'Reinforcing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and eradicating poverty in times of multiple crises:

The effective delivery of sustainable, resilient and innovative solutions'
Overall Performance – Sri Lanka

COUNTRY RANKING
83 / 166

COUNTRY SCORE
69.4

REGIONAL AVERAGE: 67.2

STATUS OF SDG TARGETS (%)

- Worsening
- Limited progress
- Achieved or on track
SDG Dashboards and Trends

1. No Poverty
2. Zero Hunger
3. Good Health and Well-being
4. Quality Education
5. Gender Equality
6. Clean Water and Sanitation
7. Affordable and Clean Energy
8. Decent Work and Economic Growth
9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
10. Reduced Inequalities
11. Sustainable Cities and Communities
12. Responsible Consumption and Production
13. Climate Action
14. Life Below Water
15. Life on Land
16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
17. Partnerships for the Goals

- Major challenges: Decreasing
- Significant challenges: Stagnating
- Challenges remain: Moderately improving
- SDG achieved: On track or maintaining SDG achievement
- Information unavailable: Information unavailable
Status of SDG Targets -2023

Global Context

- Achieved/on Track: 18%
- Reversal: 15%
- Limited Progress/No Progress: 67%

Sri Lankan Context

- Achieved/on Track: 33.30%
- Reversal, 37.90%
- Limited Progress/No Progress, 28.80%
Major Breakthroughs of SDGs

Sri Lankan Context in Detail
1. **No Poverty**
   - Significant challenges remain
   - Score decreasing

Indicators
- Poverty headcount ratio at $2.15/day
- Poverty headcount ratio at $3.65/day

![Why?](image)

- **Covid - 19 Pandemic**
- **Financial Crisis**
- **High Inflation**

Outlined as a vulnerable nation to future climate change impacts

**Indicators**
- ▲ Prevalence of undernourishment
- ▲ Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age
- ▲ Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age
- ▲ Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30
- ▲ Human Trophic Level
- ▲ Cereal yield
- ▲ Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index
- ▲ Exports of hazardous pesticides

2. **Zero Hunger**
   - Major challenges remain
   - Score moderately improving, insufficient to attain goal

**Why?**

- Under Malnutrition issues
- Prevalence of Stunning and Wasting (Under 5 Yrs)
- Challenges in Pesticides & Hazards
- Labour shortage in Agriculture/Fishery
- Challenges in Nutrition and Health
Indicators

- **↑** Maternal mortality rate
- **↑** Neonatal mortality rate
- **↑** Mortality rate, under-5
- **↑** Incidence of tuberculosis
- **↑** New HIV Infections
- **↑** Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years
- **↓** Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution
- **↓** Traffic deaths
- **↑** Life expectancy at birth
- **↓** Adolescent fertility rate
- **↓** Births attended by skilled health personnel
- **→** Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines
- **↑** Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage
- **↓** Subjective well-being

**Why?**

**Non-Communicable Diseases**

**Tuberculosis Related Health Issues**

**BUT**

Most of the Targets are achieved!

Indicators

- **↓** Adjusted GDP growth
- **↓** Victims of modern slavery
- **↑** Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider
- **↓** Unemployment rate
- **↓** Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed
- **↑** Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports
- **↓** Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports

**Why?**

**Covid – 19 Pandemic**

Unexpected Political Changes

Challenges in Fundamental Labour Rights

**BUT**

Sri Lanka is looking for the possible ways for Sustainable Financing & Private Sector Financing for the Economic Recovery
**Indicators**
- **→** CO₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production
- **↑** CO₂ emissions embodied in imports
- **●●** CO₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports

**Why?**

Climate actions and related initiatives are having the linkages with other Goals.

Climate action is not only about the environment, it also about the social and economical concerns too.

**Indicators**
- **●●** Rural population with access to all-season roads
- **↑** Population using the internet
- **↑** Mobile broadband subscriptions
- **↑** Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure
- **●●** The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities
- **→** Articles published in academic journals
- **●●** Expenditure on research and development

**Why?**

Limited attention on Science, Technology and Research.

Significant amount of expenditure required for the Research and Development.

Challenges in Standards of Journal Publications.
Why?

Indicators
- Population with access to electricity
- Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking
- CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output
- Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption

Affordability and the Sustainability of the Energy is a challenge.

Less Percentage of Access to Clean Fuel and Technology (32.2%)

Renewable Energy share in the total final Energy consumption has been decreased.
Common Challenges in Achieving SDGs

Data / Information

- Limited availability of accurate and timely data/information.
- The quality and credibility of the public accessible data/information.
- Timely update and frequency of data update is important to measure the improvement in SDG achievement in National Platform for SDG indicators.
Common Challenges in Achieving SDGs

Digital Public Infrastructure

- Sri Lanka has already initiated **Data Protection Act**, the amended **Electronic Transaction Act**, the **National Cyber Security Policy**, the **National Digital Development Policy** to enhance the Digital Public Infrastructure.

- It is essential to improve and accelerate the digital transformation of the e-governance system to ensure the citizen-centric governance and service delivery.
Common Challenges in Achieving SDGs

Policy Coherence and Multilateral Coordination

- Inconsistencies and frequent changes in the policy development limiting the acceleration of SDGs.
- Gaps in the legal framework and institutional fragmentation impede mainstreaming and ownership of the SDGs across all sectors.
Regional Collaboration for Implementation of SDGs
Sri Lanka’s path to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals

1. The alignment of national policies
2. Invest in data collection and collaboration with various stakeholders to track the progress
3. On going monitoring and adaptation of strategies
4. Education and awareness
5. Policies focusing on income redistribution and social protection to address poverty and inequality
6. Environmental Sustainability
7. Economic growth, innovation, and infrastructure development
8. Technology and innovative financing

Success depends on the commitment of all segments of our society
THANK YOU

Sustainability

We are all in this together