1,308.9	1,352 .0	10. 4
3.2. 325.3 1,339.3 2,141.4 2,356.0 2,221.9 2,131.0 2,278.0 11.2 Machinery and equipment	Machinery and	325.3	1,339.3	2,141.4	2,356.0	2,221.9	2,131.0	2,278 .0	11.2
3.3. Other 1,037.3 596.5 1,068.6 996.4 673.6 712.3 937.0 9.5 Investment goods	Investment	1,037.3	596.5	1,068.6	996.4	673.6	712.3	937.0	9.5
4.Unclasified 32.6 162.3 53.9 27.7 13.9 14.4 16.0 - imports		32.6	162.3	53.9	27.7	13.9	14.4	16.0	-
Total Imports 8,863.2 13,451.0 20,268.9 19,190.3 17,982.5 19,416.8 18,935.0 7.1	Total Imports	8,863.2	13,451.0	20,268.9	19,190.3	17,982.5	19,416.8	18,935.0	7.1

Source: Central Bank of Sri Lanka

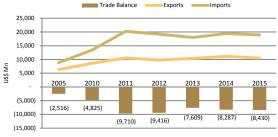
In order to facilitate a longitudinal comparison of diversification, Hirchman Concentrated Index is used. The table tentatively concludes that the Sri Lankan economy displayed very little diversification over time.

Expenditure on imports increased by 41 percent during the period between 2010 and 2015 and the relative share of consumer goods in total imports increased during 2010-2015. There was also a significant increase in the import of non-food consumer goods owing to a reduction in import duties on motor vehicles alongside a depreciation Japanese yen. The share of of the intermediate imports into total imports is 42.9 percent in 2015. Fuel imports is nearly one quarter of intermediate imports in 2015. However, the imports of investment goods slowed down after 2012. In 2015, export earnings were only about 55 percent of import expenditure.

1.1.5 Trade Deficit

Overall trade deficit expanded by 75 percent to US\$ 8,430 million in 2015 from US\$ 4,825 million in 2010. As a percentage of GDP, the trade deficit increased to 10.2 percent in 2015 from 9.7 percent in 2010.

Figure 1.1.1: Exports, Imports and Trade Balance (2005-2015)



Source: Central Bank of Sri Lanka

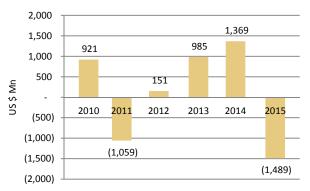
1.1.6 Terms of Trade

The export price index increased by an average rate of 5.1 percent during the period 2010-2015 due to increased prices of agricultural, industrial and mineral exports. As against this, the Import Price Index increased at an average 5.7 percent during the same period as a result of an increase in the price levels of Consumer Goods and Intermediate Goods. As an outcome of these changes, the Terms of Trade Index declined marginally from 100 to 99.9.

1.1.7 Balance of Payments (BOP)

As a percentage of GDP, the current account deficit declined from 7.8 to 2.4 during the period 2011 to 2015. A noteworthy feature of Sri Lanka's BOP is the relatively large inflow of private transfers consisting mainly of remittances sent by Sri Lankans employed in foreign countries. In 2015, it amounted to US\$ 6,980 million, which is equivalent to about 66 percent of annual export earnings. Thus, over the years, private transfers have made a significant contribution to maintaining stability in the payment position of the country.

Figure 1.1.2: Overall Balance of BOP 2010-2015



Source: Central Bank of Sri Lanka

The deficit in the current account of the BOP financed by long-term borrowings, short-term borrowings and Direct Foreign Investment. During the period of 2010-2015, the long term borrowings amounted to about 54 percent of the total financing while short-term and FDI inflows amounted to 21 percent and 25 percent respectively. The bulk long-term borrowina the bv the government has gone to finance the public investment projects. Major bilateral aid donors of loan capital were China, India and Japan. Multilateral agencies such as the Asian Development Bank and the IDA (World have Bank) also made important contributions.

During the last 5 years, the overall balance in the BOP has been in surplus except in 2011 and 2015, when it slumped to a negative US\$ 1,059.4 million and US\$ 1488.7 million respectively. However, with the falling prices of Sri Lanka's major imports, there has been a recovery since 2012. Since that year, the net foreign reserve position improved. However in 2015, it has seen a decline in Sri Lanka's external reserves.

Table 1.1.7: Balance of Payments 2010 -2015								
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	201		
1. Trade Balance	- 4,825	-9,710	-9,416	-7,609	-8,287	-8,43		
1.1 Exports	8,626	10,559	9,774	10,394	11,130	10,50		
1.2 Imports	13,451	20,269	19,190	18,003	19,417	18,93		
Trade Balance as a % of GDP	-8.5	-14.8	-13.8	-10.2	-10.4	10		
2. Services (net)	706	1,099	1,262	1,180	1,880	2,32		
2.1 Receipts	2,474	3,084	3,800	4,685	5,605	6,39		
2.2 Payments	1,768	1,985	2,538	3,505	3,725	4,0		
3. Goods & Services Net	-4,119	- 8,611	- 8,154	-6,429	-6,407	-6,1		
4. Primary Income (net)	- 617	-647	-1,219	-1,817	-1,808	-2,0		
4.1 Compensation of	- 11	-11	-20	-50	-50	-1		
Employees (net)								
4.2 Investment Income (net)	- 294	-375	-1,199	-1.767	-1.758	- 2,0		
4.3 Other Investment (net)	-312	-261	.,	.,	.,. 00	_,0		
5.Secondary Incomes	3.660	4.643	5.392	5.640	6.227	6,1		
5.1 General Government (net)	52	60	53	21	28	-,		
5.2 Worker's Remittances(net)	3,608	4,583	5,339	5,619	6,199	6,1		
6. Current Account Balance	- 1,076	- 4,615	-3,981	-2,606	-1,988	- 2,0		
Current Account Balance as a % of GDP	- 2.2	-7.8	-6.7	-3.9	-2.5	-:		
7.Capital Account (net)	164	164	130	71	58			
7.1 Capital Transfers (net)	164	164	130	71	58			
3. Financial Account (net)	3,877	4,710	5,004	4,175	3,084	2,6		
8.1 Direct Investment	435	896	877	868	827	6		
8.2 Portfolio Investment	1,301	1,062	2,106	2,068	2,065	6		
8.3 Other Investment	2,141	2,752	2,021	1,239	192	1,3		
7. Reserve Assets	- 2,086	448	-760	-1,112	-1,548	- 3		
Overall Balance	921	-1,059.4	151.2	985.4	1,368.9	-1,488		
GDP at Market Prices	56,726	65,293	68,434	74,294	80,028	82,2		
Annual Average Exchange Rate per US\$	113.06	110.57	127.6	129.11	130.56	135.		

Source: Annual Reports, Central Bank of Sri Lanka, Various Issues.

1.1.8 Exchange Rate Movement (2010-2015)

During the past six-year period, the main objective of Sri Lanka's exchange rate policy has been to maintain a reasonable degree of stability of the national currency to promote trade and competitiveness of exports. In principle, an Independently Floating Exchange Rate arrangement has been followed with a view to allow market forces to guide its movements. The intervention by the monetary authorities was limited to avoiding extreme fluctuations. The movement of the nominal exchange rate of the Sri Lanka Rupee against the major international currencies is shown in the table below.

Table 1.1.8: Movement of Nominal Exchange Rate of Sri Lanka Rupee

Excharige Rate of the Eartha Raped							
Currency	2010 (EOP)	2015 (EOP)	Nominal Depreciation per Year (%)				
U.S. Dollar	110.95	144.06	5.4				
Japanese Yen	1.3611	1.1960	-2.6				
Euro	147.56	157.37	1.3				
Indian Rupee	2.48	2.17	-2.65				
Chinese Yuan	16.80	22.18	5.71				

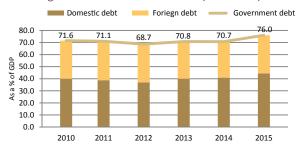
Source: Central Bank of Sri Lanka

During this period the general price level in Sri Lanka as indicated by the GDP deflator has increased at an average rate of 5.3 percent. The international prices appear to have moved at a lower rate of 1.2 percent (MUV index). Therefore, even though the Sri Lanka Rupee underwent a depreciation against the US\$ and the Yuan, it has appreciated in nominal and real terms against the other three currencies shown, which happened to be important for the country's foreign trade.

1.1.9 Government Debt

Total Government Debt has increased steeply from Rs 4,590 Billion in 2010 to Rs 8,503 Billion in 2015. The *Debt / GDP* Ratio itself has moved up from 71.6 percent to 76.0 percent during the same period. The share of domestic government debt has been increasing noticeably during the period and stood at 58.3 percent in 2015. The main reason for this increase is the greater reliance placed on domestic sources to finance the budget deficit.

Figure 1.1.3: Government Debt (2010 -2015)



Source: Central Bank of Sri Lanka

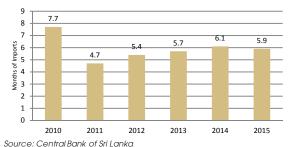
The official debt estimates quoted above do not include the accumulated liabilities incurred by the state owned enterprises under government guarantees. These amounted to about 8 percent of GDP in 2014. Unless these enterprises improve their financial performance, such liabilities will also eventually get translated into government debt

1.1.10 External Reserves

Official reserves of a country which are needed to meet the residual foreign exchange requirement contribute to maintaining stability of the exchange rate. During the period 2010-2014, the size of Gross Official Reserves varied between US\$ 6.7 billion to 8.2 billion. At the end of 2015, the total foreign assets amounted to about 5.9 months of merchandise imports, which can be regarded as an adequate safeguard. The major part of official reserves consisted of foreign securities, currency and deposits held by the Central Bank.

Figure 1.1.4: Total Foreign Assets (2010 - 2015)

1.2 Public Finance



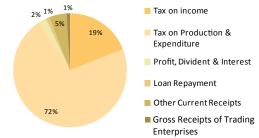
1.2.1 Government Revenue

1.2.1.1 Tax Revenue

The decline in the government revenue to GDP ratio remains as the major issue in the fiscal sector which compelled the government to reduce resources for much needed areas including education, health

and other priority sectors. Total tax revenue as a percentage of GDP continued to decline during the period of 2010-2014 and showed an improvement in 2015 at 13.0 percent compared to 11.4 percent in 2014. The decline is mainly due to the multitude of tax exemptions to attract Foreign Investments (FDIs), tax evasion avoidance. The other contributory factors been the presence of discretionary tax measures and weaknesses in tax administration.

Figure 1. 2.1: Government Revenue Structure 2015



Source: Central Bank of Sri Lanka

The weak tax revenue over the years has led successive governments to impose around 25 ad hoc taxes from time to time. Excessive number of taxes compared to other developing countries has made the tax system very complicated. With 8 to 10 taxes in the system, some developing countries have managed to collect a larger per cent of revenue per GDP than Sri Lanka.

In 2015, the main source of tax revenue is excise tax followed by income tax. Revenue from excise tax and special commodity levy increased significantly by 283 percent and 413 percent respectively in 2015 compared to 2010. Tax revenue from NBT and VAT decreased slightly by 2.21 and 0.13 percent respectively in 2015 in comparison to 2010.

Table 1.2.1: Percentage Change in Tax 2010 - 2015							
Source of Tax	2010 Rs. Mn	2015 Rs. Mn	% Change				
Income tax	135,624	262,583	93 .61				
VAT	219,990	219,700	-0.13				
NBT	46,022	45,004	-2.21				
Excise tax	129,864	497,623	283.18				
Import Duties	64,165	132,189	106.01				
Ports and Airport Development Levy	49,632	58,644	18.15				
Special Commodity Levy	10,173	52,276	413.87				

69 278

724748

26 67

87.06

87 760

1355779

Source: Department of Fiscal Policy

Other

1.2.1.1.1 Direct and Indirect Taxes

Successive governments have depended heavily on indirect taxes for tax revenue instead of working out a reasonable balance between indirect and direct taxation. At present, approximately 80 percent of tax revenue comes from indirect taxes. In other words, the bulk of the taxation has fallen on the middle class people. The contribution from direct taxes to total tax revenue is low largely because the tax base has remained narrow. The government has identified the importance of keeping balance of 40:60 between direct and indirect taxes since 2016.

Table 1.2.2: Tax Buoyancies 2005-2015

Tax	% Share of Total Tax 2015	Tax Buoyancy (2005 -2015)
Import Tax	9.8	0.537
PAL/RIDL/Other	8.2	2.589
GST/VAT	16.2	0.164
Excise Tax	36.7	1.535
Tax on Net Income and Profit	19.4	1.123
Other Tax	9.8	
TotalTax Revenue	100.0	0.850

Source: Department of National Planning

Before introduction of Value Added Tax, Goods and Services Tax was executed as a production based tax. With the beginning of the new tax schemes, it seems that the tax revenues increase for a short time, thereafter it reduces heavily. The composition of tax revenue in 2015 indicates that the VAT, the PAL/RIDL/SCL and the Excise tax account for 16.2 percent, 8.2 percent and 36.7 percent respectively as a production based tax while Income and Profit tax accounts for 19.4 percent. The rise in government revenue results from the growth in tax base and growth in the tax system.

Tax buoyancy during 2005-2015 in the Sri Lankan economy accounts 0.850. It means that the tax revenue growth is at a lower rate than the growth in GDP. Tax buoyancy for PAL/RIDL/SCL is at the highest at 2.589 and it reflects in part an improvement in tax collection and in part an increase in tax rates. The Buoyancy rates for import tax and VAT are at very low levels at 0.537 and 0.164 respectively.

The total tax revenue as a percentage of GDP indicates a low level and it directly impacts on the current expenditure. The low tax collection imposes a limit on expenditre to meet budget deficit targets.

1.2.1.2 Non Tax Revenue

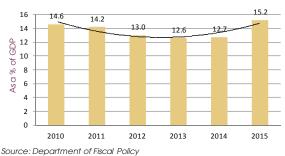
As a precentage of GDP, non tax revenue fell to 0.9 percent in 2015 in comparison to 1.4 percent in 2010.

1.2.2 Government Expenditure

1.2.2.1 Recurrent Expenditure

Interest payments, salaries and wages continued to be the largest share of the recurrent expenditure of the government and total recurrent expenditure has increased considerably during the period of 2010-2015. In nominal terms, recurrent expenditure was maintained below the budgetary target, although it increased from Rs 937 billion in 2010 to Rs 1,701 billion in 2015. There is a decreasing trend of recurrent expenditure as a percentage of GDP for the period of 2010-2013. This is mainly due to the decline in the Interest Payments/GDP ratio. In general, the government has spent around 1/3 of recurrent expenditure for interest payments. However, recurrent expenditure has increased significantly in 2015 percentage of GDP. This is mainly due to increase of slaries of public officers.

Figure 1.2.2: Recurrent Expenditure 2010 - 2015

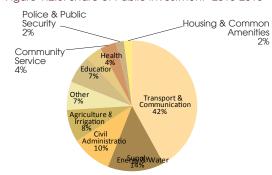


1.2.2.2 Capital Expenditure : Public Investment

The total public investment during the 2010-2015 period is around Rs 2,871 billion. About 42 percent of public investment went into transport and communication during the last six year period. This was followed by energy and water supply sectors which

received about 14 percent of the total investment. During this period, the government has given the highest priority to the development of economic infrastructure in the areas of roads and bridges, ports, power generation, water supply and irrigation.

Figure 1.2.3: Share of Public Investment- 2010-2015



Source:Department of Fiscal Policy & Department of National Planning

An important feature observed is a trend towards the increasing recurrent expenditure at the expense of capital expenditure. One reason for this increase appears to be the excessively large public service and the presence of a multitude of subsidy and payments of doubtful transfer Government expenditure Therefore, the activities should focus on rationalizing the recurrent expenditure while maintaining the public investment at a level adequate to achieving the development objectives of the Government.

1.2.3 Budget Deficit

Budget deficit recorded a declining trend from 2009 to 2014 period with Medium Term Macro Fiscal Framework (MTMFF) which was based on a prudent fiscal policy strategy. However, it has increased up to 7.4 as a percentage of GDP in 2015. The Government aims to achieve a budget deficit at 3.5 percent as a percentage of GDP by 2020. effective recurrent expenditure management along with the proposed tax and improvements in tax administration will be implemented in the medium-term.

1.2.3.1 Financing of the Budget Deficit

Increasing domestic financing has been a feature of budget deficit financing during 2009 to 2015 period. Such an increase shows that the government borrowings cause a reduction in credit availability to the private investor. This crowding out effect raises some

concerns over sustainable economic growth in the medium-term ultimately leading to high interest rates and inflation. However, the increasing trend in domestic financing has the advantage of reducing pressure on our foreign debt repayment.

1.3 The Government Budget 2017

The 2017 National Budget converges its initiatives towards the theme of "Accelerating Growth with Social Inclusion" emphasizing the participation of the entire population in development. In line with this, 2017 budget mainly focuses on creating high income economy in the Asian region, poverty alleviation with rational investment in rural development, building up a "Green" and an "Innovation Based Economy", encouraging private sector, achieving the United Nations Proclaimed Sustainable Development Goals by 2030, integrating regional countries, developing export and SME sectors and introducing tax reforms to improve government revenue. These features are summarized as follows:

(i) Creating Strong High Income Economy in the Asian Region

The medium term strategy of the government is focused on generating one million employment opportunities, enhancing income levels, development of economies, ensuring ownership of land to rural and estate sector working class, the and the public class employees, thus creating a strongly vibrant much wider middle class.

(ii) Poverty Alleviation

The medium term strategy of the government has identified the importance development of rural economies enhancing income levels of the people which will lead to reduce poverty levels. Therefore, it is necessary to achieve an appreciable level of economic growth to facilitate pro-poor policies. This budget will be a basis to establish a strong economic foundation to achieve goals and targets in eradication of poverty.

(iii) "Green" and an "Innovation Based Economy"

It is needed to have economic, social and environment transformation ensuring better tomorrow for Sri Lankans. A national development strategy to build a "Green" and an "Innovation Based Economy" through progressive reforms will ensure a better future for the children of the country and particularly for the educated younger generation. Productivity enhancement, investment in ICT an infrastructure will be the key requirement of economic growth envisaged.

(iv) Private Sector as the "Engine of Growth"

A concerted effort will be adopted to nurture and foster the private sector-the "Engine of Growth", ensuring and emphasizing a greater role in economic activities in all spheres. Removal of restrictive barriers, provision of necessary legal and institutional support including the creation of an enabling environment for doing business with ease will be further facilitated by the government Private proactively. Public **Partnership** government replacing dominance economic development programs will also be pursued positively.

(v) Regional Economic Cooperation

The government is prepared to set in motion the program highlighting the strategic importance of Sri Lanka as a hub in the realm of global logistics and commercial operations pursuing among others, economic integration agreements with regional governments such as China, India, Singapore etc.

There is a tremendous potential for integration with markets such as India, China, Japan and Korea and access to such market is being actively pursued while efforts are also being made to exploit further integration opportunities with the ASEAN Economic community and Trans Pacific Partnership (TPP) and China's One Belt One Road Initiative.

(v) Export Developments

A conducive environment will be created for investments catering to export development. It includes, trade and investment based reforms encompassing measures aimed at productivity improvement, trade facilitation, bilateral economic integration agreements, restructuring of the BOI and creation of much needed institutions and elimination of exchange controls will auger well for an improved international trade and investment regime. The government will focus on fair trade and not necessarily free trade thus creating non debt creating foreign fund flows.

(vii) SME Development

Small and Medium Enterprises sector is a giant pillar in our economy with more emphasis on industry. The government will concentrate on developing the sector with assistance including financial, marketing and other related facilities to nurture, foster and develop such enterprises. Improving infrastructure for domestic and international connectivity is relevant to SMEs thus facilitating their access to international markets. The policies enhancing financial inclusion will address the issue of inaccessibility to adequate finances prevalent at present.

(viii) Tax Reforms

Over the years, tax revenue as a share of GDP has declined. Tax administration is negatively impacted by the complex tax structure and the large number of exemptions and tax holidays, leading to a narrow tax base.

Accordingly, the government has formulated the revenue proposals to increase the direct tax component to 40 percent from around 20 percent at present and gradually reduce the indirect taxes to 60 percent from around 80 percent in the medium term. Further, the government will phase out gradually the para-tarrifs in the tax system and also introduce reforms in tax administration.

The public investment and budget deficit have been targeted at 5.2 percent and 4.6 percent of GDP respectively in 2017. The priority sectors for investment have been selected as Human Resoursee Development, Ports and Aviation, Railways, Water, Irrigation and Transportation.

1.4 Sri Lanka in the Global Context

The following table presents some indicators drawn from reputed international publications which compares Sri Lanka's performance as a nation in the respective subject areas.

Sri Lanka has achieved major success in the indicators related to human development. However, in the case of economic indicators, Sri Lanka may have to work towards achieving higher world standards.

Table 1.4.1: Performance of Sri Lanka in Selected International Indices - 2014

Indicator	No. of Countries	Sri Lanka: Rank
Human Development Index	189	73
Global Competitiveness Index	148	73
Doing Business Index	189	99
Environmental Performance Index	140	69
Global Innovation Index	142	105
Logistics Performance Index	160	89
Basic Requirement Index	145	75
Infrastructure Index	145	75
Prosperity Index	142	62
Economic Freedom Index	185	101
Global Peace Index	162	105

Source: UNDP, WEF, WB and Various International Publications.

1.5 Developments in the World Economic Situation

As a relatively open economy with extensive trade relations with countries across the world, Sri Lanka's economic performance is sensitive to global economic events. Therefore, it is important to take into consideration the chanaes of the alobal economic developments when predictions on our own economy are attempted. Among the most important features of the current world economic scenario is the sharply declining trend in international prices of key traded commodities. These include petroleum and coal prices which have a pervasive impact on most other commodity prices. The declining price trends have affected even agricultural prices albeit at a moderate level. Thus, the World Bank Price forecasts (October 2015) show a 6 percent per annum decline during 2014-2020 for Crude Oil and about 3 percent per annum decline for Coal during the same period. Similar, but more moderate price declines are indicated for several food items and agricultural raw materials including natural rubber.

Prospects for global economic growth in the medium-term are less than satisfactory. Nearly six years after the world emerged from the most serious economic recession in the post-war period, the recovery of the advanced economies has been slower than expected and beset with uncertainties. Thus, the economic growth among the advanced economies during 2016 and 2017 is likely to be about 2.1 percent per annum and that among the emerging and developing economies may reach higher average rates

of 4.3 to 4.7 percent during the same period according to available IMF forecasts. The latter group to which Sri Lanka also belongs, may collectively accelerate their growth slightly during 2017-2020.

As far as Sri Lanka is concerned, these developments present external certain opportunities as well as risks. While lower prices may make our import baskets cheaper and thus help to stabilize domestic prices and consequently improve the real incomes of the people on the one hand and reduce the public on existing pressures financial management, on the other hand, our traditional export industries may have to cope with falling incomes. This trend is already visible in the case of tea and rubber related industries. It is also possible that falling oil incomes in the Middle East will eventually affect the flow of remittances from Sri Lankans employed in the countries concerned.

These unprecedented circumstances call for careful policy initiatives. The respite offered by reduced expenditure pressures will be used profitably to usher in the much needed reforms in public financial management and fiscal consolidation. The private sector establishments affected adversely by world price declines have to themselves make necessary internal structural changes with a to improving productivity and competitiveness instead of calling government handouts. The concerned government agencies will device plans and administrative mechanisms to provide the necessary advice, guidance and assistance to the affected industries and establishments. Legal and administrative impediments to making necessary reforms, if any, will be quickly removed and relevant fiscal policies will be reviewed.

1.6 Medium-Term Perspectives

During the next four-year period, starting in 2017, determined action will be taken to remove the existing impediments achieving higher rates of economic growth. Thus, while introducing essential reforms in trade, investment, fiscal and monetary policies there will also be a special effort to weed out corruption in public life which is known to impose significant economic costs on the society apart from being a social evil. Accordingly, the Government has already initiated investigation of cases of serious financial crime including those which caused large losses and misappropriation of public funds. The legal action that will be taken against those who are found guilty, will serve as deterrents to other who may attempt to commit such crimes in the future.

In managing the nation's development activity, the Government sees its role as one of primarily supporting private investment. The private sector is expected to make the major contribution to economic growth and creation of employment opportunities. Thus the private investor, both local and foreign will be allowed sufficient space to invest in directly productive and profit oriented ventures while the Government will focus on projects such as economic and social infrastructure which, while being critically important to the overall development, may generate benefits to the society only in the long run.

A number of reforms and innovations in institutional arrangements to enhance economic performance and promote equity have also been planned. Among these, the establishment of a number of 'Mega Zones' for concentrating and promoting economic activity and technology development stand out. The principles underlying "Social Market Economy" concept will in general guide the future action in this regard. The main components of the economic strategy will be the followina:

- (a) Arresting the present decline in export performance by improving productivity and competitiveness of industries as a way of facing the challenges posed by the ongoing world economic recession. There is an urgent need to carry out reforms in the relevant institutions and policies including fiscal, exchange rate and trade policies.
- Promoting the inflow of foreign (b) investment by making the country investor-friendly. The measures will be taken to create a level playing field for all investors by moving towards a low tax and low tariff business environment with greatly simplified and transparent administrative procedures. Other known barriers to investment such as delays and complexities in obtaining land leases will be identified and removed.
 - (i) Making all necessary reforms in the area of government revenue, including those relating to coverage, compliance and tax administration. This will be undertaken for the purpose of increasing revenue

- collection. Simultaneously, measures will be introduced to rationalize government expenditure including reduction of waste and elimination of corruption. The objective will be the achievement of a surplus in the current account balance of the budget by the year 2017.
- (ii) Where possible, the existing government debt will be restructured to reduce the annual debt service burden. Furthermore, future borrowing will be made only on terms more favourable to Sri Lanka than hitherto, so that the overall public debt will be brought down to a sustainable level within a short period.
- (c) Diverting higher share of a government resources for upgrading the quality of human resources - to modernize and improve education, training, health and social welfare so that the indigenous labour force can achieve highest possible productivity standards.
- (d) Acting decisively to promote equity in the economic and social spheres. This involves a whole series of measures and policies ranging from strengthening the local and provincial institutions, devolution and decentralization of administration, supporting relevant non-governmental organizations, reforming taxation and subsidy policies, rural development, urban and infrastructure development.
- (e) In providing development requirements, steps will be taken to minimize remaining regional disparities and poverty pockets. This will be a main guiding principle in allocating social and economic infrastructure in the next four year period.
- (f) In a situation where the economic growth accelerates, special emphasis will be placed on environmental protection, and natural resource conservation. The present policies have already recognized Sri Lanka's commitment to sustainable development. Of these, the particular SDG Goals and Targets pertaining to environmental protection will be kept constantly in view in policy making and implementation.

1.7 Planning Targets

The main planning indicators for the four year period 2017-2020 are as follows:

- (a) The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is expected to increase at an annual rate of 6.6 percent per annum.
- (b) The Gross Domestic Capital Formation (GDCF) is expected to be maintainedat a level of around 31.5 percent of GDP. The total for the period is approximately Rs 19,906 billion. The larger share of this investment outlay around 82 per cent will be undertaken by the private sector. However, its specific magnitude will be revised in step with changes in the ownership of assets and the progress achieved in the flow of direct foreign investment.
- (c) Government revenue and grants as a share of GDP will be progressively increased to reach a level of 16.9 percent at the end of four years. Similarly, the budget deficit will be gradually reduced to a level of 3.5 percent of the GDP.
- (d) The Current Account Balance of the budget will be 2.2 percent of GDP at the end of the period.
- (e) The Domestic Savings Ratio is expected to reach an average of 26.4 percent of GDP during the specific four year period considered.
- (f) Public Consumption will amount to an average of about 9.1 percent of GDP. This includes outlays on welfare, resettlement and security related expenditures.

- (g) Earnings of Exports of Goods and Non Factor Services will increase to about Rs. 3,936 billion by 2020.
- (h) The total public investment plan for the period 2017-2020 is about Rs. 3,531 billion in current price terms. Of this total, the highest share nearly 70 percent is likely to be used for economic infrastructure development, which includes roads, railways, bridges, irrigation, ports, airports industry. About 30 percent may be used for human resource development projects which include education, research and development, vocational training, health and social overhead development.

Table 1.7.1: Indicative Macroeconomic Targets for the Year 2020 % of G							
Indicator	2015 EstImate	Projections					
		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	
GDP Growth Rate	4.8	5.5	6.0	6.5	7.0	7.0	
Investment	30.1	30.1	30.3	31.0	31.5	31.5	
Private Investment	24.7	26.0	25.1	25.6	25.8	25.8	
Public Investment	5.4	4.1	5.2	5.4	5.6	5.7	
Total Expenditure	21.0	18.9	20.2	20.3	20.4	20.4	
Revenue and Grants	13.5	13.5	15.5	16.0	16.4	16.9	
Current Account Balance	-2.2	-1.6	0. 5	1.1	1.6	2.2	
Budget Deficit	-7.5	-5. 4	-4. 6	- 4.3	-4.0	-3.5	
Domestic Savings	22.6	23. 2	23.8	25 .0	25 .9	26.4	

Source:Department of National Planning

Table 1.7.2 Key Macroeconomic Indicators 2015-2020						
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Private Consumption Rs. Bn	7,666.30	8,338.85	9,171.64	9,938.28	10,848.04	11,929.58
As a % of GDP	68.55	68.10	67.30	66.00	64.90	64.30
Public Consumption Rs. Bn	985.80	1,089.81	1,207.31	1,346.04	1,535.53	1,726.14
As a % of GDP	8.82	8.90	8.86	8.94	9.19	9.30
Gross Domestic Capital Formation Rs. Bn	3,361.50	3,685.75	4,129.28	4,667.98	5,265.23	5,844.20
As a % of GDP	30.06	30.10	30.30	31.00	31.50	31.50
Financing of Investment						
(a) Domestic Savings Rs. Bn	2,531.00	2,840.05	3,249.05	3,773.68	4,331.43	4,897.28
As a % of GDP	22.63	23.19	23.84	25.06	25 .91	26.45
(b) External Inflow Rs. Bn	830.50	845 .70	880.24	894.30	933.79	946.91
As a % of GDP	7.43	6.91	6.46	5.94	5.59	5.10
Exports of Goods and Non	2,295.40	2,503.30	2,802.60	3,180.94	3,504.51	3,936.36
Factor Services Rs. Bn						
As a % of GDP	20.53	20 .44	20.56	20.71	20.97	21.22
Imports of Goods and Non	3,125.90	3,349.00	3,682.83	4,013.24	4,438.30	4,883.27
Factor Services Rs. Bn						
As a % of GDP	27.95	27.35	27.02	26.65	26.55	26.32
GDP at Current Market Prices Rs. Bn	11,183.00	12,245.00	13,628.00	15,058.00	16,715.00	18,553.00
As a % of GDP	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Mid Year Population Million	20.86	21.05	21.24	21.43	21.62	21.82
GDP per capita Rs	536,072.10	581,765.49	641,680.01	694,596.11	764,119.88	840,592.20
GDP per capita US\$	3,924.00	4,012.18	4,425.38	4,790.32	5,269.79	5,797.19

Source: Department of National Planning and Central Bank of Sri Lanaka

Table 1.7.3: Public Investment Programme 2017- 2020 Rs. Mn						
		2017- 2020				
Sector	2017	2018	2019	2020	Cumulative	
	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	
Education	47,688.00	55,088.38	64,483.46	74,044.80	241,304.64	
Higher Education	18,197.00	21,020.87	24,605.89	28,254.34	92,078.10	
Skills Education	10,073.00	10,800.00	11,292.00	13,011.00	45,176.00	
Labour	3,770.00	3,911.00	4,157.00	4,350.00	16,188.00	
Health	43,567.00	50,327.87	58,911.06	67,646.15	220,452.09	
Sports	4,525.00	4,700.00	4,800.00	4,900.00	18,925.00	
Culture & Heritage	2,551.00	2,947.00	3,449.00	3,961.00	12,907.00	
Tecnology & Research	3,195.00	3,690.00	4,320.00	4,961.00	16,166.00	
ICT	19,931.00	20,816.00	24,367.00	27,980.00	93,094.00	
Agriculture	11,680.00	12,492.54	15,793.63	18,135.45	58,101.62	
Livestock	6,165.00	12,723.00	6,337.00	7,573.00	32,798.00	
Plantation	8,252.00	9,474.00	11,089.00	12,734.00	41,549.00	
Fisheries	6,026.00	6,955.00	8,172.00	9,363.00	30,516.00	
Land	3,487.00	4,030.00	4,706.00	5,408.00	17,631.00	
Industries, Trade, Investment & Tourisam	20,997.00	20,508.00	22,742.00	25,367.00	89,614.00	
Finnace	66,372.00	69,235.00	71,235.00	73,235.00	280,077.00	
Roads	116,056.00	144,000.00	201,000.00	247,000.00	708,056.00	
Transport	34,963.00	40,392.14	47,270.00	54,290.00	176,915.14	
Ports & Aviation	1,348.00	2,200.00	2,962.00	3,500.00	10,010.00	
Power &Energy	1,061.00	1,227.96	1,437.38	1,650.51	5,376.85	
Irrigation	67,502.00	76,969.00	89,725.00	95,215.00	329,411.00	
Water Supply & Sewerage	26,679.00	38,657.00	41,976.00	45,425.00	152,737.00	
Housing	7,419.00	8,560.00	10,031.93	11,518.00	37,528.93	
Urban Development	13,359.00	15,582.00	18,378.00	20,722.00	68,041.00	
Governnace	72,056.00	81,608.00	90,977.00	94,262.00	338,903.00	
Envirionment	9,154.00	10,574.55	12,322.00	14,206.00	46,256.55	
Social Protection	13,940.00	11,717.00	8,332.00	7,468.00	41,457.00	
Regional Development	68,778.00	73,079.00	79,030.00	88,060.00	308,447.00	
Grand Total	708,790.00	814,002.32	943,900.35	1,064,238.25	3,530,930.92	
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Source: Department of National Planning

02 | HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

2.1 Education

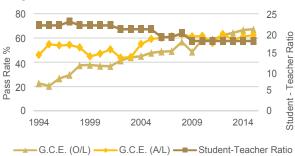
2.1.1 Overview

role of human capital for development of the economy has often been emphasized and the role played by general education in moving towards a knowledge which economy, creates. disseminates and knowledge to uses enhance arowth economic and development has been recognized.

General Education is a term used to imply school education which consists of primary and secondary education. The investment in general education will be crucial in providing the human capital to cater to the one million productive employment opportunities and enhancina income levels. General education also features heavily among the Sustainable Development Goals which spells achievement of goals relating to ensuring completion of free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education by all girls and boys, eliminating gender disparities in education and ensuring equal access to all levels of education, ensuring achievement of literacy and numeracy by all youth and ensuring that all learners acquire knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development.

Sri Lanka has been enjoying benefits of having a free education policy for about 7 decades and it has garnered many achievements to our country over the years with educational performance constantly improving and pupils to teacher ratio constantly decreasing over the years (Figure 2.1.1). The free education policy will be continued steadily and the Government has focused on increasing the investment on education in order to ensure quality and inclusive education.

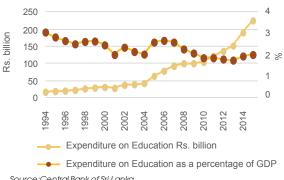
Figure 2.1.1: Key Educational Indicators (1994-2015)



Source: Department of Examinations, Ministry of Education

Sri Lanka had been constantly increasing expenditure on education, however the expenditure on education had not been on par with our GDP growth (Figure 2.1.2).

Figure 2.1.2: Expenditure on Education and Expenditure on Education as a % of GDP (1994 - 2015)

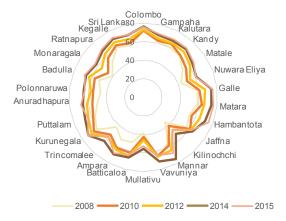


Source:Central Bank of Sri Lanka

2.1.2 Issues and Challenges

The general education sector needs to be revamped with sound educational reforms and with increased investment on education in order to address some pressing challenges within the system such as the existing disparities as perceivable by disparities with regard to performance of students at national level exams. (Figure 2.1.3) This may be attributable to the disparities in availability of resources, deployment of teachers and generally the socio-economic condition of the region as there is a significant variation in learning outcomes by province, gender (lower performance by male students), income and location. Furthermore, disparities become wider at higher grades (such as grade 8) reflecting the need to provide equally quality education at the secondary level across the country.

Figure 2.1.3: G.C.E O/L Pass Rates by District (2008-2015)



Source: Department of Examinations

Numerous other challenges also exist in the sector such as the need for improvement in the survival rates of students. The overall survival rate at the end of Grade 1-11 cycle is around 86 percent and it will be required to increase the school survival rates up to 100 percent. Steps must be taken to remove the existing gender disparity in survival rates as the survival rates among girls and boys are 88 percent and 83 percent respectively and to improve survival rates in Northern and Eastern provinces which record the lowest survival rates. This is crucial to implement the Government's policy on 13 years of compulsory education.

In order to overcome the challenge of ensuring the quality of education, it is required to offer continuous professional development to teachers, principals and professionals in the education sector. However, the present structure needs much improvement in order to ensure that the capacity development opportunities are regularly available within the system. Furthermore, National Colleges of Education (NCoEs) should be strengthened to improve the quality of the pre-service teacher training and relevant measures should be taken to convert the NCoEs to degree awarding institutions and increase the intake to the NCoEs.

In addition, it is necessary to ensure the availability of teachers for all subjects in all schools through the adoption of well-planned and focused measures for recruitment, deployment and retraining of teachers. The overall teacher deficit is 22,533 and a significant number of vacancies exist for Science, Mathematics and English teachers especially in rural areas. As a result, it has been difficult to considerably enhance students' performance for Science, Mathematics and English over the years. (Table 2.1.1)

Furthermore, the general education sector is faced with the challenge of providing knowledge and basic competencies needed for the knowledge driven economy with the aim of fostering innovation, creativity and productivity and bringing the knowledge and skills of students on par with those of upper middle and high income countries. In this context, regular revision and updating of the curriculum and diversifying of the existing subject streams at G.C.E. A/L is significant.

Considering the above challenges, Ministry of Education and Provincial Education **Authorities** have launched several programmes for infrastructure development of schools (especially 1AB and primary schools), establishment of basic facilities in all schools, facilitation for continuous professional development of teachers through improved NCoEs and Teacher promotion of e-learning encouragement of engagement in sports.

2.1.3 Policy Directions

The general education policy is geared towards assuring that "No Child is Left Behind" in the education frontier by ensuring access to quality and inclusive education by encouraging 13 years of education laying the foundation for creation of educated and disciplined nation equipped with basic competencies and skills in order to achieve sustainable development based on a knowledge driven economy. The following are the key policy thrust areas:

- Making 13 years of education mandatory
- Reducing disparities prevailing in the General Education System
- Create a conducive environment for education within schools
- Enhancing the quality of education

Table 2.1.1: G.C.E. (O/L) – Results of Science, Mathematics and English												
Grade	Grade Science (%)			Mathematics (%)			English (%)					
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2012	2013	2014	2015	2012	2013	2014	2015
А	8.75	9.65	7.64	8.89	11.36	15.11	11.68	11.64	8.13	8.00	6.76	7.33
A+B	18.08	16.76	13.06	16.61	18.87	22.69	20.07	19.57	13.63	13.28	11.68	12.82
A+B+C	36.77	33.40	28.74	34.85	32.41	36.32	35.47	36.34	28.89	26.12	25.28	24.15
A+B+C+S (% Passed)	68.26	67.53	60.57	68.02	55.34	57.23	56.70	55.18	47.78	47.86	45.08	45.40
W	31.74	32.47	39.43	31.98	44.66	42.77	43.30	44.82	52.22	52.14	54.92	54.60

Source: Department of Examinations

Note : A (Distinction) 75 - 100, B (Very Good Pass) 65 - 74, C (Credit Pass) 55 - 64, S (Ordinary Pass) 40 - 54, W (Failure) 0 - 39

- Establishment of school boards
- Regulating private sector participation in the education sector

2.1.4 Key Strategies

- Formulate a new National Education Policy
- Gradually increase the investment on education up to 6 percent of GDP
- Develop all primary and secondary schools with basic facilities and create efficient and strong linkages between primary and secondary schools
- Enhance equitable access to quality education and improve quality of education
- Regularly revise curriculum and diversification of subject streams with focused attention on Science, Technology, Engineering, Mathematics (STEM) and English in order to ensure that maximum number of students should leave the school with a guaranteed future career or with secured admission to higher or vocational education.
- Provide remedial measures to increase survival rates and create pathways within school level for students to engage in vocational education, especially focusing on students showing lower performance at G.C.E. (O/L)
- Reform the student assessment system as a way of measuring competencies and knowledge.
- Standardize pre-service and in-service teacher training mechanism to enhance the quality of teaching
- Address teacher deficiencies in certain areas/ subjects to ensure all students have equal opportunities to obtain quality education
- Promote inclusive education through strengthening special education
- Facilitate the students to gain access to the digital world and integration of ICT in to education, especially through the establishment of a national e-library

- Provide knowledge and competencies needed for the knowledge-driven economy
- Enhance health and nutrition of school students and encourage engagement of sports among school students
- Establish a school quality assurance system and a monitoring mechanism to maintain the quality of education through the establishment of School Inspectorate
- Ensure that an adequate share of total allocation for education is allocated to provincial education authorities and monitor the utilization of funds by the provincial authorities.
- Establish school boards and maintain schools as cost centres.
- Strengthen Education administrative structure and promote private participation in the education system
- Provide opportunities for the capacity building of the education administrative officials, teacher educators and other professionals of the education sector

Table 2.1.2: Medium Term Targets						
Indicator	2015	2017	2020			
Primary Enrolment Ratio (%)	98.5	100	100			
Primary Completion Rate (%)	99.2	100	100			
Survival Rates (Grade 1-11) (%)	86	89	100			
1 AB Schools	974	1300	1500			
Teachers with professional qualifications (%)	87	100	100			
Qualified for G.C.E. (A/L) subject streams from G.C.E. (O/L) (%)	69.33	75	80			
Eligibility for University Entrance from G.C.E. (A/L) (%)	62.35	65	80			
Subject Stream composition at G.C.E. (A/L) (%) -Science -Technology -Commerce -Arts	21.87 7.42 23.41 47.29	30 13 25 32	30 20 25 25			
Students following 2 year NVQ Course at school level(%)	-	25	25			
Percentage of schools with - Adequate drinking water facilitie - Adequate sanitation facilities (%) - Electricity (%)		100 100 100	100 100 100			

Source: Department of National Planning

Table 2.1.3: Investment Priority Areas						
		.,		Rs. Mn		
Area	2017	2018	2019	2020		
Infrastructure development	39,424	43,998	48,410	54,372		
Quality improvement	5,560	7,300	12,400	16,605		
Capacity development	2,504	3,265	2,910	2,168		
Provision of equipment	200	525	763	900		

Source: Department of National Planning

2.2 Higher Education

2.2.1 Overview

Higher education, the pinnacle segment of the education pyramid, is supposed to equip students with high level skills, deliver quality teaching, produce useful market oriented commercial research and to contribute to the social and economical development of the country.

Sri Lanka has 19 state universities comprising of 86 faculties and 494 departments. Admission at undergraduate level to these state universities are based solely on the results of the G.C.E. (A/L) Examination and the Z-score which considers the difficulty level of the subjects. Due to restricted facilities, admissions have become extremely competitive. Only 6.6 percent (25,676 in 2015) of the students who sit the examination are admitted to the universities. Combined with the fact that those who take the foreign examinations are not permitted to apply for admission, an increasing number of students are looking for opportunities abroad for continuing their higher studies.

There are 17,563 employees working at the Sri Lankan state universities and out of that 5,610 are teachers including senior professors and lecturers. Student-teacher ratio is around 18.7.

Figure 2.2.1: University Admission and Graduate Output

2010 2011

2012 2013

Admitted % out of eligible students

Source: University Grants Commission

-% eligible for University Admission

70

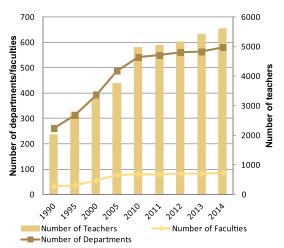
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20

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1990 1995 2000 2005

Figure 2.2.2: Institutional Development



Source: University Grants Commission

Expenditure for university education as a percentage of Government Expenditure is 2.1 percent in 2015, out of which 30.32 percent is for capital investment. Average cost per undergraduate student is approximately Rs. 352,000.

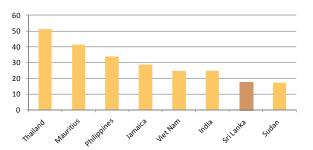
The University Grants Commission (UGC) is responsible for the funding and regulation of the university sector. Out of the 19 state universities, 15 are under the purview of the UGC. The four non-UGC universities are: The General Sir John Kotelawala Defence University (Ministry of Defence), Buddhist and Pali University of Sri Lanka, Buddhasravaka Bhiksu University (Ministry of Higher Education), and University of Vocational Technology (Ministry of Skills Education and Vocational Training). The UGC also has jurisdiction over 17 postgraduate institutes. In addition, there are other public higher education institutes in specialized fields and a few private institutions authorized by the University Commission to award specific degrees.

2.2.2 Issues and Challenges

The present higher education system in Sri Lanka needs to be further strengthened in order to enhance access to higher education, improve its quality and ensure guaranteed employability to graduates by introducing university reforms.

The enrolment level in higher education in Sri Lanka is more compatible to those recorded in the low income countries (Average: 7.7 percent) than to those observed in the middle income countries (Average: 27.9 percent). (Figure 2.2.3) Therefore it is essential to increase the enrolment by introducing new degree programmes identified as a priority for the economic development.

Figure 2.2.3: Graduate Enrollment Rate (%) for selected countries



Source: UIS, Education Sector Assement - World Bank, 2015

Table 2.2.1: Enrollment by Institutions Sri Lanka (2014) Enrollment Institutions Share % 130,439 21 Public universities Post - graduate and other institutions 13.810 Open university 36 922 6 External degree programmes 298,801 48 SLIATE (Sri Lanaka Institute of Advanced Technical Education) 15,294 2 Private HF institutions 123 489 20 Students abroad 10.000 2 Total 928.755 100

Source: University Grants Commission 2015, Ministry of Higher Education 2014, Education Sector Assessment-World Bank 2015

Sri Lanka has one of the lowest shares of private providers in higher education in the world, and about 80 percent of the total stock of students is enrolled in public institutions (Table 2.2.1). Stimulating the private sector to invest in higher education through financial incentives and partnership arrangements including Private Public Partnerships for construction and ancillary services is a key challenge.

There is a clear shortage of academic staff in most disciplines in state universities. This student- teacher ratio is not compatible with quality teaching at university level. There is a lack of PhD holders in the academic staff of every university in the country. Students in Sri Lanka take longer than it is normally needed to graduate, not because of longer study courses but because of administrative inefficiency and other problems which need to be reduced. It is necessary to enhance academic and non-academic staff facilities in the universities.

The biggest problem in the sector is the disparity between the outcome of university and the labour requirement and it is necessary to build a quality assurance and enhancement process to enhance the quality of the education system. Additionally, in order to improve the employability of graduates and to enable them to prepare for future employment with required skills and exposure, links between the industry and the universities need to be strengthened and undergraduates should be given opportunities to follow internships at industry level and industries should offer assistance to commercialize research inputs of universities. Furthermore, in a bid to improve the quality of degrees offered, more investment should be made for improvement of university research and to encourage undergraduates towards innovation and creation.

Table 2.2.2: Employment by Discipline							
Discipline	Employed (%)	Under Employed (%)	Unemployed (%)				
Engineering	94.7	1.4	3.0				
IT	92.5	1.9	4.5				
Medicine	91.4	2.4	4.8				
Science	71.0	6.4	22.1				
Agriculture	69.7	6.7	23.6				
Management	66.4	14.4	18.8				
Arts	32.1	20.1	46.2				
All	58.8	13.2	26.9				

Source: Graduand Employability Census - 2013, Ministry of Higher Education

Continuation and reinforcement of the policy of channeling large shares of students towards short technical higher education programmes is a timely need. Increasing the research outcomes and commercially viable new innovations should be promoted through universities.

Table 2.2.3: Key Ongoing Projects of the Higher Education Sector								
Project 2017 Allocation (Rs. Mn) 2017 Targets								
University Hostel Project	3,818	24 hostels						
Human Capital Development of Academics	1,000	150 new PhD and 50 new Masters Holders						
Major Construction Projects in University System	8,000	26 buildings to be completed						

Source: Department of National Budget

2.2.3 Policy Directions

Enhancing the quality and relevance of the university education to produce professionally competent and capable graduates to meet the socio- economic development in the country is the main policy of the government to enhance university education.

2.2.4 Key Strategies

- Increase access to Higher Education
- Increase the employability and quality of graduates through accreditation and quality assurance
- Develop infrastructure in all universities
- Introduce more Public Private Partnerships (PPP)

- Encourage university research and innovation for country's development through commercialization
- Capacity development of academic and non academic staff
- Introduce performance based financing to university system
- Establish a students' visa scheme and insuarance policy for foreign students

2.2.5 Medium Term Targets

Table 2.2.4: Medium Term Targets								
Priority Investments	2014	2017	2020					
New Admissions to State Universities	25,200	32,000	50,000					
Gross Enrolment in Higher Education (%)	17.53	21	25					
Employability of Graduates (%)	63	69	75					
Number of Universities among Top 2,000 Universities in the World	0	2	5					
Postgraduate output as a percentage of Graduate Output	42	50	60					
Foreign Students Enrolment in State Universities	776	850	1,500					

Source: Department of National Planning

Table 2.2.5: Investment Priority Areas							
Area 2017 2018 2019 2							
Infrastructure Development Quality Improvement and capacity Development	16,742 1,455	19,560 1,461	23,116 1,490	26,694 1,560			

Source: Department of National Planning

2.3 Skills Development and Vocational Training

2.3.1 Overview

The need for flexible access to labour market and capability to earn sufficient income is not only fundamental to all citizens in the country but also a prerequisite for the economic development under the present highly competitive global environment. However, out of the economically active population, around 20 percent youth (age 15-24 years) remain unemployed in the country, whereas unemployment among educated youth (G.C.E. (O/L) qualified, G.C.E (A/L) and above qualified) is around 5-9 percent (Central Bank of Sri Lanka - Annual Report 2015). Two dimensions could be identified in this given scenario. One is that our education system always encourages every student education towards higher without recognizing and nourishing their innate talents and undermining the creative potentials of the children and the nation's opportunity to be innovative. The other dimension is that there is no proper link between vocational education and the general education system. Thus around 60,000 youth enter to the workforce annually without having vocational skills and remain less paid or underemployed. Thus, the scope of vocational education can be identified as follows. (Figure 2.3.1)

Therefore, skills development sector in Sri Lanka needs to be modernized to ensure access, quality and relevance. However, it is popularly believed that the university students represent the cream of education and therefore it is suggested that investment should be made to improve the quality and relevance of vocational training. In view of this, the following challenges can be identified in skills development sector at present.

2.3.2 Issues and Challenges

- Lack of integration between general education and vocational training
- Less awareness among early school leavers on vocational training opportunities and courses demanded by the labour market and no proper direction to attract them to vocational education.
- Mismatch between available vocational training courses and demands of the labour market.
- Absence of National Vocational Qualification (NVQ) standards in many courses.
- Inadequacy of specialized training colleges such as school for tourism management. Therefore, students do not

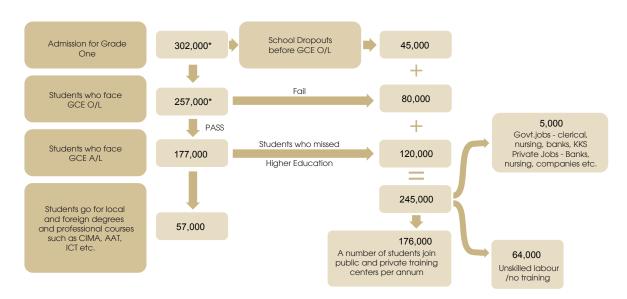


Figure 2.3.1: Scope of Vocational Education

Note: *Chart based on 2014 exam results and Grade One enrollment in 2004, students those who enroll grade 1 in 2004, face GCE O/L in 2014

- have enough access to obtain quality professional and specialized training.
- Less intervention from industrial sector for training youth. Therefore, as an alternative, Public Private Partnerships in the vocational training sector need to be increased.

The above issues need to be addressed in line with necessary modifications to improve quality, relevance and access to vocational education. However, some policy measures have been taken to address these challenges and to create an environment with skilled people in the country.

Investment on skills development will bring vast benefits for the whole country by enhancing the quality, effectiveness and the productivity of the labour market. Most of the recently developed countries have paid their attention to develop the quality of their labour force from 1960s onwards and have achieved positive results. The present policy initiatives also make an initial effort through the implementation of youth development programme for connecting three pillars, namely skills development, education and personality development and creativity of youth. Accordingly Rs. 3,000 million have been allocated in the 2016 budget proposals for the implementation. In addition, Skills Sector Development Programme (SSDP) is supporting to improve the quality of public sector training providers including institutions departments in seven Ministries. Accordingly, the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and the World Bank have joined the Government of Sri Lanka (GoSL) to extend support for implementing this programme.

Further the main investment in the sector needs to be made for:

- Developing curriculum in line with the local and foreign labour market demand
- Facilitating trainers and trainers of trainers to get local and foreign industrial exposure to upgrade their knowledge
- Encouraging training providers to update labour market information and deliver training programmes accordingly
- Conducting proper awareness programmes for youth based on labour market information to select courses and to encourage following vocational training courses

- Providing financial support by way of voucher system, credit and loan schemes, scholarships for required youth to follow courses and start self employment
- Establishing training colleges to conduct selected courses from basic level to specialized level in specific fields, for example from NVQ 1 - 6
- Encouraging private companies to provide job opportunities for NVQ holders

2.3.3 Policy Directions

Making every Sri Lankan skilled enabling full employment in the global economy while improving their competencies, soft skills and access to quality vocational education. In respect of these policies, the following strategies will be adopted.

2.3.4 Key Strategies

- Improve access, quality and relevance of vocational education
- Formulate a mechanism for recruiting trainees for vocational education from students who completed the technology stream in the general education system
- Develop a regulated mechanism to absorb school dropouts to vocational education through Zonal Education Directors, National Youth Corps and National Youth Services Council. School level awareness programmes need to be conducted for students to make them aware of the vocational education path that is available which allows them to be highly paid professionals in reputed fields. Accordingly, common efforts, continuous coordination and collaboration the needed among Ministries Education, Higher Education and Skills and Vocational Training in order to faciltitate and support implementation of 13 year compulsory education policy
- Encourage youth in following advanced vocational training courses which are demanded in the labour market, introduce support systems based on income level of students and to motivate students for vocational training

- Improve private sector participation for providing vocational training and enhancing quality of existing training programmes and increase the private sector participation for training youth and providing more on-the-job training opportunities
- Revise course curriculum and course accreditation in line with the industrial demand
- Provide comprehensive industrial exposure for trainers.

2.3.5 Medium Term Targets

It is already targeted to increase the student intake by 20 percent and 50 percent by 2018 and 2020 respectively through the implementation of various strategies under the Skills Sector Development Programme (SSDP). Also necessary steps have been taken for rehabilitation and quality improvement of

rural and remote training centers as well as for finding solutions for shortage of instructors in vocational order to provide opportunities throughout the country. However, female participation is lower in comparison to male participation for some courses such as mechanical and electrical, ICT, hospitality and tourism fields. In addition, filling vacancies in the academic staff by 90 percent by 2018 and increasing the employment rate of TVET graduates by 60 percent and 100 percent by 2018 and 2020 respectively are also important targets in the sector which have been planned to be achieved in the coming years through the above policies and investments. Also newly established Industrial Sector Skills Councils will guide the training institutions to deliver more demand driven training courses with the findings of skills gap analysis. Thus, it is aimed to modernize our training system to cater to the actual labour market needs by controlling excess supply of traditional trade fields.

Table 2.3.1: Investment Priority Areas							
Area	2017	2018	2019	2020			
Development of Infrastructure	7,898	8,468	8,822	6,511			
Quality Improvement	2,175	2,332	2,470	6,500			

Source: Department of National Planning

Table 2.3.2: N	etwork and	d Performance	of Existing Vo	cationa	l Training	Centers	3
Institute Name	No. of	Locations	Existing		imber of stude	• •	0045
	Centers		NVQ levels	2012	2013	2014	2015
Ministry of Skills Development of	and Vocational	Training					
Dept. of Technical Education							
and Training (DTET)	30	Island wide	4,5 to 6	19,705	22,736	22,863	19,864
Colleges of Technology (CoTs)	9	One for each province	5 & 6				
Vocational Training Authority (VTA)	240*	Islandwide	2,3 4,5	29,064	28,446	28,692	28 ,745
National Apprentice and Industrial Training Authority (NAITA) (Apprentices)	68	Island wide	4,5,6	27,668	23,613	21,443	22,878
National Institute of Fisheries and Nautical Engineering (NIFNE)	8	Mattakkuliya, Tangalle, Galle, Negombo, Trincomalee, Batticaloa, Jaffna, Kalutara	Diploma, Certificate and Degree	1,423	2,123	2,061	1,805
Ceylon German Technical Training Institute (CGTTI)	2	Katubedda, Borella	4,5 and certificate (Non NVQ)	3,446	4,516	3,285	4,175
Sri Lanka Institute of Printing (SLIOP)	1	Colombo		913	886	864	928
National Institute of Business Management (NIBM)	4	Colombo, Kandy, Kurunegala, Galle	3,4,5,6 (Entry qualification is at least pass GCE O/L)	10,879	10,954	9,775	9,572

Table 2.3.2: <i>Co</i>	ont 🕨						
Institute Name	No. of	Locations	Existing			dents (Intak	•
	Centers		NVQ levels	2012	2013	2014	2015
National School of Business Management (NSBM)	1	Colombo	Diploma and Degree	2,325	2,459	2,165	1,427
University of Vocational Technology (UNIVOTEC)	1	Colombo	7 (Degrees)	190	352	421	545
Ministry of National Policies and	d Economic Affo	airs					
National Youth Services Councils (NYSC)	47	Island wide	1 to 4	18,828	20,158	19,513	18,789
National Youth Corps (NYC)	37	Island wide	NVQ 1	13,324	9,558	10,530	8,071
Training Providers in other Minis	tries						
Sri Lanka Institute of Advanced Technological Education (SLIATE)	18	Island wide	Higher National Diploma	5,000	5,172	6,696	6,942
Agriculture Schools	9	Vavuniya, Agunakolapelessa , Karapincha, Pelwehera, Kundasale, Labuduuwa, Bibila, Wariyapola, Palamune	NVQ 5, 6	212	220	229	300
Vocational Training Centres for Differently Abled Children	16**	Island wide	NVQ 3	592	590	609	334
Animal Husbandry Schools	2	Seeppukulama, Karadagolla	Animal Husbandry Diploma (2 year)	96***		168	
Gem and Jewellery Research and Training Institute	6	Colombo, Ratnapura, Kandy, Galle, Sooriyavewa, Polonnaruwa	NVQ 3,4 **** (Only for jewellery)	430	460	599	674
Institute of Construction Technology	2	Battaramulla	NVQ 3, 4 (3Years)	60	60	60	60
		Galkulama	Certificate (15 - 25 days duration)*****	816	810	724	963
Private training institutions (Training centres registered under Tertiary and Vocational Education Commission)	611			45,522	43,693	51,055* *****	N/A
Grand Total				180,493	176,941	182,829	126,072

Source: Department of National Planning, Ministry of Skills Development and Vocational Training

Note:

- Including 14 VTA centers established in prison camps
 Including 10 VTA centers managed by the NGOs and Private Sector
 In 2012 only Karadagolla has been functioned and the Seeppukulama centre has been closed.
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 In 2012 only Karadagolla has been functioned and the Seeppukulama centre has been closed.
 In 2012 only Karadagolla has been functioned and the Seeppukulama centre has been closed. is for minimum 10 days and maximum 20 days
- Data reported from only 287 TVEC registered private training institutions in 2014
- ******* Excluding the student intake for private sector training institutions

2.4 Labour

2.4.1 Overview

The importance of labour relations to the economic and social life arises from the fact that labour is the most important factor of production. The quality of labour input determines the overall productivity in the economy. Furthermore, there is an important social dimension relating to conditions of work and remuneration paid to the workers. These determine the standard of living and social wellbeing of a large majority of people.

Sri Lanka's total labour force consists of about 9 million persons which is equivalent to 43 percent of the population (Table 2.4.1). A sianificant fraction of the employment lives and works in foreign countries, particularly in West Asia (Middle East). A majority of the others who work in the home country belongs to the 'Informal Sector' where the conditions of work vary and in general wages are lower than those in the formal sector. Usually the informal sector workers do not receive the same protection and benefits provided by the country's labour laws.

total agriculture sector and 50 percent of the industry and services sector employment comprised of informal sector activities.

According to the status of employment, a high proportion of workers are either in the private sector or self-employed (own account workers). The public sector employment is 16 percent of the total employment and has increased by 12 percent to 1.37 million during 2010-2015 period. This increase was mainly due to increased net recruitment to the government sector.

The plantation workers, who are employed in the tea and rubber plantations, have been subjected to certain disadvantages arising from their original employment as indentured foreign labour during the British colonial period. They also work under conditions much inferior to those of other formal sector employees. The plantation community is living only in several districts including Nuwara Eliya, Badulla, Ratnapura, Kegalle, Kandy, Matale and Galle. Social indicators of the plantation community¹ are significantly lower compared to those of national level amidst various programmes implemented by the successive governments to improve their standard of living.

Table 2.4.1: Labour Force Trends (2010-2015)								
Indicator	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015		
Population ('000)	20,675	20,869	20,424	20,579	20,771	20,966		
Population (15 years & above) ('000)	15,166	16,221	16,081	16,360	16,532	16,671		
Labour force in this group ('000)	8,096	8,544	8,454	8,802	8,805	8,973		
Labour force participation rate (%)	53.4	53.0	52.6	53.8	53.3	53.8		
Employed population ('000)	7,696	8,186	8,118	8,418	8,424	8,554		
Employment rate (%)	95.1	95.8	96.0	95.6	95.7	95.4		
Unemployment rate (%)	4.9	4.2	4.0	4.4	4.3	4.6		

Sources: Department of Census and Statistics and Central Bank of Sri Lanka

The structural change in the economy has influenced the sectoral labour composition with the movement of labour from agriculture sector to service sector. The share of the number employed in the agriculture sector has declined steadily while labour employed in industry and service sectors have increased significantly over the last two decades. In 2015, the service sector records the highest employment share of 46 percent whereas the agriculture and industry sector employment share is 28 percent and 26 percent respectively. In general, 87 percent of the

Industrial peace is significant for improved labour productivity. Increased number of industrial inspections have indirectly contributed to the decline in the number of industrial disputes by 37 percent to 2,948 during 2010-2014. However, the involvement of 14,915 workers in 51 strikes led to a loss of 82,294 man-days in 2015. Sri Lanka has significant trade union activities and there were 1,918 trade unions functioning in the country in 2015.

¹ Poverty headcount index (2013): National 6.7 percent and Estates 10.9 percent; Infant mortality rate (2006/07): National 9.7 per 1,000 live births and Estates 29 per 1,000 live births; Neonatal mortality rate (2006/07): National 11 per 1,000 live births and Estates 18 per 1,000 live births; Low birth weight children (2006/07): National 16.6 percent and Estates 31 percent; Literacy rate (2013): National 89.7 percent and Estates 52.4 percent; Families with access to improved drinking water (2012/13): National 89.7 percent and Estates 52.4 percent

In addition, a safe working environment is significant for the enhanced productivity and quality of the goods and services produced by the employees. There were 1,251 work-related accidents and 76 fatal accidents recorded in 2015. Most of these accidents could be prevented by adhering to a proper safety mechanism. Therefore, ensuring maximum safety at the workplace through constant monitoring of safety standards is crucial.

Foreign Employment

The number of migrant workers has increased by 45 percent to 263,307 in 2015 compared to 182,188 in 2000 (Table 2.4.2). Female workers in foreign employment has declined steadily from 67 percent in 2000 to 34 percent in 2015 mainly due to policy decisions of the successive governments including increase in the minimum age limit of women migrating for domestic work (Kingdom of Saudi Arabia-25 years, other Middle East countries-23 years, all

respectively compared to 54,573 and 127,615 of the same in 2000. During 2000-2015 period, migration through private sources has increased by 160 percent whereas migration through licensed agencies have declined by 8 percent. Therefore, migration through licensed agencies needs to be encouraged to ensure safety of the migrant workers. The Government has implemented programmes to encourage migration through licensed agencies including awarding/star grading system for agencies, increasing awareness and providing necessary training, introducing a code of ethical conduct for foreign recruitment agencies and taking legal action against illegal agencies.

Departures for housemaid category have declined from 42 percent in 2010 to 28 percent in 2015 (Table 2.4.3). However, the professional and skilled migration category accounts for only 33 percent in 2015. Therefore, a robust strategy is required to increase high income earning and professional/skilled migration. This strategy

	Tak	ole 2.4.2: Fore	eign Employment	and Remittance	es (2000-2015)	
Year	Total Migrant	Female Mi	grant Workers Percentage (%)	Total	Remittances Middle East	Middle East
2000	Workers 182,188	122,395	67.2	(US\$ million) 1,157	(US \$ million) 729	(% of Total) 63.0
2010	267,507	119,506	44.7	4,116	2,474	60.1
2011 2012	262,961 282,447	126,654 138,312	48.2 49.0	5,145 5,985	3,030 3,358	58.9 56.1
2013	293,218	118,033	40.3	6,407	3,562	55.6
2014 2015	300,703 263,307	110,486 90,667	36.7 34.4	7,018 6,980	3,902 3,769	55.6 54.0

Source: Central Bank of Sri Lanka

other countries-21 years), extension of training period for domestic workers (21 to 40 days), introduction of National Vocational Qualification (NVQ) level 3 requirement, family background report and imposing of refundable and non-refundable deposits from employer.

Earnings from foreign remittances are one of the main streams of foreign exchange revenue for Sri Lanka. In 2015, the foreign remittance earnings were US\$ 6.98 billion and the departures for foreign employment was 263,307. Over the past few decades, more than 54 percent of the remittances is received from the Middle East countries.

Departures for foreign employment through private sources and through licensed agencies were 146,441 and 116,866 in 2015

may consist of 1). Providing training to upgrade skills, 2). Introducing country specific, company specific and job specific training programmes, 3). Establishment of training centers/migrant resource centers, Introducing training modules to produce multi skilled workers, 5). Entering into MoUs with destination countries, 6). Entering agreements with related ministries /organizations (Ministry of Skills Development and Vocational Training, Open University of Sri Lanka, etc.), 7). Conducting marketing campaigns to explore foreign labour market opportunities in different regions, Promoting insurance schemes locally and abroad and 9). Introduction of social security schemes/pension schemes for the migrant workers.

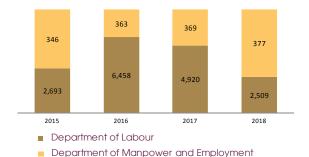
Table 2.4.3: Departures for Foreign Employment by Manpower Level							
	2010		2	2014	20	015	
Category	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
Professional level	3,057	1.1	5,372	1.8	6,257	2.4	
Middle level	6,884	2.6	20,778	6.9	6,921	2.6	
Clerical and related	7,923	3.0	29,267	9.7	12,472	4.7	
Skilled	71,537	26.7	73,162	24.3	82,098	31.2	
Semi-skilled	4,932	1.8	3,977	1.3	4,837	1.8	
Unskilled	60,422	22.6	79,519	26.4	77,444	29.4	
Housemaid/Domestic Housekeeping Assistant	112,752	42.1	88,628	29.5	73,278	27.8	
Total	267,507	100.0	300,703	100.0	263,307	100.0	

Source: Central Bank of Sri Lanka

Government Involvement

The Government involvement in the labour sector is seen mainly in policy formulation, regulation and provision of social security. Labour laws in the country are complicated and criticized as a major disincentive in attracting new investments to the country. Therefore, simplification of the labour laws is an important element for improved labour market outcomes. The Department of Labour, Department of Manpower Employment, Office of the Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation, the National Institute of Labour Studies, the National Institute of Occupational Safety and Sri Lanka Foreign Employment Bureau are kev regulatory agencies of the labour sector. Figure 2.4.1 shows budgetary allocations for some of the key regulatory agencies during 2015-2018 period.

Figure 2.4.1: Budgetary Allocations (Rs. million) to Key Regulatory Agencies in Labour Sector 2015 - 2018



Source: Ministry of Finance

The Employees' Provident Fund (EPF) established in 1958 and Employees' Trust Fund (ETF) established in 1981 are the two main social security schemes available for the retirees in private and corporate sectors in the country. The EPF contribution has increased by 123 percent to Rs. 102 billion during

2008-2015. Similarly, the ETF contribution has increased by 118 percent to Rs.18 billion during the same period.

As stated in the 2015 Human Development Report published by the United Nations Programme, Development work should enhance human development and strengthen societies. Guaranteeing the workers' rights and benefits will improve the links between work and human Having development. well designed employment and wage policies, protecting workers' rights and ensuring their safety and provisions to facilitate people with disabilities to engage in work are key factors in this regard. Further, promoting collective action and trade unionism will have a positive impact on strengthening the link between work and human development including increases in compensation, insurance and protection against health hazards at work. Therefore, any measures to recognize and establish linkages between employment and human development is beneficial to the human capital of the country in the long-run.

One million job creation is one of the five main goals of the national development policy. However, having a job will not guarantee a higher living standards. This requires complete transformation of the economic and social policies supporting full employment and decent work in a country. Therefore, as emphasized in the SDG 8 - promoting sustained, inclusive and sustainable growth, full and productive economic employment and decent work for all - the Government is committed to create good and safe working conditions through sufficient investments and promoting entrepreneurship to create quality and high paid jobs in the country.

2.4.2 Issues and Challenges

Since the decade of 1950s, unemployment has become a major concern in Sri Lanka. Consequently, the economic policy of all governments that came into office placed a great deal of emphasis on the creation of new employment opportunities. However, during the period after 1986, the overall unemployment rate has shown a downward trend. It stood at 4.6 percent in 2015. of overall Although, the issue the unemployment ceased to be a major concern, the unemployment among certain specific groups such as women and those with higher education remains unacceptable levels. There are also other important connected issues concerning Sri Lanka's overall development.

- High youth unemployment A majority of the unemployed are the youth in the age category of 20-24 years (20.0 percent).
- Low female labour force participation -34.7 percent of female labour force participation is much lower than 74.6 percent of male labour force participation.
- High unemployment in educated population - According to the level of education, the highest unemployment rate of 8.5 percent is in the G.C.E. (A/L) and above category.
- All workers are not benefitted through a social security scheme - Out of 3.7 million prospective EPF beneficiaries, only 65 percent is covered by EPF.
- Increasing rate of work related accidents and deaths.
- Simplification of the labour laws.
- Labour reforms to address the needs of the changing demographic profile of the country.
- Welfare of the migrant workers Lack of grievance redress mechanism, low wages, heavy work load, human trafficking and competition by the other labour migrating countries are some of the major challenges faced by the migrant workers.

2.4.3 Policy Directions

The Government will be mindful of its obligation to protect and foster rights of the workers and achieve healthy industrial relations which are essential to achieving economic progress. In this context, while enforcing existing laws and regulations, all necessary reforms will be made in the coming years to meet the emerging circumstances and to bring them in line with international best practices. Any perceived impediments to maintain a good investment climate will be removed.

Economic efficiency requires that changes in wage rates should be linked to changes in labour productivity. Therefore, as a matter of policy, the government will not intervene directly in determining wage rates in the private sector. Instead it will encourage the employees and employers to conduct regular negotiations taking note of efficiency considerations as well as worker welfare, in order to reach collective agreements relating to all labour issues.

The Government will continue to respect and to abide by all international conventions and agreements relating labour and employment to which it has been a party.

2.4.4 Key Strategies

- Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities and decent job creation.
- Improve labour productivity by skills development.
- Simplify the wages board system while expanding the coverage.
- Adjust the minimum wage in relation to the cost of living index.
- Ensure productive service to EPF members and increase EPF beneficiary coverage.
- Establish an entity to manage the funds of the EPF and ETF.
- Develop a pension scheme for all workers amalgamating existing schemes.
- Ensure optimum occupational safety and health.

- Ensure employment rights of female workers and enforce laws relating to employment of child labour.
- Enhance the quality of labour inspections.
- Enhance skills of migrant workers and explore new markets.
- Link relevant authorities to ensure safety of the migrant workers and devise a mechanism to provide incentives to them.
- Encourage research on migrant workers and link the findings with policy formulation.

2.4.5 Medium Term Targets

- Reduce youth unemployment rate to 14.1 percent by 2020.
- Increase female labor force participation rate to 40 percent by 2020.
- Reduce industrial disputes by 50 percent by 2020.
- Increase EPF beneficiary coverage to 30 percent by 2020.
- Reduce work related accidents and deaths by 15 percent by 2020.
- Support to create one million new and productive job opportunities by 2020.

2.4.5.1 Investment Priority Areas

Table 2.4.4: Investment Priority Areas						
			Rs.	Mn		
Area	2017	2018	2019	2020		
Infrastructure development (Labour Offices/ Quarters/ Mehewara Piyasa Office)	3,466	2,795	2,316	1,550		
Diversifying markets/ enhancing skills/ improving the safety						
of migrant workers	-	8	25	23		
Providing incentives to migrant workers	-	20	20	20		
Employees Provident Fund (EPF) – Memberships/Awareness	79	82	89	90		
Maintain industrial peace and enhance quality of labour inspection	-	20	40	200		
Ensure occupational safety and health	11	8	-	-		

Source: Department of National Planning

2.5 Health

2.5.1 Overview

A healthy nation is the prime factor of a country for its development which uplifts economy by enhancing efficiency and productivity of human resources. Sri Lanka is one of the few countries which has a comprehensive system of healthcare delivery. It is also a combination of public and private health services.

There are 1,067 Government health care institutions with a total health workforce of 113,926 in 2012. Out of 200 private health care institutes registered under the Private Hospitals Regulatory Commission, 145 private hospitals are actively operated in the country. About 45,000 employees directly and 100,000 employees indirectly were employed in the private health sector in 2013.

At present, a remarkable success has been achieved in health outcomes associated with good maternal and child health, low levels of communicable diseases and long life expectancy. However, rapidly changing demographics and epidemiological transitions coupled with the technological and social developments have significantly altered the healthcare needs of the country. Therefore, to meet the rising demands in the health sector, it is vital to increase investment in the health sector in the country.

2.5.2 Issues and Challenges

High prevalence of non communicable disease

At present, high prevalence of chronic Non Communicable Diseases (NCDs) become a leading cause of mortality, morbidity and disability which accounts to around 80 percent of Sri Lanka's disease burden. Premature deaths and disability (30-65 years) due to NCDs cause loss of productivity which impacts on labour supply, capital accumulation and national income. The total loss of output in the world over in the next decade due to five selected NCDs mental illness, cardiovascular (Cancer, disease, diabetes and chronic respiratory disease) is estimated at US\$ 47 trillion which is equivalent to 5 percent of global GDP in 2010. Further, each year, the economic burden due to NCDs is expected to push 100

million people globally into poverty. Moreover, the estimates show that, each 10 percent increase in NCDs will cause a decrease of 0.5 percent in annual economic growth.

 Increase of Out Of Pocket Expenditure (OOPE)

Further, the total health expenditure on NCDs is increasing due to the need of long term treatment and care, increasing elderly population and the nature of chronic condition. The Government has to finance the rising cost to improve public health care facilities such as providina essential medicines, lab facilities, etc. within a limited fiscal space. At the same time, when public facilities are inadequate, individual families have to pay for their health needs particularly on NCDs as out of pocket on their own. Health care treatment for NCDs like diabetes, asthma, cardio vascular diseases etc. is extremely expensive. This will also create a burden on household income. Currently, Out-of-Pocket Expenditure (OOPE) on Health is around 83 percent out of total health expenditure of a household in 2013.

 Lack of proper referral and back referral system

NCDs are largely managed by secondary and tertiary level hospitals located mostly in urban areas. Further, due to non-adherence of a referral system and the lack of facilities at primary health care institutions, patients seek care from Teaching Hospitals and District General Hospitals with necessary facilities. As a result, secondary and tertiary care institutions have become overcrowded. A huge usage of tertiary care facilities creates a burden on health expenditure since the unit cost for high level facilities is higher compared to that of primary care facilities. Further, patients tend to go to public facilities to seek treatment on diseases like cancer, advanced lifesaving medical conditions etc. because of these diseases and severity affordability of high cost at private health care facilities. Meanwhile, overcrowding and long waiting lists in those facilities have forced patients to seek private healthcare leading to increase OOPE on health.

• Increase in ageing population

The prevalence of NCDs rises with increasing

of ageing population. Country's elderly population will be doubled by 2040 (24.4 percent) compared to 2010 (12.1 percent). This will create higher financial cost for long term care.

 Increasing prevalence of Chronic Kidney Disease

Among the NCDs, Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD) is also a growing health concern in Sri Lanka. Necessary measures should be taken to provide treatment as well as to prevent the disease.

 Rise of alcohol and tobacco consumption

In addition, a number of social-economic factors such as gender, education, poverty, working conditions, behavioral patterns and environment are contributing to the rise in NCDs.

Alcohol consumption is one of the NCD creating risk factors. As per the Risk Factor Survey on NCDs conducted in 2008, the prevalence of alcohol use among males aged between 17-64 years is 26 percent.

Table 2.5.1: Prevalence of Alcohol Use Disorders and Alcohol Dependence (% of population aged 15 years and older), 2010

	Alcohol Use Disorders (%)	Alcohol Dependence (%)
Males	5.6	4.9
Females	0.6	0.6
Both Sexes	3.0	2.7
WHO South		
East Asia Region	2.2	1.7

Source: World Health Organization (WHO) 2014

Table 2.5.2: Age Standardized Death Rates (ASDR) and Alcohol Attributable Fractions (AAF), 2012

	ASDR (pe population years o		AAF		
	Males	Female	Male	Female	
Liver Cirrhosis	37.3	5.3	57.0	37.7	
Road Traffic Accidents	26.8	8.0	20.3	0.8	

Source: World Health Organization (WHO) 2014

Tobacco smokers in Sri Lanka is around 15 percent of the total population in 2011. Smoking has an impact on disabilities and non-communicable diseases mainly oral and lung cancer. In addition, research findings have revealed that smoking increases the risk of death from communicable diseases.

 Risk factors contribute to enhance prevalence of NCD

Increasing of household income, advertising on food items and availability of fast food outlets lead to changes in food habits of the people such as increased consumption of food items with high fats and salt and reduced intakes of fruits and vegetables. It has resulted in a reduction of consumption of nutritious food by the people, an increase in the number of people suffering with vitamin and mineral deficiencies and the creation of new disease patterns. Prevalence underweight children among under 5 year age category is also high. Unhealthy food consumption such as excessive sugar, fat and salt consumption also cause to increase obesity and prevalence of NCDs.

 Regional disparities in Maternal Mortality Ratio and Infant Mortality Ratio

Despite Sri Lanka's high achievements in reducing maternal mortality ratio (34.2 per 100,000 population in 2013) and infant mortality ratio (8.8 per 1,000 live births in 2013) in the region, maternal and child healthcare delivery system still requires further improvements to address regional disparities within the country.

Reduction of emerging and re-emerging communicable diseases

Sri Lanka had made high achievements in eradication of communicable diseases. Currently, there is a timely need to pay attention on eradicating/reducing prevalence of emerging and re-emerging diseases such as dengue, rabies, HIV, leprosy and tuberculosis etc.

Quality of health care delivery system

Despite higher level of achievements in most of the health indicators, country's health sector is still lagging behind in terms of certain qualitative indicators such as maintaining health standards in the areas of infrastructure, equipment, health care staff, patient safety etc.

Table 2.5.3: Health Workforce and Infrastructure

Indicator	Srl Lanka	South East Asia	Global
Physicians per 10,000 population (2006 - 2013)	6.8	5.9	14.1
Nursing and midwifery personnel per 10,000 population (2006 - 2013)	16. 4	15.3	29.2
Dentistry personnel per 10,000 population (2006 - 2013)	0.8	1.0	2.7
Pharmaceutical personnel per 10,000 population (2006 - 2013)	0.4	3.8	4.3
Psychiatrists per 10,000 population	<0.05	<0.05	0.3
Hospital beds per 10,000 population (2006 - 2013)	36	10	27
Radiotherapy units per 1,000,000 population (2013)	0.1	0.3	1.8

Source: World Health Organization (2014), World Health Statistics

 Unavailability of a proper Human Resources Development Plan

Health care system in Sri Lanka is resourced by different categories of health care personnel. Shortages of nursing para-medical staff, maldistribution of human resources, non-availability of necessary facilities to retain staff at rural institutions, facilities professional insufficient for development etc. are some of the significant challenges in providing quality health care delivery.

• Estate sector health care delivery system

Health care delivery system in the estate sector requires a lot of improvements compared to urban and rural health care centres. Estate community is lagging behind in terms of access to health care and remains at a low level of nutritional status. Besides, most of the youth are exposed to alcohol, cigarettes and other related products.

In addition, the Government has already prepared a National Multisectoral Action Plan for Prevention and Control of NCDs which will be implemented during 2016-2020 period. In the meantime, considering the burning issue of rising NCDs, a significant amount of public investment has been allocated to provide services to NCD patients by 2016 Government budget.

Table 2.5.4: Major Ongoing and **Proposed Projects** Name of the Project Total Cost (Rs. Mn) Construction of a Hospital for Kidney Disease, 13.968 Polonnaruwa 9,525 Development of Accident & Emergency Care Services in Sri Lanka Specialized paediatric care complexes in 1,000 Karapitiya, Ampara and Jaffna Address the issue of CKDu 750 Establishment of Bone Marrow Transplant Unit at TH - Kandy 500 Establishment of Modern Pharmaceutical Laboratory Institute 1,500

Source: Department of National Budget Teaching Hospital*

2.5.3 Policy Directions

The Government policy on health sector is to improve National Health Service targeting a healthy nation with necessary institutional & policy reforms and increased investment on health, while recognizing the importance of co-existence of different forms of medicine and participation of private sector in health services.

Proposed Reforms in Health Care System

Strengthening of primary health care facility network is essential to reduce overcrowding at tertiary care health institutes, reduce Out-of-Pocket Expenditure (OOPE) and unnecessary burden on investing to provide higher level facilities. It is also needed to establish a clearly defined referral system.

Establishment of necessary healthcare policies to implement public-private partnership (PPP) is imperative. PPP refers to a situation where government mobilizes private sector resources to deliver healthcare where there are shortfalls in delivery of public facilities.

There are several ways to enhance efficiency and quality of health care delivery through PPP arrangements.

1. Private sector healthcare providers are willing to introduce new bio-medical equipment which are available at a comparatively high cost. Public sector health care institutions can use these facilities by bearing a subsidized cost as one of the options to provide such type of modern health care facilities to patients. The Government can offer incentives to private

hospitals for importing of high tech bio-medical equipment.

- 2. Some of the NGOs, non state sector organizations and philanthropic agencies are willing to donate some infrastructure facilities, both buildings and equipment for some specialized areas such as cancer care, eye care, etc. The Government can allow to utilize those funds to construct those facilities within the public sector institutions. The maintenance, skilled human resources and space can be provided by the public sector.
- 3. In the absence of life saving medicines and some laboratory tests, the Government may arrange a mechanism to obtain those facilities from the private sector on reimbursement basis.

With the increasing of elderly population, demand for long term treatment and hospitalization, intensive diagnostic tests, rehabilitation care, etc. will be increased. Further, aeriatric health care improvement of special skills and medical training. Therefore, country's health care should be well equipped with required resources, physical as well as financial. On the other hand, it is a challenge to increase public investment on elderly care with limited fiscal space. Therefore, policy reforms should be focused to invest through PPP and donations to finance elderly care.

Efficient and effective utilization of physical and financial resources in the public health system is essential to reduce burden on the Government budget. It has been noticed that, some of the resources are concentrated on secondary and tertiary health care institutions and not equally distributed among rural/ primary healthcare institutions. Some of the resources are underutilized due to several reasons. Therefore, redistribution of existing resources, human as well as physical resources based on proper assessment on existing resources and their utilization are vital in delivering improved universal health care service.

2.5.4 Key Strategies

It is expected to implement the following strategies to meet the future needs of the health sector.

- Increase investment on healthcare
 - Increase budgetary provisions for equipment, drugs and devices including indigenous medicine sector.
 - Increase budgetary provisions to develop rural/ primary healthcare institutions.
 - Prepare and implement programmes to address health needs of estate community.
 - Adjust the investment to meet the growing healthcare needs of the elderly.
- Establish and implement necessary sector reforms, policies and structures
 - Introduce a National Health Insurance Plan to address issues including OOPE issue.
 - 2. Implement National Drug Policy.
 - Introduce a mechanism to regulate government and private health care institutions.
 - 4. Establish a regulatory authority for cosmetics, beautician services and related products.
- Improve facilities to prevent and treat NCDs and communicable diseases
 - Implement integrated action plan to mitigate NCD prevalence.
 - 2. Assess current usage and trends in alcohol and tobacco consumption among those aged 17-64 years and implement alcohol and tobacco consumption reduction programme under proper monitoring mechanism.
 - 3. Improve coverage of a family physician to each citizen.
 - 4. Implement proper nutritional and food safety programme.
 - 5. Implement Accident and Emergency Care Policy, National Policy on

- Healthcare Quality and Patient Safety etc.
- Reduce incidence of dengue menace and rabies within three vears.
- Increase production capacity of State Pahrmaceutical Manufacturing Corporation (SPMC) and Ayurveda Drugs Manufacturing Corporation.
- Take preventive measures to reduce NCDs with lifetime approach including primordial, primary and secondary prevention as a long term strategy.
- Improve maternal and childcare
 - Reduce Maternal Mortality Ratio further by managing critical care conditions of pregnant mothers by mobilizing and efficient utilization of existing resources.
 - 2. Improve advanced newborn care facilities for the sick newborns.
- Improve Quality of healthcare service
 - Enhance patient safety and quality of healthcare services.
 - 2. Implementation of a proper human resource development programme based on future demand to increase high quality human capital by including Ayurveda and other forms of alternative medicines.
 - 3. Enhance research facilities on new disease patterns, clinical research etc. and studies on alternative medical systems.
- Propagation of alternative medicines
 - Propagate alternative medicines including ayurveda which is vital to protect our traditional medicine, attract tourists and increase foreign reserves.
 - Obtain patent for Sri Lankan Indigenous Medicines and medicinal products.
 - Propagate other forms of alternative medicine (eg. Ayurveda, Indigenous, Homeopathy, Unani, Sidda medicine etc.) and integrate all forms of medicine to a combined service.

2.5.5. Medium Term Targets

Table 2	.5.5: To	argets	in He	ealth S	Sector	
Indicator	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Out of Pocket Expenditure on Health (%)	83.0	80.0	78.0	75.0	72.0	70.0
Premature deaths due to NCD (<65 yrs)	18	16	15	12	10	9
Maternal Mortality Rate (per 100,000 live births)	34.2	32.0	30.0	28.0	26.0	25.0
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	8.0	7.8	7.5	7.0	6.5	6.0
Neonatal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	6.5	6.2	5.9	5.6	5.3	5.0

Source: Ministry of Health, Department of National Planning

Table 2.5.6: Priority Investment Areas

Table 2.5.0	6: Priority	Investn	nent Ar	eas
				Rs. Mn
Area	2017	2018	2019	2020
Human Resource Development*	808	850	876	950
Bio Medical and other Equipment	4,000	6,000	7,000	7,750
Development of Indigenous Medicine	959	672	544	680
Control of Diseases	3,365	3,876	4,308	4,700
Health Promotion and Disease Prevention	1,935	2,189	2,500	3,000
National Nutrition Programme	450	510	560	1,500
Medical Research and Clinical Trials	141	155	172	200
Hospital Development	24,153	32,170	38,744	44,362
Other Investment	7,756	3,905	4,207	4,504
Total	43,567	50,327	58,911	67,646

Source: Department of National Planning

* In addition, Rs 8.840 mn, Rs 8.944 mn, Rs 9,048 mn, and Rs 9,500 mn, will be invested in 2017-2020 period for HR development as recurrent expenditure

2.6 Sports

2.6.1 Overview

During the last decade, the Government invested in the sports sector targeting improvement of necessary infrastructure facilities including construction of sports grounds and purchasing equipment. As a result, an extensive network of sports grounds and related facilities, covering the entire country were created. Those investments were mainly focused on the production of national and international level sports persons and youth who are willing to engage in sports activities. The present Government targets to develop sports sector to produce a healthy nation covering entire population which may help to reduce government expenditure on Non Communicable Diseases (NCDs) and develop the economy and make sports as an integral part of country's culture and society. Furthermore, sports activity may be a vehicle to promote peace and reconciliation after the three - decade long conflict.

In addition to the above, sports can be used as \Box tool to build friendship, broadmindedness, self-confidence, competitiveness, learn virtue of tolerance, earn goodwill, unity and equity disregarding cast, religion, language, sex, ethnicity, culture and region in the national level as well as at international level. The present contribution to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) from sports sector can be increased by developing sports economy in order to create new direct and indirect employment opportunities. Furthermore, the sports sector can be promoted as one of the potential foreign exchange earners of Sri Lanka by attracting international sports events to the country.

2.6.2 Issues and Challenges

- Inadequate physical and human resources.
- Lack of improvement in participants for international competitions by sports.
- Inability to attract and retain professionals due to low salary scales.
- Lack of knowledge and experience in technology relevant to sports.
- Lack of communication and coordination between Ministry of Sports and other relevant agencies

Main on-going projects and programmes

Sports talents identification

Programmes are being implemented by the Ministry of Sports to identify children who have specific talents at an early age and to improve their aptitudes on a continuous basis. The children between 13-14 age groups are the target group of this programme.

In order to implement this programme, the subject of sports will be made compulsory for every school child and required infrastructure facilities for various sports will be provided. In addition, athletes will be given nutrition, requisite care and local and foreign training in order to improve their aptitudes. This programme will be continued as an Annual Programme from this year onwards.

 Construction of a High Altitude Sports Training Complex in Nuwara Eliya

Talented sports personnel, who expect to participate in international level sports events, have to improve their breathing power, knowledge about international events and acquire training under cool and rainy environment. Therefore, it is important to have a high altitude training centre in this country. Accordingly, the Ministry of Sports has proposed to construct a high altitude sports training centre in Nuwara Eliya for meeting the above purpose. It is also expected to generate revenue by promoting sports tourism, improving access to international sports consultants to train local sportsmen which will lead to save of huge amount of money currently spend to train our athletes in other countries, earn foreign exchange and create employment opportunities.

2.6.3 Policy Directions

The Government has announced its intention to make sports mandatory for all school children. Accordingly, sports activity is expected to become an integral part of Sri Lankan culture in the future. The Government will continue its role as facilitator and regulator while providing necessary support to the various sports bodies to develop their respective sports activities. For this purpose, adequate financial provision will be made in the Government budget.

Action will be taken to protect the independence of all sports bodies and

encourage them to conform to international norms, standards and rules in conducting sports activities. Equity in the allocation of government resources will be maintained. The Government will also strive to provide equal opportunities to all citizens to participate in sports activities. In this context, rural and remote areas which lack even the minimum physical infrastructure will be developed as a matter of priority.

Sector Reforms

For the purpose of strengthening sports sector, following reforms have been proposed.

- Establish a National Sports Authority to promote and bring more international sports events to Sri Lanka.
- Uplift the National Institute of Sports Science as a Sports Degree Awarding Institute in the next four years.
- Establish research and development division in the Ministry of Sports.

2.6.4 Key Strategies

- Develop and maintain a database and information system on Sports teams.
- Utilize sports to enrich physical well-being and health of all citizens by promoting traditional sports and martial arts.
- Identify and train sport persons who can win medals at international sports competitions.
- Establish a sports campus of international standards with all modern facilities
- Increase the number of School Physical Education Teachers at least by 5,100 (Current No. of Teachers 3,400 in schools).
- Develop sports as one of the foreign exchange earners of Sri Lanka.
- Establish a mechanism to maintain good relationship with other relevant agencies.
- Collaborate with Ministries of Education and Health to develop programmes on talent identification and sports training for school students to ensure the fitness and nutrition level of students.

2.6.5 Medium Term Targets

- Establish fully pledged Provincial Sports Complexes in each province by 2017.
- Establish fully pledged District Sports Complexes in sixteen districts by 2017.
- Win at least fifty medals annually at international level.
- Contribute about U\$\$ 500 million to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by 2020 through sports activities.
- Reduce NCDs by 1 percent by 2020 (Current percent of NCDs is 80 percent).
- Increase the share of participants from rural areas in international sports events to 50 percent by 2020 (present share is about 40 percent).
- Create walking paths in the 325 Divisional Secretariat Divisions by 2020.
- Establish twenty five District Sports Medical units by 2020.
- Make Sri Lanka sports sector doping free by 2020.

Table 2.6.1: Priority Investment Areas Rs.Mn Area 2017 2018 2019 2020 Infrastructure 3,381 2,857 3,286 3,300 Development Training Sports Personnel 196 208 220 250 Sports Events and 1,294 1,350 1,635 948 Other related Activities 4,525 4,700 4,800 4.900

Source: Department of National Planning

2.7 Culture and Heritage

2.7.1 Overview

Sri Lanka has nearly 2,500 year cultural history which boasts six cultural and two natural world heritage sites. Cultural Triangle demarcated by Anuradhapura, Polonnaruwa and Kandy and the city of Galle are cultural heritage sites. Sinharaja forest, the Central Highlands comprising the Knuckles Range, Sri Pada and Hortan Plains are Natural Heritage sites of the country.

With the upliftment of the living standards of the people, social, cultural needs and attitudes tend to change. As a result, constant attention has to be paid to preserve and promote arts, culture and national heritage related to both aspects of tangible and intangible heritage. Considering the importance of the cultural heritage, the Government has invested in the development of cultural centers and museums, conservation of heritage sites, excavation in archeological sites protecting the places with historical value.

Tangilble and Intangible Heritage

It has been accepted that culture is one of the major elements associated with development. Therefore, tangible and intangible heritage of the country need to be protected and sustained in order to achieve a meaningful development.

The tangible heritage is the legacy of physical artifacts. Intangible heritage attributes to a group or society that are inherited from past generations, maintained in the present and bestowed for the benefit of generations. Declared tangible cultural and heritage areas are museums, archival materials, ancient temples like Nalanda Gedige, Lankatilaka temple, Lankaramaya, Ruwanweli Stupa, Abhayagiriya, Jethavanaya, Dambulla, archeological sites such as Sigiriya and monuments like Isurumuniya lovers.

The intangible cultural heritage are practices, representations, expressions, knowledge, skills as well as the instruments, objects, artifacts and cultural spaces associated with communities, groups and in some cases individuals recognized as part of their cultural heritage. Sri Lanka is enriched with various intangible heritage such as Indigenous Medicine, customs associated with Sinhala and Hindu New Year, Kandy Esala Perahera, ritual of Kotahalu Yagaya, Kohobayak Kangkari, folk musical shows, folk plays like "Sokari", puppetry and string puppetry of Sri Lanka.

2.7.2 Issues and Challenges

With rapid social and economic changes of the society, protection of cultural values and heritage is one of the major challenges faced by the sector.

- Increase in the trend of heritage theft and absence of proper ways to protect them.
- Lack of infrastructure facilities within the heritage sites and poor management of these places.
- No proper mechanism to preserve traditional work which are presently in a dilapidated condition.

2.7.3 Policy Directions

Create a virtuous, responsible and anti - corrupt society through promotion of a culture sensitive to heritage management, aiving freedom for artistic work.

Reforms of the Sector

In order to protect and preserve culture and heritage, the following reforms have been proposed;

- Establish a Board for Classification and Evaluation of Arts instead of the Public Performance Board
- Establish a Film Development Board replacing the Film Corporation
- Introduce a pension scheme for senior artists
- Introduce and implement rules and regulations to protect monuments, artifacts in heritage sites.
- Obtain assistance from the non-governmental organizations and communities to protect historically important monuments and places.
- Ensure intellectual property rights of artists by giving benefits to the relevant families.
- Promote research and development in relation to ancient cultural heritage.

2.7.4 Key Strategies

Promote cultural activities

Establish mini cultural centers islandwide by 2016–2018 giving opportunities for training of trainers on cultural disciplines.

Dynamism of cultural events to be in place

Introduce multi-ethnic special cultural events from primary education to university level to inculcate the diversity of cultures and cultural values in the society. A conducive environment will be created to encourage artists to produce high quality products.

Enhance cultural and heritage tourism

Encourage the private sector to establish new folk villages at selected places for display of creative traditional arts and conduct cultural activities such as traditional dances, wood working and marriage ceremonies.

Develop historically important places, monuments and archeological sites as major tourist attractions by improving infrastructure facilities to enhance accessibility, guidance and sanitary facilities at heritage site.

Create opportunities for regional communities to produce and trade a variety of traditional Sri Lankan souvenirs.

Reduce the high rates of charges for foreigners who visit the cultural and heritage site.

Launch awareness programmes

Academic and classic value of the heritage sector can be emphasized through the awareness programmes. The aim is to protect tangible and intangible culture and heritage and popularize the lesser known heritage sites in Sri Lanka.

Table 2.7.1: Investment Priority Areas				
Area	2017	2018	2019	2020
Development of Religious Affairs Sector Development and Promotion of Cultural Activities	1,198 1,091	1,018 1,651	956 2,167	1,340 2,244
Conservation of National Heritage	262	278	326	374

Source: Department of National Planning

2.8 Science, Technology and Research

2.8.1 Overview

In the increasingly competitive global economy, Science and Technology (S&T) have become strategically more important in national development. The rapid advancements and the prominent role of Science and Technology in the global economy make it necessary for the nation to invest in and enhance its capability in Science and Technology to take advantage of potential wealth creating opportunities.

R&D by providing effective protection through strong Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) systems.

The Global Innovation Index 2014 (GII) has ranked Sri Lanka at 105 out of 143 countries. According to the GII rankings, when compared to other South Asian countries, Sri Lanka is placed third, after India (76th) and Bhutan (86th). However, when compared to other developing countries such as China, Malaysia, Thailand, and India, Sri Lanka is less progressive in terms of the number of innovations and protection of innovations. There are several policies and programmes

Table 2.8.1: Key R&D Indicators									
Key Technology Competitiveness Indicators	Srl Lanka	China	Indla	Korea	Singapore	Malaysia	Japan	UK	USA
Total Expenditure for R and D as a percentage of GDP	0.19	1.98	1	4.04	2.15	1.2	3.3	1.72	2.8
Researches in R and D/ Million people	271	1,020	160	5,928	6,438	1,643	5,158	4,024	3,979

Source - World Bank- Education and Technology Report - 2014

The expenditure on Research and Development (R&D) is one of the main indicators to identify a country's support for innovations and creations. In Sri Lanka, the Gross Expenditure on Research and Development (GERD) as a percentage of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) was 0.19 percent in 2014. This was a 43 percent increase from 0.11 percent recorded in 2008.

The public sector contributes the most towards R&D in Sri Lanka (nearly 56 percent). In most developing countries, the public sector provides a higher percentage of a country's total investments in R & D. Public investment is essential in R&D, since the private sector is not interested in investing due to difficulty in assuring profits for investors.

However, most developed countries have overcome the issue of private investments in

introduced by several ministries to improve innovations in Sri Lanka.

2.8.2 Issues and Challenges

Sri Lanka has relatively very low investment on R&D. There are several policies and programmes to improve innovations in Sri Lanka covering different areas. The National Biotechnology Policy, Science, Technology and Innovation Strategy for Sri Lanka are among such policies and programmes. However, the effective implementation of these is essential with a gradual increment in the investment and with a proper coordination mechanism.

The link between the Government / public institutes and universities on research, science and technology is weak. This was highlighted in a recent report on 'Integrating Intellectual

Table 2.8.2: Budgetary Allocations for Major Projects - 2017						
Project	Provision 2017 (Rs. Mn)	Target for 2017				
Nano Technology Initiative	900	Increase research industry tie - ups by15				
Establishment of National Science Centre	300	Commencement of construction work of National Science Centre				
Vidatha Programme	52.5	2,000 Technology Transfer programs 2,000 Scientific Awareness programs				
Planeterium	54	505 Planeterium shows 205,000 participants 12 night sky observation camps 20 Mobile Planeterium programs				

Source: Department of National Budget

Property into Innovation Policy Formulation in Sri Lanka' by the National Intellectual Property Office - Sri Lanka.

Simultaneously, it is vital to motivate private sector investments in R&D by way of introducing tax deductions and low tax rates, better investment climate and a strong IPR system. Introducing a reward system to inventors will be another effective means to encourage innovations.

It is essential to increase awareness among the public on the importance of creativity and innovations towards achieving the country's economic growth. Public awareness could be improved through the relevant Government agencies, Intellectual Property Office and other related institutions. It is vital to increase awareness of the importance of protecting inventions among researchers, universities and scientists.

Inadequate level of high end technology exports in Sri Lanka (Present level is 1 percent), lack of entrepreneur supportive research institution network, and high cost of R&D and testing related to industries are some of the challenges faced by the industrial sector which need to be addressed immediately.

2.8.3 Policy Directions

The overall policy emphasizes on capacity building and strengthening of R&D through intensification of advancement and dissemination as well as the application of knowledge in state of the art technology.

2.8.4 Key Strategies

- Strengthen and progressively expand and improve the resource base of scientistsm and technologists necessary to respond to the developmental needs
- Promote basic, applied and developmental research, particularly in areas of national importance and priority
- Develop or acquire and adapt scientific knowledge and technologies for transfer to achieve progressive modernization of all sectors
- Develop a culture of innovation and intellectual property and ensure the protection of Intellectual Property Rights (IPR)

2.8.5 Medium Term Targets

- Increase the gross expenditure on R&D as a percentage of GDP up to 1 percent by 2020 (present percentage of GDP is 0.19 percent).
- Increase the human resource in R & D up to 241,600 personnel by 2020 (National Science Foundation Report indicates present total number of R & D personnel as 120,797 including 12,139 scientists, 14,528 Technicians and 94,130 Other supporting staff)
- Increase the number of patents registered locally up to 1,500 by 2020 (Sri Lanka Inventors' Commission indicates that the present number of patents registered locally as 503 consisting of 129 residents and 284 Non residents).
- Increase the high tech exports up to 5 percent by 2020 from the present level of 1 percent of total exports.

Table 2.8.3: Investr	nent Pr	iority ,	Areas	Rs.Mn
Area	2017	2018	2019	2020
Infrastructure Development	1,000	1,025	1,704	1,010
Research and Development Other R & D related activities	915 1,280	1,331 1,334	1,244 1,372	1,198 2,483

Source: Department of National Planning

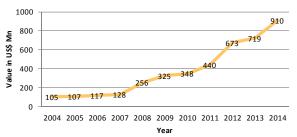
2.9 Information and Communication Technology

2.9.1 Overview

Sri Lanka has made great strides towards becoming an electronically enabled society with Information and Communication Technologies as a key strategic source of power for transforming societies. ICT acts as the catalyst for development as it has the enormous ability of improving efficiency and effectiveness of delivery of citizen's services provided by the Government and businesses, and the power to communicate among citizens.

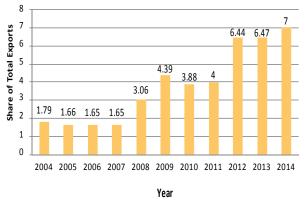
In 2014, Sri Lanka's computer literacy was around 25 percent and could observe a digital divide among urban and other sectors. (Urban 34.6 percent, Rural 23.8 percent, Estate 6.2 percent) Therefore, investments should focus on increasing the utilization of ICT within the country in an equitable manner to foster a balanced growth.

Figure 2.9.1 Export Performances ICT/BPO Sector 2004-2014



Source: Export Development Board

Figure 2.9.2 ICT Contribution to Total Merchandise Exports 2004-2014



Source: Export Development Board

The private sector has also identified ICT as a key opportunity to prosper, as it offers a rapidly growing niche workforce. It has been estimated that over 300 companies are engaged in the ICT sector, and over 85,000 are employed in the industry. This workforce is growing at over 20 percent annually, and it has ensured that the employability of our IT graduates is over 97 percent. Sri Lanka is among the top 20 in the A.T. Kearney's Global Services Location Index (GSLI) 2013. Earnings from exports of IT-BPO sectors have shown a steady upward trend over the last decade. Currently, the ICT sector is the fifth highest foreign exchange earner, and the industry chambers have strategic plans to make it the No. 1 contributor to the economy by 2020.

Table 2.9.1: ICT Indicators				
Indicator	2014			
Interconnected government institutions (No)	550			
Online Government services (No)	49			
IT/BPO export revenue (US \$ Mn)	910			
ICT literacy (%)	25			
ICT workforce	82,854			
Internet service providers	15			
Fixed phone subscription (Nos. millions)	1.12			
Mobile phone subscription (Nos. millions)	22.12			
Internet email subscription (fixed 7 mobile) (Nos Millions)	0.59			
Tele density (Fixed phones and mobile phones) per	120			
100 inhabits)				
Public post office - Main	653			
Public post office - Sub	3,410			
Private Agency Post Offices	524			
Rural Agency Post Offices	101			
Estate Agency Post Offices	4			

Source: Ministry of Finance, 2015

Sri Lanka became the first country in South Asia to introduce mobile phones in 1989 and the first to roll out a 3G network in 2004. Official figures show there are 2.8 million mobile Internet connections and 606,000 fixed line Internet subscribers.

It was also the first in the region to unveil a 4G network. With the implementation of several infrastructure projects such as the "Google Loon" project, the country will enjoy high speed internet including wi-fi at lower rates.

Noting that the cornerstone elements of any service provision is availability of service in any part of the territory, in order to provide a high quality and affordable service on demand with the least delay, the infrastructure should be developed and the respective services should be so regulated with the intention of "ICT4ALL" as the watch-word.

Above all, there should be a general acclamation that value for money is obtained in subscribing for services, particularly for broadband. Key applications need to be identified that would bring about a drastic change in the ecosystem to gain socio-economic advantages. The Broadband Commission of ITU/UNESCO has recognized broadband as a "critical modern infrastructure contributing to economic growth and set new targets for making broadband policy universal and for boosting affordability and broadband uptake". It has been also estimated that with 10 percent increase in high speed Internet connections, economic growth increases by 1.3 percent.

Strengthening the postal services in Sri Lanka

Postal service provides many postal communicational and financial services to the public irrespective of urban or rural status. Complete manual operations of the postal service in Sri Lanka has brought many consequences to the present postal system such as poor quality of service, lack of service accuracy, high operational cost, no service innovation and diversification, deterioration of service, lack of modern technology and finally making operational deficit in the Department of Post.

652 Post offices (POO) have been able to connect online and found new business opportunities from public and private sector enterprises by providing new service delivery solutions to their postal, communicational and financial requirements. But, these POO are mostly located in semi urban and urban areas. There is no possibility of providing IT based new service deliveries in rural areas due to lack of online connectivity and IT infrastructure in the 3,410 rural Sub Post Offices (SPOO).

Hence, it is proposed to diversify existing services and provide new service deliveries with the support of ICT to all SPOO and strengthen these rural postal outlets and let them communicate with not only POO, which are online in Sri Lanka, but also with domestic and international private sector business

institutions. This will support the government also to minimize digital divide between urban and rural as well as to promote government e-services to the rural through SPOO which are considered and accepted by the public as more convenient, reliable and friendly rural service centres. It is expected to optimize the strength of postal services capturing new business opportunities to make SPOO more economical, commercially viable and diversified service delivery centres in rural areas.

2.9.2 Issues and Challenges

Sri Lankan ICT industry is currently facing few challenges. Although Sri Lanka has seen significant improvement in its **ICT** development over time, efforts must be fast tracked to optimize opportunities of an advanced knowledge economy, bridging the society's digital divide. There is unique opportunity to experience substantial and rapid growth with an emerging Business Processes Off shoring (BPO) sector. Over the past few years, many companies have become increasingly interested in setting up operations throughout the country in various fields such as accounting, medical insurance, legal work, banking and call centers.

However, Sri Lanka's relatively infrastructure base has been often cited by many investors as a major constraint to growth, leading potential investors to look to neighboring countries for more dependable services. The supply of physical infrastructure and human resources, rather than demand, seems to be the ongoing challenges confronting the BPO industry. A proper mechanism on building a skillful workforce is therefore an essential feature to build Sri Lanka as a most reputed IT destination in the world.

Table 2.9.2: Budgetary Alloco for Major Projects - 2017	7
	Rs. Mn
Name of the Sector	2017 Allocation
Digitization of the Economy	17,300
Postal Network and Service Development	486
Mass Media Sector Development	2,020

Source: Department of National Budget

2.9.3 Policy Directions

The Government's policy is to promote local ICT products and services in the global market "digitization" of Sri Lanka's under the economy. It includes partnerships with multiple stakeholders to provide assistance and funding to establish new export orientated ICT enabled service industries and empowering the local industry and public to participate in electronic transactions and digital services. It enables principles of good aovernance such transparency, as participatory approach and efficiency in their day-to-day business or lives.

2.9.4 Key Strategies

- Improve the digital infrastructure of Sri Lanka in order to facilitate the enhancement of digital ecosystems
- Diversify existing services and provide new service deliveries with the support of ICT to postal network of the country
- Utilize ICT for improving governance
- Enhance ICT policies, legislations and standards
- Improve the use of ICT applications in key sectors
- Improve citizens'engagement/ participation in ICT enabled society
- Facilitation of ICT industry development
- Facilitate trade and business sectors through ICT
- Monitor and facilitate the on line presence of institutions, especially by ensuring digital safty
- Digitization and modernization of television transmission system and modernization of radio broadcasting system

2.9.5 Medium Term Targets

Achieving 40 percent digital literacy by 2020 and increasing the revenue of the IT/BPO upto US\$ 5 billion are the key targets to support ICT enabled development. However, It should also be noted that ICT has also been recognized as a key driver of socio-economic development in the post-2015 global development agenda, hence relevant

national targets under the universally agreed Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) must be equally met during the 15 years that end in 2030. For example, striving to provide universal and affordable access to internet by 2020 has been identified as an SDG. However, with the recent public investment in the ICT sector, Sri Lanka would be able to meet not only its national targets but also is in a position to assist least developed countries (LDCs) to overcome obstacles.

Also the Government mainly aims to diaitalize the economy in the country, while improving the economic status and business-friendly environment in the country. Thus, it is aimed to introduce Household Transfer Management (HTM) system in order to facilitate financial transactions, participation in commerce and obtaining government services. This will give a common platform for daily activities driving the economy to high value service offering through ICT.

Table 2	ole 2.9.3: Investment Priority Areas					
Area	2017	2018	2019	202		
nfrastruatura						

 Area
 2017
 2018
 2019
 2020

 Infrastructure development
 4,910
 5,372
 5,997
 5,280

 Quality improvement
 15,021
 15,444
 18,370
 22,700

Source: Department of National Planning

03 | AGRICULTURE

Even though the agriculture sector has undergone significant structural changes in the form of decrease in share of GDP from 26 percent in 1990s to 7.9 percent in 2015 indicating a shift from the traditional agrarian economy towards a service dominated one, it still continues to be the backbone of Sri economy Lankan since а (approximately 70 percent) of the population living in rural and plantation areas in particular is engaged in agriculture for their livelihood. The sector provides employment for about 28.1 percent of the work force and forms the resource base for a number of agro-based industries and agro-services and simulates the economic growth through vertical and horizontal integration with other sectors in the economy.

The agriculture sector is largely carried out by the private sector and the government sector's involvement is mainly limited to provision of infrastructure, regulatory matters and research and development functions. The input supply is also managed by the realizing approximately 23.6 percent. Even though food imports have been increasing in both volume and value, the share of imports in total imports and exports remain more or less constant. The import bill of agriculture commodities exceeds Rs. 200 billion, which is nearly 9 percent of the total imports in 2015.

Within this context, the agriculture policy mainly aims at ensuring two main drives: (1) food security of people by way of substituting possible imports and (2) promoting export of agro based products through increased competitiveness in the international market.

3.1 Crop Agriculture

3.1.1 Overview

Crop agriculture constitutes of paddy, vegetables, other field crops (OFCs), fruits, export agricultural crops including spices, floriculture & foliage plants. Approximately 0.9 million hectares are occupied by these

Table 3.1: Statistics of Total Agricultural Exports and Imports						
		Agricultural Exports		Agricultural Impor	ts	
	Value (US\$ Mn)	As a percentage of total exports (%)	Value (US\$ Mn)	As a percentage of total imports (%)	As a percentage of total exports (%)	
2010	2,306	27	1,322	10	15	
2011	2,528	24	1,567	8	15	
2012	2,332	24	1,304	7	13	
2013	2,581	25	1,368	8	13	
2014	2,794	25	1,634	8	15	
2015	2,482	24	1,628	9	15	

Source: Central Bank Reports (2010-2015)

government sector to a greater extent just to ensure quality and safeguard the small scale producers in particular. The agro-production, processing, value addition and marketing are handled by the private sector and therefore the government investment in agriculture is limited and is around 7-8 percent (including cash grant to fertilizer subsidy) of the annual capital expenditure.

The agriculture sector consists of crop agriculture (paddy, field crops, horticultural crops, and export agricultural crops), plantations, livestock, fisheries and aquatic resources, land and forestry sub sectors. Export earnings from agricultural products have been increasing in value terms, with the share of agricultural exports in total exports

crops and the paddy accounts for the majority. Nearly 70 percent of the land extent is used by these crops.

Paddy production is the most important economic activity of crop agriculture and more than one million farmers are either directly or indirectly engaged in paddy production. Since independence, there had been an impressive increase in paddy production and as a result the country could reach the self-sufficiency in rice by 2010.

The OFCs (Big Onion, Red Onion, Potato, Chilli, Black Gram, Maize, Sesame, Ground Nut, etc.) are presently being imported to meet the domestic demand owing to inadequate supply in the domestic production. Among OFCs, potatoes, chillies and onions are major import commodities and country has spent US\$ 35.8 million, 59.6 million and 65.3 million to import these commodities respectively in 2015.

Table 3.1.1: Production and Imports of Field Crops (MT '000) 2010 2012 2014 Crops Production Production 101.2 150.5 Big Onion 58.9 158.1 83.6 145.9 Red Onion 61.8 11.9 74.0 7.0 63.0 118 Green Chilli 49.0 37.7* 61.5 40.7* 71.2 47.8* 161.7 9.6 202.3 1.0 240.6 Maize 29.4 7.3 2.1 6.0 2.0 8.9 Kurakkan 14.3 Green Gram 11.7 11.6 19.0 7.9 5.3 Black Gram 10.0 1.5 10.2 32 96 6.2 11.6 0.0 14.8 15.1 Cowpea 0.7 1.0 Soya Bean 7.5 1.6 1.7 0.1 6.8 1.5 14.4 4.6 22.0 25.4 1.8 Ground Nut

Sesame

Potatoes

16.9

51.9

Source: Department of Census and Statistics, Department of Customs, Central Bank of Sri Lanka

0.0

129.9

12.4

72.2 110.8

14.2

82.4

0.1

0.3

118.2

The export revenue from fruits has increased tremendously in 2014 compared to the 2010 amounting to US\$ 44.3 million. The fruit crops such as banana, water melon, wood apple, pineapple, passion fruit, etc. can also be targeted for export market under a new production and value chain arrangement. Garzenia is also categorized under the export fruit varieties and it is in highly demand in the export market. Sri Lanka has the capacity to develop this sector further.

Floriculture industry in Sri Lanka has also been rapidly developed with substantial foreign exchange leading to direct and indirect employment generation. Europe is the main market for floriculture products and 60 percent of Sri Lankan exports are destined to the Western countries, while Japan, Middle East, USA and Korea make up the other key markets. However, Sri Lanka's share in world trade is only about 0.2 percent indicating a tremendous potential to expand this sector.

Table 3.1.2: Exports of	US\$ Mn				
Description	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Fruits	16.2	17.4	18.1	30.0	44.3
Vegetables	16.3	18.5	15.1	19.7	24.8
Cut Flowers & Foliage	13.5	14.8	10.4	14.2	14.9
Spices	191.2	213.6	235.5	329.4	234.2
Essential oils	14.9	18.2	17.4	23.2	26.1
Other Export Crops	74.1	64.4	68.3	105.7	161.9
Total	326.2	346.9	364.9	521.4	506.1

Source: Export Development Board

Sri Lanka is rich in tropical fruits, spices, plants with ayurvedic value, floriculture varieties and foliage plants. The potential of these crops have not yet fully been harnessed to meet the domestic needs and to increase their share in the international market. There is a potential to increase the market share of these crops because of the unique properties and medicinal values of these crops.

Sri Lanka is the world largest producer and exporter of cinnamon to the world and ranks the third for cloves and the fifth for nutmegs. Cinnamon, in particular, is Sri Lanka's strength, providing 77 percent of the world share and exporting largely to North and South American countries.

3.1.2 Issues and Challenges

Despite these positive developments, the overall situation in the Crop Agriculture sub-sector is far from satisfactory. Most of the operators are small scale cultivators who constantly face problems related to marketing their products, non-availability of inputs and credit facilities. Average income levels are low and underemployment persists. Recent events of unrest and farmer agitation are clear evidences of this unsatisfactory situation.

^{*} imported as Dried Chilli

	Table 3.1.3 : Productivity of Other Field Crops					(M	T/Ha)			
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Big Onion	12.5	13.2	14	16.1	14.2	17.5	15.5	16.5	14.8	15.9
Red Onion	9.3	15.8	10.1	10.3	11.8	11.8	12.1	12.1	12.9	12.6
Green Chilli	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.3	4.8
Maize	1.5	1.7	2.2	2.6	2.8	2.7	3.4	3.1	3.6	3.7
Kurakkan	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3
Green Gram	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.3
Black Gram	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.9	8.0	0.9	1.0
Cowpea	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
Soya Bean	1.7	1.7	2.5	2.3	1.7	1.6	1.1	1.7	1.7	1.8
Ground Nut	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.5	1.5	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.6
Sesame	0.6	0.7	0.7	8.0	0.9	0.8	8.0	0.8	1.0	0.7
Potatoes	15.0	14.5	15.4	14.9	13.5	13.3	15.5	15.3	15.4	17.7

Source: Department of Census and Statistics, Central Bank of Sri Lanka

One of the underlying causes of this situation appears to be the low productivity of farming operations stemming from inefficient markets. The productivity levels of the field crops have stagnated at lower levels for more than decades.

The other issues and challenges faced by this subsector may be summarized as follows:

- Absence of a commercial orientation: Most peasant farmers do not respond adequately to market signals and continue to produce low value crops. Diversification into more profitable lines of production has been delayed.
- Poor quality of rural Infrastructure: The underdeveloped nature of physical infrastructure such as rural roads, irrigation, power supply etc. This adds to the cost of production.
- Inadequate research and extension: There is a need to make more efficient use of existing resources, introduction of new technology, farmer education and extension facilities. Adoption of new technology has been slow or absent altogether.
- Inefficient land use: The existing land use pattern is less than optimal. Efficiency and sustainability issues have not been adequately addressed. Among them the problems arising from increasing reduction of the natural habitats of wild life have become an important issue during the recent period.

- Unclear land rights: Land ownership problems, particularly among colonists have not yet been fully resolved. This has affected their credit worthiness and the workings of land markets in the agricultural areas.
- Supply problems in seed and planting materials: Timely supply, quality and the adequate amount of supply continue to be problematic.

In addition to the above, there are the emerging issues such as effects of climate change and rapid fluctuation of world prices of agricultural products which may need attention.

3.1.3 Policy Directions

Commercialization of agriculture sector with eco-friendly innovative technologies will contribute to achieve inclusive and sustainable economic growth ensuring food security and food sovereignty of the nation and to sustain the drive of competitiveness of agriculture and agro-based products in the international market.

In line with that policy, the prime objective of the agriculture sector is to increase the share of our agricultural produce in the international market utilizing the maximum benefit of competitive and comparative advantage of agriculture and agro-based products in the overseas market. The food security of the nation will entirely be assured as a task of priority, encouraging the import substitution for food items which can domestically be produced while bridging the gap in the trade deficit.

The role of the government in future will be of facilitator and regulator. а Accordingly, its involvement in setting input and output prices will be minimized to permit the operation of market forces. Increased attention will be paid to improve and Agricultural Research upgrade and Development, Agricultural Extension, provision and improvement of rural infrastructure. However, the government will continue to assist the livelihood improvement of the farmers in the interest of equity and in consideration of the critical importance of their role to the economy, and the nation's food security. As a general rule, such assistance will take the form of cash transfers rather than input based subsidies. The government will also continue to improve the regulatory environment to ensure fairness in competition. Domestic producers will be protected from foreign competition when necessary with a view to ensure fair price for the consumers.

3.1.4 Key Strategies

National Food Production Programme, Development and **Establishment** Agricultural Mega Zones and Strengthening of Value Chain Development are some of the major initiatives which have been identified in the agriculture sector to be implemented over the medium term. The private sector is predominantly engaged in a agriculture, production, particularly in marketing, branding and value addition. Therefore, new policy initiatives will be implemented so as to facilitate and augment the private sector investments in agriculture development. Partnerships **Public** Private will be encouraged provided with land and necessary infrastructure facilities by the government. Agriculture Marketing Authority will be established to fill the gaps in market channel to have better forward and backward linkages in the value chain. Under the Agriculture Modernization Project, private sector investment is encouraged provided with matching grant and credit guarantee for private sector investors. Agro-clinics will be established to provide new technical know-how and resolving issues faced by farmers/producers.

In addition, in view of improving the living standards of small farmers, in particular, farmer centric large scale agro organizations and cooperatives will be formed integrating farmers to enhance the scale of production with respect to value addition, processing and facilitating the market interventions. Adoption the out grower model of producer-large purchaser" is also encouraged targetting improved and seamless integration of the value chain. Mechanization, use of hi-tech irrigation methods such as drip and sprinklar irrigation, use of precision agriculture which uses predictive analytics for smater decisions are also given due consideration to increase the crop productivity.

Environmentally friendly organic cultivation is being given due emphasis and will be promoted to cater to the demand for green products in the international market and preservation and popularization of traditional seed varieties. For this, initiatives have already been taken to promote organic farming and green product development. The cash grant scheme introduced in place of fertilizer subsidy is also meant for the same.

Since the country is self-sufficient in rice, the annual paddy production will be maintained in future to ensure the food security of the nation, encouraging the cultivation exportable rice varieties and organic rice to the export market. This will be assured by recasting the present paddy production by way of re-modeling the cropping pattern with the induction of new innovations. The intervention government on paddy purchasing will be continued to ensure fare price for the farmers. At the same time, crop diversification will be promoted to have mix providing optimum crop required incentives and new technical know-how to the farmers substituting the imports of other field crops.

The necessary infrastructure facilities including storage and markets at rural level will be strengthened to ensure a better income to farmers. The Decentralized Budget allocated for 2016 is aimed at undertaking such development initiatives at provincial and electorate levels. Promotion of the use of Information Communication Technology (ICT) agriculture is seen as an important intervention to increase the access to information and thereby to facilitate production and timely marketing and be engaged in proactive business processes. Therefore, networking of the agriculture information system will be undertaken immediately over the coming years.

3.1.5 Medium Term Targets

- Doubling export revenue from selected agricultural exports such as vegetables, cut flower & foliage, spices & other export crops by 2020
- Self sufficiency of potatoes, big onion, chillies, maize and soyabean by 2020.

3.1.5.1 Investment Priority Areas

- Promoting new hybrid and high yielding varieties of cash crops and establishing seed cultivation farms
- · Introducing latest agricultural equipment and technologies in production and market value chain includina post-harvesting
- Establishing large-scale agro enterprises for value addition and product diversification
- Establishing a fully empowered Agro Marketing Authority - development of markets, infrastructure in value chain

- Introducing and popularizing Agro Financial Tools & Products
- Building agricultural roads and market places
- Strengthening agriculture extension services, introducing best practices
- Promoting the production and use of eco-friendly agro-chemicals
- Strengthening research and development on new varieties, technology and new market trends
- Introducing e-Agriculture to distribute information to the farming community
- Implementing Agriculture Crop Insurance Scheme to compensate farmers for the losses due to floods, droughts and other natural calamities.

Table 3.1.3: Investment Priority Areas					
Area	2017	2018	2019	2020	
Crop Production and Improvement	2,779	1,812	2,568	2,976	
Agribusiness Development	2,232	4,359	5,517	6,318	
Seed and Planting Material	480	577	755	913	
Research and Development	546	603	370	414	
Extension and Training	115	117	129	150	
Development of Minor Irrigation System	4,500	4,050	5,300	6,100	
Acquisition and Rehabilitation of Capital Assets	1,029	975	1,154	1,264	

Source: Department of National Planning
Note: Around Rs. 35,000 million will be invested in every year for the payment of cash grant for farmers as fertilizer subsidy (recurrent expenditure).

Specific Interventions

Box 3.1: National Food Production Programme (2016-2018)

- ✓ National Food Production Programme aims at achieving self-sufficiency in food commodities, which has a high potential to produce domestically with the objective of saving foreign exchange and increasing the income level of farmers.
- This programme paves the way to have more integrated approach towards the development of the agriculture sector with the participation national, of provincial and district level government institutes related to agriculture, private sector, universities, schools, civil organizations, security forces, non-governmental organizations and the general public.
- ✓ Main trust areas identified in this programme
 - Input Management
 - Empowerment of farmers
 - Marketina
 - Natural Resource Management
 - Public Private Partnerships
 - Youth and Women Participation
 - Knowledge Management
 - Traditional knowledge and activities related to agriculture
 - Research and development
 - Consumer health and satisfaction
 - Food safety
 - Irrigation facilities improvements
 - Institutional coordination

Box 3.2 : Agricultural Development Mega Zones

- The government has identified the development of the Agriculture Development Mega Zones as one of the priority interventions to make the agricultural products globally competitive.
- Different cropping models based on the suitability of agro-ecology and soil to be identified.
- ✓ Infrastructure facilities such as agricultural roads, irrigation facilities, storage facilities including cold storages, collecting centers, marketing places and other necessary facilities will be provided in these zones.
- Investors/exporters are directed to have outgrower system with small farmers with the provision of latest technology, agricultural equipment, micro financing and training programmes to the farmers.
- 23 crop zones will be established and as the initial step 5 zones will be established within 2016 as follows;



3.2 Livestock

3.2.1 Overview

The livestock sector plays a multiple role in the livelihood development of the people and comprises mainly with dairy, poultry, swine, goat and sheep sub sectors. The sector presently contributes 0.6 percent to the GDP, ensures food and nutritional security and employment and provides improves socio-economic status of the community. Approximately 600,000 households directly engaged in the sector including 250,000 dairy farmers. At present, the total domestic milk production is approximately 374 million litres and sufficient to fulfill 45 percent of the demand of the country. Therefore, the sector requires a transformation towards an integrated commercialized farming to increase the production and fulfill the domestic requirement with a surplus for the export.

Table 3.2.1: Livestock Population Data (`000)

		15 5 5 5	(/
	2012	2013	2014
Cattle	1,235	1,265	1,118
Buffalo	415	474	375
Chicken	14,039	16,260	16,912
Goat	394	409	313
Swine	89	89	72

Source: Ministry of Rural Economic Affairs and Department of Animal Production & Health

Despite the livestock product exportation which earns around Rs. 450 million per annum, an amount of Rs. 35-40 billion is annually spent for the importation of milk and other livestock products. This invariably indicates that the domestic livestock production has a far reaching target to bridge this gap of import substitution.

Table 3.2.3 : : Domestic Production of Livestock Products

	2013	2014	2015
Milk (L million)	314	345	374
Egg (million)	2,075	2,232	2,294
Chicken meat ('000 MT)	145	150	165
Pork ('000 MT)	7	7	7
Mutton ('000 MT)	1.8	1.3	1.3
Beef ('000 MT)	34	34	32

Source: Ministry of Rural Economic Affairs and Department of Animal Production & Health

The poultry industry is fully operated by the private sector and is capable of satisfying the domestic requirement of chicken and egg. The role of the state is confined mostly for the implementation of poultry management programmes, research and policy development for further consolidation of the sector. Since the chicken meat and egg are recognized as one of the cheapest source of animal protein, an increase in the production of poultry products while reducing the cost of production is required to fulfill the animal protein requirement of the nation. This industry is now in a competitive position to the export market, takina advantage of being the bird flu free country in the Asian region.

3.2.2 Issues and Challenges

Development of livestock sector should essentially aim at increasing the livestock production, substitution of livestock product imports and identification of export potential for livestock related products to compete in competitive the alobal market acceptable international quality standards. The main issues identified for development of this sector are lack of farm productivity due to quality breeds and low farm practices, high cost of management production of livestock products, inadequate

Table 3.2.2. Import Vs Export of Livestock Products (2015)					
Imports					
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	
	(MT)	(Rs. Mn)	(MT)	(Rs. Mn)	
Milk and Milk Products	86,327	34,088	719	245	
Meat and Meat products	1,193	409	1,170	206	

Source: Ministry of Rural Economic Affairs and Department of Animal Production & Health

milk collection network, insufficient grazing lands and inadequate availability of animal feed. Innovation of alternatives for animal feed production needs to be addressed to reduce the high cost of production of livestock products. The shortage of professionals in the livestock industry for service delivery and technology transfer needs to be addressed for the sustainability of this sector.

3.2.3 Policy Directions

Increasing production and quality of livestock products to satisfy the local demand and to boost rural income with the objective of making our farmers capable to compete in local and international markets.

3.2.4 Key Strategies

- Ensure conducive and consistent policy support for livestock sector development.
- Uplift the living standards of the farmers and enhance the farm productivity providing high milk producing cattles and other requaired inputs at a subsidized rate.
- Strengthen and encourage private sector and Public Private Partnership involvement in production, processing, value addition and marketing of livestock products through provision of intersest subsidies and credit facility.
- Promote research and innovation of new technology for the livestock sector and maintain the quality standards of livestock products.
- Introduce modern technological interventions to increase production, productivity, profitability and sustainability of livestock production systems.
- Increase sustainable usage of underutilized animal feed resources, introduce improved varieties of grass and

Table 3.2.4: Medium Term Targets 2018 2020 2015 Self Sufficiency in liquid milk (%) 44 60 100 Liquid milk production (Mn Liters) 374 620 750 180.4 Poultry meat production (MT'000) 165 218 Egg production (Mn) 2.294 2.408 2,658

Source: Ministry of Rural Economic Affairs and Department of Animal Production & Health fodder, upgrade the quality of animal feed resources and encourage research on livestock.

- Upgrade animal population by introducing appropriate technologies, preserve native animal genoplasm and improve animal genetic resources for higher productivity.
- Strengthening the veterinary and related services for better service delivery.

Table: 3.2.5.Investment Priority Areas Rs. Mn 2017 2018 2019 2020 Infrastructure Development 2 955 6 270 3 262 4 447 Research and Development 361 327 535 431 Improvement of Quality 5,805 2.366 1.896 2.156 breeding stock Capacity Development 57 187 323 35 Other capital expenditure 448 264 457 216

Source: Department of National Planning

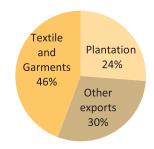
Note: Besides, Private Public Partnership arrangements for livestock sector development will also be highly encouraged.

3.3 Plantation

3.3.1 Overview

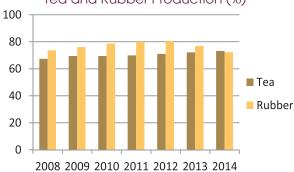
Plantation sector that mainly consists of tea, rubber and coconut plays a pivotal role in the economy of Sri Lanka by contributing 2 percent to the GDP. In addition, sugar, palm oil and cashew also make a contribution for the development of plantation sector. Plantation crops are mainly grown in an extent of 0.9 million hectares and provide

Figure 3.3.1: Sectorwise Export Earnings



Source: Central Bank Report 2015

Figure 3.3.2: Smallholder Contribution in Tea and Rubber Production (%)



Source: Ministry of Plantation Industries

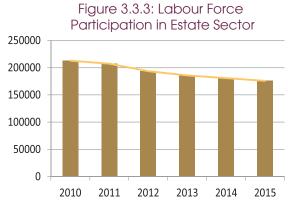
employment to about one million persons. Approximately, 24 percent of total export earnings are generated from the plantation sector, coming second only to the earnings in the apparel sector. The plantation sector is dominated by the private sector and the government involvement is limited only for imposing strategies, regulations and reforms, providing incentives whenever necessary and infrastructure development.

Plantation sector is dominated mainly by smallholders and contributes nearly 70 percent of the total production. The remaining 30 percent is supplemented by the Regional Plantation Companies and state owned plantation companies.

The current production of rubber, coconut, sugar and cashew are not sufficient to cater for the industrial demand and to attract processing, investors in industrial manufacturing and marketing. In the meantime, tea needs more value addition to international market demand. furnish for Preserving internationally recognized quality standards and promoting brands are important to compete and keep our position in the global market. The processes of value chain are to be encouraged to practise high quality standards to acquire competitive position in the overseas market.

plantation community is the most in terms deprived sector of social development with the indicators especially in poverty (Poverty head count index (HIES. 2012/2013) in estate sector is 10.9 percent and national index is 6.7 percent), access to education, health, nutrition, housing, safe drinking water and sanitation. Most of the plantation workers who live in the plantation areas have dedicated their lives to develop the plantation industry and thereby the economy of the country. Due to lack of social status within the plantation community labour force involvement and their productivity is declining. Hence, programmes and projects will be implemented to achieve Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in the plantation areas focusing to promote the well being and dignity of the plantation community by improving their habitat, living conditions and socio economic facilities while ensurina productive human resources for plantation industry. In the mean time, innovative technologies will be initiated as a solution for labour shortage.

The current extent of tea, rubber and coconut is 203,000 hectares, 135,000 hectares



Source: Ministry of Plantation Industries

and 455,000 hectares respectively. During the period of 2014 to 2015, the total production of tea and rubber has declined by 2.7 percent and 10.1 percent respectively and the coconut production has increased by 6.5 percent. As plantation crops, palm oil and sugar have a high demand and the production has to be increased as import substitutions. The current total domestic sugar requirement is 680,000 MT and of which 7-8 percent (56,000 MT in 2015) is produced domestically. Sugar was the largest imported food commodity to Sri Lanka in value terms in 2015 and incurred US\$ 253 million. At present, sugar is cultivated in an 12,325 hectares mainly in Badulla and Moneragala districts and government is being initiated various development interventions to develop the sugar industry. The total domestic edible oil requirement of the country is 160,000 MT of which 80,000 MT has been aimed to be fulfilled from palm oil. The current palm oil production is 16,742 MT. The domestic cashew kernel production (1,600 MT in 2015) is sufficient only to fulfill 50 percent of total domestic requirement and remaining is imported.

3.3.2 Issues and Challenges

- Low competitiveness
- Enhancing land and labour productivity
- Shortage of high quality yielding planting materials
- Importation of raw materials and alternative products
- Increasing value addition of tea, rubber and coconut
- Capturing new markets and niche markets
- Unexpected fluctuations of market prices of tea, rubber and coconut in the international market.
- Reduction of productive lands for plantation crops
- Conversion of plantation lands for other development purposes

Table 3.3.1: Medium Term Targets by 2020

		,	
Sector	Production	Export Earnings (Rs. billion)	Value addition (%)
Tea	350,000 MT	300*	75
Rubber	123,000 MT	120.5	95
Coconut	2954 Mn nuts	145	40
Sugar	100,000 MT	-	-
Cashew	25,000 MT	0.364	-

^{*} Excluding re-export

Source: Department of National Plannina

- Enhancing the living condition of the plantation community
- Labour migration to other competitive sectors
- Adverse climatic conditions

3.3.3 Policy Directions

Driving the plantation sector for capturing a considerable market share in the international market while ensuring the decent living conditions of the plantation community.

3.3.4 Key Strategies

- Establishment of mega zones for export crops including tea, rubber and coconut while exploring new nitche markets
- Promote infrastructure at village level to enhance the accessibility to market places
- Integrate farmers, small-scale industrialists and small-scale entrepreneurs through corporative arrangement to link them with the global market economy
- Promote cleaner production and green technologies in manufacturing and processing
- Restructure plantation companies so as to have a greater contribution for the development of the rural economy and also to run the business profitably in the competitive environment
- Effective management of RPCs will be ensured and the maximum extent that can be held by any single company is limited to a manageable extent.
- Deregulation of tea export sector by conducting consultations with relevant stakeholders
- Stregthen the rubber industry by implementing The Rubber Master Plan with the participation of entire sub sectors
- Ensuring financial support and guarantees by Sri Lanka Tea Board for local tea exporters for overseas brand promotion.
- Promote re-export of tea by simplifying procedures to encorurage private sector for value addition
- Development of domestic coconut industry so as to reach its full potential, value addition of coconut and coconut based industies will be promoted by encourageing private sector entrepreneurs.

- Ensure sugar production through fiscal and financial incentives (for an instant minimum price for sugarcane and stablization fund)
- Automation of commodity exchange of the plantation crops for relieving the cumbersome procedures and time saving
- Enhance the productivity of labour force in the plantation sector through knowledge enhancement and skills development
- Provide permanent housing facilities and other basic infrastructure for the estate community
- Increase the production and productivity of plantation crops by following Good Agricultural Practices in tea, rubber and coconut
- Obtain the maximum use of lands by promoting intercropping

Table 3.3.2: Investment Priority Areas Rs. Mn 2017 2018 2019 2020 Tea sector development 1,829 2,255 2,826 3.447 Rubber sector development 1,470 1,697 1,992 2,369 1,055 1,031 917 1.219 Other crops* development 140 567 700 556 484 519 772 Plantation infrastructure 3,020 3,691 3,750 3,800 Other capital expenditure 380 426 249 289

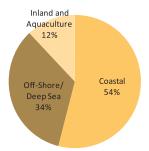
3.4 Fisheries

3.4.1 Overview

Fishery sector is one of the major sectors which has a huge potential to expand the country's economy and presently contributes 1.4 percent to the GDP. This sector plays a vital role in the economy in terms of providing livelihoods for more than 1.5 million people and ensuring the food security of people. The 4 percent of the labour force is accomdated by the fishery sector. At present, 53 percent of animal protein requirement is supplemented by fish and fish products. The per capita fish consumption is 15.7 Kg/year which is below the recommended value of 22 Kg/year to maintain the acceptable nutritional intake of the population.

The fishery sector constitutes three major sub sectors namely coastal/near-shore, offshore and deep sea and inland and aquaculture. The total fish production of all three sectors was 520,190 MT in 2015 and of which coastal and offshore fishery account approximately percent and for 34 percent respectively. The inland fishery contributes 11 percent to the national fish production and the aquaculture sector accounts only for 2 percent. Of the total fish production, approximately 95 percent is used for domestic consumption. Nearly 17,461MT including tung, sea cucumber, shrimps & prawns, crab and lobsters have been exported in 2015 to major destinations in Asia and Europe and has earned Rs.25 billion. In the meantime, 120,046 MT fish and fish products including dried fish, Spats, Maldive fish, canned fish, etc. have been imported in the same year at a cost of Rs. 31 billion.

Figure 3.4.1 Annual Fish Production (2015)



Source: Ministry of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Development

Table 3.4.1: Infrastructure Facilities for Fisheries Sector	
Item	No.
Functioning Major Fishery Harbours	20
Anchorages	58
Minor Fish Landing Centers	890
Active Ice Plants	90
Cool Rooms in Operation	43
Boat Manufacturing Yards (Registered)	42
Fishing Gear Factories	08

Source: Ministry of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Development

Figure 3.4.2: Export Value of Fishery Products US\$ (Mn) 2015

120
100
80
60
40
20
2013
2014
2015

European Union
USA
Other Non-European

Source: Ministry of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Development

^{*} Including cashew and sugar Source: Department of National Planning

Figure: 3.4.3: Imported Quantity of Fish and Fishery products (2015)

21%

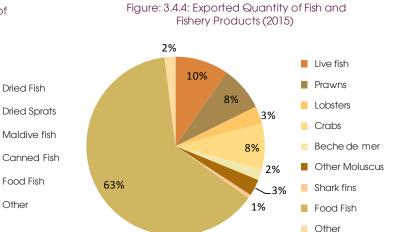
2%

1%

41%

28%

7%



Source: Ministry of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Development

Table 3.4.2: Fising Fleet (Operational)						
Vessel Type	No	Vessel Type	No			
Multi Day Boats (IMUL)	4,447	Non -Motorized Traditional Boats	21,963			
Inboard Single Day Boats-IDay	876	Total Marine Fishing Fleet	53,988			
Outboard Motor FRP Boats-OFRP	23,962	Beach Seines	1174			
Motorized Traditional Boats-MTRB	2,720	Inland Fishing Fleet	8,540			

Source: Ministry of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Development

At present, the country has 20 fishery habours and a majority of them are in the Southern quadrant of the country. In addition, there is a large number of anchorages and landing sites throughout the coastal belt. The total number of operating fishing crafts/ boats is 53,988. However, the number of multiday boats available is only 4,447, of which only 1,625 are equipped with Vessel Monitoring System (VMS) facility. The number of active fishermen in the country is nearly 270,000 and of them around 80 percent is involved in marine fishery.

3.4.2 Issues and Challenges

As fish resource in continental shelf is at the threshold level and already over exploited, focus should be given for harnessing full potential of fish resource from either deep sea or international sea. This needs modern technology with new innovations. Sustainable utilization of fish resources, regulating illegal, unreported and unauthorized fishing, avoiding the avenues for poaching in the country's territorial sea limits and competing with other countries involved in fish export are also major challenges that the country has to

overcome. Strengthening of the marketing network towards high end markets (EU, Japan, USA), incorporating the potential new niche markets with no barriers are also timely felt needs in the sector.

3.4.3 Policy Directions

Increasing the competitiveness of Sri Lankan fishery products in the international market while ensuring the food security of people and improved living status of the fishing community.

3.4.4 Key Strategies

- Increase the fish production through promoting deep sea fishery and regulating the coastal fishing. This necessarily requires improvements in harbours, affiliated facilities and upgrading of fishing vessels.
- Establish fishery mega zones in selected areas for better integration of value chain and for effective service delivery.

- Integrate fishing community into production value chain and make them employ there in order to provide them a dignified recognition in their employment.
- Establish an accredited quality certification system to ensure the quality of fish and fishery products exported to the international market.
- Promote the private sector for joint-ventures in the areas of production, value addition, input and service supply/delivery and in marketing.
- Promote private sector investment either through providing fiscal and financial incentives or selected production factors (ex: land) in the areas of ornamental fish farming, conventional and non-conventional aquaculture for promoting production and export.
- Promote inland fish production by way of strengthening the production and market value chain to cater for the increasing domestic demand for fish.
- Comply with international laws, regulations and ordinances.
- Promote research and innovation of new technology and technical know-how for fishing, processing, value addition, reducing post harvest losses and improving the quality of fish products.
- Improve social security of the fishing community.
- Sustainably utilize fishery resources giving concern for environment protection and marine bio diversity conservation.
- Strengthen fishery co-operative societies so as to ensure the well-being of the fishery community.

3.4.5 Medium Term Targets

- Increase export earnings of fish and fishery products up to US\$ 1.3 billion in 2020
- Achieve the fish export of 75,000 MT and 150,000 MT by 2018 and 2020 respectively
- Increase the per capita fish consumption to 22 kg/yr/person by 2020

 Reduce post harvest losses from 35 percent to 25 percent by 2020

3.4.5.1 Investment Priority Areas

Table: 3.4.3.Investment Priority Areas							
			Rs	. Mn			
Vessel Type	2017	2018	2019	2020			
Fisheries Infrastructure, Fishing	5,618	6,523	7,677	8,796			
Vessels and Gears, Fish							
Breeding Facilities Development							
Research and Development	295	302	360	420			
Capacity Building	113	130	135	147			

Source: Department of National Planning

Note:Besides, Public Private Partnership arrangements for fishery sector development will also be highly encouraged.

3.5 Land and Land Development

3.5.1 Overview

Sri Lanka consists of 6.56 million hectares of land area of which 63.6 percent is in the Dry Zone, 23.2 percent is in the Wet Zone and the remaining 13.2 percent is in the Intermediate Zone. The cultivable land extent is only 2.9 million hectares which is 44 percent of the total land area. The balance land area includes land with unsuitable terrain, inland water bodies and forest and wild life reservations. At present with an estimated population of 20.6 million, the per capita cultivable land area is about 0.14 hectares. This indicates heavy pressure on agricultural land use. Around 69 percent of the total cultivable land, in extent of 2.0 million hectares is used for agricultural crops. Paddy occupies 52 percent of the agricultural land. Coconut, tea and rubber together account for 36.2 percent. The remaining 11.8 percent is used by all other crops including other field agricultural crops crops, export sugarcane.

The major features of land ownership are that the state controls about 82.3 percent while the remaining 17.7 percent is privately owned. Of the total land area controlled by state, a large percentage of plantation land is managed by the private sector plantation companies. Around 27 percent of peasants

are landless or have no legal ownership for a land.

3.5.2 Issues and Challenges

- Low productivity level of agricultural and plantation lands due to marginalized lands and improper land use.
- Various human, biological and environmental problems caused by improper land use practices.
- Existence of a large number of fragmented unproductive and underutilized agricultural lands.
- Encroachment on state lands.
- Difficulties in the determination of ownership of lands/ensure land ownerships as proper records are not available and it disturbs the development of land and land owners who use the land as an investment.
- Less attention in establishing a more productive pattern of land use.
- Little priority has been given to integrating land policy with the provision of infrastructure needed for employment creation and with the need for environment conservation and sustainable use of natural resources.
- Unavailability of updated reliable data and information on land resources.

3.5.3 Policy Directions

Rational utilization of land resource on the basis of suitability evaluation for achieving higher economic gain, ensuring food security and decent living of people while maintaining the equity and ecological sustainability.

3.5.4 Key Strategies

- Distribute land allotments for landless people with the intention of improving the land productivity
- Map identified environmentally sensitive areas

- Improve Land Use Maps & Geographical Information System
- Establish State Land Information System (Land Bank)
- Launch Land Kachcheri and mobile services for resolving the land issue of people and provide deeds
- Acquire land for state development purposes and large scale investment projects
- Avert improper land use practices by various human activities that lead for biological and environmental problems
- Minimize imbalances in ownership and tenure pattern of land resources.
- Prepare programme to minimize the existence of a large number of fragmented unproductive and underutilized agricultural land.
- Establish a more productive pattern of land use for environment conservation and sustainable use of natural resources.
- Commence up to date reliable data and information on land resources.
- Provide ownership of land to the people who have lived on lands given on permits for over a decade.
- Provide state lands for the construction of housing schemes for the middle class in urban and semi-urban areas.
- Provide lands to agricultural enterprises for harnessing and developing farmer based agricultural initiatives.

3.5.5 Medium Term Targets

- Preparation of a comprehensive land policy considering the future development agenda.
- In order to ensure the ownership of lands, over six million out of the total land parcels (12.9 million) will be registered by 2020.

Table 3.3.2: Investment Priority Areas					
Vessel Type	2017	2018	2019	2020	
Land acquisition for state purposes	2,400	2,850	3,150	3,550	
Ensure land ownership	400	925	1,080	1,550	
Establishment of reliable information on land	150	225	270	300	
resources and capacity building					

Source: Ministry of Lands, Department of National Planning

04 | INDUSTRY, TRADE, INVESTMENT AND TOURISM

4.1 Industry

4.1.1 Overview

The Government has given special attention to industrial development in the country. During the last decade, industrial sector played a significant role in country's economy showing an annual average growth rate of about 15 percent. It contributed to 28.5 percent of the GDP in 2015 and accounted for 76 percent of the total export providing gainful employment to 2.2 million persons which is about 26 percent of the total work force in organized sector. However, the experience of developing countries like Vietnam and Thailand which have reached a higher level economic development demonstrates that the rate of growth of industry has to be much faster than that of GDP.

The Factory Industry Production Index (FIPI) which is used to measure the quantity of output in factory industry has increased to 125.4 in 2015 from 114.9 in 2014. It covers production in main sub sectors such as food and beverages, textile, wood related, leather, chemical, rubber and plastics, etc.

The table 4.1.2 shows the sub total share in total industrial value added at constant prices. The performance of the various sub-sectors has not reached any significant structural changes in the industrial sector. The three sub categories, namely food, beverages and tobacco; textile, wearing apparel and leather products; chemicals, petroleum, coal, rubber and plastic products are heavily concentrated on industrial value additions and significant in the economy in general and in the industrial sector in

Table 4.1.1: Industry Sector Performance							
Area	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	
Contribution to GDP (Rs. billion)	1,709	2,021	2,631	2,798	2,986	3,190	
Contribution to GDP (%)	26.6	28.0	30.1	29.2	28.6	28.5	
Sector growth rate	8.4	9.3	9	4.1	3.5	3.0	
Number of employees (million)	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	
Employee share of total work force	24.6	24.1	26.1	26.2	26.5	26	
Industrial exports (US\$ million)	6,195	7,902	7,262	7,749	8,262	7,976	
As a percentage of total exports	69.7	72.4	74.3	74.6	74.2	75.9	

Source: Department of Census and Statistics, Central Bank of Sri Lanka

Table 4.1.2: Industry Sector Value Addition (2002 Constant Prices) (%)								
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Food, Beverages and Tobacco Products	46.7	46.8	48.0	47.7	47.2	47.1	47.0	46.8
Food	40.0	40.4	41.5	41.4	41.1	41.1	39.1	39.0
Beverages	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.9
Tobacco Products	4.1	3.8	3.7	3.5	3.3	3.2	5.1	4.9
2. Textile, Wearing Apparel and Leather Products	23.8	23.4	22.7	22.2	22.8	22.7	22.9	23.5
Textile	4.1	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.4	3.4
Wearing Apparel	18.8	18.5	18.0	17.6	18.3	18.3	17.7	18.5
Leather Products	0.8	0.8	8.0	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.7	1.6
3. Wood and Wood Products	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
4. Paper Products, Publishing and Printing	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.7
Paper and Paper Products	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
Publishing and Printing	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4
5. Chemical, Petroleum, Coal, Rubber and Plastic Products	15.5	15.7	15.5	16.1	16.3	16.4	16.3	16.3
Coke and Refine Petroleum Products	4.9	5.0	4.8	4.7	5.0	4.7	5.4	5.5
Chemicals and Chemical Products	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.9	3.8	3.8
Rubber and Plastic Based Products	6.9	7.0	7.0	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.1	7.0
6. Non Metallic Mineral Products	4.1	4.1	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.0	3.9	3.7
7. Basic Metal Products	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
8. Fabricated Metal Products, Machinery and Transport	8.4	8.5	8.5	8.6	8.4	8.4	8.5	8.2
9. Other Manufactured Products (n.e.s)	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Department of Census and Statistics

particular. It is obvious that these industries are heavily dependent on imported inputs and also they are export oriented industries. This table indicates that the engineering based industries have not played significant role in transforming the economy from low levels of growth to high growth.

The table 4.1.3 depicts the overall capacity utilization for the 17 industries and utilization average was 81 percent from 2011 to 2015. However, some poor performing categories are shown. The average capacity utilization in textiles has been around 68 percent. Another industry that utilizes low capacity is paper and paper products. This industry is subject to competition from imported products. The other industries working with low capacity are chemicals and chemical products, basic metals, electrical equipment, and fabricated metal products. The pharmaceutical industry uses full capacity in production process between 2011 and 2015. Due to advanced export orders, the wearing apparel sector works at about 88 percent of capacity.

etc. appreciably contribute for the development of industry sector of the country. These institutions support industrial undertaking and enterprises in various ways including provision of capital, credit, marketing, managerial, technical facilities, consultancy and legal advice.

Government Interventions for Industrial Development through Investment

Development of industry requires investment as well as innovation, absorption of technology, proper regulations and legislation amendments. The Government proposed a strategic roadmap for improving and reforming the investment climate for industrial development.

The Government has identified a number of key areas including oil refinery, renewable energy, integrated car manufacturing, manufacturing steel bridges for the region, fertilizer and manufacturing triple super

Category Capacity Utilization in Factory Industry (%) Description of Record of Recorded Media A 2013 2014 2015 1. Food Products 86 74 82 80 78 2. Beverages 85 83 74 82 86 3. Tobacco Products 99 94 90 82 89 4. Textille 60 64 69 70 75 5. Wearing Apparel 87 89 87 90 86 6. Leather and Related Products 77 73 81 83 76 7. Wood and Products of Woods, except Furniture 83 75 75 75 78 8. Paper and Paper Products 47 60 60 61 61 9. Printing and Reproduction of Recorded Media 83 88 87 89 94 10. Refined Petroleum Products 99 83 83 83 73 11. Chemicals and Chemical Products 45 49 70 72 76 12. Pharmaceuticals, Medicinal Chemical and Botanical Products 89 85 83	Table 4.1.3: Capacity Utilization in Factory Industry						
Category Category Category 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015	Table 4.118. Capacity offi	12011011111	•		•		
1. Food Products	Category		Capacity		n Factory In	dustry	Average 2011 - 201
2. Beverages 85 83 74 82 86 3. Tobacco Products 99 94 90 82 89 4. Textile 60 64 69 70 75 5. Wearing Apparel 87 89 87 90 86 6. Leather and Related Products 77 73 81 83 76 7. Wood and Products of Woods, except Furniture 83 75 75 75 75 78 8. Paper and Paper Products 94 47 60 60 61 61 9. Printing and Reproduction of Recorded Media 83 88 87 89 94 10. Refined Petroleum Products 99 83 83 83 73 11. Chemicals and Chemical Products 99 99 99 99 99 99 91 13. Rubber and Plastic Products 89 85 83 86 82 14. Other Non - Metallic Mineral Products 72 66 70 72 72 16. Fabricated Metal Products, except Machinery and Equipment 71 72 64 56 61 17. Electrical Equipment 44 76 74 71 83		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011 201
2. Beverages 85 83 74 82 86 3. Tobacco Products 99 94 90 82 89 4. Textile 60 64 69 70 75 5. Wearing Apparel 87 89 87 90 86 6. Leather and Related Products 77 73 81 83 76 7. Wood and Products of Woods, except Furniture 83 75 75 75 75 78 8. Paper and Paper Products 94 47 60 60 61 61 9. Printing and Reproduction of Recorded Media 83 88 87 89 94 10. Refined Petroleum Products 99 83 83 83 73 11. Chemicals and Chemical Products 99 99 99 99 99 99 91 13. Rubber and Plastic Products 89 85 83 86 82 14. Other Non - Metallic Mineral Products 72 66 70 72 72 16. Fabricated Metal Products, except Machinery and Equipment 71 72 64 56 61 17. Electrical Equipment 44 76 74 71 83							
3. Tobacco Products 99 94 90 82 89 4. Textile 60 64 69 70 75 5. Wearing Apparel 87 89 87 90 86 6. Leather and Related Products 77 73 81 83 76 7. Wood and Products of Woods, except Funiture 83 75 75 75 75 78 8. Paper and Paper Products 47 60 60 61 61 9. Printing and Reproduction of Recorded Media 83 88 87 89 94 10. Refined Petroleum Products 99 83 83 83 73 11. Chemicals and Chemical Products 45 49 70 72 76 12. Pharmaceuticals, Medicinal Chemical and Botanical Products 99 99 99 99 91 13. Rubber and Plastic Products 89 85 83 86 82 14. Other Non - Metallic Mineral Products 76 87 79 77 73 15. Basic Metals 72 66 70 72 72 16. Fabricated Metal Products, except Machinery and Equipment 71 72 64 56 61 17. Electrical Equipment	1. Food Products	86	74	82	80	78	80
4. Textille 60 64 69 70 75 5. Wearing Apparel 87 89 87 90 86 6. Leather and Related Products 77 73 81 83 76 7. Wood and Products of Woods, except Furniture 83 75 75 75 75 78 8. Paper and Paper Products 47 60 60 61 61 9. Printing and Reproduction of Recorded Media 83 88 87 89 94 10. Refined Petroleum Products 99 83 83 83 73 11. Chemicals and Chemical Products 45 49 70 72 76 12. Pharmaceuticals, Medicinal Chemical and Botanical Products 99 99 99 99 99 91 13. Rubber and Plastic Products 89 85 83 86 82 14. Other Non - Metallic Mineral Products 76 87 79 77 73 15. Basic Metals 72 66 70 72 72 16. Fabricated Metal Products, except Machinery and Equipment 71 72 64 56 61 17. Electrical Equipment 44 76 74 71 83	2. Beverages	85	83	74	82	86	82
5. Wearing Apparel 87 89 87 90 86 6. Leather and Related Products 777 73 81 83 76 7. Wood and Products of Woods, except Furniture 83 75 75 75 75 78 8. Paper and Paper Products 47 60 60 61 61 9. Printing and Reproduction of Recorded Media 83 88 87 89 94 10. Refined Petroleum Products 99 83 83 83 73 11. Chemicals and Chemical Products 45 49 70 72 76 12. Pharmaceuticals, Medicinal Chemical and Botanical Products 99 99 99 99 99 99 13. Rubber and Plastic Products 89 85 83 86 82 14. Other Non - Metallic Mineral Products 76 87 79 77 73 15. Basic Metals 72 66 70 72 72 16. Fabricated Metal Products, except Machinery and Equipment 71 72 64 56 61 17. Electrical Equipment 44 76 74 71 83	3. Tobacco Products	99	94	90	82	89	91
6. Leather and Related Products 77 73 81 83 76 7. Wood and Products of Woods, except Furniture 83 75 75 75 78 8. Paper and Paper Products 47 60 60 61 61 9. Printing and Reproduction of Recorded Media 83 88 87 89 94 10. Refined Petroleum Products 99 83 83 83 73 11. Chemicals and Chemical Products 45 49 70 72 76 12. Pharmaceuticals, Medicinal Chemical and Botanical Products 99 99 99 99 99 91 13. Rubber and Plastic Products 89 85 83 86 82 14. Other Non - Metallic Mineral Products 76 87 79 77 73 15. Basic Metals 72 66 70 72 72 16. Fabricated Metal Products, except Machinery and Equipment 71 72 64 56 61 17. Electrical Equipment 44 76 74 71 83	4. Textile	60	64	69	70	75	68
7. Wood and Products of Woods, except Furniture	5. Wearing Apparel	87	89	87	90	86	88
8. Paper and Paper Products 47 60 60 61 61 9. Printing and Reproduction of Recorded Media 83 88 87 89 94 10. Refined Petroleum Products 99 83 83 83 73 11. Chemicals and Chemical Products 45 49 70 72 76 12. Pharmaceuticals, Medicinal Chemical and Botanical Products 99 99 99 99 91 13. Rubber and Plastic Products 89 85 83 86 82 14. Other Non - Metallic Mineral Products 76 87 79 77 73 15. Basic Metals 72 66 70 72 72 16. Fabricated Metal Products, except Machinery and Equipment 71 72 64 56 61 17. Electrical Equipment 44 76 74 71 83	6. Leather and Related Products	77	73	81	83	76	78
9. Printing and Reproduction of Recorded Media 83 88 87 89 94 10. Refined Petroleum Products 99 83 83 83 73 11. Chemicals and Chemical Products 45 49 70 72 76 12. Pharmaceuticals, Medicinal Chemical and Botanical Products 99 99 99 99 91 13. Rubber and Plastic Products 89 85 83 86 82 14. Other Non - Metallic Mineral Products 76 87 79 77 73 15. Basic Metals 72 66 70 72 72 16. Fabricated Metal Products, except Machinery and Equipment 71 72 64 56 61 17. Electrical Equipment 44 76 74 71 83	7. Wood and Products of Woods, except Furniture	83	75	75	75	78	77
10. Refined Petroleum Products 99 83 83 83 73 11. Chemicals and Chemical Products 45 49 70 72 76 12. Pharmaceuticals, Medicinal Chemical and Botanical Products 99 99 99 99 99 13. Rubber and Plastic Products 89 85 83 86 82 14. Other Non - Metallic Mineral Products 76 87 79 77 73 15. Basic Metals 72 66 70 72 72 16. Fabricated Metal Products, except Machinery and Equipment 71 72 64 56 61 17. Electrical Equipment 44 76 74 71 83	8. Paper and Paper Products	47	60	60	61	61	58
11. Chemicals and Chemical Products 45 49 70 72 76 12. Pharmaceuticals, Medicinal Chemical and Botanical Products 99 99 99 99 99 13. Rubber and Plastic Products 89 85 83 86 82 14. Other Non - Metallic Mineral Products 76 87 79 77 73 15. Basic Metals 72 66 70 72 72 16. Fabricated Metal Products, except Machinery and Equipment 71 72 64 56 61 17. Electrical Equipment 44 76 74 71 83	9. Printing and Reproduction of Recorded Media	83	88	87	89	94	88
12. Pharmaceuticals, Medicinal Chemical and Botanical Products 99 99 99 99 99 91 13. Rubber and Plastic Products 89 85 83 86 82 14. Other Non - Metallic Mineral Products 76 87 79 77 73 15. Basic Metals 72 66 70 72 72 16. Fabricated Metal Products, except Machinery and Equipment 71 72 64 56 61 17. Electrical Equipment 44 76 74 71 83	10. Refined Petroleum Products	99	83	83	83	73	84
13. Rubber and Plastic Products 89 85 83 86 82 14. Other Non - Metallic Mineral Products 76 87 79 77 73 15. Basic Metals 72 66 70 72 72 16. Fabricated Metal Products, except Machinery and Equipment 71 72 64 56 61 17. Electrical Equipment 44 76 74 71 83	11. Chemicals and Chemical Products	45	49	70	72	76	62
14. Other Non - Metallic Mineral Products 76 87 79 77 73 15. Basic Metals 72 66 70 72 72 16. Fabricated Metal Products, except Machinery and Equipment 71 72 64 56 61 17. Electrical Equipment 44 76 74 71 83	12. Pharmaceuticals, Medicinal Chemical and Botanical Products	99	99	99	99	91	97
15. Basic Metals 72 66 70 72 72 16. Fabricated Metal Products, except Machinery and Equipment 71 72 64 56 61 17. Electrical Equipment 44 76 74 71 83	13. Rubber and Plastic Products	89	85	83	86	82	85
16. Fabricated Metal Products, except Machinery and Equipment 71 72 64 56 61 17. Electrical Equipment 44 76 74 71 83	14. Other Non - Metallic Mineral Products	76	87	79	77	73	78
17. Electrical Equipment 44 76 74 71 83	15. Basic Metals	72	66	70	72	72	70
	16. Fabricated Metal Products, except Machinery and Equipment	71	72	64	56	61	65
	17. Electrical Equipment	44	76	74	71	83	70
industry Average 82 80 81 81 81	Industry Average	82	80	81	81	81	81

Source: Central Bank of Sri Lanka

A number of government institutions such as Industrial Development Board (IDB), Sri Lanka Institute of Textile Apparel (SLITA), National Entreprise Development Authority (NEDA) phosphate, satellite technology, air craft repair and logistical support, pharmaceutical industry etc as potential sub sectors for investment. In order to attract more investment and to ensure conducive investment climate, the Government expects to remove the tax on leased land for foreigners and removal of restriction on ownership on identified imposed through investments Land (Restriction on Alienation) Act which has impediment for an attracting investments to the country. Since, exchange rate is a key consideration factor for the foreign investment stimulation, investor friendly Foreign Exchange Management Bill will be introduced to encourage the foreign investors and taxes will be removed from dividends investment made on non-citizens and foreign companies in listed shares.

Simplifying the administrative and registration process, applications for foreign investment will be completed within the period of 50 days by Agency for Development to ease the commencement of business by investors and investment in lagging areas will be encouraged through tax concessions of 50 percent for a period of five years (company providing 500 job opportunities) and up to 8 years (providing 800 job opportunities) where minimum investment is over US\$ 10 million.

Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs)

More than 75 percent of Sri Lanka's enterprises are categorized as SMEs and it provides 45 percent of the total employment. Hence, SMEs have been identified as the driver of economic growth, regional development, employment generation and poverty reduction. SME sector envisages contributing to transform lagging regions into emerging regions. Therefore, SMEs are vital to ensure equitable development and enhance income generation activities of the rural people.

State Owned Business Enterprises

At present, there are 245 State Owned Enterprises (SOEs) in Sri Lanka of which 55 have been identified as strategically important State Owned Business Enterprises (SOBEs). These SOBEs make a substantial contribution to GDP and play a vital role in key sectors of the economy such as banking and finance, insurance, energy, aviation, ports, construction and transport.

Table 4.1.4: Sector wise performance of SOBEs - 2015						
Sector	Total number of SOBEs	Total revenue Rs. Billion	Contribution to GDP %			
Energy	2	575.1	5.14			
Water	1	19.6	0.18			
Ports	1	41.4	0.37			
Commuter Transportation	1	34.4	0.31			
Aviation	3	161.3	1.44			
Construction	3	17.2	0.15			
Banking and Finance	9	358.3	3.20			
Insurance	4	42	0.37			
Lotteries	2	26.5	0.24			
Livestock	2	9.6	0.09			
Plantation	6	2.8	0.03			
Non-Renewable Resources	3	2.4	0.02			
Health	4	29.5	0.26			
Media	3	5.7	0.05			
Marketing and Distribution	11	53.3	0.48			
Total	55	1,379.1	12.34			

Source: Ministry of Finance

Performance of SOBEs directly affects all stakeholders including general public and hence it is necessary to uplift SOEs enabling to contribute to the development of the country.

4.1.2 Issues and Challenges

Although the Industry sector shows remarkable achievements during last few years, there are some challenges which caused to hinder the development of the sector. These challenges are relating to the supply side as well as demand side. Lack of entrepreneurship, technology management skills are some of the major impediments faced by the industry sector with regard to supply side and on the demand side, insufficient attraction of investors for manufacturing sector, shortage of skilled and unskilled labour, poor diversification of products and the quality of the domestic market as well as problems of gaining access to international market. Other key challenges can be summarized as follows and these need to be addressed in a systematic manner to ensure sustainability of the sector.

- Quality compromised by high cost of manufacturing.
- Less value addition
- Lack of proper market strategy
- Absence of proper forward and backward linkages.
- Insufficient attraction of investors to the manufacturing sector
- Less flexibility of tax administrative system
- Poor access of SMEs to appropriate and affordable modern technology
- Inadequate access to finance to invest in modernization, expansion and successful operations of SMEs
- Low quality of products, packing and branding
- High transaction cost
- Low market information and accessibility of SMEs

At present, the SOEs, have faced some challenges that hinder their performance. Low productivity and efficiency, lack of proper guidelines and financial discipline, high dependency on treasury funds and lack of managerial skills are significant among those issues.

4.1.3 Policy Directions

The Government's policy on industry sector aims at supporting private sector development especially in export oriented industries with emphasis on the diversification of products and geographical location and more effective industrial harmony, high value added and productivity driven industrialization.

The major thrusts of the industry sector are promotion of industries with export potential, promotion of industries which can produce goods in a competitive environment to replace imports and development of SMEs to ensure sustainable and balanced economic growth. Hence, SME policy framework of the country aims to create significant number of globally competitive, dynamic, innovative, technologically driven, eco - friendly and sustainable SMEs that contribute greatly to the national economic development. Also, a special attention will be given to maintain nature's capital, green entrepreneurship development and women entrepreneurship.

Further, the Government's policy aims to uplift state owned enterprises as successful commercial entities with proper financial discipline.

4.1.4 Key Strategies

The Government has already intervened for the development of industry sector of the country by establishing industrial infrastructure, developing investment climate and introducing appropriate policy reforms to strengthen the industry sector. In addition, actions have been taken to encourage private sector to invest in industries and attract more Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) and Public Private Partnerships (PPP).

Currently there are 3 major industry supportive infrastructure schemes available in Sri Lanka namely Export Processing Zones (EPZs), Industrial Zones and Industrial Estates. In addition, the Government has proposed to establish som new industry and technology mega zones in selected areas suchas Hambantota, Raigama, Mahaoya and Trincomalee. These zones will be provided with

infrastructure facilities and services in par with the international standards. Therefore, public investment in next five years for the industry sector will be mainly focused to establish these mega zones and upgrade the existing industrial zones. Also, the internationally accepted principles of supply chain management will be developed to upgrade the industries to the next level of competitive existence.

Further, the Government plans to establish economic corridors with the aim of unlocking the unrealized industrial potential of defined locations in Sri Lanka. These economic corridors will help to address geographic imbalances and strengthen the development of resources in border areas. Nodes and potential industries to be established along the corridors will be identified through a comprehensive study. Those will be the focal area for investment by the public and the private sector.

In addition, the following strategies will be adopted to overcome the impediments faced by the industry sector.

- Promote technology transfer programmes to support the adoption of modern technology by SMEs.
- Establish special lending window and SME desk in banks and other financial institutes to facilitate access to credit/finance.

- Develop and facilitate to build up linkages with large enterprises, which will provide opportunities to interface with larger supply chains.
- Introduce MSMEs Credit Guarantee Schemes
- Provide laboratory and testing facilities for quality assurance and to access international market.
- Establish a State Holding Corporation Limited to manage public enterprises
- Link SOEs to global value chain
- Improve productivity to increase competitiveness
- Create Public Wealth Trust and introduce a Public Enterprise Act to provide legal framework
- Sell the shares of state ventures that do not match the co-competencies.
- Revitalize underperforming enterprises within the Under Utilize Assets Act and bring the necessary revisions
- Introduce proper financial guidelines to SOEs to follow in an effective manner to uplift entrepreneurial economic successes

4.1.5 Medium Term Targets

- Increase employment in industry sector from 2.2 million up to 3 million by 2020.
- Increase industry contribution to GDP up to 30 percent by 2020.

Table 4.1.5: Investment Priority Areas					
Area	2017	2018	2019	2020	
Ongoing					
Small & micro industry leaders and entrepreneur promotion project	3,350	3,800	3,500	3,500	
Thrust area development programme	353	520	745	880	
Industrial estate development programme	434	515	645	850	
Environmentally friendly solutions revolving fund	1,300	1,500	2,500	2,750	
New					
Expansion of Lak Sathosa retail network	500	150	200	200	
Expand Lak Sathosa and Osu Sala Franchise shops	1,000	450	200	175	

Source: Department of National Planning

4.2 International Trade and Foreign Investment

4.2.1 Overview

International trade and Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) are important catalysts for economic growth. Trade facilitates more efficient production of goods and services by shifting production to countries that have comparative advantage in producing them. FDI is an important vehicle of technology transfer and contributes to improvements in human capital and institutions. Sri Lanka's trade liberalization in 1977 led to a structural transformation from reliance on plantation exports towards manufacturing exports. However, Sri Lankan economy is experiencing a declining trade performance mainly due to deficiencies in policy and investment environment.

International Trade

Earnings from exports increased by 4 percent to US\$ 10.5 billion in 2015 compared to US\$ 9 billion in 2010, of which the industrial exports contribution is the largest and it accounts for 76 percent of total exports. However, exports

as a share of GDP have declined from 33 percent in 2000 to 15 percent in 2010 and 13 percent in 2015. Expenditure on imports has increased by 41 percent during 2010-2015, of which the largest share of the imports was from intermediate goods and it accounts for 56 percent of the total imports. The country depicts persistent trade deficit and it has expanded by 75 percent to US\$ 8,430 million in 2015 from US\$ 4,825 million in 2010.

The total demand has steadily increased at an annual average growth rate of 5.6 percent during the period 2010-2015 (Table 4.2.1). The real exports grew at an annual average growth rate of 5.1 percent, but has recorded a negative growth of 0.2 percent in 2012. The annual average growth rate of real imports was 8.2 percent. This shows higher growth in imports compared to that of total aggregate demand during the review period. The import penetration ratio of 50 percent in 2010 has increased to 57 percent in 2015. This indicates that the domestic demand that is satisfied by the imports have increased over the years. Theoretically, the penetration will increase productivity of the economy and any attempt toward plugging into global value chain may increase the import penetration ratio further. Trade openness has steadily

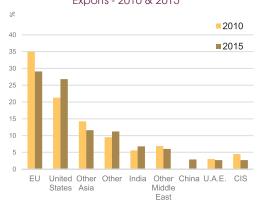
Table 4.2.1: Aggregate Demand and Trade (Constant 2010)								
ltem	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Annual Average Growth Rate (%)	
A. Domestic Demand								
Consumption	4,932,545	5,355,454	5,496,156	5,881,197	6,216,685	6,645,913	6.1	
% Change	-	8.6	2.6	7.0	5.7	6.9		
Gross Domestic Capital	1,522,847	1,774,951	2,060,075	2,174,090	2,128,343	2,157,168	7.2	
Formation								
% Change	-	16.6	16.1	5.5	(2.1)	1.4		
Total Domestic Demand	6,455,392	7,130,405	7,556,231	8,055,287	8,345,028	8,803,081	6.4	
% Change	-	10.5	6.0	6.6	3.6	5.5		
B. External Demand								
Export of goods and n.f.s	1,254,021	1,381,932	1,379,424	1,470,967	1,533,668	1,605,147	5.1	
% Change	-	10.2	(0.2)	6.6	4.3	4.7		
Imports of goods and n.f.s	1,719,605	2,125,432	2,135,750	2,103,077	2,304,271	2,548,455	8.2	
% Change	-	23.6	0.5	-1.5	9.6	10.6		
Net External Demand	(465,584)	(743,500)	(756,326)	(632,110)	(770,603)	(943,308)	15.2	
C. Total Demand	5,989,808	6,386,905	6,799,905	7,423,177	7,574,425	7,859,773	5.6	
% Change		6.6	6.5	9.2	2.0	3.8		
GDP	6,413,668	6,952,720	7,588,517	7,846,202	8,228,986	8,622,825		
Import Penetration Ratio (%)	50	62	52	49	52	57		
Trade Openness (%)	46	50	46	46	47	48		

Source: Central Bank of Sri Lanka (n.f.s. - non factor services)

declined over the years as it was 89 percent in 2000 and 48 percent in 2015. This emphasizes the necessity to introduce relevant policy reforms and improvements to the regulatory institutions in the country.

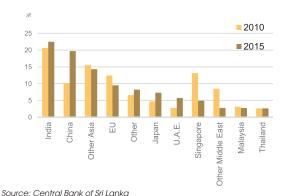
Sri Lanka's main export markets are European Union (EU), United States (US) and India (Figure 4.2.1). However, the share of exports by EU has declined during 2010-2015 due to slower recovery from the global financial crisis. The largest import suppliers are India and China whereas the shares of the two countries have increased significantly during 2010-2015 (Figure 4.2.2). However, the share of imports by EU, Singapore and Malaysia has declined over the review period.

Figure 4.2.1: Direction of Trade Exports - 2010 & 2015



Source: Central Bank of Sri Lanka Note: CIS - Common Wealth of Independent States

Figure 4.2.2: Direction of Trade Imports (2010 & 2015)



Government Initiatives for Export Promotion

Lack of diversification of both the export products and markets and high dependence on the non-tradable sectors have reduced the export performance dramatically during the last two decades. Hence, a number of measures have been proposed by the Government for export promotion.

A high level body; the Export Development Council of Ministers (EDCM) will be setup to take policy decisions and monitor the export strategy of the country. EDCM will take remedial action in the event of any deviation and external setback for international trade. An Export Import Bank (EXIM bank) will be established to identify new opportunities and overcome bottlenecks in export promotion. The commercial sections of Sri Lanka Missions abroad will Diplomatic encouraged to engage in export promotion activities to meet export market requirements effectively. The export insurance coverage schemes will be expanded by Sri Lanka Export Insurance Corporation (SLECIC) enabling the access to new markets by the exporters.

Further, it is expected that the introduction of a new legislation to the existing Imports and Exports Control Act will create an improved level playing field for domestic industries and ensure the establishment of a more efficient import export system in Sri Lanka. In addition, the Government will take the initiative in restoring the Generalized System of Preferences - plus (GSP-plus) facility with the view of enhancing exports to EU countries.

Foreign Investment

Sri Lanka is an attractive FDI destination and FDI inflows have been growing steadily since 2010 and reached US\$ 1,161 million in 2015. This was a 125 percent increase compared to FDI receipt of US\$ 516 million in 2010. The infrastructure sector received the largest FDI inflow and then is followed by services and manufacturing sectors. The largest foreign investors for Sri Lanka are Malaysia followed by UK, China, India and Hong Kong. However, since 2011, Sri Lanka's FDI to GDP remained at 1.4 percent, which is well below the world average of 4.6 percent.

It is expected that the 45 economic zones which are proposed to be established island wide, will boost various economic activities such as manufacturing, financial services and information technology. Establishment of these zones depends largely on the inflow of foreign investment, as the domestically available resource envelope itself is inadequate to meet the investment and technology requirements of these zones. As such, not only the quantity but the type of

investment is also significant to ensure that only productive and innovative investments are attracted to the country. Investor performance is largely determined by a well-functioning investment climate. Hence, consistency in macroeconomic policies, governance, good economic guarantee of property rights, rule of law and absence of corruption are some of the key requirements for improved investment climate and increased investor confidence. Therefore, the favourable FDI inflow will ensure the realization of Government's main development goals on creation of one million new and productive jobs, enhancing income levels and development of rural economies.

Doing Business Index

According to the 2016 ranking in the Doing Business Index, Sri Lanka is positioned at 107th place compared to 113th place in 2015. This indicates the Government's commitment towards improving the regulatory environment to start and operate business firms in the country. However, the country should adopt vigorous reforms in many fronts achieve complete and to effective transformation in the trade and investment sectors. As such, it is expected that the establishment of Agency for Development and other initiatives will expedite the investment decision making process as it allows efficient coordination amona agencies.

4.2.2 Issues and Challenges

Compared to many emerging economies, Sri Lanka is still less integrated with the world economy mainly due to absence of a consistent trade policy framework, high trade costs and weak competitiveness. These structural weaknesses including the following connected issues have led to declining overall trade performance and poor investor confidence for Sri Lanka.

 Declining trade openness - Sri Lanka's trade openness has continuously declined due to several reasons including the increasing rate of growth in nominal GDP compared to export growth, lack of diversification of export products and markets, high competition from countries like Bangladesh and Thailand for Sri Lankan exports and the use of poor technology in export products with lower international prices that can be copied very easily by other countries. Further, the real exchange rate appreciation has threatened export competitiveness of Sri Lanka owing to rise of lower-cost economies like China and India in the Asian region.

- Lack of diversification in both the export products and markets Sri Lanka's main export products are 'apparels3' and 'tea' and Sri Lankan products are mainly exported to countries like EU and US. Both EU and US are in recession or recovering slowly after the global financial crisis. As the economic volatilities of these countries impose a big impact on Sri Lanka's trade performance, it is advisable to seek new economic and trade partnerships with more favorable economies.
- Trade facilitation Sri Lanka is positioned in a strategic location in the Indian Ocean and possesses one of the best commercial ports⁴ in Asia. However, Sri Lanka's trade facilitation is not satisfactory and ranked 89th in the Logistic Performance Index (LPI), whereas other lower-middle income economies like Vietnam (48), Indonesia (53), India (54) and Philippines (57) are well ahead of Sri Lanka. Inefficient logistics raises the cost of trading and reduces the potential for global integration.
- Low investor confidence Frequent changes in the national policies, corruption and lack of transparency reduce the investor attraction. Complex tariffs and taxes imposed on business community and prohibitions imposed on land purchases by foreign nationals are some other concerns in creating business friendly environment in the country.
- Exclusion of Sri Lanka from the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) Agreement on Trade -There is a possibility of trade diversion in the US market towards TPP member countries like Vietnam and Malaysia and increased competition for Sri Lankan exports as tariffs are phased out for TPP member countries. Therefore, there can be drastic challenges to US share in Sri Lankan exports, particularly, to the apparel exports in future.

^{3.} The apparel exports was recorded as 39 and 46 percent of the total exports in 2010 and 2015. Similarly, the tea exports was 17 and 13 percent of the total exports in 2010 and 2015.

^{4.} Colombo port ranked 30 among the top 50 World Container Ports.

4.2.3 Policy Directions

Trade and investment policy will ensure high trade performance and increased global integration by creating business friendly regulatory and operational environment while giving due consideration to the increased consumer welfare. Therefore, measures will be taken to promote exports and improve trade facilitation by entering into new bilateral and regional economic partnerships and plugging into the global value chains for enhanced market opportunities for the country.

4.2.4 Key Strategies

- Formulate a comprehensive trade and investment policy
- Promote production of high-tech export products considering the improvements in both the products and processes
- Encourage export product specialization and market diversification
- Implement the trade facilitation commitments
- Undertake researches to study the impact of service trade liberalization on economic growth to gain comparative advantage over other regional economies
- Improve business regulatory and operational environment by restructuring the regulatory institutions
- Establish Agencies for Development and International Trade to expedite the decision making with regard to international trade and investment
- Review and renegotiate the existing FTAs to harness more benefits for Sri Lanka
- Enter into new FTAs with favourable economies like Japan, India, China, Malaysia, Indonesia, Thailand and Korea.
- Assess the costs and benefits of joining the TPP Agreement

4.2.5 Medium Term Targets

- Increase exports earnings by 50 percent by 2020
- Reach a rank below 70 in the Doing Business Index by 2020
- Diversify the export basket by introducing a high-tech product by 2020.

Table 4.2.2:	Table 4.2.2: Investment Priority Areas						
				Rs. Mn			
Area	2017	2018	2019	2020			
Establishment of Agency for Development and Agency for International Trade	93	101	1	1			
Initiatives for trade and investment promotion	1,000	1,197	1,558	1,824			

Source: Department of National Planning

4.3 Tourism

4.3.1 Overview

In Sri Lanka, one sector that featured prominently in the post-war rapid growth is the tourism sector. The arrival of tourists increased rapidly and passed the elusive one million mark in 2012 and increased evenover 1.7 million in 2015. Consequently, the tourist earnings also increased to US\$ 2.92 billion in 2015, occupying the position as the third largest foreign exchange earner to the country. The current contribution of tourism sector to GDP is around 3.5 percent.

Sri Lanka has a greater potential to promote tourism (including MICE tourism), hence, developing 'responsible tourism' through multi-stakeholder participation is crucial to prevent any tradeoff between economic gains and long-term environmental and cultural sustainability. Sri Lanka is still considered as a 'value for-money destination' and this remains as its strength.

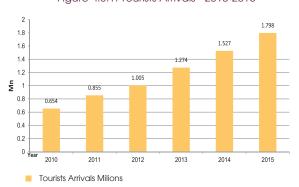
Attractions of Sri Lanka include diverse range of attractions from beaches in the border of the country to mountains in the middle of country and from natural scenery of environment to wild life. Anuradhapura, Polonnaruwa, Sigiriya, Kandy, Galle, Ampara are the cultural and historical sites which can attract tourists to the country. In addition to this, there is a greater potential to develop adventure tourism activities particularly in upcountry areas.

Since tourism is a private sector driven industry, the government plays the role of a facilitator by creating a conducive environment. In line with the government target, it is expected to create around 400,000 new direct and indirect job opportunities through tourism industry over medium term.

Table 4.3.1: Tourism Sector Performance 2010 & 2015					
Area	2010	2015			
Tourist arrivals (No. of tourists)	654,476	1,798,380			
Income (US\$ billion)	0.6	2.92			
Hotel rooms (formal sector)	14,714	19,377			
Employment opportunities					
Direct	55,023	135,930			
Indirect	77,032	183,506			

Source: Ministry of Tourism Development and Christian Religious Affairs

Figure 4.3.1: Tourists Arrivals - 2010-2015



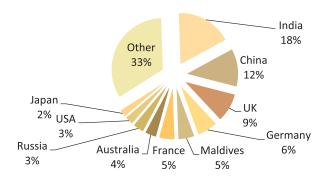
Source: Ministry of Tourism Development and Christian Religious Affairs

4.3.2 Issues and Challenges

Increasing up-scale tourism

Currently the arrival of tourists from developed countries with a high spending capacity is low, compared to the tourists from other countries. Therefore, attracting high-spending tourists in the category of US\$ 200 per day and encouraging them to stay longer in the country are essential to reach the targeted US\$ 10 billion tourist income by 2020.

Figure 4.3.2: Percentage of Tourist Arrivals by Top Source Markets 2015



Source: Sri Lanka Tourism Development Authority

• Lack of tourism infrastructure to meet industry requirement

The number of hotel rooms as at the end of 2015 is 19,377 in the formal sector (Informal sector it is around 11,700). It is estimated that 4.5 million tourist arrivals by 2020 will require around 80,000 hotel rooms catering to the tourism industry.

Absence of an effective tourism promotional strategy

Due to the absence of a cohesive marketing strategy for Sri Lanka, it is required to conduct a vibrant marketing campaign with private and public partnership to attract tourists from key tourist generating and potential markets.

• Low contribution to the GDP from the tourism industry

The current contribution of tourism to GDP is close to an average of 3.1 percent (2.5 percent in 2013, 3.5 percent in 2014 and 3.5 percent in 2015). Some of Sri Lanka's Asian competitors are at a much higher level of tourism sector contribution to GDP, for example, Malaysia – 12.5 percent, Vietnam – 7.5 percent and Singapore – 5 percent

Human Resource Constraint

It is expected to increase the number of total hotel rooms to a level above 80,000 and tourist arrivals up to 4.5 million by 2020. The total number of employees working in the tourism sector at present is around 320,000 and it should be increased up to 800,000 by 2020. Although the Sri Lanka Development Authority, public training institutions, some private sector institutions and some of the universities produce trained personnel, all these trained outputs will not be adequate to meet the expansion and growth of tourism. Moreover, the quality of output, especially the proficiency in English and some other key languages do not appear to receive much attention in the current training programmes.

4.3.3 Policy Directions

The policy of the government focuses on "Transforming Sri Lanka as the World's most treasured island for tourism". Nature, cultural, historical and adventure based tourism will be promoted to transform Sri Lanka to the best tourism destination in the region. Attention will be paid more on the promotion of Ecotourism.

4.3.4 Key Strategies

- Establish Tourism Development Mega Zones to provide necessary infrastructure facilities to cater to cultural, religious and nature interested tourists. Southern, Eastern and Northern Provinces will be given more attention.
- Improve high quality facilities, safety and security standards and ample shopping opportunities to attract high spending tourists and encourage them to stay longer in the island. Further, safety standards and security aspects relating to tourism will be considered as top priorities for visitor confidence building.
- Strict policy vigilance will be conducted to minimize tourism related crimes and to combat child-sex tourism.
- Improve infrastructure and service facilities in attractive destinations.
- Integrate concept of Tourism Economy to the hotel industry, restaurants, travel agencies, transport and entertainment.
- Diversify tourism products with special emphasis on eco-tourism, under water exploration, aquatic adventure, medical and sports. Further, it is expected to encourage conservation of fauna and flora as tourist attractions.
- Develop domestic air and water based transport facilities to connect tourist destinations from the centers.
- Provide conducive policy environment to encourage better private sector participation in tourism services delivery. Hence, simplified tax regimes/ licensing procedures, unification of regulatory environment and restructuring guidelines of the tourism authority is vital to establish one stop unit for tourism investment.
- Establish a consistent vibrant marketing strategy to make Sri Lanka prominent as the most preferred destination while exploring new markets.
- Conduct awareness programmes to serve the grass root level youth on the available job opportunities in the tourism sector in collaboration with relevant authorities and improve capacity building of lecturers in tourism related training institutes.
- Improve service quality and standards of the employees in the hospitality industry to meet the future demands of the customers.

- Upgrade Sri Lanka Institute of Tourism and Hotel Management (SLITHM), (the only government sponsored institute in the hospitality industry) to degree awarding status while making affiliations with internationally recognized universities.
- Develop the curriculum in hospitality training to meet the fast developing industry standards.
- Improve productivity through building professionalism in the travel and hotel industries.
- Introduce policy and incentive regime and development of substantially high quality accommodation facilities for the benefit of domestic travellers and local tour groups.
- Advise provincial councils/ local authorities to identify lesser known attractions found in large numbers in their provinces and to develop visitor facilities such as viewing decks, car parks and service areas with a view to ease the congestion in most popular attractions.
- Promote small scale community based tourism such as agro and community tourism in parallel to mass tourism. Identified villages will be showcased under different themes such as "Pottery Tourism Village, "Handicraft Tourism Village", and "Coir Tourism Village" depending on their traditional old aged industries.

4.3.5 Medium Term Targets

- Increase tourist arrivals up to 4.5 million by 2020
- Increase average high-end tourists spending to 11 days by 2020
- Increase tourism income up to US\$ 10 billion by 2020
- Increase employment up to 800,000 by 2020
- Increase tourism related FDI up to US\$ 3 billion by 2020

Table 4.3.2: Inves	tment	Priority		S Rs Mn
Area	2017	2018	2019	2020
Construct a MICE convention center in colombo with a seating capacity of 5000 Investment in jetties for transportation onwaterways	1,000	-	-	-
Expand tourist police units in tourist hot spots	50	-	-	-
New initiatives	-	1,691	2,017	2,359

Source: Department of National Planning

05 | INFRASTRUCTURE

5.1 Transport

5.1.1 Road Sector

5.1.1.1 Overview

The road sector is vital for the industrial and export development of the country. The productive sectors of the country have direct or indirect relationships with the road network. Therefore, it is evident that investments in road infrastructure development will improve the productivity of the entire economy. This investment has positively correlated with the economic growth of the country. Studies reveal that the current demand for passenger around 80 travel İS billion passenger-kilometers per year. Out of such demand, the road transportation contributes to 93 percent. Also, roads are the major facilitator for freight traffic accounting for 97 percent of freight transport. During the last decade, an average increase of travel demand showed a 7 percent annual growth. If the current situation continues, increasing industrial activities creates additional pressure to the road network and it may lead to the increase of annual travel demand by more than 10 percent.

The road network administration has been seperated in to three levels. Road Development Authority (RDA) has the responsibility in managing the national hiahwavs network which includes expressways and A & B class highways. Provincial councils have the authority to manage C and D class roads. Local authorities manage rural roads including some of unclassified roads. In addition, some agencies such as Department of Irrigation and Department of Wild Life Conservation manage some of the rural roads.

The current road density of Sri Lanka is around 1.96 km of roads per square kilometer which is among the highest in South Asia. However, around 50 percent of the roads have gravel surface. Road network distribution and number of bridges in the national road network are given in the 5.1.1.1 table.

A considerable fraction of the road network is in good condition while the improvements are ongoing for balance road sections. At present, more than 4,100 km of national roads, 4,900 km of provincial roads and 39,000 km of rural roads have undergone a complete rehabilitation. Around 5,000 km of roads from all the three administrative levels are being rehabilitated at present. In addition, a 171 kilometer long expressway network is in operation. Extension of the expressways is also being continued as a way of increasing high speed mobility of people goods. and Once completed, expressway network will consist of five expressways including

- Southern Expressway with Hambantota extension
- Outer Circular Expressway
- Colombo Katunayaka Expressway
- Central Expressway
- Ruwanpura Expressway

5.1.1.2 Issues and Challenges

It is essential that the Government needs to respond to the increasing travel demand of the people. Road network needs to integrate with other modes of transport such as railways and airports. Congestion is a major concern in roads. Reasons for congestion include narrow

Table 5.1.1.1: Road Length According to Province								
			Rural	Roads (Km)	Bridges			
Province	National Roads (Including Expressways - Km)		Tarred	Concrete or gravel	(Nos)			
Western	1,699.49	1,952	6,696.55	13,336.73	788			
Central	1,766.93	2,246	1,344.58	8202.06	626			
Southern	1,575.31	1,630	2,820.72	9,323.96	473			
Northern	1,258.53	2,120	1,067.05	7,139.09	276			
Eastern	1,160.95	1,098	1,207.05	9,236.94	334			
North Western	1,336.85	2,875	1,004.00	18,623.78	463			
North Central	1,158.54	1,947	747.79	14,659.30	361			
Uva	1,168.40	1,739	3,603.76	8,306.87	437			
Sabaragamuwa	1,214.90	2,791	1,724.30	4,497.34	698			
Total	12,340.00	18,397	20,215.80	93,326.07	4,456			

Source: Road Development Authority (RDA), Ministry of Provincial Councils and Local Authorities

roads, weak bridges, insufficient capacity etc. The number of connections to one node of a network defines the level of congestion of that node. Estimates show that 3,000 km of roads in the national road network have exceeded traffic volume of 10,000 vehicles per day.

Urban roads exceed their service capacity during peak times. One of the biggest problem is that the network cannot be expanded due to other landscape developments in urban areas. Therefore, alternative methods to deal with increasing traffic have to be developed.

Additional trips generated due to economic activities pump more vehicles in to the roads. Increasing freight transport on roads will deteriorate the rehabilitated roads very quickly. Growing freight demand will further create a heavy pressure on road network unless moving freight to other modes such as railway. Still most of the urban and major link roads are two way single carriageway roads. Their capacity per one direction flow per hour is 1,140 vehicles.

Table 5.1.1.2: Classification of National Roads
According to Lane Type

Lane Type	Length (km)
Multi -lanes (4 to 6, including expressways)	335
Dual lanes	5,966
Intermediate lane	2,714
Single lane	3,325
Total	12,340

Source: Road Development Authority

At present, the number of deaths and injured people due to road accidents are on the rise. Road safety has become a critical issue in road transport as it deteriorates the economic development. In the year 2015, more than 2,700 people were killed in road accidents. On average, 7.5 people die each day on our roads and it was 6.6 in 2014. It has been observed that most of the road development works are unable to meet the required standards for road safety. Moreover, some other factors including bad road alignments, insufficient space for pedestrians and cyclists, careless drivers and pedestrians have contributed to the increase of road accidents. Aging roads will become a major challenge for future road rehabilitation as most of the roads which were rehabilitated during 2005-2010 will reach their first major maintenance cycle within the next five years.

Moreover, the road sector needs more skilled people from different categories to develop as a major industry providing employment opportunities. In addition, funding availability and availability of quality materials at reasonable costs are other challenges of the road sector. The fund requirement for road sector is twofold; for construction and for asset management. The private sector participation becomes important in this context. Road Development Trust Fund supported by a fuel levy will become an important source of funding. Moreover, the introduction of concepts such as "pay as you drive" helps to secure funding sources for operation and maintenance of newly established expressways and elevated road network.

It is required to meet the challenge of providing proper connectivity to proposed economic zones and development corridors. Figure 5.1.1.1 represents the location of proposed zones as well as existing and proposed road network connectivity. As it can be seen, road network of the country has enough linkages to each mega zone and connects to ports and airports. This connectivity ensures uninterrupted freight transport to ports and airports. The gradual expansion of expressway network and road network helps to ensure the connectivity.

Figure 5.1.1.1: Proposed, Economic, Industrial, Fisheries and Agricultural Zones



Therefore, challenges of road sector can be summarized as follows:

- Ensure connectivity to every node or to every settlement area of the country avoiding dead ends.
- Ensure high mobility among growth centers, emerging cities and provincial capitals
- Ensure multimodal connectivity nodes with railway, domestic airports etc.
- Responding to the increasing travel demand of people and goods.
- Rising number of vehicles on national road network and increasing capacity of the existing network
- Bottlenecks of the road network such as narrow and weak bridges, bad road alignments, limited or no space for pedestrians.
- Sustainable maintenance of existing highway network
- Ensure congestion free network in urban areas
- Ensure accident free roads
- Proper coordination between road sector agencies
- Availability of quality materials

5.1.1.3 Policy Directions

Facilitating the economic growth of the country creating an efficient road network, connecting large and emerging cities, townships, economic centers and rural hubs while ensuring safety and equity.

5.1.1.4 Key Strategies

- Manage the capacity and investing on capacity enhancements of existing road network to ensure a high level of service and user-friendly roads in each level of road administration (National, Provincial and Rural) which facilitate free flow of people and goods
- Provide efficient mobility linking district capitals, key economic centers, and economic zones and ports and airports by extending expressway network and widening of national highway network.

- Link rural hubs to closest township with all weather roads
- Ensure more space for pedestrians and non-motorized transports in urban areas.
- Remove bottlenecks in the road network by reconstructing old and widening narrow bridges, providing overpasses, underpasses and bypasses
- Introduce new engineering measures to ensure road safety
- Encourage private sector investments through suitable Public Private Partnerships in road construction, rehabilitation, maintenance and operation
- Construct elevated road network to minimize traffic congestion in the Colombo Metropolitain area.
- Introduce new mechanisms to ensure sustainable road maintenance system

5.1.1.5 Medium Term Targets

- Construction of 118.07 km long Central Expressway from Kadawatha to Kurunegala with Pothuhera - Kandy Link and Ambepussa link
- Construction of 73 km long Ruwanpura Expressway
- Construction of 12.7 km elevated road network in Colombo city
- Rehabilitation of 2,400 km of national highways
- Removal of network gridlock by reconstruction of 300 bridges on national and provincial roads and improvement/reconstruction of 1,000 rural bridges
- Improve connectivity to 2,500 villages by rehabilitation and improvement of rural, provincial and national road network as required
- Strengthening road related institutes

Table 5.1.1.3: Investment Priority Areas						
Area	TEC	Implementation Period				
Central Expressway	554,470	2016 - 2023				
Ruwanpura Expressway	286,000	2016 - 2023				
iRoad Project	126,840	2014 - 2023				
Elevated highways	156.000	2017 - 2021				

Source: Department of National Planning

5.1.2 Land Transport Sector

5.1.2.1 Overview

Efficient transport is a vital factor of the economic development of the country. The transport sector contributes to the economic development in Sri Lanka in different manners such as networking the relationship between consumers and producers, improving the performance by reducing cost and time of travelling, increasing reliability and improving the productivity by increasing access to diverse group of inputs and broader market to output. The country's infrastructure related to land transport can be observed to have a gradual improvement over the years, whereas the demand for efficient and continuous transport services have increased requiring significant investment in the sector. The present demand for passenger travel is around 80 billion passenger-kilometers (km) per year of which, road transportation contributes around 93 percent.

The bus transport is the main mode of public transport contributing around 52 percent of the total passenger movement. Even though the total bus fleet in the country consists of around 28,000 buses, the running bus fleet is around 21,000 of which around 6,300 buses are being operated by SLTB. In addition, the railway contributes around 5 percent to passenger transport. It operates around 411 train trips per day including 386 passenger trains. Furthermore, private vehicles and para-transit vehicles contribute around 43 percent of passenger transport in the country. The motor cycles and three wheelers play a dominant role in passenger transport in urban and rural areas and this is evident by the proportion of three-wheelers (21 percent) and motor cycles (50 percent) in the total vehicle population in the country.

Capacity of Sri Lanka Railways

Diesel multiple units: 90
Diesel hydraulic locomotives: 42
Passenger coaches: 500
Good wagons: 683
Length of railway network: 1,320 km
Main stations: 183
Sub stations: 160

Source:Department of Railways

During the last five years, the total vehicle population in the country indicates an average growth of around 8 percent per annum. The growth of three-wheelers is around 14 percent per annum during that period. The motorcycles and dual purpose vehicles contribute around 8 percent and 10 percent respectively, while the annual average growth of motor cars is around 8 percent during the period. Around 99 percent of the vehicles use fuel as the source of energy contributing to nearly 55 percent of total petroleum consumption in the country. Therefore, the growth of vehicle population and fuel consumption directly contribute to increasing import expenditure of the country. In 2015, the import of vehicles contributes around 7 percent to the total import while oil contributes around 14 percent.

Existing Regulatory and Administrative Institutions

The main regulatory institution in the transport sector is the Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation. Under the purview of the Ministry, there are a number of institutions involved in regulating and administrating the sector.

Railway:

The Department of Railways is functioning as the sole railway service provider of the country.

Bus Transportation:

Bus transportation is a devolved subject under the Constitution. However, the state owned buses are operated and regulated by the Sri Lanka Transport Board (SLTB) under the Ministry. The regulation on private bus sector is a responsibility of both the National Transport Commission (NTC) and the Provincial Transport Authorities (PTAs). The NTC is under the purview of the Ministry and it regulates inter-provincial private bus transportation. The PTAs regulate intra-provincial private bus transportation and PTAs were established under respective provincial councils. NTC is also responsible for bus fare regulation.

All Type of Motor Vehicles:

The Department of Motor Traffic (DMT) is responsible for the registration and transferring of vehicles, issuing licensing to drivers, monitoring and operation of vehicles in terms of road worthiness and pollution and upgrading regulations in registration and operation of all motorized vehicles. DMT is also involved in collecting relevant taxes on motor vehicles and it is also under the Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation.

Road Safety:

The National Council for Road Safety is the only Government institution which operates under the theme of creating a secured road system for all road users.

Key On-going Projects

Railway:

The on-going projects in railway mainly aim on the extension of railway tracks to new areas, improvement of signaling system, rehabilitation of existing railway lines and strengthening the rolling stock. Some of the key projects with their total estimated costs are listed below.

- Matara Beliatta railway line Rs.36,166 million
- Major repairing of rolling stock (annual programme) –Rs. 2,200 million (for 2016)
- Rehabilitation of existing way with new rails & sleepers – Rs. 2,500 million (for 2016)

Bus Transport:

Currently, the private sector plays a key role in the bus transportation. However, the government invests mainly on repairing and increasing of bus fleet of SLTB. For purchasing of engines and repairing of buses are being implemented at a cost of around Rs.1,800 million since 2016.

5.1.2.2 Issues and Challenges

The Sri Lankan economy is in the process of transforming from primary agriculture commodities to a more diversified economy with more value-added manufacturing and services. Therefore, the transport sector has to serve the demand of a dynamic economy.

However, it is evident that the transport sector in the country does not have the dynamism to adopt dynamic needs of people in an efficient manner. The following challenges/issues have to be addressed to provide an efficient and effective transport service.

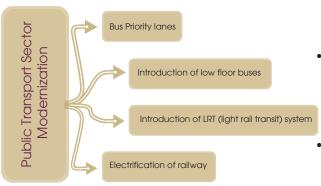
- Mobility issues specially in urban areas due to heavy traffic congestion
 - (e.g.: Colombo, Kandy)
- High dependency on fossil fuel use modes of transport which lead to create environmental issues such as air pollution, noise pollution, etc.
- Lower average speed and frequent delays in train services and inadequate supply of train services during peak hours
- Limited coverage and capacity of railway services in the country
- Inability to adopt new technology for railways on time
- Weak financial position of public transport institutions (railways and SLTB)
- Reluctance to reforms including introduction of best management practices by both transport service providers and passengers
- Higher number of road accidents and losses including lives - Around 38,600incidences of accidents were reported and more than 2,700 people died due to accidents in 2015
- Popularizing public transport services over private transport modes and attracting people to use public transport modes.
- Provide reliable public transport services for rural areas, school children and urban areas
- Lack of multi-model connectivity across all types of transport modes

5.1.2.3 Policy Directions

Meeting the present and future passenger and goods transport demand by ensuring quality, safety and affordability with the widest possible mode mix and technological innovations in order to provide mobility requirement.

5.1.2.4 Key Strategies

Public and Mass Transport Development



Strengthen the rolling stock:

Add new rolling stock and repair of existing rolling stock to enhance the passenger safety and comfort

Expand Railway tracks and improve track capacity:

Construct new railway lines to strategically important areas in the country, construct additional rail lines along high demanding tracks and rehabilitate existing tracks enabling the speeding of trains

Improve Railway Signaling:

improve the existing railway signaling system and establish bell and light systems at unprotected railway crossings to enhance passenger safety and speed of trains

Railway Property Management:

Establish a modern computerized system for railway property management

Railway-related services:

Enhance the capacity and quality of railway stations, railway ticketing system and railway information system

Strengthen the Bus Fleet:

Add new buses and repair the existing buses of the SLTB bus fleet

Rural transport Services:

Provide credible public transport services

for rural people by allocating subsidy for rural transport services

• Subsidy & Concessions:

Review and rationalize the existing subsidy, concessions, and tariff relating to transport sector

Private Sector Participation:

Introduce financial modalities that facilitate the participation of private sector in modernizing public transport.

Parking Facilities (park and ride):

Provide safe parking facilities in close proximity of railway stations and in areas such as Kadawatha, Ratmalana, Kaduwela and Kandana with the help of private sector

Sector Reforms:

enable the provision of services in an efficient and competitive manner

Traffic Management, Reduction of Road Accidents and Compensation of Victims

Traffic Management:

Implement new traffic management system in urban areas especially in Colombo city/Greater Colombo coupled with modern technology.

- Road Safety:
 - Strengthen the institutions to assure the proper monitoring of implementing the rules and regulations relating to road safety. A modern accident data system linking the Police, insurance firms and Ministry of Health will be established.
 - Introduce modern technological initiatives to minimize the aggressive/negligent driving and speeding that contributes 82 percent and 8 percent respectively for accidents in Sri Lanka
 - Encourage vehicle insurance companies to introduce a vehicle insurance policy that entails insurance premium based on driving behaviors

(e.g.: pay as you drive which offer financial consequences for driving behavior) to control road accidents

Road Accident Victim Compensation:

Revisit the compensation mechanism of victims by insurance and introduce a simplified procedure to compensate the victims of road accidents

Para-Transit Vehicles:

Proper regulation of para-transit vehicles to assure efficient and safe services

Enhance the Efficiency of Transport System

Multimodal Connectivity:

Ensure the availability of mode choices in transportation and promote multi-modal connectivity

Modern Technology:

passenger Establish a real time ticketing information system, system, public national data base on transportation and integrated fare collection system

• Land Use Planning:

Integrate transport planning with land use development of the country.

Qualified Human Resources:

Ensure the involvement of qualified human resources for transport development.

Freight transport:

Introduce regulation mechanism and promote cargo village initiative

Preventing Environmental Pollution

Non - motorized transport:

Promote non - motorized transport modes in urban areas

High fuel efficient vehicles:

Encourage the use of electric vehicles and vehicles with high fuel efficiency (e.g.: hybrid systems)

5.1.2.5 Medium Term Targets

- Increase the share of railway passenger transport to 10 percent by 2020 from 5 percent in 2015
- Increase freight transport share of railway from 1 percent to 5 percent by 2020
- Increase public transport contribution for passenger movement from the present level of 58 percent to 65 percent by 2020
- Redefine bus routes with particular attention to urban bus services and the introduction of a luxury bus service consisting of modern low floor buses with the assistance of the private sector in Colombo city area by 2017
- Reduce entering of private vehicles to Colombo city (except buses) to around 23 percent by 2018 from the present level of 33 percent through modernize public transport system

Table 5.1.2.1: Investment Priority Areas					
Area	2017	2018	2019	2020	
Colombo suburban railway electrification	30	4,400	7,500	9,250	
Construction of new railway line from	520	3,000	5,000	5,500	
Kurunegala to Habarana via Dambulla					
Procurement of rolling stocks to Sri Lanka Railways	6,100	12,700	10,000	8,100	
Major and minor repair of railway rolling stock	2,700	2,800	3,200	3,500	
Repair of bus fleet of SLTB	800	1,200	1,500	1,800	

Source: Department of National Planning

5.2 Ports and Shipping

5.2.1 Overview

The ports and shipping is one of the key sectors in terms of economic development of the country which connects Sri Lanka to the global supply chain and thereby infiltrates into the global market. Sri Lanka has a great history of trade across sea which is mainly serviced by Colombo Port as a major commercial port. In addition to Colombo Port, 5 other ports namely Hambantota, Galle, Trincomalee, Oluvil and Kankasanthurai enhance the connectivity.

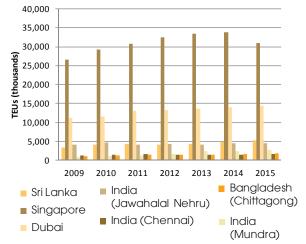
5.2.2 Issues and Challenges

- Ensure competitive tariffs for port operations, minimizing costs in port and shipping related activities
- Capacity expansion of ports to serve high capacity ships to facilitate the growing sea borne freight
- Improve hinterland connectivity through rail, road, highways, coastal shipping and inland waterways

Table 5.2.1: Performances of Ports Sector								
Area	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Growth (%) (2010-2015)	
Total Container Traffic (TEUs, 000)	4,137	4,263	4,187	4,306	4,908	5,185	25	
Transshipment Container (TEUs, 000)	3,205	3,216	3,167	3,274	3,781	3,967	24	
Total Cargo Handled (MT '000)	61,240	65,069	65,070	66,289	74,431	77,611	27	
Ship Arrivals (No.)	4,067	4,332	4,178	3,976	4,298	4,760	17	

Source: Sri Lanka Ports Authority

Figure 5.2.1: Container Cargo Handling in Top Ports in the South East Asia region



Source:For 2004-2010, "Containerisation International Yearbook (2004-2012)" data was used. For 2011-2012 data, Top 100 ports of Containerisation International" data was used. For 2014,2015 data, World Wide Web

According to the World Shipping Council rankings Colombo Port is ranked 33rd among the top 50 container ports in 2015 which handled about 5.2 million TEUs (or Twenty-foot Equivalent Units of containers) and as per Alpha Liner Research; Colombo Port is ranked as 26th.

As Sri Lanka is located strategically and competitively closer to East-West shipping route in the middle of the Indian Subcontinent, the country has the potential to be developed as the main logistics hub in the South Asian region.

- Transfer port operations into a more effective way in terms of reduced turnaround time and increased customer responsiveness
- Improve and enhance the capacity of technical expertise, professionals in ports and shipping sector
- Create opportunities for value additions for transshipments
- Ensure safety and security of ports and shipping
- Create opportunities for private sector participation in financing

5.2.3 Policy Directions

Making Sri Lanka the most competitive and preferred port and shipping destination in the region

Table 5.2.2: Medium Term Targets						
	2015	2016	2018	2020		
Total Container Traffic (TEUs '000)	5.2	5.4	6.1	6.8		
Transshipment Container (TEUs '000)	3.9	4.1	4.7	5.2		
Total Cargo Handled (MT '000)	77,611	81,000	92,110	103,360		
Rank among the "Top 50 World Container Ports"	26			12		
Rank among the "Top 100 Ports in the World"	76			40		

Source: Ministry of Ports & Shipping, Department of National Planning

5.2.4 Key Strategies

- Developing a pro-active business strategy to enhance the competitive position of ports
- Diversify the ports to accommodate the changing needs in the trade and tourism sub sector
- Induce port and shipping related employment generation
- Improve terminal productivity to cater to the growing freight volumes
- Introduce green Port operations to minimize environment damages and to enhance port competitiveness
- Develop regional ports to cater domestic transport needs
- Establish dry port facilities in order to improve the efficiency of port operations
- Ensure maritime security
- Encourage Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) and private sector participation for port sector infrastructure development and operations
- Encourage more transshipments and value additions
- Provide modern and sophisticated equipment while improving technical expertise

5.2.5.1 Investment Priority Areas

Table 5.2.3: Investment Priority Areas Rs. Mn 2017 Area 2018 2019 Colombo Port Expansion 9.100 35.100 10,400 Project Hambantota Port 27,040 Development Project (II) Development of regional ports 1,100 2.000 4,000

Source: Department of National Planning

Currently, the Sri Lankan Government is more concerned about developing the port sector by implenting large scale development initiatives including the Colombo Port Expansion Project. It is expected to increase the container handling capacity by 2.4 million TEU after completion of the Colombo East Container Terminal Project in 2019. The project will commence in 2016. Therefore it has a high capability and a potential to develop Colombo as a major logistics hub in the South Asia.

5.3 Aviation

5.3.1 Overview

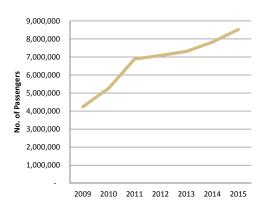
Nearly 8.5 million passengers and 215,032 Metric Tonns (MT) of cargo were transported safely by air in 2015. Aviation sector supported creation of around 10,000 direct jobs and many more indirectly by facilitating trade and investment, manufacturing, skills development and tourism.

The aviation industry contributes around 1.58 percent to GDP (around Rs. 155 billion in 2014). The features of Sri Lankan Aviation Sector are as follows:

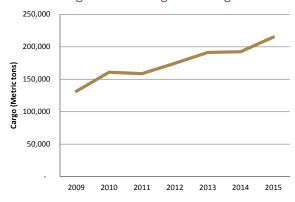
- Currently connect to 45 cities in 33 countries
- Served by two state owned airlines and 26 international airlines
- Successful in open sky agreements with the United States, Thailand, Saudi Arabia, Japan, Kuwait, Lebanon and Maldives.
- There are 14 domestic airports and 14 water aerodromes for tourists and business travellers and for cargo movements

Performance in Sri Lanka Aviation Sector

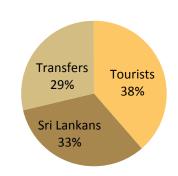
Figuer 5.3.1: Passenger Movements



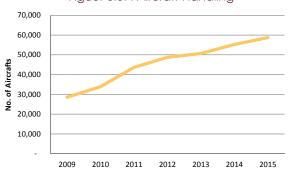
Figuer 5.3.3: Cargo Handling



Figuer 5.3.2: Air Passengers by Type (2014)



Figuer 5.3.4 Aircraft Handling



Sri Lanka Aviation Sector has shown an average growth in passenger movements, cargo handling and aircrafts handling by 5.5 percent, 8 percent and 7.7 percent respectively during 2012-2015.

Source: Airport and Aviation Services (Sri Lanka) Limited (AASL), Department of National Planning

Civil Aviation Authority of Sri Lanka (CAASL) is the regulatory body of the aviation sector which regulates safety, security, efficiency and regularity in civil aviation. The Authority monitors the impact of the Aviation Sector on environment in conformity with applicable International Standards and recommended practices adopted by the International Civil Aviation Organization, while facilitating for planning and development of Civil Aviation sector.

5.3.2 Issues and Challenges

Capacity and Connectivity

Bandaranaike International Airport (BIA) faces medium-term and longer-term capacity and connectivity constraints in competing with other key airports in the region. BIA has already exceeded the designed capacity of 7.5 million passenger movements per annum. By 2017, the number of aircraft movements will reach 75,000 which is the threshold capacity of the existing runway at BIA. It will increase up to 100,000 aircraft movements in 2022 and will achieve "High Density Airport" status which emphasizes the requirement of a second runway. Further, the global trend is to carry less fuel and refuel the aircrafts at an alternate airport. Therefore, an additional runway beyond 2022 will be beneficial to facilitate the aircrafts that use the air route over Sri Lanka in terms of refueling.

Competing with rapidly increasing low-cost air carriers in South-East Asia, particularly in China and India and ensuring connectivity in domestic tourist destinations through aviation are also key challenges.

Financing

Attracting Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) and private sector participation for expansion and development of airport infrastructure and operations.

Facilities

Lack of facilities to undertake Maintenance, Repair and Overhaul (MRO) and trained human resources in Aviation Sector.

5.3.3 Policy Direction

Transforming the country as the best air service provider to become one of the most popular tourist destinations in the region through a strong worldwide aviation network

5.3.4 Key Strategies

- Continue the international airports development to cater to the increasing demand
- Identify new routes and establish services for emerging markets to increase the scope for growth in inbound tourism from these countries in future (Ex: China)
- Develop domestic airports as a Tourism Gateway and link with international airports
- Enhance skills in aviation industry through the advanced aviation academy
- Create a conducive environment for private sector investment and operation in the aviation sector
- Increase the number of bilateral air agreements as well as open sky agreements to increase seat capacity and frequency of air travel to optimize the use of available infrastructure assets extensively like Mattala Rajapaksa International Airport (MRIA)
- Establish MRO facilities (Maintenance, Repair and Overhaul) at MRIA to provide services to airlines

Table 5.3.1: Medium Term Targets Area 2017 2017 2018 2019 Passengers (No., Mn) 9.0 10.0 11 1 8.5 Aircraft Movements (No. '000) 58.7 63.6 73.8 85.6 Cargo (Mt. '000) 215 229 260 296 Aircrafts (No.) 27 21 23 30 Domestic Air Travel (No. of Trips,000) 75.8 60 67.4 85.1

Source: Airport and Aviation Services (Sri Lanka) Limited (AASL), Department of National Planning

Table 5.3.2: Investment Priority Areas								
				Rs. Mn				
Area	2017	2018	2019	2020				
Development of	6,380	6,380	9,570	9,571				
International Airports								
Development of	50	100	100	300				
Domestic Airports								

Source: Department of National Planning

5.3.5 Medium Term Targets

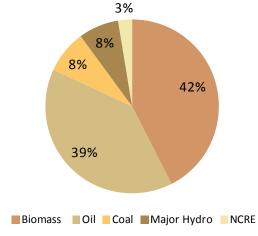
The Bandaranaike International Airport Development Project (Phase II) is expected to facilitate 9 million additional passengers per annum. The development of domestic airports is under consideration as Public Private Partnership projects.

5.4 Power and Energy

5.4.1 Overview

The sufficient energy supply and energy security are critically important in economic growth and prosperity. The energy sector is strongly correlated with all other sectors of the economy including production, commercial and services. Therefore, energy planning has to always be made in a sustainable manner, within the framework of current and future energy demand against available energy resources.

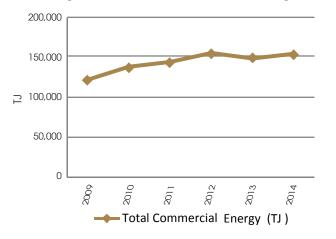
Figure 5.4.1: Primary Energy Supply



Source: Sustainable Energy Authority(SEA)

The Government has given higher priority to establish new economic zones and industrial development zones to promote regional industries and attract more FDIs to the country. With this background, the energy sector needs to play a major role. Therefore, it is important to take remedial measures to improve the energy sector reliability including the components related to power sector mentioned under Ease of Doing Business Index that will ultimately assist to generate more local and FDIs to the country. Therefore, it is proven that efficient and effective energy sector is required to create a strong foundation to upgrade the living standards of rural people including economic development, enhancing income level, direct and indirect employment opportunities, etc

Figure 5.4.2: Total Commercial Energy (TJ)



Electricity:

The total installed capacity and electricity generation of Sri Lanka is 3,392 MW and 12,357 Gwh respectively. The maximum demand is 2284 MW. Sri Lanka's electricity requirement increases at an average rate of 5-7 percent annually (6.5 percent in 2015) and in future, the energy demand will be further increased industrial and commercial sector development. It is estimated that about 150-200 MW additional installed capacity is required each year to fill the gap for the ensuring electricity demand while uninterrupted, reliable and low-cost electricity for all people.

Table 5.4.3: Average Unit Generation
Cost by Different Sources

Source	Unit Generation Cost (Rs/kwh)	Plant Factors (%)
Hydro	2.50	50.6*
Mini hydro	6.20	42
Fuel	26-30	28.4*
Coal	6.50	55.9*
Wind	19	42
Solar/ Biomass	20	14*
Mini hydro+otherNCRE	17.12	39.7*

*2013 Plant Factors, PUCSL (The Average unit generation cost of CEB is Rs.20.08/kwh in 2014)

Source: Sustainable Energy Authority(SEA)

			Table	5.4.1:	Total En	ergy D	emand	(ktoe))			
	20	005	20	10	20)11	201	2	20	13	20	14
	Ktoe	%	Ktoe	%	Ktoe	%	Ktoe	%	Ktoe	%	Ktoe	%
Biomass	4,584.1	56.9	4,932.7	56	4,924	55.2	4,847	53.1	4,797	53.9	4,884	53.4
Petroleum	2,786.3	34.6	3,008.5	34	3,069	34.4	3,320	36.4	3,148.2	35.4	3,247	35.5
Coal	64.9	8.0	59.9	0.7	75.1	8.0	62.2	0.7	52.8	0.6	61.6	0.7
Electricity	623.7	7.7	791.9	9	859	9.6	895	9.8	907.7	10.2	945.7	10.3
Total	8,059	100	8,793	100	8,927	100	9,125	100	8,905.7	100	9,138	100

*ktoe = Kilo Tonnes Oil Equivalent Source: Sri Lanka Sustainable Energy Authority

Table 5.4.2 : Total Energy Demand by Sector (ktoe)									
	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014			
Industry	2,011.1(25%)	2,072(23.6%)	2,175.7(24.4%)	2,272.3(24.9%)	2,261.3(25.4%)	2,261.3(25.4%)			
Transport	2,115.8(26.3%)	2,397.9(27.3%)	2,459.7(27.6%)	2,670.2(29.3%)	2,565.7(28.8%)	2,565.7(28.8%)			
Household,									
commercial & oth	ers 3,918.2(48.7%)	4,312.9(49.1%)	4,284.9(48%)	4,179.2(45.8%)	4,075.5(45.8%)	4,075.5(45.8%)			

Source: Sri Lanka Sustainable Energy Authority

Box 5.1: Getting Electricity- Doing Business

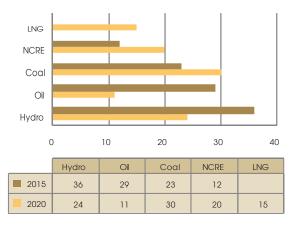
- Doing Business index focuses on procedure, time and cost required to obtain a
 permanent electricity connection for a business (Newlyconstructed warehouse).
- The efficiency of connection process and technological advancements are the added measures for reliability of power supply, transparency of tariffs and also the price of electricity.

Table 5.4.4: Status of different countries in line with business regulations in energy sector

Source	Getting Electricity Rank	Getting Electricity rank Distance to Frontier (DTF)	Procedures (No)	Time (Days)	Cost t (% of income per capita)	Reliability of supply and ransparency of traffic index (0-8)
India	70	74.56	5	90.1	442.3	5.5
Japan	14	89.88	3.4	97.7	0	8
Korea,Rep	1	99.88	3	18	39.8	8
Singapore	6	94.34	4	31	25.9	8
Sri Lanka	81	70.2	5	100	829.5	5

Source: World Bank (2015)- http://www.doingbusiness.org/data/exploretopics/getting-electricity

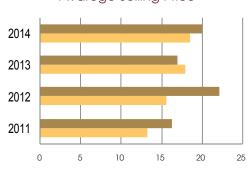
Figure 5.4.3: Electricity Generation by Source



Source: Ministry of Power and Renewable Energy, Department of National Planning

The electrification level (access to electricity) is almost 98 percent at the moment and the Government expects to increase it up to 100 percent during 2016/17. But it is observed that people who already live in electrified areas do not have electricity due to low income levels and other social factors. Furthermore, it is observed that 270,000 families in the country are not still provided with electricity either through grid or off grid options. Therefore, the Government will take various measures to address these issues in the future.

Figure 5.4.4: Avarge Cost and Avarege Selling Price



	2011	2012	2013	2014
Average Sales Price	16.21	22.13	16.94	19.97
Average Cost	13.21	15.56	17.93	18.5

Source: Ministry of Power and Renewable Energy, Ceylon Elelectricity Board.

The overall transmission and distribution losses were estimated as 10.5 percent which demarcated a lower position compared to most of the countries in the region. However, it is expected to reduce it further up to 8 percent by 2020.

The generation cost of electricity depends mainly on annual rainfall as well as maintenance, and management of the entire electricity system including alternative options used for electricity generation.

Downstream Petroleum Industry:

Efficient management of petroleum industry is critical to achieve national development objectives and to deal with macroeconomic indicators such as inflation and trade balance. The current oil demand of Sri Lanka is about 100 kilo barrels per day and will grow further at about 5 percent per annum. During 2015, the total petroleum import cost for crude oil and refined products were accounted to about 14 percent of total imports and 3.2 percent of country's GDP. The oil import cost was low in comparison to the previous years in response to declining international oil prices (Table 5.4.5)

- Inadequate reliability in continuous supply of energy for end users
- Provide electricity for all people in the country by both grid and off-grid options
- High cost of thermal oil power generation
- 100 percent dependency on imported fossil fuels
- Depletion of non-renewable resources
- Adverse effects of climate change
- Higher Capital Intensity for electricity and petroleum infrastructure developments
- Lack of local capacity development, research and technology
- Inefficient and ineffective management systems in major state owned business enterprises of energy sector.

	Table 5	Table 5.4.5: Quantity of Import of Petroleum (000, MT)							
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Crude oil Refined Products	1,939 1,604	1,854 1,589	1,932 1,506	1,819 1,900	2,070 2,170	1,637 2,748	1,743 2,907	1,824 3,385	1,763 3,321
Value of Imports									
Crude oil Refined Products	114,320 110,918	144,505 157,339	102,646 90,949	120,661 145,402	186,493 222,857	171,125 329,125	182,064 352,984	187,760 391,651	100,578 244,148

Source: Ministry of Petroleum Industries, Ceylon Petroleum Corporation and Central Bank of Sri Lanka

Upstream Petroleum Industry:

Based on the volumetric analysis carried out in Mannar Basin, it was revealed that Sri Lanka has a good potential of commercially viable natural gas which can be used for future energy requirements of the country. These indigenous resources can be used especially for electricity generation and transportation sector in the country by means of switching from high cost power generation sources to natural gas as well as switching from petrol/diesel to gas in vehicle fleets. Based on evidences of current petroleum discoveries, it was proven that the natural gas is available for 8 years to run a 600MW power plant. The current challenges are to further analyze the economic viability of the discovery, identify and quantify the sectoral impact of domestic gas production in terms of demand, economy and environment.

5.4.2 Issues and Challenges

 Growing energy demand and providing energy services at the optimum cost to the national economy

5.4.3 Policy Directions

Ensuring energy security by diversification of energy resources and energy mix will be rationalized considering economic cost, environmental impacts, reliability of supplies, convenience to consumers and strategic independence.

5.4.4 Key Strategies

Energy

- Generate sustainable energy options to meet the demand
- Develop renewable energy to fulfill the energy demand
- Minimize adverse environmental impacts of energy facilities /contribute to reduce carbon foot print
- Encourage demand side energy management
- Improve the components related to power sector in Ease of Doing Business Index

Electricity

- Generate low cost, sustainable and environmental friendly electricity generation options
- Utilize renewable energy sources as an alternative electricity generation options
- Provide electricity for all people in the country by identifying suitable grid and off-grid options
- Introduce PPP to undertake large scale power plants
- Minimize the technical and commercial losses in electricity transmission and distribution system

Petroleum

- Timely develop infrastructure facilities to improve refining capacities, storage facilities and pipelines
- Creating a competitive based petroleum industry
- Introduce national pricing policy with a proper regulatory mechanism
- Develop upstream petroleum industry

5.4.5 Medium Term Targets

- A) Prior attention is required to utilize optimum potential of renewable energy sources while ensuring environmental sustainability in low cost coal power electricity generation.
 - use full potential of hydro resources for electricity generation by implementing the candidate hydro projects by 2022
 - b) Increase the share of electricity generation from Non Conventional Renewable Energy (NCRE) sources from 11 persent of total electricity generation installed capacity to 20 percent by 2020
 - c) Diversify energy mix to generate at least 600 MW electricity using indigenous gas resources by 2020
 - d) Promote off-grid renewable energy applications for small/medium scale applications

- B) Provide electricity either through grid or off grid options to ensure access to electricity for all people
 - a) Increase accessibility of electricity for all people through both grid and off grid options by 2016/17 to achieve 100 percent electrification level
 - b) Identify and expedite a suitable mechanism (through a suitable off-grid renewable energy options, hybrid power plants etc.) to provide electricity for people living in isolated pockets without access to grid connected electricity at the moment.
- C) Strengthen the electricity transmission and distribution network to improve efficiency in obtaining electricity connections
 - a) Provide an efficient integrated mechanism to introduce simple and systematic procedures to obtain electricity in FDI investments
 - b) Develop transmission network and construct grid substations to strengthen the national grid
 - c) Accelerate improvements in identified sections of the transmission and distribution network where losses are high
 - d) Accelerate existing and proposed rural electricity transmission and distribution projects

D) Encourage Energy Conservation Measures

- a) Encourage demand side energy conservation
- b) Promote low energy / zero energy buildings (houses) and low-fuel consuming eco-friendly houses and buildings
- c) Upgrade and improve the meters and metering systems to reduce commercial losses

- E) Develop downstream petroleum industry related infrastructure facilities to regulate import, export, distribution and marketing of petroleum products to ensure uninterrupted supply to all sectors.
 - a) Expand and modernize Sapugaskanda Oil Refinery
 - b) Upgrade existing pipelines and construct new pipelines
 - c) Improve fuel storage facilities with the increasing demand and obtain maximum advantages in price fluctuations of petroleum products in the world market.
- F) Develop Upstream Petroleum Industry of the country
 - a) Commercialize the gas discovered in Mannar Basin
 - b) Conduct a joint study in ultra-deep unexplored areas off the northeast towards southwest coast of Sri Lanka
 - c) Promote international relations on potential exploration and investment collaborations.
 - d) Obtain expertise knowledge from relevant resource personnel from other countries like India, Australia, Singapore, Norway, USA, UK, Malasiya in order to build medium and long-term capacity to meet the demand for local petroleum aeoscientists.
- G) Regulate the energy sector with new approaches
 - a) Encourage private sector developers to undertake small scale NCRE projects by providing appropriate and efficient regulatory and administrative facilities such as environmental clearance, land clearance, financial and technical advices
 - b) Establish competitive bidding process for large scale wind and solar power electricity generation projects
 - c) Introduce natural gas to Sri Lanka energy mix

- d) Introduce new business ventures in downstream petroleum industries
- e) Develop research capacity in both upstream and downstream petroleum industry
- f) Expedite the process of creating a pricing policy based on price fluctuations in the international market and adjusting subsidies/government taxes providing favorable situations for both end users and to the government.
- g) Seek possibilities to introduce smart micro grid systems to create most efficient and economically integrate consumers and buildings with electricity distribution and generation.
- h) Improve energy sector components related to ease of doing business index.

Table 5.4.4 : Investment Priority Areas								
Area	2017	2018	2019	2020				
National Budget								
Electricity Generation	310	167	55	62				
Electricity Distribution	32	-	-	-				
Product Development	269	345	340	350				
Petroleum Resources	82	90	100	120				
Development								
Ceylon Electricity Board								
Electricity Generation	36,971	20,042	17,392	72,913				
Electricity Transmission	42,516	51,759	34,669	5,951				
Electricity Distribution	23,207	16,721	7,636	15,553				
Product Development	798	660	-	162				

Source: Department of National Planning

5.5 Irrigation and Water Resources Development Sector

5.5.1 Overview

Over the past decade, global water usage has tremendously been increased due to the fact that growing demand in three main sectors: agriculture, industry and households or domestic users. Agriculture sector is the most dominant water user which accounts approximately for 70 percent of the world's freshwater usage.

Resource Base of the Sector

Existing Schemes-Storage Capacity & Extent under Cultivation

• No. of Irrigation Schemes: 29,932

Major & medium: 517

Minor tanks & anicuts: 29,415

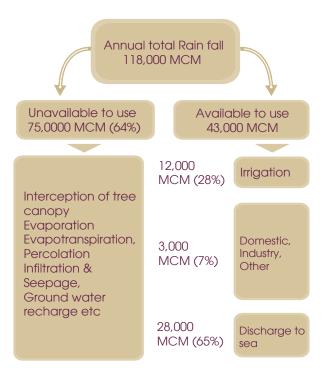
• Storage Capacity: 8,687 MCM

Irrigable Extent: 744,983 Ha.
 Major & medium: 433,983 Ha

Minor tanks & anicuts: 311,000 Ha

The irrigation sector in Sri Lanka makes a substantial contribution to the economy of the country, provides water for agriculture, domestic and industrial use, enriches environment and wildlife and supplements recharging of the ground water availability. With changing environment and growing needs of the economy, competition for water resources has been increasing making more pressure on the quantum of available water which is estimated at 43,000 Million Cubic Metres (MCM). The spatial and temporal variation of availability of water is also evident and leads to the issue of water scarcity in different localities in different time lapses. In this context, efficient and equitable use of water resource with vibrant accountability process is important to maintain the sustainability of water resource in the country.

Figure 5.5.1: Annual fresh water availability & water use in Sri Lanka



Sourc:Department of Irrigation, 2003 and national Atlas 2007

5.5.2 Issues and Challenges

- Enhance water conveyance efficiency
- Enhance water use efficiency
- Optimum Harnessing of available water
- Increase reservoirs capacity
- Enhance water recharging capacity
- Resettlement issues due to schemes development
- Climate change effects

5.5.3 Policy Directions

Ensure water availability to water users, providing water in adequate quantities with improved management, enhanced productivity and water use efficiency while paying attention to spatial variation of water availability in the country.

5.5.4 Key Strategies

- Construct new multipurpose irrigation schemes and trans-basin diversions
- Minimize spatial variations of water availability
- Enhance water retention capacity of existing reservoirs/tanks and conveyance systems

- Minimize ground water depletion via ground water research and studies on quality, quantity and recharging, extracting and management of ground water
- Preserve eco system and protection of watersheds through agricultural management practices and reforestation etc.
- System operation and maintenance (O&M) to reduce deteriorated conditions in many irrigation systems
- Update irrigation information system
- Enhance return on investment in Irrigation Schemes through commercial agriculture, crop diversification, and improved water management mechanisms.
- Establish a proper water allocation mechanism and strengthening coordination among Institutions to minimize wastage of funds due to overlapping and duplication of functions, and accountability of water

5.5.5 Medium Term Targets

• Reduce volume of runoff water from 28,000 MCM to 21,500 MCM in 2030.

- Increase total irrigable extent up to 850,000 hectares by 2020 including minor tanks/anicuts (Expand irrigable extent of Mahaweli development area from 102,300 hectares to 110,900 hectares by 2020 and expand other irrigable extent under Department of Irrigation from 285,000 hectares to 325,000 by 2020)
- Increase water use efficiency and productivity of most of the irrigation schemes Ex: Water usage for cultivating 1 acre of paddy will bring to 3-4 acre feet from average 5 acre feet
- Increase cropping intensity over 190 percent in major irrigation areas and 160 percent in other schemes including planned minor irrigation areas

5.5.5.1 Investment Priority Areas

- Trans-basin diversion
- New reservoir development and construction
- Augmentation of feasible existing reservoirs
- Rehabilitation of existing tanks and reservoirs
- Increase water use and conveyance efficiency

Table 5.5.1: Investment Priority Areas					
Priority Investments	2017	2018	2019	2020	
Construction of Major/ Medium Irrigation Schemes	51,000	58,500	68,500	73,000	
Rehabilitation of Irrigation Schemes	11,500	12,000	14,500	15,000	
Operation & Maintenance activities / Water Management	5,000	6,000	6,500	7,000	

Source: Department of National Planning

5.6 Water Supply and Sanitation

5.6.1 Overview

Safe drinking water is an essential prerequisite for better health and socio economic development in a country. At present, the safe drinking water coverage in the country is around 86 percent of the population while the population having pipe borne water facilities is around 46 percent. Currently, around 35.2 percent of the population has been connected to the national pipe borne water distribution network of the National Water Supply & Drainage Board (NWSDB) and 10.8 percent of population served pipe borne water facilities through the CBOs, Local Authorities. In the context of sanitation, there are around 97,000 sewer connections connected to pipe sewerage system in the country covering around 2.4 percent of population and rest of population uses individual onsite sanitation systems.

and Nuwara Eliya districts are far behind the national coverage

Although the country is recording a higher national coverage of sanitation facilities in an overall context, the country still lacks quality sanitation facilities of certain households in rural and urban areas. As of the Census of and Housing Population 2012. the percentage of population having sanitation facilities at the national level is 98.3 percent. However, the percentage of population sanitation facilities which having available exclusively for the households is 86.7 percent. Moreover, difficulties have already been recorded on maintaining the proper onsite sanitation systems in the coastal areas of the country due to the ground water conditions. The current condition of prevailing sanitation facilities in public places in most of the capital cities Islandwide are in a poor condition which requires immediate consideration to develop the improved facilities.

Table 5.6.1:Sector Performance 2005-2015									
Indicator	2005	2010	2014	2015					
Safe drinking water coverage (%)	75.0	81.4	84.6	86.0					
Pipe borne water coverage (%)	30.0	40.0	44.3	45.9					
NRW in Colombo city area (%)	51.3	52.0	46.6	46.2					
NRW islandwide (%)	33.8	31.6	28.5	27.28					
Total No. of water supply connections	907,622	1,353,573	1,831,998	1,953,841					
Water production (NWSDB) (Mn m³)	383	470	575	600**					
Water sales (Bill Revenue) (Rs.Mn)	5,839	12,409	19,785	20,517					
Average unit revenue (Rs./m³)	23.03	38.60	48.15	47.01**					
Sanitation coverage* (%)	83.0	89.5	86.7	86.7					
Access to piped sewerage (%)	n/a	1.8	2.0	2.4					
Employees (per 1000 connections)	8.8	6.7	5.7	5.2					

^{*} exclusively for the HHs ** estimated

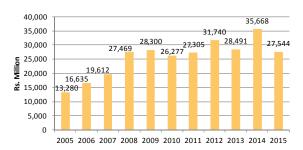
Though the country has achieved significant progress in terms of access to safe water coverage at national level and has already achieved the MDG targets set for 2015, regional disparities in coverage of safe water still prevails in district /DS & GN Division wise all around the country. Districts such as Nuwara Eliya, Mullaitivu, Kilinochchi, Jaffna, Vavuniya, Kurunegala, Puttalam, Kegalle, Rathnapura, Badulla and Moneragala have safe water coverage less than the national average. When considering pipe borne water facilities throughout the country, Uva, Sabaragamuwa, North Western and Northern Provinces and Gampaha Kalutara, Batticaloa

Public investment in water and sanitation 2005-2015

The total public expenditure has increased from Rs.13.3 billion in 2005 to Rs. 27.5 billion in 2015. During this period, the Government has invested around Rs. 282 billion for developing water and sanitation infrastructure in the country. Therefore, there is a considerable progress in achieving safe water and sanitation island-wide and the safe water coverage in the country has been increased by 11 percent while the pipe borne water coverage has increased by 16 percent during 2005-2015.

Source: National Water Supply & Drainage Board, Deapartment of Censsus and Statistics.

Figure 5.6.1: Public Investment 2005-2015



Source: National Water Supply & Drainage Board

Regulatory & Administrative Institutions:

NWSDB is the national entity which is responsible for provision of drinking water in the country by implementing large scale and small and medium water supply schemes while local authorities and National Community Water Supply Department have the responsibility to develop the rural water supply facilities. NWSDB is currently managing around 331 water supply schemes and 11 piped sewerage systems in the country with its staff of 10,245.

Apart from that, there are around 4,000 rural water supply schemes Islandwide managed by the Community Based Organizations (CBOs) and several rural water supply schemes managed by the local authorities. NWSDB provides technical support to the CBOs and local authorities whenever needed. Having identified the importance of managing rural water supply schemes in a sustainable manner, National Community Water Supply Department (DNCWS) was established in 2014 in order to increase the sustainable operation and management of CBOs managed rural water supply schemes. The Government will support to enhance the capacity of this DNCWS and help with formulating an institutional framework and operational strategy to sustain the rural water supply investments. NWSDB will also be promoted to adopt an appropriate business model to run it as profitable commercial institution in a self sustaining manner.

Table 5.6.2 Major Or	ngoing Large Scale Development Projects	(Rs. Mn)
Name of the Project	Project Scope	TEC
Anuradhapura North Integrated WSP (JICA) Phase I	Providing safe drinking water & increase water supply coverage by constructing a water supply system in Medawachchiya, Rambewa areas where the people depend on unsafe ground water which causes dental fluorosis ,CKDu, and thereby contributing to improve hygienic conditions & health condition in the area.	11,515
Badulla - Haliela and Ella Integated WS (US Exim Bank)	Providing safe water supply facilities to Badulla ,Hali –ela & Demodara areas and enhance the health and living standards of the people.	10,396
Greater Colombo Water & Wastewater Management Improvement Programme -Tranche 1 & 2 (ADB)	Reduction of NRW in Colombo City & enhance the service levels.	27,387
Water Supply and Sanitation Improvement Project (World Bank)	Increase access to piped water services, improved sanitation, improve hygiene behavior and to strengthen service delivery arrangements of CBOs in selected 7 ranked Districts such as Mullaithivu, Kilinochchi, NuwaraEliya, Badulla,Moneregala, Kegalle and Ratnapura Districts.	23,911
Greater Dambulla Water Supply Project - Stage 1 (INDIA)	Providing safe drinking water facilities to the people living in Dambulla,Galewela , Palagala , Kekirawa and Palugaswewa DS divisions.	9,593
Greater Kurunegala Water Supply and Sanitation Project (China)	Providing safe drinking water and sanitation facilities to the people living in Kurunegala City & suburban areas.	13,248
Integrated Water Supply Scheme for the Un-served Area of Ampara District Phase III (Australia)	Providing drinking water to unserved areas of Ampara District & part of the Batticaloa District.	20,825
Jaffna Killinochchi Water Supply Project (ADB VI)	Improve water supply facilities in Jaffna and Killinochchi Districts.	18,328
Kaluganga Water Supply Project Phase 1-Stage 11 &Non Revenue Water Reduction in Colombo City (NRW Master Plan)	Providing safe drinking water by expanding the water supply facilities in Southern part of the Greater Colombo area and the reduction of Non Revenue Water in Colombo City.	10,846
Ambatale Energy Saving Project at WTP (AFD)	Enhance the reliability of production while introducing energy saving measures at Ambathale and improving the efficiency of the conveyance facilities.	9,459
Greater Colombo Waste Water Rehabilitation Project (ADB)	Rehabilitation of sewer network in CMC area, Dehiwala Mt. Lavinia and Kollonnawa areas.	15,000
Kandy City Wastewater Disposal Project (JICA)	Establishment of wastewater management system in Kandy city.	22,588
Monaragala – Buttala Water Supply Project ((US Exim Bank)	Cater to the need of safe water supply facilities to Monaragala, Buttala, Okkampitiya and Madulla demand centers.	5,515

Name of the Project	Project Scope TE	C (Rs. Mn)
Dry Zone Urban Water & Sanitation Project (ADB V)	Providing safe drinking water by expanding the water supply facilities in Chilaw, Puttalam, Mannar, Vavuniya	20,743
Greater Ratnapura Water Supply Project	Provide safe drinking water to the population of around 80,000 in 43 GNDs in Ratnapura, Kuruwita and Pelmadulla DSDs in Ratnapura District.	4,308.6
Kolonna - Balangoda Water Supply Project	Improve the service to the existing consumer and expand to the new areas in Balangoda, and provide safe drinking water to population living in Kolonna town and its surburbs.	
Augmentation of Mahiyanganaya Water Supply Project	Provide safe drinking water to a rural population of around 50,000 in Mahiyanganaya DSD and Redeemaliyadda DSD	2,743
Rehabilitation of Labugama - Kalatuwawa Water Treatment Plants Project,	Improve the safe drinking water facilities to Colombo and suburb area after rehabilitation of Labugama and Kalatuwawa water treatment plants.	7,302
Eastern Province Water Supply Development Project (EPWSDP)	Provide safe drinking water to a population of around 209,270 by constructing & expanding public water supply facilities in Ampara District.	6,526
Kilinochchi Water Supply Rehabilitation Project	Provide water for a population of 40,000 in Kilinochchi and Paranthan area	1,620
Greater Colombo Water Rehabilitation Project	Reinforce the water storage system in Colombo City Area	4,785
Prevention of Water Borne Diseases in the North Central Province - CKD	Provision of safe drinking water through provision of RO plants, extension of water distribution systems in CKD affected areas.	2,295*

*for 2013 -2016 period Source: National Water Supply & Drainage Board

Box 5.2: Local Bank Financing

The National Water Supply and Drainage Board commenced borrowing from local banks to implement the priority water supply projects with the Treasury guarantee since the year 2014. Projects such as laying of infilling pipelines and extension of water distribution networks have been selected to implement under this funding source. Six water supply projects have already been implemented through this financing and another 09 projects have been identified to be implemented during this year.

Box 5.3: Facilitating Western Region Megapolis Development

Colombo, Gampaha and Kalutara Districts, all in the Western Province Metropolitan Area, have been identified to implement a series of development activities and it will lead to an increase in the pipe borne water supply and piped sewerage facilities, as those areas become fully urbanized and commercialized areas. Therefore, provision of pipe borne water and sewerage is vital in order to support these economic activities which have already been planned under the Western Region Megapolis development.

At present, around 99 percent of the population in the western region has access to safe drinking water with 62.5 percent of pipe borne water service coverage. Currently, water production capacity of existing 19 water treatment plants is estimated at around 1.1 million m³/day and the water demand in the region is expected to be increased to 2 million m³/day by 2030. On the other hand sewerage system with limited coverage is currently available in this region and full coverage of sewerage facilities is needed to increase the surface water quality and quality of life of the people living in the region. Accordingly, a series of water and sewerage projects have been identified for the improvement of water and sewerage sector in the region and some of the major projects which have been planned for implementation are as follows:

- Kelani Right Bank Water Supply Project Stage II
- Kalu Ganga Water Supply Project Phase II
- Welivita Water Supply Project Stage I
- Construction of Salinity Barrier across Kaluganga
- Construction of Kelani Ganga Upstream Reservoir
- Construction of Ground Reservoirs to Enhance Water Storage Facility for Colombo City.
- Construction of Water Treatment Plant at Kethhena
- Negambo Wastewater Disposal System
- Kelaniya- Paliyagoda Wastewater Disposal System
- Sri Jayawardenepura Kotte Wastewater Disposal System
- · Maharagama, Boralesgamuwa and Dehiwala and Rathmalana Wastewater Disposal Systems

5.6.2 Issues and Challenges

With the country achieving the middle and status with the development initiatives by the government, the demand for pipe borne water will further be increased. Therefore, the service level of the water utility institutions needs to be improved with the assurance of water quality and quantity while accommodating the increasing future demand. Accordingly, the national policy provides a framework for addressing the following key challenges which are faced by the country's water and sanitation sector.

- Regional disparities in accessing safe water & sanitation.
- Serving for CKDu affected areas with safe drinking water facilities.
- Maintaining better quality in water sources, water intakes and CBO managed schemes.
- High rate of Non Revenue Water (NRW)
- Growing demand for reliable pipe borne water service than the institutional capacity.
- Delivering higher levels of service with sustainable sources and systems at affordable costs.
- Create conducive environment to attract private sector investment into water and sewerage sector.
- Ensure the improved sanitation facilities islandwide while establishing piped sewerage networks in high density areas.
- Maintaining cost reflective tariff system for pipe borne water supply and sewerage facilities.

5.6.3 Policy Directions

The policy direction of the government during next 5 years is to provide equitable access to safe drinking water & sanitation for the entire population in order to increase socio economic condition as well as living standards of the people in the country while accommodating increasing demand of water supply of the commercial and industrial sector.

Moreover, this policy which addresses the prevailing sector related issues, will help to achieve the targets identified under the Goal 6 of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), of which has already been declared as to ensure universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water and sanitation for all by 2030.

Accordingly, the sectoral investment during the medium term will be mainly focused on bridging the gaps of regional disparities in water services while giving area based high priority in providing good quality water to the areas where there is high prevalence of CKDu. At the same time rural community based water supply will also be promoted to provide pipe borne water to the scattered villages. For that, the Department of Community Water Supply will be further strengthened to ensure the sustainability of the community water supply schemes in terms of management and operation.

The focus of these strategic directions is to provide safe drinking water to the entire population of the country by 2020 of which 60 percent would be pipe borne water. Having identified the necessity of proper sewer disposal systems in the cities where there is high population density and the low ground water level, the Government has planned to increase pipe sewerage facility coverage up to 7 percent of total urban population by 2020 through establishing centralized network systems, mainly covering Colombo metropolitan area and high denselv populated townships/cities. These sectoral goals and targets will be beneficial to achieve the target on providing adequate and equitable access to safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene for all by 2030, as identified under the Goal 6 of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

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5.6.4 Key Strategies

5.6.4 Key Strategies							
Table 5.6.3 Key Strategies & Investment Priorities							
Strategy	Investment Priority						
 Increase pipe borne water coverage by serving un-served urban areas. Provide 24 hour reliable water service to the households. Increase access to pipe borne water 	 Implement large scale water supply in metropolitan regions, district capitals and emerging cities which have high population density. Implement small & medium new water supply schemes, in the small towns having low accessibility to pipe borne water supply. Establish sea-water desalination plants in potential locations where the water sources are not available. Reduce NRW through adopting appropriate measures. Initiate the potential new water supply project implementation under PPP model. Implement medium scale projects on extension of water distribution through local banks financing sources. Promote rural community based water supply in the scattered villages 						
supply facilities in rural areas.	 Strengthen the Department of Community Water Supply to ensure the sustainability of the community water supply schemes. Strengthen the rural water supply units established in NWSDB's Regional Support Centres Islandwide to support the DNCWS. 						
Give special attention to ensure safe drinking water for CKDu areas.	 Short term: Establish Reverse Osmosis (RO) plants to purify groundwater obtains from wells or boreholes. Provide clean water to the communities using water bowsers. Extend services from existing piped water supply schemes to possible affected areas. Promote rain water harvesting systems. Long term/Permanent: Invest in several medium & large scale water supply projects covering the affected areas. Increase awareness of general public on prevention and controlling measures of CKDu. 						
Establish water quality management in entire process of water supply.	 Establish Drinking Water Quality Monitoring system and issue water quality certificates for the CBOs managed schemes periodically. Establish a research centre with advanced analytical laboratory facilities to conduct advanced research on ground water. Introduce good quality standards on usage of water fittings and other accessories. Minimize saline water intrusion at water intakes. 						
Improve and protect water sources.	 Implement a multi-sectoral programme to prevent water sources pollution and catchment area protection. Discourage over extraction of ground water. Initiate ground water recharging in dry and wet zones. 						
Provide reliable pipe borne water service to the industrial and commercial sector.	 Expand the capacity of the of the water supply schemes in the Metropolitan areas. Promote raw water distribution for the industries. Establish individual water and wastewater systems for industrial zones. Promote tourist hotels and other possible industries to implement water recycling measures in their operations. 						
Provide reliable pipe borne water service to the industrial and commercial sector.	 Expand the capacity of the of the water supply schemes in the Metropolitan areas. Promote raw water distribution for the industries. Establish individual water and wastewater systems for industrial zones. Promote tourist hotels and other possible industries to implement water recycling measures in their operations. 						
 Increase the improved sanitation facilities in the country especially focusing on high density areas, rural and estate sector. 	 Increase access to improved sanitation by Implementing rural/estate sector sanitation programmes. Conduct hygiene education and awareness programs on benefits of improved sanitation. Develop the proper sanitation facilities in the public places and schools islandwide. 						
Establish sewerage/wastewater and septage disposal systems for the high density cities.	 Establish centralized sewerage/ wastewater disposal systems, mainly covering Colombo metropolitan area and in densely populated townships. Establish septage treatment plants at least one per each District/Municipality Initiate the potential sewerage plant construction through PPP basis. Establish a mechanism to build a proper coordination among relevant stakeholders in providing wastewater services. Minimize disturbance to the ecosystem and to the environment through safe sludge disposal. 						

Strategy	Investment Priority
Develop the institutional capacity of NWSDB, and Local Authorities.	 Maintain the fair cost recovery tariff system for water and sewerage. Promote NWSDB to adopt cost effective technologies and viable business models to run as a commercial profitable entity. Promote unbundling the NWSDB's operations under head works, design & development and distribution of water supply and sewerage. Promote participation of local governments to take part in operation, maintenance and management of water & sewerage utilities.
Encourage private sector investments in water and sewerage services.	- Introduce reforms in the sector to create a favourable investment climate for the private sector to engage in water utility services.

Source: Department of National Planning

5.6.5 Targets

Key Sectoral Targets by 2020

Increase	Increase	Reduce	Reduce	Increase	Increase	Improvement
Safe Drinking	pipe borne	NRW in	NRW	sanitation	pipe	of water
Water	water	Colombo	Islandwide	coverage	sewerage	quality
Coverage	coverage	City			facilities	and water
						availability
up to	up to 60%	up to 20%	up to 25%	up to 100%	up to 7%	Increase
100% from	from 46%	from 47%	from	from 87%	from 2%	water
the present			28%	(exclusively	of urban	availability
level				for HHs)	population.	during dry
of 86%						season
						by 50%

Table 5.6.4: Investment Priority Areas					
Indicator	2017	2018	2019	2020	
Water Supply Projects					
Ongoing	25,039	2,0521	21,292	18,195	
New	1,210	16,111	17,659	22,300	
Sewerage Projects					
Ongoing	430	25	25	30	
New	-	2,000	3,000	4,900	
Total	26,679	38,657	41,976	45,425	

Note- without off budget projects. Source: Department of National Planning

5.7 Housing and Construction

5.7.1 Overview

The government housing policy addresses mainly the housing needs of targeted vulnerable groups such as rural poor, plantation community, urban and semi-urban underserved settlers and conflict affected people by providing cash, in-kind grant assistance, concessionary loans and technical assistance. On the other hand, government plays a vital role in creating a conducive environment for private sector to invest in commercial housing aimed at affordable groups such as public servants, private sector employees, middle and high income people. In this context, the government acts as a, financier, promoter, facilitator and a regulator to ensure achieving the target of housing for all.

Table 5.7.1: Latest Housing Statistics in Sri Lanka

in Sri Lanka	
Indicator	
No of Families	5,264,282
No of Occupied Housing Units	5,207,740
No of Permanent Housing Units	4,238,491 <i>(81%)</i>
No of Semi-permanent Housing Units	927,408 (17%)
No of Fully Temporary Houses	121,206 (2%)
No of line rooms	185,131
No of Slums & Shanties	81,716
No of Homeless People	3,418

Source: Census of Population & Housing 2012

Table 5.7.2: State Housing Sector Progress

		Financial
	No of houses	Progress
Year	constrcuted **	(Rs. Mn)
2009	6,244	724.19
2010	6,547	505.00
2011	14,344	3,587.84
2012	25,051	6,506.64
2013	21,367	6,332.04
2014	31,466	6,823.76

^{**} NHDA Housing Programmes, USDA Housing Programmes, OVDC Programmes, etc

Source: Ministry of Housing & Construction

In Sri Lanka, there are around 121,206 fully temporary houses as reported in Census of Population and Housing 2012, to be replaced by new houses. Further, there are 927,000 semi-permanent houses which need some kind of assistance to make them permanent. In addition, there are around 250,000 shanties and line rooms (Plantation sector) which require complete replacement.

Considering the population growth and the need to replace the semi-permanent and temporary houses, it is estimated that around 100,000 houses need to be constructed annually to meet the supply shortfall and assure housing for all by 2025.

Emerging housing demand in urban and semi-urban areas due to heavy urbanization and rural-urban migration also needs precautionary actions outside the traditional housing programmes which has to be addressed within a different context.

Table 5.7.3: Completed Housing Programs for Resettled Families

Housing Project No of Houses Co	onstructed
North East Community	2,122
Restoration & Development Project	
(NECORD)	
North East Housing Reconstruction Program (NEHRP)	49,507
Puttlam Housing Project	6,934
Welioya Housing Projects	857
Keppapilaw Housing Project	149
Kombawil Housing Project	200
Pakisthan Housing Project	230
Kazakastan Housing Project	47
Baharain Housing Project	241
Indian Housing Project	46,000

Source: Ministry of Prison Reforms, Rehabilitation, Resettlement and Hindu Affairs

5.7.2 Issues and Challenges

- Improving or replacing the existing temporary and semi-permanent housing stock of vulnerable population.
- Arising housing demand associated with the economic growth and population increase.
- Meeting the housing demand of the middle class satisfying affordability and quality.
- High demand due to rapid urbanization which creates a competition for affordable houses in urban cities.
- Limited suitable lands for housing development and high prices.
- Regulating the rental housing market to an acceptable level.
- Shortage of skilled labour in the construction industry.
- Less opportunities for small & medium contractors in the local market.
- High cost of imported and local construction materials.
- Finding alternatives for some construction materials (eg: River sand, Asbestos cement roofing etc.)

5.7.3 Policy Direction

Ensuring access to affordable decent housing facilities for every family and thereby raising the quality of life of all citizens and uplifting the domestic construction industry by expanding the employment opportunities in the local construction industry as well as overseas.

5.7.4 Key Strategies

- Develop a plan to address the housing requirement of the vulnerable community in the country in a well-structured manner (with beneficiary participation).
- Facilitate private sector with favorable policy guidelines and incentives to encourage them to finance affordable house constructions.
- Construct 500,000 houses for middle income families in urban and semi-urban areas by 2020.
- Accelerate "Resettlement Programme" to fulfill housing requirement of conflict affected people.
- Liberate unutilized and underutilized state lands for house construction in urban & semi-urban areas.
- Properly relocate urban underserved families to release commercially viable urban prime lands.
- Introduce environmental friendly low-cost housing technologies.

Existing Housing Programmes

- Rural Housing Loan Programme(NHDA)- Concessionary housing loans are provided to upgrade rural substandard houses in owner driven system
- Urban Regeneration Housing Programme (UDA/ USDA) Construction of flats for urban underserved population living in settlements.
- Estate Housing Programme Provide individual houses for estate community instead of line rooms.
- Resettlement Programme Reconstruction of fully and partly damaged houses during the conflict.

5.7.5 Medium Term Targets

- Improve 50,000 rural substandard housing units annually.
- Provide 500,000 housing units for middle income population by 2020.
- Construct 65,000 standard houses for underserved settlers in urban areas.
- Fulfil 65 percent of estate housing requirement by 2020
- Provide a fully durable solution for Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) including housing, infrastructure & livelihood by 2020.

Table 5.7.4: Investment Priority Areas					
Area	2017	2018	2019	2020	
Rural housing programme for low income	1,700	2,000	3,000	4,000	
Resettlement programme for IDPs (providing housing, water	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	
and sanitation, livelihood assistance for IDPs)					
Urban relocation housing programmes	100	165	180	200	
Middle income housing programmes (provision of infrastructure)	110	500	900	1,300	
Housing facilities for plantation workers (Interest subsidy)	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Skills sector development programme	10	400	400	400	
Total	7,920	9,065	10,480	11,900	

Sources: Department of National Planning

Box 5.4: Construction Industry

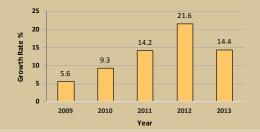
The Construction Industry has recorded a GDP contribution of 7.5 percent in year 2013 and 6.6 percent in year 2014. This was mainly supported by the public investment in infrastructure development, housing development projects and large scale private construction activities. Though there had been a slowdown in the growth of the construction industry in the last year the private sector construction activities have been increased by 36.1 percent expanding the private sector constructions. The construction industry provides nearly one million direct and indirect employment opportunities in the country and there are approximately 250,000 craftsmen employed abroad.

The Construction Industry Development Authority (CIDA) is the authorized organization for the development and regulation of the construction industry of Sri Lanka. The CIDA facilitates the supply of skilled workforce, establishment of standards and work specifications relevant to constructions, registration of contractors, building material suppliers, property developers and qualified persons in constructions, provide advisory services and adjudication services to settle disputes arising in the construction industry operations. The industry has many stakeholders. They include work generators or developers, consultants, planners, designers, estimators, contractors and the general work force.

Though there are nearly 2,300 registered small & medium contractors, they have been facing many challenges when competing with foreign contractors. In the same time, lack of skilled labor hinders the development of the industry. It has been revealed that an annual dropout of 10,000 skilled labourers are needed to fulfill the labor requirement of the industry with increasing demand. Therefore, the government is to take many policy decisions to upgrade the domestic construction industry which will reduce the cost of construction and trigger the development of the country.

Key Strategies

- Train unskilled labors with government intervention to meet skilled labor shortage.
- Facilitate the private sector in exploring substitutes for limited and high demand construction materials.
 (ex: Sea sand and manufactured sand over river sand)
- Open avenues in foreign countries for the local contractors by formulating policy guidelines
 Figure 5.7.1 Growth Rate of Construction Industry



Sources: Construction Industry Development Authority Annual Report (2015), Ministry of Finance

5.8 Urban Development

5.8.1 Overview

Urban cities give the highest contribution to the economy having accumulated most of the economic dynamics within them. Around 50 percent of the population reside in urban areas. Identification of new development potentials in the cities will open up spaces for future investments to establish in right places. As such, establishment make up of urban cities need to be systematic, interrelated and accessible to mitigate the hindrances to sustainable urbanization and facilitate easy function of the economy.

Due to migration of people to urban centers for employment, education, businesses, etc. the cities are getting dense and compact. With limited resources (ex. land, housing, education facilities, transport facilities, medical facilities, etc), a more productive and result oriented urban development needs to be carefully planned to utilize the limited resources and enhance the livability and sustainability of cities while enhancing the economic development. Investment opportunities need to be broadened to untouched potential urban centers and capacity need to be improved in urban planning as well.

Sri Lanka is geographically positioned favoring to the service markets in South Asia, the Middle East and East Africa through the Indian Subcontinent. In the same time, there is a gap in between the cities of Dubai and Singapore to meet global standard of living which provides financial, naval, air, and transport supply services. The development of the Western region into a greater Megapolis will grab these development opportunities and is expected to experience a high level of economic activity.

The Western Megapolis concept is envisioned as the strategy for achieving "A High Income Developed Country" through "Spatial Transformation" of urban agglomerations in the Western Region. To expedite the structural transformation of national economy it is expected to position Western Region as the economic hub of the southern part of Indian sub-continent.

5.8.2 Western Megapolis Plan

"From Island to Continent"

Strategic Framework

The overall development philosophy pertaining to Western Megapolis is based on the four fundamental pillars of:

- Economic growth and prosperity
- Social equity and harmony
- Environmental sustainability
- Individual happiness

Western Region consumes only about 6 percent of the total land area of the country and accommodates about 29 percent of total population of Sri Lanka. Western region produces more than 42 percent of the GDP and over 73 percent of industrial value addition being the main contributor to the country's economy. The Per Capita Income of the Western Province is US\$ 5,300 (in 2015) and it is 1.6 times higher than the national Per Capita Income. Almost all foreign trades take place through the Colombo port and the Western region generates much of the capital, human resources, technology, and advanced services to drive economic growth and employment creation in the rest of the country.

Considering the planned investment strategy and a high growth momentum, the GDP contribution from Western Region is projected to reach over USD 230 billion by 2030. As such a number of high value added economic sectors have been identified to be the key economic drivers in the next 20-30 years including-

- Port, airport, logistic and other transport related services
- Information Technology, science, Bio-medical sector
- Financial and service sector
- Tourism including MICE tourism
- General manufacturing

Consequently, it is expected to create 500,000 jobs during the next five years, and to generate over 2 millions jobs in skilled & unskilled categories by 2030. As a result, a robust economic growth is envisioned in the next decade and around of 3 million additional population is expected to be added to the Western Region over the next 15-25 years.

Goals and Directions

- Increasing Investment and creating employment opportunities.
- A resilient region.
- Efficiently connected.
- Smart livable places.
- Value added sea resources.
- Reliable and efficient service delivery.
- Better governance and regulated development.

Identified Development Interventions

Transport, Energy & Water sector interventions:

Transport demand management, public transport improvement, road infrastructure development, environment sustainability, expedite the implementation of national power sector projects and explore the possibilities of waste energy, Ougment progressively existing water supply schemes to meet increasing demand.

Housing and Relocation of Administration:

Urban regeneration programme to construct over 70,000 housing units for underserved settlers, construction of around 675,000 middle income housing units to meet the existing and future demand and relocation of over 113 government institutions to maximize the land utilization.

Environment and Waste Management:

Conservation of wet land, implementation of storm water management plan, managing solid waste, hazardous waste and e-waste through implementing waste to energy system, composting programmes and setting up landfilling sites.

The Aero Maritime Trade Hub:

Maritime city including trading hubs for Tea, Gem, Minerals, North Harbour - Free Port , development of Port City, Colombo Port related development and construction of new terminals, development of Aero city - Development of airport infrastructure, Aero city business park, Airport hotel, International convention center, Aero city residential township at Minuwangoda and establishment of logistic corridor connecting Colombo Port.

Development of Central Business district:

Construction of at least 60 high rise buildings over 40 floors in CBD area. This will be the centre for international trade, commercial and financial activities.

Industrial and Tourist Cities Development:

Development of Mirigama, Horana Industrial cities with industrial parks and residential townships, development of Southern Coastal tourism corridor and Negombo tourist city.

Establishment of Science and Technology City:

High tech industrial park, Nano city, National space technology hub and Information technology zones and related infrastructure and residential facilities will be established in Malambe and Homagama Corridor.

Eco Habitat and Plantation City:

Avissawella will be developed as value added plantation product trading hub and Bio-tech research institute will be established in Matugama

Smart City Infrastructure Development:

Provision of Smart citizen Services in transport, Government services and utility payment, Smart Government

Spiritual Development Facilitation:

Rehabilitation and improvement of religious places, establishment of meditation centers, establishment of full-pledged centers for the practice of the techniques for holistic simultaneous development of physical and mental health.

Investment Strategy

A public - private partnership strategy will be the main focus of development approach followed in implementing the Megapolis. Government will make sufficient investment in development of essential infrastructure facilities and play main role in overall planning, implementation and monitoring of performance. The private sector will play key roles in mobilization of investment funds, investment in high technologies and production and marketing.

5.8.3 Issues and Challenges

- Increase in urban population with internal migration.
- Low density urban sprawl and ribbon development in urban cities.
- Accelerated demand for affordable housing and addressing the issue of underserved settlements.
- Managing solid waste, e-waste and clinical waste.
- Less integration between sectoral plans and physical plan and low capacity of local government institutions.
- No regular property value assessment in urban areas.

Challenges in the Western Region

- 'Messy Urbanization' and pressures on the urban physical infrastructure, urban services and amenities and the environment.
- Creating the enabling environment through the development and transformation of the physical and institutional infrastructure and national economic structure.
- Harnessing the knowledge-based innovation driven global economic environment characterized with 'new industrial revolution' and emergence of 'smart cities'.

5.8.4 Policy Directions

Redesign the existing unplanned and haphazardly developed cities as large urban centers to facilitate the improvement of investment climate to attract business, industries, Foreign Direct Investments by assuring sustainable city development and converting Western region, the main economic hub of Sri Lanka into a megapolis

and thereby interlinking subsequent urban centers to the core economic city while improving the healthy living standards of the people.

5.8.5 Key Strategies

- Transform Western region into the most attractive clean mega polis in South Asia by developing Western region as a financial and business hub of the country by "Western Region Megapolis Plan".
- Strategic City Development Programme

 improve selected urban services,
 infrastructure and public urban spaces in the participating city regions.
- Emerging Township Development Programme - Increase intra/ inter urban connectivity.
- Encourage the joint effort of the public and private investment in construction.
 Ex: Urban housing construction.
- Strengthen "Urban Regeneration Programme" to ensure quality living of urban underserved population and also to liberate commercially and economically viable prime lands for urban development purposes.

5.8.6 Medium Term Targets

- Assuring sustainable city development as centers for prosperity and economic growth.
- Establishment of Western Region as a Megapolis.
- Development of Twelve Strategic Cities throughout the country.
- Development of thirteen emerging townships with Megapolis
- Extending the Megapolis concept to Trincomalee as well.
- Development of secondary cities (Growth centers)

Table 5.8.2: Priority Investment Areas					
Area	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Strategic Cities Development Programme	5,940	3,464	4,000	7,000	8,000
(Kandy, Galle, Anuradhapura)					
Metro Colombo Urban Development Project	9,000	3,177	2,000	2,000	2,000
Metro Colombo Solid Waste Managment Project	2,000	500	1,000	1,000	2,000
Talal	6,940	7,141	7,000	10,000	12,000

Source: Department of National Planning

06 GOOD GOVERNANCE

Good governance is characterized by the elements namely rule of law, responsiveness, accountability, transparency, effectiveness and efficiency, predictability and participation. The regular improvement of governance and the institutional structure of the country is essential for the efficient and effective delivery of public service. The Government recognizes the significant role that the public sector plays in facilitating the private sector to engage in development activities. The private sector contributes 80 percent to country's GDP. The Government development agenda is grounded on the socially competitive market model. Equitable dividends for all in society are assured through regulation and competitive market force under complete government supervision.

The reforms in relation to good governance are associated with efficient public sector management, cultivating social responsibility in the private sector, enhanced efficiency in legal and judicial services, re-structuring the prison related activities and constitutional reforms towards democratic rule.

The governance structure of the country is organized through five major categories.

- Judiciary system
- Law and Order
- Public Management
- National Integration
- Foreign Affairs

6.1 Judicial system

6.1.1 Overview

The present islandwide network of the judiciary system consists of institutions from national to district levels. The present legal and judicial sector has a sound constitutional and legal framework that is compatible to international laws and is nurtured by our own laws and practices as well as by laws of advanced countries. Presently there are 323 courts islandwide to ensure the efficiency of judicial system and they contribute towards eliminating law delays ensuring good governance.

Table 6.1.1: Number of Courts and Judges

Type of Courts	Number of Courts	Number of Judges
Supreme Courts	1	10
Courts of Appeal	1	11
Civil Appellate High Courts	20	71
High Courts	31	
Commercial High Court	1	
Children High Courts	1	
District Magistrates' Courts	40	
District Courts	41	
Magistrates' Courts	57	220
Children Magistrates' Courts	3	
Circuit Magistrates' Courts	25	
Labour Tribunals	37	39
Quasi Courts	65	_*
Total	323	351

*appointments are not from the judicial service Source: Ministry of Justice

However, around 600,000 pending cases are recorded presently and this number is being increased gradually due to low disposal rate of cases and increasing trend of crimes. Because of the increasing court cases especially, criminal, civil and administrative cases, 686,526 case backlogs have been recorded in 2013. Introducing modern technology at every step of judicial system is essential to remove the bottlenecks and administrative barriers of the judicial system in order to perform efficiently.

The importance of adopting new technologies and other modern facilities has been recognized in the management of court proceedings, record keeping and developing professional standards while enhancing carreer prospects of judicial officers for the efficient operation of the existing legal system.

6.1.2 Issues and Challenges

- Increasing number of case backlog
- Lack of new technology initiatives in the system and in procedures
- Insufficient arbitration centers
- Lack of infrastructure facilities

6.1.3 Policy Directions

Eliminating all economic, geographic, legal and procedural barriers that restrict access to justice by improving legislation and laws and increasing awareness of rights and duties.

6.1.4 Key Strategies

- Increase efficiency in case management and attend to all judiciary requests promptly
- Establish independent Judicial Commission and recruit additional judges in place of acting judges
- Introduce commercial arbitration centers to address commercial disputes rapidly
- Provide continuous judicial training and capacity development
- Implement law reforms and researches
- Modernize infrastructure facilities in all types of courts
- Increase capacities of mediators and improve infrastructure facilities of mediation boards based on need assessment.
- Expand automated case management system
- Introduce modern technology and computerization of courts to expedite the conclusion of cases
- Include new technology for crime detection and strengthen scientific evidence based crime detection system

6.2 Public Security

6.2.1 Overview

The country's national security is the highest priority while securing the public and their rights in a peaceful environment. Therefore, a well-established security system has been formulated. Since the conflict is over, full capacity and the attention will be paid for the economic and social development priorities of the country. In fact the national security plays a vital role in contributing to a peaceful ambience. Hence, national security contributes significantly to stabilize the growth of the national economy.

In order to establish a disciplined country and a law abiding society which helps to create public security, law and order, a people friendly police service has been established. 439 Police Stations and 373 Police Posts (287 police posts and 75 guard rooms) have been established for the purpose of maintaining public security and law and order. These

Police Stations and Posts will be upgraded by strengthening the capacities and enabling people to access them easily without any restrictions.

6.2.2 Issues and Challenges

- Ineffective utilization of human resource and other resources
- Inadequate usage of technology
- Insufficient modernized infrastructure facilities

6.2.3 Key Strategies

- Enact a new Police Act replacing the Police Ordinance of 1865
- Develop Police Stations to provide people friendly services and strengthen the capacities
- Establish a University for Police and Criminal Justice
- Provide higher educational opportunities and training to develop professional career of the Police Officers for effective and efficient criminal investigation
- Improve electronic sharing of data among government departments to facilitate crime detection and prevention
- Improve efficiency and effectiveness of operations in responding to citizens requests
- Increase the number of patrols in order to prevent crimes and ensure public security
- Improve the efficiency and effectiveness of traffic control and road petrol
- Strengthen the Department of Police by improving planning and engineering human resource capacities
- Equip Financial Crimes Investigation Division with necessary rules, regulation and new technology
- Introduce state of the art technology for every operation including information and communication
- Establish a committee headed by a women DIG to supervise the action taken on gender based crimes
- Ensure safety for women and children in transport, roads, public places and villages

 Strengthen the assistance of Special Task Force (STF) on specialized activities to Sri Lanka Police

6.3 Public Management

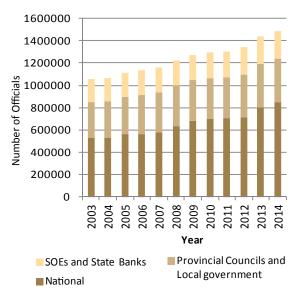
6.3.1 Overview

The total of 1.4 million employees in the public sector has been deployed in various public institutions including provincial councils to render a wide range of services to more than 20 million public. (Figure 6.3.1). The general public expects an efficient and quality service at a single window from the public service. Therefore, the governance structure should be restructured by including modern technology, introducina e-governance, adoptina simplified procedures establishing user friendly systems for removing the gridlocks and eliminating red tape and barriers to ensure public expectations. The expected level of quality from the public service can be attained through skills training, motivation and improving job satisfaction of the workforce.

Sri Lanka has 65 public servants per 1,000 citizens. This number is the highest among many countries. Therefore, it is a prime requirement to effectively mobilize and deploy the public employees productively in order to achieve the national development goals.

The ultimate objective of maintaining 1.4 million employees is to ensure that the growth benefits reach every citizen and that there is

Figure 6.3.1: Distribution of State Officials



Source: Department of Management Services

an equitable distribution of development to all segments of the society and to create a conducive environment to the private sector. Ministries, Departments, Boards and Corporations come under the national government as well as provincial councils. At the grass root level, Divisional Secretariats and Grama Niladharis deliver their services to the public representing the national government and the Pradeshiya Sabhas deliver services under the provincial councils.

6.3.2 Isues and Challenges

- Reaching the full potential of the public service
- Slow adaption of modern technology in all public sector institutions
- Lack of continous training opportunities for public sector employees to meet the present development challenges
- Inadequate and inequal resource distribution
- Lack of accountability and transparency
- Underemployment and over-deployment of human resources
- Outdated systems and procedures
- Poor client orientation in the delivery of public service.
- Changing the attitudes of public sector employees to ensure customer oriented service.
- Anti-productive trade union activities which reduce efficiency in the public service

6.3.3 Policy Directions

Increase efficiency and effectiveness of the public service through empowering and motivating public servants and using modern technology and techniques while ensuring accountability and transparency in the provision of a quality public service.

6.3.4 Key Strategies

 Transform management methodology and administration system enabling to achieve the targeted objectives and evaluate them by the increased productivity of government service.

- Re-orient the public service to improve national competitiveness
- Reduce overlapping and duplications at all levels of the public sector
- Improve transparency and accountability in performing public administration
- Establish simplified proper systems and procedures for the smooth functioning of the government offices to provide a client friendly service
- Use modern technology at all levels of administrative entities and minimizing procedural delays and structural inefficiencies in public institutions
- Manage resources in an efficient and effective manner.
- Increase customer expectation and demand for quality services.
- Introduce specialized programs to improve capacities of public service employees at all levels on the excellence in customer service
- Improve the quality of the public service by developing knowledge and skills and introducing proper selection and recruitment methods and attractive remuneration
- Introduce an outcome based evaluation system for employee management system

6.4 Social Integration

6.4.1 Overview

Social integration is to build bridges of trust, understanding, and brotherhood amongst communities in the country. The Government recognizes the contribution of all members of the society for establishing the social integration of the country. All communities must feel secure in the knowledge that the Government will secure their long term interests and must be united as Sri Lankans committed to a democratic society based on justice and equality.

6.4.2 Policy Directions

Rebuilding, reassuring and re-establishing harmony in political, economic and social spheres among the people and eliminating suspicion and distrust among communities in every corner of the country.

6.4.3 Issues and Challenges

- Obtaining the contribution of all communities for economic sustainability
- Defeating group politics that challenge social integration

6.4.4 Key Strategies

- Promote unity within diversity and convert that opportunity as an asset for development.
- Create more opportunities for all communities to interact and to see different culture among them.
- Reinforce positive mindsets and emphasizing similarities through public communication channels that serve as common ground for people to appreciate their differences in heritage and culture.
- Encourage membership in community, social, professional and academic organizations to facilitate the expansion of social circles.
- Reach out through programmes and activities in schools, workplace and other platforms such as online communities, and media/public platforms.
- Remove language barriers through trilingual language training.

6.5 Foreign Affairs

6.5.1 Overview

Foreign affairs are mainly concerned with the promotion of relations with members of the international community, promotion of trade, investments, tourism, employment opportunities, image building and projection of Sri Lanka's image abroad, bilateral visits both inward and outward by state leaders and other dignitaries, commemoration of land mark events, signing of international agreements and MoUs and coordination of bilateral and multilateral financial and technical assistance.

The strategy in foreign affairs is to follow a non-aligned, free and progressive foreign

Figure 6.5.1: Sri Lanka's Diplomatic Relations with Other Countries

Source: Ministry of Foreign Affairs

policy. Priority will be given to maintaining cordial and friendly relationships in the political, defence, economic, trade and cultural spheres with all countries.

6.5.2 Issues and Challenges

- Maintaining cordial relationship with all countries and improving the image of Sri Lanka overseas
- Obtaining assistance from other countries for development efforts of the country

6.5.3 Policy Directions

Follow a nonaligned, free and progressive foreign policy, forging close ties of regional cooperation in order to secure stability of political, defence, economic, trade and cultural spheres.

6.5.4 Key Strategies

• Protect the country's sovereignty and territorial integrity.

- Foster friendly relations with foreign countries.
- Promote and project Sri Lankan's interests abroad
- Promote multilateralism through respect for and adherence to international law to secure a just and fair rule-based international system
- Enhance the awareness of the country's history, economic needs and cultural heritage among the Sri Lankan diplomatic staff
- Promote cooperation among developing countries through sharing of experience and expertise.
- Enhance bilateral relations with countries in the international community.
- Promote peace and security multilaterally through the UN and other international bodies

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Table 6.6.1: Investment Priority Areas						
Investment Priorities	2017	2018	2019	Rs.Mn 2020		
		2010	2019	2020		
Establishment of 1000 "Seva Piyasa" Units	1500					
District Secretariat Batticaloa	200	204	150	0		
New District Secretariat Complex - Colombo	700	1063	564	0		
Let's Awaken Pollonnaruwa Presidential Programme 2016-2020	12,000	12000	12000			
e-NIC Project	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000		
Matara Court Building- Stage II	300	306	312	-		
Construction of New Head Office Building for Attorney General's Department	500	159	-			
Judicial Administration Management Reforms Project	-	2,500	4,000	4,500		
Police Information and Communication System (PICS) Project	150	1,000	1,500	98		
Relocation of Police Headquarters	-	1,500	2,000	3,000		
Equip and improve the Capacity of the Police Department with a Modern Communication Centre	5,000	-	-	-		
Office for the National Unity and Reconciliation Construction of 3000 rain water harvesting system in Jaffna District	1614	220	450	750		
Defence Head Quarters	3,977	-	-	-		
Establishment of Base Maintenance Centre	1,500	1,200	277	-		
Construction works of new academic complex at Naval and Maritime academy Tricomalee	50	150	166	212		
Source: Department of National Planning						

07 | ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

7.1 Overview

With the growing population and increasing demand for food, water, energy, land, and other natural resources, the world faces a massive challenge in achieving a green, clean, and resilient development. Climate change, which is both an outcome and a driver of further environmental degradation, presents a special set of challenges. The accelerating impact of climate change has narrowed the options for sustainable development, has reduced the resources and the time frame for addressing poverty. Hence, a drive is required towards cleaner, more efficient and equitable patterns of growth. Therefore. economic environment can be considered as a cutting edge sector in development economies and it is an emerging area in the territory of economic science.

The scope of the environmental management includes: environmental pollution control and waste management, forest conservation, sustainable land management, human-wildlife coexistence, bio resource conservation and institutional reforms.

The environment sector aims at achieving low carbon, clean and green environment through the reduction of pollution, protection of rich biodiversity and ecosystem services, reduction of environment risk and efficient, sustainable resource consumption resulting in improved human well-being, environmental quality and reduced natural disaster impacts. It is obvious that the environmental management is of paramount importance in achieving sustainable development. Hence, in development planning it is necessary to pay due attention to conserving biodiversity and ecosystems which is essential to maintain the ecological balance.

Overall Policy

Environmental management is to facilitate a robust economic growth through required investments while taking measures to ensure the quality of environment leading to sustainable development. Green development is the key word of the environment policy which embraces a pollution-free environment and a toxin-free food habit.

Environment is a key pillar of sustainable development goals set out in the post 2015 Development Agenda. Thus, the environment sector is given a high priority in the Government's policy framework in line with the SDGs.

Relevant SDGs

- Goal 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns
- Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impact
- Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development
- Goal 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

Sri Lanka will make its all efforts to achieve SDGs and at least to come up to the 25th place of Environment Performance Index (EPI) by 2020 from its current position at 108 (2016). To achieve this, the Ministry of Mahaweli Development and Environment has developed "Punarudaya" the 3-vear accelerated National Environmental Conservation Programme and launched the "Sri Lanka Next: Blue-Green Era" policy initiative.

Present Scenario

Forest Cover

The current forest cover of Sri Lanka is about 29.7 percent, which is around 2,088,000 hectares out of which dense forest cover is 23 percent (1,656,000 hectares). Out of the 6,730 assessed wildlife species, 1,751 species have been identified as threatened species according to the National Red List 2012.

Air Pollution

Air pollution is a major environmental issue especially in Sri Lanka's major cities such as Colombo and Kandy. With an active fleet of about 4 million vehicles, the transport sector has been identified as the main contributor

for air pollution. Annual averages of ambient PM-10 level in Colombo over the years have remained relatively within the 60 to 82 µg/m³ range. The peak was recorded in 2001. Even though a sharp decrease was detected for 2009, it has again started to rise. These values, however, consistently surpassed latest WHO guideline value of 50 µg/m³ for PM-10. Therefore, Colombo city is very unhealthy in terms of its particulate pollution. Nevertheless, a slight decreasing trend of PM-10 can be observed from 1998 to 2012.

Water Pollution

The water pollution of Sri Lanka is caused mainly by contamination by nitrate and bacteria in underground and surface waters primarily due to poor sanitation and untreated wastewater insufficient or wastewater treatment, toxic chemicals from industrial and agricultural activities, and eutrophication in lakes/reservoirs. The main cause of water pollution in urban areas is dumping of domestic and industrial wastes and untreated wastewater in to water ways. In agricultural areas, agrochemicals and fertilizer are the main pollutants.

Coastal and Marine Pollution

The coastal region in Sri Lanka has been increasingly subjected to pollution during the last few decades. The underlying drivers for pollution in the coastal region are a population concentrated on the coast and increased development activities such as tourism and industries. Fecal pollution, visual pollution, enrichment with nutrients such as nitrogen and phosphorus, organic (non-toxic and toxic) and heavy metal pollution, pollution by oil and thermal pollution are the types of pollutants that affect the coastal region.

Human Elephant Conflict (HEC)

HEC has become a very crucial issue faced by around 20 percent of the entire population of Sri Lanka. This conflict is prevailing in 107 DS divisions in 17 districts, out of which 17 DS divisions are considered as high intensity areas of HEC. During the five year period of 2011-2015, 333 human lives and 1,147 elephants have been lost due to HEC. The amount of compensation made is Rs. 85 million.

In addition, during the same period, 5,621 incidents of property damages have been reported which was valued at Rs. 76 million.

Table 7.1: Loss of Human and Elephant Lives

	No. of live	es lost
Year	Human	Elephant
2010	81	227
2011	60	255
2012	73	250
2013	70	206
2014	67	231
2015	63	205
Total	414	1,374

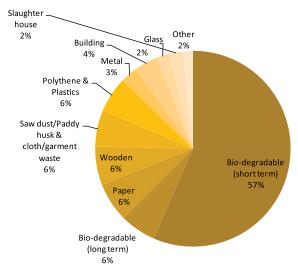
Source: Department of Wildlife Conservation

Waste Management

Increasing waste generation has become one of the major environmental concerns in Sri Lanka. The urban population across Sri Lanka has increased from 10 percent in 1970 to 40 percent in 2015 with accelerated economic and social development, population and efforts to increase of increase the standard of living. Colombo and its suburbs have developed into a metropolitan area and several provincial city clusters such as Kandy, Kurunegala, Galle and Matara, too have expanded. Total waste generated in Sri Lanka is between 6,500-7,000 MT per day while only around 39 percent is collected. Approximately, 60 percent of total generated waste is biodegradable.

With the booming of ICT sector during past decade or so, the quantity of E-waste generated is also rising which mostly contain

Figure 7.1: Composition of Municipal Waste Collection in Sri Lanka



Source: Central Environment Authority

harmful substances to human as well as to the environment. In addition, around 5,400 MT of clinical waste is been generated annually by the hospitals all over the country.

damages and losses still show significant levels and in fact are increasing. Sri Lanka's sector-specific losses due to natural disasters are estimated at Rs. 50 billion per year. The annual expected sector-specific loss from natural disasters is equivalent to 0.5 percent of the Country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and 3 percent of total government

Table 7.2: Generation and Collection of E-waste by Category (No.)

Category	Generation / annum (2008)	Collection/ annum (2008)	Gap	Expected Generation in 2016
Personal Computers	53,146	15,944	37,202	467,685
Printers	19,509	5,852	13,657	166,997
Televisions	63,474	19,042	44,432	548,415
Mobile Phones	903,544	271,063	632,481	10,119,693
Refrigerators	39,009	11,702	27,307	330,796
Air Conditioners	7,092	2,127	4,965	60,140
Photocopying Machines	758	227	531	6,307
Washing Machines	11,107	3,332	7,775	95,964
CFL Bulbs (Mn)	2.4	0.72	1.68	3

Source: Central Environment Authority, 2008

Disaster Management

Although Sri Lanka is a negligible contributor to the global warming, as an island nation we are highly vulnerable to the adverse impacts of climate change. It mainly includes increases in the frequency and intensity of disasters such as prolonged droughts, flash floods and landslides, variability and unpredictability of rainfall patterns, increase in temperature and sea level rise. These impacts affect our entire population, livelihoods, food security, health and eco systems.

Sri Lanka is affected by a number of climatic threats and extreme occurrences and these are anticipated to get worse with impact of climate change. Being an island nation with a hilly central-region, Sri Lanka is subjected to flood, drought, landslides, coastal storms and erosion, cyclones and storm surges. Climate-induced fluctuations in rainfall have resulted in a higher number of intense/ heavy rainfall incidents leading to flash floods in downstream and higher temperatures that have increased the risk of drought during the dry season.

Though there is a reasonable reduction of the casualties of the disasters, the disaster related

expenditure. It is recorded that over 13 million people have been affected by these types of disasters during the last decade. The cost incurred for relief has been estimated as Rs. 6 billion for the corresponding period.

The disaster management policy of Sri Lanka is "to ensure the safety of Sri Lanka by reducing potential disaster risks and impact on people, property and the economy".

7.2 Issues and Challenges

Environment and Wildlife

- Building resilience, taking adaptation measures to avoid adverse impact of climate change
- Mitigate greenhouse gas emissions in the path of sustainable development
- Promote sustainable consumption and production, practices and life styles
- Develop country's capacity to address the adverse impact of climate change effectively and efficiently
- Environmental pollution during all stages of development and increasing waste generation

- Deforestation and rapid forest degradation
- Improper land use planning
- Increasing human-wildlife conflict
- Rapid biodiversity loss and spread of alien invasive species
- Fragmented responsibilities, lack of coordination, overlapping institutional mandates and inadequate capacity

Disaster management

- Limited fiscal space to facilitate immediate post disaster relief services
- Development related modifications to land use and landscape conditions
- Lack of awareness, negative mindset of public and poor dissemination of information
- Lack of technical knowledge regarding the geo hazards
- Inconsistency in Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) interventions and the lack of standardized approach
- Unavailability of a centralized damage and loss data collection system, database and lack of disaster risk assessment tools
- Introduction of an insurance scheme for different sectors to compensate for disaster related losses

7.3 Key Strategies

Environment and Wildlife

- Strengthen environment policies and enhancing environmental conservation and management
- Employ a multi-disciplinary approach to control environmental pollution through various sources
- Establish a robust mechanism to manage solid waste all over the country.
- Encourage green energy production and usage

- Apply a multi-disciplinary approach to minimize the negative impact of climate change through adaptive measures
- Achieve socio-economic development objectives while moving into low carbon development pathways
- Conserve natural forests and sustainable management of forest plantations
- Ensure community participation in forestry
- Undertake reforestation of unutilized lands of the country
- Ensure sustainable land management
- Encourage and enhance environmentally sustainable vehicle usage and transportation
- Ensure Wildlife-Human Coexistence through appropriate mitigation measures
- Strengthen required policies for bio resource conservation
- Strengthen legal and institutional framework for biodiversity conservation
- Conserve environmentally sensitive eco systems
- Restructure institutions and Promote capacity enhancement
- Raise environmental awareness through all types of media
- Enhance environmental capacity in terms of society and institutions
- Enhance coastal and marine protection and conservation
- Ensure marine pollution prevention
- Improve and enhance catchment protection, water management, water productivity and water security

Disaster Management

 Establish multi-hazard early warning system and effective dissemination of timely needed information

- Establish a reserve fund for reconstruction of infrastructure in disaster affected areas
- Establish a comprehensive centralized database with proper damage and loss data collection and damage and loss assessment tools
- Establish insurance schemes for economically important sectors through appropriate fiscal measures
- Undertake hazard, vulnerability and risk assessment
- Harmonize disaster mitigation and DRR into national development agenda
- Provide targeted and effective capacity building at all relevant institutions through training and awareness and supply of required equipment
- Enhance preparedness, response and rescue
- Establish results based monitoring and evaluation systems

7.5 Medium Term Targets

Environment and Wildlife

- Create a country with proper waste management with no waste issue by 2018
- Make the marine environment around the island a pollution free zone by 2018
- Increase the forest cover from 29 percent to 32 percent by 2018 with increase of 60,000 hectares of forest
- Attract 300,000 nature loving tourists to the eco-tourism sector and earn revenue worth Rs. 250 million per annum by 2018
- Erection and maintenance of 3,050 km of electric fence simultaneously with the live fence to eliminate human-elephant conflict by 2025
- Increase the electric vehicles share up to 25 percent of the total vehicles imported by 2020
- Increase the contribution of renewable energy to national grid up to 20 percent by 2020

Disaster management

- Substantially reduce disaster related mortality by 2030, compared to 2005-2015
- Substantially reduce the number of disaster affected people by 2030, compared to 2005-2015
- Reduce direct disaster economic loss in relation to gross domestic product (GDP) by 2030
- Substantially increase the availability of access to multi-hazard early warning systems and disaster risk information and assessments to people by 2030
- Improve the accuracy of weather forecast from 70 percent up to 72 percent by 2018
- Minimize life losses due to landslides by 2018
- Reduce flood affected people by 50 percent in 2018
- Prepare disaster management plans in identified state agencies, District and Divisional Secretariats situated in high risk districts
- Make sure that a well established coordination mechanism is available for both pre and post-disaster situations among all stakeholder agencies by 2018

Table 7.3: Invesment Priority Areas						
Area	2017	2018	2019	2020	TotaL	
Environmental Protection	4,691	4,534	4,847	4,880	16,241	
Disaster Management	2,865	3,531	3,159	5,044	14,598	
Fauna & Flora Conservation	1,599	2,508	4,317	4,282	12,706	

08 | SOCIAL PROTECTION

Overall Policy of the Government:

Implementing specific social protection schemes for all the necessary segments of the society to improve their living condition and empowering them to contribute to the development of the country

8.1 Overview

Sri Lanka has made significant progress in reducing poverty over past decades. The Poverty Head Count Ratio at the national level has declined from 22.7 percent in 2002 to 6.7 percent in 2012/13. Despite the above achievements, inequality and vulnerability remain issues of great concerns. Generally, certain segments of the population like children, disadvantaged women, elders and disabled are vulnerable. The government mainly focuses to ensure the well-being of those segments within the family through group specific interventions. In line with the above principle, major welfare and livelihood programmes have assistance been implemented aiming at the above vulnerable groups to ensure inclusive growth where each and every individual of the country is able to enjoy the economic and social benefits.

8.2 Safety Net Programme

Currently, around 36 welfare programmes are being implemented island-wide mainly focusing on poverty reduction and reducing vulnerability. These programmes managed by different agencies at national and provincial levels. However, at present most of the ineligible families/ persons are receiving welfare assistance. According to the HIES 2012/13 data, although 6.7 percent of the households are below the poverty line, 16 percent of the households in the country have received Samurdhi cash transfers. Further, almost two-thirds of the poorest quintile does not receive any cash transfers at all.

8.2.1 Prevailing issues in existing welfare programmes

- Targeting- (inclusion and exclusion errors)
 -include the beneficiaries those who are
 not eligible to receive benefits and
 exclude the eligible persons. In most cases
 beneficiary selecting criteria is based on
 the poverty line and also suffer from lack
 of clearly defined criterion/ definition.
 Therefore, the following major weaknesses
 are identified:
- Difficulty to identify the real income of beneficiaries
- Difficulty of eligible persons to enter the programme
- No clear exit mechanism to remove empowered families

DOX 0.1 .	Main Safety Net	riogiaitiities	
		Beneficiary /Target Grou	qı

Income Support programmes

Programme

Samurdhi - (Divi Neguma) Subsidy and related benefits

Monthly allowance for disabled

Elderly allowance (Monthly)

Public assistance monthly allowance

Assistance for illnesses

Rehabilitation Grants

(one-off grants for micro-business activities, as alternative to PAMA)

Nutritional Support programme

Thriposha national supplementary food programme

(2 take-Home packs of Thriposha per month)

Nutrition Allowance (Poshana Malla food stamp Rs.2000 per month)
Fresh Milk for nursery children

Low income households

Persons with disabilities in low income households

Persons 70 years old and above in low income households

Highly vulnerable low income households, often with elderly,

disabled, widows, single mothers or orphans

Persons with a chronic illness in low income households

Low -income /vulnerable households

All pregnant and lactating mothers (up to 06 months from birth) and undernourished children aged 06-59 months

All pregnant and lactation mothers below required body mass index (BMI) Children 2-5 Years in ECD centers in low nutrition areas 2. Inefficient institutional framework and higher administrative cost

There are overlaps in programmes, both at national and provincial levels and among agencies. This duplication makes it difficult to develop a coherent and efficient social protection system.

3. Unavailability of a proper social security system in the informal sector

This is mainly because those who are employed in the informal sector do not enjoy the benefits of any existing social security scheme. This is crucial as Sri Lanka's aging population is increasing.

Therefore, it is necessary to establish an integrated welfare and subsidy management ("one-stop-shop") and social security system for addressing the above issues. The international experiences reveal that

countries such as Chile, Brazil and Colombia have succeeded in integrating their social protection system. The key features of this integrated system are a centralized and unified database of beneficiaries and standardized mechanism to target eligible beneficiaries.

Further, the targeting system of the welfare programmes; especially Samurdhi, needs to be revised using scientific method namely Proxy Means Tests (PMT). This means shifting to indirect methods of eligibility assessment based on score obtained from a formula with a weighted set of proxy indicators including household assets, demographic characteristics, housing conditions, expenditure pattern, etc., in addition to the monthly income. Particularly, attention needs to be given to identify "pockets of poverty" and ensure the well-being of the people specially in underserved areas.

Box 8.2: Samurdhi/ Divineguma Subsidy Programme

The Samurdhi /Divineguma programme is the main social protection initiative for the poor in the country both in terms of the expenditure and the number of beneficiaries. This associates with multiple programmes like the subsidy (or the cash transfer), social security (or insurance), microfinance and livelihood development.

Category	Total Monthly Subsidy (Rs.)	Net Subsidy Amount (Rs.)	Compulsory Savings (Rs.)	Contribution to Social Security Fund (Rs.)	Contribution to Housing Fund (Rs.)
1-2 member families	1,500	1,345	100	45	10
3-5 member families	2,500	2,245	200	45	10
6 or more members	3,500	3,145	300	45	10
Empowered Families	420	n.a	365	45	10

Source: Department of Divineguma Development

The main purpose of the subsidy programme is to promote compulsory savings and improve savings culture among poor families. However, currently, these compulsory savings can only be withdrawn after a beneficiary reaches the age of 60 years unless he/she suffers from a serious illness or require funds for investment.

Despite being in operation for nearly two decades and having a substantial coverage of families, the Samurdhi/ Divineguma subsidy programme has several weaknesses relating to targeting both inclusive and exclusive errors.

The Samurdhi/ Divineguma cash transfer programme has undergone a few waves of reforms during the last decade. These reforms were aimed at enhancing the quantity and coverage of benefits and restructuring the design of the programme. The rising cost of the Samurdhi/ Divineguma programme requires to bring down the number of uneligible beneficiaries, while targeting the benefits only for the needy groups.

8.3 Women

Allowing all members of a society to participate in, and contribute to, the growth process on an eaual basis will result in achieving inclusive growth regardless of their individual concerns. However, the available data and indicators show that the economic potential of the Sri Lankan women is not fully utilized for the process of economic development. The condition of women in Sri Lanka is determined by the social-cultural norms and economic status. As a result of social policies on free health and education women's quality of life has services, remarkably improved. Compared to the rest of South Asia, Sri Lankan women enjoy better quality of life with high life expectancy (74 years), nearly universal literacy, and access to economic opportunities, which are nearly unmatched in the rest of the subcontinent.

8.3.1. Issues and Challenges

Low female labour participation

Recent studies have revealed that Sri Lanka's female labour participation is low compared to its Asian counterparts such as Thailand and Malaysia which have a high rate of 64 percent and 44 percent respectively. The latest available data indicate that out of the total economically inactive population of the country, 70.3 percent is female and out of the total economically active population females account for only 33.4 percent (Department of Census and Statistics, 2013). Lack of facilities for child caring has been identified as a major constraint which prevents women from participating in the labour force.

Table 8.3.1: Comparison of Female Labor Force Participation Developed/ Developing Countries

	2011	2012	2013
China	64	64	64
Japan	48	48	49
Malaysia	44	44	44
Korea	49	50	50
Singapore	58	59	59
Sri Lanka	35	35	35
India	28	27	27
Pakistan	24	24	25

Source: World Bank

Low participation in the decision making process

Renewed efforts are being made to improve female representation in Sri Lankan politics targeting the upcoming local government elections which is an essential part of inclusive development. According to the Inter-Parliamentary Union, Sri Lanka political representation of the women is less than 6 percent and ranks 128th out of 140 countries. Females represent only 4.1 percent of seats in the Provincial Councils (PCs), and 2.3 percent of seats in the Local Government (LG) bodies in Sri Lanka.

Table 8.3.2: Female Representation in Parliament

Country	(%)
Rwanda	64
Bolivia	53
Cuba	49
Nepal	29.5
Afghanistan	27.7
Pakistan	27.7
Bangladesh	20
India	12
Sri Lanka	6

Source; http://www.ipu.org/wmn-e/classif.htm

However, the Table 8.3.2 reveal that, Sri Lanka female representation is the lowest in the region. Deserving women should have a chance to represent themselves in the parliament and facilitate to improve good governance through inclusiveness.

Increase of incidents of Violance Against Women (VAW)

Violence against women occurs in many parts of the country and however not all cases are reported. The violence against women has serious health and development impacts and is a gross violation of women's rights. Some studies show that these issues are mainly reported in estate and rural sectors.

Key Factors influencing Gender-based Violence (GBV) in Sri Lanka

Family conflicts due to the poverty status of the family

- Alcoholism of father, long-term absenteeism of mother due to foreign employment
- Matters related to dowry and adultery
- Economic dependence and low educational level

Women in nuclear family set up seem to be more vulnerable to GBV compared to extended family units.

Women Headed Households (WHH)

According to the most recent Household Income Expenditure Survey and (2012/13), it is estimated that out of 5.2 million households in Sri Lanka, 1.2 million households or 23 percent of the households are WHH. WHHs are not confined to a particular geographical location or a residential sector. When a sector-wise comparison is made, the highest proportion of WHHs is found to be in urban areas. The proportion of WHHs is increasing in all three sector, urban, rural and estate with the highest increase recorded for the estate sector.

Currently, Government and other organizations are supporting WHHs including war widows. While the ongoing efforts are positive and have contributed to the betterment of the lives of individuals in WHHs, there are some serious issues concerning WHH unaddressed. In most of the current development efforts, WHH are considered as a diverse group with varied and multi-faceted issues but as a simple category identified as "most vulnerable". Another limitation is that current approaches are often focused on one facet of experience of a WHH (i.e. livelihoods), the success of which is dependent upon other issues (health, security etc.). As such, a multi sectoral approach is required to improve the lives of WHH.

Ongoing Programmes

Implementing several livelihood development programmes targeting vulnerable women, providing training, financial and technical assistance to improve the economic status of the family. These include Samurdhi, cash grants, concessionary lending facilities etc.

Box 8.3: Snapshot of WHH Characteristics

Age

Over 60% of female heads are under 60
The highest concentration is within the age group 40-59
20% of women headed households are below 40

Education

7% have no schooling (This figure is twice the national figure) 27% have only primary education

Employment

Employment of female heads is below 35% In the estate sector 52% are employed but in precarious employment 22% indicated that they are unable or too old to work

Marital Status

32 % of female heads are married While a majority are widowed, there is a substantial proportion of NHs due to separation or divorce Conducting awareness programmes on reducing Gender Based Violence (GBV) at national, district and divisional levels

Providing services mainly for widows and Women Headed Households collaboratively with the relevant Ministries and agencies and other stakeholders in Northern and Eastern Provinces.

8.3.2. Key Strategies

- Implement special programmes for women on business development training and technology transfer, create markets and market linkages, share business information and facilitate access to credit for the business.
- Implement a range of special programmes by both government and non-government institutions especially focusing the Women Headed Households and vulnerable women.
- Boost the supply of childcare facilities to enhance women labour force participation through a comprehensive programme to establish day care centers with the support of stakeholders.

Carry out a comprehensive survey and develop a data base

Revise Child Care policy and standard regulations to standardize the existing centers and care givers

Promote all government and private institutions to start the day care centres

Ensure and safeguard the rights of women

Enact the Bill of Rights of Women

Establish a "National Commission on Women" to enforce the bill of rights

Enforce strict legal punishment for sexual and violent crimes against women

Appoint a "National Commission on Preventing Sexual and Gender Based Violence (GBV)"

Provide assistance for victims of gender based violence

- Strengthen the counseling system in each
 DS division to resolve family disputes
- Develop a comprehensive programme to identify current gaps and limitations covering the areas of legal aid for land disputes, GBV, awareness-raising on sexually transmitted diseases, HIV/AIDS/ Social stigma associated with widows, divided/separated families etc
- Develop a model of vocational training for skill development
- Initiate a campaign to change attitude towards women's participation in the labour force
- Increase women participation in decision making at political and institutional level

8.4 Children

For a balanced growth of a child, health and education are the two most important services he/she should receive. Both of these services are available free of charge within the country ensuring the proper physical and mental growth of the child. Although Sri Lankan children are in a better status compared to other South Asian countries, there are several challenges to be addressed.

8.4.1. Issues and Challenges

High malnutrition and obesity among children

Poor quality of early childhood education

Increased violence/abuse against children

Unsystematic implementation of Early Childhood Development Programmes

Provision of foster parent or institutional care for destitutes and orphans

Inadequate access to health, nutrition and education facilities by vulnerable children

8.4.2. Key Strategies

 Promote advocacy as a continuous process to help mobilize resources and galvanize political and social leadership to prevent child abuse, exploitation, violence and neglect

- Setup administrative and social reforms for preventing child violence and abuse
- Formulate and implement child protection policy
- Enforce strict legal punishment for child abuse
- Formulate a child friendly legal system
- Ensure effective coordination amongst all organizations and actors working for the protection and development of the children of this country
- Strengthen and expand non-formal education opportunities for children who have not been to school, children who are drop-outs
- Ensure every child's preschool enrollment
- Reduce malnutrition among children under 5 years

8.5 Elders

As a consequence of changing fertility, mortality and international migration trends, Sri Lanka's aged population has increased from 6.6 percent in 1981 to 9.2 percent in 2001 and 12.2 percent in 2012. It is projected that elder population will double from the current level in 2041 and reached the level of 24.8 percent.

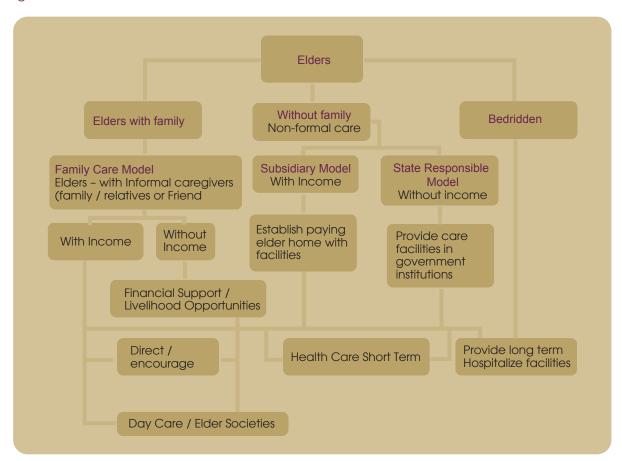
Future trends are as follows:

Every one out of four will be over the age of 60 years by the year 2041. Further the oldest old people (80+) will account for more than 5 percent of the nation population.

Older population will be more predominantly female in the future.

One in five (20.9 percent) of the aged persons who are 60 years or above is widowed with higher tendency for women to become widows at older age

Figure 8.1: Elder Care Model



Source: Department of National Planning

8.5.1 Issues and Challenges

- Change in attitudes on traditional family support to older people.
- Formal social security systems have limited coverage and inadequate benefits
- Inadequate geriatric health care
- Lack of opportunities to participate in productive economic activities
- III-treatment of elders

Ongoing Programmes

- A new model for elder care is being developed to ensure protection of vulnerable elders (Figure 8.1)
- A special programme is being implemented to establish elder care centres - a data base of elder care centers and web page for the elderly care is currently created with the participation of the all stakeholders.
- Financial assistance is provided to low

8.5.2 Key Strategies

- Increase the number of day care centers for senior citizens to spend quality leisure time with the private sector participation
- Establish special ward facilities in every hospital for senior citizens with trained geriatricians
- Provide free passes to senior citizens for public transport (over 74 years)
- Provide higher interest rates of deposits of senior citizens
- Provide training in gerontology to Social Service Officers, Elders Rights Promotion Assistants, Social Development Assistants, Development Officers, Counselors, Hospital Attendants and Family Health Officers
- Provide necessary medicine for chronic diseases such as kidney diseases, cancer, heart diseases, etc. at a concessionary rate for elders
- Facilitate senior citizens to engage in productive economic activities

- Implement a health insurance scheme for senior citizens
- Establish elders' cooperative societies in order to facilitate microfinance, marketing, national and international networking, etc.
- Improve and expand infrastructure facilities of exiting elder homes
- Introduce universal pension scheme (social security system with health insurance scheme) for all the persons above 65 years of age who donot have the benefit of any other pension scheme.
- Establish at least 3 elder care centers in each DS division
- Include basic principles of gerontology in the school curriculum
- Establish subsidized elder homes for elders who have regular income

8.6 Differently-abled

The issue of disability exists in every society. According to the Department of Census and Statistics, out of the population aged 5 years and above, 8.7 percent have reported at least one difficulty. Of this, 43 percent were males and 57 were females.

Table 8.6.1: Differently-abled
Population (over 5 yrs)

Disability	Number	Rate
		(per 1,000 people)
Vision	996,939	54
Audibility	389,077	21
Mobility	734,213	39
Cognition	343,689	18
Day to day self-care	197,575	11
Communicability	180,833	10
Total	1,617,924	87

Source: Department of Census and Statistics.

8.6.1 Issues and Challenges

- Low educational achievements, especially in tertiary education
- Less economically active

- Experience higher rates of poverty
- Inability to live independently or participate fully in community activities

8.6.2 Key Strategies

- Identify the children with disabilities in their early childhood
- Invest in specific programmes and services for people with disabilities
- Promote employment and develop livelihoods through Community Based Rehabilitation (CBR)

Teach skills for developing income-generating opportunities and for being employed

Impart knowledge about the labour market

Shape appropriate attitudes to work

Provide guidance on developing relationships with employers to find a job or receive on-the-job training

Support targeted welfare programmes for differently abled persons with severe disabilities and low income.

Promote self-employment and provide microfinance

- Improve human resource capacity of the employees who are engaged in providing services to the differently-abled
- Increase public awareness and understanding of disability

8.7 Internal Displaced Families

Sri Lanka has passed nearly 7 years since the end of three decade long conflict in May 2009 and now people have gained new strength and expectations about their living standards. The Government has placed a high priority on expediting the development of conflict affected areas and improving living conditions of the people with a view to achieving firm economic development to strengthen the national reconciliation process. In view of this policy, a broad array of

development interventions have been implemented by the Government with the support of the development partners. As a post conflict development interventions in the Northern and Eastern provinces, most of the socio-economic indicators have improved close to the national level. However, some indicators such as pipe borne water coverage (northern), infant mortality (northern) and maternal mortality (northern) are far behind the national level.

Since the Northern and Eastern Provinces and adjoining districts had been facing the direct consequences of a conflict situation nearly for three decades, bringing back these areas to normalcy within a short period is a huge challenge. In order to achieve government macroeconomic and regional development objectives by 2020, a substantial amount of additional resources are required to fill the remainina gaps in relation socio-economic infrastructure needs in the Northern and Eastern provinces as well as bordering districts.

8.7.1 Issues and Challenges

- Resettlement of IDPs in their places of origin
- Resettlement issues of Second generation
- Repatriation of refugees from Tamil Nadu, India.
- Rehabilitation and social integration of detainees and ex-combatants.
- Issues of detainees against whom charge sheets not framed / minor offenders need to be addressed.
- Payment of compensation for persons, properties and industries.
- Demining of lands for resettlement

8.7.2 Key Strategies

- Take action to release original lands to IDPs or provide alternative lands.
- Strengthen the resettlement programme by providing basic requirements and infrastructure facilities to the IDPs and returnee refugees.

- Provide assistance for livelihood development to enhance the standard of living condition of resettled IDPs.
- Ensure effective coordination among all organizations working for the resettlement of Internally Displaced Persons to expedite the resettlement process.
- Provide self-employment and livelihood support to rehabilitees (ex-combatants) to mainstream them into national development

Medium Term Targets of the Social Protection Sector

- Zero tolerance of gender based violence
- Increase women labour force participation up to 40 percent
- Increase women representatives in municipalities and provincial councils up to 25 percent
- Increase preschool enrolment up to 100 percent by 2020
- Increase preschool teacher training up to 100 percent by 2020
- Reduce malnutrition among the children (reduce underweight by 5 percent)
- Ensure social welfare and rights for needy people
- Reduce incidence of women and child violence and ensure women and children rights
- Integrate all welfare systems and ensure that benefits are reached only by the needy segment
- Reduce poverty among vulnerable communities

Source: Department of National Planning

REDIONAL DEDELOPDENT

9.1 Overview

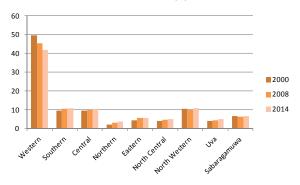
The Western province plays a dominant role in the economic growth of the country and however, during the last decade its contribution has been reduced while the contribution from Southern, Central, Northern and Eastern Provinces is at an increasing trend. Physical and social infrastructure facilities are unevenly spread in the country. The most developed core regions are also lies in the Western Province, Most of the economic activities such as industry, trade, commerce and services take place within this region. All regional cities in the country are connected to the prime city of Colombo directly rather than to other regional centers. Therefore, value addition to the production does not take place in regional centres leading to create regional disparities.

During the last decade, the average growth of Sri Lanka is around 6.3 percent and also during the next half of the decade, the Government has planned to keep the growth rate around 6.6 percent. In the mean time, it is important to assure a spill over impact across all strata of the society. It is also vital to create equity and equality in the society. However, the following table indicates that specific measures need to be implemented in order to create such spillover impact or equity in the future.

Table 9.1: Contribution to GDP by Province (%)														
Province	ce 2000 2008 2014 2015													
Western	49.6	45.4	42.0	41.2										
Southern	9.4	10.5	10.8	10.4										
Central	9.4	9.8	10.4	10.3										
Northern	2.2	3.2	3.6	3.5										
Eastern	4.5	5.6	5.8	6.0										
North Central	3.9	4.7	5.1	5.4										
North Western	10.4	9.9	10.7	11.0										
Uva	3.9	4.5	5.0	5.2										
Sabaragamuwa	6.7	6.4	6.7	7.0										

Source: Central Bank of Sri Lanka
* Provisional

Figure 9.1: Contribution for GDP by Province (%)



Source: Dept. of Census & Statistics

Table 9.2: Selected Social Indicators - 2014													
Province	Poverty HCR (%) 2012/13	G.C.E. (O/L) Pass Rate (%)	G.CG.C.E. (A/L) Pass Rate (%)	Access to pipe born Water (% population	Access to Electricity (% households)	Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100,000 live birth)*	Infant Mortality Ratio (per 1,000 live birth)*	Unemployment rate 2014					
Western Central Southern Northern Eastern North Western North Central Uva	2.0 6.6 7.7 10.9 11.0 6.0 7.3 15.4	71.9 65.9 73.0 64.1 66.7 70.4 65.2 64.8	60.1 59.8 62.1 64.1 61.8 59.7 59.1 61.9	58.7 49.7 53.9 9.3 47.2 24 47	100 98 100 94 94 97 98 97	31.6 41.8 39.1 43.8 37.7 29.9 46.0 31.0	9.0 11.3 7.6 14.3 9.1 11.2 9.5 8.8	3.7 4.3 5.9 5.3 4.9 4.4 3.3					
Sabaragamuwa Sri Lanka	8.8 6.7	68.2 69.0	64.9 61.2	22.7 44.3	99 98.6	38.0 34.2	9.7 9.9	5.5 4.2					

Source: Dept. of Census & Statistics, Department of Examinations, Ministry of Health

9.2 Issues and Challenges

- Regional disparities in poverty and unemployment across the region are considerably high
- Prevalence of poverty pockets/traps
- Inadequate contribution to GDP from lagging regions
- Prevalence of region specific health issues (Ex: CKDu in North-Central, Eastern, Southern, Uva etc), non-communicable diseases and children malnutrition issues across the regions
- Mismatch between the labour market demand and the vocational training programmes in terms of relevancy, quality and availability of opportunities in the current job market
- Lack of capacity in certain local government institutions in providing local services efficiently
- Lack of private sector participation (Local Investors) for region specific development initiatives
- Lack of empowerment of local communities in terms of participation for community development activities effectively.
- Weak coordination in implementation of decisions taken bv Divisional Coordination Committee for rehabilitation and maintenance of rural roads, minor irrigation, rural bridges and other common facilities which come under the purview of different national/provincial institutions
- Inadequate attention/interventions for conservation of environment/ natural resources (including water sources, village forest areas, wetlands) especially in disaster prone regions with community participation

9.3 Policy Directions

Enhancing the living standards of communities to a decent level by identifying regional potentials, uniqueness and diverse nature of resources and effectively utilizing these resources

9.4 Key Strategies

- Improve inter-regional connectivity, linking regions to the national economic development process through establishment of information technology, fisheries, economic, agriculture and tourism development mega zones and a megapolis in Western Province
- Strengthen disaster risk reduction measures in disaster vulnerable areas with the participation of communities
- Enhance the sustainability and sustainable utilization of resources available at regional level for achieving long term regional development targets
- Formulate and implement region or district specific poverty reduction plans/programs which are more responsive for location specific factors focusing existing poverty pockets and lagging areas
- Promote private sector participation (Local Investors) for region specific development initiatives by using alternative financing methodologies/ concessionary measures (Ex: Public Private Partnerships (PPP), Tapping Capital Market...etc)
- Improve urban-rural connectivity/ accessibility for services and markets
- Establish appropriate mechanism to empower local communities to participate community development activities effectively
- Upgrade skills and quality of vocational training programs in rural areas and among small communities/villages engaged in traditional crafts
- Enhance capacity development of Local Government Institutions by introducing local government service delivery systems
- Strengthening coordination for implementing decisions taken by the divisional level in terms of rehabilitation and maintenance of rural roads, minor irrigation, rural bridges and other common facilities which are owned by different national/provincial institutions
- Enforce conservation of environment/natural resources (including water sources, village forest areas, wetlands) especially in disaster prone regions with community participation

Specific programmes/activities for implementing regional development strategies

CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT

CREATING OPPORTUNITIES

Under the theme of "Nearest school is the best school", develop 1,000 '1AB' Schools islandwide representing at least 3 schools per Divisional Secretariat Division and develop 5,000 schools as feeder Schools Island wide

Creating 45 mega zones in the sectors of Economic Development, Fisheries, Tourism, Information Technology, Agriculture.

Value addition to products and services incorporating modern technology, linking with domestic and international markets

Rearrangement of the vocational training institutes in line with skill sector requirements in respective regions

Constructing 2 vocational training institutes

at Kilinochchi and Polonnaruwa

Promoting regional based private investment in agriculture, primary industries & tourism industry

Introducing a diploma in 24 Technical Colleges for students who are following Science and Technology for A/L

Livelihood development through promoting traditional, small industries and self-employment through micro financing

Upgrading of hospitals in line with modern requirements (equipment for kidney diseases and other non-communicable diseases)

Extension of rail roads and expressways to connect emerging urban centres

Strengthening health sector institutions with necessary equipment and human resources

New institutional mechanism to enhance the agriculture sector

Minor irrigation rehabilitation to enhance cropping intensity & drought resilience and also to control the floods

Rural and estate sector road development

Increase the access to pipe borne water supply facilities in rural areas and strengthening institutions relate to rural & estate water supply

Rural housing development schemes under shared cost between the government and occupants. Housing programme for urban underserved population and estate sector community

Table 9.3: Island wide distribution of proposed mega-zones													
Province	Agriculture	Fisheries	Tourism	Manufacturing ship building	, Logistics and business	IT, agro tech. & other tech.							
Western	-	X	Х	×	X	-							
Central	X	-	X	-	-	×							
Southern	X	×	×	X	-	×							
Northern	X	×	-	X	-	X							
Eastern	X	×	×	X	-	-							
North Western	X	×	-	X	-	-							
North Central	X	-	×	-	-	-							
Uva	X	-	×	-	-	-							
Sabaragamuwa	X	-	-	-	-	-							

Source: Five Point Plan

Box 9.1: Grama Rajjaya: 2500 cluster villages

This is a village centric development programme. Identification, planning, implementation and monitoring of village level development programmes will be done by villagers with other relevant stakeholders through "Grama Rajjaya Sanwardhana Kendraya"

This will effectively address the specific issues in each community that are not solved by large scale projects and programmes. The attention will be focused on the development requirements such as infrastructure, livelihood development, employment and income generation activities in each community.

Box 9.2: Decentralized Capital Budget

Decentralization Capital Budget (DCB) is a key step towards the decentralization of resource allocation from the Center to the Districts. It represents an attempt at directing a part of the national budgetary resources to the districts as decided by the local authorities to meet the regional development needs. This development programme provides a great opportunity for rural people to take part in decision making and for meeting their needs by utilizing the funds under the direction of Members of Parliament.

Each Member of Parliament is allocated funds for fulfilling the following major objectives. The Government has increased the allocation of DCB for each Member of Parliament from 5 million to 10 million since 2016. It is also emphasized that 75 percent of this amount should be invested on rural infrastructure development with a view to reducing the divisional level development disparities.

Objectives

- Improving rural accessibility facilities.
- Enhancing safe water, sanitation and electricity coverage.
- Enhancing Community infrastructure development.
- Enhancing Social Welfare facilities.

Activities

- Supply of community based rural drinking water facilities
- Construct small scale rural electricity projects
- Construct provincial and rural roads, footpaths, bridges, culverts an causeways
- Renovate play grounds and religious cultural centers
- Provide facilities for registered pre schools, children's homes, Dhamma schools and elders homes.
- Minimize the damages caused by wild animals to human settlements
- Provide Skill Training Programmes for the rural communities.

9.5 Medium Term Targets

- Reduction of poverty mainly in Northern, Eastern and Uva provinces to national average by 2020
- Develop all schools to eliminate regional disparities in school education
- Increase the student intake by 50 percent to vocational training and technical education by 2020
- Reducing maternal mortality at least up to current national average by 2020 in provinces such as Central, Northern and North Central
- Reducing infant mortality at least up to current national average by 2020 in provinces such as Central, Northern and North Western
- Construction of 65 000 standard houses for underserved settlers in urban areas
- Improvement of 50,000 rural sub standard housing units annually
- Provision of housing with basic utilities to 65 percent of plantation families by 2020
- Completion of all the housing requirement for resettled community by 2020
- Rehabilitation of more than 50 percent of small and medium irrigation systems on a priority basis
- Improvement of 3 000 km of rural roads by 2020

Public Investment 2017 - 2020

Rs. Mn	Foreign	23,925	4,144	5,891	6,450	ı	27,023	1	125	855	16,280	20,704	6,844	9,332	ı	46	4,764	353,733	85,404	995'9	450	198,263	123,120	ı	28,249	17,251	11,393	5,875	49,100	1,005,787
RS.	Total	241,304	92,078	45,177	93,093	16,188	220,453	18,925	12,908	16,167	58,100	32,798	41,550	30,517	17,631	89,614	280,078	708,056	176,916	10,010	5,375	329,411	152,737	37,529	68,041	338,903	46,256	41,458	308,947	3,530,932
	Foreign	1,185	700	1,240	1	1	6,186	1	1	300	6,198	2,110	1,500	4,200	1	1	1,237	143,450	28,700	2,040	1	44,990	36,790	1	8,358	4,050	3,539	1,500	009	298,873
2020	Total	74,045	28,254	13,011	27,980	4,350	67,647	4,900	3,961	4,961	18,135	7,573	12,734	9,363	5,408	25,367	73,235	247,000	54,290	3,500	1,650	95,215	45,425	11,519	20,722	94,262	14,206	7,468	88,060	1,064,238
17 - 2020 Is	Foreign	7,565	530	1,711	2,700	1	5,741	1		330	5,300	2,201	1,200	2,600	1	1	1,145	90,019	22,450	2,266	40	56,902	34,995	1	7,878	3,600	3,232	1,450	9,486	263,344
Programme 2017 Projections	Total	64,483	24,606	11,292	24,367	4,157	58,911	4,800	3,449	4,320	15,793	6,337	11,090	8,172	4,706	22,742	71,235	201,000	47,270	2,962	1,437	89,725	41,976	10,031	18,378	20,977	12,323	8,332	79,030	943,901
Public Investment Programme 2017 - 2020 Projections 2019	Foreign	9,352	1,454	2,415	2,300	1	6,458	1		225	3,360	11,193	2,440	2,093	1	25	1,106	56,684	15,000	1,284	182	48,106	32,285	1	5,439	3,227	2,360	2,175	11,652	220,815
7018 Pt	Total	55,088	21,021	10,801	20,816	3,911	50,328	4,700	2,947	3,691	12,492	12,723	9,474	956'9	4,030	20,508	69,235	144,000	40,393	2,200	1,227	696'92	38,657	8,560	15,582	81,608	10,573	11,718	73,079	814,002
dget	Foreign	5,823	1,460	525	1,450		8,638	1	125		1,422	5,200	1,704	439	ı	21	1,276	63,580	19,254	926	228	48,262	19,050	1	6,574	6,374	2,262	750	27,362	222,755
2017 Budget	Total	47,688	18,197	10,073	19,931	3,770	43,567	4,525	2,551	3,195	11,680	6,165	8,252	6,026	3,487	20,997	66,373	116,056	34,963	1,348	1,061	67,502	26,679	7,419	13,359	72,056	9,154	13,940	68,778	708,791
	TEC	412,867	109,986	141,568	52,235	12,162	166,508	292	13,672	19,144	65,190	39,293	18,964	14,333	38,784	d Tourism 4,035		1,686,725	345,649	22,114	2,119	614,901	206,560	3,863	103,931	96,852	51,594	10,035	125,175	4,378,552
	Sector	Education	Higher Education	Skills Development	ICT	Labour	Health	Sports	Culture & Heritage	Technology and Research	Agriculture	Livestock	Plantation	Fisheries	Land	Industry Trade, Investment and Tourism 4,035	Finance	Roads	Land Transport	Ports and Aviation	Power and Energy	Irrigation	Water Supply and Swerage	Housing	Urban Development	Governance	Environment	Social Protection	Regional Development	Grand Total

		Po Poindast	Public Inve	Public Investment Programme 2017 - 2020	amme 2017 -	2020 Projections	suo	2020		Rs. m	Rs. mn
Sector	TEC	Total	Foreign	Total	Foreign	Total	Foreign	Total	Foreign	Total	Foreign
	412,867	47,688	5,823	55,088	9,352	64,483	7,565	74,045	1,185	241,304	23,925
Annual	1	ı	r	r	ı	1	ı	г	1	•	r
Ongoing	315,803	37,059	5,460	35,207	5,496	36,847	5,500	33,158	1	142,271	16,456
New	97,064	10,629	363	19,881	3,856	27,636	2,065	40,887	1,185	99,033	7,469
Higher Education	109,986	18,197	1,460	21,021	1,454	24,606	530	28,254	200	92,078	4,144
Annual	,										
Ongoing	1										
New	ı										
Skills Development	141,568	10,073	525	10,801	2,415	11,292	1,711	13,011	1,240	45,177	5,891
Annual	1	2,056	1	2,317	ı	2,598	1	2,695		999'6	,
Ongoing	130,470	3,225	200	3,437	550	3,590	260	7,000		17,252	1,610
New	11,098	4,792	25	5,047	1,865	5,104	1,151	3,316	1,240	18,259	4,281
	52,235	19,931	1,450	20,816	2,300	24,367	2,700	27,980		93,093	6,450
Annual	•	507	1	16,008	ı	19,035	1	23,448	1	58,997	1
Ongoing	52,235	4,349	1,450	4,809	2,300	5,332	2,700	4,532	ı	19,022	6,450
New	1	15,075	ſ	ľ	1	1	1	T	ſ	15,075	
	12,162	3,770		3,911	1	4,157		4,350	•	16,188	1
Annual	1	108	ſ	110	ı	115	ı	120		453	ı
Ongoing	1	3,662	1	2,998	1	2,510	ı	1,742		10,912	ı
New	r	ī	ı	803	ı	1,532	1	2,488		4,823	
	166,508	43,567	8,638	50,328	6,458	58,911	5,741	67,647	6,186	220,453	27,023
Annual		9,375	3,636	11,955	3,636	13,450	3,636	14,906	3,636	49,686	14,544
Ongoing	83,440	30,667	5,002	23,300	2,822	23,133	2,105	23,726	2,550	100,826	12,479
New	83,068	3,525	1	15,073	1	22,328	1	29,015		69,941	
	292	4,525		4,700	,	4,800		4,900	ſ	18,925	
Annual	r	1,023	ı	1,128	ı	1,107	1	1,950	1	5,208	
Ongoing	1	1,697	ı	2,281	1	2,802	1	2,500	r	9,280	
New	292	1,805	I	1,291	ı	891	1	450	ſ	4,437	
Culture & Heritage	13,672	2,551	125	2,947		3,449		3,961		12,908	125
Annual	80	883		923	1	983	1	470	ı	3,259	
Ongoing	6,191	1,311		561	1	463	1	213	ı	2,548	
New	7,401	357	125	1,463	1	2,003	ı	3,278	1	7,101	125
Technology and Research	19,144	3,195	•	3,691	225	4,320	330	4,961	300	16,167	855
Annual	6,550	1,240	1	1,290	1	1,331	ı	1,341	1	5,202	
Ongoing	9,588	1,200	1	1,240	1	1,833	1	1,900	1	6,173	
,	700 6	755		7777	100	7	000	7 720	000		L

Rs. mn	umulative	Foreign	16,280	. '	22	16,258	20,704	. '	7,400	13,304	6,844		3,966	2,878	9,332			9,332		,	•			46	46	46		4,764		4,606	158	353,733		329,883	23,850	85,404	,	16,254	69,150	
	2017-2020 Cumulative	Total	58,100	24,710	2,948	30,442	32,798	2,722	7,815	22,261	41,550	23,547	9,592	8,411	30,517	3,070	14,460	12,987	17,631	14,106	3,525			89,614	47,496	47,496	42,118	280,078	66,367	117,054	96,657	708,056	186,827	497,437	23,792	176,916	43,708	29,392	103,816	
		Foreign	6,198	, '	1	6,198	2,110	. '	•	2,110	1,500		1,500	ı	4,200			4,200		ı	1	1					1	1,237	•	1,207	30	143,450	ı	127,850	15,600	28,700	ı	2,200	26,500	
	2020	Total	18,135	7,149	283	10,703	7,573	. '	•	7,573	12,734	7,441	3,200	2,093	9,363	473	4,290	4,600	5,408	4,368	1,040	1		25,367		14,659	10,708	73,235	17,800	29,435	26,000	247,000	45,000	185,000	17,000	54,290	12,920	3,100	38,270	
	suc	Foreign	5,300	, '		5,300	2,201		20	2,151	1,200	. '	1,100	100	2,600	ı	•	2,600		ı	1	1		,		ı	1	1,145	•	1,107	38	90,019	1	82,119	7,900	22,450	,	200	21,950	
	Projections 2019	Total	15,793	6,379	210	9,204	6,337	986	300	5,051	11,090	6,051	2,884	2,155	8,172	286	4,185	3,000	4,706	3,796	910	1		22,742		13,017	9,725	71,235	17,290	28,945	25,000	201,000	51,300	143,838	5,862	47,270	11,070	4,250	31,950	
Public Investment Programme 2017 - 2020		Foreign	3,360	. '	1	3,360	11,193	. '	4,550	6,643	2,440	. '	916	1,524	2,093	ı	ı	2,093		ı	ı	1		25		25	1	1,106	1	1,057	49	56,684	1	56,334	350	15,000	1	300	14,700	
stment Progra	2018	Total	12,492	5,156	1,273	6,063	12,723	802	4,838	7,083	9,474	5,222	2,071	2,181	6,956	867	3,391	2,698	4,030	3,250	780	1		20,508		10,723	9,785	69,235	16,777	28,458	24,000	144,000	58,172	84,898	930	40,393	11,089	3,408	25,896	
Public Inve	get	Foreign	1,422	. '	22	1,400	5,200	. '	2,800	2,400	1,704	. '	450	1,254	439		•	439		1	1	1		21		21	1	1,276	1	1,235	41	63,580	1	63,580	1	19,254	,	13,254	6,000	
	2017 Budget	Total	11,680	6,026	1,182	4,472	6,165	934	2,677	2,554	8,252	4,833	1,437	1,982	6,026	743	2,594	2,689	3,487	2,692	795	1		20,997		6,097	11,900	66,373	14,500	30,216	21,657	116,056	32,355	83,701	ı	34,963	8,629	18,634	7,700	
		TEC	65,190	, '	5,536	59,654	39,293	. '	14,331	24,962	18,964	. '	12,903	6,061	14,333	,	1,650	12,683	38,784	,	38,784	1		4,035		4,035	1		1	1		1,686,725	1	1,686,725		345,649	,	173,557	172,092	
		Sector	Agriculture	Annual	Ongoing	New	Livestock	Annual	Ongoing	New	Plantation	Annual	Ongoing	New	Fisheries	Annual	Ongoing	New	Land	Annual	Ongoing	New	Industry Trade ,	Investment and Tourism	Annual	Ongoing	New	Finance	Annual	Ongoing	New	Roads	Annual	Ongoing	New	Land Transport	Annual	Ongoing	New	

Rs. mn	Ve	u B	9,566			995'9	450		450		198,263		143,563	54,700		123,120	30	70,120	52,970				•	28,249		28,249		17,251		7,351	9,900	11,393	70	5,850	,523	5,875			875
Rs	2017-2020 Cumulative	Total Foreign	10,010		2,200		5,375		2,322	3,053	329,411 198	33,208	234,553 143	61,650 54					67,180 52	37,529	10,867	1,530	25,132	68,041 28				338,903 17			104,510 9		17,447	16,918 5	11,891 5		10,299		
		Foreign	2,040	,	1	2,040		,	ı	ı	44,990	1	10,490	34,500		36,790	30	15,000	21,760		ı	ı	1	8,358	ı	8,358		4,050	ı	,	4,050	3,539	2	875	2,659	1,500	ı	ı	1 500
	2020	Total	3,500	ı	1,000	2,500	1,650	ı	532	1,118	95,215	13,215	43,500	38,500		45,425	2,225	16,000	27,200	11,519	4,046	420	7,053	20,722		19,222	1,500	94,262	•	66,885	27,477	14,206	5,783	4,048	4,375	7,468	2,749	3,036	1 683
ons	2	Foreign	2,266	1	1	2,266	40	,	40	1	56,905	1	37,705	19,200		34,995	1	18,520	16,475		ı	ı	ı	7,878	ı	7,878	ı	3,600	ı	ı	3,600	3,232	2	825	2,402	1,450	1	ı	1 450
2020 Projections	2019	Total	2,962	ı	200	2,462	1,437	,	495	942	89,725	7,430	60,945	21,350		41,976	1,917	19,400	20,659	10,031	3,044	400	6,587	18,378	ı	17,378	1,000	726'06	ı	64,144	26,833	12,323	3,737	4,458	4,128	8,332	2,736	3,944	1 652
amme 2017 - 2		Foreign	1,284		,	1,284	182	,	182	1	48,106	1	47,106	1,000		32,285	1	17,800	14,485		ı	ı	ı	5,439	ı	5,439	ı	3,227	ı	677	2,250	2,360	2	1,902	453	2,175	1	ı	2 175
Public Investment Programme 2017 - 2020	2018	Total	2,200	ı	400	1,800	1,227	1	602	625	696'92	6,380	68,789	1,800		38,657	2,046	18,500	18,111	8,560	2,042	340	6,178	15,582	ı	15,082	200	81,608	ı	56,350	25,258	10,573	3,735	4,535	2,303	11,718	2,847	5,934	7 9 3 7
Public Inve	dget	Foreign	926	ı	1	926	228	1	228	ı	48,262	ı	48,262			19,050	ı	18,800	250		1	1	1	6,574	1	6,574	ı	6,374	1	6,374	1	2,262	2	2,248	6	750	1	ı	750
	2017 Budget	Total	1,348	1	300	1,048	1,061	ı	693	368	67,502	6,183	61,319	1		26,679	6,344	19,125	1,210	7,419	1,735	370	5,314	13,359	1	12,634	725	72,056	1	47,114	24,942	9,154	4,192	3,877	1,085	13,940	1,967	10,359	1 614
		TEC	22,114	,	18,511	3,603	2,119	1	2,119	1	614,901	ı	529,716	85,185		206,560	1	26,934	179,626	3,863	ı	3,688	175	103,931	1	93,906	10,025	96,852	ī	70,143	26,709	51,594	1	32,236	19,358	10,035	1	1,250	8 785
		Sector	Ports and Aviation	Annual	Ongoing	New	Power and Energy	Annual	Ongoing	New	Irrigation	Annual	Ongoing	New	Water Supply and Swerage		Annual	Ongoing	New	Housing	Annual	Ongoing	New	Urban Development	Annual	Ongoing	New	Governance	Annual	Ongoing	New	Environment	Annual	Ongoing	New	Social Protection	Annual	Ongoing	MoM

49,100 - 23,846 25,254 1,005,787
308,947 167,068 82,026 59,353 3,530,932
600 - - 600 - 298,873
88,060 64,100 7,860 16,100
9,486 - 160 9,326 263,344
,030 ,124 ,971 ,935
11,652 - 2,744 8,908 220,815
73,079 36,568 21,798 14,713
27,362 20,342 7,020 222,755
68,778 18,276 33,397 16,605
125,175 - 125,175 - 4,378,552
Regional Development Annual Ongoing New Grand Total

			2017 Budget	udget	2018	8	Projections 2019	ons	2020	0	2017-2020 Cumulative	Cumulative
Project/ Activity	Implementation /Start Year	TEC	Total	Foreign	Total	Foreign	Total	Foreign	Total	Foreign	Total	Foreign
Sector : Education Ministry of Education		412,867	47,688 47,688	5,823 5,823	55,088 55,088	9,352	64,483 64,483	7,565	74,045 74,045	1,185	241,304 241,304	23,925
Ongoing Transforming the School Education Project	2012 2017	315,803	37,059	5,460	35,207	5,496	36,847	2,500	33,158		142,271	16,456
(TSEP) Education Sector Develonment Programme	7107-2017	17,334	330	330	90	ne Oe					380	380
(ESDP)	2013-2018	26,000	4,930	4,930	5,300	5,300	2,500	2,500			15,730	15,730
Rehabilitation of sports schools in each district Strengthening the Provincial and Zonal ICT Resource Centres	2013-2020 2014-2017	700	200		150		120	1 1	130		600	
Pirivena Education Development Project	2014 - onwards	573	80		71		72		100		323	
National and Provincial Resource Centres for Children with Special Eductional Needs	2015-2016	200	100		50		20	1	20		250	•
Upgrading plantation schools to secondary level	2016-2017	1,000	200		250						750	٠
Improving facilities to educate science in schools	2016-2016	029	200		200		300		300		1,000	•
Provide WASH facilities to schools with National	2016-2017	8,000	4,000		1,000		1000		1000		7,000	٠
Provision of School Dental Clinics in Deficient Divisional Secretariat Areas and Developing infrastructure in existing Apartal clinics	2016-2018	365	50		65						115	
Intractactor on consume actions of project proposal on sustainable resettlement through community-driven improvement of the location of the Manager Districts.	2016-2018	546	200	200	146	146					346	346
Developping infrastructure facilities in Primary Schools	2016-2020	65,484	6,500		7,500		8,000		8,500		30,500	,
Improvement of 1,360 schools with GCE A/Ls which were not included in recent development	2016-2020	114.102	10.120		0020		11 000		12 000		42.630	,
programmes and in need of strong support to ensure better service delivery Teacher Training Programmes and Related		3(1(111					000		200		12,030	
Institutional Development Further Davelonment of schools covered under	2016-2020	11,393	2,484		2,320		2,250		1,978		9,032	•
1,000 secondary schools development	2016-2020	68,072	7,170		8,500		8,500		000'6		33,170	
programme New		97.064	10.629	363	19,881	3,856	27,636	2.065	40.887	1.185	99,033	7.469
Infrastructure Development including provision of lahoratory equipment and furniture	2017-onwards		2,000		5,500		000'9		6,500		23,000	
Establishment of a new 1AB (National Secondary 2017-2018 School) in Polonnaruwa	⁷ 2017-2018	300	198	198	110	110	100		100		208	308
Renovation of 27 schools in the Northern	2017-2018	250	110	110	55	55					165	165
Upgrading Saraswathi Central College in Pussellawa - Kandv	2017-2019	199	55	55	52	55					110	110
Project for producing physically and mentally balanced generation to the nation and producing 2017-2020	2017-2020	18,395	250		250		250		200		1,250	,

Rs. mn	ımulative	Foreign	ı	646	510	1,335	ı	4,000	395	ı	ı		1	ı	1
	2017-2020 Cumulative	Total	46	646	510	1,355	3,500	4,050	455	460	263	1,125	32,000	6,590	20,000
		Foreign				100		1,000	85						
	2020	Total				100		1,000	105	06	100	200	15,000	1,892	15,000
	tions	Foreign				435		1,500	130						
	Projections 2019	Total				435	2500	1,500	150	225	88	375	10,000	1,013	5,000
02	2018	Foreign		646	510	800		1,500	180						
ne 2017 -202	20	Total	46	646	510	800	1,000	1,500	200	145	75	250	7,000	1,739	
Public Investment Programme 2017 -2020	2017 Budget	Foreign				20		50						9	
nvestmer	2017	Total				2		-7						4,946	
Public I		TEC	46	646	510	1,355	5,213	4,296	455	009	425	1,875	62,500		
		Implementation /Start Year	2018	2018	2018	2018-2020	2018-2020	ار 2018-2020 ا	2018-2021	n 2018-2021	2018-2022	2018 -2022	2018-2022		2019-2020
		Project/ Activity	Setting up of "Education Media Unit" in the Ministry of Education	Project for the Development of 57 schools in the Northern Province	Construction of Administrative Buildings for 34 Bivisional Educational Offices in Northern	Province Bstablishment of Teacher Training Centre for Technology Stream	Development of Special Education Units and Assisted Schools	Setting up of e-learning Platform with the view of introducing systematic e-learning system with a roadmap for the entire general education system of Sri Lanka	Strengthening Education for children with 12 disabilities through transforming special	education units to inclusive education units 13 Strengthening the National Institute of Education 2018-2021	14 Replacement of old Computers at National schools	15 Replacement of computers at Provincial Schools 2018 -2022	16 Development of Type 2 schools	17 Other Capital Expenditure	18 New Education Development Initiatives

Contract					towp							1		
Contour				2017 Budget	ıaher	2018	8	Projections 2019	tions	2020		2017-2020	2017-2020 Cumulative	
Contour	Project/ Activity	impiementation/ Start Year	TEC	Total	Foreign	Total	Foreign	Total	Foreign	Total	Foreign	Total	Foreign	
Ministry	Sector : Higher Education Ministry of Higher Education and Highway:		109,986	18,197	1,460	21,021	1,454	24,606	530	28,254	700	92,078	4,144	
Univers	University of Peradeniya		11,311											
1 Pai	Ongomy Para Clinical Research Building Faculty of Medicine, Stage I, University of Peradeniya	2012-2017	280											
2 Exp	Expansion of Hostel at Sarasavi Uyana, University 2013-2017 of Peradeniva	2013-2017	06											
3 Bu	Building for the Department of Management Studies, University of Peradeniya	2013-2017	68											
4 Ne	New Building for Faculty of Allied Health Sciences, University of Peradeniya	2013-2018	157											
5 Me	Para Clinical Research Building Faculty of Medicine, Stage II, University of Peradeniya	2013-2019	795											
6 Ph	Master Plan Development - Faculty of Agriculture 2014-2018	2014-2018	930											
Bu 7 Sta	ical Engineering	2015-2017	86											
Pe	Peradeniya													
8 Me	Extension to the Surgical ward for Facuity of Medicine, University of Peradeniya	2015-2017	81											
9 Fiv	Five storied building for Faculty of Dental Science, University of Peradeniya	2015-2018	210											
10 Ma	Master Plan Development - Faculty of Agriculture 2015-2018 Phase II, University of Peradeniya	2015-2018	384											
CO.	Construction of Upper Floor & Completion of Balance Work of Drawing Office II. Faculty of	2016-2017	4											
	Engineering, University of Peradeniya		:											
12 FII Un	rnase ii oi geology bunding racuity oi science, University of Peradeniya	2016-2017	166											
13 Fac 0f)	Faculty Centre, Faculty of Engineering, University 2016-2018 of Peradeniya	2016-2018	36											
14 Rei	Refurbishment of "C" Wing of Akbar Nell Hall, University of Peradeniva	2016-2018	157											
Bu 15 Sci	Building for the Dept. of Statistics and Computer Science, Faculty of Science, University of	2016-2019	179	800		1,100		1,200		1,300	1	4,400	•	
Pe	Peradeniya													
16 Po: of]	Postgraduate School of Medical Science, Faculty of Medicine, University of Peradeniya	2016-2020	4,144											
	New													
Co 1 Ge	Construction of a building for the Department of Geography, Faculty of Arts, University of	2017-2018	96											
De De	recaverings Department of the Mechanical Engineering Department Faculty of Engineering University of 2017 - 2018	. 2017 - 2018	144.8											
	Peradeniya													

Re mn	Cumulative	Foreign													
	2017-2020 Cumulative	Total									2,550				
	2020	Foreign													
	20	Total									008				
	Projections 2019	Foreign									0				
	Proje	Total									- 200				
	2018	Foreign													
17 - 2020	2027 - 12	Total									- 650				
nvestment Programme 2017 - 2020	2017 Budget	Foreign									400				
nent Pro	2017	Total									94				
Public Investo		TEC	353.18	303	2250	20,619	1,139	253	256	130	517	150	486	468.43	12500
		Implementation/ Start Year	2017 - 2018	2018 2018-2019	2018-2020		2008-2018	2014-2017	2014-2017	2015-2017	2017-2018	2017-2018	2017-2018	2017-2019	2017-2020
		Project/ Activity s	of Engineering gement, ngineering at the Faculty niya	University of Peradeniya the main library, University of the existing building for the of Farm Animal Production and lity of Medicine, University of	nt of a Mineral Research Center for to Value Addition to Sri Lankan d to initiate Advanced Industries in niversity of Peradeniya Iscape Archeology at the University of		Ongoing Pre-Clinical Building Complex, Faculty of Medicine, University of Colombo	Studies ,	New building for lecture halls, reading rooms and 3 multipurpose auditorium, University of Colombo 2014-2017 School of Computing (UCSC)	Extension to the East Wing Building of Faculty of Management and Finance, University of Colombo	New Establishment of a Building Complex for Academic and Administrative Activities at the University of Colombo Institute for Agro- Establishment of Building Complex for Fiscal	10	(UCAIRS) Six storied building for the Department of Statistics, Faculty of Applied Science, University of Colombia	ent of a Student Service Centre at the cience, University of Colombo	5 Establishment of a Faculty of Nursing, University 2017-2020 of Colombo

					4	2018	2019	2019	2.	2020	2017-2020 Cumulative	Cumulativ
Project/ Activity	Implementation/ Start Year	TEC	Total	Foreign	Total	Foreign	Total	Foreign	Total	Foreign	Total	Foreign
Extension of the West Wing Building Complex for the Faculty of Management and Finance,	r 2019-2020	290										
University of Colombo Building Complex pre-clinical department, library and canteen for the Faculty of Medicine,	y 2019-2021	4,430										
		1 276										
Ongoing Ongoing		4,270										
Hostel complex for 100 male and 100 female 1 students at the Faculty of Medicine, University of 2013-2017	2013-2017	170										
Kelaniva Six Storied Building complex for Faculty of	2013-2017	345										
		183										
Lechnology Centre, University of Relaniya Ruilding Complex for the 1CT Centre of the Dent												
5 of Industrial Management, University of Kelaniya	2015-2017	200										
Four storied Academic Building, Gampaha	2014-2017	134										
Wickramarachchi Ayurveda Institute Administrative Building Gamnaha												
7 Wickramarachchi Ayurveda Institute	2014-2017	42										
Wathupitiwala Garden, Gampaha	2017	7										
Wickramaracheni Ayurveda institute Roundary Wall Gampaha Wickramarachehi			200		6	- 026	1.0	1.000	1.050	- 05	3 700	,
Ayurveda Institute	2017	45										
New												
Multipurpose Building, Faculty of Medicine, University of Kelaniya	2017-2019	322										
Bahishajjya Labs and Academic Building for	2017-2019	156										
3 Science, University of Kelaniya	2017-2019	200										
3rd and 4th floor in Block B in the Building												
4 Network Technology Degree Hinversity of	2017-2019	110										
Kelaniya												
L Administrative Building, Gampaha	2010	00										
	2010	00										
Centre for Care of Children With Developmental	0000 0000	25.0										
		0.07										
Construction of a Multi Storey Building by	2018-2022	1600										
Alumni Association, University of Kelaniya												

	ve	e		
Rs. mn	2017-2020 Cumulative	Foreign	185	
	2017-20	Total	2,435	
	2020	Foreign		
	·	ı Total	000 8 800	
	Projections 2019	Foreign		
	Pro	ı Total	000	
	2018	Foreign		
2017 - 2020		n Total	922	
ogramme 2	2017 Budget	l Foreign	160	
Public Investment Programme 2017 - 2020	200	Total	260	
Public Inv		on/ TEC	4,757 149 1,870 1700 250 250 3,032 3,032 1100 1173 415 121 121 121 126 565	400
		Implementation/ Start Year	2011-2017 2013-2018 2013-2017 2014-2017 2014-2017 2017-2019 2017-2019 2017-2020 2017-2020 2017-2020 2017-2020 2017-2020 2017-2020 2017-2020 2017-2020	t 2009-2019 2010-2017 V 2012-2017
		Project/ Activity	South Eastern University of Sri Lanka Dagoing Student Hostel and Staff Accommodation, South Eastern University of Sri Lanka South Eastern University of Sri Lanka Building Complex for Faculty of Applied Science, South Eastern University Building Complex for Faculty of Applied Science, New Building Complex for Paculty of Applied Science, New Building Complex for Department of Technological studies in Faculty of Applied Sciences at South Eastern University Project for Infrastructure Development, Phase 2 at 2018-2020 Sciences at South Eastern University Project for Infrastructure Development, Phase 2 at 2018-2020 Sciences at South Eastern University Project for Infrastructure Development, Phase 2 at 2018-2020 Sciences at South Eastern University of Sabaragamuwa Ongoing Faculty Building for the Faculty of Geometrics - Stage I, University of Sabaragamuwa Administration Building University of Geometrics - Stage II, University of Sabaragamuwa Construction of a housing scheme for the staff- Stage II, University of Sabaragamuwa Construction of Building Complex for the Construction of Building Complex for the Construction of a new Building Complex for the Sabaragamuwa Construction of a new Building Complex for the Sabaragamuwa Construction of a new Building Complex for the Sabaragamuwa Construction of a new Building Complex for the Sabaragamuwa Construction of a new Building Complex for the Sabaragamuwa Construction of a new Building Complex for the Sabaragamuwa Construction of a new Building Complex for the Sabaragamuwa Construction of a new Building Complex for the Sabaragamuwa Construction of a new Building Complex for the Sabaragamuwa Construction of a new Building Complex for the Sabaragamuwa Construction of a new Building Complex for the Sabaragamuwa Construction of a new Building Complex for the	Building Complex for the Faculty of Management 2009-2019 Studies and Commerce, University of Jaffna Faculty of Business Studies, Vavuniya Campus, 2010-2017 University of Jaffna Gymnasium for the Vavuniya Campus, University 2012-2017 of Jaffna

	ä	blic lawet	2002G +400	710C 0mmc	טכטכ							20
		DIIC IIIVest	ient Progr	rubiic investinent Programme 2017 - 2020	- 2020		Projections	tions				KS. IIIII
	[mn]ementation/		2017 Budget	udget	2018	18	2019	61	20	2020	2017-2020	2017-2020 Cumulative
Project/ Activity	Start Year	TEC	Total	Foreign	Total	Foreign	Total	Foreign	Total	Foreign	Total	Foreign
Siddha Medicine Five Storied Faculty Building University of Jaffna	2012-2017	110										
Faculty of Agriculture, Kilinochchi Campus, University of Jaffna	2013-2017	394										
Completion of Balance Construction works of Natural Science Block, Faculty of Science,	2013-2017	53										
University of Jama Completion of Balance work of the Construction 7 of Building for the Faculty of Graduate Studies,	n 2013-2017	48										
University of Jaffna Faculty of Applied Science, Vavuniya Campus, University of Jaffna	2013-2018	330										
Building Complex for the Faculty of Engineering, University of Jaffina	g 2013-2018	2,452	0	6	0	o c	4		i L			
10 Gymnasium for the University of Jaffna	2014-2017	48	1,830	840	2,263	938	1,400		1,500	1	6,993	1,778
Two storied pre cast lecture hall - Vavuniya	2016-2017	29										
Campus Five Storied Building for Clinical Departments of Faculty of Medicine, University of Jaffna	of 2016-2018	190										
New Pre-cast Lecture halls at Pampainmadu, Vavuniya 2017	ya 2017	59.37										
	.x 2017-2018	1963										
	0107-7107	700										
3 University Township Project, University of Jaffina 2017 - 2020 4 Construction of two story building, ICT, Vavuniya 2018-2020 Campus, University of Jaffina	na 2017-2020 ya 2018-2020	2000										
Construction of Clinical Department of Faculty of 2018-2020 Medicine, University of Jaffina	of 2018-2020	700										
Construction of the staff quarters of the Faculty of Engineering, Kilinochchi Premises and University 2018-2020 of laffna	r of ity 2018-2020	167										
Construction building. Engineering Technology 7 and Bio Technology at Ariviyal Nagar, Kilinochchi	2018-2020	525										
University of Sri Jayewardenapura		9,764										
Ongoing Building Programme to Improve Infrastructure 1 Facilities of the Faculty of Applied Sciences,	2011-2017	514										
University of Sri Jayewardenapura 4 storied lecture hall, Faculty of Management and 2013-2016 Commerce. University of Sri Iavewardenapura	ոժ 2013-2016	137										
Acquisition of Methsevana Land for the Faculty of Medicine and Construction of a Student Hostel,	of 2014-2017	80										
University of Sri Jayewardenapura Construction of Phase IV building for Faculty of 4 Medical Sciences, University of Sri	2014-2017	1,588										

De mn	AS. IIIII	2017-2020 Cumulative	Foreign																			
	2000 1100	2017-2020	Total	4,950											2,650							
		2020	Foreign																			
		••	Total	1,300											800							
	Projections	2019	Foreign	ı											ı							
	Proje	72	Total	1,350											750							
		2018	Foreign												ı							
חכטניב	2020 - 1	7(Total	1,450											700							
Dublic Investment Programme 2017 - 2020	roz allille roz	2017 Budget	Foreign												ı							
ord thom	מוויפוווג רויטפ	2017	Total	850											400							
Powel Silding		Ç E	1 1 1 1	62	68	601	4052	2640	2,180	215	154	168	173		150	380		169	334	437		
		Implementation/	Start Year	2015-2017	2015-2017	2016-2017	2016-2019	2017-2019		2012-2017	2013-2017	2014-2017	2015-2016		2017-2019	2017-2019		2017-2019	2017-2019	2017-2019		
		D	rroject/ Acuvity	Jayewardenapura Building for Faculty of Management Studies & 5 Commerce, Stage III, Phase2, University of Sri	Jayewardenapura University Township Development Project, 6 Soratha Mawatha, University of Sri	Jayewar denapura Building for the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, University of Sri Jayewardenapura	Faculty of Engineering, University of Jayawardenapura	New Faculty of Technology, University of lavawardenapura	~	Building for Faculty of Management Studies, 1 University of Rajarata	Construction of Hostels for 250 students at Puliyankulama, Faculty of Agriculture, Rajarata	University of Sri Lanka Construction of a Swimming Pool, University of	nedatata Proposed Building Complex for Faculty of Social A Sciences and Humanaties, Mihinthale, University of Bajarata	New	Building Complex for Department of 1 Technological studies in Faculty of Applied Sciences at Rajarata University of Mihintale	Construction and completion of Quarters Complex for Deans, Registrar, Bursar, Librarian,	University of Sri Lanka	Center for Distance and Continuing Education Center at Rajarata University	4 Construction of New Gymnasium Complex, University of Rajarata	Pre-Clinical Building Complex of Faculty of 5 Medical and Allied Science at Saliyapura, University of Rajarata		
				r.	•	18	w			1	14	(1)	4		,,	.7		(,)	4	•		

	Pu	Public Investment Programme 2017 - 2020	ent Progr	amme 2017	7 - 2020			;				Rs. mn	
			2017 Budget	udget	2018	81	Projectio 2019	Projections 2019	2020	02	2017-2020	2017-2020 Cumulative	
Project/ Activity	Implementation/ Start Year	TEC	Total	Foreign	Total	Foreign	Total	Foreign	Total	Foreign	Total	Foreign	
University of Moratuwa		4,965											
Ongoing Department of Transport & Logistics													
Management, University of Moratuwa	2012-2017	148											
Paculty of Architecture - Phase II, Town and Country Planning. University of Moratuwa	2012-2017	140											
Extension of Administration Building, University 2013-2017	y 2013-2017	282											
or moratuwa Multipurose Building for Faculty of Engineering, 2014-2017	3, 2014-2017	184											
oniversity of moratuwa Design and Build Contract for Proposed Lecture 5. Room Building for the Farulty of Architecture	2014-2017	164											
	/107_1107	101											
Heavy Vehicle Bitumen Testing Laboratory, Ilniversity of Moratuwa	2014-2017	24											
Faculty of Information Technology, Stage II,	2014-2017	205											
University of Moratuwa Phase IV, Department of Architecture, University		Од			1		1		0		1		
of Moratuwa	7074-501/	130	910		1,250		1,250		1,300		4,710		
Faculty of Architecture - Phase II, Department of Intergrated Design, University of Moratuwa Flortrolaim and Agmanitical	2014-2017	110											
10 Engineering, Faculty of Engineering, University of 2014-2017 Moratuwa	of 2014-2017	400											
11 Construction of Institute of Technology	2014-2017	2,417											
Hostel Facilities for 400 Female Students, University of Moratuwa	2016-2017	194											
New													
Design, Construction and Completion of Building 1 Complex for Department of Textile and Clothing Technology, University of Moratuwa	2017-2019	307											
Establish a Centre for Advanced Electronics Design at University of Moratuwa	2017-2018												
Building Complex for the Dept of Material Science 2018-2021 and Engineering, University of Moratuwa	e 2018-2021	240											
Eastern University of Sri Lanka		2,286											
Ongoing Building Complex for Faculty of Arts and Culture, 2011-2016 Eastern University of Sri Lanka	e, 2011-2016	122											
Building Complex for Department of Zoology, 2 Faculty of Science, Eastern University of Sri	2011-2017	199											
Lanka Building complex for Library, Eastern University 3 of Ceil India	2011-2017	171											
Building complex for Faculty of Commerce and	2011-2017	230											
Management. Eastern University of Sri Lanka Auditorium Cum Lecture Hall for the Faculty of Arre & Culture Fastern University of Gri anka	2013-2017	45											
Aits & Cuituit, Eastein University of Stringing													

Rs. mn	2017-2020 Cumulative	Foreign		7	/43																											
	2017-2020	Total		747	4,743													2,350														
	2020	Foreign		300	200													1														
	Ž	Total		1 500	1,300													750														
	Projections 2019	Foreign		200	7007																											
	Proje	Total		1 300	1,300													650														
	2018	Foreign		200	700													1														
17 - 2020	20	Total		1 200	1,200													550														
gramme 20	2017 Budget	Foreign		<u>ج</u> ب	t 0																											
tment Prog	2017	Total		745	C4 /													400														
Public Investment Programme 2017 - 2020		TEC	130	20	299	304	326	410		237	40	238	7 0 7 0	1 702	1,703	228	044	193	870		492	11,164		165		49	49	O.	2	125	82	
		impiementation/ Start Year	,2014-2017	2014-2017	2014-2017	2014-2018	2014-2018	2014-2018		2017-2018	2017-2019	2017-2019	2017 2030	0707-1107		2011-2017	7107-1107	2012-2017	2012-2017		2017-2019			2011-2017		2011-2017	2011-2017	2012-2017		2012-2017	2013-2016	
		Project/ Activity	Building Complex for the Canteen with Recreation 2014-2017 Centre, Trincomalee Campus, Eastern University	7 Construction of Playground, Trincomalee 7 Campus, Eastern University	sorial Unit at a, Eastern University	Building Complex for the IT Centre, Trincomalee . Campus. Fastern University	orary, Trincomalee	11 Building Complex for the Faculty of Applied 2014-2018 Science, Trincomalee Campas, Eastern University	New	building Complex for the English Language Teaching Unit, Eastern Unversity	Construction of the staff quarters of Trincomalee Campus, Phase 1, Eastern University of Sri Lanka	Bio Systems Technology Building, Eastern	ıre	Sciences, Eastern University of Sri Lanka	Oniversity of visua and recjorning Arts Ongoing	a,	University of Visual and Performing Arts	2 Construction of a Female Hostel at Rajagiriya, 2 University of Visual and Performing Arts	Project, University	of Visual and Performing Arts New	Building and Landscape Design for Faculty of	Wayamba University of Sri Lanka	Ongoing	racuity building stage 1, racuity of business 1 Studies and Finance, Wayamba University of Sri	Lanka	2 Bachelor Academic Staff Quarters, Wayamba , University of Sri Lanka	ff Quarters, Makandura,	ovements of the	Play Ground, Kuliyapitiya, Wayamba University	Faculty Building Stage II, Faculty of Agriculture , and Plantation Management, Makandura	lents,	Wayamba University of Sri Lanka

State of the control of the													
Project/Activity Project/Act		Put	olic Investn	ent Progr	amme 2017	7 - 2020		•					Rs. mn
Project! Activity Implementation of the procession of the proc				2017B	udget	20.	18	Proje	ctions 19	20	02	2017-2020	Cumulative
Appendix Project/ Activity	Implementation/ Start Year	TEC	Total	Foreign	Total	Foreign	Total	Foreign	Total	Foreign	Total	Foreign	
International Control Protection of State 2013-2016 2013-2016 2013-2016 2013-2016 2013-2016 2013-2016 2013-2016 2013-2016 2013-2016 2013-2016 2013-2016 2013-2016 2013-2016 2013-2017 2013-201		2013-2017	69										
Security buildings from Stage Ferbody of 2013-2016 250		2013-2017	18										
Figure F		2013-2016	250										
Waysmal bit Mercy of St Lanks 2014-2017 367 3200 Record of Applied Sciences 2 Aggs II. National Waysmale University of St Lanks 2014-2017 367 900 920 3200 Record of Applied Sciences 2 Aggs II. Maysmal to University of St Lanks 2014-2017 118 500 920 920 920 3200 Waysmal to University of St Lanks 2014-2017 31 31 900 920 920 3200 Howers by St Lanks 314-2017 314-2017 31 32 900 920 3200 Howers by Control and Calculation of St Lanks 314-2017 314-2017 314-2017 314-2017 323 Howers by Construction of Laboratory and Plantation Mean ageneral. 2017-2018 2023 232 3200 3200 Faciliary of Mayor and University 2017-2019 2023 2023 2023 3200 Research and Training Faciliary of Levestock. 2018-2020 417-4 417-4 417-4 417-4 Research and Training Faciliary of Levestock. 2018-2020 27.31 417-4 417-4		2013-2017	170										
Administration Problems Assessment Ass	Wayamba University of Sri Lanka												
Weighmale University of Sti Lanka 200 950 2200 Weighmale University of Sti Lanka 2014-2017 18 500 950 2200 University of Sti Lanka 2014-2017 18 900 950 920 920 University of Sti Lanka 2014-2017 34 900 900 950 920 Human Capital Development Project, University 2017 233 900 900 900 900 Foots of Control Calcharder 2017-2018 233 900		2014-2017	367										
Highly Carer Singol I, Makandura, Wayamba 2014-2017 18 500 950 920		2014-2018	100										
Human Capital Development Project, University of Wayamba Ornstruction of Laboratory Building stage III for Faculty of Agiculture and Plantation Management, 2017-2018 Wayamba University University Township Project, University of 2017-2019 Wayamba University University Township Project, University of Search and Training, Faculty of Livestock, Wayamba University Wayamba University Building to Introduce Engineering Technology Research and Training, Faculty of Livestock, Wayamba University Of Wayamba Building to Introduce Engineering Technology Technology Transfer and Commercialization - 2018-2020 Wayamba University of Wayamba Food Product Development and Sustaining Technology Transfer and Commercialization - 2018-2020 Wayamba University Improving the Teaching and Learning Environment of the Faculty of Livestock, Fisheries and Mutrition, Wayamba University Extension to the Faculty Building and Subsequent Infrastucture Development, Faculty of Livestock, Fisheries and Nutrition, Wayamba University University of Ruhuna Ongoing Completion of Examination Hall Phase 1/11, University of Ruhuna Rabindranath Tagore Memorial Auditorium, University of Ruhuna Building for Department of Computer Science and Computer Unit, University of Ruhuna Building Complex for the Faculty of Management Building Complex for the Faculty of Management Building Complexity of Ruhuna And Finance, University of Ruhuna Building Complex for the Faculty of Management		2014-2017	18	200	ı	850	ı	006	ı	950	ı	3,200	
Human Capital Development Project, University of Wayamba Of Wayamba Wayamba Wayamba University Wayamba University University Township Project, University of 2017-2018 Wayamba University Improving the Teaching and Learning Environment of the Faculty of Livestock, Fisheries and Nutrition, Wayamba University Extension to the Faculty of Livestock, Fisheries and Nutrition, Wayamba University Wayamba University University of Ruhuna Ongoing Completion of Examination Hall Phase 1/11, University of Ruhuna Rabindranath Tagore Memorial Auditorium, University of Ruhuna Building for Department of Computer Science and Building for Department of Computer Science and Building Complex for the Faculty of Ruhuna Building Complex for the Faculty of Ruhuna Building Complex for the Faculty of Ruhuna Rabindranath Tagore Memorial Auditorium, University of Ruhuna Building Kor Department of Computer Science and Building Complex for the Faculty of Ruhuna Building Complexity of Ruhuna	New												
Paculty of Agiculture and Plantation Management, 2017-2018 Wayamba University University Township Project, University of 2017-2019 Wayamba University Wayamba University Research and Training, Faculty of Livestock, Wayamba University Wayamba University Wayamba University Wayamba University Wayamba University Building to Introduce Engineering Technology Technology Transfer and Sustaining Food Product Development and Sustaining Food Product Development and Sustaining Technology Transfer and Commercialization - 2018-2020 Technology Transfer and Sustaining Technology Transfer and Sustaining Technology Transfer and Sustaining Technology Transfer and Sustaining Technology Transfer and Commercialization - 2018-2020 Title Fisheries and Nutrition, Wayamba University Extension to the Faculty Building and Subsequent Infrastucture Development, Faculty of Livestock, 2018-2020 Fisheries and Nutrition, Wayamba University University of Ruhuna Building for Department of Computer Science and Computer Unit, University of Ruhuna Building Complex for the Faculty of Management Building Complex for the Faculty of Management Building Complex for the Faculty of Management Building Complexity of Ruhuna	Human Capital Development Project, University of Wayamha	2017	34										
Faculty of Agiculture and Plantation Management, 2017-2018 Wayamba University University Township Project, University of Wayamba University Research and Training, Faculty of Livestock, Research and Training, Faculty of Livestock, Rayamba University Technology Stream, Construction of Laboratory Building to Introduce Engineering Technology Degree Programme, University of Wayamba Teodo Product Development and Sustaining Extension to the Faculty Building and Subsequent Infrastucture Development, Faculty of Livestock, 2018-2020 Fisheries and Nutrition, Wayamba University University of Ruhuna Completion of Examination Hall Phase 1/11, 2012-2017 University of Ruhuna Building for Department of Computer Science and Complete Unit, University of Ruhuna Building Complex for the Faculty of Management Building Complexity of Ruhuna Building Complexity of Ruhuna													
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Technology Transfer and Commercialization - 2018-2020 Wayamba University Improving the Teaching and Learning Environment of the Faculty of Livestock, Erisheries and Nutrition, Wayamba University Faculty building, Stage 2, Faculty of Business Studies and Finance, Wayamba University Extension to the Faculty Building and Subsequent Infrastucture Development, Faculty of Livestock, 2018-2020 Fisheries and Nutrition, Wayamba University University of Ruhma Ongoing Completion of Examination Hall Phase 1/11, 2012-2017 University of Ruhma Building for Department of Computer Science and 2013-2017 Computer Unit, University of Ruhma Building for Department of Ruhma Building Complex for the Faculty of Management 2013-2017 Building Complex for the Faculty of Ruhma and Finance, University of Ruhuna Building Complex for the Faculty of Ruhuna and Finance, University of Ruhuna	Degree Programme, University of Wayamba Rood Product Develonment and Sustaining												
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Rabindranath Tagore Memorial Auditorium, 2012-2017 University of Ruhuna Building for Department of Computer Science and 2013-2017 Computer Unit, University of Ruhuna Building Complex for the Faculty of Management 2013-2017 and Finance, University of Ruhuna		2012-2017	72										
Building for Department of Computer Science and 2013-2017 Computer Unit, University of Ruhuna Building Complex for the Faculty of Management 2013-2017 and Finance, University of Ruhuna		2012-2017	337										
Computer Unit, University of Ruhuna Building Complex for the Faculty of Management 2013-2017 and Finance, University of Ruhuna		1 2012 2017	201										
bunding Complex 101 the Faculty of Pranagement 2013-2017 and Finance, University of Ruhuna		707-201/	167										
		2013-2017	331										

Rs. mn		160					1							•	•
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	2020	,													
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		1,800					06/			6	180			300	300
0	201	,												,	
Investment Programme 2017 - 2020		1,700					8			,	160			400	400
ogramme	u get	160													
estment Pr	201	1,360					4			C L	150			200	200
Public Inv		694	2,513	342	127	3,73 3,420	316	373	25	20	20	73	C	2,500	2,500
		2014-2018 2015-2017	2016-2022		2017-2019	ie 2008-2016	2018-2020	5, 2014-2016	y 2014-2016	2014-2016	2014-2016	2014-2017			t 2014-2019
		Construction of Three Building Blocks for the Faculty of Fisheries and Marine Sciences, University of Ruhuna Construction of State of Art Auditorium with well equipped theatre facility for the University of	Ruhuna 7 University Township Project, University of Ruhuna New Project for Establishment of Department of		3 University Medical Faculty Construction of two story building as an extension to the existing library building- University of Ruhuna	Uwa e assa University Ongoing Establishment of Uva Wellassa University - Phase 2008-2016	New Infrastructure development project for technology stream degree programme, Uva MAILOGO II vincerity.	Wendasa University O en University of ri an c Ongoing Three storied Building for Maintenance Building 2014-2016 Open University	2 Construction of new IT Building, Open University 2014-2016	3 Three storied building for Matara Regional Centre, Open University	Construction and Completion or proposed 4th floor of Faculty of Education Building, Open Interestive Postercal of Institute of English Development	Project Extension for Education Building Open	New Net Sity New New Jaffna Regional Centre of the Open University of	Sri Lanka Post Graduate Institue of Medicine	Ongoing Postgraduate Institute of Medicine Development 2014-2019 Project

Common Projects Common Project Common Projects Common Project Common Projects Common Project Common Pr				Public Inves	Public Investment Programme 2017 - 2020 2017 udget	t Programme 20: 2017 udget	17 - 2020 2018	8	2019	61	20	2020	2017-2020	Rs. mn
Countrol Projects 11,701 GSB3 255 3461 234 2340 30 810 Construction of Opposing Operation of Opposing State of Opposition and Newsidin and Newsidian and Newsidin and Newsidian and New														
District Construction of Objerance Objeta		Common Projects		11,701	6,383	255	3,461	291	2,340	330	2,510	400	14,694	1,276
Note the part of the control of th	1	Ongoing Construction of 60 Hostel Complexes	2013-2018	201	4,661 3,818	43	1,855 1.000	32	740	30	810		8,066 4.818	108
Conversal Project Manue of Coloracly Building in Conversal Project Manue of Coloracly Building in Coloracly B	2	Building Research Excellence in Wildlife and	2013-2017	54	4	4		,	ı				4	4
Wass-Asia Propert 2014-2018 1121 30 30 30 30 30 400	33	Norwegian Programme for Capacity Building in Higher Education and Research Development	2013-2018	56	6	6	22	и					14	14
Expansionation of Type Accounted Social Society Social Social Social Social Social Social Social Social Society Social Social Social Social Social Social Social Social Society Social Social Social Social Social Social Social Social Society Social Social Social Social Social Social Social Social Society Social Social Social Social Social Social Social Social Society Social Social Social Social Social Social Social Social Society Social Social Social Social Social Social Social Social Society Social Social Social Social Social Social Social Social Society Social Social Social Social Social Social Social Social Society Social Social Social Social Social Social Social Social Society Social Social Social Social Social Social Social Social Society Social Social Social Social Social Social Social Social Society Social Social Social Social Social Social Social Social Society Social Social Social Social Social Social Social Social Society Social Social Social Social Social Social Social Social Society Social	4	Project Waso-Asia Project	2014-2018	121	30	30	30	30	30	30	,	,	96	06
Note of the course of the co	Ŋ	Establishment of Technology Faculty of the Universities	2015-onwards		009	ı	200		300	r	300		1,700	
Excourage actreditation with professional bodies 216-onwards 11.500 1.722 212 1.606 256 1.600 300 1.700 4 of the translation Repairs a correct of cancer Equity and Equality (Aucria) 2017-2018 2.017-	9	Accomodation Facilities to Faculty Staff of the Universities	2016-onwards		150		300	ı	400		200	ı	1,350	,
Example Exam	7	Encourage accreditation with professional bodies of International Repute	2016-onwards		20	ı	20	ı	10	ı	10	ı	06	,
Returning and requere Regular of Sexual and Gedere Regular and Requality (Australa) 2017-2012 11500 200 200 250 250 250 300 400 400 200 2014 2017-2014		New		11,500	1,722	212	1,606	256	1,600	300	1,700	400	6,628	1,168
Reducing Cardiometholic Risk Addressing Adolevesting Cardiometholic Risk Addressing Adolevesting Cardiometholic Risk Addressing Adolevesting Cardiometholic Risk Addressing Adolevesting Acadiometholic Risk Addressing Adoleves at the lith and Nutrition (Austria) Agolevel Promited Benchical Cardiometholic Risk Addressing August 12, 2017 onwards and the world an experient in top universities to enter a civilization and the world form of the students world an experient in the particular activities are nuiversities and the world form of the students world worl	Н	uality	2017	•	10	1		•		•			10	
Higher Education Expansion, Diversification and Development Integrate Education Expansion, Diversification and Development Integrated Education Expansion, Diversification and Development Integrated Expansion, Diversification and Expansion, Diversification and Development Integrated Expansion, Diversification and Provided Expansion Integrated	2	Reducing Cardiometabolic Risk Addressing Adolescent Health and Nutrition (Austria)	2017-2018	ī	12	12	9	9	ī		,		18	18
Scolarship scheme to best performing undergraduates of the state unversites and the state universities to enough the world mile to be the state universities to enough the world mile to be state universities to enough the world mile to the state universities to enough the world mile to the state universities and the state universities to enough the world mile to the state universities to enough the world mile to the state universities and the state universities to enough the world mile to the state universities and the state universities and the state universities and the state universities and the state universities to enough the world mile that the state universities and the state of state	3	Higher Education Expansion, Diversification and Development	2017-2022	11500	200	200	250	250	300	300	400	400	1,150	1,150
Scolarship scheme to best performing understip scheme to best performing understable scheme to best performing understable scheme to best performing understable scheme to characteristic sounds the world Encourage university students' engagement in no top universities are are universities. 100	4	Loan Interest for Laptops	2017-onwards		350		200	1	150	ı	150		850	
extracurricular activities 2017-onwards 100	ю	Scolarship scheme to best performing undergraduates of the state universities to enter in to top universities around the world Encourage university students' engagement in			500		200		200		200	1	2,000	
get into the state universities 2017-onwards 300 300 300 300 Loan scheme to 5,000 students to follow Bachelor of Education courses at non state UGC 2017-onwards 100 100 100 100 approved full interest subsidy for loans of Rs. 1.5 1.50 1.50 1.50 1.50 1.50 provide full interest subsidy for loans of Rs. 1.5 1.10 1.10 1.10 1.10 1.10 million to at least 1,000 graduates of state universities to encourage their engagement in business startups 1.10 1.10 1.10 1.10 1.10 Capital Expenditure for other Higher Education Institutes 250 250 275 275 1.20 Bikku University of Sri Lanka 100 100 120 140 160 Other Postgraduate Institutes 500 250 140 750 750 Other Capital Expenditure 500 1,311 1,504 7500 7500	1 0	extracurricular activities Loan scheme for the students who are unable to	2017-onwards	ı	000		100		000		000	ı	400	
Provided Universities Provided University Provided Universit	~ &	get into the state universities Loan scheme to 5,000 students to follow Bachelor of Education courses at non state UGC	2017-onwards		100		300		100		100		400	
Capital Expenditure for other Higher 950 1,370 1,125 1,290 Education Institutes 250 250 275 300 Bikku University of Sri Lanka 100 120 110 130 Other Postgraduate Institutes 500 750 140 160 Other Higher Educational Institutes 500 750 600 700 Other Capital Expenditure 1,042 1,311 1,504 New Education Development Initiatives 5,000 7,500	6	Provide full interest subsidy for loans of Rs. 1.5 million to at least 1,000 graduates of state universities to encourage their engagement in business starting	2017-onwards		150		150		150		150		009	
Bikku University of Sri Lanka 256 256 275 300 Buddhist and Pali University of Sri Lanka 100 120 110 130 Other Postgraduate Institutes 100 150 140 160 Other Higher Educational Institutes 500 750 600 700 Other Capital Expenditure 1,311 1,504 New Education Development Initiatives 5,000 7,500		Capital Expenditure for other Higher Education Institutes			950		1,370		1,125		1,290		4,735	
Buddhist and Pali University of Sri Lanka - 100 - 120 - 130 Other Postgraduate Institutes - 100 - 150 - 140 - 160 Other Higher Educational Institutes - 500 - 750 - 600 - 700 Other Capital Expenditure - 259 - 1,042 - 1,504 New Education Development Initiatives - - - 5,000 - 7,500	1	Bikku University of Sri Lanka			250		350	1	275	ı	300		1,175	
Other Higher Education Institues . 100 . 140 . 100 Other Higher Educational Institues . 500 . 750 . 600 . 750 Other Capital Expenditure . 259 . 1,042 . 1,311 . 1,504 New Education Development Initiatives . 5,000 . 7,500	7 0	Buddhist and Pali University of Sri Lanka		ı	100		120		110		130		460	
. 259 . 1,042 . 1,311 . 1, itiatives . 5,000 . 7,	n 4	Other Postgraduate Institutes Other Higher Educational Institues			100		150		140		160		550 2.550	
. 2000		Other Capital Expenditure			259		1,042		1,311		1,504		4,116	
		New Education Development Initiatives			ı	·	r		2,000	ı	7,500		12,500	1

Section Statistic problement and continued and statistical Stati			Pu licIn	restment Pr	Pu lic Investment Programme 2017 -2020	17 -2020							s mn
Maint Lear Total Foreign Foreign <t< th=""><th>Project/Activity</th><th>Implementation /</th><th>TEC</th><th>20171</th><th>3ndget</th><th>20</th><th>18</th><th>Projec</th><th>tions</th><th>20</th><th>7.0</th><th>2017-2020</th><th>Cumulative</th></t<>	Project/Activity	Implementation /	TEC	20171	3ndget	20	18	Projec	tions	20	7.0	2017-2020	Cumulative
Harry		Start Year		Total	Foreign	Total	Foreign	Total	Foreign	Total	Foreign	Total	Foreign
Harry	Sector Skills Development		141,569	10,073	525	10,800	2,415	11,292	1,711	13,011	1,240	45,176	5,891
Selfing polygramme including bed illication Selfing polygramme including selfing bed illication Selfing bed illicati	Ministry of Skills Development and ocational raining		141,569	4,262	525	8,229	2,415	7,961	1,711	10,611	1,240	31,063	5,891
Submittation and munitenance of Technical Conference of Technical Promotion Intitutives (SFPI)	nnual Programme Including eha ilitation			1,145		1,195		1,267		1,295	,	4,902	
Redablitation and maintenance of Technical Colleges and maintenance of Technical Maintenance of Technical Colleges as a College of State Obstance of Technical Training Cortex of Technical Properties of Technical Colleges as a College of State Obstance of Technical Colleges as a College of State Obstance of Technical Colleges as a College of Technical College of Technical Colleges as a College of Te				100		80	·	82		06		355	•
Example meant of Postmer of Parameter of Pachanic and Ambient sequence of Pachanic and Ambient sequence of Pachanic and Ambient and Pachanic and Ambient and Pachanic and Ambient and Pachanic and Pac			,	267	,	277	ı	292		300		1,136	,
Ongoing 130470 2723 500 2337 550 560 <t< td=""><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>778</td><td>1</td><td>838</td><td>,</td><td>068</td><td></td><td>902</td><td>,</td><td>3,411</td><td>1</td></t<>				778	1	838	,	068		902	,	3,411	1
Statistical College College of Technology and College sea College of Technology and College of Technology an	Ongoing		130,470	2,725	200	2,937	550	3,090	260	6,500		15,252	1,610
Light Sector Decomposity Permission College as a college of Technology and New Journal College		2014-2016	2,000		1	ı	1					•	
New Proposal or Uniformer SSDP 11,098 392 25 4,097 1,865 3,604 1,151 2,816 1,240 10,909 Project Proposal for Ungrading British Technical Scale (ollige as a College or Technology 201 1 <td></td> <td>2013-2019</td> <td>4,081</td> <td>250</td> <td>200</td> <td>909</td> <td>250</td> <td>620</td> <td>260</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>1,775</td> <td>1,610</td>		2013-2019	4,081	250	200	909	250	620	260			1,775	1,610
New Design Proposal for Ungarding laffin a Technical College as a College of Technology as College as a College of Technology as College as a College of Technology as a College of Technol		2014-2020	124,389	2,175		2,332	,	2,470		6,500		13,477	ı
Project Proposal for Ungarding Affina Technical 2018 101<	New		11,098	392	25	4,097	1,865	3,604	1,151	2,816	1,240	10,909	4,281
Project Proposal for Upgrading Battkaloa Technical 2018 95		2018	101		1	101	101					101	101
Establishing a New Vocational Training Centre at Anamaduva in Puttlan District 330 145 176 145 7 330 Anamaduva in Puttlan District (NTT) under the Polonatural Training center for Stablishment of a Nethorical Training center for Stablishment of a Nethorical Training Center for Stablishment of a Nethorical Training Center for Stablishment of Apperture of Principal Stablishment of Apperture of Apperture of Principal Stablishment of Apperture		2018	95			95	95					95	95
Establishment of a National Training Institute (NTT) under the "Polomaruwa Integrated Development Training center for Sri 2017-2018 1,610 50 25 1,310 1,113 250 212 . . 1,610 Establishment of a Technical Education and Integrated Development Programme. 2017-2018 260 . . 53 . 207 . . . 260 Lanka Institute of Printing 2017-2020 510 . <		2017 - 2019	330			160	136	170	145			330	281
Establishment of a Technical Training center for Sri 260 5 5 5 5 5 5 6		2017 - 2019	1,610	20	25	1,310	1,113	250	212		ı	1,610	1,350
Relocation and Improvement of Technical College 2017 - 2020 510 - 130 - 270 - 110 - 510 at Anamaduwa Development of Apprenticeship Training and Expand NVQ certification in Putrlan District - NATTA 2017 - 2020 177 - 70 - 70 - 77 - 70		2017-2018	260			53		207				260	
Development of Apprenticeship Training and Suburb District and		2017 - 2020	510			130	1	270		110	,	510	,
Enhancement and Upgrading of Technical Training 2018-2021 1,490 - - 200 170 375 319 400 340 975 Ratunayaka Education and Research Capacities of Ocean University of Sri Lanka 2018-2021 6,525 - - 294 250 559 475 1,000 900 1,853 Upliftment of Matara Technical Training College - - - - - - 200		2017 - 2020	177			70		100		7	ı	177	
Enhancing Education and Research Capacities of Ocean University of Sri Lanka 2018 - 2021 6,525 - - 294 250 559 475 1,000 900 1,853 Ocean University of Sri Lanka Upliftment of Matara Technical Training College - - - - 200 (B.P. 2017) - - - - - - 200		2018 - 2021	1,490			200	170	375	319	400	340	975	829
Upliftment of Matara Technical Training College - 200 - - 200 (B.P. 2017) -		2018 - 2021	6,525			294	250	529	475	1,000	006	1,853	1,625
				200		1						200	•

Rs. mn	Cumulative	Foreign					1	ı			ı		ı	•
	2017-2020 Cumulative	Total	125	4,673	14,113	4,763	463	2,550	1,750	2,000	2,000	7,350	2,850	4,000
	50	Foreign			,	ı		ı					•	
	2020	Total	,	1,299	2,400	1,400	100	750	250	200	200	200	200	
	tions	Foreign			ı	•	1		•		,		•	•
	Projections 2019	Total		1,673	3,331	1,331	131	700	200	200	200	1,500	1,500	
	81	Foreign			,		ı			•	•			ı
17 -2020	2018	Total	ı	1,684	2,571	1,121	121	009	400	200	200	950	950	
ublic Investment Programme 2017 -2020	udget	Foreign	·				ı	ı		•	•			ı
estment Pro	2017 Budget	Total	125	17	5,811	911	111	200	300	200	200	4,400	400	4,000
Public Inv	TEC		,	ı	,			•	ı		•			
	Implementation /	Start Year												
	Project / Activity		Establish an e-learning resource centre at the University of Kelaniva (B.P. 2017)	12 Other Capital Expenditure	Ministry of National Policies and Economic Affairs (NYC & NYSC)	Annual Programme (Including Rehabilitation)	Youth Development programmes and small enterprise development activities	2 Development of National Youth Services Council Centres	3 Development of National Youth Corps Centres	Ongoing	1 Youth Training Through National Youth Corp (B.P 2016)	New	1 Yowun Diriya and Youth Parliament	Vocational Training Prgoramme under National Youth Services Council and Youth Corp. (B.P 2017)

		Implementation /		2017 Budget			Projections	(4			2017-2020 Cumulative	umulative
	Project/ Activity	piementauon / Start Year	TEC	ZVI / Buuyet Total Foreign	2 <i>018</i> Total Fo	3 Foreign	2019 Total Fo	Foreign	2020 Total Fo	oreign	Total	Foreign
Sector La our				3,770	3,911		4,157		4,350		16,188	
ra onta	La our ana rade onion elations ministry nnual Programme Including eha ilitation				3,802 90		4,030 95		4,204 100		15,725	
	New				775		1,487		2,425		4,687	
1	Maintaining industrial peace for healthier employer- employee relations	2018			10		20		100		130	
2	Enhance the quality of labour inspections.	2018			10		20		100		130	
8	Integrated entrepreneurship development project for dairy production development in Sri Lanka	2018	95		35		30		30		95	
4	Pilot project for micro propagation based floricultural entrepreneur in selected districts of Sri Lanka	2018	22		10		7		ľ		22	
N	Capacity buiding of the labour sector	2018			10		20		80		140	
9	Development of Seethawaka Human Resource Centre	2018	1,150		200		350		009		1,150	
7	as a tiny neugeu Hammig insulate New Initiatives Onavina	2018		2 603	500		1,010		1,510		3,020	
-	Employees Provident Fund -	2014			2,73,		89		90	ı	340	
5 2	Memberships/Awareness Implementation of the National Policy for Decent	2014		10	10		10		10		40	
က	work Jobs net programme/ Job fair programme /Improved	2014		rv	9		80		10		29	
Ŋ	Employment skills Jobs net programme	2014		1	2		2				4	
9	Producing human resources with employment skills	2014		2	8		33				7	
7	ted getting the terminate of tabout marke. Job fair programme	2014		2	2		2				7	
4	Construction of Provincial and District Labour Offices	2014		263	295		316		350		1,224	
ī	Construction of Labour Quarters	2015		3							3	
9	Establishment of labour market information system	2015		N	9		9		9		23	
7	Conducting career guidance program for dropout students from secondary education system	2015		7	8		80		8		31	
8	Establishment of public employment service	2015		ľ	rv		ľ		S		20	
6	Construction of Mehewara Piyasa Office	2015	8,837	3,200	2,500		1,975		1,166		8,841	
10	Development of an Analytical Laboratory for National Institute of Ocupational Safety and Health	2017	28	11	8		15		24		28	
11	Establishment of management information system for	2017		10	10		10		10		40	
oreian E	active labour market oreian Employment Ministry			. 81	109		127		146		463	
	nnual Proaramme Includina eha ilitation			21	20		20		20		81	
	New				28		45		63		136	
1	Diversifying markets and enhancing skills of migrant	2018	400	ı	8		10		20		33	
2	WOTKETS Improving the safety of the migrant workers	2018	200		ľ		15		23		43	
ĸ	Providing incentives to migrant workers	2018	200	,	20		20		20		09	
	Ongoing			. 09	61		62		63		246	
1	Construction of Migrant Resource Centre	2016	006	09	61		62		63		246	

Durations / Andreise	Implementation /	Pu lic Inve	lic Investment Programme 2017 -2020 2017 Budget	ramme 201 dget	7 -2020	0	Projections	ions	2000	c	<i>s m</i> 2017-2020 Cumulative	s mn Sumulative
riujeu/ Autwity	Start Year	3	Total	Foreign	Total F	o Foreign	Total	Foreign	Total	Foreign	Total	Foreign
Sector Health		166,508 166,508	43,567	8,638	50,328	6,458	58,911 58,911	5,741	67,646 67,646	6,186 6,186	220,452 220,452	27,023 27,023
nnual Programme Including eha ilitation			9,375	3,636	11,955	3,636	13,450	3,636	14,906	3,636	49,686	14,544
1 Second Health Sector Development Programme			3,636	3,636	3,636	3,636	3,636	3,636	3,636	3,636	14,544	14,544
2 Blood Bank Equipment			20		200		250		270		770	. '
3 Bio Medical Equipment			4,000		6,000		7,000		7,750		24,750	
4 Lab apparatus			1,200		1,500		1,800		1,900		6,400	
Establishment of Elderly Wards in Identified 5 Hospitals												
Construction of Staff Quarters for Medical Officers, Nurses & Others in identified Hospitals	S,		100		120		150		260		630	
7 Development of Estate Sector Hospitals			200		250		300		650		1,400	
Special Emergency Provision for Crisis Management $\ensuremath{\mathbf{g}}$	ent											
Upgrading Clinic rooms and Consulting Rooms with all facilities in identified hospitals	ith		20		100		150		260		260	
Modernization of Children's Hospitals as Centres of Excellence	jo:										•	
11 Promotion of Indegeneous Medicine			139		149		164		180		632	,
		83,440	30,667	2,002	23,300	2,822	23,133	2,105	23,726	2,550	100,826	12,479
 Improvement of ETU - facilities under line ministry hospitals 	rry 2015	9,525	1,000		525		200		1,000		3,025	
2 Construction of the State of the Art Cancer Ward Complex at National Institute of Cancer, Maharagama	2013	2,063										
 Development of Ambulatory Care Centre (OPD) of NHSL 	of 2014	14,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	2,100	2,100	2,550	2,550	7,850	7,850
4 Infrastructure and HR development of NDQAL												,
5 Clinical building & OPD complex at DGH, Kalutara	a 2014	240	25								25	,
6 Expansion of OPD and Clinic building at National Eye Hospital in Colombo	2014	242										,
7 Proposed extention to PBU at De Zoysa Maternity Hospital	y 2014	325	150		75						225	
8 Millenium Ward Complex at TH, Kalubowila	2006	006	300								300	
Construction of Cardiology Unit, Cathetre Laborotory Complex and Ward Complex at TH, Batticoloa	2014	627	100		200						300	
10 Maternity Ward Complex at TH, Kurunegala	2013	915	200								200	,
11 Drug Stores at Mulleriyawa for MSD		385	40								40	
12 Accident Service and Ward Complex at TH, Ragama	na 2010	1,125	200								200	٠

State Project Activity Pro			Pu lic Inve	stment Pro	Pu lic Investment Programme 2017-2020	7 -2020					s mn
Story Story Local Delta Entra Integrated Scape In Story Integrated Scape In Story Integrated Scape Int	Project/Activity	Implementation / Start Year	TEC	2017 B Total	<i>udget</i> Foreign	201		ojecti 2019	202	2017-2020 Total	Cumulative Foreign
Providement of Total Pointaneous many fields (buthamura van Drovidement of Total Pointaneous van Drovidement of Total Point		2008									
Provisionate of table (Potemanous) 200 201			383							i	
Previount of Keapurity Mosphall 2014 9.90 100 4.91 170 4.02 6.9 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.				300						300	
Page 1979 Page 2014 Page		2014	930	100		300		400		800	٠
Standarde and another control of the		2006	4,418	170						170	
Element fold Manerity Raccident Centre Penject 2115 1150 1100 327 3227 110 11		2015	2,850	1,000		625		25		1,650	
1.00 Micropium (Micropium) (Solute) (Micropium) (Solute) (Micropium) (Solute) (Micropium) (Solute) (Micropium) (Solute) (Solu		2015	675	25						25	٠
Development of National Strates Centre at 8H, Analysis of San	20 Helmut Khol Maternity Hospital, Karapitiya, Galle	2014	1,104	1,150	1,000	327	327			1,477	1,327
Provision of 150 Monatorated and DGH, Numerical proposition and DGH, Industrical Monatoration of 2014 and 201		2015	543	150		100				250	
Provision of High Quality Radiotheraphy for cancer and alteriate the Caucer Broad National Provision of High Quality Radiotheraphy of cancer Broad National Blood Transitional Broad Transitional Review and Complex at the Caucer Broad National Broad Transitional Review and Complex Broad Transitional Review and Caucer Broad National Broad Transitional Review Broad Transitional Revie		2012	21,250	550	450	25	20			580	475
Construction of 200 bedded ward complex at Verwiny Hospitals 110		2014	10,000	1,000	850	1,000	850			2,000	1,700
Rehabilitation of extension of prouction capacity at State Pharmaceutial Manufacturing Corperation 2014 1,267 1,000 1,267 1,000 1,267 1,000 1,267 1,000 1,267 1,000 1,267 <th< td=""><td></td><td></td><td>110</td><td>110</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>110</td><td></td></th<>			110	110						110	
Upgrading of National Blood Transfusion Services of Construction and upgrading of Pheripheral blood and a paint of the National Blood Transfusion and upgrading of Pheripheral blood and so construction and upgrading of Pheripheral blood and so construction and upgrading of Pheripheral blood and so construction of Accident Ward, operating theatre as a made intensive Care Units at BH, Campola Mortal Complex, DGH, Chilaw 75 26 <td></td> <td>2014</td> <td></td> <td>1,267</td> <td>1,000</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>1,267</td> <td>1,000</td>		2014		1,267	1,000					1,267	1,000
Construction and upgrading of Pheripheral blood 4,090 50 55 25 25 75 75 Devices of MOH in St. Percipheral blood Transfusion 2015 75 190 75 265 265 Construction of Acident Ward, operating theatre 2016 100 100 200 </td <td></td> <td></td> <td>4,670</td> <td>52</td> <td>52</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>52</td> <td>52</td>			4,670	52	52					52	52
Construction of Accident Ward, operating theatre 2015 75 190 and Intensive Care Units at BH, Gampola 2016 100 100 Medical Ward Complex, DGH, Chilaw 2016 430 1,050 775 Development of District Hospital, Kalutara as a specialised Maternity and Children's Hospital 2016 482 600 700 Construction Ministry Building Intensity Building Construction Ministry Building Improvement of Back Social services Targetting 2016 2016 700 700 Expansion of OPD, Laborotory and Radiology Unit at BH, Angoda 2016 100 200 300 300 BH, Angoda Development of Development of Mobile Hospitals 2016 745 850 975 Hospitals with Kurunegala, Anuradapura and Jaffina Suckery Hospitals at Karapititya, 2016 2016 500 975 Conservation of Mobile Hospitals at Karapititya, 2016 2016 500 500 975			4,090	20	20	25	25			75	75
Medical Ward Complex, DGH, Chilaw 2016 100 775 Development of District Hospital, Kalutara as a specialised Maternity and Children's Hospital 2016 482 600 770 Construction Ministry Building 2016 482 600 700 Improvement of Baic Social services Targetting 2016 2016 300 Expansion of OPD, Laborotory and Radiology Unit at Langoda 2016 100 200 300 Development of Development of Development of Dental Institute, Colombo 2015 745 850 975 Development of Mobile Hospitals 2016 500 500 975 Conscription of Cancer Hospitals at Karapitiya, Raday, Tellipalai 2016 500 750		2015		75		190				265	•
Development of District Hospital, Kalutara as a specialised Maternity and Children's Hospital 2016 482 600 775 Construction Ministry Building 2016 482 600 700 Improvement of Bsic Social services Targetting 2016 700 700 Expansion of ORJ. JICA) 2016 300 300 BH, Angoda Development of Dental Institute, Colombo 2015 745 850 975 Upgrding the Kurunegala, Anuradapura and Jaffina 2016 745 850 975 Development of Mobile Hospitals 2016 500 500 750 Kandy, Telippallai 500 500 750		2016		100		100				200	
Construction Ministry Building 2016 482 600 700 Improvement of Bsic Social services Targetting 2016 700 700 Expansion of OPD, Laborotory and Radiology Unit at Bry Angoda 2016 300 300 Development of Dental Institute, Colombo 2015 745 850 975 Development of Mobile Hospitals 2016 500 500 750 Ronstruction of Cancer Hospitals at Karapitiya, Falippallai 2016 500 750		2016		430		1,050		775		2,255	1
Improvement of Bsic Social services Targetting Emerging Regions (GOSL-JICA) Expansion of OPD, Laborotory and Radiology Unit at Expansion of OPD Laborotory and Radiology Unit at Expansion of OPD Laborotory and Radiology Unit at Expansion of Cancer Hospitals at Karapitiya, 2016 Son Figure 100 Popularies Son Figure 200 Popularies Annuradapura and Jaffin 2016 Son Figure 2016 Son Figure 2016 Son Figure 2016 Son Figure 2017 Son Figu		2016		482		009		700		1,782	
Expansion of OPD, Laborotory and Radiology Unit at BH, Angoda BH, Angoda Development of Dental Institute, Colombo 2015 2016 745 850 975 Povelopment of Mobile Hospitals Bevelopment of Mobile Hospitals at Karapitiya, Construction of Cancer Hospitals at Karapitiya, Construction of Cancer Hospitals at Karapitiya, Kandy, Tellipallai		2016								•	
Development of Dental Institute, Colombo 2015 850 975 850 975 975 975 975 975 975 975 975 975 975		2016		100		200		300		009	
Ubgrding the Kurunegala, Anuradapura and Jaffna 2016 745 850 975 Hospitals Development of Mobile Hospitals at Karapitiya, 2016 500 500 750		2015									
Development of Mobile Hospitals 2016 2016 500 500 750		2016		745		850		975		2,570	
Construction of Cancer Hospitals at Karapitiya, 2016 500 500 750 Andy, Tellipallai		2016									
		2016		200		200		750		1,750	

		Pu lic Inve	Pu lic Investment Programme 2017 -2020	117 -2020	Projections			s mn
Project/Activity	Implementation / Start Year	TEC	2017 Budget Total Foreign	2018 Total Foreign	2019 Total Foreign	2020 Total Foreign	2017-2020 Cumulative Total Foreign	ımulative Foreign
38 Emergency Pre Hospital Care Ambulance Service in Sri Lanka	2016		610				610	,
39 Construction of well equipped 10 District Based Stroke Centres and Strengthenining the Accident &	2016							
Emergency Care Services in Hospitals 40 Construction of a Hospital for Kidney Disease	2016							
	2016							
42 Construction of ward complex at Borella Ayurveda Teaching Hospital	2015	1,113	200				200	
43 Construction of ward complex for District Ayurveda Hospital, Machchanthuduwa	2016	185	20	20	50	92	185	
44 Construction of two storied building for Ayurveda Hospital, Kaithady	2016	98	20				20	
45 Construction of Centre for Kidney Diseases Treatment, Madawachchiya	2015	82						
46 Other Capital Investment for Ayurveda			241	273	430	200	1,444	
47 Human Resource Development			808	850	876	950	3,484	
48 Health Promotion & Disease Prevention			1,935	2,189	2,500	3,000	9,624	
49 Control of Communicable and Non Communicable Diseases			3,365	3,876	4,308	4,700	16,249	
50 National Nutrition Programme			450	510	260	1,500	3,020	
51 Medical Research			141	155	172	200	899	
52 Clinical Trials								
53 Other Capital Investment			7,756	3,905	4,207	4,505	20,374	
54 Budget Proposals			3,150	3,200	3,500	4,756	14,606	
i Address the issue of CKDu			750				750	
ii Upgrading the nurses training school			200				200	
iii Program forNCD detection in primary schools			50				20	
iv Research facilities in National Science Foundation			100				100	
v Specialized pediatric care complexes in Karapitiya.Ampara and Jaffna			1,000				1,000	
vi Establishment of Base Hospital, Ninthavur			200				200	•
vii Establishment of Oral Health Complex at TH Karanitiva			20				20	
viii Establishment of Bone Marrow Transplant Unit			200				200	
ix Introducty ix Increase the number of health nutritional			20				20	
WOINEIS								

Draine / Antivity	Implementation /	TEC 2017 Budget	2017 Budget	ludget	2018	Q.	Projections	tions	0000		2017-2020 Cumulative	umulative
riojeu/ activity	Start Year		Total	Foreign	Total	Foreign	Total	Foreign	Total	Foreign	Total	Foreign
x Strenthen the Post Gradguate Institute of			250								250	
Ayurvedic Medicine New		83,068	3,525		15,073		22,328		29,015		69,940	
1 Development of Dental Institute, Colombo (Stage II)	2017	1,200	250		300		200		150		1,200	
2 Construction of new theatre complex with modern facilities at Base Hospital, Horana	2017	1,792	200		300		009		692		1,792	
3 Construction of Three Storied building consist of X-Ray unit, OPD, A & E Unit and Blood Bank at Base Hospital, Pimbura	2017	294	75		125		100				300	
4 Matara District Maternal and New Born Care Strengthening Project	2017	1,190	200		300		200		190		1,190	
5 Construct Construction of Surgical Unit (University Unit) and Supply of urgently needed medical equipment at Teaching Hospital, Batticoloa	2017	275	120		165						285	
6 Construction of Maternal & Childcare Hospital, CNTH, Ragama	2017	4,800	325		1,075		3,600				2,000	
7 Esatblishment of Modern Pharmaceutical Laborotory Institute	2017		525		2,075		2,600				5,200	
8 Upgrading health facilities in selected hospitals	2017		525		3,222		3,650				7,397	
9 Procurement of Medical Equipment for Dickoya Hospital	2017		155								155	
10 Provision of MRI Scanner, TH, Ragama	2017	300	300								300	
11 Construction of a Hospital for Kidney Disease, Polonnaruwa	2017	13,968	575		2,650		2,650				5,875	
12 Trincomalee Ayurveda Hospital	2017		275		200		100				575	
13 Construction of Doctors Quarters for Infectious Disease Hospital	2018	78			78						78	
14 Construction of Mortuary and Judicial Medical Unit at BH, Angoda	2018	77			77						77	
15 Construction of Two storied Regional Training Centre - Jaffna	2018	26			26						97	
16 Renovation of Sewage System & introduce of a new treatment plant rehabilitation Hospital, Ragama	2018	73			73						73	
17 Setting up a Fully Equipped Auditorium at Sri Jayawardenapura General Hospital	2018	10			10						10	
18 Setting up High Dependency Units (HDU) in the wards at Sri Jayawardenapura General Hospital	2018	100			100						100	
19 Construction of Ayurveda Hospital at Wedagama	2018	187			100		87				187	
20 Completion of Second Phase of Drug Stores Building at Colombo – North Teaching Hospital (CNTH), Ragama	2018	208			100		108				208	
21 Health plan & model forming project for integrated		i										

		Pu lic Inve	lic Invectment Programme 2017 -2020	. 2017 - 2020						i i	-
Project/Activity	Implementation / Start Year	TEC	2017 Budget Total Foreign	20	18 Foreign	Projections 2019 Total Fore	ign	2020 Total Foreign	2017-2020 Cumulative Total Foreign	Sumulative Foreign	
22 Provide basic infrastructure facilities to reduce											
	2018	209		100		109			209	•	
23 Provision of Two Mobile Laboratories for the Screening of CKD in Sri Lanka	2018	40		40					40	•	
24 Development of Teaching Hospital, Batticoloa	2018	6,260		1,000		1,500		1,500	4,000	•	
25 Infrastructure Development Plan for National institute for Health Science (NIHS)	2018	1,729		200		200		589	1,589	,	
26 Construction of Nine Storied Building for National Institute for Nephrology Dialysis & Transplantation (NINDIT) at Malicanastra	2018	1,314		300		414		200	1,214	,	
(MINDL) at Mangawata 27 Extension of Nurses Quarters for the IDH	2018	93		93					93	,	
28 Development of District General Hospital (DGH), Kalutara	2018	3,490		400		1,115		1,875	3,390	•	
29 Addition and improvement to the administrative building at Wijaya Kumaratunga Memorial Hospital	2018	32		32					35	,	
30 Establishment of Highly Specialised Centres in Colombo, Kandy and Anuradapura to manage severe obstetric complications and medical diseases complicating pregnancies	2018	1,845		200		200		645	1,645	,	
31 Construction of Nurses Quarters for sri Jayawardanapura General Hospital	2018	281		100		181			281	'	
32 Construction of OPD, administration Block, ward complex at LRH	2018	814		300		514			814	,	
33 Construction of Two Storied Building with Auxilliary Facilities at Rehabilitation Hospital,	2018	187		87		100			187	•	
34 Establishment of Cardiology and Cardiothorasic Unit - NHSL	2018	17,160		200		1,500		3,000	5,000	•	
35 Setting up a fully Equipped Laparoscopic Theater Complex at Sri Jayawardenapura General Hospital	2019	300				100		200	300	•	
36 Setting up an Advanced Fertility Laboratory at Sri Jayawardenapura General Hospital	2019	230				100		130	230		
37 Contruction of Oral Health Complex including all dental specialities at provincial general hospital	2019	341				100		241	341	•	
38 Refurbishment of Health Institutions in Ampara District in Sri lanka	2019	2,730				300		930	1,230	•	
39 Construction of Cardiothoracic Complex at Lady Rigway Hospital (LRH) Phase III	2019	2,112				800		1,000	1,800	•	
40 Construction of Quarters for Doctors, Nurses and other officers in the DGH, Monaragala	2020	116						100	100	•	
41 Construction of Six storied building at Wijaya Kumaratunga Memorial Hospital (WKMH), Seeduwa	2020	1,431						200	200	,	
42 Construction of five storied building at School of Nursing, Colombo	2020	550						300	300	ı	

		Public Inve	Public Investment Programme 2017 -2020	17 -2020				Rs. mn
Project/ Activity	Implementation / Start Year	TEC	2017 Budget Total Foreign	2018 Total Foreign	Projections 2019 Total Foreign	2020 Total Foreign	2017-2020 Cumulative Total Foreign	umulative Foreign
43 Extension of Cardiothoracic/Thoracic Unit, Teaching Hospital (TH), Karapitiya	2020	200				100	100	·
44 Base Hospital, Mankulum with Rehabilitation facilituies	2020	1,200				200	200	i
45 Establishment of fully equipped maternity and neonatalogy complex for DGH, Polomnnaruwa	2020	2,028				1,028	1,028	•
46 Construction of clinic building complex at BaseHospital, Kanthale	2020	126				126	126	ı
47 Upgrading ENT facilities and enhancing the capacity of primary, secondary and tertiary care institutes	2020	6,266				2,000	2,000	,
48 Development of Base Hospital, Panadura	2020	16,538				4,000	4,000	ı
49 Strengthening NCDs treatment at Tertiary Care Hospitals	2020	6,760				2,500	2,500	ı
50 Construction of Two Storied Mental Health Ward with Auditorium at Base Hospital, Point pedro	2020	06				06	06	•
51 Construction of Extension of Nurses Quarters for the IDH	2020	93				93	93	ı
52 Expansion of MS/MIS system up to hospitals under RMSDD	2020	713				400	400	•
53 Improvement of TH, Peradeniya	2020	657				300	300	
54 Ayurveda Research Hospital at Ninthavur	2020	192				100	100	•
55 Construction of District Base hospital, Dambulla	2020	7,000				3,000	3,000	•
56 Construction of new Paediatric and surgical unit building for DGH, Matale	2020	7,400				2,236	2,236	•

Project/Activity Project/Act			Public Investment Programme 2017 -2020	tment Prog	ramme 701	0101							Rs. mn
Particular Par		mplementation/	TEC	2017 Bu	dget	2018	~	Project 2013	ions ,	207	02	2017-2020	Cumulative
Programme (Including Retain/Historius) 222		start rear			Foreign		Foreign		Foreign	Total	Foreign	Total	Foreign
Projection Programme (particularing behalbilitation) Projection Programme (particularing behalbilitation) Projection Projec	Sector: Sports		292							4,900		18,925	
Paperate of Standard Sports Actionary Containing Control International Projections of Standard Sports Actionary Control International Projections of Sports Actionary Control International Projections of Sports Actionary Control International Projections of Sports Development of Sports Develop	Annual December (Indian Dakahilikasian)			4 0033		1 130		100		0.00		2000	
Exposition of Standard Algoritz Rodinities to runal people and integrate of Standard Algoritz Rodinities to runal people and integrate of Sports Adequities to runal people and integrate of Sports Adequities to runal people and integrate of Sports Adequities of Project Agents and Agents Agent	Annuan Frogramme (Including Nembrandon)			1,023		1,120		/01/1		1,930		2,200	•
Particular of Sports Medicine 24				202		520		570		1,000		2,595	•
State Stat				34		25		27		20		136	
Other Capital Expenditures of Mainstry of Sparts Other Capital Expenditures of Painstry of Sparts Other Capital Expenditures of Painstry of Sparts Number of Sparts Number of Sparts Infra Structure Pacifies Development of Sparts Infra Structure Pacifies Nav. Roy Nav. Roy Nav. Roy Other Capital Expenditures of Department of Sparts Nav. Roy Nav.				62		55		28		20		225	
122 1281 1282 1				300		100		150		400		950	
Ongoing 1,697 2,881 2,881 2,892 2,500 92 Development Opport Interstry Of Sports Anta-Structure Facilities 5 5 5 2,500 5 High Althude Training Courte Alwayra Blyan Onsertation of Mannau Sports Mann				122		428		302		450		1,302	
Ministry of Sports Separation Separation <th< td=""><td></td><td></td><td>,</td><td>1,697</td><td></td><td>2,281</td><td></td><td>2,802</td><td></td><td>2,500</td><td></td><td>9,280</td><td></td></th<>			,	1,697		2,281		2,802		2,500		9,280	
Development of Sports Infring Centre Realities \$60 \$70 \$80 \$25 \$14 High Althuder Training Centre Navara Ellya Development of Sports National Sports Academy and District sports 2014 - 2020 \$5 \$5 \$50 <td>Ministry of Sports</td> <td></td> <td>1</td> <td>•</td>	Ministry of Sports											1	•
High Altitude Training Centre-Altwana Ellya 5 51 52 50 50 50 6-<				260		570		280		250		1,960	•
Department of Sports Development 50 51 52 50 50 Construction of National Sports Museum 2014-2020 59 52 50 50 Construction of National Sports Museum 2012-2020 150 150 2000 2000 64 Construction of Provincial and District sports 2012-2020 150 150 170 2000 64 Construction of Provincial and District sports 2016-2020 150 160 170 2000 64 Sports Talent Identification Programme 2018-2019 132 1,291 1,693 1,179 44 450 2,20 Sports Talent Identification Programme among children 2017-2020 430 1,079 811 450 2,20 Other Sports Residence at Nuvara Eliya 2017-2020 430 1,079 811 450 2,20 Other Sports Residence at Nuvara Eliya 2017-2020 430 1,079 811 450 2,20 Digarde Sports Residence at Nuvara Eliya 2017-2020 202 203 203 <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>2</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>5</td> <td>•</td>				2								5	•
Development of Sports Museum 2014 - 2020 51 52 50 50 Development of Sports Museum 2012 - 2020 432 1,500 2,000 2,000 6 Construction of Provincial and District sports 2012 - 2020 150 150 1,201 0 6	Department of Sports Development												•
Development of Sports Infra Structure Pacilities - Construction of Provincial and District sports 2012-2020 150 2000 2000 60 Construction of Provincial and District sports 2016-2020 150 150 170 200 440 Sports Talent Identification Programme 2016-2019 160 1,201 1,201 450 - 440 Expansion of Sports Residence at Nuvara Ellya 2018-2019 132 1,079 811 450 - 440 Expansion of Sports Residence at Nuvara Ellya 2017-2020 430 1,079 811 450 2,27 Dubber Sports related activities 2017 50 201		2014 - 2020		20		51		52		20		203	
Sports Talent Identification Programme 2016-2020 150 160 170 200 44 Separasion of Sports Talent Identification Programme at Nuvara Eliya 2018 - 2019 160 - 1,291 - 60 - 450 - 450 - 450 Expansion of Sports Residence at Nuvara Eliya 2018 - 2019 132 1 100 201 <td></td> <td>2012-2020</td> <td></td> <td>932</td> <td></td> <td>1,500</td> <td></td> <td>2,000</td> <td></td> <td>2,000</td> <td></td> <td>6,432</td> <td>•</td>		2012-2020		932		1,500		2,000		2,000		6,432	•
New 1292 1,805 - 1,291 - 690 - 440 - 450 - 440 Expansion of Sport's Redictine Services 2018–2019 132 100 60 - 6		2016-2020		150		160		170		200		089	
Expansion of Sports Medicine Services 2018 - 2019 160 60 60 Expansion of Sports Residence at Nuwara Eliya 2018-2019 132 112 20 Other Sports related activities 2017-2020 430 1,079 811 450 27 Budget Proposals Talent Identification Programme among children 2017 50 811 450 27 Talent Identification Programme among children 2017 100 50 50 50 Establishment a National Sports Academy affiliated 2017 250	New		292	1,805		1,291		891		450		4,437	•
Expansion of Sports Residence at Nuwara Eliya 2017-2020 430 112 20 Budget Proposals 2017-2020 430 1,079 811 450 27 Budget Proposals Talent Identification Programme among children 2017 50 450 27 Talent Identification Programme among children 2017 100 50 450 27 Establishment a National Sports Academy affiliated 2017 100 250		2018 - 2019	160			100		09				160	
Budget Proposals 430 1,079 811 450 2.7 Budget Proposals 2017 50 450 2.7 Talent Identification Programme among children 2017 100 450 2.7 Establishment a National Sports Academy affiliated to Diyagama Stadium 2017 100 250 <th< td=""><td></td><td>2018-2019</td><td>132</td><td></td><td></td><td>112</td><td></td><td>20</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>132</td><td></td></th<>		2018-2019	132			112		20				132	
Budget Proposals 50 50 Talent Identification Programme among children and youth and youth and youth Establishment a National Sports Academy affiliated to Diyagama Stadium 2017 100 Establishment a National Sports Academy affiliated to Diyagama Stadium 2017 250 250 Improve facilities in sports schools 2017 100 250 250 Establish provincial sports complexes with a synthetic track 2017 100 250 Establish Human Performance Laboratory 2017 100 250 Nawara Eliya 2017 500 250 Olavara Eliya 2017 2017 2017 Valvaetriction of Kumar Anandan Swimming pool in Valvaetrithurai 2017 250		2017-2020		430		1,079		811		450		2,770	•
Talent Identification Programme among children and youth Establishment a National Sports Academy affiliated to Diyagama Stadium Upgrade Sugathadasa Indoor and Outdoor Stadium Upgrade Sugathadasa Indoor Stadiu	Budget Proposals											•	
Establishment a National Sports Academy affiliated to Diyagama Stadium 2017 100 Upgrade Sugathadasa Indoor and Outdoor Stadium 2017 250 Improve facilities in sports schools 2017 100 Establish provincial sports complexes with a synthetic track 2017 250 Establish Human Performance Laboratory 2017 100 Bistablish a well-equiped Altitude Training Center in 2017 500 Nuwara Eliya 2017 2017 Valvoettution of Kumar Anandan Swimming pool in 2017 25		2017		20								50	•
Upgrade Sugathadasa Indoor and Outdoor Stadium 2017 250 Improve facilities in sports schools 2017 100 Establish provincial sports complexes with a synthetic track 2017 250 Establish Human Performance Laboratory 2017 100 Bistablish Human Performance Laboratory 2017 500 Construction of Kumar Anandan Swimming pool in Valvertithurai 2017 25		2017		100								100	•
Improve facilities in sports schools 2017 100 Establish provincial sports complexes with a synthetic track 2017 250 Establish Human Performance Laboratory 2017 100 Establish a well-equiped Altitude Training Center in Nuwara Eliya 2017 500 Construction of Kumar Anandan Swimming pool in Valvettithurai 2017 25		2017		250								250	
Establish provincial sports complexes with a synthetic track synthetic track Establish Human Performance Laboratory 2017 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100		2017		100								100	
Establish Human Performance Laboratory 2017 100 Establish a well-equiped Altitude Training Center in Sunara Eliya Construction of Kumar Anandan Swimming pool in Sunara Eliya Valvettithurai		2017		250								250	•
Establish a well-equiped Altitude Training Center in 2017 500 Nuwara Eliya Construction of Kumar Anandan Swimming pool in 2017 25		2017		100								100	
Construction of Kumar Anandan Swimming pool in 2017 25		2017		200								200	
		2017		25								25	

Rs. mn Projections 2020 2017-2020 Cumulative 2019 2020 Total Foreign Total Foreign	3449 3961 12907 125 956 1,340 4,512 125 780 1,138 3,789 125 106 1,138 3,789 125 106 1,138 3,789 125 100 100 17 17 100 100 400 17 100 100 400 140 100 100 400 175 250 250 804 175 175 250 250 400 175 175 108 110 415 175 170 108 110 415 170 170 108 110 415 170 170 108 110 415 170 170 108 110 100 145 170 170 100 100 100 145 145 145 145 145 100 100 100 100 140 145 145 145 145	
201	5 2,947 1,018 853 853 853 863 873 873 873 873 873 873 873 873 873 87	0
Public Investment Programme 2017 -2020 2017 Budget , Total Foreign Total	2,551 125 1,198 125 1,018 125 211 - 5 5 - 6 100 100 - 100 245 - 6 575 - 6 50 - 6 50 - 6 575 - 6 50 - 6 50 - 6 50 - 6 50 - 6 50 - 6 50 - 7 50 -	7 (
Public Inves TEC	13,471 1,828 1,828 1,828 127 126 126 126 50 50	25
Project/ Activity Implementation/ Start Year	Religious, Cultural, Heritage and Reconciliation Religious Affairs Ministry of Buddhasasana Annual Programme (Including Rehabilitation) 1 Mathata Thitha Programme 2 Mirisawatiya Buddhist Monks Training Center 2 Mirisawatiya Buddhist Monks Training Center 3 Promotion of Language and Maintain 4 Sacred Area Development 5 Development of under developed Dhamma 6 Schools 7 Construction of the Dutugemunu Pilgrim Rest 8 In Lumbini 8 Rehabilitation of under developed Buddhist 7 Temples 9 Improvements of Rural Buddhist Temples 9 Under Punnyagrama 1 Renovation of Places of Worship damaged due 1 Construction of Places of Worship damaged due 2 Computerising the Buddhist Encyclopedia 4 Renovation of Places of Worship damaged due 5 Computerising the Buddhist Encyclopedia 6 Vidyalankara International Buddhist Center- 8 Kelaniya 1 Sri Dalada Maligawa-Cultural Heritage Computerising the Buddhist Encyclopedia 6 Vidyalankara International Buddhist Center- 8 Kelaniya 1 Sri Dalada Maligawa-Cultural Heritage 2 Other Capital Expenditure 8 Budget Programme (Including Rehabilitation) 1 Furniture for Dhamma Schools 2 Renovation and Rehabilitation of infrastructure Facilities of Hindu Temples 3 Other Capital Expenditure 6 Christian Affairs 7 Annual Programme (Including Rehabilitation) 2 Infrastructure Facilities of Hindu Temples 3 Other Capital Expenditure 6 Infrastructure Facilities of Hindu Temples 7 Other Capital Expenditure 8 Annual Programme (Including Rehabilitation) 1 Furniture for Dhamma Schools 2 Renovation and Rehabilitation of infrastructure Facilities of Hindurches 8 Other Capital Expenditure 9 Other Capital Expenditure 1 Development of Infarstructre facilities for Colucter 1 Renovation and Rehabilitation of Infarstructre facilities of Churches 1 Plania Programme (Including Rehabilitation) 2 Development of Infarstructre facilities of Churches 1 Development of Infarst	1 1 1 1

	Implementation/	Pu lic Inve	Pu lic Investment Programme 2017-2020 2017 Budget	ramme 20. dget	17 -2020		Projections	ons	0000	ç	2017-2020	s mn 2017-2020 Cumulative
Froject/ Activity	Start Year	1 6	Total	Foreign	Z016 Total	o Foreign	Z019 Total	Foreign	Total	Foreign	Total	Foreign
Muslim eligious ffairs			28		30	,	30	,	20		138	
nnual Programme Including eha ilitation		•	28		30		30		20		138	
Construction of Islamic Cultural Centers and	2014								15		15	٠
improvement of Mosque 2 Facilitation for Dhamma Schools	2013		14		15		15		20		64	
	1		1 7	,	, t		, t		5 T		, b	
		10,421	1,091		1,651		2,167		2,247		7,156	
Ministry of Internal ffairs, Wayam a Development and Cultural ffairs		10,421	1,091		1,651	,	1,029		1,561	,	5,332	
nnual Programme Including		80	486	•	514	,	564	,	15	,	1,579	
1 Angampora Silpa Gammanaya Mahawa	2015	57	27						•	,	27	1
	2013	23	Ŋ								5	
S Construction and Rehabilitation of Cultural	2002		440		200		550				1,490	
Centers (including LLKC Programme) Musical Instruments and Furniture for												
4 Cultural Centers												
Research Activities on Indigenous knowledge	2016		rv		Ю	,	Ю		Ю		20	٠
and Cultural values.	2014		C		٥		đ		5		7.6	
7 Improving facilities of Cultural Centers	2014				,		,		10)° -	
		3,141	202		10		10		32		557	
Construction of Cultural Center and the	2009											
 Tsunami Information Center at Peraliya, Talwatta 		353	•			,					1	
2 Construction of SAARC Cultural Center	2011	1,583	285		,				,		285	
3 Heritage Conservation and Promotion of Individuals	2014	100	20	1	Ŋ	1	Ŋ	ı	10	·	40	1
Inservice Training Centers - Veyangoda	2014	47	10		Ŋ		Ŋ		7		27	,
5 Contributory Pension Scheme for Artists	2016	15	,	•	1	,	,	,	1	,	20	,
6 Construction of Kundasale Kala Nikethanaya	2014	465	150		ı	,	ı		ı		150	
7 Renovation Project of John de Silva Theater and National Art Gallary	2014	323			ı	ı	t		ı		ı	
8 Uthuru Dakuna Mithuru Sevana	2012	18	25		1				1		25	
9 Project of Accomplishment of Chapter VI of Mahawansha 1978-2010	2012	26	9		ı		ı		·	ī	9	ı
Construction of Hambantota Heritage Museum	2012	20		ı	1		1		,		1	
11 Ostrology Gallery of Natural Science Museum	2012	40			r	ı	ľ	ı	ı	ı	r	ı
Peleo Bio Diversity Park at Rathnapura	2012											

s mn Cumulative Foreign		
s n 2017-2020 Cumulative Total Foreign	60 4,920 50 2,029 2,891 864 1,239 147 492 111 101 101 101 101 101 101 10	19
20 Foreign		
2020 Total F	2,200 2,200 2,200 1,500 3,74 4,4 4,4 4,4 1,50 1,500 1,	
ions 9 Foreign		
Projections 2019 Total Fore	15 1,593	1 2 8
18 Foreign		
501	15 1,127 1,127 1,127 1,127 1,127 1,127 1,13 1,10 1,00 1,	3 0
ramme 201 <i>dget</i> Foreign		
tment Programi 2017 Budget Total Fore	15 100 100 50 50 262 262 262 31 11 12 4 4 7 7 16 7 7 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 19 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	വവ
Pu lic Investment Programme 2017 -2020 2017 Budget , Total Foreign Total	7,200 7,200 7,200 1,222 1,222 1,222 30 30 42 42 42 139 139 139	50
Implementation/ Start Year	2014 2015 2017 2017 2017 2018 2018 2018 2019 2019 2019 2016 2019 2016 2016 2017 2018 2018 2018 2018 2018 2018 2018 2018	2015 2015
Imple Project/Activity St	is a second of the second of t	 Digitization of Films Digitization and Publishing of the Map

s mn mulative Foreign	1 1 1
20 Cumu	
s m. 2017-2020 Cumulative Total Foreign	8 600 225
2020 Total Foreign	- 274 100 174
Total	. 20 . 11
ons Foreign	
Projections 2019 Total Foreign	5 160 75 85
0 2018 Foreig	
7 -2020 2018 Total Foreign	3 166 50 116
nme 2017 t reign	
nent Programme 2 2017 Budget otal Foreign	
vestment 2011	52
Pu lic Investment Programme 2017 -2020 TEC 2017 Budget 2 Total Foreign Total	
	2015
Implementation/ Start Year	
£	2)
	 18 Establishment of Regional Archives e 1 New Projects 2 Other Capital Expenditure
ivity	f Regional Capital Ex
Project/ Activity	Establishment o e New Projects Other
Pr	18 Establ 1 New F
	Η

		Pu lic in	Pu lic investment Programme 2017 - 2020	gramme 20	17-2020							IIIII s
Project/ Activity	Implementation/ Start Year	TEC	2017 Budget Total Fore	<i>udget</i> Foreign	0.	18 Foreign	Projections 2019 Total Fore	tions 19 Foreign	20 Total	2020 Foreign	2017-2020 Total	2017-2020 Cumulative Total Foreign
Sector echnology and		19,144	3,195		3,690	225	4,320	330	4,961	300	16,167	855
		19,144	3,195		3,690	225	4,320	330	4,961	300	16,167	855
nnual Programme Including eha ilitation		6,550	1,240	,	1,290	,	1,331	·	1,341		5,202	
Implementation of the R & D Investment Framework	2015	2,000	15	1	20		25		30		06	ı
2 Vidatha programme (Annual Programme)	2008-	1,200	53		59		63		65		239	
3 Scientific Development Programme	2012-	350	75		81		98		06		332	
4 Industrial Technology Institute			200		250		260		250		096	
National Engineering Research & Development Centre			57		57		28		28		230	
6 National Science Foundation			260		263		265		270		1,058	,
7 National Science & Technology Commission			14		14		15		15		57	
8 Arthur. C. Clarke Institution for Modern Technology			100		105		110		115		430	
9 National Institute of Fundamental Studies			66		100		102		105		406	
10 National Research Council			200		205		210		210		825	ı
Sri Lanka Accrediation Board for Conformity Assessment			2		7		8		3		10	·
12 Planetarium			54		30		25		20		129	٠
13 Sri Lanka Inventors commission	2008		0.10		0.10		0.10		0.10	ı	0.40	
14 Other Capital Expenditure			112		105		110		110		437	
Ongoing		885'6	1,200	,	1,240	,	1,833	,	1,900		6,173	,
1 Establishment of National Science Centre	2014 - 2020	2,550	300		300		870		006		2,370	
2 National Nanotechnology Initiative	2012 - 2021	7,038	006		940		896	ı	1,000	ī	3,803	ı
New		3,006	755		1,161	225	1,156	330	1,720	300	4,792	855
Establishment of a Center of Excellence in Biotechnology	2018 - 2021	200			75	75	20	20	20		175	125
Establishment of a National Astronomical Observatory	2018 - 2021	750			100	100	150	150	300	300	550	550
Stablishment of a National Hub for receiving and distributing earth observation data	2019-2021	200				ı	30	30	150	ı	180	30
4 Hydrogen as an alternative to fuel energy	2018-2020	45			20	1	10		15	ı	45	
Estimating the geothermal potential for national	2018-2020	34			20		10		4		34	

Start Veat	Droitet / Activity	Implementation/	Public Inv	vestment Program 2017 Budget	Public Investment Programme 2017 -2020 TFC 2017 Budget	7 -2020	α	Proje	Projections	6	2020	Rs. m 2017-2020 Cumulative	Rs. mn Sumulative
Stable 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 2	farmer hadfall	Start Year		Total	Foreign	Total	Foreign	Total	Foreign	Total	Foreign	Total	Foreign
2018 25	Development a database for identification of Sri												
15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15	Lankan Mosquito fauna and development of cynobacterial insecticides for dengue control	2018	25		ı	25	1	r	r	ı	i	25	•
2018-2020 78	Development of Sri Lanka graphite for rechargeable batteries	e 2018-2020	50		•	15	•	20		15	ı	20	•
2118-2021 600 50 50 100	National Hydro Geo Chemical Atlas	2018-2020	78			40		38	1	1	ı	78	ı
gh 2018-2021 45 10 9 <t< td=""><td>Remote Sensing Nano Satellite</td><td>2018-2021</td><td>009</td><td></td><td></td><td>20</td><td>20</td><td>100</td><td>100</td><td>100</td><td>1</td><td>250</td><td>150</td></t<>	Remote Sensing Nano Satellite	2018-2021	009			20	20	100	100	100	1	250	150
gh 2018-2021 130 75 47 8 - LODY 2018-2021 550 250 250 50 - 2017- 35 20 22 24 10 - 2017- 35 30 30 20 - 2017- 0.10 3 3 3 - 2018-2020 240 126 31 26 - 1k 2018-2022 12468 30 354 960 - 10 ark 2017 50 350 354 960 - 10 port 2017 50 50 -	Promoting awareness among inventors and innovators on patenting inventions and promoting		45		ı	10	1	6	1	6	1	28	•
2018-2021 130 - 75 - 47 - 8	them worldwide Improving SMEs trade competitiveness through												
Coresist of the Art testing laboratory closes. 250 <td>strengthening quality assurance and product</td> <td>2018-2021</td> <td>130</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>75</td> <td>•</td> <td>47</td> <td>ı</td> <td>œ</td> <td>1</td> <td>130</td> <td></td>	strengthening quality assurance and product	2018-2021	130			75	•	47	ı	œ	1	130	
facturing of solar pannels 2017- 20 22 24 10 - ce of imported Products 2017- 35 30 30 20 - cretariat for Science Technology 2017- 0.10 3 3 - - eneurship Development 2018-2020 240 3 3 3 - - roject for Development of Science Park 2018-2022 12,468 300 354 960 - 1,0 sals sals 100 354 960 - 1,0 -	compliances process Construction of State of the Art testing laboratory for SLSI	2018-2021	550			250	,	250	ı	20	1	550	
ce of Imported Products 2017- 35 30 20 - cretariat for Science Technology 2017- 0.10 3 20 - eneurship Development 2018-2020 240 126 31 26 - nore ject for Development of Solar 2018-2022 12,468 300 354 960 - sals sals 300 354 960 - - Biol Technology Innovation Park 2017 100 50 - - Set Centre of Excellence in Robotic and General Genera	Prototype manufacturing of solar pannels	2017-		20		22		24		10		92	•
cretariat for Science Technology 2017- 0.10 3 3 - eneurship Development 2018-2020 240 126 31 26 - roject for Development of solar roject for Development of Science Park 2018-2022 12,468 300 354 960 - Phase 1 b of Nano Science Park 2017 100 354 960 - Bio Technology Innovation Park 2017 250 - - - Roy 2017 2017 50 - - - Roy 2017 50 - - - - Roy 2017 50 - - - - acubactors in Science 2017 50 - - - - boration with Nensatis at support 2017 -	Quality Assurance of Imported Products	2017-		35		30		30		20		115	
roject for Development of Solar 1 2018-2020 34 3 3 3 3 4	Coordinating Secretariat for Science Technology	2017-		0.10								0	,
2018-2022 240 126 31 26 - 2018-2022 12,468 300 354 960 - 2017 100 - - - - 2017 50 - - - - 2017 50 - - - - - 2017 100 - - - - - - - 3017 100 -	Techno Enterpreneurship Development	2018- 2020				33		3		3	1	6	
2018-2022 12,468 300 354 960 - 2017 100 - - - - 2017 50 - - - - - 2017 50 - <td>Edu - Training project for Development of solar</td> <td>2018-2022</td> <td>240</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>126</td> <td></td> <td>31</td> <td></td> <td>26</td> <td></td> <td>183</td> <td></td>	Edu - Training project for Development of solar	2018-2022	240			126		31		26		183	
2017 2017 2017 2017 2017 2017 2017 2017	Construction of Phase 1 b of Nano Science Park		12,468			300		354		096		1,614	٠
2017 100	Budget Proposals			0									ı
2017 250	Establishment a Bio Technology Innovation Park on PPP basis	2017		100								100	
e in Robotic 2017 50	Sri Lanka Institute of Nano Technology (SLINTEC)	2017		250								250	•
e 2017 50 100 - 100	Establishment of the Centre of Excellence in Robotic			Z,								O.	•
e 2017 50 - 100 - 17	Application (CERA)	2017) i) i	
o support 2017 100 -	Centre for Excellence in Genomic Science	7107		20								20	
C L	Establishment incubators in 5 districts to support startups in collaboration with Nenasala			100								100	•
2017 150	Expand phamaceutical Lab at Industrial Technology Institute (TTI) Sri Lanka	, 2017		150								150	

			2017 Rudget	ndaet			Projections	tions			2017-2020 Cumulative	umulative
Project/ Activity	Implementation	TEC	7107	nager	2018	8	2019	6	2020	50	0707-1707	o a mara ma
	/ stait real		Total	Foreign	Total	Foreign	Total	Foreign	Total	Foreign	Total	Foreign
Sector IC		52,235	19,931	1,450	20,816	2,300	24,367	2,700	27,980		93,093	6,450
Ministry of elecommunication and Digital Infrastructure		34,350	17,320		17,798	•	20,825	ī	23,930		79,872	•
nnual Programme Including eha ilitation			21		15,444		18,370		22,700		56,534	
1 Other development initiatives			21		15,444		18.370		22.700	,	56.534	
		34,350	2,299		2,354		2,455	٠	1,230	,	8,338	
1 IT park-Jaffna	2011 - 2016	48	, 5						, '		'	
	2011 - 2016	33	1		2		2					•
3 Construction of computer labs in schools	2015 - 2020	2,105	250		250		250		800			•
4 Expansion of Nanasala Centres			6				ı	ı		1		•
	2016-2017	86	28					1		ı		
6 E-Population Register	2016-2017	129		ı		•	,	1	•		•	1
7 Cross government digital document system	2016-2017	401.00				•	1	ı	•		•	•
Scanning and Digitizing of existing Government	2016-2017	210.00									ı	
documents Digital Document delivery system to for Post	11	0										
9 Offices	7107-9107	729.70										
10 Application & related Infrastructure for Gov.	2016-2017	18.50			,				,	í		1
Analyst s Department 11 eMotoring	2016-2017	227.00										
E State Land Information Management System	2016-2017	119.00										•
eSLIM – Phase Two 13 TCF HR Canacity Building for Government	2016-2017	382 00										•
14 Development including Wi-Fi program	2016-2017	40.00										•
15 Lanka Government Cloud (LGC 2.0)	2016 - 2018	622							,		1	
Study on Implementing Secondary Fibre Cable	2016-2018	16				,		,	,			,
17 Internet Backbone	2016-2018	627										•
	2016-2018	475					,	ı		r	,	٠
19 e Pensions, Development of Phase 2	2016-2018	178										•
20 Employee Provident Fund (EPF) & Employee Trust Fund Consolidation	2016-2018	100				٠	٠	1	ı			•
21 eSamurdhi	2016-2018	164	2.010									
			2121									
22 Cyber security Infrastructure Development and implementing cross border Legal framework	2016-2018	830		•					1		•	•
Establishment of National Certification Authority	2016-2018	299		ı				,	i	ı		
24 Cyber Security and Dgtl. Forensic Infrasructure	2016-2018	49							1	•		1
25 Gov.lk Single window for cross government (cluster implementation)	2016-2018	200.00			2,100	٠	٠	1	ı	,		•
26 for Heritage Programme - Cutting-edge Technology	2016-2018	102.09		•					1	1		,

		Pu lic Inv	lic Investment Programme 2017 -2020	gramme 20	17 -2020							s mn
Project/ Activity	Implementation	TEC	2017 Budget	udget	2018	•	Projections 2019	ions 9	2020	0	2017-2020 Cumulative	Cumulative
	/ Start Year		Total	Foreign	Total	Foreign	Total	Foreign	Total	Foreign	Total	Foreign
Setting up the National Spatial Data Infrastructure	0100 2100	6										
(NSDI)	2010-5018	230.00										
E Land Register (500M allocated from the budget	2016-2018	409.19							,			,
101 41, 42 & 45) E Land Hub	2016-2018	25400				,	,	,	,	,	,	
E ballu fiub Dioital Education initiative. Dioital Class rooms	2016-2018	1 575 00										
Household Transfer Management (HTM)	2016-2019	8.000										
Local Government Citizen and Business Services	0 0											
enhancement and rollout (eLG)	2016-2018	1,308					2,200					•
Lanka Government Network - LGN 2.0 and Wifi Facility	2016-2020	12,737										
Implementation of Electronic Medical Records in	2016-2020	1,805				,		,	430			
Sri Lankan Government Hospitals New			15,000								15,000	
Notional Digital Identity			13,000			•	•	•	•		13,000	
National Dayment Platform												
Establish National Data Centre												٠
Toll charging system to control traffic			15,000								7 T	
Introduce cryptography using blockchain			000'61	,			,	,	,		13,000	1
technology												
Provide video conferencing facilities in government ministries												•
Ministry of Parlimentry eforms and Mass Media		17,885	2,125	1,450	2,454	2,300	2,877	2,700	3,302		10,758	6,450
Ongoing		17,885	2,050	1,450	2,454	2,300	2,877	2,700	3,302		10,683	6,450
Digital Terrestrial TelevisionBroadcasting Project	2014 - 2022	17,885	1,698	1,450	2,400	2,300	2,800	2,700	2,000		868'8	6,450
Improvement of SLBC			220								220	•
Improvement of TV programmes of SLRC			102		18		18				138	
Other capital Expenditure			30		36		29	,	1,302		1,427	•
New			75	•							75	•
Establish Film Archives and Restoration Unit			20	,					,		20	•
Establish "nandith Amaradom Cancocka												
Establish pandith Amaradeva Sangeema Ashramaya" (B.P 2017)			25		•						25	•
Ministry of Post, Postal Services and Muslim eligious			486		564		999		748		2,463	•
nnual Programme Including eha ilitation			486		564		999		748		2,463	٠
Enhancing Postal Network Services and Stamps			9		9		7				19	•
Rehabilitation and improvement of capital assets and capital acquisition for post offices and capacity			480		558		658		748		2,444	•

e E	80																	. 22					22 9,558	20		00	238
Cumulative Foreign	16,280 7 9,580 1 -	21		,	~	~													,		,					0 4,200	
2017-2020 Cumulative Total Foreign	58,100 45,587 21,461 650	22	6.550	382	313	23	149	1,330	200	06	227	280	6,200	254	2,118	2,057	110	848 78	116	215	37	380	22 23,278	5,290	13,400	4,350	238
) Foreign	6,198 3,998																						3,998	1950		1950	86
2020 Total I	18,135 14,899 6,218	9	1 1800	120	85	7	45	400	250	30	65	80	1800	75	009	009	34	283 25	33	09	15	150	8,398	2000	4300	2000	86
ons Foreign	5,300 3,300																						3,300	1,650		1,550	100
Projections 2019 Total For	15,793 12,721 5,511	9	1,700	100	80	9	40	350	200	25	28	75	1,500	70	220	220	30	210 20	30	20	10	100	7,000	1,700	3,600	1,600	100
Foreign	3,360																						1,560	820		700	40
2018 Total I	12,492 8,725 4,392 140	N	1,550	85	78	9	34	300	150	20	54	65	006	28	466	457	24	173 18	28	20	7	70	4,160	870	2,500	750	40
get Foreign	1,422																	. 22					22 700	700			
2017 u get Total Fore	11,680 9,242 5,340 120	ıs	1,500	80	70	ъ	30	280	100	15	20	09	2,000	51	202	420	22	182 15	25	52	rv	09	22 3,720	720	3,000		
TEC	65,190 52,582																	1,136 100	200	350	180	210	96 51,446	8,208	29,000	14,000	238
Implementation / .						2009				2009								2013	2014	2013	2013	2013	2016-2017	2017-2021	2017-2020	2018 - 2024	2018-2020
Project/ Activity Imp	Sector griculture Ministry of griculture nnual Programme Including eha ilitation 1 Accelerated Seed Farms Development Programme	2 Bataatha and Gannoruwa Agro Technology parks	3 Crop Forecasting Programme 4 Development of Minor Irrigation Systems and Abundant	Paddy Lands Development of New Hybrids and Open Pollinated Chilli, Maize, Onlon and Vegetable Varieties and Production of Seeds	6 Implementation of National Agriculture Research Plan	7 Implementation of Tree Felling Act and Soil Conservation 7 Act	8 Media Programme	9 National Seed Production and Purchasing Programme	10 Production and Use of Organic Fertilizer	11 Quality Assurance of Seed and Planting Material through Implementation of Seed Act		13 Small Scale Agriculture Research Project Special Programme for Food Security National Food	14 Special riogrammie for room security (mational room Production Programme)	15 Development of Agriculture Institutions			18 Capacity Building	Ongoing 1 Establishment of 100 fruit villages	Establishment of Bio diversity Garden of Tropical Fruits at Fruit Crop Research and Development Center	3 Improvement of School of Agriculture	Minimize Potential Adverse Effects of Agro Chemical on Human Health and Environment	5 Promotion of Local Seed Potato Production	6 Water , Sanitation and Hygiene New	Agriculture Sector Modernization Project (Modem agriculture technology parks, production and marketing infrastructure, farmer tarining and capacity building.	analytical and polcy support) Restoration, rehabilitation and de-silting of 1,500 small tanks	3 Small Holder Agribusiness partnership project	4 Project Propsal for Reparing and Procurement of Equipment for National Plant Quarantine Services

s mn iulative		Foreign	04 04																		7,400	800					99					
s mn 2017-2020 Cumulative		Total	98 20,704 98 20,704		35	108	. 53	. 127	155	. 68	480	. 61	10	. 62	135	37		100	. 56	890 -								4 1	o :	45		. 61
2017			32,798	2,721	.,	1		1.	1.		4	,	7		1.						2,8		Ř	10	7	1	6,0			•	,	.,
	2020	Foreign	2,110													•	0	0	0	0 .											•	
		Total	7,573																,													
Projections	019	Foreign	2,201	•	,										,		,	,			20			,		, ,	0c			,		
Proj	2	Total	6,337	986	18	38	20	20	09	32	170	∞ ¦	çç .	28	20	15	80	36.5	36.4	300	300		132	, \	25		Oc.			18	10	
017 -2020	2018	Foreign	11,193	•	,				•		•				,		,	,			4,550			,		, r	4,330			,		
t Programme 2		Total	12,723	802	2	35	18	40	20	30	160	9 ;	os -	26	45	12	7	33.2	31	200	4,838		130	, (92 24		4,600		. !	15	7	
Pu lic Investment Programme 2017 -2020	n ger	Foreign	5,200																		2,800	800		,		- 0	2,000					
2017	7107	Total	6,165	934	15	32	15	37	45	27	150	ı,	45 10	25	40	10	9	31	28	390 21	2,677	15	125	10	22	100	7,300	4+ r	n į	12	Ŋ	19
	tation / TEC		39,292 39,292																		14,331	3,200	2,400	86	1,43/	905	000,0	12	97	92	14	19
	Implementation / Start Year				2011	2004	2012	2006	2005 - 2020	2008 - 2020	2008 - 2018	2009 - 2018	2010 2011	ly 2010	2013	2014						2010 - 2016	y 2008 - 2020	2011	2018 - 2020	2016	2016-2020	2016-2017	2012	y 2013	2013	2017
	Project/ Activity		tor Livestock Ministry of ural Economic flairs	nnual Programme Including eha ilitation	Animal Identification and Traceability System	Control of Contagious disease	Development of Small and Medium scale Poultry Farming Systems	Establishment of Animal Breeder Farms	Facilitation and Promotion of Liquid Milk Consumption	Implementation of Livestock research	Livestock Breeding project		Medium term Livestock development Programme Expansion and Modernization of Animal Quarantine Unit	Production of vaccine against foot and mouth disease locally 2010	Expansion of Animal Health Surveillianc	Swine Industry Development	Quality Control and Quarantine Activities		Acquisition of Capital Assets	Capital Transfers (to Paddy Marketing Board Capacity Building		Importation of Dairy Animals (4,500)	Improvement of services delivery system of field veterinary 2008 - 2020		Increase the availability of high quality helfer caive Mastifis control programme		Establishment of Badaigama Milk processing Centrice Empowerment of dairy extension services through		Establishment of Livestock Technology park Export Facilitation of Chicken meat and egg through poul fry			Establishment of feed milling training facility at Sri Lanka school of Animal Husbandary
			Sector Livestock Ministry of u		1	2	т	4	ľ	9	7	∞ (10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		1	2	ω,	4 rv	9 1		υ ;	10	11	12	13

umulative Foreign	0 1 10
0 0	13,304 7,614 1,970 3,720
2017-2020 Cumulative Total Foreign	22,261 8,414 10 2,270 3,720 3,720 3,53
Foreign	2,110
2020	7,573
Total	7,7,5 2,11,2 - 2,13,3
ns Foreign	2,151 271 1,070 810
rojection 2019	5,051 771 1,230 - 810 140 2,100
P Total	5,0 77 1,23 1,23 83 83 2,10
Foreign	6,643 5,343 - 500
2018 For	
Total	7,083 5,543 600 600 800 140
Budget 2017 2018 Foreign Total Forei	2,400 2,000 - 400
2017 Budget	
201' Total	2,554 2,100 10 440 4
TEC	24,962 10,723 10.50 2,143 12 3,720 3,53 8,000
	7 7
Implementation / Start Year	2016 - 2020 2017 2017-2020 2017 2017-2021 2017-2021 2017-2015
-	
	Importation of 20,000 dairy Animals (GOSL- Australia Thronotion of self employed private artificial insemination feethicians for productivity improvement Development of Mini dairy Cooperative Societies Improvement of Mini dairy Cooperative Societies Unprovement of Buffalo milk production through Genetic Unparadine The Stablishment of Commercial Buffalo Farms Livestock Sector Development project Establishment of Commercial Buffalo Farms Livestock Sector Development programme
ctivity	New Importation of 20,000 dairy Animals (GOSL-Au Pronotion of sele employed private artificial in- technicians for productivity improvement to Development of Mini dairy Cooperative Societic Improvement of Buffalo milk production throug Uneradime Northern province Dairy Development project Eastbilshment of Commercial Buffalo Parms Livestock Sector Development programme
Project/ Activity	New 20,000 dairy lif employed productivity f Mini dairy C f Buffalo milli nce Dairy Der
	ortation of: motion of sector micians for elopment of rovement of radine radine radine radine sector stock Secto
	1 Imp 2 tech 3 Dev 4 Imp 4 Ung 5 Nor 6 Esta

	"citotuc molum"		2017 B.	Public Investment Programme 2017 - 2020 Proj	tment Prog	ramme 201	7 -2020 Projections	ions			20000	Rs. mn
Project/ Activity	Implementation / Start Year	TEC	ZOLY Budget Total Fore	naget Foreign	2018 Total	8 Foreign		19 Foreign	20; Total	2020 I Foreign	Z017-2020 Cumulative Total Foreign	umulative Foreign
Sector: Plantation		18,963	8,252	1,704	9,474	2,440	11,089	1,200	12,734	1,500	41,549	6,844
Ministry of Plantation Industries Annual Programme (Including Rehabilitation)		12,903	5,169 3,171	450	5,680 3,209	916	6,818 3,434	1,100	8,371 3,778	1,500	26,038 13,592	3,966
Establishment of Sugarcane Nurseries at Kantale and		,			10	•	10	1	. 15	,	45	1
Numberican Providing training facilities for plantation sector			10		23		<u>2</u> С		42		120	
stakeholders (NIPM)		ı	30	ı	76	ı	00	ı	74 7		651	•
Export promotion of tea(SE1B) Development of Tea smallholder sector (TSHDA)			008		82 810		90		100 940		352 3,400	
Development of rubber smallholder sector (Thurnsaviva Rund)		ı	α	ı	80	ı	6	ı	10	1	35	
Expanding coconut cultivation and rehabilitation of coconut estates (CCB)			750	•	725		850	1	950		3,275	,
Development of coconut industry (CDA)		ı	120	ı	122		125	ı	130	,	497	
Subsidy for Re Planting of Rubber		1	006	1	975	1	1,000	ľ	1050	1	3,925	
Sugar Research Institute (SRI)		ı	09	ı	63	ı	89	ı	82	,	276	•
Tea Research Institute (TRI)		ı	92	1	62	ı	86	ı	102	ı	392	
Rubber Research Institute (RRI)		•	80	ı	82	ı	93	ı	98		343	•
Rehabilitation and Improvement of Capital Assets			32		30		35		42		139	
Acquisition of Capital Assets		ı	49	1	15	1	18	ı	23	1	105	
Capacity Building		ı	∞ (ı	ω ς	ı	ω i	1	∞ [31	•
Other capital expenditure Onaoina		12 903	50	450	5 071	916	55 7 884	1 100	3 200	1 500	213	3 966
f Weligar	2015	220	10117	<u> </u>	30		30	-	-	-	06	90.00
(phase II) Smallholder Plantation Entrepreneurship	2007-2017	3 163	30	U.				·	ı	ı	. 02	20
Development Programme (IFAD)	107 1007	601,6	70	ò) `	2
Kapruka Fund	2016		20	ī		II.		ľ	ř	II.	20	
Supervision of Plantation management	2016		12								12	
Development of a biochemical approach to control the tea shot-borer	2016-2018	18	Н		1		Н				2	ľ
Smallholder Tea and Rubber Revitalization Project (IFAD)	2016-2022	9,502	1,300	400	2,037	916	2,850	1,100	3,200	1,500	9,387	3,916
Identification of the potential pest and disease problems of rubber in non traditional areas to	2016	20			m		m				10	
develop improved management strategies			4 (1		6		1 1	
New			295		400		200	ı	1,393		2,855	
Plantation sector development projects (including sugar)	2017		362		400		200		1393		2,655	
Establish a National Finite Element Simulation Center at Plastic and Rubber Institute of Sri Lanka	2017		220								20	
Produce Genetically superior high yielding coconut	2017		7								75	
pranting materials Davalon an automated commodity exchange	2017		7 1								75	

2 (1)									
Rs. mn Cumulative Foreign	2,878			2,878 2,659 219					
Rs. mn 2017-2020 Cumulative Total Foreign	14,318 9,757 5,450	3,100 1,150 31 14	8 4	4,561 3,993 243	325	1,193	198	920	75
2020 Total Foreign			ı				٠.	ı	ı
202 <i>0</i> Total Fo	3,817 3,617 1,950	500 500 5	1 3	200	200	546	46 500	200	1
ons) Foreign	100		1	100 100			٠.		
-2020 Projections 2019 Total For	3,765 2,565 1,300 850	650 400 8 4	1 2	1,200 1,100	100	507	52 455	400	22
amme 2017 Foreign	1,524		1	1,524 1,425	•		٠,	ı	
ment Progra 2018 Total	3,704 1,963 1,200	600 150 8 3		1,741 1,605	25	90	50 40	20	20
Public Investment Programme 2017 -2020 udget 2018 Foreign Total Foreign Total	1,254		ı	1,254 1,134	ı	1 1	٠,	ı	ı
Publid 2017 Budget Total Fore	3,033 1,613 1,000	500 100 8 3	2 1	1,420 1,288	132	50	. 20		,
TEC	4,723		ī	4,723 4,480 243		1,338	1,338	1,263	75
Implementation / Start Year				2017	2018-2021			2018-2020	2018-2019
Project/ Activity	Ministry of Hill Country New Villages, Infrastructure Annual Programme (Including Rehabilitation) 1 Estate Housing Programme 2 Inging man social consoning development project	Lagging area socto- economic development project Livelohood and basic facility improvement in Rural areas Rehabilitation and Imrpovement of Capital Assets Acquisition of Capital Assets	Capacity Building Procurement Preparedness	New Indian Grant assisted housing programme Upgrading vocational training centre(TVCT) in	Hatton Housing, water supply, sanitation and road	Ministry of Public Enterprise Development Annual Proaramme (Includina Rehabilitation)	Sri Lanka Cashew Corporation New	Promote cashew cultivation in the northern province through restoration of the Kondachchi	κ cultivation project in the ce

	Implomentation /		2017 11 got	Too !			Projections	ions			2017-2020 Cumulativa	ovitelumu'
Project/ Activity	Implementation / Start Year	TEC	/107	l get	2018	0,	2019		2020		0707-/107	- nimilative
Company III		44.000	Total	Foreign	Total	Foreign	Total	Foreign	Total	Foreign	Total	Foreign
Sector fils eries		14,333	070'0	439	0,933	2,093	8,1/2	7,000	9,303	4,200	30,515	9,332
inistry o Fis eries an A uatic esources evelopment		14,333	6,026	439	6,955	2,093	8,172	2,600	9,363	4,200	30,515	9,332
Annual Programme Inclu ing e a ilitation			743		867		286		473		3,069	
1 Assistance for introducing New Technology	2011-2020		2.5		3	1	3.5		4		13	
Coastal Rehabilitation and Resources Management Programme	2009-2020		30		33.5	1	35.5		40		139	
3 Fisheries Community empowerment	2010-2020		100		110		120		130		460	
Stocking of fish fingerlings in freshwater bodies to develop inland Fisheries	2009-2019		30		32		35				97	
Rehabilitation and Improvement of Capital Assets	2017		39.7		43.2	1	46		48		176	
6 Acquisition of Capital Assets	2017		30		34		36		38		137	
7 Capacity Building	2017	•	4.2	ı	4.5	r	4		22		18	•
8 Fisheries Society Activities	2009-2020		3		3.5		3.9	ı	4		14	
Integrated Awareness programme for Fishery Sector	2009-2020	ı	m		3.4		3.6		4		14	
10 Introduction of Modern Technology for small and medium fishing industry	2012-2020		200		009	1	700		200		2,000	
ngoing		1,650	2,594		3,391	٠	4,185		4,290		14,460	
Development & Rehabilitation of Fishery Harbours, Anchorages and Landing Sites	2013 - 2020	•	1,000	1	2,000	т	2,600		3,000		8,600	
2 National Aquaculture Development Authority of Sri Lanka (NAQDA)	2017-2020		200	ı	500	ı	220		250		879	
National Aquatic Resources Research and Development Agency (NARA)	2017-2020		82		241	ı	254		260		840	
4 Research and Development (NARA)	2017-2020		145		152		160		200		657	
Upgrading fishery harbours (BP) chilaw, Mirissa, Kalmunai, Karainagar, Puranwella	2016-2017	350	350			r	,			1	350	
6 National Food Production Programme	2016-2019	1,300	300		400		200		100	ı	1,300	•
7 Enhancing fish breeding capacity	2017-2020		100		150	ı	200		220		029	
8 Ceylon Fishery Harbour Corporation (CFHC)	2017-2020	,	220		229	ī	241	ı	250		940	•
9 Dikowita Fishery Harbour	2017		185			1					185	
10 Oruwella Radio Programme	2017-2020		6		9.5	,	10		10		39	
Ð		12,683	2,689	439	2,698	2,093	3,000	2,600	4,600	4,200	12,987	9,332
Northern province sustainable fishery	2017-2020	9100	232	222	000	0000	0026		000		0	

Rs. mn Cumulative Foreign	300				•	٠		
Rs. m 2017-2020 Cumulative Total Foreign	300	200	1,400	100	1,200	20	400	ro
:0 Foreign								,
2020 Total Fc		100	300			ı	,	
tions 9 Foreign	1		ı			,	,	ı
Projections 2019 Total Fore	ı	100	300			ı	,	ı
8 Foreign	93				,	,	,	,
017 -2020 2018 Total Fe	93	200	300				100	Ŋ
lic Investment Programme 2017 -2020 2017 u get 2011 Total Foreign Total	207					,	,	
stment Program 2017 u get Total Forei	207	100	200	100	1,200	20	300	ı
Pu lic Inve TEC	300	200			1,200		1,500	83
Implementation / Start Year	2017-2018	2017-2020	2017-2020	2017	2017	2017	2017 - 2018	2017-2018
Project/ Activity	Assistance for fisheries sector Development (India/GOSL)	3 Establishment of Aquaculture Park	4 Establish aquaculture Industry Zones in Hambantota, Mannar and Batticaloa	5 Gandara Fishery harbour Development Project	Improve fishery villages in 10 coastal districts including Hambantota, laffa and Batticaloa	7 Expand operations of NAQDA	8 Wewak samaga Gamak Programme	10 Development of a National Policy for Fisheries Sector

	2017-2020 Cumulative	Foreign		•	1	ı	•	•	ı			ı	•		,	ı	
	2017-2020	Total	17,630 17,630	14,105	11,895	1,980		24	26	46	c c	CC	48	34	3,525	3,050	475
	2020	Foreign		•													
	20	Total	5,408 5,408	4,368	3,550	725		12	10	21	Ç	13	17	14	1,040	1,040	1
:	Projections 2019	Foreign				ı	1	1	ı	1		1				ı	ı
	Projec	Total	4,706	3,796	3,150	575		8	7	17	Ĺ	C1	14	10	910	910	ı
	18	Foreign			1	ı		1	ı	ı		1				1	ı
	2018	Total	4,030	3,250	2,850	350		က	9	rv	ń	CT	13	8	780	700	80
	2017 Budget	Foreign				ı			u	1		1					ı
	2017 E	Total	3,487	2,692	2,345	330		+	3	т	-	r	4	2	795	400	395
	T L		38,784 38,784	•											38,784	38,284	200
	Implementation	/Start Year		ouj						pu	pu					2007 - 2025	2016- 2018
	Droioct / Activity	Jeer/ Activity		Annual Programme (Including Rehabilitation)	1 Land Acquisition for State Purposes	nvestment	improvements	land arants	3.2 Land Kachcheri and mobile services	3.3 protection and Conservation of state land	earch and Development 4.1 Preparation and implementation of land	olans 42 Improvement of land use mans and	rmation system	4.3 Establishment of land use planning Jels	Ongoing	ımme	Establishment of a Land Bank (BP 2016)
	Dro		Sector: Land Ministry of Lands	Annual Programm	1 Land Acquisition	2 Other Capital Investment	Lan		3.2 Land Kacl	3.3 protection	4 Research and Development 4.1 Preparation and implem	use plans 4.2 Improven	geographical information system	4.3 Establishn models		1 Bimsaviya Programme	2 Establishment of

							Projections	tions				s mu s
Project/ Activity	Implementation / Start Year	TEC	2017 Budget Total Forei	tudget Foreign	20 Total	2018 Foreign	2019 Total Fo	9 Foreign	2 <i>020</i> Total Fo	20 Foreign	2017 - 2020 Cumulative Total Foreign	Cumulative Foreign
Sector Industry, rade, Investment and ourism Industry and Commerce Ministry		4,115 3,186	20,997	21	20,508 11,787	25 25	22,742 13,188		25,367 14,573		89,614 48,897	46
nnual rrogramme Incluang ena likadon New			2,250		3,397		2,900		3,025		11,572	
Establishment of National Business registry and the office of the trade prosecutor			20	1	100	•	ı				150	
Provide necessary training infrastructure and 2 entrepreneur training in handloom industry through INB and unliftenant of load control		450	200	ı	750	ı	200	i	400		2,150	
Establish a unique craft marketting centre in Colombo on PPP basis			100	1	150	ı	,	,			250	
Establish a mega showroom by Sri Lanka State			100	ı	47	,	,				147	
i faunig Corporation 5 Expand Lak Sathosa Retail Network			200	•	150	ı	200		200		1,050	
6 Expand Lak Sathosa and Osu Sala franchise shops			1,000	ı	450	ı	200		175		1,825	
7 New initiatives Ongoing 1 Thrust Area Development programme	2013 - 2020	3,186	7,099	21	1,750 8,390 520	25	2,000 10,288 745		2,250 11,548 880	٠.	6,000 37,325 2,498	. 46
Development of Enterprise Village & Women Entrepreneurship	2014 - 2020	158	40		20		92		118		303	
Handloom and textile Industry development programme		856	150	ı	175	ı	268	ı	375		896	
4 Industrial Estate Development Programme		1,735	434	ı	515	1	645	,	850		2,444	
5 Improvements in Elephantpass Saltern - Phase I	2014 - 2020	132	40	,	30	ı	100	,	150		320	
Upgrading and modernization of of Main and Mini 6 Industrial Estates		305	99	ı	95	ı	150	ı	225		535	
7 Industrial production village promotion		1	3	ı	Ŋ		Ŋ	ı	Ŋ		18	
8 Strengthening of Co-operatives		,	30	٠	20	ı	125		175		380	
9 Expansion of Lanka Sathosa retail network		•	350		475	•	200		200		1,225	
10 (GOSL/JICA)		,	1,300		1,500		2,500		2,750		8,050	
$11 \text{Small \& Micro industries leaders \& enterprenure} \\ \text{promotion project}$			3,350		3,800	1	3,500	ı	3,750		14,400	
12 Economic Empowerment of Women through apparel based mini factories			138		20	1	1	1			188	
13 Institutional transfer			415		450	ı	1,000	ı	1,000		2,865	
14 Introduction of Mechanism for local canned fish			Ŋ		,	ı	ı				rv	
15 Promote International trade Marks			55	ı	150	ı	205	ı	220		989	
Establishing Handicraft village in Jaffna to support Traditional handicraftman	£		23	21	30	7.					í	;

Winistry Fart Year Tr. sing bank - - ing bank - - styperamme 2011-2020 79 rogramme 2012-2020 79 nudicrafts Village 2013-2020 600 enters 2013-2020 170 nonmic centre - - errnational Trade Ministry - - Board 2015 - Board 2016 - ater facilities to 2016 - be expressway 2017 - 2018 - -		Implementation	Public Inve	eatment Programm	Public Inveatment Programme 2017 -2020	017 -2020	S	Projections	tions	ć		Rs. mn 2017 - 2020 Cumulative	Rs. mn Cumulative
1. 348 495 750 750 850 750 850 750	Project/ Activity	/ Start Year	LEC	Total	Foreign	Total	r Foreign	Z0. Total	19 Foreign	20 Total	20 Foreign	Total	Foreign
1. 5,57 3,697 3,490 7,395 7,595 7,596 <	17 Other capital expenditures			348		495		750		850		2,443	,
1-2020	Public Enterprise Development Ministry New		•	7,657) .	3,697) .	3,490) .	3,795) .	18,639	,
4.4 8.0 1.05 1.55 3.500				7,500								7,500	
849 808 115 145 145 11-2020 849 808 1,255 1,650 1,650 1,690						3,500		3,250		3,500		10,250	•
849 808 - 1,255 - 1,650 - 1,890 - 1,99	Ongoing												•
849 808 - 1,255 - 1,650 - 1,99				80	ı	100		125		150		455	•
849 808 1,255 1,650 1,690 1,890 . 11-2020 73 1,255 - 1,650 - 1,890 - 12-2020 25 - 60 - 1,255 - 1,000 - 1,00				77		46		115		145		434	
12-2020 78 60 60 79 70 <t< td=""><td>Rural Economic Affairs Ministry Ongoing</td><td></td><td>849 849</td><td>808</td><td></td><td>1,255</td><td></td><td>1,650</td><td></td><td>1,890</td><td></td><td>5,603</td><td></td></t<>	Rural Economic Affairs Ministry Ongoing		849 849	808		1,255		1,650		1,890		5,603	
13-2020 600 50 70 <		2011 - 2020	79	25		09	ı	80	,	100		265	•
14-2020 600 50 75 <		2012 - 2020		28	•	20	1	75	•	06		243	
14-2020 170 50 25 45 500 <td></td> <td>2013 - 2020</td> <td>009</td> <td>20</td> <td>ı</td> <td>70</td> <td></td> <td>100</td> <td>•</td> <td>125</td> <td></td> <td>345</td> <td>,</td>		2013 - 2020	009	20	ı	70		100	•	125		345	,
200 300 1,0		2014 - 2020	170	Ŋ	•	25	1	45		75		150	,
2015 1,563 1,600 1,000				200		300	ı	350		200		1,350	•
1,353 1,563 1,829 2,100 . 2015 353 366 271 276 . 2016 260 265 270 275 . 2016 1 1 1 1 1 .	6 Construction of 2 cold strores		•	200		750	ı	1,000	ı	1,000		3,250	•
muad Programme (Including Rehabilitation) Ongoing 353 - 366 271 276 - 276 Sri Lanka Export Development Board 2015 260 265 - 1 1 1 1 1 Agency for International Trade 2016 92 100 - 1 1	Development Strategies and International Trade	Ministry		1,353	•	1,563	,	1,829	•	2,100		6,845	•
Ongoing 353 366 271 276 276 276 276 276 276 276 276 276 276 276 276 276 276 276 277 275 275 275 277 275	Annual Programme (Including Rehabilitation)											•	
Sri Lanka Export Development Board 2015 260 265 270 275 Agency for Development Agency for Development Agency for International Trade 2016 92 100 - <t< td=""><td>Ongoing</td><td></td><td></td><td>353</td><td></td><td>366</td><td>•</td><td>271</td><td></td><td>276</td><td>•</td><td>1,266</td><td>1</td></t<>	Ongoing			353		366	•	271		276	•	1,266	1
Agency for Development 2016 1 <td></td> <td>2015</td> <td></td> <td>260</td> <td></td> <td>265</td> <td></td> <td>270</td> <td></td> <td>275</td> <td></td> <td>1,070</td> <td>1</td>		2015		260		265		270		275		1,070	1
Agency for International Trade 2016 92 100 -		2016		1		1	•	1		1		4	
New 1,000 - 1,197 - 1,558 - 1,824 - 1,824 - 1,824 - 1,824 - 1,824 - 1,824 - 1,824 - 1,824 - 1,000 private free trade zones along the expressway 524 - 1,000 524 - 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,300 1,300		2016		92		100		1	1			192	•
Provide land, electricity and water facilities to private facilities to private free trade zones along the expressway 2017 1,000 697 558 524 corridors Trade facilitation 2018 500 1,000 1,300	New			1,000	•	1,197	•	1,558		1,824	•	5,579	•
Trade facilitation 2018 500 1,000 1,300		2017		1,000		269		558		524		2,779	
		2018				200		1,000		1,300		2,800	•

Duciost A setuites	Implementation	C H	2017	2017 Budget	00	2010	Proje	Projections	ć	9	2017 - 2020	2017 - 2020 Cumulative
	/ Start Year	7 7 7	Total	Foreign	Total	Zoro Total Foreign	Total	Z019 Total Foreign	Total	2020 Total Foreign	Total	Foreign
istian	Ministry of Tourism Development and Christian Religious Affairs		1,830	,	2,206	,	2,585	٠	3,009	٠	9,630	
			089	•	515	•	268	•	650	•	2,413	
			089		515		268		650		2,413	•
			1,150	•	1,691	٠	2,017	•	2,359	1	7,217	•
Constrcut a MICE Convention Center in Colombo with a seating capacity of 5,000			1000	1	ı	•	1	•	ı	1	1,000	1
			100	•	1		1		1		100	1
3 Expand tourist Police Units in tourits hot spots			50	•	•	•	1	•			20	
			•	•	1,691		2,017		2,359	•	6,067	1

ks. mn ımulative Foreign	4,765 29 1 28	,	ı	,	ı	28			4.736		4,578			,	216			,	4,362	158		, !	153	9	,
Rs. mn 2017 - 2020 Cumulative Total Foreign	280,078 57,719 9,284 935	92	800	16	16	28	47,500	10,000	37,500 222.358	57,083	116,119	20	9	100	2,195	100	300	742	112,606	49,157	10,010	250	8,934	54	29,909
oreign	1,237 7 0					7	•		1.230		1,200								1,200	30			30		
2020 Total Fo	73,235 16,235 3,000 235	20	200	4	4	7	13,000		13,000 57.000	14,800	29,200						50	200	28,950	13,000			3,000	20	086'6
tions 9 Foreign	1,145 7 0 7					7			1.138		1,100								1,100	38			32	3	
Projections 2019 Total Fore	71,235 15,235 2,500 235	20	200	4	4	7	12,500		12,500 56,000	14,790	28,710	20					50	190	28,450	12,500			2,815	18	6,667
i8 Foreign	1,107 7 0 0					7	•		1.099		1,050								1,050	49			48	2	
7	69,235 14,235 2,000 235	20	200	4	4	7	12,000		12,000 55.000	14,777	28,223	20	က	20			100	180	27,900	12,000			1,728	11	10,262
gramme 20 u <i>dget</i> Foreign	1,276 7 0 7					7	•		1.269		1,228				216				1,012	41			40	П	
stment Programi 2017 Budget Total Forei	66,372 12,014 1,784 230	16	200	4	4	7	10,000	10,000	54.358	12,716	29,985	30	cc	80	2,195	100	100	172	27,306	11,657	10,010	250	1,392	S	
rublic investment frogramme 2017 -2020 TEC 2017 Budget 20 Total Foreign Total																							6,087	09	
Implementation / Start Year		2015	2016	2015	2015	2015		2017	2018												2017	2017	2017-2021	2017-2020	
Project/ Activity	Sector: Finance National Policies and Economic Affairs Ministry Annual Programme (Including Rehabilitation) Ongoing	1 National Human Resources Development Council	2 Financial City	3 Statistical Business Register and Census	Project evaluation and web based monitoring system	S linear sections social services targeting emerging regions			2 New initiatives Finance Ministry	Annual Programme (Including Rehabilitation)	Ongoing	Sri Lanka Accounting and Auditing Standards Monitoring Board	2 Welfare Benefits Board	Institutionalizing Academy of Financial Studies (AFS)/MILODA as the Training Arm of MOFP	4 Fiscal Management Efficiency Project (GOSL/ADB)	Revenue Administration Management Information	System (KAMIS) Rehabilitation and Maintenance of the ASYCUDA IT	System 7 Capacity building	8 Other capital expenditure	New	Establish Financial Assets Management Agency (FAMA) to revitalize the failed non-bank finance	Companies 2 Purchase of boats for sea patrolling	3 Social Safety Nets Project (GOSL/WB) Financial Sector Modernization Project	4 (GOSL/WB)	5 New Initiatives

TREE TOTAL FOREIGN TOTAL		Implementation	Public Inv	ublic Investment Programme 2017 -2020	gramme 20.	17 -2020		Projections	ions			Rs. m 2017-2020 Cumulative	Rs. mn
1,686,725 11,6056 63,580 14,1400 56,644 201,100 90,119 217,000 143,450 708,056 33,000 143,450 708,056 33,400 44,000	Implementati Start Year	/uo	TEC	ZO17 Bu Total	luget Foreign	2018 Total	3 Foreign	2019 Total	9 Foreign		0 Foreign	Z017-2020 C	umunative Foreign
1,000 1,000 <th< th=""><th></th><th></th><th>1,686,725</th><th>116,056</th><th>63,580</th><th>144,000</th><th>56,684</th><th>201,000</th><th>90,019</th><th>247,000</th><th>143,450</th><th>708,056</th><th>353,733</th></th<>			1,686,725	116,056	63,580	144,000	56,684	201,000	90,019	247,000	143,450	708,056	353,733
4,000 4,000 4,000 4,000 4,000 4,000 1,000 12,046 2,0510 4,010 4,010 4,000 4,000 4,000 10,000 32,445 1,001 4,010 4,010 1,000 4,000 135,402 45,604 1,001 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 4,000 135,402 1,001 1,001 1,000<				32,355	000,00	58,172		51,300		45,000		186,827	
6,845 6,000 9,500 9,500 10,000 135,482 135,482 135,482 135,482 135,482 135,482 135,482 135,482 135,483 135,400 135,482 135,483 135,483 135,400 135,400 135,483 135,400 135,400 135,483 143,838 82,119 145,000 153,400 145,483 143,838 82,119 145,000 145,493 143,838 143,838 143,838 143,838 143,838 145,000 145,000 145,433 143,838 </td <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>4,000</td> <td></td> <td>4,000</td> <td></td> <td>4,000</td> <td>•</td> <td>2,000</td> <td></td> <td>17,000</td> <td>•</td>				4,000		4,000		4,000	•	2,000		17,000	•
4.646,0.24 4.71.72 37.800 4.500 4.57.60 4.57.80 4.57.80 4.57.80 4.57.90 4.57.80 4.57.80 4.57.90 4.57.80 4.57.90 <t< td=""><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>6,845</td><td></td><td>000'9</td><td></td><td>6,500</td><td>1</td><td>10,000</td><td></td><td>32,345</td><td></td></t<>				6,845		000'9		6,500	1	10,000		32,345	
1,500 1,000 1,500 1,500 4,500 <th< td=""><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>20,510</td><td></td><td>47,172</td><td></td><td>37,800</td><td></td><td>30,000</td><td></td><td>135,482</td><td>•</td></th<>				20,510		47,172		37,800		30,000		135,482	•
1,5,5,0,0 5,5,70 6,5,280 6,6,384 143,638 62,119 165,000 127,685 6,7,37 497,43 7,33 19,701 5,500 12,944 12,000 17,836 17,769 12,000 18,900 57,350 6,733 6,733 7,33 6,000 57,350 135,109 57,350 18,900 57,350 135,109 57,350 135,109<				1,000		1,000		1,000		1,500		4,500	•
19.701 17.590 17.786 17.769 18.900 18.900 57.350 67.00 25.44.70 5.000 5.000 12.944 12.000 17.836 17.769 21.000 135.109 57.350 57.350 57.350 57.300 57.350 57.300 57.300 57.300 57.300 57.300 57.300 57.200 57.000 57.200 57.000 57.200 57.200 57.200 57.000 57.200 57.000 57.200 57.200 57.000 57.200			1,686,725	83,701	63,580	84,898	56,334	143,838	82,119	185,000	127,850	497,437	329,883
5,570 5,000 12,944 12,000 17,836 17,769 21,000 18,900 57,350 6,000 5,00 6,000 20,000 49,000 30,000 135,109 57,309 13,109 2,000 12,745 7 12,670 6,000 35,500 24,000 89,975 5 29,060 23,000 12,750 7,000 4,500 30,000 89,975 3 500 275 1,250 7,000 4,500 30,000 14,000 35,000 14,000 12,300 12,300 12,300 12,300 12,300 12,300	2011		19,701									,	•
600 600 4900 4900 4900 435,109 50 13,109 7,059 6,000 20,000 49,000 35,500 135,109 55,500 29,060 23,000 12,745 12,670 6,000 45,500 24,000 89,975 5 500 100 1,000 7,750 6,000 4,500 14,000 1,400	2011		75,900	5,570	2,000	12,944	12,000	17,836	17,769	21,000	18,900	57,350	53,669
13,109 7,059 6,000 6,700 6,000 6,000 30,000 135,00 8,975 9,975 8,975 8,975 9,975 8,975 9,975 8,975 9,975				009	200							009	200
29,060 23,300 12,745 12,670 6,000 35,500 24,000 89,975 3 500 100 1,000 7,000 42,500 30,000 52,500 3 500 1,000 7,750 6,000 4,500 1,000	2016		554,470	13,109	7,059	000'9		67,000	20,000	49,000	30,000	135,109	57,059
500 1,000 4,550 6,000 4,550 3,500 5,500 3,500 4,600 5,500 4,600 5,500 4,600 5,500 4,600 5,500 1,400 1	2016		272,675	29,060	23,000	12,745		12,670	00009	35,500	24,000	89,975	53,000
500 1,250 7,750 6,000 4,500 2,000 1,000 600 1,000 </td <td></td> <td></td> <td>286,000</td> <td>200</td> <td>100</td> <td>1,000</td> <td></td> <td>8,500</td> <td>7,000</td> <td>42,500</td> <td>30,000</td> <td>52,500</td> <td>37,100</td>			286,000	200	100	1,000		8,500	7,000	42,500	30,000	52,500	37,100
500 1,000 1,000 1,000 4	2016			200	275	1,250		7,750	00009	4,500	2,000	14,000	8,275
600 550 550 41 1 1 4 4 4 1,900 1,500 2,550 1,750 1,750 4,800 12,325 1,900 500 1,500 1,750 1,750 6,000 4,800 12,325 3,500 500 1,95 1,70 1,00 1,00 1,350 1,360 1,850 1,500 2,350 1,100 1,100 1,000 <td>2016</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>200</td> <td></td> <td>1,000</td> <td></td> <td>1,000</td> <td></td> <td>3,500</td> <td></td> <td>000'9</td> <td></td>	2016			200		1,000		1,000		3,500		000'9	
41 40 41 1,900 1,550 1,750 1,875 6,000 4,800 12,325 1,900 500 1,500 1,750 1,875 1,750 6,000 4,800 12,325 3,500 3,000 195 1,70 1,100 1,000 1,100 1,000 2,530 1,850 2,350 2,000 1,100 1,000 2,530 2,50	2007		3,000	009		220		550	•			1,700	
41 40 1,900 1,500 2,550 1,750 6,000 4,800 12,325 600 3,000 1,95 1,75 2,000 1,100 1,000 2,395 1,850 1,500 2,350 2,000 1,100 1,000 2,369 3,695 1,850 1,500 2,350 1,100 1,100 1,000 2,369 3,695 600 1,800 1,100 1,100 1,100 1,100 2,530 3,695 3,696 </td <td>2010</td> <td></td> <td>16,600</td> <td>П</td> <td>П</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>•</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td>	2010		16,600	П	П				•			1	1
1,900 1,500 1,550 1,750 1,750 6,000 4,800 12,325 600 500 1,00 2,350 1,70 1,70 2,369 3,695 1,850 1,500 1,100 1,100 1,000 2,300 2,300 2,300 1,850 1,500 1,100 1,100 1,000 2,300	2013		8,300	41	40							41	40
600 500 3,500 3,000 1,100 1,100 3,695 1,850 2,350 2,000 1,100 1,000 5,300 270 2,00 1,100 1,000 2,300 2,300 600 500 180 150 20 800 800 1,000 2,51 2,50 10 50 4,625 80 1,600 1,000 2,515 2,500 50 50 4,026 80 55 50 50 50 50 50 4,026 8	2014		18,200	1,900	1,500	2,550	1,750	1,875	1,750	000'9	4,800	12,325	6,800
3,500 3,000 195 170 4,695 1,850 1,500 2,350 1,100 1,000 5,300 270 200 1,100 1,000 2,200 2,00 2,00 600 500 180 150 20 800 800 1,000 2,515 2,50 10 50 4,625 1,000 2,940 2,500 520 200 4,020 25 50 2,50 2,50 2,50 2,50 2,50	2011		968'69	009	200				•			009	200
1,850 1,500 2,350 1,100 1,000 1,000 5,300 270 20 2 <	2014		48,195	3,500	3,000	195	170		•			3,695	3,170
270 200 180 150 20 20 800 600 500 180 16 2 10 800 1500 1,000 2515 2,500 510 500 4,625 560 500 2,940 2,500 520 200 4,020 55 50 50 50 50 50 50	2016		15,321	1,850	1,500	2,350	2,000	1,100	1,000			2,300	4,500
600 500 180 150 20 20 800 350 1,000 275 250 10 7 635 1,600 1,000 2,515 2,500 510 500 4,625 560 500 2,940 2,500 520 200 4,020 55 50 50 50 50 55				270	200	•			r			270	200
350 1,000 275 250 10 4,625 1,600 1,000 2,515 2,500 510 500 4,625 560 500 2,940 2,500 520 200 4,020 55 50 50 55 55	2012		9'026	009	200	180	150	20	20			800	029
1,600 1,000 2,515 2,500 510 500 4,625 560 500 2,940 2,500 520 200 4,020 55 50 50 55 55 55	2013		889'9	350	1,000	275	250	10				635	1,250
560 500 2,940 2,500 520 200 4,020 55 50 - 55	2013		11,212	1,600	1,000	2,515	2,500	510	200			4,625	4,000
	2016		4,048	260	200	2,940	2,500	520	200			4,020	3,200
	Expressway Connectivity Improvement Plan Project 2014 (3028 (NRCP))		800	55	20				•			55	20

		Pu licInve	stment Pro	Pu lic Investment Programme 2017 -2020	17 -2020							s mn
Project/Activity	Implementation/S	TEC	2017 Budget	ıdget	2018	8	Projections 2019	ions 9	20.	2020	2017-2020 Cumulative	Cumulative
	tart rear		Total	Foreign	Total	Foreign	Total	Foreign	Total	Foreign	Total	Foreign
22 Southern Road Connectivity Project (ADB)			1,770	1,000	2,000	1,550	1,080	1,030			4,850	3,580
$23 \text{Integrated Road Investment Programme (iRoad)} \\ \text{(ADB)}$	2014	126,840	8,000	7,600	15,350	15,000	10,350	10,000	6,000	8,500	42,700	41,100
24 Transport project preparatory facility (ADB)	2016	750	110	100	270	250	330	300			710	650
Transport Connectivty and Asset Management Project (WB)	2016	18,125	280	200	4	4	3,377	2,800	3,200	3,000	7,161	6,304
26 Marine Drive Extension up to Panadura	2016		200		1,000		1,000		3,500		000'9	
27 Regional Bridge Project Phase II (UK)	2013	12,042	950	150	125						1,075	150
28 (Kuwait)	2013	5,070	260	200	1,100	1,000	200	400			2,160	1,900
29 Reconstruction of 46 Bridges (France)	2012	7,722	170		20						220	
30 Major Bridge Construction Project of the National Highway Network (JICA)	2013	14,900	2,200	1,900	2,600	2,500	1,050	1,000	1,000	950	6,850	6,350
31 Construction of Kochchikade Bridge on Peliyagoda - Puttalam Road under Austria Fund	a-	1,601	440	400	380	350	75	20			895	800
32 Second New Kelani Bridge Construction	2014	55,313	2,450	2,000	12,345	12,000	5,285	2,000	5,000	4,500	25,080	23,500
Construction of Flyovers at Rajagiriya, Polgahawela & Ganemulla (Spain)	la 2016	9,462	3,600	3,200	380	360					3,980	3,560
34 Tattuturai Causeway & Road of Sammawachtheewu (Saudi Fund)	vu 2015	85	Ŋ	ъ							Ŋ	ĸ
25 Landslide Disaster Protection Project of National Road Network (JICA)	2013	14,754	009	200	2,800	2,000	1,450	1,300	1,300	1,200	6,150	2,000
New					930	350	5,862	2,900	17,000	15,600	23,792	23,850
1 Kandy tunnel	2018				250	100	3,500	2,000	9,500	000'6	13,250	11,100
2 Rehabilitation and improvement of national roads	5 2018				280	250	1,662	1,400	4,500	4,100	6,742	5,750
Traffic management systems, bypass roads, elevated by passes etc.	2019				100		700	4,500	3,000	2,500	3,800	2,000
* Inding lood bank funded money and section food	ant land againiaition facili	bility of dies and contribution to DDA MCD lean	d contribution	N to DDA NCB	loon							

	Project/ Activity	Implementation / Start Year	Pu lic Inves	lic Investment Programme 2017 -2020 $2017 Budget$:C	amme 2017 idget	-2020 2018	3	Projections 2019	suo	2020		<i>Rs. n</i> 2017-2020 Cumulative	Rs. mn umulative
				Total	Foreign	Total	Foreign	Total	Foreign	Total	Foreign	Total	Foreign
or L	Sector Land ransport		345,649	34,963	19,254	40,393	15,000	47,270	22,450	54,290	28,700	176,916	85,404
			345,649	34,963	19,254	40,393	15,000	47,270	22,450	54,290	28,700	176,916	85,404
	nnual Programme Including eha ilitation - ailways			6'039		6,389		000'9		7,350		25,778	
—	Maintenance of Signalling and Communication System	Annual		115	0	150	0	150		300		715	
2	Major repairs to Rolling Stock	Annual		2100	0	2000	0	2200		2500		8,800	
3	Minor Repairs to Rolling Stock	Annual		009	0	800	0	1000		1000		3,400	
4	Re-Engine & Purchase of Engine Kits	Annual		100	0	200	0	400		400		1,100	•
2	Rehabilitation of Carriages	Annual		80	0	100	0	100		150		430	•
9	Rehabilitation of Weel Machine for CME	Annual			0		0						
7	Improvement to Railway Stations / Buildings (Including Nothern Line)	Annual		200	0	300	0	250		300		1,050	
8	Kandy - Peradeniya - Kadugannawa Traingular Development Project	Annual		10	0	0	0					10	
6	Kelanivalley Rail Line (repairs)	Annual		100	0	40	0					140	
10	Rehabilitation of Permanent way with new Rails & Sleepers	Annual		1800	0	2000	0	1900		2000		2,700	
11	Retention of Steel Bridges	Annual		26	0	20	0					92	
12	Upgrading Existing Nothern Rail Line (Kurunegala-Omanthai)	Annual			0	100	0			100		200	
13	Coastal Line signaling Safety Improvement by Replacing 50 years old	Annual		10	0	15	0					25	
14	Installation Level Crossing Protection (Automatic & Manual)	Annual		700	0	400	0			400		1,500	•
15	Installation of Signaling System (Ja - ela - Seeduwa double Line)	Annual			0	10	0					10	•
16	Building & Structures of Railways.	Annual		120		200				200		520	•
17	Extension of Workshop Facilities.	Annual		15		15						30	
18	Replacement of Machinery & Plant.	Annual		20								20	
19	Improvement of Public Road Crossing.	Annual		3		4						7	
20	Installation to Signaling System for 4th Line Maradana/Fot & URW/Kelaniya 3rd Line	Annual		10	0	Ю	0					15	•
7	Construction) Replacing of 50 year old machinery in the signaling	Citano			c								

Rs. mn nulative	nulative Foreign					69,150	18,500			21,700	5,500		ı			·	ı	,	ı	,	•		10,000
Rs. n 2017-2020 Cumulative	Total	5,950	,	650	2,300	100,216	21,180	1,800	1,200	24,700	8,100	1,650		1,100	2,700	006	170		150	1	1,650	1,200	14,020
) Foreign	0				26500	8200			4,500	3,000												5,000
	202 <i>0</i> Total F	2000	0	200	1800	35770	9250	800	200	5,100	3,600	800			800	300	120				1,000	200	5,500
suo	9 Foreign	0				21950	6500			5,200	2,500												4,000
Projections	2019 Total I	1700	0	200	1500	31650	7500	200	200	6,000	3,000	009		400	1,000	300	20				200	200	5,000
	8 Foreign	0	0	0		14700	3500			6,000													1,000
	2018 Total F	1350	0	150	1200	25096	4400	200	200	7,500	200	200		700	006	300			150	₩	150	200	3,000
amme 2017	uger Foreign	0	0	0		0009				000'9													
ment Programm	zoı/ bu Total	006	0	100	800	2700	30			6,100	1,000	20											520
Pu lic Investment Programme 2017 -2020	TEC	0				170992	39000	6,500	1,200	24,780	2,700		65	1,100	3,500	1,200			200		2,000	1,400	38,840
Implementation /	Start Year		annual	annual	annual		2017	2017	2017	2017	2017	2017	2017	2017	2017	2017			2017	2017	2017	2017	2017
	Project/ Activity	nnual Programmes Bus ransport and other land ransport Modes except ailway	Improving Technology levels of the Sector , Developing Infrastructure and Quality of Bus	Services Reform of the Private Bus Industry	Buses augmentation, institutional development and capacity building	New Projects- ailways	Colombo suburban railway electrification project	Instalation of New Signaling System From Wadduwa – Rambukkana – Negembo.	Establishment of 300nos. of Bell & Light protection system for SLR.	Procurement of Rolling Stock (Indian Line of Credits) 10 Nos. of Locomotives, 12 Nos. of DMUs, 160 Nos. of Passenger Coaches, 30 Nos. of Oils Tanks, 20 Nos. of Flat Wasons.	Double Tracking of Railway Line from Polgahawela	Extention of railwayline from Kankasnathurei to	ponnatal Junction Assesment of failures of slopes in upcountry railway line	Procurment of tamping machine ,track motor cars, flash butt wielding machines, Mechanical crane (30	tunes) Heavy repair of 200 passanger coaches	Double tracking of Rail Line From Peredeniya to Kandy.	Double tracking between Preradeniya to Kadugannawa.	Improvement of Colombo port connection line and reestablishment of Orugoda watte triangle	Double Tracking of Railway Line From Payagala South to Aluthgama	Double Tracking of Railway Line From Peradeniya to Gampola	New Ticketing System	Strenghming of 3rd Line from Maradana to Ragama	Construction of new railway line from Kurunegala to Habarana via Dambulla
		n ro	1	2	ĸ	New Pr	1	2	33	4	ĸ		9	٨	89	6	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

Instalation of Thermal Cameras on Locomotives to Prevent Elephant Collisions. 18 Construction of new loco work shop and carriage work shop at Rathmalana. 20 Extention of Maligawatte yard lines to improve rolling stock maintenance(New Rolling Stock). 21 Reestablishment of carriage building work shop at Dematagoda. 22 Procurement of rolling stock for up country line service (procurement of 10 nos. of locomotives and 12 nos. of DMUs 23 Upgrading railwy track between Maho and Anuradhapura 24 Dry Port/Cargo villages 25 Construction of Double railway line from Polgahawela to Maho are railway lins (Kottawa-Horana, Kurunegala, Habarana via Dambulla, Colombo-Hambantota_Kelanivalley, Madawachchiya-Trincomalee, Wellawaya-Biblia-Badulla, Trincomalee-Waho-Puttalam) 2 Roling Stock to Coastal Line 3 Matara-Beliatta- Kataragama new railway line													
Instalation of Thermal Camera Prevent Elephant Collisions. 18 shop at Rathmalana. 19 Extention of Maligawate yard stock maniterance (New Rollin 20 Rebabilitation of M9 Locomol Reestablishment of carriage bu Dematagoda. 21 Resultishment of carriage bu Dematagoda. Procurement of rolling stock service (procurement of 10 r. 12 nos. of DMUs Upgrading railwy track betwee Anuradhapura 24 Dry Port/Cargo villages Construction of Double railway to Maho Ongoing Projects-Railways Feasibility Studies & environn new railway lins (Kottawa-He Kurunegala-Habarana via Dal Hambantota-Kelanivalley, Ma Trincomalee-, Wellawaya-Bibi Trincomalee-, Wellawaya-, Wellawaya-Bibi Trincomalee-, Wellawaya-Bibi Trincomalee-, Wella		Implementation / Start Year	Public Inver	rogr 7 Bu	amme 2017 dget	201		oject 2019		202		Rs. n 2017-2020 Cumulative	Rs. mn umulative
Instalation of Thermal Camerara Prevent Elephant Collisions. Construction of new loco work shop at Rathmalana. Extention of Maligawatte yard stock maintenance(New Rolling 20 Rehabilitation of M9 Locomon Reestablishment of carriage bu Dematagoda. Procurement of rolling stock service (procurement of 10 r 12 nos. of DMUs Upgrading railwy track betwee Upgrading railwy track betwee Anuradhapura 24 Dry Port/Cargo villages Construction of Double railway to Maho Ongoing Projects-Railways Feasibility Studies & environn new railway lins (Kotrawa-H Kurunegala_Habarana via Da Hambantota_Kelanivalley, M8 Trincomalee, Wellawaya-Bibi Trincomalee, Wellawaya-Bibi Trincomalee, Wellawaya-Bibi Trincomalee-Maho-Puttalami Rolling Stock to Coastal Line 3 Matara-Beliatta- Kataragama				I Otal	roreign	l Otal FO	roreign	l Otal	roreign	l otali r	roreign	I Otal	roreign
Construction of new loco work shop at Rathmalana. Extention of Maligawatte yard stock maintenance(New Rollin 20 Rehabilitation of M9 Locomon Reestablishment of carriage bu Dematagoda. Procurement of rolling stock 22 service (procurement of 10 r 12 nos. of DMUs Upgrading railby track betwee Anuradhapura 24 Dry Port/Cargo villages Construction of Double railway to Maho Ongoing Projects-Rathways Feasibility Studies & environn new railway lins (Kotrawa-H Kurunegala_Habarana via Da Hambanota_Kelanivalley, Ma Trincomalee, Wellawaya-Bibi Trincomalee Adlara-Balatta - Kataragama	as on Locomotives to	2017	150			150						150	
Extention of Maligawatte yard stock maintenance(New Rollin 20 Rehabilitation of M9 Locomo Recstablishment of carriage bu Dematagoda. Procurement of rolling stock 22 service (procurement of 10 r 12 nos. of DMUs Upgrading railwy track betwee 23 Anuradhapura 24 Dry Port/Cargo villages Construction of Double railway to Maho Ongoing Projects-Railways Feasibility Studies & environn new railway lins (Kottawa-He Kurunegala_Habarana via Da Hambantota_Kelanivalley, Ma Trincomalee, Wellawaya-Bibi Trincomalee-Wallawaya-Bibi	k shop and carriage work	2017	75			45						45	,
Reestablishment of Garriage bu Dematagoda. Procurement of rolling stock 22 service (procurement of 10 r 12 nos. of DMUs Upgrading railwy track betwee 23 Anuradhapura 24 Dry Port/Cargo villages Construction of Double railway to Maho Ongoing Projects-Railways Feasibility Studies & environn new railway lins (Kottawa-H Kurunegala, Habrarana via Da Hambantota_Kelanivalley, Ma T'rincomalee, Wellawaya-Bibi T'rincomalee, Wellawaya-Bibi T'rincomalee-Wellawaya-Bibi T'rincomalee-Wellawaya-Bibi Trincomalee-Wellawaya-Bibi	d lines to improve rolling ing Stock).	2017	260			100		100				200	ı
Recstablishment of carriage bu Dematagoda. Procurement of rolling stock 22 service (procurement of 10 r 12 nos. of DMUs 12 nos. of DMUs Anuradhapura 24 Dry Port/Cargo villages Construction of Double railway to Maho Ongoing Projects-Railways Feasibility Studies & environn new railway lins (Kotrawa-He Kurunegala_Habarana via Dal Hambantota_Kelanivalley, Ma Trincomalee, Wellawaya-Bibi Trincomalee Adlaragama	otives.	2017	200									,	
22 service (procurement of rolling stock 23	uilding work shop at	2017	100			100						100	
23 Anuradhapura 24 Anuradhapura 25 Anuradhapura 25 Construction of Double railway 25 to Maho Ongoing Projects-Railways Feasibility Studies & environn new railway lins (Kottawa-He Kurunegala_Habarana via Da Hambantora Kelanivalley, Ma Trincomalee, Wellawaya-Bibi Trincomalee, Wellawaya-Bibi Trincomalee, Wellawaya-Bibi Trincomalee, Wellawaya-Bibi Trincomalee, Wellawaya-Bibi 3 Matara-Beliatta- Kataragama	s for up country line nos. of locomotives and	2017	12,600			5,200	4,200	4,000	3,000	3,000	2,500	12,200	9,700
24 Dry Port/Cargo villages 25 to Maho Ongoing Projects-Railways Feasibility Studies & environn new railway lins (Kottawa-He Kurunegala_Habarana via Da Hambantota Kelanivalley, Ma Trincomalee, Wellawaya-Bibi Trincomalee, Wellawaya-Bibi Trincomalee, Wellawaya-Bibi Trincomalee, Mellawaya-Bibi Trincomalee, Mellawaya-Bibi Anatara-Beliatta- Kataragama	en Maho and	2018	20164					200		2000	1500	2,500	1,500
Construction of Double railway to Maho Ongoing Projects-Railways Feasibility Studies & environn new railway lins (Kottawa-He Kurunegala, Habarana via Dai Hambantota_Kelanivalley, Ma Trincomalee, Wellawaya-Bibi Trincomalee-Waho-Puttalam; Roling Stock to Coastal Line 3 Matara-Beliatta- Kataragama		2018				200		200		200		1,500	
Ongoing Projects-Railways Feasibility Studies & environn new railway lins (Kottawa-He Kurunegala_Habarana via Da Hambantota Kelanivalley, Me Trincomalee, Wellawaya-Bibi Trincomalee, Mellawaya-Bibi Trincomalee, Mollawaya-Bibi Strincomalee, Mollawaya-Bibi Arincomalee, Mollawaya-Bibi Trincomalee, Mollawaya-Bibi Arincomalee, Mollawaya-Bibi	ay line from Polgahawela	2019	14658					1000	750	2000	1500	3,000	2,250
			162,873	17,524	13,254	1,790	300	2,550	200	3,000	2,200	24,864	16,254
	mental assesment for forana, ambulla, Colombo- ladawachchiya- oila-Badulla,	2009											
		2009		,	,	,	ı						
	a new railway line	2010	36,166	11,811	10,151							11,811	10,151
Replacing of Madawachchiya - Madu Line (GOSL / India)	- Madu Line (GOSL /	2011	10,569	210	120	ı						210	120
Replacing of Madu - Talaimannar Line (GOSL / India)	nnar	2011 -	19,435	830	350	,						830	350
Replacing of Omanthai - Pallai Line (GOSL / India)	ai Line	2011	24,114	360	190							360	190
7 Eastern Railway Development Project.	nt Project .	2011 -				ı							1
Installation of New Railway Signalling & Telecommunication System from ANP to TLM & KKS (GOSL / India)	ttion KKS	2012	11,180	1,840	850	,	r					1,840	850
Replacing of Pallai - KKS Line (GOSL / India)	e	2012	19,414	390	300	,	ı					390	300
10 Concrete Sleepers Production Plant Unit	on Plant Unit	2014		300		400	i					200	

Was mili	ımulative Foreign									1,000					1,093		2,200									
	2017-2020 Cumulative Total Foreign	10	200	45	•	10	•		45	1,100					1,193	20	6,100	4,528	18	1,300	3,000				,	0,70
	2020 Total Foreign																3,000 2,200	100								007
Duoisois	Projections 2019 Total Foreign														550 500		2,000	1,700		009	1,000					(
	8 Foreign							,			,				300			,								
	2018 Total F			25					25		٠				320	20	1,000	1,618	80	009	1,000					7
a memoral regimme and a source	hudget Foreign		,	,			ı	ı		1,000	,			•	293											
	2017 Budget Total Fore	10	200	20		10			20	1,100					323	1	100	1,110	10	100	1,000					
	TEC		101						280							45	41,569	10,684			10,684					
/ mottomomolami	Implementation / Start Year	2014	2014	2014		2014	2014	2014	2015	2016	2016		2016	2016	2017	2016	2016		2012	2013	2013	2014	2014	2016	2016	,
	Project/ Activity	Construction of Double Line KTN / PGS	Divisional Office at DS Office	Ragama - Puttalama Rail Line Double Tracking (Ja-Ela/Chillaw)	Replacing existing telecommunication system and PA system by SLR	Shed Improvement for CEM	Signaling for New Ahungalle Station Constructed with Coastal Line	Signaling Interlocking for WAD - LJC and LJC - RBK - NGB $$	Re-building of old and outdated Technician and Technician assistant staff (sub staff) Quarters of the Signal and Telecommunication sub department of Sri Lanka Railways	Procurement of Rolling Stock for Northern Line (GOSL/India).	Construction of FOT Bridges	Upgrading of COL – MTR Railway Line – India.	Upgrading of Railway Track MHO to VNA	Construction of Kelani Bridges	Transport project Preparatory facility	New Line of Credit for Development of Railway Sector.	Upgrading Kelani Valley Railway Line	Ongoing Projects-Bus ransport and other land ransport Modes except ailway	Bus Location & Passenger Information System(GPS)	National Transport Commission	purchase of new buses -payments	Samll buses for remote villages	Handheld Electronic Ticket Machines	Electronic fare Collection	Conversion of Three Wheelers from fuel to electricity	
		11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	Ongoi rans _i	1	2	3	4	2	9	7	0

Rs. mn Cumulative Foreign					•	,	
Rs. m 2017-2020 Cumulative Total Foreign	3,600	1,100	2,500	11,980	4,500	5,820	1,660
20 Foreign				0			
2020 Total Fo	2,500		2500	3570	1500	1700	370
tions 9 Foreign	,			0			
Projections 2019 Total Fore	300	300		3370	1500	1500	370
18 Foreign				0			
20	800	800		3350	1500	1500	350
Public Investment Programme 2017 -2020 2017 Budget Total Foreign Total				0			
stment Programm 2017 Budget Total Fore				1690		1120	570
Public Inves TEC	1,100	1,100					
Implementation / Start Year		2017	2020		Annual	Annual	Annual
Project/ Activity	New Projects - Bus Transport and other land Transport Modes except Railway	1 Purchasing new Engines for buses completed 10 years	2 Strenghrning bus fleet of SLTB	All Transport Modes	New Development Initiatives (budget proposals since 2018)	Capital assets development of Department of Motor Traffic	3 Other Capital

		Public Investment Programme 2017 -2020	stment Prog	ramme 201	.7 -2020							Rs. mn
Project/Activity	Implementation/St art Year	TEC	2017 Budget Total Fore	<i>dget</i> Foreign	2018 Total F	8 Foreign	Projections 2019 Total Fore	ons Foreign	2020 Total F	<i>)</i> Foreign	2017-2020 Cumulative Total Foreign	ımulative Foreign
Sector: Ports and Aviation		22,114 20,707	1,348	976 976	2,200	1,284	2,962 2,862	2,266 2,186	3,500 3,200	2,040	10,010	6,566 6,166
Ongoing		17,104	300		400	•	200		1,000		2,200	
Galle Regional Port Project (Phase I) (GOSL- JICA)	2012 -2014	17,104	300		400	,	200		1,000		2,200	
New		3,603	1,048	926	1,700	1,204	2,362	2,186	2,200	1,800	7,310	6,166
Comprehensive Study on Littoral Drift at Oluvil Port Coastal Areas	2016 - 2017	148	148	148	•	ı	1	•			148	148
Upgrading the quality of Certificates of Competency (CoCs) and Seafarer Continuous Discharge Certificates	2016 - 2016	23		ı	ı	ı	ı	,				,
Purchase of 06 Nos. Self-Propeller Barges for CSCL 3 for Coal Lightering operation at the Port of Puttalam for Lakvijaya Power Plant	2016-2017	3,432	006	828	1,200	1,104	1,332	1,236			3,432	3,168
4 Development of Regional Ports and studies	2017-2020				200	100	200	450	1,200	006	2,200	1,450
5 Major port related developments					800	550	530	200	1,000	006	2,330	1,950
Sector: Aviation		1,407			100	80	100	80	300	240	200	400
		1,407			100	80	100	80	300	240	200	400
Ongoing		1,407				•						
Domestic Airport Development Project - Batticaloa	2013 -2016	1,407				ı	ı	•				
2 Capitalization of Sri Lankan Airline	2015 - 2019										,	•
New		i	•	•	100	80	100	80	300	240	200	400
 Domestic Airport Development Project 	2017-2020				100	80	100	80	300	240	200	400

Project/ Activity Implementation/ Start Year				2018		6107		7070	0.		
	TEC	Total	Foreign	Total F	Foreign	Total	Foreign	Total	Foreign	Total	Foreign
Conton . Dougon & France	2 110	1.061	228	1 227	197	1 437	9	1650	1	7 27E	76
Electricity	1.811	611	228	512	182	395	40	412		1.930	45
	1.811	611	228	512	182	395	40	412	•	1.930	45
Ongoing	1,811	611	228	512	182	395	40	412	•	1,930	450
Electricity Generation										•	•
Solar Koottop Power Generation Pilot 2015 - 2018 (CE&NEIP)	400	277	160	125	100					402	260
Estate Micro Hydro Rehabilitation & Repowering Pilot (SPSS II)	290										
Promoting Sustainable Biomass Energy Production 2015 - 2020 and Modern Bio-Energy Technologies	288	33	1	42	42	52	40	62		192	82
Electricity Distribution										•	•
Improving Gender Inclusive Access to Clean & Renewable Energy in Bhutan, Nepal and Sri Lanka	06	32	32	1						32	32
Product Development											•
Manufacturing of smart meters locally		20		30		40		20		140	•
Appropriate mitigation actions in the energy generation and end - use sectors in Sri Lanka		41	36	20						61	36
Supporting electricity supply riliability improvement project implemented by SLSEA		10		45	40					52	40
Suatainable Energy Authority annual		80		100		150		150		480	•
Relocation of Sri Lanka Atomic Energy Board & Sri 2015 - 2019 Lanka Atomic Energy Regulatory Council	743	118		150		150		150		268	•
Dotroloum	308	82		06		100		120		392	
	308	83		00	•	100		120		302	•
Onaoina	308	83		00		100		120		300	•
Plastic-Fuel Conversion 2010	308	40		40						80	•
Petroleum Resources Development Activities - annual PRDS	•	42		20	ı	100	ı	120	ı	312	1
											,
Other	•	368	•	625		942	•	1,118		3,053	•
New development initiatives in power and energy annual		350		450		009		800		2,200	,
2 Other capital investments annual		18		175		342		318		853	•

ive	us	198,263 17,167								17,167			14,667															ı	2,500
Cumulat	Foreign	198								13			17																
2017-2020 Cumulative	Total	329,411 94,560 14.668	535	3,450	2,950	210	575	1,002	3,450	2,496 74,342	368	230	14,811	20	750	83	227	5,250	1,077	3,325	6,440	25	119	121	200	828	558	5,640	11,800
02	Foreign	44,990					i		•				•	1		1		•			•						,	ı	
2020	Total	95,215 28,715 3.815	190	1,050	950	100	200	325	1,000	21,400	٠	•	•				•	3,500		2,000	3,800							2,500	3,500
ions 9	Foreign	56,905			,				•	5,981			5,981			1					•	•						ı	
Projections 2019	Total	89,725 25,576 3.180	170	850	750	09	150	300	006	21,046	148	40	6,028	ľ	ľ	r		1,000	350	750	1,500	ľ	39	ľ	r	498	233	1,500	3,000
~	Foreign	48,106			,					4,936		1	4,936			•													
2018	Total	76,969 21,599 3.280	100	800	650	35	125	220	800	550 17,619	160	130	4,981		20	23	52	750	477	200	800		20	46		300	200	1,000	2,400
dget	Foreign	48,262 6,250			,					6,250		1	3,750			•					•							1	2,500
2017 Budget	Total	67,502 18,670 4.393	75	750	009	15	100	157	750	1,946	09	09	3,802	20	700	09	175	,	250	75	340	25	30	75	200	30	125	640	2,900
	TEC	588,095 242,103	,			,			•	224,818	200	298	19,995	310	13,540	148	1,260	93,150	1,482	10,000	10,300	800	220	2,900	1,700	4,770	700	4,500	22,160
	Implementation/ Start Year		nc					nt			2013 - 2019	2015 - 2019	2014 - 2019	2015 - 2017	2005 - 2018	2012 - 2018	2008 - 2018	2014 - 2021	2012 - 2019	2015 - 2021	2012 - 2021	2008 - 2017	2008 - 2019	2005 - 2018	2012 - 2017	2006 - 2018	2015 - 2019	2015 - 2021	2015 - 2020
	Project/ Activity	Sector Irrigation Ministry of Irrigation and Water esources mual Programme Including elm ilitation	Addition and Improvements to Existing Irrigation	Works Essential Rehabilitation in selected Major	Irrigation Scheme 3 Gravity Irrigation Works	4 Improvement to Major Irrigation Works		Pre-feasibility and feasibility studies-Department of Irrigation	Rehabilitation of Major and Medium Irrigation 7 Schemes including Emergency Infrastructure	Rehabilitation Work 8 Other Capital Investment Ongoing	1 Augmentation of Mahagalgamuwa Tank	2 Bentara Ganga RB Drainage and Salt Water Extrusion Scheme	3 Climate Resilience Improvement Project	4 Construction of Pethiyagoda pump house	5 Deduru Oya Reservoir	6 Extention of Kaudulla Stage 11 Ella up to Damsopura Wewa	7 Gal Oya Navodaya Project	8 Gin Nilwala Diversion Project	9 Kalugal Oya Reservoir	10 Kumbukkan Oya Reservoir (Nakkala)	11 Lower Malwathu Oya Multisector Development Project	12 Lower Uva Project	13 Mahagona Wewa Project	14 Menik Ganga	15 Morana Reservoir	16 Rambukkan Oya Reservoir	17 Rehabilitation of Ginganga Flood Regulation Project	Rugam-Kithul Reservoir (Mundeni aru River Basin Development), Tharapuram Tank	19 Thalpitigala Reservoir (Lower Uma Oya)

			2017 Budget	dget	2018	80	Projections 2019	ions 9	2020	0.	2017-2020 Cumulative	Sumulative
Project/ Activity	Implementation/ Start Year	TEC	Total	Foreign	Total	Foreign	Total	Foreign	Total	Foreign	Total	Foreign
20 Ground Water Monitoring System	2016-2019	2,085	200		850		835				1,885	ı
21 Yan Oya Project	2011 - 2020	34,000	3,400		3,800	•	3,900	•	4,500	1	15,600	ı
22 Wilakandiya Reservoir	2015-2018	80	30		20	•	ı		•	•	•	•
Pollonnaruwa District Irrigation Development 2 Project	2017-2021	7,000	400	,	200	,	009	1	800	,	2,300	·
Accelerated Irrigation Development Project in Amoneraga District (Wellassa Navodava)	2017-2019	1,700	20		100		125	,	150	ı	425	i
Productivity Enhancement and Irrigation System 2017-2021 Ffficiency Management President	2017-2021	18,026	300		400		200		650	•	1,850	•
New New		17,285			200		1,350		3,500		5,550	
Mahaweli Left Bank Lower Basin (Kantale- Kinniva) Development Project	2018-2021	6,285			400		750		2,500		3,650	
and tructure	2018-2021	11,000	,		300	,	009		1,000	ı	1,900	
Ministry of Provinial Councils and Local Government		3,300	1,077	892							1,077	892
Ongoing		3,300	1,077	892					•		1,077	892
1 Iranamadhu Irrigation Development Project	2012-2017	3300	1077	892							1,077	892
Ministry of Mahaweli Development & Environment Annual Programme (Including Rehabilitation) 1 Feasibility Studies		340,945	47,755 1,790 50	41,120	55,370 3,050 150	43,170	64,149 4,250 250	50,924	66,500 9,400 300	44,990	233,774 18,490 750	180,204
Rehabilitation of Major and Medium Irrigation Schemes including Emergency Infrastructure			165		400		800		1,100		2,465	ı
Rehabilitation Work Other Capital Investment in MASL		000	1,575	,	2,500		3,200	1	8,000		0	1
Ungoing Dam Safety and Water Resources Planning Project	0.00	264,089	45,905	41,120	077/16	42,170	39,899	51,/24	77,100	10,490	159,184	125,504
Phase II (Additional Financing) Mahaweli Consolidation Project Project (System	2007 - 2017	3300	500	7,000	796,7	2,310	00/	7//			5,5,5	3,490
B Rehabilitation) Moragahakanda and Kaluganga Resrevoir Project 2007 - 2019	2007 - 2019	64.358	19,950	18,000	16,750	15,100	13,500	12,700			50,200	45,800
Implementing Mechanism to protect RiverBank of Mahaweli (229 m retaining wall)-Gatembe	2013 - 2017	203	20	ı	•	•		•			20	•
Rambakan Oya Intergrated Development	2012 - 2019	1,086	115		380		392				887	•
Rideemaliyadda Integrated Development Project 2012 - 2019	2012 - 2019	1,100	110		250	•	244	•			604	ı
System B Maduruoya Right Bank Development - 2	2014 - 2021	34,500	200	•	1,050	•	3,750	ı	10,500		15,500	ı
roject	2010 - 2019	80,781	13,000	13,000	14,250	13,500	6,500	6,200			33,750	32,700
Weli Oya Development Project (Kivul Oya)	2012 - 2019	000'9	20		2,100		1,159				3,309	•
10 Kalinga Nuwara-Angamadilla, Minneriya 2 Pumping Complex	2015-2021	31,050	4,200	4,000	4,800	4,500	4,930	4,500	8,390	7,690	22,320	20,690
ed development Project	2013 - 2019	3,957	400		1,790		303				2,493	

mulative	Foreign		21,024	54,700	29,600	25,100
2017-2020 Cumulative	Total	1,120	23,076	56,100	30,600	25,500
20	Foreign		2,800	34,500	19,700	14,800
2020		350	2,860	35,000	20,000	15,000
	gn Total		7,552	19,200 3.		
Projections 2019	Foreign				8,900	10,300
Proj	Total	300	8,033	20,000	6,500	10,500
8	Foreign	•	6,552	1,000	1,000	
2018	Total	250	7,033	1,100	1,100	
dget	Foreign		4,120	,		ı
2017 Budget	Total	220	5,150		ı	r
	TEC		26,600	94,500	39,900	28,000
	Implementation/ Start Year	2017-2020	2015 - 2020		2018-2024	2019-2024
	Project/Activity	Agriculture and Livestock Programme Implemented by MASL Water Resources Development Investment	Programme (Mahaweii Water Security 13 Investment Programme) -Tranche Ol (Upper Elahara canal, Moragahakanda & Kaluganganga Transcher canal Minine I. Reznal rehabilitation	North western Province Canal) New	Water Resources Development Investment 1 Programme (Mahaweli Water Security Investment Programme) - Tranche 02	Water Resources Development Investment Programme (Mahaweli Water Security Investment Programme) Tranche 0?

Rs. mn	2020 2017-2020 Cumulative	Total Foreign Total Foreign	45,425 36,790 152,737 123,120	40,495 32,840 142,327 114,870	2,195 - 12,422 -	. 44	20 - 52 -	1,400 - 4,900	400 - 1,075 -	350 - 964	. 776,1	10 40 -	. 02	3,000	100	200	16,000 15,000 72,625 69,820	5,000 4,000 16,475 13,820	150	11,000 11,000 56,000 56,000	1,900			- 009	250	2.500 2.000 6.600 5.280	640 3,000	
Projections	2019	Total Foreign	41,976 34,995	38,951 32,595	1,892	12 -	. 15	1,300	250	305	1	10					19,400 18,520	4,400 3,520		15,000 15,000			09			2.000 1.600		
0	2018	Foreign	57 32,285	32 30,685			12 -	- 00	225 -	205 -	357 -	10					00 17,800	00 2,800		15,000			55			00 1.680		
Pu lic Investment Programme 2017 -2020	dget	Foreign Total	19,050 38,657	18,750 36,632	2,021	1	ı	- 1,200	- 2:	- 2	E.						18,500 18,500	3,500 3,500		15,000 15,000						2.100	1,000	
vestment Prog	2017 Budget	Total	26,679	26,249	6,314	ıv	Ю	1,000	200	104	1,620	10	70	3,000	100	200	18,725	3,575	150	15,000	300	10	20	009	250			
Pu lich	tion / TEC nr		206,560	187,060			•										23,911	23,911		162 140	(11,001					8.480	3,410	
	Implementation / Start Year					u		ıic	u		ш		a in					ct 2016-2021	2009-2017	2016-2020	2017-2019	2017-2021	2017-2021	eme 2017	d 2017	2017 - 2020	2017 - 2020	1 0 0 0
	Project/ Activity		Sector Water Sewarage	Water Supply	nnual Programme Including eha ilitation	Catchment Protection and Prevension of Pollution at water sources	Implementation of Rain Water Harvesting Programme	Prevention of Water Borne Diseases in the Chronic	Mulley Disease Allected Aleas 4 Improvement of Rural Water Supply & Sanitation	Activities of Department of National Community	Factor School and Rehabilitation of Small and Medium Water Sunally Schools	Rehabilitation, Improvement and Acquisition of	Capital masters Second Phase of the Pipe Laying Project from Second Phase of the Pipe Laying Project from 8 Andaragasyaya Underground Tank to Gannoruwa in	Hambantota District Development of Comprehensive Plan to Upgrade	Establishment of Training Center and Integrated 10 Information Centre in Eastern Province.	Integrated Townships in Samanthurai and Kalmunai	Ongoing	1 Water Supply and Sanitation Improvement Project	Water Supply to Chilaw, Vavuniya, Mannar & Puttalam- Dry Zone Urban Water Supply Project	(GOSL-ADB V) For the Loan Disbursement of Ongoing Projects	China - Sri Lanka Grant Research Project (for	investigation of Chronic Kidney Disease) 2 Thambuththegama Water Supply Project		4 Augmentation of Trincomalee Water Supply Scheme 2017	Establishment of Desalination Plants in Jaffna and	Puttalam on PPP basis. 6 Deduru Ova Water Supply Project		

		Pu lic Inves	tment Prog	Pu lic Investment Programme 2017 -2020	17 -2020		Projections	tions				Rs. mn
Project/ Activity	Implementation / Start Year	TEC	2017 Budget	ıdget	20.	2018	2019	6	20.	2020	2017-2020	2017-2020 Cumulative
			Total	Foreign	Total	Foreign	Total	Foreign	Total	Foreign	Total	Foreign
11 Anuradhapura North Water Supply Project Phase II 2018-2022	2018-2022	30,540			1,500	1,200	3,000	2,400	3,000	2,400	7,500	000'9
12 Kelani Right Bank Water Supply Project – Stage II13 Kalu Ganga Water Supply Project Phase II	2017-2021 2018-2022	28,672 34,000			2,000	1,600	2,800	2,240	4,500	3,600	9,300	7,440
14 Rural Drinking Water Supply Project in Polonnaruwa District.	2018-2019	350			115	75	235	225			350	300
Water Supply to Proposed Northern Provincial Souncil Complex at Mankulam	2018	29			29						29	•
Jeffna Kilinochchi Water Supply Project - Additional 2018-2021 Financing (Sea Water Desalination Plant)	2018-2021	21,000	,	,	3,200	2,560	2,000	1,600	4,000	3,200	9,200	7,360
Sewerage nnual Programme Including eha ilitation		19,500	430	300	2,025	1,600	3,025	2,400	4,930	3,950	10,410	8,250
South Asia Conference on Sanitation (SACOSAN IV) Follow up action - All island sanitation programme			30		25		25		30	30	110	30
Ongoing		3,023	400	300							400	300
Wastewater Disposal System to Moratuwa, Rathmalana Jaela Ekala (grant)	2008-2016	1,034										
2 GPOBA funded project for increasing Household Access to Sewerage Services (World Bank)	2012 - 2016	1,704	400	300	,	i	ī				400	300
3 Master Plan Study for Sewerage Sector (JICA)	2016-2017	285									•	
e 1 Negombo Wastewater Disposal Project	2017 - 2022	16,477 16,477	,		2,000 2,000	1,600 1,600	3,000	2,400 2,400	4,900 4,900	3,920 3,920	006'6	7,920

osto t eongoing atersupply projects ave een converte too u get rom 2015 o ever, Ca inet ecision as een ta en recently on t e uture inancing mec anismo t e ater supply an se erage projects Accor ingly, all uture orro ings to ater supply an se erage projects ill e one y t e S it t e su si i e e tservice system y t egovernment o ever, i len er is not illing to len to S irrectly, overnment ill consi er suc orro ings case y case asis T ere ore, t e ongoing projects not mentione in t e 2016 u get estimates inclu e in t e o u get list toget er it t e ne projects to e implemente uring ne tt ree years

ns. min amulative	Foreign																						
2017-2020 Cumulative	Total	37,529	37,529	10,867	10,700	80	47	40	1,530	06	1,300	80	09	25,132	2,810	06	20,000	34	10	430	42	1,200	516
2020	al Foreign	6	6	9	00	20	16	10	0		400	20		3	00		00			200		400	153
	Ţ	11,519	11,519	4,046	4,000				420		4			7,053	1,300		2,000			2		4	T
Projections 2019	Total Foreign	10,031	10,031	3,044	3,000	20	14	10	400		350	20	30	6,587	006		2,000			130	14	400	143
2018		10	16	(r)										9									
2	Total	8,560	8,560	2,042	2,000	20	12	10	340		300	20	20	6,178	200	27	2,000		Ŋ	100	28	400	119
TEC 2017 Budget	Foreign																						
2017 Budget	Total	7,419	7,419	1,735	1,700	20	N	10	370	06	250	20	10	5,314	110	63	2,000	34	ហ				102
TEC		3,863	3,863		•		•	•	3,688	1,369	1,905	177	236	175		06	•	34	10		42		•
Implementation /	Start Year									2012-2017	2011-2020	2015 -2020	2015 -2020		2017-2019	2017-2018	2017-2020	2017	2017-2018	2018-2020	2018-2019	2018-2019	2017 - 2020
Project/ Activity		Sector: Housing		Annual Programme (Including Rehabilitation)	Rural Housing Programme for Low Income Families - Housing Loan Programme and Housing Grant for those Suffering from Chronic Renal Failure (NHDA)	Human Resoures Development Programme of USDA	UN Habitat Implementation of UN Habitat	Awareness Making among Condominium Dwellers (CMA)	Ongoing	Lunawa Urban Housing Project (USDA)	Renovation of Old Housing Schemes (NHDA)	Construction Industry Development Authority	Upgrading of Technical Training Infrastructure (CIDA)	New	Middle Income Housing Project (Infrastructure Provision)	Urban Relocation Housing Project for Rajgama Pradeshiya Sabha (USDA)	Expedite the Construction of 50000 Houses in Northern and Fastern Provinces	Orden (1/SDA)	Preparation and Updating the Norms of building Schedule of Rate	Construction of Houses for Urban Low Income People (USDA)	Establishment of Emergency Regulatory Maintenance Division at the Condomimium Management Authority	Skills Sector Development Programme - CIDA	Other Capital Expenditure

υ.		249 249 -	r i	49	ı	ı	1	·	1	r		ı	ī	ī	r	r	8,666	12,495	350	i	ï		ı	ı	3,855	2.884
Cumulativ Foreign	roreign	28,249 28,249		28,249													8,	12,							3,	2.
2017-2020 Cumulative Total Foreign	Iorai	68,041 68,041 3,725	3,700	64,316	6,200	396	98	6	425	431	400	148	150	320	275	334	9,177	14,779	350	200	25	4,500	3,000	4,500	4,785	3,300
o Foreign	roreign	8,358 8,358		8,358		•	•	•	•	•		1	,	,	•	,	1,889	4,000	•		•	1	•	•	1,600	870
2020 Total Fo	10141	20,722 20,722 1,500	1,500	19,222	4,000	200	•	1	175	•	100	ı	٠	100		1	2,000	2,000	•	•	•	2,000	•	·	2,000	1.000
ions 9 Foreign	roreign	7,878		7,878	•	•	•	•	•	•	1		٠	•	•	•	1,889	4,000	•	•	•		•	·	1,120	870
Projections 2019 Total Fore	10141	18,378 18,378 1,000	1,000	17,378	1,000	100	40	1	150	104	100	ı	20	80		•	2,000	2,000	•	•	1	1,000	•	2,000	1,400	1.000
8 Foreign	roreign	5,439		5,439	•	1	•		1	1	ı	1	ı		1	1	1,889	1,881	•		1		•	1	800	870
2018 Total Fo		15,582 15,582 500	500	15,082	1,000	•	•	1	20	127	100	86	20	20	216	184	2,000	2,000	•	•	•	1,000	2,000	1,500	1,000	1.000
<i>idget</i> Foreign	roreign	6,574		6,574		•	•		•	•		1	1	1	•	,	3,000	2,614	350		•	1			335	275
2017 Budget Total Forei	10041	13,359 13,359 725	700	12,634	200	96	46	6	20	200	100	20	20	06	09	150	3,177	2,779	350	200	25	200	1,000	1,000	385	300
TEC (Rs. Mn)		103,931 103,931 10,025	10,000	93,906	Not finalized	425	88	109	200	530	460	185	200	345	520	430	18,732	25,678	3,497	3,000	107	14,362	3,443		8,635	9.824
Implementation / Start Year			2017	1	2017	2017-2020	2016-2019	2016-2017	2016-2020	2016-2019	2016-2020	2015-2018	2016-2019	2016 - 2020	2016-2018	2015 - 2018	2012	2015	2009-2017	2014-2017	2014-2017	2015	2016-2018	2016-2019	2016	2016
Project/ Activity		Sector: Urban Development Mega-polis and Western Development Ministry New	Town Development projects in nine provinces LightRail Transit Project (feasibility study)	Ongoing	Western Region Megapolis Plan	Development of Kegalle Bus depot (Stage III)(UDA)	Development of Kegalle Bus depot (Stage II)(UDA)	Macara-Nilwala River Side Park Development Project	Pedestrian Web - Colombo fort	Nuwaraeliya Market Area Development - Stage I	Badulla Town Development	Wetland Conversation Projects at sathurukondan Batticaloa	Town Centre Development Mihintale	$_{ m 10}$ Akuressa Town Development Project Phase I & $_{ m II}$	Mixed Development Project at Karapitiya	Entrance Square development project at Kataragama	Metro Colombo Urban Development project	15 Strategic Cities Develoment Project(Kandy & Galle)	Greater Colombo Urban Transport Development project	17 Greater Colombo Flood Protection and Environment Development Project	18 Metro Colombo Flood Resilient Urban Environment Trust Fund	Metro Colombo Solid Waste Management project	20 Relocation of Manning Market at Peliyagoda	Township Development and Urban Solid Waste Management	22 Development of Strategic City in Jaffna	23 Development of Strategic City in Anuradhanura

	ive	E.	ı	•	•						•	•		ı		,
	Cumulati	Foreign														
	2017-2020 Cumulative	Total	352	120	87	22	1 1	` '	480	180	112	203	80	160	000 8	724
				•						٠	•			•		1
	2020	Total Foreign	70	50	27			•					r		2 500	200
ي	2	Foreign	,	•	•				•		•					
Projections	2019	Total Fo	94	20	20				280	105	62	153	1	09	2 500	,
		Foreign		,										,		•
	2018	Total For	94	20	10	22	1 1	,	200	75	20	20	80	100	0000	- '
	3t		,	,	٠			ı					,	ı		ı
	2017 Budget	Total Foreign	94	ı		i							•	•	1,000	724
	TEC (Rs. Mn)		1,000	160	129	4.2	71.	67	200	200	280	240	100	160		•
	Implementation / Start Year		2016	2016-2020	2016	2016-2017	2010 2017	7107-9107	2016-2019	2015-2019	2013-2019	2014-2019	2017-2018	2018-2019	2017	2017
	Project/ Activity		Port City Development Project (Infrastructure Development upto the boundary of the City)	Mulathivu Town Centre Development Project	Development of Bus Stand at Horana stage II	Votacala Wotnark Donolonmont project	a Wetpain Developinent project	Enenyagoda Public Square - Stage II	Fort Area Developmnet Project	Madawachchiya triangle Development Project	Polduwa Bypass Road	Dadella Sport Complex (Acquisition Cost)	Refurbishment of Paramavingartha Foundation Society	Modernization of Lumbini theater at Colombo	5(Ministry) Ganital gamon ditum, of CLI DDC	Other Capital Expenditure
			Port City Developi	Mulathiv	Develop	Votagala	Fleling	Enellyag	Fort Are	Madawa	Polduwa	Dadella	Refurbisl	Moderni	5 (Ministry)	Other Ca
			24	25	26	27	7 0	87	29	30	31	35	33	34	20	36

Rs. Mn	nulative Foreign	14,251 13 680 13	13				·	ī					7,650
	2017-2020 Cumulative Total Foreign	338,902 97,852 3,373 1,338	17 1,606 1,750	94,479 34,279 107	1,500	270	2,327	200	200 28,109 60,200	11,000	48,000	9,567 9,135 4,000 5,135 432 327 105	17,733 4,870 424 264 84 84 200 20 918
	oreign	4,050		•									4,050
	2020 Total F	94,262 28,785 1,035	285 750	27,750					10,750	2000	12000	3,089 3,012 1,000 2,012 77 77	5,441 941
	tions 19 Foreign	3,600	•	•							7		3,600
	Projections 2019 Total For	90,977 26,819 901 401	401 500	25,918 10,418		70	564		9,634 15,500	3,000	12,000	2,690 2,590 1,000 1,590 100	4,739 631
	18 Foreign	977	•	•									
	2018 Total	81,608 22,912 770 270	270 500	22,142 6,742 55	140	100	1,063	200	4,890 15,400	3,000	12,000	2,298 2,198 1,000 1,198 100 100	4,048 963 174 174 45 306
2020	ndget Foreign	5,624 13 13 13	13										
amme 2017 -:	2017 Budget Total For	72,056 19,336 667 667	17 650	- 18,669 6,369 52 82	1,500	100	200	200	200 2,835 12,300	300	12,000	1,490 1,335 1,000 335 155 50 105	3,505 2,335 250 250 115 39 200 20 300
Public Investment Programme 2017 - 2020	TEC	96,852 2,895 2,895	2,895	î								327	18,993 4,312 735 470 194 88 1,120
Public Inve	Implementation / Start Year		2013	1	201			2016	2015	2016			2013 2013 2013 2014 2016
	Project/ Activity	Sector: Governance Public Management Ministry of Public Administration and Management Ongoing	JICA-Forward Project Annual Programme New Accommodation Facility programme for nublic officers		 3 Establishment of 1000 "Seva Pyasa" Units 4 Construction of New Administrative Complex at Mathale 	Construction of Divisional Secretariat Complex at Hakmana District Secretariat Batticaloa	7 New District Secretariat Complex - Colombo	8 New District Secretariat Complex - Pollomaruwa	9 New District Secretariat Complex - Mathale 10 Annual Programme New	Construction of District, Divisional Secretariats Construction of an Administrative Complex at Gampaha		Internal Affairs Ongoing 1 e-NIC Project 2 Annual Programme New 1 Detention Gamp at Katana 2 Staff Rest Room at Trincomalee	Ministry of Justice and Law Reforms Ongoing Galle Court Complex Homagama Court Complex Watala Court Complex Malasta Court Building Galagedara Court Building Matara Court Building

Project/Activity	Public Invo Implementation / Start Year	estment Prograu TEC	Public Investment Programme 2017 -2020 tation / TEC 2017 Budget Year Total Foreign	2018 Total Foreign		Projections 2019 Total Foreign	2020 Total Foreign	Rs. Mn 2017-2020 Cumulative Total Foreign	Rs. Mn umulative Foreign
Construction of New Head Office Building for Attorney General's Department	2015	1,182	200	159				629	'
Construction of Official Residence at Mannar, Vavuniya, Kurunegala & Kandy for Attorney General's Department	2015	106	63	23				98	
Establishment of Digital Multimedia Crime Investigation Center	2015	417	200 170					200	170
10 Annual Programme			648	107		319	941	2,015	
New		14,681	1,170	3,085 2,;	2,250	4,108 3,600	9 4,500 4,050	12,863	006'6
1 Judicial Administration Management Reforms Project	2017	14,681		2,500 2,2	2,250	4,000 3,600	3,600 4500 4050	11,000	006'6
	2017		150	200		108		458	
	2017		120	155				275	•
4 Passara District Magistrate Court 5 Mullative District Magistrate Court	2017 2017		50 100	50 116				100	
6 Mankulam Circuit District Magistrate Court	2017		20	64				114	
Construction of Court Complex in Anuradhapura, Mathale, 7 Jaffna and Pollomnaruwa, Construction of Residential Facilities for Judges and Coourt Automation	SS		009					009	·
8 Establishment of 04 Commercial Courts			100					100	
Law and Order Ongoing		3,426	8,365	9,317		10,662 8,483	11,539	39,883	
Police Information and Communication System (PICS) Project	2014 - 2017	3,248	150	1,000		1,500	86	2,748	•
2 Increasing the Existing Police Stations up to 600			200					200	
			450					450	
Construction of Balance work and repair improvement works at Kolpetty Police Station		178		100		53		153	•
5 Annual Programme New		10,745	1,206 6,059 -	6,237 1,980		6,930 - 2,179 -	8191 3,250 -	22,564 13,468	
Construction of Married Quarters for Police Officers- $\ensuremath{1}$ Kumararathnam Road	2017-2019	749		350		149	250	749	•
2 Construction of Thabalagamuwa Police Station	2017-2018	06		09		30		06	•
3 Construction of Bambalapitiya Police Station	2016-2017	93		7.0				70	•
Construction of Administration Building at National Police Academy	2,018	221	587					287	ı
5 Development of Police Training Collage			200					200	•
Construction of Proposed extention to Building No 51 at									

Rs. Mn Cumulative	Foreign			,							,				,			,						
Rs. Mn 2017-2020 Cumulative	Total	28	25	101	6,500	5,000	2,251	650	1,601	940	970	203	92	9		104			47	504	8,717 8,717	3,034	634 5,049	267 267 267 267
2020	Foreign												•			٠			•		,			
20	Total				3000		691	200	491	298	298	45	15	ΙΤ.	٠	23		٠	•	214	2,675	1	750 250 1,675	82 82 82
ctions	Foreign														٠									
Projections 2019	Total				2,000		601	200 200	401 401	259	259	42	14	, m m		21				176	2,329	1	450 150 1,729	71 71
œ	Foreign									,														
2018	Total				1,500		514	150 150	364 364	221	221	41	13	n w		20			25	114	1,990	c c	220 125 1,645	61 61
020 dget	Foreign									,									,					
Pu lic Investment Programme 2017 -2020 station / TEC 2017 Budget	Total	28	25	101		5,000	445	100	345 345	192	192	75	20	,		40		,	22	}	1,723	;	1,614	53
tment Prograi TEC		28	25	101	9,320																			
Pu lic Invest Implementation /	Start Year	17-2019		2,017																				
		to enhance administration 20 Headquarters	FF camp Mahaoya	TF Training School		the Police Department tre				Official Languages		rgramme	ialogue Programme		ase ii	LRC)	of Government Officers		tta Training Center		ration and Reconciliation	nciliation (ONUR) sting system in Jaffna		
Project / Activity	factory (notice)	Construction of proposed building to enhance administration 2017-2019 and accommodation facilities of STF Headquarters	Construction of SGO Bangalow at STF camp Mahaoya	Construction of Building No 54 at STF Training School	Relocation of Police Headquarters	Equip and improve the Capacity of the Police Department with a Modern Communication Centre	inistry o Foreign A airs	Building Constructions	ng Annual Program	Ministry of National Co-existence, Dialogue and Official Languages	On going Projects	National Language and Development Prgramme	Implementation of Co-existence and Dialogue Programme	Trillingual Programme Research and Development	Equal Access to Justice Programme phase ii	Establishment of Provincial Centers (LLRC)	Preparation of Hand book for the use of Government Officers in all iv levels	Bilingual Public Activity Programme	Construction of New Hostel in Agalawatta Training Center	Annual Programme	Ministry of National Integration and Reconciliation Ongoing	Office for the National Unity and Reconciliation (ONUR) Construction of 3000 rain water harvesting system in Jaffna District	National Integration and Reconciliation Annual Programme	inistry o Special Assignment 1 ongonig Annual Programme
	(7	80	6	10	11	inistry o	• ¹	ngoing 1 Ani	Ministry of Na		1 Nat	2 Imp	3 Tril		6 Est	7 Pre	8 Billi	9 Con	10 Anı		Offi 1 Con Dist	2 Nat 3 Anr	inistry o Spo 1 ong Ant

	Pu lic Inve	Pu lic Investment Programme 2017 - 2020	ımme 2017 -?	020							Rs. Mn
Project/Activity	Implementation / Start Year	TEC	2017 Budget Total For	<i>udget</i> Foreign	2018 Total F	8 Foreign	Projections 2019 Total For	ons , Foreign	2020 Total Foreign	2017-2020 Cumulative Total Foreign	nulative Foreign
inistry o e ence		74,964	30,248	5,611	32,249	426	33,602		32,067	128,165	6,588
ngoing 1 Ranaviru Housing Project		62,405	28,890 400	5,611	28,258	977	29,410		30,367	116,925 400	
Tri Forces Central Ammunition armoury and Commercial Explosive Armary Complex			300		200		200			1,300	
3 Defence Head Quarters		55,601	3,977							3,977	
4 Sir John Kothalawala Defence University			2,775		2,760		265			5,800	
5 Defence Service and Staff Collage			185		66		09			344	
6 Strategic Defence Communication Network		1,192	200							200	
7 Development of Humanitarian Search and Rescue Capacity			100		76					176	•
8 Building and Structure- SL Army			2,289		1,175		1,175			4,639	
9 UN Pease Keeping Missions- SL Army			200		100		100			200	
10 Maritime Safety Cabability Improvement Project					2	2				2	2
11 Indian Line of Credit SL Army 12 Pakisthan Line of Credit			1,650	1,650						1,650	1,650
13 Relocation of Army Camps in North and EASt Provinces			1,123							1,123	٠
14 Relocation of Vidura Navy Training Collage			76							92	
15 purchase of 2 Advanced Offshore Patrol Vessels			3,400	3,400	975	975				4,375	4,375
16 Relocation of Navy Camps in North and EASt Provinces			104		33					137	,
17 Building and Structure- SL Navy			440		450		450			1,340	
18 Establishment of Base Manintenance Centre		4,200	1,500		1,200		277			2,977	
19 UN Pease Keeping Missions- SL Air Force			1,412							1,412	
20 Indian Line of Credit-SL Air Force 21 Oil Spill Response Equipment			550	550						550 44	550
22 Construction works of new acadamic complex at Naval and Maritime acadomy Tricomalee		1,412 -			150		316	212	2	829	
23 Annual Programme			7,554		20,738		26,267	30	30155	84,714	
Ð		12,559	1,358		3,991		4,192		1,700	11,241	
			54							54	
3 Army Hospital Project 4 2 Inshore Patrol Crafts		7,088	191 80		1,000		1,500	1500	00	4,191 80	
5 Junior Sailors Accommodation Building at Mirissa			35		20					52	,
6 Advance Training and Administrative Building at Mirissa			23		29		20			102	
7 Development of Dairy Industry in Sri Lanka Army		537			350		187			537	,
8 Construction of three storied Central Armory building		658			258		400			658	

Rs. Mn nulative Foreign										750	750								•
Rs. Mn 2017-2020 Cumulative Total Foreign	72	81	171	52	750	3,000	279	1,075	1,075	32,422 28,516	800	369	220	200	26,627	3,906 1,000 200	20	2,500	156
2020 Total Foreign					200			329	329	9266 9266					9266				
Projections 2019 Total Foreign			100		250	1500	14 221	285	285	8920 8866				200	9998	54		0	4.5
2018 Total Foreign	72	81	71	52	300	1000	181 577	247	247	7751 7699		119	120	200	7260	52			52
ıme 2017 -2020 2017 Budget Total Foreign						500	84 342	214	214	6485 2685 750	800 750	250	100	100	1435	3800 1000 200	50	2500	20
Pu lic Investment Programme 2017 - 2020 tration/ TEC 2017 Budge Year Total Fo	72	81	171	52	006	3000													
Pu lic Inve Implementation / Start Year																			
Project/ Activity	9 Construction of proposed two stories ead uarters building (Central)	10 Construction of proposed two storied Prosthetics and Orthotics factory building	11 Construction of two storied accommodation building for security troops in Colombo at Broody ouse army Camp	12 Construction of proposed 8 02 si etwo storied four storied administrative and accommodation building of II Divisional ead unters at 2 () Si Lanka Single Regiment(SLSR)	13 Maritime Rescue Coordination Centre (MRCC) System Project		15 02 Nos of PT Primary Air Craft 16 I No of - 12 Light Air Craft	Parliamentary A airs	Ongoing Annual Programme	Special Spen ing nits ngoing Projects	1 National Agri Business Nutritional Programme	2 Construction of New Office Building for Public Service Commission	Construction of New Office Building for Finance Commission	4 Refurbisnment of Parliamentary Complex	5 Annual Program Sp. Spending Units 1-22	e 1 Siri Sara Pivisuma 2 Development Initiatives, Coordination and Monitoring	$_{\rm 3}$ $$ International Relations and Cooperation	Coordination of National Programme for Environment Conservation, Drug Prevention, Kidney Disease Prevention, Food Production and Pubudamu Pollonnaruwa	5 Live Tele/Broadcasting of Parliament Sittings

				2017 Budget	ıdget	2018	~	Projections 2019	ions 9	2020	0	2017-2020	2017-2020 Cumulative
	Project/ Activity Impl//S	Implementation /Start Year	TEC	Total	Foreign	Total	Foreign	Total	Foreign	Total Foreign	Foreign	Total	Foreign
Enviror	Sector Environmental anagement		51594	9154	2262	10574	2360	12322	3232	14206	3539	46256	11394
inistry o a a	a a eli evelopmentan Environment nnual Programme Including eha ilitation		23246	4691	2119	4534	1915 5	4847	2532	4880	2764	18952 7034	9331
1	Formulation, review and gap analysis of environmental policies			2		3		3	•	N	•	13	
2	Adaptation and Mitigation of Climate Change Impacts			2		ю		т	•	ы	•	13	
3	Commemoration of Major Environment Events			rc		ľ		rv	•	ľ	•	20	
4	Education and Awareness Creation on Environment			2		ъ		ъ	•	ъ	•	17	
N	Environmental Protection and Conservation			15		15		15	•	20		9	
9	Implementation of the Montreal Protocol (GOSL/UNDP)			N	Ŋ	Ŋ	rv	rv	N	ľ	rv	20	20
7	Sustainable Management of Bio Diversity and Natural Resources			10		10		10	•	10	1	40	
ω	School Environmental Pioneer Programme (Haritha Niyamu)			20	•	20	1	20	•	30	1	06	
6	Conservation of Hill Tops in the Central Highlands in Sri Lanka			10	•	10	•	10	•	10	•	40	
110	Expanding Forest Cover Eco Tourism			400		350	1 1	300		300	1 1	1350	
12	Establishment and Management of Industrial Plantations			175	,	200	•	200	,	200	1	775	
13	Production of Planting Materials			20	•	20		20	•	20		80	
14	Convertion of Pine Plantations to Native Broadleave species			10	,	10	•	10	,	10	•	40	
15				10	•	10	•	10	•	10	•	40	
10				07		10		100		10	•	50,50	
17	Emergancy Coast Protection Work			650	•	288		288		009		2426	
19				96		92		95		98		375	
20	Gem and Jewellery Research and Training Institute			09		62	•	65		89	•	255	
21	Other Capital Expenditure			487	٠	180	٠	180	٠	184	٠	1031	

		Pu lic	Pu lic Investment Programme 2017 -2020	Programı	ne 2017 -2	020							s mn
		:		2017 Budget	ıdget	2018	8	Projections 2019	ions 9	2020	0	2017-2020	2017-2020 Cumulative
	Project/ Activity	Implementation /Start Year	TEC	Total	Foreign	Total	Foreign	Total	Foreign	Total	Foreign	Total	Foreign
	New		7508	27	6	439	53	2204	1702	2180	1884	4850	3648
1	Minamata Convention Initial Assessment in Sri Lanka (UNIDO)	2017-2018	10	6	6	1	Н					10	10
8	Education, Awareness and Green Award Implemented by Central Environmental Authority			18		19	•	19	•			55	
m	Eco-Systems Conservation and Management Project (GOSL/WB)	2017-2021	6227			118	52	1783	1702	1964	1884	3866	3638
4	Surface Water Quality Monitoring Throughout the Country	2018-2019	45			29	1	16	1			45	
Ю	Sri Lanka Community Forestry Programme 2016- 2018	2018-2019	261			91	•	114	1	26	•	261	
9	Improvement of Indoor Air Quality in Sri Lanka	2018-2020	61			30		16		15	•	61	
L	Integrated Polythene and Plastic management project	2018-2019	32			19	ı	7		9	•	32	
8	Awareness project on Environment Education	2018-2022	138			23		25	•	27	1	75	
6	Skill Development programme for Gem and Jewellary industry	2018-2019	45			24	•	21	•			45	
10	Establishment of Industrial Plantation of Timber	2019-2023	236			65	,	53				118	
11	Forest Restoration	2019-2023	249					88	•	23	•	142	
12	Forest Fire control in Sri Lanka	2019-2022	104					42	•	38	1	80	
13	Promotion of Green Jobs and Micro level Green Industries in Sri Lanka	2018-2022	100			20	•	20	•	20	•	09	
inistry o isast	isaster anagement nnual Programme Including eha ilitation		11319	2865 1050	143	3531 1080	444	3159	700	5044 3045	775	14598 6263	2062
П	Premium for the National Natural Disaster Insurance Scheme			300	1	300		300	1	300	•	1200	
2	Disaster Management Center			8	1	8		6	•	10	•	35	

Pu lic Investment Programme 2017 - 2020
Total Foreign
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Implementation Start Year
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Implementation /Start Year /Start Year /Start Year
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				1ahnng /107					070	20		4/11/21/17-/11/2	
					10600	20.	2018	77	6107	707	2020		
	Project/ Activity	/Start Year	TEC	Total	Foreign	Total	Foreign	Total	Foreign	Total	Foreign	Total	Foreign
12	Enhance Real Time Landslide Forecasting and Early Warning Capacity by Expanding Automated Rain Guage Network in Sri Lanka	2016-2018	131	20	•	31						81	
13	Development of meteorological observation, weather forecasting and dissemination (GOSL/JAPAN)	2015-2018	1175	12		13		14				39	
	New		8945	1050		1683	400	1410	200	1728	775	5871	1875
1	Construction of Houses in Landslide affected areas in Kagalle	2017-2018	2000	1000		1000						2000	
2	Establishment of Disaster Management Training Center at Pelmadulla	2017-	2534	50	,	20		20		20	,	200	
ю	Improving Forecasting Capabilities of the Department of Meteorology to Minimize the Impacts of Frequent Weather Hazards	2018-2020	2275	,		200	400	800	700	875	775	2175	1875
4	Enhancement of Seasonal Weather Prediction Capabilities and developing Climate Change Scenarios for Sri Lanka	2018-	33					33	,			33	
rv	Rectification of Unstable Slopes and Landslides associated with Upcountry Railway line	2018-2021	1500		0	40		370		570	•	086	
9	Strengthening the Disaster Preparedness Capacity in the country	2019-2021	300	•	0			100		100		200	
7	Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction into Development	2018-2020	130		0	т		4		123		130	
80	Systematic Diagnostic Assessment of Chemical Disaster Risks in Sri Lanka	2018-2019	25			15		10				25	
6	Developing a system for Building Assessment and Condition Reporting by NBRO	2018-2022	75	•		32		10		10	•	55	
10	Establishment of a system for assessing the plans of housing, building construction and other development projects for incorporation of disasteresilient features by NBRO prior to granting approval	2018-19	73			40		33				73	

TEC Total Foreign Total Foreign Tr 17030 1599 2508 - - 100 100 - - - 1100 110 - - - 14125 519 - 808 - - - 1000 - 200 -	Implementation The
TPC Total Foreign Total Foreign Total 17030 1599 2508 4.5 100 - 988 1.1 100 - 40 45 40 45 808 - 100 - 808 - 808 1000 - 200 - 200 2200 - 200 - 200 2600 - 140 - 20 2600 - 20 20 - 260 - 20 20 - 260 - 20 - 20 260 - 20 - 20 260 - 20 - 20 260 - 20 - 26 500 - 25 - 26 500 - - 10 - 500 -	Ħ H
1599 2508 45 10072 988 10 100 - 80 40 45 45 40 45 808 809 - 808 - 200 - 200 - 150 26 28 25 26 5 10	1
100 120 40 45 10 10 809 - 808 - 200 - 200 - 150 - 25 26 26 5 26 5 3 10	
100 120 40 45 10 10 10 10 10 809 - 808 - 200 - 200 - 140 - 150 - 25 25 25 5	
100 120 45 45 45 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	
40 45 10 10 809 - 808 - 200 - 200 - 140 - 150 26 28 25 26 5 10	
10 10 809 - 808 - 1339 - 200 - 200 - 140 - 140 - 150 26 28 27 25 26 5 10	
 519 . 808 519 . 1339 - 200 - 140 - 200 - 520 79 5 10 	
519 1339 - 200 - 140 - 200 75 79 75 79 76 26	
- 200 - 140 - 200 - 150 - 75 - 28 - 28 - 28 - 28 - 3 - 3 - 40 - 10	2010 2013- 2008- 2008-
- 140 - 200 26 28 75 79 25 26 5 10	.013- .008- .008-
- 200 26 28 75 79 5 10	-800
- 150 26 28 75 79 25 26 5 10	-800
26 28 75 79 25 26 5 10	
75 79 26 26 5 10	2006-
25 26 5 10	2007-
10	2008-
1	2013-
7200 388 500	2016-2025

s min Cumulative	cumulative	Foreign	1169	55	28	110	42	25	30	12	18	850
s mis 2017-2020 Cumulative	2017-2020	Total		•	1	•						•
		Foreign	467	20	10	37						400
	2020	Total		ı	ı				•			
tions	6	Foreign	514	20	10	37	42		rv			400
Projections	2019	Total										
	2018	Foreign	181	10	ľS	36		25	25	12	18	20
	20	Total			1							
10gramme 2017 - 2017 Rudaet	Buaget	Foreign	8	ъ	3	1		1			1	
ru iic investment Programme 2017 - 2020 2017 Budaet	7107	Total	~									
IC Investin		TEC	2905	200	200	229	42	25	30	12	18	1350
n.	Imnlomontation	/Start Year		2017-	2017-	2018-2022	2019-	2018-	2018-2019	2018-	2018-	2018-
		Project/ Activity	New	Northern Province Integrated Conservation Plan	Puttalam Integrated Tourism Development Plan	Higher Living Standards and Women Empowerments through Floriculture	Tree House Visitors Facility at Angamedilla National Park	Tree House Visitors Facility at Kaudulla National Park	Improvement of Tourism attraction of Pemaduwa reservoir in Somawathiya National Park	Proposed Management Plan for Rumassala Sanctuary	Canopy walk in Horagolla National Park	Marine Conservation Project
				1	2	8	4	ις	9	7	œ	6

ign	5,875	,											,		5,875	5,875								
) Cumulative Foreign							-																	
2017-2020 Cumulative Total Foreign	41,357 7,888 722	303	•		225	44	23	26	27		276	260	260	26	6,590	5,940	300	350	9,203	09	99	20	91	183
920 Foreign	1,500														1,500	1,500								
2020 Total For	7,368 1,939 199	06			70	14	7	8	10		160	80	80		1,580	1,500	- 08		2,104 2,101	18	18		25	20
is 9 Foreign	1,450	•													1,450	1,450								
Projections 2019 Total F	8,332 1,961 171	80			09	12	9	7	9		140	70	70		1,650	1,450	100	100	2,099	16	17		24	46
Foreign	2,175														2,175	2,175								
2018 Total F	11,717 2,694 169	70			20	10	ស	9	9	22	150	09	09	30	2,375	2,175	100	100	2,899	14	16		22	45
t Foreign	750	ı			•	•		•	ı						750	750						•		
2017 Budget Total F	13,940 1,295 184	63			45	ω	Ŋ	ស	ъ	53	126	20	20	26	586	815	20	150	2,100	12	15	20	20	42
TEC	10,035 8,300										200	200			2,600	056'9	300	350	1,185					
Implementation / Start Year		2017	2017	2017	2017	2017	2017	2017	2017	2017		2015 - 2017	2017	2016-2017		2015-2020	2017-2020	2017-2020		2014-2020	2014-2020	2014-2020	2017	2017
Project/ Activity	Sector: Social Protection Women and Child Affairs Ministry Annual Programme (Including Rehabilitation)	1 Diriya Kantha Programme (GOSL/UNFPA)	Ensuring Strengthening protection of women development (GOSL/UNDP)	Gender Based Violence Programme (GOSL/UNFPA)	4 Kantha Saviya	5 Women Development Programme	6 Refurbisment of Children's Homes	7 Supervision of Children's Homes	Improvement of Vocational Skills of Childrens in Homes	9 Rehabilitaion and Improvement of Capital Assets	Ongoing	Prevention of child abuse and violence against women - Implementaion of GBV action plan	2 National Child Protection Authority	24 Hours Tall Free Healp (GOSI-SAARC Bevelopment Fund)	New	1 Early Childhood Care and Development	2 Strengthening a day care centres and community evenining centres	3 Social Protetcion for Children	Social Empowerment and Welfare Ministry Annual Programme (Including Rehabilitation)	1 Community Based Rehabilitation Programme	2 National Couselling Programme	Modernization of Vocational Training Centres for Differently Able	Self Employment Oppertunities for Single Parents Families	5 Support for Low Income Disable Persons

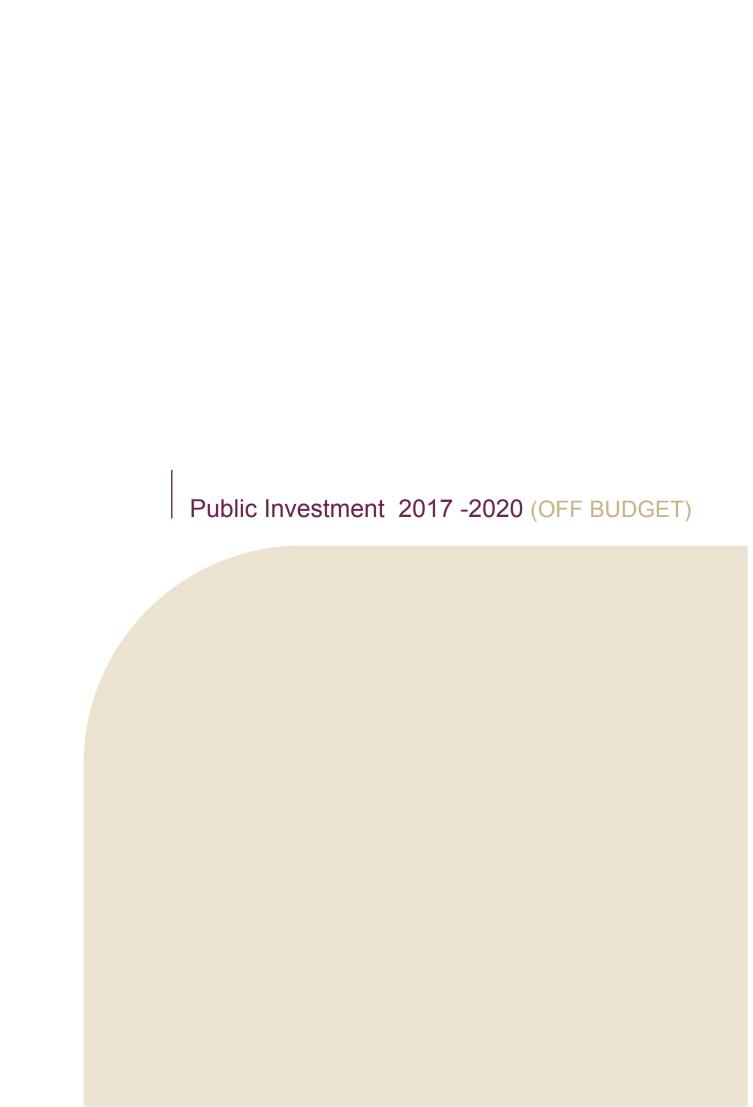
Project/ Activity	Implementation / Start Year	TEC	2017 Budget Total Foreign	2018 Total Foreign	Projections 2019 Total Foreign	2020 Total Foreign	2017-2020 Cumulative Total Foreign	mulative Foreign
Divineguma Livelihood Development Programme	2017		1,200	1,500	1,800	1,800	6,300	
Rehabilitaion and Improvement of Capital Assets	2017		162	740	194	190	1,286)
New		1,185	629	562 -	2	۰ ۳	1,197	•
Social Care centres	2017-2020		2	2	2	ю	6	
Construction of a Building Complex for the National Institute of Social Development in	2017-2018	1,000	200	200			1,000	
Construction of new Vocational Training Centre Kilinochchi	2017-2018	80	20	30			80	
Construction of new Vocational Training Centre - Batticaloa	2017-2019	80	20	30			80	
Construction of a New Child Guidance Centre at Kottawa	2017-2018	25	25				25	
6 Expansion of Jayavirusevana Institute at Puwakpitiya	2017		2				2	•
Prison Reforms, Rehabilitation Resettlement and Hindu Religious Affairs Minisrtry		550	10,545	6,125	4,272	3,325	24,267	1
Annual Programme (Including Rehabilitation)	itation)		312 0	341 0	468 0	449 0	1,570	•
Rehabilitation of persons, properties and	2014-2020		30	40	20	09	180	٠
2 Palmyrah Development Board	2014-2020		36	37	38	39	150	٠
Rehabilitaion and Improvement of Capital Ongoing		055	246 10233 0	264 5783.5	380 3804	350 2876	1,240	•
Rehabilitation and Reintegration of ex-	2015-2020			110	120	130	460	٠
Establishment of Rehabilitaion Centres for	2015-2017		200	200	200	009	2,100	•
Task force on Resettlement of Protracted 3 IDDs in the Northern Province	2016-2019		10	20	30	40	100	
	2016-2017		20				20	
5 Construction of Pallelkele Prision Complex 6 Construction of Jaffna Prison Stage II	2014-2017 2017-2020	550	100 150	150	150	100	100 550	
	2014-2020		350				350	•
8 Rehabilitaion of Prisoners Delegation programmed providing bounding			က	3.5	4	9	17	•
vertex and sanitation, livelihood assistance for	2016-2018		000'6	5,000	3,000	2000	19,000	•

ign Total Foreign Total Foreign Total Foreign Total 3.62 73,079 11,652 79,030 9,486 88,060 600 308,948 7.71 51,387 10,911 58,046 9,486 90,370 600 255,951 7.71 37,774 2,003 47,661 160 72,680 600 201,252 5.00 1,500 1,700 1 60 300 526,951 5.50 1,120 1,700 1 4,000 1 1,250 5.00 1,120 1,700 1 4,000 300 5,220 5.00 1,120 1,100 100 300 5,220 3,980 5.00 79 60 60 300 5,220 3,980 5.01 1,120 1 1 1 1 1 4 4 6.03 50 1 1 1 1 1 4				Public Investment Programme 2017 -2020 Rudaet 2017	ent Programme	mme 2017 -	2020	Projections 8	ions 2019	٥	0000		Rs. n 2017-2020 Cumulative	Jumu
125.175 627.146 25.2347 1.1652 29.0379 9.466 89.060 600 256.			nplementation/ Start Year	TEC	Total	Foreign	Total	Foreign	Total	Foreign	Total	Foreign	Total	Foreign
125.175 125.	tor : Region	ial Development		125,175	68,778	27,362	73,079	11,652	79,030	9,486	88,060	009	308,948	49,100
Ongoing 125,175 43,137 19,774 2,003 47,661 160 20,680 600 201 Subhas (capital) Subhas (capital) 2013-2017 13,181 13,181 13,00 1 1 2 4,000 1 2 1,200 1 2 1 2 1,200 1 2 2 <t< td=""><td>Ministry of.</td><td>Provincial Councils & Local Government</td><td></td><td>125,175</td><td>57,148</td><td>26,721</td><td>51,387</td><td>10,911</td><td>58,046</td><td>9,486</td><td>90,370</td><td>009</td><td>256,951</td><td>47,717</td></t<>	Ministry of.	Provincial Councils & Local Government		125,175	57,148	26,721	51,387	10,911	58,046	9,486	90,370	009	256,951	47,717
Subplies (circle) and subplies (circle) (ci		Ongoing		125,175	43,137	19,701	37,774	2,003	47,661	160	72,680	009	201,252	
Solichwise (Concerned Project Americal Bridges (COSA, VIR) American Bridges (COSA, VIR) Ameri	-	Strengthering of Local Government Pradeshiya	2013-2017	13 181	3 300			•		•		•	3 300	
Noneth Each Local Services Improvement Project 2014-2017 7.350 1.00 1.00 4.00 9.00 North Each Local Services Improvement Project 2012-2017 13.181 1.260 1.200 1.120 1.00 3.00 3.00 Construction of SST Near Bridges (OSSL/UK) 2014-2020 16.895 3.00 2.800 790 60 60 3.00 3.00 5.00 Onstruction of SST Near Bridges (OSSL/UK) 2014-2020 1.6,895 3.00 2.800 790 60 60 3.00 4.0 Nether Local Governance Devaluation of Construction of ST Near Management Project 2.122-2015 7.565 900 750 7.0 </td <td>٠ ،</td> <td>Sabhas (Capital)</td> <td>1107-6107</td> <td>101,01</td> <td>2000</td> <td></td> <td>, ,</td> <td></td> <td>1 100</td> <td></td> <td>000</td> <td></td> <td>00000</td> <td></td>	٠ ،	Sabhas (Capital)	1107-6107	101,01	2000		, ,		1 100		000		00000	
Construction of SST Runal Bridges (COSL/WB) CONSTRUCTION NATION STATE Li250 Li	3 8	Solid waste Management Project Rural Bridges (GOSL/ UK)	2014-2017	7,350	1,200		T,500		T,/00		4,000		8,400	
Construction of \$438 Hural Birdges (GOSL/JUK) Londing Management Project (GOSL/JADB) Construction of \$453 Rural Birdges (GOSL/JADB) Northern Roads Connectivity Project (GOSL/JADB) Northern Road Connectivity Project (GOSL/JADB) Northern Province Certal Province Northern Province North Province North Province Northern Prov	4	North Esat Local Services Improvement Project	2012-2017	13,181	1,250	1,200		•		•			1,250	
Construction of 46.3 kmrsl Bridgese (GOSL)4 2014-2020 16,895 3.00 28,00 790 60 60 60 300 9,0 Reterlands of Greater Colombo Waste Water Management Project (GOSL) ADB) 210-2917 2,898 2,905 600 - - 3,900 3,900 3,900 2,905 - - 3,900 3,00 3,00 - - - 3,900 3,00 -	2	Construction of 537 Rural Bridges (GOSL/ UK)		21,000	3,700	3,500	1,120	1,120	100	100	300	300	5,220	
Greater Colombo Waste Water Management Project 2,898 2,905 600 3.880 2,905 600 3.880 2,905 600 3.880 3.880 3.880 3.980 3.880 3.980	9	Construction of 463 Rural Bridges (GOSL/ Netherlands)	2014-2020	16,895	3,000	2,800	790	790	09	09	300	300	4,150	
Northern Roads Commentify Project (GOSL/ADB) Load Government Enchancement Sectoral Project 2 212-2016 7,565 900 750	7	Greater Colombo Waste Water Management Project (GOSL/ ADB)	2010-2917	ı	3,380	2,905	009	•					3,980	
Local Government Enchancement Sectional Project 2012-2016 2,565 900 750 150	8	Northern Roads Connectivity Project (GOSL/ADB)		2,898		•		•					•	
Transforming School Education as the Foundation of a knowledge Hub (COSL, WB & Askal) (To be a cordinated with the Millury of Education) 40	6	Local Government Enchancement Sectoral Project - (Pura neguma)	2012-2016	7,565	006	750		•		ı			006	
Northern Road Connectivity Project (Additional) 2013-2018 4,107 15 15 10 9 . <td>10</td> <td>Transforming School Education as the Foundation of a knowledge Hub (GOSL, WB & AusAid) (To be cordinated with the Ministry of Education)</td> <td>2012-2017</td> <td>13,000</td> <td>40</td> <td>40</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>•</td> <td>•</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>40</td> <td></td>	10	Transforming School Education as the Foundation of a knowledge Hub (GOSL, WB & AusAid) (To be cordinated with the Ministry of Education)	2012-2017	13,000	40	40			•	•			40	
Protect Coloning Vacci and Vasci and Vacci a	11	Northern Road Connectivity Project (Additional Financing) (GOSL/ADB) Greater Colombo Waster and Waster Waster	2013-2018	4,107	15	15	10	6					25	
Health Sector Development Project (GOSL/WB) 26,000 20 21 - <t< td=""><td>12</td><td>Investment Management Programme - Tranche 2 - (GOSL/ADB)</td><td></td><td>ı</td><td>280</td><td>200</td><td>398</td><td>•</td><td>•</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>829</td><td></td></t<>	12	Investment Management Programme - Tranche 2 - (GOSL/ADB)		ı	280	200	398	•	•				829	
Thorin Dorin Gamata" Programme 1,256 1,256 1,256 1,256 1,256 1,250	13	Health Sector Development Project (GOSL/WB)		26,000	20	20	21	i					41	
Seweage system - Colombo Municiple Council Sexerable Council S	14	"Dorin Dorata Gamin Gamata" Programme			1,256									
Western Province UNICEF program Critera Based Grant (CBG) .	15	Seweage system - Colombo Municiple Council		•				•		•		•	•	
Western Province 254 382 582 900 900 Central Province 388 582 778 1,250 1,250 Southern Province 551 821 1,102 1,180 1,180 North Western Province 408 613 817 1,200 1,200 North Central Province 482 722 963 1,350 1,350 Uva Province 560 839 1,068 1,500 1,500 Sabaragamuwa Province 681 908 1,400 1,400	16	Western Province UNICEF program Critera Based Grant (CBG)							•				•	
vince 389 - 582 - 777 - 1,250 - vince 551 - 621 - 777 - 1,180 - vince - 408 - 613 - 1,102 - 1,500 - rice - 482 - 722 - 963 - 1,350 - rice 560 - 839 - 1,068 - 1,500 - vince - 454 - 681 - 908 - 1,400 -		Western Province			254		382		206		006		2,314	
vince 551 672 777 1,180 1,180 1,180 1,180 1,180 1,180 1,180 1,180 1,180 1,180 1,180 1,180 1,180 1,180 1,180 1,180 1,180 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,350 1,350 1,350 1,350 1,350 1,350 1,350 1,400		Central Province			389		582	•	778		1,250		2,998	
vince - 551 - 613 - 1,102 - 1,650 - ince - 408 - 613 - 817 - 1,200 - ince - 482 - 722 - 963 - 1,350 - ince - 560 - 839 - 1,068 - 1,500 - vince - 454 - 681 - 908 - 1,400 -		Southern Province		•	388		583		777	•	1,180		3,253	
408 613 817 1,200 482 722 963 1,350 560 839 1,068 1,500 454 681 908 1,400		Northern Province			551		821		1,102	ı	1,650		3,839	
482 722 963 1,350 560 839 1,068 1,500 454 681 908 1,400		North Western Province			408	•	613		817	•	1,200		3,184	
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		North Central Province			482		722		696	ı	1,350		3,622	
454 681 908 14400 -		Uva Province			260		839		1,068		1,500		3,807	
		Sabaragamuwa Province			454		681		806	٠	1,400		3,562	

		Public Inve	stment Prog Buda	Public Investment Programme 2017 -2020 Budget 2017		Projections 2018	tions 2019	6	2020	00	<i>Rs. n</i> 2017-2020 Cumulative	[nmn]
ď	Project/ Activity art Year art Year	TEC	Total	Foreign	Total	Foreign	Total	Foreign	Total	Foreign	Total	Foreign
18 Province S	Province Specific Development Grant (PSDG)			,				1				
	ovince	•	765		2,500		3,400		5,200		11,865	
Central Province	vince		1,169		3,000	ı	4,300	•	6,500		14,969	
Southern Province	rovince	ı	1,168	i	3,000	ı	4,300	•	6,500	•	14,968	
Northern Province	rovince		1,657		3,000		4,300		6,500		15,457	
North West	North Western Province	•	1,228		3,400		4,500	•	6,500		15,628	
North Cent	North Central Province	•	1,448		2,500		3,700	•	5,800		13,448	
Uva Province	ce		1,682	i	3,400	ı	4,500	•	6,500		16,082	
Sabaragamı	Sabaragamuwa Province		1,365	•	3,400		4,500		6,500		15,765	
Eastern Province	vince		1,544	•	3,000	•	4,300		6,000		14,844	
Transform 19 (To be core	$Transforming School Education as the Foundation of a knowledge Hub (GOSL, WB \& AusAid)\\ (To be cordinated with the Ministry of Education)$	ub (GOSL, WB	& AusAid)									
Western Province	ovince		270	270							270	
Central Province	yinge		305	305							305	
Southern Province	rovince		280	280							280	
Northern Province	rovince		315	315							315	
North West	North Western Province		295	295							295	
North Cent	North Central Province		295	295							295	
Uva Province	CG		320	320							320	
Sabaragam	Sabaragamuwa Province		285	285							285	
Eastern Province	ovince		325	325							325	
20 Health Sec	Health Sector Development Project (GOSL / WB)											
Western Province	ovince		360	360							360	
Central Province	vince		360	360							360	
Southern Province	rovince		360	360							360	
Northern Province	rovince		360	360							360	
North West	North Western Province		360	360							360	
North Cent	North Central Province		360	360							360	
Uva Province	eo e		360	360							360	
Sabaragam	Sabaragamuwa Province		360	360							360	
Eastern Province	ovince		360	360							360	
Northern R	Northern Road Connectivity Project (NP) (GOSL/		200	179							200	
	Northern Road Connectivity Project (Aditional		ì	00,0	1	Ç					L	
22 Financing)	Financing) (GOSL/ ADB)		548	496		69					979	
23 Iranamadu	Iranamadu Irrigation Development Project (GOSL /		1,067	892							1,067	
IFAU) 24 Jaffna Killin	IrAD) Jaffna Killinochchi Water Supply and Sanitation		o	1							000	
	SL / ADB)		606	/ 4 I							606	
25 Northern Re	Northern Road Connectivity Project (NC) (GOSL/ ADR)		37	34	16	14					53	
26 National Inc	National Institute of Locala Covernance		7.7		C L		7				150	

Rs. mn	ımulative	Foreign	25,254 7,900	4,834	1,800	1,650	000′6	10	09	ı	ı	·	ı	
	2017-2020 Cumulative	Total	51,988 7		2,100	1,660	16,320	10	09	800	7,423	1,000	100	
	2020	Foreign												
		gn Total	14,000 5,000	3,000			0000'9							
	2019	Foreign	9,326 3,940	1,386			4,000							
Projections		n Total	10,385 4,320	1,625			4,440							
Ą	2018	Foreign	8,908 3,460	2,448			3,000							
17 -2020		n Total	13,613 3,980	2,930			3,480			300	2,923			
Public Investment Programme 2017 -2020	Budget 2017	Foreign	7,020	1,000	1,800	1,650	2,000	10	09					
estment Pro	Bud	Total	14,012 580	1,080	2,100	1,660	2,400	10	09	200	4,500	1,000	100	22
Public Inv	TEC													
	Implementation/	Start real												
	Project/ Activity		New Local Government Enchancement Sectoral Project	Greater Colombo Water & Waste Water Management Improvement Programme -Tranche 3 - GOSL/EIB	Greater Colombo Water and Waste Water Impvovement Investemnt Programme - Tranche 3 - (GOSL/ ADB)	Supply of Garbage Collecting Compactors to Local Authorities (GOSL/Korea)	Community Accessibility Reinforcement Project in Emerging Regions (REACH Project)- (GOSL/JICA)	Health Programme (UNICEF)	Education Programme (UNICEF)	osat Waste Management of Local Government Authorities	Development of 1000km of Road Length in Rural Areas	Vertical Building for Mixed Development including Office Phase Recreational Facilities and Entertainment Facilities to facilitate private business to expand operate to Northern Province	Improve Drainage System in Eastern Province	Renovation of the "Sethsevana" Government Elders Home at Mirigama
					m		מו	9	7	Buaget Proposal		m	4	LO.

	PI	ıblic Inve	Public Investment Programme 2017 -2020	amme 2017	-2020		:					Rs. mn
Project/Activity	Implementation/	TEC	Budget 2017	2017	20	Proje 2018	Projections 2	2019	20	2020	2017-2020	2017-2020 Cumulative
	Start Year		Total	Foreign	Total	Foreign	Total	Foreign	Total	Foreign	Total	Foreign
Minstry of Regional Development	0	0	277	0	80	0	120	0	150	0	1227	
Ongoing	0	0	20	0	80	0	120	0	150	0	400	
Infrastructure development			20		80		120		150		400	
Other Innitiatives			227		200		200		200		827	
Ministry of Law and Order and Southern Development			1,270		1,471		1,723		2,140		6,604	
			37		37		38		70		781	
2 Southern Development Board			83		84		85		120		372	
3 Other Innitiatives			150		250		300		350		1050	
New Improvement of Agriculture Support Services , Sanitation Facilities and Agro Based Industries (Budoef Pronosal-Southern Develonment)	0 0	10	1000 0	1200	0 00	1300	0 00	1500	0 00	0	5,000	
			1,000		1,200		1,300		1,500		5,000	
Ministry of Internal Affairs Wayamba Develonment and	c	-	14938	c	c	c	-	C	c	c	14938	c
1 Research and Development)	•	115)	,	,)	,)	,		
2 Infrastructure development			1,229									
3 Other Programme			150		200		250		300		006	
Ministry of National Policies and Economic Affairs		,	7,590	641	18,841	741	18,841	0			45,272	1,382
Ongoing		,	7,590	641	18,841	741	18,841	0	,		44,323	1,382
Decentralized Budget	2016-2019		2,250		3,375		3,375				000'6	•
Infrastructure and Livelihood Development	2015											ı
(Neawarening) (1905b - Wb / 112A) Community Development and Livelihood	2015-2016											,
Improvement Project - Phase !! (GOSL - WB) Food Relief Programme (GOSL - WFP)	2015-2019		1,141	641	1,241	741	1,241	0			3,623	1,382
Development of Infrastructure (Conflict Affected Region Emergency Project) (GOSL - ADB)	2015-2016										ı	•
Rural Infrastructure Development Programme	2016-2019		3,245		14,220		14,220				31,685	ı
(budget 1 oposar 2010) Development of Selected Religious Centres	2016										,	,
VEGA / BIZ + Project	2016 - 2019		r.		ľ		ıs				15	•
Establishment of trading platform under the supervision of the Central Bank of Sri Lanka	2016											
Establishment of Financial Institution Restructuring Agency	2016											
Policy formulation and analysis	2016										0,70	
Other Programmes			949		520		250		009		670'7	



		0.5	.
Rs. Mn tive	eign	54,600 14,499	256,437 96,093 421,629
Rs. N 2017-2020 Cumulative	Foreign		
7-2020	Ter	54,600 31,901	373,312 344,399 804,212
2017	Total	ж	37 34 80
	ign	4,350	76,869 0 81,219
2020	Foreign		
	Total	9,571	101,776 92,340 203,687
	Ĭ	0.0	
	Foreign	10,400 4,350	74,063 16,329 105,142
2019	FC	00	
3ndge	Total	10,400	102,075 58,807 181,252
ject	U	35,100 2,900	59,072 29,476 26,548
	Foreign	35,2	59,072 29,476 126,548
2018	_	35,100 6,380	83,546 88,962 213,988
	Total	35	83 88 213
	ign	9,100 2,900	46,484 50,287 108,771
	Foreign		7
2017	tal	9,100 6,380	85,915 104,290 205,685
	Total		
		54,600 31,901	1,634,895 406,935 2,128,331
TEC		B) (1)	1,63 40 2,12
		τ	n Ks
		no Man	n n id Energ ital
Sector		Ports Aviation Water Supply and	water Supply and Sanitation Power and Energy Grand Total
Š		A N	S G G

Foreign	54,600	, ,	54,600	14,499		14.499		256,437	•	92,277	164,210	66'063		22,234	73.859
Total	54,600		54,600	31,901		31.901		373,312	1	129,431	243,881	344,399		106,018	238.381
Foreign				4,350	ı	4.350		698'92	1	14,400	62,469	0		0	0
Total				9,571	1	9.571		101,776	1	18,000	83,776	92,340	•	11,467	80.873
Foreign	10,400		10,400	4,350		4.350		74,063	1	20,265	53,798	16,329	•	8,190	8.139
Total	10,400		10,400	026'6	1	- 0.970		102,075	1	25,331	76,744	58,807		22,518	36.289
Foreign	35,100		35,100	2,900		2.900		59,072	1	28,812	30,260	29,476	•	2,960	23.516
Total	35,100		35,100	6,380	1	- 6.380		83,546	1	33,450	50,097	88,962	•	37,995	20.967
Foreign	9,100		9,100	2,900	1	2.900		46,484	1	28,800	17,684	50,287		8,084	42.203
Total	9,100	., .	9,100	6,380	4	6.380		85,915	1	52,650	33,264	104,290	•	34,038	70.253
	54,600		54,600	31,901		31.901		1,634,895	1	896,682	738,212	406,935		159,606	247.329
	Annual	Ongoing	New	Annual	Ongoing	New		Annual	Ongoing	New		Annual	Ongoing	New	
	Ports		Aviation			Water Sinnly and	Sanitation				Power and Energy				
	Foreign Total Foreign Total Foreign Total	Total Foreign Total Foreign Total Foreign Total Foreign Total Foreign Annual 54,600 9,100 9,100 35,100 10,400 10,400 54,600	Annual 54,600 9,100 9,100 35,100 10,400 10,400 54,600 54,600	Annual 54,600 9,100 9,100 35,100 10,400 10,400 Total Foreign Total Foreign Total Foreign Total Foreign	Annual S4,600 9,100 9,100 35,100 10,400 10,400 10,400 Total Foreign Total Foreign Total Foreign Foreig	Annual S4,600 9,100 9,100 35,100 10,400 10,400 10,400 Total Foreign Total Foreign Total Foreign Total Foreign	Annual 54,600 9,100 9,100 35,100 10,400 10,400 Total Foreign Total Foreign Total Foreign Total Foreign	Annual S4,600 9,100 9,100 35,100 10,400 10,400 10,400 Total Foreign Total Foreign Total Foreign Total Foreign Foreign Total Foreign Fo	Annual S4,600 9,100 9,100 35,100 10,4	Annual S4,600 9,100 9,100 35,100 10,400 10,400 10,400 5,500 5,380 2,900 6,380 2,900 6,380 2,900 6,380 2,900 6,380 2,900 8,350 8,571 4,350 8,571 4,350 8,571 4,350 9,571 9,970	Annual S4,600 9,100 9,100 35,100 10,4	Annual S4,600 9,100 9,100 35,100 10,400 10,400 10,400 10,400	Annual S4,600 9,100 9,100 35,100 10,431 11 and Energy Annual 406,935 104,290 50,287 88,962 29,476 58,807 16,329 92,340 0 344,399	Annual S4,600 9,100 9,100 35,100 10,4	Annual S4,600 9,100 9,100 35,100 10,400 10,400 10,400 5,701 5,4600 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

Rs. mn	ılative	Foreign	54,600 54,600 54,600	54,600	14,499 14,499 14,499	14,499
	2017-2020 Cumulative		54,600 5- 54,600 5- 54,600 5-	54,600 5		
	2017-2	Total	54,0 54,0 54,0	54,(31,901 31,901 31,901	31,901
	02	Foreign	1 1 1		4,350 4,350 4,350	4,350
	2020	Total			9,571 9,571 9,571	9,571
		Foreign	10,400 10,400 10,400	10,400	4,350 4,350 4,350	4,350
	s 2019	Total	10,400 10,400 10,400	10,400	9,570 9,570 9,570	9,570
ıdget)	Projections	Foreign	35,100 35,100 35,100	35,100	2,900 2,900 2,900	2,900
Public Investment Programme 2017 -2020 (Off-Budget)	2018		35,100 3 35,100 3 35,100 3	35,100 3	6,380 6,380 6,380	6,380
ne 2017 -20		n Total				
Programm	2017	Foreign	9,100	9,100	2,900 2,900 2,900	2,900
vestment	26	Total	9,100 9,100 9,100	9,100	6,380 6,380 6,380	6,380
Public In	TEC		54,600 54,600 54,600	54,600	31,901 31,901 31,901	31,901
	Implementation posited	relloa		2016 - 2019		2016-2020
	Project / Activity		Sector: Ports Ministry of Ports and Shipping New	1 East Container Terminal - Colombo Port Expansion Project	Sector : Aviation Ministry of Transport & Civil Aviation New	Bandaranaike International Airport Development Project (Phase II)

Projections 2017-2020 2018 2020 Cumulative Foreign Total Foreign Total Foreign	22,476 58,807 16,329 92,340 - 415,226 12 12,724 58,547 9,599 92,340 - 412,586 12 12,724 58,547 9,599 92,340 - 412,586 55 2,308 22,518 4,500 49,980 - 144,298 23 2,308 4,500 4,500 8,810 - 26,939	08 2,308 4,500 4,500 6,138 14,916 53 - 7,740 62 2,105 3,667 91	525 71 - 18,012 - 16,809 - 88,749	5,265 5,265	3,009	2,506
2017	104,290 50,287 88,962 102,841 22,930 88,032 102,841 22,930 88,032 33,805 2,157 37,995 9,306 1,977 4,323	1,970 1,970 2,308 5,987 - 1,753 1,300 262	21,258 - 32,671	,		2,506
Implementation TEC / Start Year	405,156 358,620 358,620 156,077 29,859	2016 - 2020 14,916 2013 - 2018 10,660 n 2015 - 2017 3,667 2015 - 2016 91	2013 - 2017 5	ns 2010 - 2015 5,265 on	2014 - 2016 3,009	2014-2017 4,520
Project/ Activity	Sector: Power & Energy Electricity Ministry of Power and Renewable Energy Ongoing Electricity Generation	Construction of 31 MW Moragolla Hydropower Plant GPD&EEIP) Construction of 35 MW Hydro Power Plant at Broadlands Rehabilitation of Samanala Power station Himplementation of Wind Solar Hybrid	Energy System in Eurvathivu Island Jama 5 Construction of 120 MW Uma Oya Hydro Electricity Transmission	Transmission System Strengthening - Grid Substations Augmentation of Kurunegala GSS, Construction of new grid substations 6 Pallekele, Maho and Naula Grid substations 2010 - 2015 and Augmentation of Panadura, Matara, Habarana, Puttalam GSS and Augmentation of Existing GS at Horana and Veyangoda (CE&AIP P2)	System Control Modernization Project- 7 Establishment of New System Control Centre at Sri Jayawardanapura (CE&AIP P1)	Mannar Transmission Infrastructure Augmentaion of Vavuniya 132kV GSs, Construction of Mannar 132 kV GSS and 8 Construction of new Anuradhapura to Vavuniya 55 km and Vavuniya to Mannar 70km, 132 kV Transmission line (CE&NEIP P1)

Public Investment Programme 2017 -2020 (Off-Budget)	Projections 2017 2018 2019 Total Foreign Total Foreign Total F	2,738 -	1,618	2,117 1,168	133	507	7,926 - 8,749 - 870		2,353 - 5,038 - 486	1,360 17,716 16,656	3,241 180 1,001 - 6
Public Investmen	Implementation TEC / Start Year	2017 7,259	3,018	5,615	2016 485	2017 1,099	2018 18,229	2016 672	2018 10,308	2019 38,129	28,610 2016 17,200
	Project/ Activity Impleme / Start	Construction of 220kV Transmission Infrastructure 9 Construction Polpitiya & Padukka GSs, Augmentation of Pannipitiya GS and Construction of Polpitya - Pannipitiya transmission line through Padukka	Construction 132kV Transmission infrastructure Construction of Kegalle GSS & augmentation of Thulhiriya GSS, 10 Installation of Breaker Switched capacitor banks at Biyagama, Sapugaskanda, kolomawa- new, Kolomawa- old GSs and Construction of new Transmission Lines, Thulhiriya – Kegalle, Polpitiya-new Polpitiya, Athurugiriya – Padukka,	Transmission Infrastructure Capacity Enhancement Project Construction of Kerawalapitiya,Kappalthurai Trincomalee 11 and Kalutara 220/132 kVGSS and Augmentation of Old Anuradhapura GS, Construction of Kesbewa and Kaluthara GSS and Construction of 132kV Transmission lines	(GPD&EEII) 12 Kelaniya Grid Substation Augmentation 2014 - 2016 Project	Agmentation of Kiribathkumura 132/33kV 2015 - 2017 Grid Substation - (SPSSII -Balance Funds)	14 Grater Colombo Transmission & Distribution & Loss Reduction Project (45	Enhancement scope of work under 15 Vavuniya Kilinochchi Transmission Project 2014 - 2016	16 Construction of Habarana - Veyangoda 220 2015 - 2018 kV Transmission Line (42nd JICA National Transmission and Distribution	Network Development and Efficiency 17 Improvement Project Construction of Transmission lines, Grid	Substaions and Distribution networ Electricity Distribution 18 Implementation of Rural Electrification 2011 - 2016

:	Implementation	ļ	P P 2017 2018		2018	Projections 2018	2019		2020	2017 Cum	2017-2020 Cumulative
Project/ Activity	/ Start Year	TEC	Total	Foreign	Total	Foreign	Total F	Foreign	Total Foreign	n Total	Foreign
19 Implementaion of Rural House Hold	2009 - 2016	299			,				299	299	,
Construction of 33kV lines to PSS at 20 Katunayake, Kiribathgoda, Nawala &	2015 - 2016	275							275	275	•
Kotikawatte Expansion of Rural Electrification & 21 Distribution System Improvement in	2011 - 2016	3,036	1		ı	1			3,036	3,036	1
Ampara Improvement of Medium Voltage Network 22 Energy Efficiency	s 2014 - 2017	2,050	1,050		ı				1,000	2,050	1
(CE&NEF F4) 23 Improvement of Medium Voltage	2015 - 2018	1,040	404		204				432	1,040	1
24 LECO Supply Source Enhancement Project 2015 - 2018	t 2015 - 2018	2,165	006		570				962	2,165	•
25 Improvement of MV Distribution Network 2015-2018 Distribution region 4 (CEB)	2015-2018	1,588	681		221				989	1,588	1
26 Rehabilitation of Ethulkotte Primary 27 Off Grid Rural Electrification Program New Flootnicity Consention	2016 - 2018 2014 - 2020	500 89 202,543	200 6 69,037	20,773	6 50,037 14 550	10,416	6 36,029	5,099	300 71 113,185	500 89 268,288	180 - 36,289
Feasibility Study/EIA on Seethawaka Hydro Power Project	2016 - 2017	50					71,/17	†		50	
Feasibility Study/EIA on high efficient power plant	2015 - 2016	122	1		1	•			122	122	•
Gas Turbine Project 3x35MW	2016 - 2018	8,200	4,920		ı	ı			3,280	8,200	1
Feasibility study on the development	2016-2017	290	395	390	1				395	190	390
Feasibility Study on Ginganga Hydro	2016 - 2017	rv i	1	ı	ı	ı			rv i	rv i	1
Feasibility Study on Victoria Expansion Feasibility Study on Nuclear Power	2016 - 2017 2016 - 2017	വ വ							ഗ ഗ	വ വ	
Master Plan Study on Transmission &	2016 - 2017	ις			ı	1			Ŋ	2	1
100 MW Semi- Dispatchable type Wind Farm along the Southern Coast of Manna	2015- 2018	23,000	15,000	12,000	2,000	3,000				20,000	15,000
10 Development of electricity generation plants (eg: wind ,solar, LNG and other)	2016 - 2020		2,700		2,700		2,700		000'09	68,100	•
11 Rehabilitation of Udawalawa Power	2017 - 2018	3,000	1,000	200	2,000				ı	3,000	200
Rehabilitayion of Old Laxapana power station - Stage 2 equipment	2018 - 2019	2,000			200	400	4,500			2,000	400
Appropriate Mitigation Actions in the	2016 - 2019	263	80	80	45	45	137	64		263	190

Rs. mn	20 ive	Foreign		1,000	10,339	1						
	2017-2020 Cumulative	Total	159	500 1,500 20,000	64,218	6,228	8,738	5,705	2,465	1,426	2,572	622
	2020	Foreign		20 0	,	0		9		3	7	
	.,	Total		200 500 10,815	7,215	2,180		1,276		143	257	
	2019	Foreign		200	3,989	•						
		Total		100 500 3,800	16,657		1,942	985	548	285	515	139
et)	Projections 2018	Foreign		250	3,969							
gpng-JJO)	20	Total	156	100 250 3,068	19,088	1,246	1,942	984	548	285	514	138
2017 -2020		Foreign		250	2,381							
nt Programme 2	2017	Total	က	100 250 2,317	21,258	2,802	4,854	2,460	1,369	713	1,286	345
Public Investment Programme 2017 -2020 (Off-Budget)	JHL	2	159	500 1,500 20,000	63,572	6,228	602'6	3,645	2,739	1,426	2,572	691
	Implementation	/ Start Year	d 2017-2020	2016 - 2020 2017 - 2020 2016 - 2020		2016-2018	2016-2018	2016-2018 a ne	a 2016-2019	t 2016-2019	2016-2019	2016-2019
	Project / Activity	riolect/ activity	Renewable Energy based hybrid Power 14 Plant to Electrify Bathtalangunduwa Island 2017-2020 in Kalpitya, Sr Lanka	 15 Sustainable Biomass Development 16 Exotic Energy Resource Development 17 Operation DSM 19 Applicance Efficiency 	Electricity Transmission Renewable Energy Absorption	2 Transmission Development Project (Construction of new Grid Substations at Maliboda, Wewalwatta, Nawalapitiya and	Hambantota 220kV Development (Construction of Hambantota Grid 3 Substaion and new polpitiya-hambantota, 2016-2018 150km Transmission line) (GPD&EEIP-TR II)	Mannar - Nadukuda Transmission Development (Construction of Nadukuda 220kV Grid Substation, Augmentation at Mannar 220 kV Grid Substation and Mann - Nadukuda 220kV, 30km transmission lia and Padukka - Horana 132kV, 25km	Installation of 100 Mvar BSC at Pannipitiya Grid Substation, 25 Installation of +100/-50 Mvar SVC at Biyagama Grid Substations, (System Reliability Improvement	Construction of Colombo B. Single In & Out 26. Connection from Colombo C-Kolonnawa 132 kV 800mm2 Cable and Augmentation at Kolonnawa & Colombo C Grid Substations.		bryagama 220/338V vs. Reactors at New Anuradhapura Grid Substation. (GPD &
			Ä	H H H	1	22	23	24	ï	76	27	73

Dec 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	Implementation	Ç	2017		Pr 2018	Projections !8	2019		2020		2017-2020 Cumulative	020 ative
riojett/ Attivity	/ Start Year	291	Total	Foreign	Total	Foreign	Total	Foreign	Total	Foreign	Total	Foreign
Construction of Padukka -Horana 132kV 25km Transmission line (GPD&EEIIP-TR												
29 II)	2016-2019	1,016	208		203		203				914	
2nd cct stringing of Habarana-Valachchena 132kV Transmission Lin												
30 Consultancy for Project Management Support for GPD&EEIP-TR II Construction of Habarana Sampoor 400 kV	2016-2017	153	22						131		153	1
31 Transmission inter connection Line and 2017 -2019 Sampoor - Kappalturai 220 kV Transmissio Line	2017 -2019	12,257	3,147		4,585		4,525				12,257	
Augmentation of Embilipitiya 132/33kV Grid Substation	2018-2020	79		ı	79						42	•
23 2nd cct stringing of Habarana-Valachchena 2018-2020 132kV Transmission Lin	2018-2020	62	•		62						62	
Randenigala	2018-2020	201	•	,	201						201	
Augmentation of Madampe 132/33kV Grid	2018-2020	67		ı	67						67	•
Development of Vavuniya 220kV Grid Construction of Tissamaharama 132/33 M	2018-2020	430			430						430	
37 construction of hissamanarama 152/55 NV grid substation	2018-2020	320			320						320	
	2018-2020	217			217						217	
59 CONSTRUCTION OF National 13Z/33 KV grid Z016-2020 National Transmission and	2018-2020	23/			33/						33/	
Distribution Network Development and Efficiency Improvement Project												
40 Phase 2	2017 -2020	16,514	3,293	2,381	5,489	3,969	5,509	3,989	2,223		16,514	10,339
(Construction of Habarana Sampoor 400 kV Transmission Line, Sampoor -												
Kappalturai 220 kV Transmission Line an 41 Construction of Port City 220 /33 kV Grid	2017-2019	3 2 0 2	320		961		1 921		c		3 202	
Angamadilla 132/33kV Grid Sustation	2017-2019	1,384	138		415		1,721		830		1,384	
of Chunnakkam 132/33kV	2020-2022	324			65		85		174		324	٠
Electricity Distribution		73,742	19,966	5,172	15,720	2,752	2,630	546	30,427		73,742	8,470
44 Electricity Supply Reliability Improvement 2016 - 2019	2016 - 2019	23,366	6,449	4,883	1,107	466	622	187	15,188		23,366	5,869
45 Development of Western Province Remote 2017 - 2020 Metering and SCADA for Provincial Contro	2017 - 2020	14,000	4,000		4,000		3,000		3,000		14,000	•
46 Development of Medium Voltage network 2018 - 2022	2018 - 2022	14,000	4.000		4.000		1.000		2.000		14,000	
	2017 - 2021	14,000	3,000		3,000		2,500		5,500		14,000	
Distribution Transfomers to improve												

	Imnlementation		2017		Pr 2017 2018	Projections	2019	6	2020		2017-2020 Cumulative	KS. mn 2020 ative
Project/ Activity	/ Start Year	TEC	Total	Foreign	Total	Foreign	Total	Foreign	Total	Foreign	Total	Foreign
Loss Reduction and Low Voltage	2017-2018	4,000	2,000		1,000				1,000		4,000	,
49 Automation of Control Centre / Call Centre 2017-2018	re 2017-2018	300	100		100				100		300	
33 kV distribution Towr Lines and Gantries 2016 - 2020	ries2016 - 2020	4,076	417	289	2,513	1,953	208	359	639		4,076	2,601
Product Dvelopment		1,620	262		099				162		1,620	•
Smart Meter Development Project (Smart Grid & Smart Metering	2017 -2018	1,260	009		630				30		1,260	1
Feasibility Study on Establishment of 2017 - 2018 National Nuclear Center to provide service.	2017 - 2018	10	10						,		10	•
53 Low Energy Office building for Sri Lanka Sustainable France, Authority	2016 -2018	350	188		30				132		350	
Petroleum (Self-Funding - CPC)		46,536	1,449	27,358	930	16,752	260	6,730			2,639	50,840
Ministry of Petroleum Resources Develonment		46,536	1,449	27,358	930	16,752	260	6,730	,		2,639	50,840
Ongoing		1,750	233	5,928	,	3,652		3,690	•		233	13,270
Ongoing Projects -CPC		59	29	5,832		3,652		3,690			29	13,174
Construction of JetA-1 Transfer pipeline from Muthurajawela to BIA, JetA-1 Storage 2016 tanks at Muthurajawela and associated developments.	$^{ m age}_{ m 2016}$		•	2,000		2,042	1	2,690			•	6,732
Development & upgrading of Aviation Refueling Terminal & Fuel Hydrant System 2016	em 2016	,		3,832		1,610	,	1,000				6,442
at Bandaranayake International Airpor Renovation of Area office building- Jaffna		ı						,				
Fabrication of 160 nos of Underground	2015	29	29								29	. (
Ongoing Projects - CPC, Refinery Project No. 6302 -		1,721	204	96							204	96
Development of Bulk Bitumen & LPG	2007	146	2	∞	ı		1				2	∞
Project No. 7309 - Procurement of Air Compressor with	2008	150						,				
Project No. 7362 - Procurement of Steam Boiler for Refiner	2008	750	100				ı				100	
rroject No. 3032 - Funds for procurement of essential Laboratory Equipment Project No 9703 -	2013	235	7	43							7	43
to Water Intake Project No. 9762-	y 2014	100	20			ı	1				20	
10 Upgrading of Automation system at Sanugaskanda Termina	2014	120				,						•
Project No. 1501 -	, 2015	150	r,	77							T.	Α.

		G C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C	200		Pr	Projections	0.000		0000	2017	2017-2020
Project/ Activity	Implementation	TEC	/107		707				770	Cumu	lative
	/ Stait real		Total	Foreign	Total	Foreign	Total	Foreign	Total Foreign	Total	Foreign
Project No. 1502 -	2015	70	20							20	
opgrading of CED Stand by Supply New		44,786	1,216	21,430	930	13,100	260	3,040		2,406	37,570
New Projects- CPC		5,556	856	3,320	260	400				1,616	3,720
Mobile cleaning facility for fuel storage tanks at filling stations & fuel storage localized and of Localize	2017	006		200		400		r		•	006
Installation of Loaning at its at Douprin Fr 2 & Pipeline facility from Dolphin Pier to tunnel gate at Colombo harbou	2017	2,640		2,640			,	ı			2,640
3 Contruction of two diesel tanks each of the 2017 capacity 5,000 MT at Sapugaskand?	1е 2017	1,420	710	•	710		,	r		1,420	
4 Construction of Fire Fighting Facility at Muthuraiawela Lubricant / Bitumer	2017	100		1							
5 Restructuring of LFS Kaduruwela	2015	17		,				•			
6 (Drains, Fences, Land scaping etc.) at	2015	10		ı			ı	í			
7 Construction of Rest room at	2016	16	ı					ı			
8 Construction of Circuit Bungalow-Jaffna 9 Reconstruction of Circuit Bungalow.	2015	50			20					50	
	le 2015	9	9							9	
	2015	8					1				
12 Purchase land for Sabaragamuwa Regional 2016	al 2016	30	30	ı						30	
13 Procurement of Furniture & rearrangemen 2015 of partition for Head Office	^{en} 2015	09	09	ı			•	,		09	
14 Construction of Car park at Head office	2015	2	ı								
15 Chungalow, Angradhamir.	2017	3		,			,			,	
16 Installation of Solar PV Metering Sys. To	2017	က									
The Premises at Muthurajawels	2016	180	1	180	1	1		ı			180
	2016	13		001							001
	2016	18	•	·	,	,	,	,			
20 Procurement of 03 Nos. Double Cabs	2016	23				,	1			•	
21 Procurement of a Van New Projects - Refinery Division	2016	330	. 09	160	20	٠.	٠,	٠.	,	, 08	160
Droiota No 1401											
22 Froject No. 1601 - New Hydrogen Compressor for 02K1	2016	140	30	06	20	ı		r		20	06
Project No. 1602 - New Hydrogen Compressor for 12K1	2016	80	20	09		,		,		20	09
Project No. 1603 - Spare Motors for Process pumps	2016	09	10	10	,	ı		ī		10	10
25 Project No. 1604 - Vehicle Requirement for the Refinery	2016	20		ı			•			٠	

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Rs. mn	2017-2020 Cumulative	Foreign	33,690	26,900	3,350	2,840	009
	2017 Cumu	Total	710	100	150	160	300
	2020	Foreign					
	20	Total					
	61	Foreign	3,040	2,400		640	
	s 2019	Total	260	100	,	160	
et)	Projections 2018	Foreign	12,700	9,850	1,150	1,700	
Off-Budge	20	Total	150	,	150		
2017 -2020		Foreign	17,950	14,650	2,200	200	009
Public Investment Programme 2017 -2020 (Off-Budget)	2017	Total	300	•			300
Sublic Investr	Ja F	29	38,900	30,000	4,500	3,000	1,400
	Implementation	/ Start Year		2012	2012	2012	2013
	Designet / Activity	rioject/ Activity	New Projects - Refinery Refurbishment	26 Project No. 9501 - Isomarization Process uni	27 Project No. 9502 - Revamp of Gas oil Hydrotreater Uni	Project No. 9503 - Sulfur Recovery Unit to Reduce Sulfur in	Project No. 9601 - 29 Study Design and Supply New Crude Distillation Columr

* Above Refinery Refurbishment projects have been proposed as an alternative to the originally proposed SOREM (Sapugaskanda Oil Refinery Expansion & Modernization)
Project. If the SOREM project (Cost Estimate: USD 1.5 - 2.0 Billion, Project Duration: 4-5 years) is executed immediately above project activities will be covered under SOREM.
**Block allocation given from the Treasury for ongoing projects needs to be deducted from the
***Weliwita Water Supply Project has been identified to implement

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		runne myssiment riogianime 2017 - 2020 (On-buaget)	Plugramme	"^) ^7^7- / TO?		Projections					7017-2020 Cumulativa	AS. IIIII
Project/Activity	Implementation	TEC	2017	7	2018		2019		2020	0	Z017-Z0Z0 C1	типапуе
format for the	/ Start Year		Total	Foreign	Total	Foreign	Total	Foreign	Total	Foreign	Total	Foreign
Sector: Water & Sewerage (Off Budget)		1,634,895	85,915	46,484	83,547	59,072	102,075	74,063	101,776	76,869	373,312	256,487
Water Supply		1,423,384	81,873	43,013	72,751	49,664	85,893	61,117	86,156	64,373	326,673	218,166
Foreign Funded Projects Onaoing		1,326,442	29145	43,013	28 719	24,664	21.337	17.065	30,466	14.400	97 196	81,050
1 Anuradhapura North Integrated WSP (IICA) Phase I	2013-2020	11.515	2.000	1,600	2.987	2.850	2.350	1.880	3,000	2.400	10.337	8.730
2 Badulla - Haliela and Ella Integated WS (US Exim Bank)	2014 - 2018	10,396	2,480	1,984	315	250	. '	. '	. '	. '	2,795	2,234
3 Colombo Water Supply Service Improvement Project I (ADB)	2013 - 2020	19,370	3,000	2,400	2,652	1,989	3,213	2,570	3,000	2,400	11,865	9,359
4 Colombo Water Supply Service Improvement Project II (ADB)	2012 - 2020	15,483	3,000	2,400	3,000	2,117	2,000	1,600	2,500	2,000	10,500	8,117
5 Dry zone urban Water & Sanitation Project(ADB v)	2009 - 2018	20,743	3,000	2,400	2,000	1,600	,		,	,	2,000	4,000
6 Eastern Province Water Supply Development Project (JICA)	2010-2016	6,526		,								
7 Greater Colombo Water Rehabilitation Project (JICA)	2007 - 2016	4,785			,				,			
8 Greater Dambulla WS - Stage 1 (INDIA)	2012 - 2016	9,593		,		,				,	,	
9 Greater Kurunegala Water Supply and Sanitation Project (China)	2014 - 2018	13,248	3,000	2,850	2,500	2,450	,		,	,	5,500	5,300
10 Jaffna Killinochchi Water Supply & Sanitation (ADB VI)	2011 - 2020	18,328	2,500	2,000	2,962	2,800	3,098	2,478	3,000	2,400	11,560	8/9'6
11 Killinochchi Rehabilitation Water Supply Project (JICA)	2013 - 2016	1,900										
12 Kolonna/ Balangoda Water Supply Project (Belgium)	2012-2016	4,658	300	,	144	,					444	
13 Mahiyangana Water Supply Project (Austria)	2013 - 2016	1,785										
14 Monaragala - Buttala Integrated WS (KBC Belgium)	2014 - 2017	5,515	1,266	1,150							1,266	1,150
15 Rehabilitation & Augmentation of Labugama - Kalatuwawa WTP	2013 - 2016	7,302	2,550	2,400							2,550	2,400
(Hangary) 16 Ambatale Eneroy Saving Project at WTP (AFD)	2015 - 2018	9 4 5 9	2,000	2 900	2 659	2 600	1 92 0	1536			6 5 2 9	7.036
17 Varification Current Dro etracead Congrete Trans and NDIM Kandu	2015-2017	134	O L	i R							02	45
Aluthgama, Mathugama and Agalawaththa Integrated Water Supply	2016 - 2020	28,920	1,000	800	3,000	2,400	3,000	2,400	2,500	2,000	9500	7,600
Project												
19 Allawwa, Polgahawela, and Pothuhara Integrated Water Supply Project	2017 - 2021	18,588	1,500	1,200	3,000	2,400	2,750	2,200	2,000	1,600	9,250	7,400
20 Kundasale Haragama Water Supply Projec New	2016 - 2020	22,497 528,36 5	1,500 22,104	1,200 17,684	3,500 31,760	2,800 25,408	3,000 59,406	2,400 44,05 2	2,000 62,466	1,600 49,97 3	10,000	8,000
1 Gampaha, Attanagalla & Minuwangoda Integrated Water Supply Project	2017-2021	36,485	5,473	4,378	1,500	1,200	2,500	2,000	3,000	2,400	12,473	826'6
2 Kirama- Katuwana Water Supply Project	2017-2019	2,482	490	392	510	408	740	265	740	265	2,480	1,984
3 Kandy North (Pathadumbara) Water Supply Project	2017-2021	14,250	1,283	1,026	2,500	2,000	3,000	2,400	2,500	2,000	9,283	7,426
4 Katana Water Supply Project	2017-2021	10,711	1,607	1,285	2,250	1,800	2,500	2,000	2,000	1,600	8,357	6,685
5 Hemmathagama Water Supply Scheme	2017-2021	15,352	2,303	1,842	1,500	1,200	2,000	1,600	2,000	1,600	7,803	6,242
6 Thambuththegama Water Supply Project	2017-2021	12,800	3,000	2,400	1,500	1,200	2,500	2,000	2,500	2,000	9,500	2,600
7 Anuradhapura South Water Supply Project	2017 - 2021	18,600	2,790	2,232	2,000	1,600	2,500	2,000	2,250	1,800	9,540	7,632
8 Towns East Polonnaruwa Water Supply Project	2017-2021	57,484	1,150	920	2,874	2,299	2,500	2,000	2,500	2,000	9,024	7,219
9 Matara Stage IV Water Supply Project	2017-2021	15,160	2,274	1,819	1,516	1,213	2,000	1,600	2,000	1,600	7,790	6,232
10 Augmentation of Water Pipelines along with the Orugodawatta- Ambatale Road	2017-2019	8,680	1,736	1,389	2,604	2,083	4,340					
11 Construction of Salinity Barrrier across Kaluganga	2018 -2022	2,000			1,000	800	1,250	1,000	1,500	1,200	3,750	3,000
12 Eheliyagoda Water Supply Project	2018-2022	4,475			895	716	895	716	1,500	1,200	3,290	2,632
13 Eppawala Water Supply Project	2018-2022	15.167	٠		3,033	2,427	1,517	1,213	2,000	1,600	6,550	5,240
14 Palugaswewa Water Supply Project	2018-2022	5,916			1,183	947	1,183	947	2,000	1,600	4,366	3,493
		1000					100	1	0000	0007	0 0	

Implementation			2017		201	Projections 2018	2019		2020		2017-2020 Cumulative	120 ive	
rroject/ Activity / Start Year	Year IEC	T	Total	Foreign	Total	Foreign	Total F	Foreign	Total Fo	Foreign T	Total	Foreign	
16 Dankotuwa Water Supply Project	2018-2022	15,500			3,100	2,480	1,500	1,200	2,000	1,600	009'9		5,280
17 Greater Galle Stage III Project	2018-2022	9,136			1,827	1,462	1,827	1,462	1,500	1,200	5,154		4,124
18 Eastern Province Rural Water Supply Project	2019-2023	5,387					1,077	862	1,000	800	2,077		1,662
19 Bandarawela, Diyathalawa, Haputhale Integrated Water Supply Project	2019-2022	8,248					1,650	1,320	1,500	1,200	3,150		2,520
20 Construction of Kelani Ganga Upstream Reservoir	2019-2023	10,300				,	2.060	1.648	1.500	1.200	3,560		2.848
	2019-2023	15,700				,	3 140	2512	1500	1 200	4 640		3 712
for Colombo City.	2010 2023	000					000	1 000	1,350	0001	0300		1000
	7707-6107	3,000				•	1,000	000	1,430	1,000	2,2		1,000
23 Min igania, Nanuaiaina, Nateriya aliu Gallegoua Group Towns Water Supply Project.	2019-2021	3,000					009	480	1,000	800	1,600		1,280
24 Hatharaliyadda Water Supply Scheme	2019-2021	1,702				,	340	272	681	545	1,021	I.	817
25 Rajanganaya Water Supply Project	2019-2022	20,965					4,193	3,354	1,048	839	5,241		4,193
26 Giribawa Water Supply Project	2019-2022	17,362					3,472	2,778	1,042	833	4,514		3,611
27 Yan Oya Water Supply Project	2019-2022	10,440					2,088	1,670	929	501	2,714		2,172
28 Towns South Puttalam Water Sunnly Project	2019 - 2022	14,240					1,424	1,139	2,848	2,278	4,272		3,418
29 Greater Mannar Water Supply Project	2019 -2022	14,816					1,482	1,185	2,963	2,371	4,445		3,556
30 Greater Vavuniya Water Supply Project.	2019 -2022	21,602					2,160	1,728	4,320	3,456	6,481		5,184
31 Construction of Treatment Plant at Kethhena	2020-2023	17,000		,			,	,	1,700	1,360	1,700		1,360
32 Ingirya, Handapangoda Water Supply Project	2020-2023	11,000				,			1,650	1,320	1,650		1,320
33 Construction of Yatimahana Reservoir in Maha Oya	2020-2022	8,325				,	,		1,665	1,332	1,665		1,332
34 Makandura, Pannala, Kuliyapitiya Water Supply Project	2020-2022	8,100					,		1,620	1,296	1,620		1,296
35 Kalpitiya Water Supply Project	2020 - 2023	12,810							2,562	2,050	2,562		2,050
36 Welivita Water Supply Project Stage I (PPP)**	2018-2021	65,335									•		
Local Bank Funding Projects		96,941	30,622		12,273	•	5,156		2,690		53,741	11	
Ungoing 1 22 Water Sunnly Drojects (3 5 billion Loan)	2015 - 2016	3 499	19,462								19,4	70	
	2015 - 2016	2,792						ı	,		1		
	2015 - 2016	1,929									1		
4 Ampara Distribution Network WSP	2015 - 2016	6,848											
Town's East of Colombo-Package I (Diyagama & Padukka Balance	2015 - 2016	5,170											
Areal Town's East of Colombo - Package III - Supply & laying of HDPE/DI Town's East of Colombo - Package III - Supply & laying of HDPE/DI Town's East of Colombo - Package III - Supply & laying of HDPE/DI	2016 - 2017	10,049	5,025			,		,			5,025	LO.	
	2016-2017	3126	1563								1 56	8	
	2016 - 2017	4,496	2,248							٠	2,24	2 80	
	2016 - 2017	3,580	1,790								1,79	0.	
11 Town's East of Colombo - Package II - Reservoirs & Tranmission 12 Medinioiriva Distribution Phase II	2016-2017	4,823	3,858								3,85	80 0	
	2016-2017	2,243	1,794								1,794	4	
	2016 - 2017	1,382	1,106						1		1,16	9,	
15 Galle Cluster WSP (Pritigala, Dikkumbura, Uragasmanhandiya, Gonaniniwala Welioama)	2016 - 2017	1,755	878			,			,		878	8.	
	0.00	42,516	11,166		12,273		5,156		2,690	•	34,23	62	
1 Greater Rathnapura WS 2 Hasalaka	2017-2018 2017-2018	3,000 850	1,500		1,500						3,000	0.0	

	Public Investment Programme 2017 -2020 (Off-Budget)	t Programme	2017 -2020	(Off-Budget)								Rs. mn	
Project / Activity	Implementation /	TEC	2017	17	Projections 2018	ions 8	2019		2020	70	2017-2020 Cumulative	mulative	
	Start Year		Total	Foreign	Total	Foreign	Total Fo	Foreign T	Total For	Foreign	Total	Foreign	
5 Damhulla Dietrikution	2017-2018	006	450		450						006		
6 Kandekatiya WSS	2017-2018	1,662	831		831						1,662		
7 Hambegamuwa WS\$	2017-2018	1,600	800		800						1,600		
9 Augmentation of Divulapitiya WSP		1,600	800		800						1,600		
10 Araly WSP, Maharambaikulam WSP, Madeenagar WSP, Thalaimannar WSP Cheddikulam WSP Kombawi WSP	r 2017-2018	1,500	750		750						1,500		
	2017-2018	1,200	009		009						1,200		
12 Madulla Buttala 13 Padalmaja Distribution WSP	2017-2018	250 1 000	125		125		- 500				250		
	2018-2019	675		,	338		338				929		
15 Giridara 16 Kandanola WSP	2018-2019 2020-2021	550 1.500			275		275		750		550		
17 Mahawilachchiya Water Supply Scheme	2019-2021	11,496					2,299		3,449				
so minimae waca suppy science Sewerage Onaoina	1701-(101	211,511	4,042	3,471	10,796	9,408	16,182	12,946 3,200	15,626	12,496	46,640	38,321	
1 Greater Colombo Waste Water Rehabilitation Project (ADB)	2010 - 2017	1,638	471	421	. •						471	421	
2 Augmentation of Kataragama Sacred City Wastewater Disposal System	em 2014 - 2018	2,040	71	20							71	20	
3 Kandy City Wastewater Disposal Project (JICA)	2010-2019	22,588	3,500	3,000	4,731	4,556	4,000	3,200			12,231	10,756	
4 Waste Water Disposal System for Ratmalana/ Moratuwa & Ja-Ela/ Ekala Areas (SIDA)	2008 - 2016	17,471										,	
Waste Water Treatment Plant for Defence Head Quarters & Relocation 5 / Modification of existing wastewater Reticulation System of Javawadanaeana in Akureeoda Pelawatta	ion 2013-2016	437		,				,		•			
New		167,337			6,065	4,852	12,182	9,746	15,620	12,496	33,867	27,094	
1 Kattankudy Waste Water Disposal Project	2018-2022	11,407			1,500	1,200	2,000	1,600	1,500	1,200	2,000	4,000	
2 Sri Jayewardanepura Kotte Wastewater Disposal Project	2018 - 2022	41,940	,		006	720	2,097	1,678	2,000	1,600	4,997	3,998	
3 Galle City Waste Water Disposal Project	2018-2022	13,325		,	2,665	2,132	1,000	800	1,250	1,000	4,915	3,932	
4 Expansion of Sewerage Coverage in Dehiwala-Mt. Lavinia MC Are:	2018-2022	28,523			1,000	800	1,250	1,000	2,000	1,600	4,250	3,400	
5 Chilaw and Puttalam Towns Wastewater Disposal Project	2019-2023	7,800	,				1,560	1,248	1,170	936	2,730	2,184	
6 Maharagama, Boralesgamuwa Wastewater Disposal Project	2019-2023	5,125					1,025	820	1,800	1,440	2,825	2,260	
7 Kelaniya Peliyagoda Wastewater Disposal Project	2019-2023	12,766					1,250	1,000	1,400	1,120	2,650	2,120	
Jaela, Ekala,Moratuwa, Rathmalana Wastewater Disposal Project - Phase II	2019-2022	16,138			,		1,000	800	1,250	1,000	2,250	1,800	
9 Hambantota Waste Water Disposal Project	2019-2023	8,418					1,000	800	1,250	1,000	2,250	1,800	
10 Matara Wastewater Treatment and Disposal System	2020-2025	21,895							2,000	1,600	2,000	1,600	

*Block allocation given from the Treasury for ongoing projects has not deducted from the total investment of water & sewerage sector.

^{**}Weliwita Water Supply Project has been identified to implement