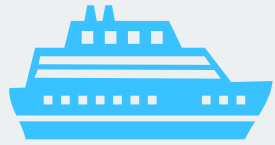# SDGs in National Planning Process
AND Indicator Development in Sri Lanka
(Progress and Way Forward)

INTEGRATING POLICY AND DATA TO LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND

SDGS: AS ONE COMPONENT OF THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AGENDA

Govt Vision
- Development Goals
- Policy Framework

Policies/Plans
- Economic Policy Statements
- Public Investment Programme (2021/2024)

Other
- **UN Agenda 2030**

Export oriented competitive economy

Environmentally friendly green and blue economy

A digital economy; through economic reforms, reorganization and economic modernizatio

✓ **Higher economic growth of 7% to 8%**
✓ **Increasing international trade as a percentage of GDP by more than 100%**
✓ **Annual growth of USD 3 Bn from new exports from 2023 to 2032**

✓ **Foreign direct investment of more than USD 3 Bn in the next 10 years**
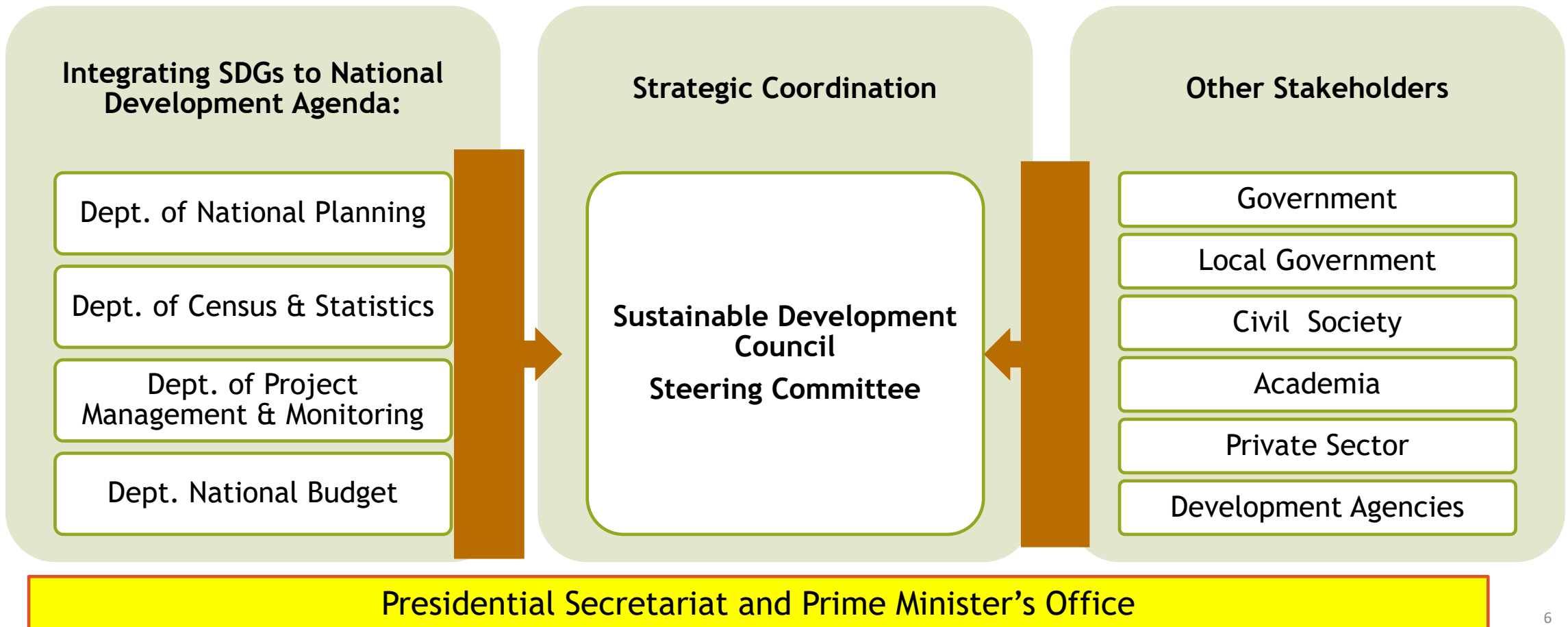✓ **Creating an internationally competitive workforce with high skills in the next 10 years.**

PIP Sectoral Composition : *9 major sectors and 29 sub sectors*

	Main Sector	Sub Sector	Key Development Priorities
1	Macroeconomic Performance & Perspective		• Creating 1 million Jobs
2	Human Resource Development	Education, Higher Education, Skills Development, Labour, Health, Sports, Culture & Heritage, Technology & Research, ICT	• 13 year compulsory education • Improving public health standards including primary care • Increasing female labour force participation • Modern vocational and technical education
3	Agriculture	Crop Agriculture, Livestock, Planation, Fisheries, Land	• Self sufficiency of certain food crops • Doubling export revenue from selected agricultural exports • Ensuring food & nutrition security & food safety • Strengthening agriculture value chains • Modernizing small farmers and fisheries sector
4	Industry, Trade, Investment & Tourism	Industry, International Trade & Foreign Investment, Tourism	• Promotion of MSMEs • Promotion of tourism
5	Infrastructure	Road, Land Transport, Ports, Aviation, Power & Energy, Irrigation, Water Supply, Sewerage, Housing, Mega-Polis & Urban Development	• Digital economy • Housing Programme
6	Good Governance	Judicial System, Public Security, Public Management, Social Integration, Foreign Affairs	• New project appraisal scheme • Restructuring of SOEs
7	Environmental Management	Environment & Disaster Management	• Wildlife, fauna, flora and forest protection and increasing forest cover
8	Social Protection	-	• Update the social registry system to cover all welfare benefit schemes • Reduce social inequality • Women empowerment and rights
9	Regional Development	-	• Revive the rural economy

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ALIGNMENT OF SDGS WITH PIP SECTORS

SDG	Sector	SDG	Sector
1. No Poverty	Macro, Social Protection	10. Reduced Inequalities	Labor, Macro, Social Protection
2. No Hunger/ Food Security	Agriculture & Health	11. Sustainable Cities & Communities	Urban Development, Housing, Culture, Religion & National Integration, Transport, Road
3. Good Health	Health	12. Responsible Consumption	Agriculture, Environment & Disaster Management, Tourism
4. Quality Education	Education	13. Climate Action	Environment & Disaster Management
5. Gender Equality	Social Protection	14. Life below Water	Environment & Disaster Management, Fisheries
6. Clean Water & Sanitation	Water & Sanitation, Irrigation	15. Life on Land	Environment & Disaster Management, Irrigation
7. Renewable Energy	Power & Energy	16. Peace & Justice	Public Management/Governance, ICT
8. Good Jobs & Economic Growth	Macro, Labour	17. Partnerships for the Goals	Macro
9. Innovation & Infrastructure	Industry, Labor, Macro, Technology &		

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SRI LANKA'S COMMITMENT TO 2030 AGENDA - INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT

Integrating SDGs to National Development Agenda:

- Dept. of National Planning
- Dept. of Census & Statistics
- Dept. of Project Management & Monitoring
- Dept. National Budget

Strategic Coordination

Sustainable Development Council
Steering Committee

Other Stakeholders

- Government
- Local Government
- Civil Society
- Academia
- Private Sector
- Development Agencies

Presidential Secretariat and Prime Minister's Office

INITIATIVES

Localizing SDGs

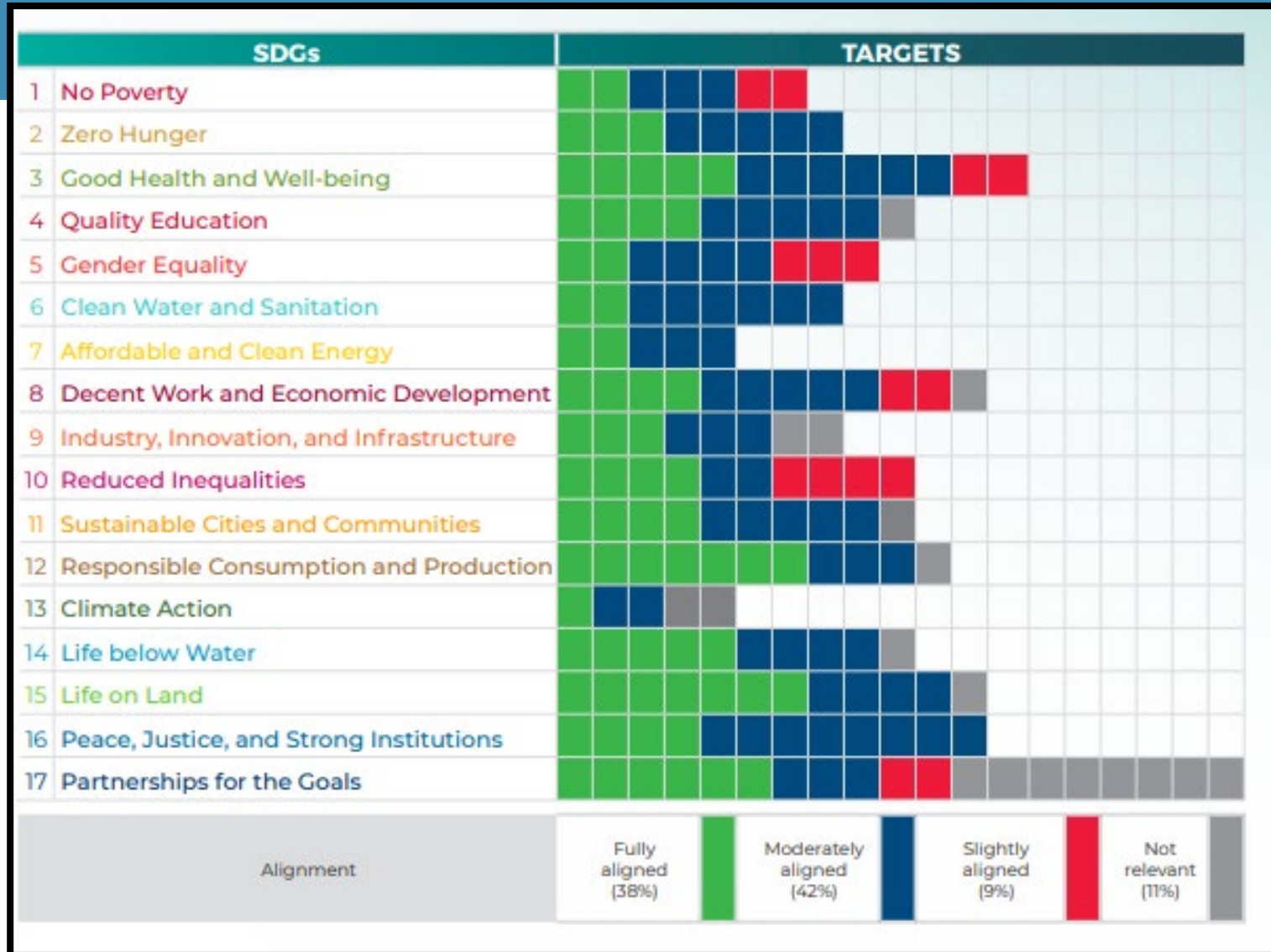Localize SDGs into National Planning Process

- SDGs align to existing national plans/policies & priorities

MAPPING SDGS TO NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

The objective is to understand Sri Lanka's readiness for SDG integration i.e. level of Integration of the SDGs to national development Agenda

DETAILED MAPPING: PRIORITIZE SDGS FOR IMPLEMENTATION

- **Filter:** Match local indicators to SDG indicators/ identify proxy indicators/ identify cross cutting indicators

- **Target setting:** Set periodic targets (short-term/ medium-term/ long-term)

- **Prioritization:** Phase out SDGs for implementation (short-term/ medium-term/ long-term) considering the Government development priorities

- **Investment:** Prioritize development programmes/ projects for implementation (short-term/ medium-term/ long-term)

- **Financing:** Analyze budgetary provisions for programmes and projects align with SDGs and identify suitable sources of financing for the implementation of prioritized projects (Public/ Private)

INDICATORS AND POLICY - SDG 3

Health Sector Policy ;

A healthier nation that contributes to its economic, social, mental

and spiritual development

Sustainable Development Goal 3, regarding "Good Health and Well-being", is one of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals established. Its goal is to ensure healthy lives and promote wellbeing for all at all ages. There are 13 targets to be achieved in SDG 3 which is measured using 26 indicators.

PROCESS FOR INDICATOR DEVELOPMENTS

- A national workshop was held to identify core health indicators relevant to Sri Lanka, best data sources for these identified indicators, whether routine data can be used or special surveys are required to get data and the level of equity stratification required.

- Accordingly, the Ministry of Health & DCS, Sri Lanka identified and finalized 46 indicators which are relevant to health. Thirteen core indicators of SDG 3 had been subdivided into 38 health indicators which included 16 indicators for the measurement of UHC. The remaining 8 indicators were non-SDG 3 but related to health.

THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH HAS BEEN GIVEN THE RESPONSIBILITY OF REPORTING 31 SDG-3 INDICATORS AND 3 NON-SDG- 3 INDICATORS

- SDG 3

- 3.4.1- Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease

- 3.4.2- Suicide mortality rate

- 3.6.1- Death rate due to road traffic injuries

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

- 3.9.1- Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution

- 3.9.3- Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning

- 3.b.2- Total net official development assistance to medical research and basic health sectors

- <u>Non-SDG 3</u>

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

- 2.2.2 Prevalence of wasting among children under 5 years of age

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

- 5.2.1 Intimate partner violence

- 11.6.2 PM 2.5 level in cities

TARGETS AND INDICATORS

Indicator number	Indicator	Baseline	Target 2030	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
3.1.1	Maternal mortality ratio	2015 33.7 per 100,000 live births	16 per 100,000 live births	33.8	39	32	28.83	Not available
3.1.2	Births attended by skilled health personnel	2016- 99.5	100	99.9	99.4	99.9	99.9	99.99
3.2.1	Children under-five mortality rate	2013 - 9.8 per 1000 live births	7 per 1000 live births	10.1	10.9 (FHB)	10.6 (FHB)	11.0	9.8
3.2.2	Neonatal mortality rate	2013 - 5.9 per 1000 live births	4 per 1000 live births	6	6.3 (FHB)	6.5 (FHB)	6.6	6.3
3.3.1	HIV incidence rate	2015- 0.01 per 1000 uninfected population	<0.01 by 2030	0.01	0.01 (NSACP)	0.01 (NSACP)	0.01	0.01
3.3.2	TB incidence rate	2015 65 per 100,000	13 per 100,000	40.9 65	39 64	40.1 64	37.8	32.2

SDG MONITORING AND REVIEW PROCESS

- A National SDG Data Portal has been launched connecting government institutions responsible for SDG data production to a central platform.

- Data availability on SDG indicators tracked from 46 in 2018 (first VNR) to **105 by in 2022 (Second VNR)**.

- Updated and disaggregated data remains a challenge.

- A Monitoring and Evaluation Framework with national targets remains a gap and needs to be urgently addressed for a more robust process to measure SDG progress.

THANK YOU ....