UVA PROVINCE

FIVE YEAR Vision Oriented

INTEGRATED **SUSTAINABLE**
DEVELOPMENT PLAN

2019 23



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2019 23

Deputy Chief Secretary (Planning)
Deputy Chief Secretary (Planning) Office,
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Message from Governor

Uva Province



As the Governor of Uva Province, I am pleased to issue this message to Medium Term Development Plan of Uva Province for the period of 2019-2023, compiled by the Office of the Deputy Chief Secretary of (Planning) at this crucial moment when we are looking for solutions to many economic and social issues in Uva Province.

As a province and a country, we are striving to achieve sustainable development goals when we are preparing plans to achieve our development. I have observed that during the past few years, the Uva province has made a proven progress from the development activities. Accordingly, the Uva provincial Medium-TermDevelopment plan prepared focusing the sustainable development goals and targets will bring about still higher development achievements to our province over the next five (5) years. In particular, through the realization of the sustainable development objectives such as the ending poverty, assuring food security and attaining high nutritional level under this plan, it will help to address the challenges of our province. I expect that by achieving provincial development goals and Sri Lanka's development goals as a whole, we can contribute to realization of the expected results from the special programs implemented by HE the President. Hence, I hope that this plan will enable to increase the contribution of Uva Province to the total development of Sri Lanka.

Finally, I express my appreciation to the Chief Minister and the Political Authority of the Uva Province, who are committed for the development of the Province and the Chief Secretary and all the Ministry Secretaries and the Heads of the Departments and all the Officers who held responsibility in preparing this plan and to the Deputy Chief Secretary of (Planning) Mr. M. M. Ananda Vijitha Kumara Mapa who coordinated the formidable task of formulating this plan.

Maithri Gunaratna
Governor – Uva Province

Message from Chief Minister

Uva Province



I am privileged to get an opportunity as the Chief Minister of Uva province to add a greeting message for the "2019 -2023 Uva province medium term development plan" prepared by the Office of the Deputy Chief Secretary (Planning) with the objective to fulfill the future development goals of Uva province.

This plan describes the path of Uva provincial council for the next five years with a vision that helps to realize my dream of prosperity through uplifting the life of the people of Uva province, with my longstanding political dedication and experience.

It is also a great achievement for the people of the province that this plan has been prepared to uplift the living conditions of them within a short period of time and to maintain the expected political, social, environmental and economic equilibrium.

I appreciate the fact that this plan has been formulated in consultation with the strategic leadership of the political representation and with the direction and guidance of the chief secretary of the provincial council who work with dedication for the prosperity of the province and with participation and contribution of the Ministry secretaries and heads of departments and other staff of the provincial ministries.

Therefore, I congratulate Chief Secretary and all the Ministry Secretaries and all the staff of the special project unit including Deputy Chief Secretary (planning) for the commitment to implement such a programme on behalf of the people of the province by fulfilling my expectations.

"Let's build a brighter future for Uva"

Chamara Sampath Dassanayaka

Chief Minister of Uva Province

Message from Chief Secretary

Uva Province



The effort to uplift the physical and human development of the province through the medium-term development plan for 2019–2023 should be appreciated.

It is noteworthy to state that it has been planned to carry out these development process in 22 diverse sectors including education, health, agriculture, sports and roads in accordance with the development aspirations of state institutions, Inter-provincial statutory institutions, private sector, and community-based organizations and beneficiaries.

I would like to extend my gratitude to the staff including M.M. Ananda Vijitha Kumara Mapa the Deputy Chief Secretary (Planning) who worked with the support and contribution of all the institutions in the province for achieving sustainable development goals by enhancing the living standards of the people of the province. I wish everybody strength and courage to realize these national development goals and achieve maximum equity for the community.

P.B.Wijayarathne
Chief Secretary - Uva Province

Message from Resident Representative

UNDP Sri Lanka



The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development comes at a moment of profound change, both in Sri Lanka and the world at large. Inequality has soared, poverty remains, and in addition, climate change poses new risks.

Amid these challenges are opportunities of an era of unprecedented human progress. The 2030 Agenda is our roadmap to move forward. It recognizes that none of these issues will be solved in isolation by one country or institution. Only in working together will we achieve the kind of sustainable development that transforms lives.

As such, UNDP has been pleased to be a part of the design of the 5-year vision oriented integrated multi sectoral Provincial Development Plan 2019-2023 for the Uva Province, developed through funding from the European Union under the Catalytic Support to Peacebuilding Programme in Sri Lanka.

This is testament to a product developed through a collaborative and convergent process. It has brought together the Government, private sector and civil society stakeholders in an inclusive bottom-up engagement approach in defining the development needs of the Province. The alignment of the Provincial development results with the SDGs, while localizing the Agenda 2030, will serve to give better direction to the development of the Province. The Provincial Development Plan thus represents the critical first step on an innovative and challenging path to sustainable human development for the people in Uva.

On behalf of UNDP Sri Lanka, I would like to take this opportunity to thank the Delegation of the European Union to Sri Lanka and the Maldives, for the continued support extended to continue our work in strengthening government institutions and local economic development in Sri Lanka. Without this support, partnership and collaboration our critical work would not have been possible.

I would also like to thank the Government of Sri Lanka and the Provincial authorities. UNDP remains committed to supporting the Provincial Councils and the people of Sri Lanka.

Jorn Sorensen
Resident Representative
UNDP Sri Lanka

Abbreviations

BOI	-	Board of Investments
CBO	-	Community Based Organization
CTB	-	Ceylon Transport Board
CG	-	Central Government
CGR	-	Ceylon Government Railway
CLG	-	Commissioner of Local Government
DS	-	Divisional Secretary
DMC	-	Disaster Management Center
DAPH	-	Department of Animal Production and Health
DMO	-	District Medical Officer
EDB	-	Exports Development Board
EMIS	-	Education Management Information System
FIN	-	Financial
MCH	-	Maternal and Child Health
MO	-	Medical Officer
MO (MH)	-	Medical Officer Maternal Health
MOIC	-	Medical Officer in Charge
MOMCH	-	Medical Officer Maternal and Child Health
MO NCD	-	Medical Officer Non-Communicable Disease
MOH	-	Medical Officer of Health
MS	-	Medical Superintend
NA	-	Not Available
NAQDA	-	National Aquaculture Development Authority
NBRO	-	National Building Research Organization
NHDA	-	National Housing Development Authority
NIPM	-	National Institute of Plantation Management
NGO	-	Non-Government Organization
NWS & DB	-	National Water Supply and Drainage Board
NTC	-	National Transport Commission
PHY	-	Physical
PDAPH	-	Provincial Department of Animal Production and Health

Abbreviations (conted..)

PRDA	-	Provincial Road Development Authority
PRDD	-	Provincial Road Development Department
PDHS	-	Provincial Director of Health Services
PDI	-	Provincial Director Irrigation
PDOA	-	Provincial Director of Agriculture
PHDT	-	Plantation Human Development Trust
RDD	-	Rubber Development Department
RRI	-	Rubber Research Institute
RDA	-	Road Development Authority
RDHS	-	Regional Director of Health Services
RDS	-	Regional Dental Surgeon
RE	-	Regional Epidemiologist
STARR	-	Small Tea and Rubber Rehabilitation
SLIS	-	Sri Lanka Institute of Standardization
TSHDA	-	Tea Small Holdings Development Authority
UDA	-	Urban Development Authority
UPC	-	Uva Provincial Council
UEDP	-	Uva Enterprises Development Programme

Contents

Chapter 01

1. Five Year vision-oriented Development Plan
   - 1.1. Background to preparation of Provincial Development Plan 1
   - 1.2. Main challenges and issues in the Uva Province 1-3
   - 1.3. Uva Province Vision and Mission and the Objectives of the Provincial Council 3-7
   - 1.4. Methodological Framework and Planning Process of developing the plan 7-9

Chapter 02

2. Introduction to Uva Province
   - 2.1. Uva Province Background 10-11
   - 2.2. Physical features of the Uva Province 12-16
   - 2.3. Population of Uva Province 16-17
   - 2.4. The present development situation in Uva Province 17-18
   - 2.5. Provincial economy and its contribution to national economy 18-22

Chapter 03

3. Implementation and Monitoring Process
   - 3.1. Introduction 23
   - 3.2. Institutional Strategy for Implementation 23-30
   - 3.3. The process of monitoring the Five-Year Plan 30-31
   - 3.4. Monitoring at the Provincial Level 31-32
   - 3.5. Monitoring of the Sector Level 32
   - 3.6. Monitoring at the Agency Level 32-33
   - 3.7. Role of Chief Secretary on Monitoring 33-34
   - 3.8. Role of Deputy Chief Secretary – Planning (DCSP) on Monitoring 34-35
   - 3.9. Agency Level Monitoring - role of the Head of Department 35

Chapter 04

4. Agriculture Sector

   - 4.1. Executive summary 36-37
   - 4.2. General sector information 37-42
   - 4.3. Vision, Mission and Major Tasks 42-43
   - 4.4. Review of Sector Performance 43-48
   - 4.5. Current Services 48-51
   - 4.6. Problems, Issues and Challenges 51
   - 4.7. Agriculture sector development Goals (Thrust Areas and Sub Components) 51-52

   Result Framework for Agriculture Sector 53-78

   Summary of Financial Outlays for Agriculture Development 78-82

Contents *(conted..)*

Result Framework for Sugar Sector	83-85
Summary of Financial Outlays forSugar Sector Development Plan	85
Result Framework for Rubber Sector	86-94
Summary of Financial Outlays forRubber Sector Development Plan	94-95
Result Framework for Tea Sector	96-99
Summary of Financial Outlays for Tea Sector Development Plan	100

Chapter 05

5. Irrigation Sector

5.1. Introduction	101-103
5.2. Vision and Mission	103
5.3. Functions of the Provincial Department Irrigation	103-105
5.4. Identification of Thrust Areas and Sub Components	105
Result Framework for Irrigation Sector	106-111
Summary of Financial Outlays for Agriculture Development Plan	111-112

Chapter 06

6. Livestock Sector

6.1. Background	113
6.2. Vision, Mission, Activities, Policies and other institutional procedures	113-114
6.3. Present service delivering method	114-115
6.4. Present Performance status	115
6.5. Identification of major issues and obstacles for managing the sector according to the mission (SWOT Analysis)	115-117
6.6. Identification of Thrust Areas and Sub Components	117
Result Framework for Livestock Sector	118-131
Summary of Financial Outlays for Livestock Development Plan	132-134

Chapter 7

7. Inland Fisheries Sector

7.1. Executive Summary	135-138
7.2. Background	138-142
7.3. Vision, Mission, Policies, Functions and other organizational arrangements	142-144
7.4. Strengthen Fish Breeding Activities	144
7.5. Conservation aquatic environment	145
7.6. Development of marketing/ selling facilities	145-146
7.7. Capacity Development	146-147
7.8. Present status of service	147-151
7.9. Current performance level	151-152
7.10. Issues, threats, barriers and identified challenges when realizing mission and authority of inland fishery sector (SWOT Analysis)	152-153

Contents *(conted..)*

7.11. Identification of Thrust Areas and Sub Components 153-155
7.12. Suggestions and Ideas 155-156
Result Framework for Inland Fisheries Sector 157-167
Summary of Financial Outlays For Inland Fisheries Development Plan 167-169

Chapter 8
8. Road Sector
8.1. Executive Summary 170-171
8.2. Background 171-173
8.3. Vision, Mission, Policy functions and other provisions 173-175
8.4. Present Service 175-180
8.5. Problems, Issues and Challenges (SWOT Analysis) 180-182
8.6. Identification of Thrust Areas and Sub Components 182
Result Framework for Road Sector 183-193
Summary of Financial Outlays for Road Development Plan 193-195

Chapter 9
9. Estate Infrastructure Sector
9.1. Executive Summary 196-198
9.2. Background 198-200
9.3. Vision, Mission, Policy functions and other provisions 200-201
9.4. Current Services 201-202
9.5. Identification of Thrust Areas and Sub Components 202-203
Result Framework for Estate Infrastructure Sector 204-208
Summary of Financial Outlays for Estate Infrastructure Development Plan 209

Chapter 10
10. Housing Sector
10.1. Executive Summary 210-211
10.2. Background 211-214
10.3. Vision, Mission, Policy Functions and Other Provisions 214-215
10.4. Current Services 215-216
10.5. Identified Thrust Areas and Sub Components 216-217
Result Framework for Housing Sector 218-221
Summary of Financial Outlays for Housing Development Plan 221-222

Chapter 11
11. Co-operative Sector
11.1. Executive Summary 223-224
11.2. Background 225-228
11.3. Vision, Mission, Policy functions and other provisions 228-229

11.4. Current status of service supply 229-230
11.5. Current performance level 230-231
11.6. Identifying the problems, issues to be addressed and challenges arising in achieving the mission and authority of the section (SWOT Analysis) 231
11.7. Identification of thrust Areas and Sub Components 232
Result Framework for Co-operative Sector 233-244
Summary of Financial Outlays for Co-operative Development Plan 245-247

Chapter 12

12. Education Sector

12.1. Executive summary 248-250
12.2. General Sector information 250-253
12.3. Vision and Mission 253
12.4. Review of Sector Performance 253-254
12.5. Examinations Performance 254-256
12.6. Targets expected to be achieved by 2022 by the Education system of Uva 256-257
12.7. Identification of thrust Areas and Sub Components 257-258
Result Framework for Education Sector 259-287
Summary of Financial Outlays For Education Development Plan 288-292

Chapter 13

13. Rural Electrification Sector

13.1. Executive Summary 293-294
13.2. Background 295-299
13.3. Vision, Mission, Policies, Functions and other Institutional provisions 299-300
13.4. Present situation of service provision 300-303
13.5. Current performance level 303
13.6. Identification of issues, problems to be solved barriers and challenges in realizing the mission 303-305
13.7. SWOT Analysis of power and energy Development 305-306
13.8. Identification of Thrust Areas 306
Result Framework for Rural Electrification Sector 307-313
Summary of Financial Outlays For Rural ElectrificationDevelopment Plan 313-314

Chapter 14

14. Rural Development Sector

14.1. Executive summary 315-316
14.2. Background 317
14.3. Vision, Mission, Policy functions and other provisions 317-319
14.4. Current status of service delivery 319-320

Contents *(conted..)*

14.5. Analysis of present performance levels 320-322
14.6. SWOT Analysis of Department of rural development 322
14.7. Identification of Thrust Areas and Sub Components 322-323
Result Framework for Rural Development Sector 324-336
Summary of Financial Outlays For Rural Development Plan 336-338

Chapter 15
15. Land Sector
15.1. Executive Summery 339-341
15.2. Vision, Mission, Policies, Activities and Other Institutional Channels 341-342
15.3. Main Economic Activities based on land in Uva province 342-344
15.4. Current Service Providing Process 345-346
15.5. Analysis of current performance level. 346-351
15.6. SWOT Analysis 351
15.7. Identification of Thrust Areas and Sub Components 351-352
Result Framework for Land Sector 353-368
Summary of Financial Outlays for Land Development Plan 369-370

Chapter 16
16. Local Government Sector
16.1. Executive summary 371-377
16.2. Background 378-380
16.3. Vision, Mission, Policy functions and other provisions 380-381
16.4. Current service quality 382-384
16.5. Current performance 384-385
16.6. Identification of Problems and Challenges (SWOT Analysis) 385-386
16.7. Identification of key areas of responsibility for the sector development (Thrust Areas and Sub Components) 386-387
16.8. Suggestions and ideas 387
Result Framework for Local Government Sector 388-406
Summary of Financial Outlays for Local Government Development Plan 406-408

Chapter 17
17. Western Medicine
17.1. Execute summary 409-410
17.2. Historical background 410
17.3. Vision, mission and Organization of Health Services 410-411
17.4. Present service provision 411-421
17.5. Problems, Issues and Challenges (SWOT Analysis) 421
17.6. Proposals 422
17.7. Thrust Areas and Sub Components 422-423

Result Framework for Western Medicine Sector 424-445
Summary of Financial Outlays for Western Medicine Development Plan 446-448

Chapter 18
18. Indigenous Medicine
18.1. Sector Background 449-452
18.2. Vision, mission, policy, Activities and institution arrangements 452-453
18.3. Current services 453-457
18.4. Current level of Performance 457-458
18.5. Problems, Issues, Challenges 458-459
18.6. SWOT Analysis 459-461
18.7. Thrust Areas and Sub Components 461-462
Result Framework for Indigenous Medicine Sector 463-482
Summary of Financial Outlays for Indigenous Medicine Development Plan 483-485

Chapter 19
19. Probation and Childcare
19.1. Executive Summary 486-487
19.2. Background 487-489
19.3. Vision, Mission, Policies, Functions and other Institutional provisions 489-490
19.4. Current status of service provision 490-492
19.5. Identifying the problems, issues to be addressed and challenges arising in achieving the mission and authority of the section 492-493
19.6. Identification of strategies and priority outcomes for the development of major trust areas for the intervention in development 493-494
19.7. Identification of Thrust Areas and Sub Components 494-495
Result Framework for Probation and Childcare Sector 496-509
Summary of Financial Outlays for Probation and Childcare Development Plan 510-511

Chapter 20
20. Social Services Sector
20.1. Executive Summery 512-513
20.2. Vision, Mission, Policies, Functions and other Institutional provisions (Department of social service in Uva Province) 513-515
20.3. Task Group 515-516
20.4. Sector performance 516-517
20.5. Future Prospects 517-518
20.6. Current services 518-519
20.7. Gaps and Deficiencies in present services 519-520

Contents *(conted..)*

20.8. SWOT Analysis of social service sector 520-521
20.9. Major Thrust Areas and Sub Areas of Social Service 521-522
Result Framework for Social Services Sector 523-545
Summary of Financial Outlays for Social Services Development Plan 546-548

Chapter 21
21. Sport Sector
21.1. Executive Summary 549
21.2. Introduction 549-551
21.3. Functions of Uva Sports Department (Vision/ Mission/ Policies) 551-552
21.4. SWOT Analysis of Sports Department 552-553
21.5. Thrust Areas and Sub Components 553-554
Result Framework for Sport Sector 555-568
Summary of Financial Outlays for Sport Development Plan 568-569

Chapter 22
22. Cultural and Religious Affairs
22.1. Sector Background 570-573
22.2. Vision / Mission 573-574
22.3. Sector Performance 574
22.4. Problems, Issues and Challenges 574
22.5. Thrust Areas and Sub Components 575
Result Framework for Cultural and Religious Affairs Sector 576-584
Summary of Financial Outlays for Cultural and Religious Affairs Development Plan 585

Chapter 23
23. Transport Sector
23.1. Executive Summary 586-587
23.2. Background 587
23.3. Vision and Mission 588-589
23.4. Present Service Supply Status 589-590
23.5. Current Performance Level 590-591
23.6. Identification of problems (SWOT Analysis) 591-592
23.7. Identification of Field of Responsibility 592-593
Result Framework for Transport Affairs Sector 594-604
Summary of Financial Outlays Transport Development Plan 605-606

Chapter 24
24. Small Industries Sector
24.1. Executive Summary 607-609
24.2. Background 609-611
24.3. Vision, Mission, Policy functions and other provisions 611-613

Contents *(conted..)*

24.4. Service supply 613-614
24.5. Thrust areas and Sub Components 615
Result Framework for Small Industries Sector 616-630
Summary of Financial Outlays Small Industries Development Plan 630-632

Chapter 25
25. Tourism Sector
25.1. Background 634-635
25.2. Tourism Strategy of Uva (Vision/ Mission) 635-636
25.3. Related Institutions 636-637
25.4. Sector Performance 637-639
25.5. Problems, Issues and Challenges 639-640
25.6. Thrust Areas and Sub Components 640-641
Result Framework for Tourism Sector 642-652
Summary of Financial Outlays Tourism Development Plan 653

Proposed Total Investment For 22 Sectors for The Province 654-655

Annexures
01. Uva Provincial Map 656
02. SWOT Analysis of Uva Province 657-658
03. Sustainable Development Goals and Targets (SDG) 660-680
04. Provincial Advisory committee (PAC)Members 681
05. Summary of Views Expressed by political leaders 682-689
06. Summary of Views Expressed by civil societies 690-728
07. Programme Facilitators 729
08. List of Stakeholders 730-732
09. List of Stakeholders (NGO) 733

CHAPTER 01

Five Year Vision Orinted Development Plan

1.1. Background to Preparation of Provincial Development Plan

The Finance Commission of Sri Lanka insists that each Provincial Council should prepare Medium Term Development Plan (MTDP) to serve as a guide for development interventions in the province. The current medium-term plan for Uva province expires from 2018. The finance Commission has provided guidelines in the form of circular no. FC / 3/ 2/ 2018 dated 2017. 11. 24 for preparing new medium-term development framework for the period of five years starting from 2019.

In the mean time UNDP, considering the persistent poverty situation in Uva Province, has pledged it's assistance to facilitate formulation of medium-term development plan aiming to sustainable development of Uva Province under project, Catalytic Support to Peace Building (CSPB**)** conducted by them. This plan was designed based on Sustainable Development Goals set by UNDP in Uva Provincial council according to the signed contracts for implementing the following components under CSPB.

01. Provincial revenue generation program
02. Human Resource Development Program
03. Preparation of Medium-Term Development Plan for Uva Province

1.2. Main Challenges and Issues in The Uva Province

Due to geographical, historical and socio- economic factors Uva province faces several disadvantages and challenges in the development area.

The main issues faced by the Uva province at present are:

I. High level of Poverty;
II. Increasing depletion of natural resources such as forest cover and environmental depletion;
III. Natural hazards (drought, landslides, floods) – Climate Change
IV. Wild life damages (Elephant – human conflict and crop damages by animals)

V. Over reliance on paddy (primary sector) and lower value addition;
VI. Low performance of education;
VII. Health and nutrition issues;
VIII. Increased migration of productive labour to other provinces;
IX. High level of youth unemployment and
X. Increased use of alcohol by youth.

Considering the potential in the Uva Province, there are four main sectors and 22 sub sectors can be identified as follows.

a. Food and Agriculture

i. Land
ii. Agriculture (rubber/tee/sugar)
iii. Livestock
iv. Fisheries
v. Irrigation

b. Infrastructure Development

i. Roads
ii. Transport
iii. Rural Electrification
iv. Housing
v. local government
vi. Rural Development
vii. Estate Infrastructure

c. Human Development

i. Health
ii. Education
iii. Cultural Affairs
iv. Sports
v. Social Services
vi. Child Development
vii Indigenous Medicine

d. Industrial & Business Development

i. Tourism
ii. Small Industries and Textile Industry
iii. Cooperatives

The current development plan is aiming to find solutions for these issues and uplift the living standard of the Uva population. The vision of the province ***"An Ideal Sustainable Development"*** has been set with the aim of advancing the economy and society of the province to desirable level by the year 2030 through achieving Sustainable Development Goals of the UN for which Sri Lanka government has agreed.

Review of the prevailing status, issues and challenges and thrust areas (Development Thrust) for intervention and Sector results frame works including outcomes and outputs

(Programme) according to 22 sectors are elaborated in the following chapters. (Defailed activity plans for each output are elaborated under each agency plan)

The Deputy Chief Secretary, Planning Office of Uva Provincial Council was entrusted the responsibility of coordinating the preparation of the MTDP. The activities began in the last quarter of 2017 with the participation of 22 sectors coming under purview of Uva Provincial Council and relevant Central Government agencies as well as communities and community organizations and NGOs. Results Based Management (RBM) methodology was adopted for this exercise.

1.3. Uva province Vision and Mission and the objectives of the Province

Vision :- **"An Ideal Sustainable Development"**

Mission :- **"Mobilization and optimum utilization of resources towards efficient & effective service delivery for improved living standard of the people."**



The vision of the Uva Province reflects the need for a sustainable and harmonious economy.

The Development Thrusts encompass PLANET (environment), PROSPERITY (Social and Economy), PARTNERSHIP, PEOPLE (and culture) and PEACE (Community and Governance) which are key elements for sustainable development.

Table 01: Sector and Thrust Areas of Provincial Plan

Sector	Thrust Area
Education	01. Strengthen equity in education, equitable 20 learning opportunities for all children
	02. Improvement of quality of education.
	03. Strengthened stewardship and service delivery of general education

	04. Enhance education policy, planning, research and results – based monitoring and evaluation
Rural Electrification	01. Providing access to electricity for households not providing services by national grid
	02. Development of alternative energy in remote/rural areas that cannot be provided by national grid
	03. Capacity Development
Rural Development	01. Rural Infrastructure Development
	02. Disaster Management
	03.Capacity Development of Institutions
Land	01. Efficient Utilization of Government Lands
	02. Land development and productivity improvement in colonies
	03. Capacity development for planning and management
Local Government	01. Development of local government roads
	02. Community water supply
	03. Solid waste management
	04. Promotion of other common facilities in local government authority areas
	05. Capacity development
Health (Western Medicine)	01. Improvement of Curative Services
	02. Improvement of Preventive Services
	03. Organizational and Management Development
Indigenous Medicine	01. Development of curative service
	02. Development of Preventive care
	03. Conservation and Development of Traditional Systems of Medicine
	04. Development of Capacity Development
	05. Ayurveda Tourism
Probation and Child Care	01. Protection of Child rights and Safety of Vulnerable Children
	02. Development of physical and mental health of desperate,

	miss-led, institutionalized and under probation Children
	03. Development of Planning and Management Capacity
Social Services	01. Provision of aid for poor, disabled, women in need and persons suffering from specified diseases
	02. Solving Social Problems of Elderly, Poor, Disabled Persons and Disrupted Family Units
	03. Rehabilitation of the persons directed by Judiciary
	04. Disaster Management
	05. Capacity Development for Planning and Management
Livestock	01. Livestock Production and Productivity Improvement
	02. Marketing, Value Addition and Livestock related Income Generating Activities
	03. Promotion of Veterinary Public Health
	04. Capacity Development
Irrigation	01. Improvement of availability of irrigation water for agriculture
	02. Capacity development
Inland Fisheries	01. Development of fish production
	02. Promotion of Marketing
	03. Capacity Development
Agriculture	01. (i): Production & productivity Improvement - paddy cultivation
	01. (ii) : Production & productivity Improvement - OFC cultivation
	01. (iii) : Production & productivity Improvement - Vegetables
	01. (iv) : Production & productivity Improvement - Fruits
	01. (v) : Production & productivity Improvement - Flowers
	01. (vi) : Production & productivity Improvement – homestead development
	01. (vii) : Production & productivity Improvement - Soil and water conservation

	02. Marketing and technology development – Introduction of pre and post-harvest technologies
	03. Promotion of Agro based industries
	04. Capacity Building
Provincial Road	01. Establishment and operation of a quality Provincial Road, Local Road & Other Road Network
	02. Development of National Roads and Railway network
	03. Enhancement of Planning and Management
Co-operative	01 Enhancing the quality of income generation activities.
	02 Capacity development for Planning and Management
Estate Infrastructure	01. Physical infrastructure Development
	0 2. Human Development
Housing	01.Housing Development
	02. Capacity Development
Sport	01. Enhancement of skills of sportsmen and women for provincial/ national / international sports competitions
	02. Motivating general public to participate in community sports activities and exercises for healthy living
	03. Capacity development
Transport	01. Provision of Quality Passenger service
	02. Expansion of the Passenger & goods transport Service coverage
	03. Capacity Development
Small Industry	01.Starting and developing micro, small and handicraft industries.
	02. Skill and vocational development
	03. Planning and management development
Culture	01. Recognition, promotion and Conservation of cultural heritage
	02. Bringing to the forefront the role of our culture and heritage, religious faith and aesthetic values

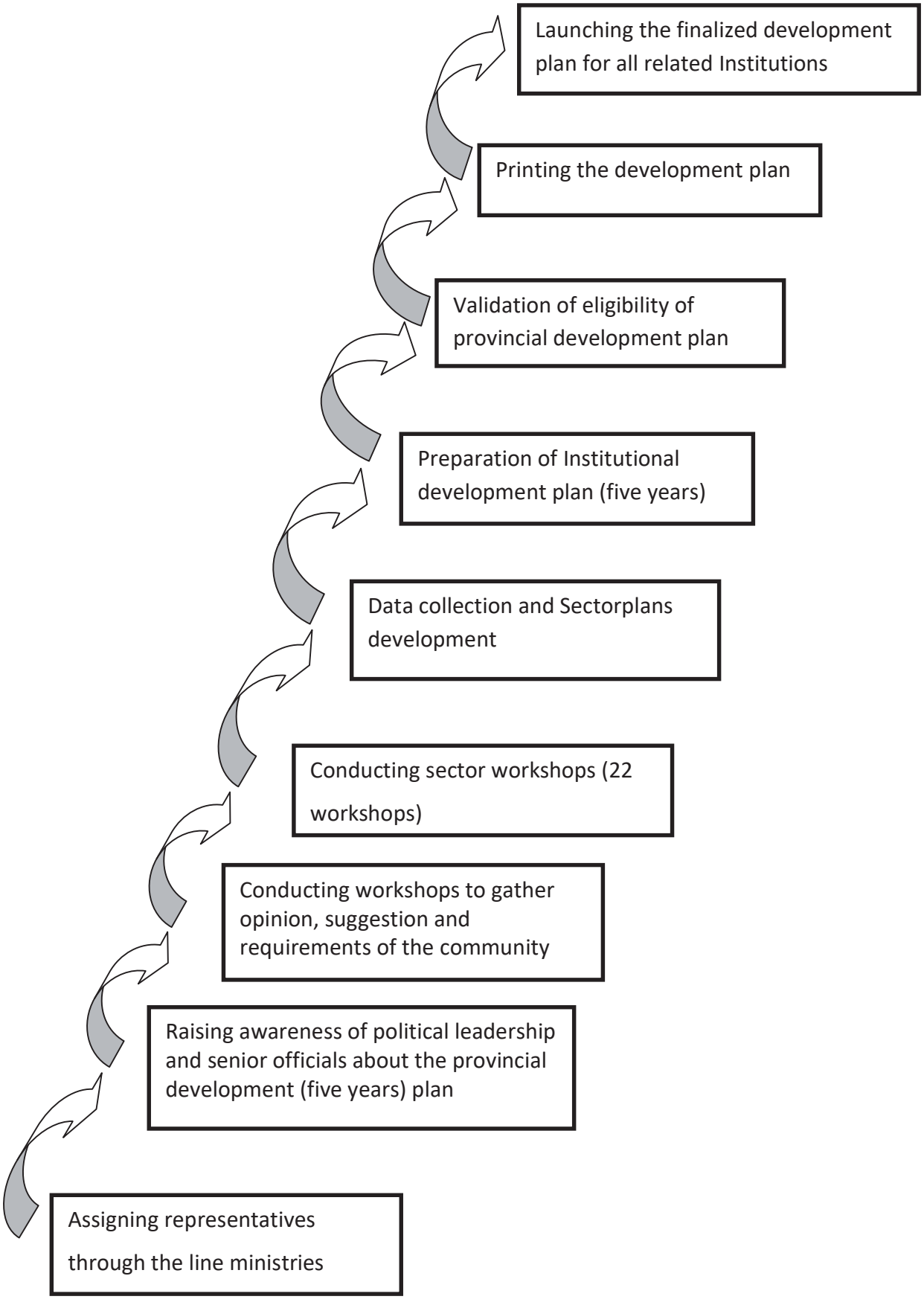
	03 Capacity development
Tourism	01. Diversification and development of tourist attractions and marketable products
	02. Ensure the income generation for the local community through promotion of tourism
	03. Capacity Development

1.4. Methodological Framework and Planning Process adopted in developing the plan

The approach adopted to develop this five-year integrated Vision oriented Multi Sector plan for Institutions and the Province is the results-based management (RBM) Strategy. The RMB is a process whereby Multi stakeholders are able to participate and contribute to the achievement of desired results (outputs, outcomes and higher- level goals or impact.) The stakeholders can in turn use information and evidence on actual results to inform decision making on the design, resourcing, delivery of programmers and activities as well as for accountability and reporting. Further the strategy creates a common platform for various agencies to take collective decisions and develop integrated sectorial plans.

The result-based planning process was carried out by problem and objective analysis and finally the results framework developed for sectors. (The following figure reflects the illustration of the process)

Steps in Result – Based Management & Tools



At the end the process a sector development framework is developed for each sub sector. The sector frameworks support the development of the "Five Year Integrated Vision Oriented Development Plan" for the Province.

The core of sector Plans identifies the thrust areas, defining result areas (outcome and outputs) and activities based on the problem analysis. The problem analysis determines the challenges that the sector faces in achieving its.

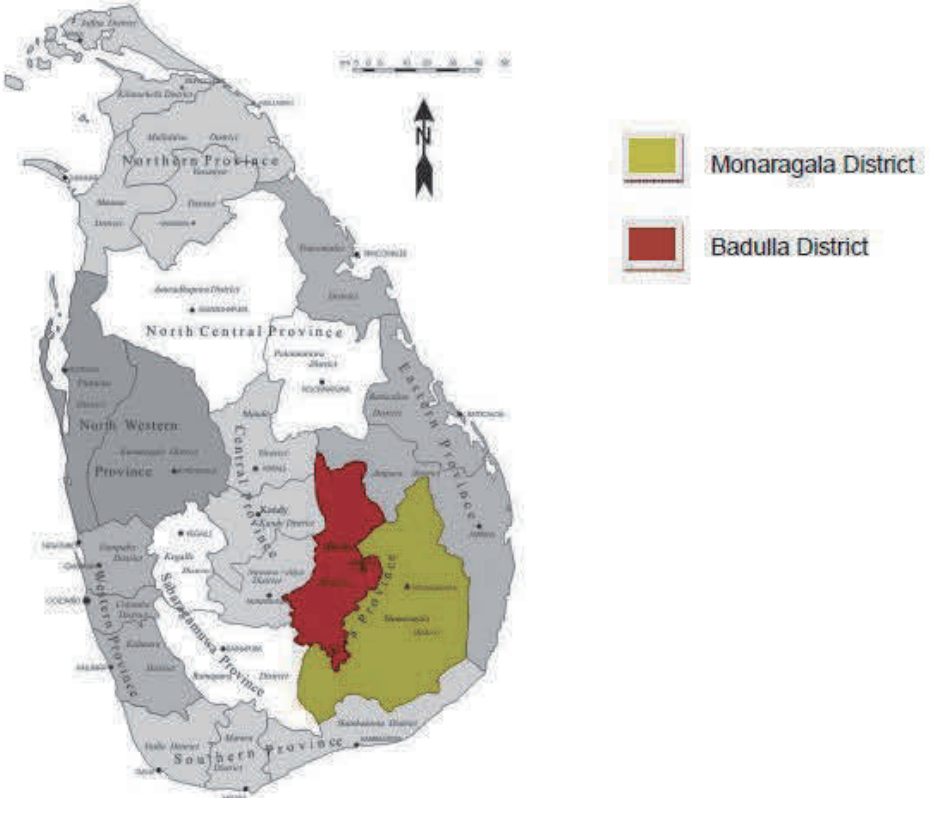
CHAPTER 02

Introduction to Uva Province

2.1. Uva Province Background

Uva Province consists of two main administrative districts namely, Badulla and Moneragala. Its total land area is about 8,500 square kilometers. This land area comprises 8,335 Sq. Km of land and 165 Sq.km of inland water bodies. Uva province, which occupies 13.0% of Sri Lanka's land area is the fourth largest province. The total land area of the Badulla District is 2,861 Sq.km and the total land area in Moneragala District is 5639 Sq. km.

Uva Province is located in the South-East Sri Lanka towards the east side of central highland massif. This location itself has brought several disadvantages for the Province. It is a land locked Province least connected with other parts of Sri Lanka.



(Sri Lanka Map – Uva Province)

Uva is Sri Lanka's remotest province. Though not far from Kandy or Nuwara Eliya as the crow flies, access to its provincial capital, Badulla, is only possible over steep, winding mountain roads. To get there from Colombo, one has to drive inland, then skirt nearly the entire southern half of the island's central massif before turning north and ascending into the hills. Access from Sri Lanka's other major urban centers, most of which lie on the coast, is equally difficult.

Due to this poor connectivity, most parts of the Uva Province were marginalized from the infrastructure and economic development that took place in the country during the colonial rule. Therefore, the rural settlements remained very poor and the communities spent a miserable life ridden with Malaria and other natural disasters.

Another disadvantage of the geographical location of Uva Province is that it is in the leeward side of South West Monsoon winds which brings high rainfall during May-September period to the western side of the hill country of Sri Lanka. The SW monsoon winds passes the central mountain ridge and enters Uva Province as a dry and gusty wind. Most part of the province experiences long and severe drought period during May – September. Major part of the Eastern and Southern low land area of the Monaragala district and Northern low land part of Badulla district has become a dry zone due to this effect.

In ancient times, these hills were as thinly populated as they are today; however, Badulla was intermittently the capital of fugitive princes and regionalizers of the king of Kandy during the troubled centuries of Sri Lanka's mediaeval period.

Despite this obscure history, it was not until the coming of the plantation enterprise in the nineteenth century that the region truly began waking to life. For early Uva planters, Nuwara Eliya could only be reached by a long ride over dangerous roads and bridle-paths; so, they foregathered at Badulla instead, accelerating the civic and commercial development of the town in the process.

Even then, it was a quiet, rather sleepy province. Uva was not particularly good for coffee, and due to its remoteness, it was one of the last parts of the country to be brought under the crop. Only with the coming of tea was the district's full potential realized, for the hills and winds of Uva impart a special, unmistakable character and flavor to the tea that grows there, one that is highly prized by trade and connoisseur alike.

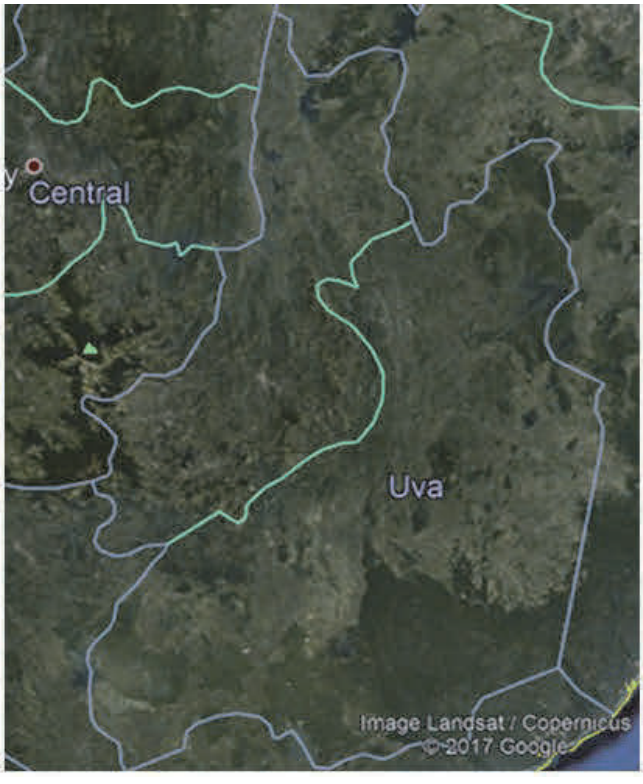
2.2. Physical Features of The Uva Province

When considering the topographical features of the Uva Province, there are high mountains and plateaus in the western part of the province and rolling lands and low plains of the east and south. Horton Plains, Kirigalpoththa, Thotapola and Haggalaand Haputale mountains are located in the western border areas and Namunukula,Madolsima and Narangala mountains are located in the central part. The pen plains adjoining central hills and the Welimada and Koslanda plateaus are the major geographical features of the Uva province. These diverse landscapes have resulted in beautiful water falls like Dunhinda, Diyaluma, Rawana Ella, Bamabrakanda Ellaand Bomburu Ella. Also, there are panoramic viewpoints and lucrative climatic conditions around Haputale, Bandarawela and Ella areas. All these scenic locations and natural beauties are good tourist attractions.

Geelon mountain complex is located as a separate highland block towards the east side of Madolsima range.

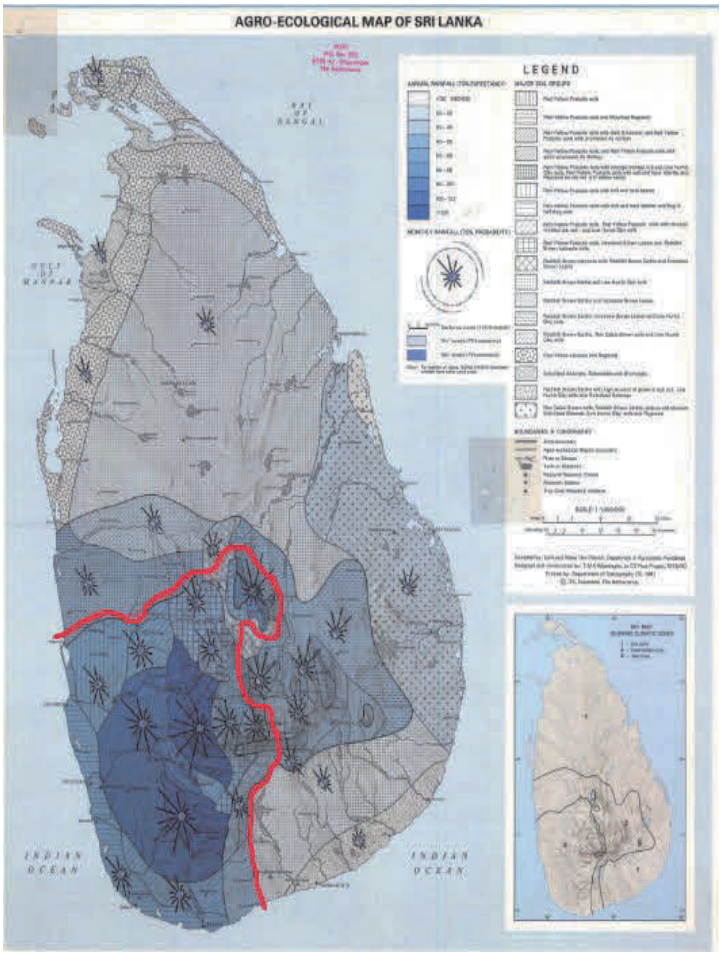
There is rolling land (low hills and valleys) towards further east and south and north, east and south east borders are low plain areas. Due to this rolling landscape and the occurrence of long drought periods there is no permanent ground water layer in most parts of low land areas in Monaragala district.

Google Image of Uva Province





The Uva Province offers a variety of climates. The first inter-monsoon (March - April), second inter monsoon (October - November) and northeast monsoon (December - January) are the major rainfall periods. Southwest monsoon (May September) is dry season for Uva province. The southwestern monsoon winds saturated with moisture after blowing across the West part of Indian ocean drops heavy rainfall to the west side of the central hills of Sri Lanka. But these winds reach the Uva region as a dry gusty wind named as 'Cachchan'. The weather in Uva region is relatively dry, particularly during this southwest monsoon. The climatic balance in each slope and valley is governed by its orientation and exposure; the mountains are cleft by deep passes or 'gaps', such as Ohiya and Idalgashinna, which funnel the monsoon through them; but at this altitude the winds are usually dry, having shed their moisture on the western side of the central hills.

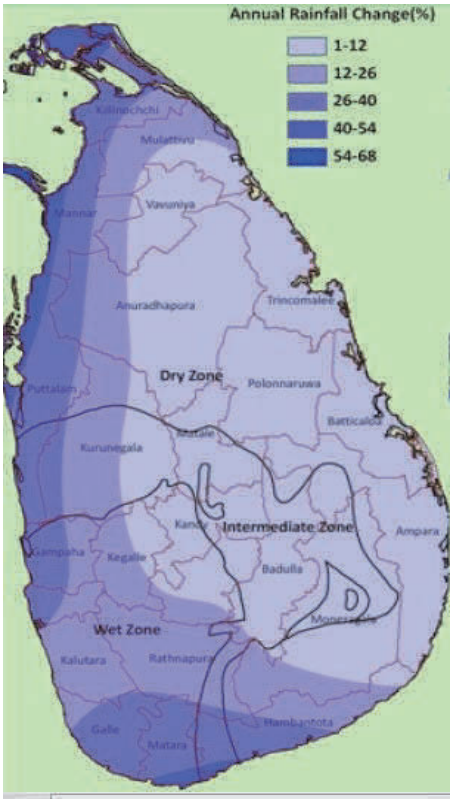


The environmental degradation caused by recent human activities and the effect of climatic change in the recent past has aggravated the situation in the dry zone areas. Large areas of this dry zone areas in Monaragala district have been dedicated to Wild life and forest reserves and hence not available for agriculture or human settlement. Wild life reserves of MaduruOya, Gal Oya, Yala, Lunugamvehera and Udawalawe.

Most of the waterways (rivers and streams) in Uva Province originate from the highlands in Badulla District. These upper reaches of Badulla district are source areas of three tributaries of Mahaweli River – Uma Oya, LoggalOya and BaduluOya and Menik Ganga, KirindiOya and WailiOya(main tributary of Walawe ganga).

Recent depletion of these natural water resources in these highland parts due to clearing of large areas of forests for tea plantations and vegetable cultivation and encroachment of forest lands for settlements has caused severe shortage of water not only for irrigation but also for drinking water for humans and animals in the downstream areas in Monaragala district. The resultant repeated crop failures in rain fed agriculture and associated low farm incomes lead to persistent poverty among population in the area.

Climate diversity varying from Upcountry wet zone to low country Dry zone is the major factor determining Uva province's diversity and disparity. When climatic zones are considered there is the lowland wet zone to the southwest, the mountain wet zone in the west and the intermediate zone in the middle of the Badulla district and the hinterland of Monaragala district. The lowland areas in the north and east side of the province is low land dry zone.



The average annual rainfall of the province is 2188.1mm and the average temperature is about 27.2 degrees Celsius.

According to a study carried out in 1985, the forest cover of the Uva Province was as follows

District	Land area (ha)	Natural forests		Open Scrub		Plantation forests		Total	
		Area (ha)	%	Area (ha)	%	Area (ha)	%	Area (ha)	%
Badulla	282,200	56,720	20.1	11,325	4.0	9,475	3.3	77,520	27.4
Monaragala	566,000	219,995	38.8	108,180	19.1	4,470	0.8	332,945	58.7
Total	848,200	276,715	32.6	119,505	14.1	13,945	1.6	410,465	48.3

(Forest Cover in Uva Province)

According to the 2014 statistics, 30.1% of the land area in the Badulla District and 49.6% of the land area in Moneragala district is under forest cover. Thus 49.6% of the land area of the Uva province is under forest cover. The forests of the Badulla District are spread over the hilltops on Horton Plains, Haggala, Namunukula and the mountains in the West border. These mountainous forests are very important as the catchment areas of the water ways in the province. Unfortunately, these mountain ecosystems are now in crisis, with rapid degradation of the productive resource base and the environment. There are unmistakable

symptoms of unsustainability in current production practices and patterns of resource use in tea and vegetable agro ecosystems in this part. Upper areas Badulla district has large areas of poorly managed tea plantations. The deterioration of ecological capital, declining or stagnant productivity, obsolescent processing machinery, rising production costs, and loss of competitiveness on the world market for tea have been the main trends in tea plantation sector in the post-nationalization era since 1975. Though the government embarked on a major program of privatization of the tea plantations in 1992, under pressure from the World Bank and other international financial institutions, there appears to have been very little change in material conditions within tea agro ecosystems. Alternative resource management strategies are therefore imperative for perennial agro ecosystems such as tea plantations, especially on the deforested hills, to ensure the sustainability of the mountain environment.

The forests of Monaragala district are spread around the Eastern and Southern borders comprising the Galoya Reserve (30,210 hc), Yala (69,420 hc), Lunugamvehera National Park (20,500 hc) and the Udawalawe Wildlife reserve (18,800 hc) on the southeast. These forests which are located in the lowest outer boundary of the province are important for wildlife sanctuaries, but they serve no purpose as source of water resources of the province. Also, these forest and wild life reserves are not accessible for agricultural purposes. However, the forest zone in Geelon mountain complex in the central Monaragala district has affected to create wet zone temperate climate in the surrounding area.

2.3. Population of Uva Province

According to the Census of Population and Housing, 2012 the total population of the Uva Province was 1,266,463.

Ethnic Composition

Ethnicity	Number	Percentage
Sinhalese	1,023,476	80.8
Sri Lanka Tamil	30,086	2.4
Indian Tamil	155,485	12.3
Sri Lanka Moor	54,224	4.3
Malay	1,414	0.1
Other	1,670	1.0

The 2017 mid-year population calculation for Uva Province was 1,349,000. It is 6.3 percent of Sri Lanka's population. Accordingly, the population of Badulla District was 864,000 and that of Monaragala district was 485,000.

The population growth in Uva province is relatively slow. Out migration of people after successful education and accumulating wealth are main reasons for slow population growth. Majority of such out migrated people have moved to Colombo, Gampaha and Kandy districts seeking better life for themselves and their children.

2.4. The Present Development Situation in Uva Province

Uva Province is one of the provinces recording highest poverty rates in Sri Lanka. Compared to the rest of the country, the poverty index of Uva province is higher than 15.4%. The poverty index in the Badulla district is 12.3% and the Poverty index of the Moneragala District is 20.8%. Median monthly income of a household unit in the Badulla district is Rs. 25,067.00 and that of Monaragala District is Rs. 20,686.00.

Two factors have contributed to this situation.

1. The limits of the physical environment and the natural resource base

The Uva province is located in the south east of the central hills of Sri Lanka being in the lee ward side of southwest monsoon winds, receives very low rainfall during that monsoon. As a result, annual rainfall is low, and most parts of the province is in the intermediate or dry zone. In keeping with this situation, the Uva Province possesses a totally different form of water resources, vegetation and agricultural land use and the settlement pattern from those of the wet zone.

More than 95% of the population in the Uva province live in the rural areas and engage in traditional agricultural activities.

The adverse conditions of agro-climatic factors, the small size of the farms in the food crop sector and land tenure problems impose severe limits for growth of farm incomes and lead to depletion of natural resources and to persistence of poverty.

2. Historical and socio-economic disadvantages

Uva Province is below the other provinces of Sri Lanka in terms of economic and social development level.

The following factors have contributed to this situation:

- Remoteness and weak transport linkages No big and modern investments coming to Uva Province because of this factor.
- The destruction and neglect caused by British colonial rulers as a revenge on the 1818 Rebellion

British brutally suppressed the Great Wellassa Freedom Struggle of 1817-1818 (The Third Kandyan War) through barbaric and criminal means. To eliminate any future freedom struggles emerging in the region, the entire able-bodied male population of Wellassa region above the age of 18 years was killed while houses in the entire region were also torched and destroyed. Englishmen along with local patrons and benefactors destroyed the irrigation systems, poisoned the wells, killed all cattle and other useful animals, and burnt all paddy fields in the area of uprising.

The British colonial rulers did not construct economic infrastructure in Wellassa area because the climatic condition of this area was not suitable for their commercial plantations. Only trunk roads from Balagoda to Badulla, from Colombo to Batticaloa passing through Uva Province,Peradeniya to Chenkaladi via NuwaraEliya, Welimada ,Badulla, Lunugala and Bibileand from Hambantota to Monaragala via Thanamalwila ,Wellawaya and Buttalawere constructed during British rule for security and administrative purposes. The single railway line that connects Colombo with Badulla via Peradeniya, Nawalpitiya, Hatton, Nanuoya, Haputale and Bandarawelawas completed only in 1924.

- Exclusionfrom the recentsocio-economic development stream (modernization) Uva Wellassa that was destroyed by suppressive and destructive colonial occupation has not yet recovered from crimes committed against humans, destruction of all properties and natural resources, and scorched earth policy of the British.
- Wellassa area was tragically excluded from most modern economic development efforts implemented during the post-independent period and still remains as one of the poorest regions of the country.

2.5. Provincial Economyand its contribution to National Economy

Sri Lanka's second-least-populous province, Uva today has a modest economy largely dependent on Agriculture plantation crops tea in the hills and sugar and maize on the plains and large rural agriculture of the subsistence variety, and there is little industry.

The contribution to national GDP from Uva province is 5.8 % (2016). The growth rate of Uva Province nominal GDP was 13.1% in 2016. Significant contribution of over 13% of the GDP in the province derives from the primary sector which includes paddy, export crops (tea, rubber and spices) sugar, livestock, fisheries and forestry.

The agriculture sector employs about 53.3% (2016) of the labour force in the province. Industry 14.1% and Service sector 32.6%.

Primary (Agriculture) Sector

Agriculture is the main livelihood of over 95% of the Uva province population. According to the census of economic activities conducted in 2014 by the Department of Census and Statistics, there were 370,276 agriculture operators in rural agriculture sector in Uva Province. Out of these, 228,654 operators were doing holdings above 40 p while 70,874 were doing holdings less than 40 p. (Total operators in Uva Province was 299,528) The total cultivated area under these holdings was 484,778 acres.

Off farm employment opportunities were very rare. All these factors led to a situation of persistent abject poverty among the population of this Province. According to calculations of the Department Census and Statistics, poverty head count ratio in 2002 of Uva province was 37% (which was highest among provinces in Sri Lanka).

Even though there has been some reduction poverty situation in Uva province in the last decade, still the poverty index of Uva province is higher than 15.4%. The poverty index in the Badulla district is 12.3% and the Poverty index of the Moneragala District is 20.8%. Median monthly income of a household unit in the Badulla district is Rs. 25,067.00 and that of Monaragala District is Rs. 20,686.00.

Secondary (Industrial) Sector

Industrial sector is the least developed sector in Uva Province. Economic Census 2013/14 conductedby theDepartment of Census and Statistics indicates that there were only 47,247 non-agricultural establishments in Uva Province and there were total of 96,738 persons engaged in these establishments.

District/Divisional Secretariat	Establishments		Persons Engaged	
	No. of ESTs	Column %	No. of ESTs	Column %
Badulla	30,457	100.00	70,091	100.0
Mahiyanganaya	3,314	10.9	8,755	12.5
Rideemaliyadda	1,930	6.3	4,721	6.7
Meegahakivula	879	2.9	1,424	2.0
Kandaketiya	840	2.8	1,494	2.1

Soranathota	657	2.2	1,264	1.8
Passara	1,687	5.5	3,629	5.2
Lunugala	970	3.2	1,656	2.4
Badulla	3,858	12.7	12,445	17.8
Hali Ela	2,819	9.3	5,351	7.6
Uva Paranagama	2,400	7.9	4,628	6.6
Welimada	3,714	12.2	7,481	10.7
Bandarawela	3,064	10.1	8,097	11.6
Ella	1,590	5.2	3,323	4.7
Haputhale	1,516	5.0	3,509	5.0
Haldummulla	1,219	4.0	2,314	3.3
Monaragala	18,846	100.0	40,513	100.00
Bibila	1,570	8.3	3,879	9.6
Madulla	1,060	5.6	1,543	3.8
Madagama	1,593	8.5	3,046	7.5
Siyambalanduwa	1,777	9.4	2,869	7.1
Moneragala	1,826	9.7	5,174	12.8
Badalkumbura	1230	6.5	2,009	5.0
Wellawaya	3,092	16.4	5,466	13.5
Buttala	1,972	10.5	8,312	20.5
Katharagama	2,340	12.4	3,744	9.2
Thanamalwila	1,082	5.7	1,813	4.5
Sewanagala	1,304	6.9	2,658	6.6

Out of the total number of establishments, the number of establishments categorized as industry and construction was only 11,414.

DS Division	Ind. & Const.
Badulla	693
Bandarawela	437
Ella	258
Haldummulla	223
Hali-Ela	669
Haputale	180
Kandaketiya	228
Lunugala	151
Mahiyanganaya	845
Meegahakivula	368
Passara	352
Rideemaliyadda	624
Soranathota	123
Uva-Paranagama	452
Welimada	535
Total	**6,138**

DS Division	Ind. & Const.
Bibile	492
Madulla	284
Medagama	495
Siyambalanduwa	450
Monaragala	357
Badalkumbura	295
Wellawaya	958
Buttala	465
Katharagama	265
Thanamalwila	265
Sevanagala	334
Total	**5,276**

Tertiary (Service) Sector

The Uva Province possesses a small tertiary sector. The data of the Department of Census and Statistics in 2014 indicates that there were 23,332 trade establishments and 14,558 service establishments in Uva Province in 2014. Divisional Secretariat wise analysis of these establishments is presented below:

Division wise distribution of Trade and Service Establishments Badulla District

DS Division	Trade	Services	Total
Badulla	1,760	1,405	3,558
Bandarawela	1,549	1,078	3,064
Ella	810	522	1,590
Haldummulla	602	394	1,219
Hali-Ela	1,354	796	2,819
Haputale	780	556	1,516
Kandaketiya	409	203	840
Lunugala	513	306	970
Mahiyanganaya	1,626	843	3,314
Meegahakivula	318	193	879
Passara	828	507	1,687
Rideemaliyadda	904	402	1,930
Soranathota	320	214	657
Uva-Paranagama	1,289	659	2,400
Welimada	1,925	1,254	3,714
Total	**14,987**	**9,332**	**30,457**

Monaragala District

DS Division	Trade	Services	Total
Bibile	745	333	1,570
Madulla	432	344	1,060
Medagama	610	488	1,593
Siyambalanduwa	896	431	1,777
Monaragala	899	570	1,826
Badalkumbura	572	363	1,230
Wellawaya	1,377	797	3,092
Buttala	968	539	1,972
Katharagama	835	625	2,340
Thanamalwila	500	317	1,082
Sevanagala	551	419	1,304
Total	**8,345**	**5,226**	**18,846**

The current development plan is aiming to find solutions for these issues and uplift the living standard of the Uva population. The vision of the province ***("An Ideal Sustainable Development")*** set with the aim of advancing the economy and society of the province to desirable level by the year 2030 by achieving Sustainable Development Goals of the UN for which Sri Lanka government has agreed.

Review of the prevailing status, issues and challenges and thrust areas for intervention and Sector results frame works including outcomes, outputs and key activities according to 22 sectors are elaborated in the separate chapters under each sector.

CHAPTER 03

Implementation and Monitoring Process

3.1. Introduction

The responsibility of implementing the respective sector plans in this medium-term development plan primarily rests with the head of the department/s. The head of the department should formulate an annual action plan with effective implementation mechanism to ensure that the results identified in the results frameworks are timely achieved.

3.2. Institutional Strategy for Implementation

Task of the implementation of the five-year development plan is complex and complicated exercise as existing system has different political, administrative financial layers, authorities and administrative sub-cultures. Further some of the development actors such as non-governmental and private sector partners have not been properly coordinated by the main actors of development, the government sector, to get them involved collectively to administer the five-year development plan. The plan can be made a reality if these sectors are properly coordinated vertically and horizontally during implementation.

Further the public sector has a tendency to spend the money for activities without proper planning. As the political authority is the deciding factor for financing most of the activities, the provincial and the local government and the state sector officials cannot take logical decision to use the money effectively for the development without political favour. This has resulted in the establishment of no planning culture in the state sector. Further the trend among the state sector is to spend money especially for welfare activities rather than capital formation and development activities. Therefore, this chapter describes how the five-year development plan effectively implemented to meet targets set.

The District Coordination committee has been in operation and the actors of development takes part in this meeting. However, without strengthening the system it may not be able to effectively monitor the activities of the plan. Therefore, the following activates will be taken in order to focus the development of the province and to use the plan as a guide:

1. Distribution of the five-year plan among the active development stakeholders, i.e. agencies of the central government, provincial government, local government, active NGOs and the private sector organizations.
2. A launching ceremony will be held when the plan is introduced to the all the stakeholders for the first time. This activity will help to publicize the plan among the stakeholders and to understand the role of each stakeholder.
3. Preparation of the annual implementation plan in the month of October or latest November for the following year. For the preparation of the plan all the stakeholders can take part and the financial, administrative and development role regarding the activities. The responsibility of preparation of annual implementation plan should be bare by the sector head agency.Provincial secretary of respective section should act as the sector head of related sector. This implementation plan can be printed and distributed among the stakeholders. This document will be useful each individual agency to monitor their activities and to monitor the activities of all stakeholders in every 3 months.
4. Preparation of set of indicators for the monitoring purpose. The plan has identified the Key Performance Indicators for outcomes and outputs. However, in some cases they have to be modified during the preparation of annual plans. In the preparation of the key performance indicators and the output indicators, an exercise has to be done in order to match them with the SDG targets and the indicators. As 70 SDG targets have to be met by the 2030, the SDG KPIs should be in line with the SDG indicators.
5. Training the implementing staff especially the monitoring staff of the relevant line agencies on the SDGs, KPI and the participatory panning.At the initial stage this task will be carried out by the Deputy Chief Secretary (Planning) Office of the Provincial Council.
6. Establishment of a norm at the Chief Secretary level to present the progress of each ministry and the agency using the SDG and the KPIs. A sanction will be introduced for those who cannot meet the targets set.
7. For the DDCs a representative from the Deputy Chief Secretary (Planning) Office of the PC must report the meeting of SDG targets and KPIs. At the same time the Chief Ministry/Secretary level monitoring meeting at least the2 District Secretaries, national district level politicians, and the representatives for the NGO and private sectors will be invited in addition to the provincial level officials and politicians.

8. The main implementing agency of the plan is the Provincial Council for the budgeted activities. However, in the implementation, the PC, the main responsible agency for implementation will work with the other actors. The table below shows the outcome of identified in the 5-year Plan and the responsible implementing agencies

	Sectors	Major National Responsible Agencies
1.	Agriculture	Ministry of Agriculture – Uva Province Department of Agriculture Department of Irrigation Department of Agriculture - Regional Department of Agriculture – Peradeniya Agriculture Research and Development Centre, ahagolla Department of Provincial Land Commissioner Institute of Hector Kobbekaduwa Agrarian Research and Training Mahaweli Authority Institute of Post-Harvest Technology Export Development Board Chamber of Commerce - Uva Province Sugar Companies – Sewanagala/ Palwatta Rubber Development Department National Institute of Personal Management Tea Board
2.	Irrigation	Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation – Uva Province Department of Irrigation Department of Agriculture Development
3.	Livestock	Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock – Uva Province Ministry of Health – Uva Province Department of Animal Production and Health Farmers Dairy farmers Milco/ Pelwatta Dairy

4.	Inland Fisheries	Ministry of Inland Fisheries – Uva Province National Aquaculture Development Authority Community Base Organizations Department of Cooperative
5.	Road	Ministry of Road – Uva Province Ministry of Local Government – Uva Province Ministry of Health – Uva Province Department of Road Development Department of Police Road Development Authority Department of Railway Local Government Authorities
6.	Estate Infrastructure	Ministry of Road and Estate Infrastructure – Uva Province Plantation Companies Plantation Human Welfare Trust
7.	Housing	Ministry of Road and Housing – Uva Province National Housing Development Authority Plantation Human Welfare Trust
8.	Cooperative	Ministry of Road, Estate Infrastructure, Cooperative and Housing – Uva Province Ministry of Agriculture – Uva Province Department of Cooperative Development Sri Lanka Institute of Standardization Exports Developments Board Commission of Cooperative Employees Commissioner of Cooperative Development
9.	Education	Ministry of Education – Uva Province Ministry of Health and Nutrition – Uva Province Department of Education Department of Sport Department of Probation and Social Service

		Zonal Education Offices Technical Institutes
10.	Rural Electrification	Ministry of Power and Energy - Uva Province Ceylon Electricity Board All Government Organizations in Uva Province
11.	Rural Development	Ministry of Rural Development - Uva Province Department of Rural Development Department of Health Department of Sports Department of Disaster Management (Badulla, Monaragala) Department of Small Industries Local Authorities Library Service Board Water Supply and Drainage Board
12.	Land	Ministry of Education and Land – Uva Province Department of Land Commissioner's Divisional Secretariats Department of Survey Department of Land registrar's Department of Forest Plantation Companies Board of Investments Geological and Mining Bureau

13.	Local Government	Ministry of Local Government – Uva Ministry of Water Supply – Uva Province Ministry of Tourism – Uva Province Department of Local Government Department of Health Department of Community Water Supply Department of Disaster Management Local Government Authorities Early Childhood Development Authority Urban Development Authority Central Environment Authority Water Resources Board Library Services Board Water Supply and Drainage Board
14.	Western Medicine	Ministry of Health – Uva Province Ministry of Education – Uva Province Department of Health Department of Local Government Department of Social Services Road Development Authority
15.	Indigenous Medicine	Ministry of Health and Indigenous – Uva Province Department of Ayurveda Uva Wellassa University & Sabaragamuwa University Department of Child and Health Care Community Medical Officers
16.	Probation and Childcare	Ministry of Health, Probation and Childcare – Uva Province Ministry of Education – Uva Province Department of Probation and Child care Department of Police District Secretariats Divisional Secretariats

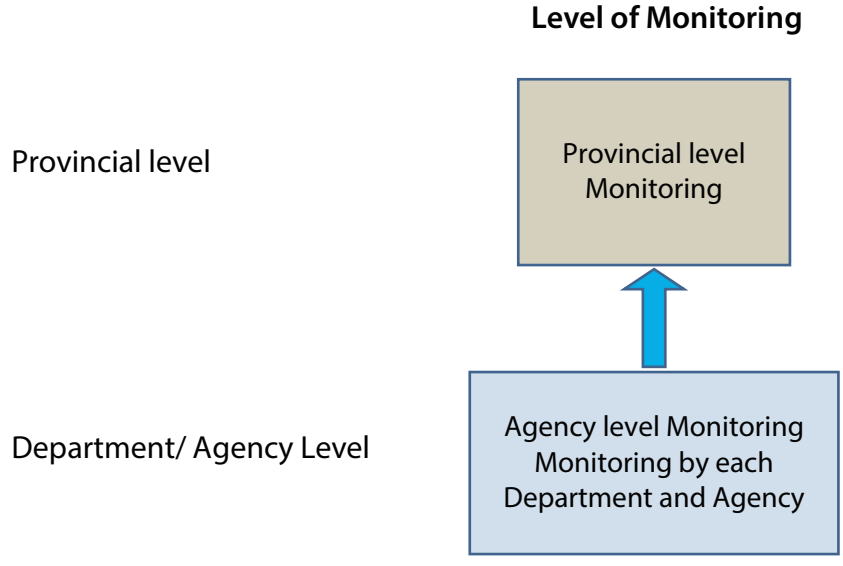
		Non-Government Organization, Department of Labor Hospitals
17.	Social Services	Ministry of Health and Social Services – Uva Province Ministry of Social Services - Central Government Department of Social Services Department of Prisons Statistics Non - Government Organizations National Secretariat for Disabled Persons Dangerous drugs control board National secretariat for Elders Rehabilitation center staff
18.	Sports	Ministry of Sports - Uva Province Ministry of Education - Uva Province Ministry of Health - Uva Province Ministry of National Sport Department of Sports Local Authorities Youth Affairs Sports Clubs
19.	Cultural and Religious Affairs	Ministry of Cultural and Tourism – Uva Province Ministry of Cultural – Central Government Department of Education Department of Archeology Central Cultural Fund
20.	Transport	Ministry of Transport – Uva Province Department of Road Department of Railway Transport Authority Ceylon Electricity Board National Transport Commission Road Development Authority

		Provincial Road Development Authority Commission of Motor Traffic
21.	Small Industries	Ministry of Small Industries – Uva Province Department of Industrial Development Department of Cooperative Development District Samurdhi Director Uva Enterprise Development Programme(UEDP) Sri Lanka Standard Institutes Small Business Development section National Crafts Council Industrial Development Board National Apprenticeship and Technical Training Authority Tourism Development Unit
22.	Tourism	Ministry of Tourism – Uva Province Tourism Development Authority Local Government authorities Department of Railway Sri Lanka Institute of Tourism and Hotel Management Private Tourism institutions (hotels) Technical collages Universities Vocational training institutes Guides Associations Three wheelers Associations Van Drivers Associations Passenger Transport Associations

3.3. The process of monitoring the Five-Year Plan

This section describes the proposed monitoring plan to ensure that this plan is effectively implemented, the planned outputs are delivered efficiently and effectively, and the expected outcomes are achieved. The proposed monitoring plan will have two tiers

originating from the individual agency and then to the cluster levels at the provincial level as depicted below.



The description of each of the monitoring levels and meetings are presented below:

3.4. Monitoring at the Provincial Level

The Finance Commission guides in formulating the annual work plan of the Uva Provincial Council and emphasizes that the Annual Action Plan is to be adhered to the Uva Province Medium Term Plan. Accordingly, the Annual Implementation Plans drawn up by various institutions will be reviewed by the Planning Divisions of respective Ministries and Office of Deputy Chief Secretary (Planning) for accreditation and submitted to the Finance Commission for concurrence. In addition, before giving the concurrence, the Finance Commission also verifies whether the annual implementation plan of the Uva Province is compliant with the Medium-Term Plan of the Province.

Thus, the performance of the annual work plan, which is prepared in accordance with the Medium-Term Plan, is monitored through three major monitoring systems:

1. Uva Provincial Management and Monitoring Information System (MMIS)

   This information system is a computerized information system and the Annual Action Plan agreed by the Finance Commission is entered into the system by the Office of the Deputy Chief Secretary (Planning). Its progress is fed weekly by implementing agencies. As the decision-making officers have access to the system and the updated

data are available, they are able to make the right decisions about the implementation of the annual development plan.

2. Progress Review Meetings.

The Chief Secretary or Provincial Secretary of respective sector of the Uva Province conducts progress review regularly on the progress of the annual development plan.

3. Field inspections.

Steps will be taken by the Ministry / planning divisions and staff of the office of the Deputy Chief Secretary (Planning) to assess and monitor the performance of the projects through field inspections.

3.5. Monitoring at the Sector Level

Different monitoring meetings will be held at the Provincial office for each of the sector or sub-sector clusters. (E.g. Primary Sector Cluster – DoA, Doabs, Irrigation, Livestock, Fisheries Environment etc). These meetings are held by the Sector Development Committee (SDC) and will be chaired by the Provincial Secretary or designated official. The Director/ Assistant Director Planning will be the secretary to SDC. The SDC will be appointed by the Provincial Development Committee (PDC) specially to monitor the implementation of the sector plans. Participation of officials from each department or agency is essential but the Secretary could also summon any additional officers to participate at this meeting. The agencies that are included in each cluster or sub-cluster will be determined by the Secretary in consultation with officers of the respective agencies directly falling into the respective cluster. This sector level monitoring meeting will be held on a quarterly basis, at the end the month following the quarter. (E.g. 1st Quarter meeting on or before 30thApril 2nd Quarter meeting on or before 30th of July 3rd Quarter meeting on or before 31st of October and 4th Quarter meeting on or before 31st of January). The monitoring reports in relation to results (RFW but not the activities) produced at the agency level would be presented at this meeting.

3.6. Monitoring at the Agency Level

Each Department/Agency (E.g. RDHS, DoA, DoE, CEB, DoI, RDA, NWSDB, CAA, Police etc.) would have their own monitoring meetings chaired by head of the department and held once a month. The extent of delivery of identified outputs and achievement of expected outcomes are to be reviewed at this meeting along with level of budget utilization, extent/level of activity completion and other challenges, issues and problems encountered in delivering the outputs/services. The monitoring data sheet would be the same as that of

RFW and Activity Plan where actuals are shown by inserting a line below the line where targets are shown. Annual target column will be segregated to show data for each quarter. There will be some outcomes that cannot be reported on a monthly basis and those cages would be left blank until such time the outcome performance data are available. (E.g. Pass-rates of A/L and O/L students can only be reported annually). Except for this type of items, all other cages should have data reported so that the monitoring mechanism would be effective and necessary actions to improve the situation could be discussed and implemented.

3.7. Role of Chief Secretary on Monitoring

Chief Secretary (CS) is the principal officer who needs to ensure the wellbeing of the general public living in the province. Therefore, monitoring of effective rendering of services by Government Institutions has become one of the key duties of the CS. Hence, it is important for CS to ensure that the services are effectively and efficiently delivered and intended results are achieved. Accordingly, in relation to the monitoring of the implementation of this five-year plan, the CS will be responsible for the following roles.

- Effective institutionalization and operationalization of the provincial level monitoring mechanism;
- Chairing of the provincial level quarterly monitoring meetings;
- Ensure that the intended results are effectively achieved;
- Ensure required links and coordination between agencies and sectors take place and they are effective;
- Ensure that all required stakeholders participate in the monitoring activities and meetings;
- Provide solutions for issues and problems in implementation ensuring that all activities are implemented as planned;
- Provide necessary guidance and direction to the Provincial council staff and other agencies (if required) for effective implementation of the plans;
- Summoning and conducting the quarterly monitoring meetings;
- Ensure participation of Provincial council officials (E.g. DCS-Planning) in the sector level (cluster level) monitoring meetings and also agency level meetings if required;

- Ensure that the required monitoring reports are submitted and tabled at the monitoring meetings;
- Ensure the periodic reporting to other stakeholders (E.g. National level Organizations and donors); and
- Any other ancillary activities which are relevant to monitoring and implementation of the five-year development plan.

3.8. Role of Deputy Chief Secretary Planning (DCSP) on Monitoring

DCS-Planning is the secretary to PDC who holds the M&E responsibility at the district level and provides the leadership for the monitoring function on behalf of the Chief Secretary (CS). The monitoring of effective rendering of services by Government Institutions has become one of the key duties of the DCS - Planning. Accordingly, in relation to the monitoring of the implementation of this five-year plan, the DCS-Panning will be responsible for the following roles.

- Effective implementation and operationalization of the Provincial level monitoring mechanism;
- Act as the secretary to the PDC;
- Summoning and conducting the quarterly monitoring meetings on behalf of the CS;
- Chairing of the district level quarterly monitoring meetings, in the absence of the CS;
- Ensure that all officers who require to be participating at the monitoring meetings are participated and required reports with all relevant data are circulated among the members of PDC on time;
- Ensure required links and coordination between agencies and sectors take place and they are effective;
- Provide solutions for issues and problems in implementation ensuring that the all activities are implemented as planned;
- Provide necessary guidance and direction to the CS staff and other agencies (if required);
- Assist the CS for periodic reporting to other stakeholders (E.g. National level Organizations and donors); and

- Any other ancillary activities which are relevant to monitoring of the five-year development plan.
- Provide / undertake all other relevant and ancillary functions in relation to operationalization of the monitoring mechanism
- Assist the CS in the function of implantation of the monitoring function

3.9. Agency Level Monitoring Role of the Head of Department

The head of the department is the responsible officer who holds the responsibility and provides the leadership for the monitoring function for his/her department/agency. This officer will be assisted by Assistant Director planning of that agency/department. In relation to the monitoring of the implementation of the departmental and sectoral five-year plan, the head of department will be responsible for the following.

- Effective implementation and operationalization of the monitoring function in the department;
- Chairing of the departmental monthly monitoring meetings;
- Ensure that all officers who require to be participating at the monitoring meetings are participated and required reports with all relevant data are circulated on time;
- Ensure that required reports to be sent to the CS for Provincial level monitoring are sent on or before the due date (at least 7 days before the scheduled meeting date);
- Ensure required links and coordination between the units of the department takes place and they are effective;
- Provide solutions for issues and problems in implementation ensuring that the all activities are implemented as planned;
- Provide necessary guidance and direction to the Departmental staff and other agencies (if required) for monitoring;
- Summoning and conducting the monthly monitoring meetings for the department/agency;
- Ensure that the periodic reporting to other stakeholders DCS-Planning, National level Organizations and donors;
- Any other ancillary activities which are relevant to monitoring of the five-year development plan at the departmental level;
- Provide / undertake all other relevant and ancillary functions in relation to operationalization of the monitoring mechanism within the department.

CHAPTER 04

AGRICULTURE Sector

4.1. Executive summary



Agriculture today is far advanced than the conventional farming and it is one of the major sectors in the economy of Sri Lanka. Potential in the agriculture sector is high because the land productivity is below the optimum level. So, the agriculture development projects are being conducted to increase the land productivity as well as living standards of the people who are involved in this sector. This five-year development plan aims at the development of agriculture in the Uva province.

Four major thrust areas have been identified in this five-year development plan for the development of the agriculture sector.

1. Production and productivity of crops
2. Marketing and technology development
3. Agro based industries
4. Capacity building

Development of crop production and crop productivity is one of the major goals of this five-year development plan. It involves rice, other field crops such as maize, cowpea, Green gram, ground nut etc., up country and low country vegetables, fruits and flowers. At the same time, quality seed production and usage are also considered as priorities. In addition, adoption of new advanced agriculture technologies such as cultivation under protected houses and efficient irrigation systems to increase the crop production is paid attention in this five-year development plan. Homestead development and soil and water conservation are also emphasized. Rs. 1,924.725 Mn. is proposed for the development projects to increase the crop production and productivity in five years 2019-2023.

Pre and post-harvest technology are very important in agriculture. This technology helps to minimize losses and also helps to increase the income of the stakeholders such as

producers, transporters and sellers. Marketing is also equally important in agricultural development. Introducing and popularizing new technology to minimize post-harvest losses and development of market linkages are addressed by this plan. Rs. 276.5 Mn. Is proposed for this purpose.

Most of the agricultural products are seasonal. Because of that, the price of the crop products drastically drops during the harvesting time. It reduces farmer income and results in wasting of some quantity. Agro based industry is one solution for this issue. Value addition to products increases the income of the entrepreneur and also of the farmer. It helps utilizing the products efficiently and minimizing the post-harvest losses. This five-year plan pays special attention for the agro based industries. Rs. Mn. 44.47 is proposed for this purpose.

According to *Marsh and Pannell (1998) the agriculture extension can be defined as public and private sector activities relating to technology transfer, education, attitude change, human resource development, and dissemination and collection of information" with off-farm and on-farm players in agricultural industries/entrepreneurs.* This directly affect to the Agriculture development in the province which directly depends on the skilled human resource and the developed infrastructure such as Information technology, Transport, Office facilities accommodation etc. related to the agriculture extension. It is important to develop and improve the quality and quantity of infrastructures to give proper and efficient extension service which helps to increase the quality and quantity of agriculture production in the province. Therefore, Rs. MN 729.3 proposed to be allocated for capacity development of agriculture sector.

4.2. General Sector information

4.2.1 Introduction

Agricultural sector development plan for Uva province is developed to achieve following objectives:

- To enhance sustainable income and uplift the living standard of farmers, create employment opportunities and reduce poverty in the rural sector. (Relates to SDG 1- End poverty in all its forms everywhere)

- Ensure food and nutrition security, make food commodities available at affordable prices and produce surplus food commodities for the domestic and export markets. (Relates to SDGGoal 2**:** End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture)

- Efficiently manage, protect and conserve natural resources to achieve sustainable development in the crop sector. (Relates to SDGGoal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture)

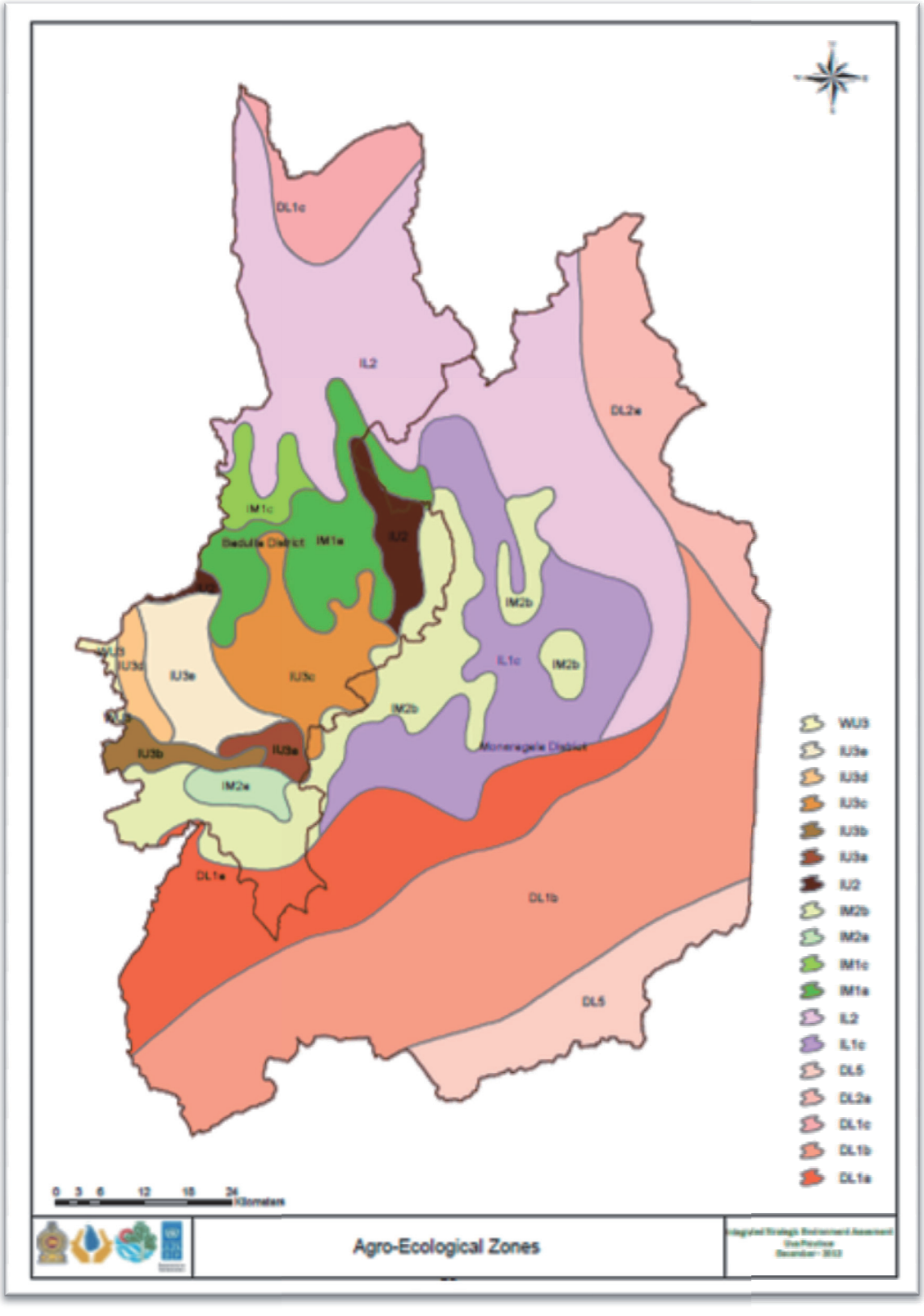
4.2.2 General information about the Uva province

Uva Provinceconsists two administrative districts namely Badulla and Monaragala which are vital agricultural areas since ancient times. Uva province is a lower middle-income region with the population of 1.3 million. Land extent is about 8500 km^2. There are about 200,000 farm families in 3304 villagers. Provincial contribution to the national agriculture GDP is 30% and Provincial gross domestic production of agriculture is 14.22% while national gross domestic production of agriculture is 6.9% (Central bank annual report, 2017). Employment in agriculture sector is 53.3% (Labour force survey annual bulleting 2017 – Census and statistics department). Paddy and other agriculture cultivations except plantation crops occupy 17% of total land area of the province (source – policy planning department, Uva province).

The potential growth sectors of the Uva province constitutes crop agriculture, livestock farming and fisheries, along with agriculture related industries and trades. Out of the total land area of the province , 31 percent is used for crop cultivation. Paddy is the predominant crop in the province followed by other field crops (OFC) and vegetables and floriculture.

4.2.3 Agriculture Sector Information in the Uva Province:

Climatic condition in Uva province varying from wet zone to dry zone. Therefore 18 agrological zones can be found in Uva region. Average annual rain fall of province is varying from 1000mm – 1600mm.



(*Agro –Ecological zones in Uva province)*

Agro ecological zones in Uva province are WU3, IU3e,IU3d, IU3c, IU3b, IU3a, IU 2,IM 2b, IM 2a, IM 1c IM 1a, IL 2, IL 1c, DL 5,DL 2a, DL 1c, DL 1b, DL 1a .

4.2.4 . Soil groups of the Uva Province

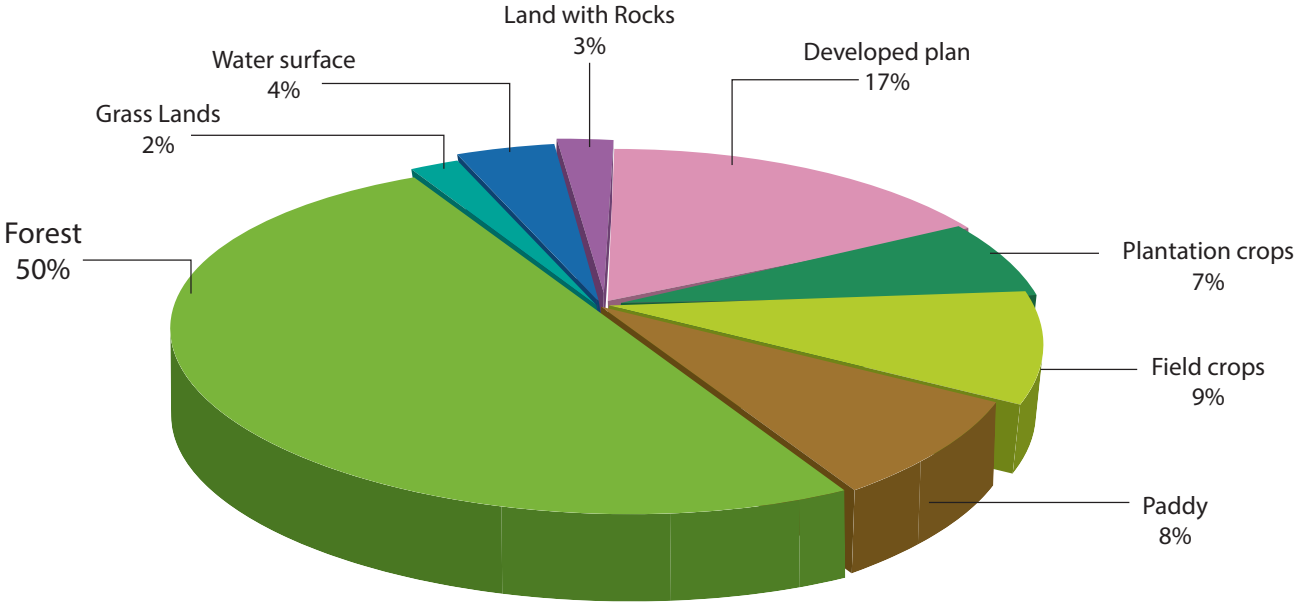
There are three major soil types can be seen in Uva province

- Low humic gley soil (LHG)
- Reddish brown earth soil (RBE)
- Immature brown loams (IBL)



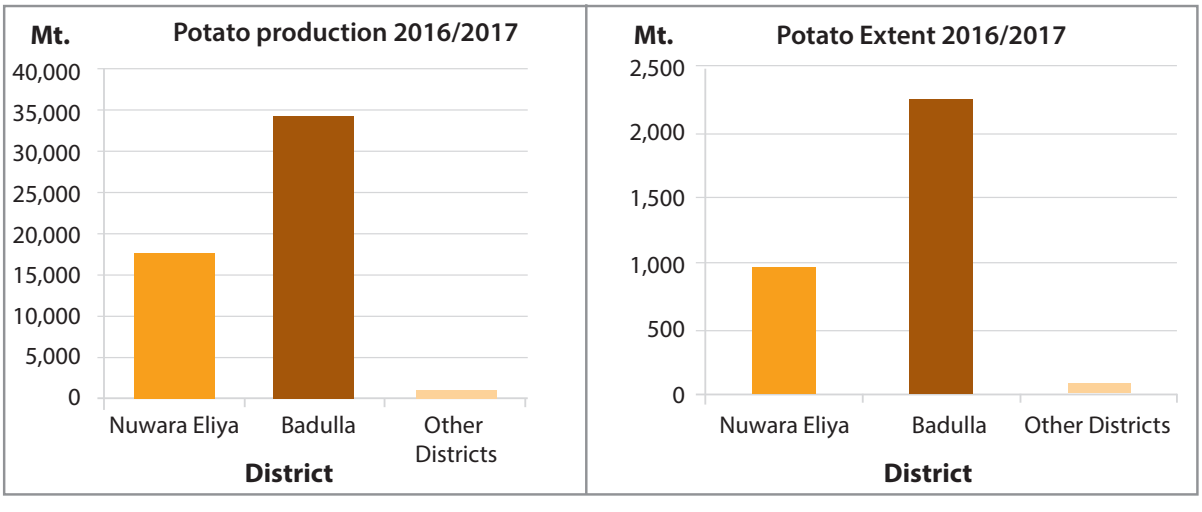
(Soil map of Uva province)

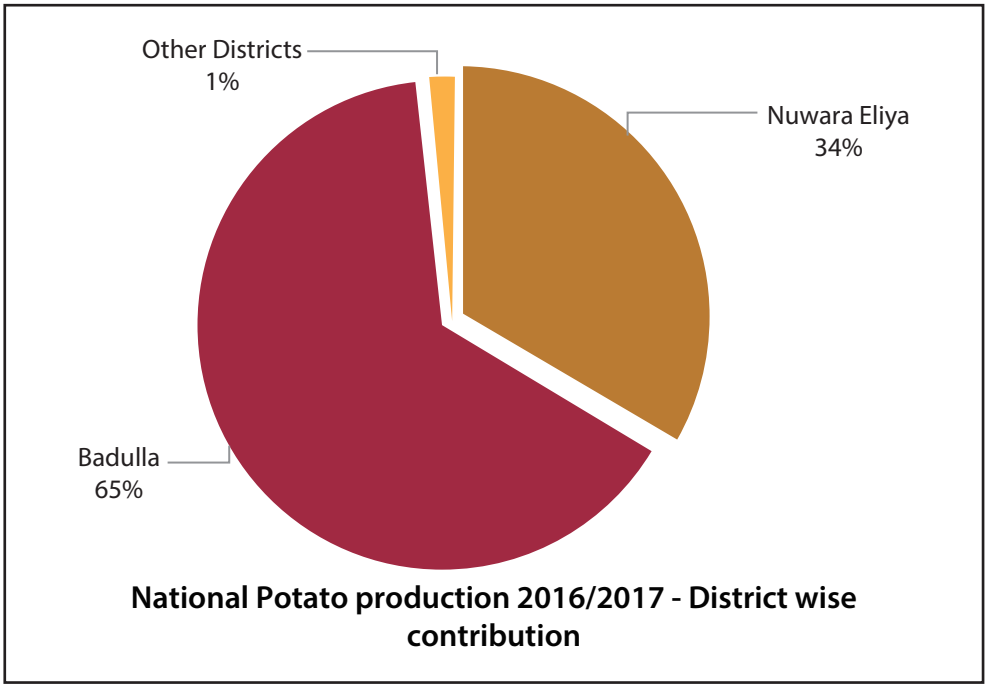
Land Use pattern of Uva Province



(Source - Policy Planning Department - Uva Province)

Upcountry vegetables like cabbage, beans, carrot , leeks etc. as well as tea as a plantation crop are cultivated in mountain regions in Badulla district. Potato is one of the main economic crops in this higher elevation region and it gives highest contribution to the national potato production.





(Source - Census and statistics department)

Paddy cultivation is dominant in the low country dry zone. Other than the paddy, other field crops like green gram, maize, cowpea, ground nut etc. and low country vegetables cultivated in this region. Climatic condition of this region is suitable for fruit cultivation. Mango, pineapple, passion fruit, soursop cultivations widely distributed in this region.

4.3. Vision, Mission and Major Tasks

4.3.1 Vision

“Sustainable agriculture for prosperity of Uva wellassa”

4.3.2 Mission

"Establishing food safety and security, upgrading living standards of farmers and empowering agriculture entrepreneurs in the Uva province by popularizing appropriate agriculture technology"

(This relates to the SDG Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture)

4.3.3 Major tasks

- Disseminating technical knowledge and developing infrastructure facilities to increase production and productivity of food crops grown in the province.

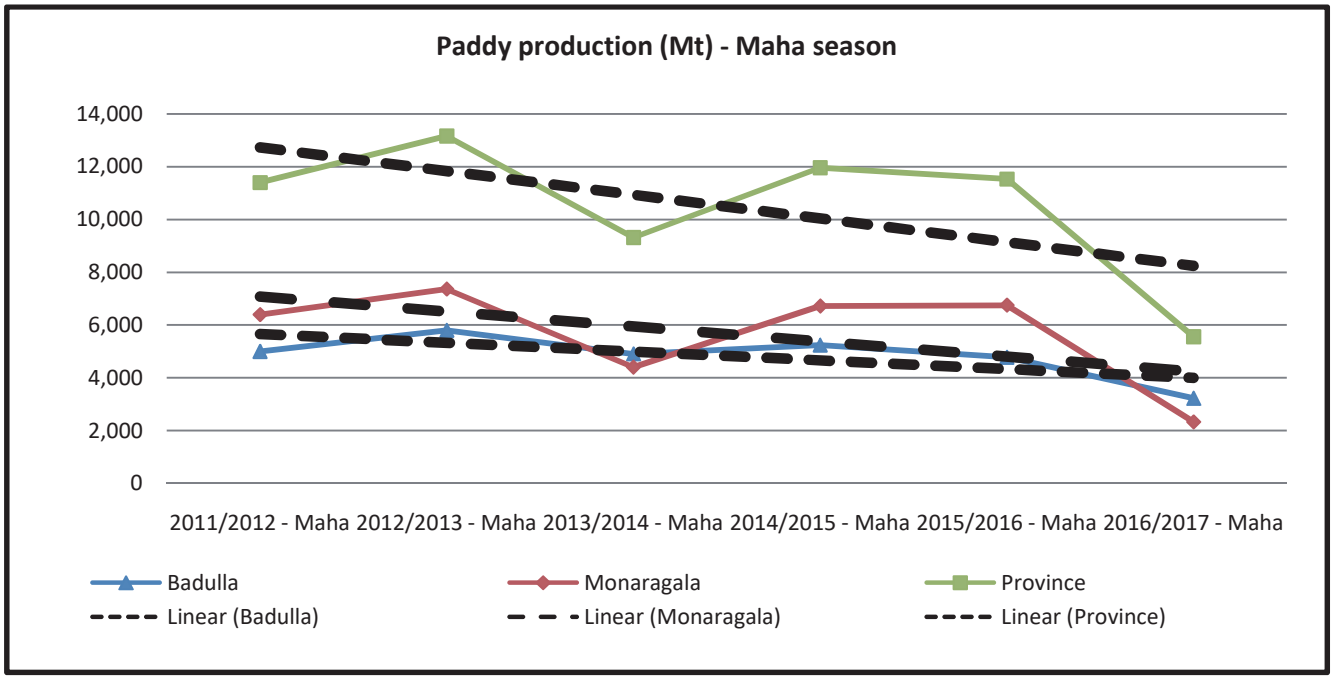
- Conducting agricultural training for farmers, officers, younger generation and schoolchildren
- Producing and distributing high quality seed and planting materials as per provincial needs
- Increasing value added production and marketing by enhancing agro base industries
- Promoting environmentally friendly agriculture
- Minimizing postharvest losses by promoting post-harvest technology

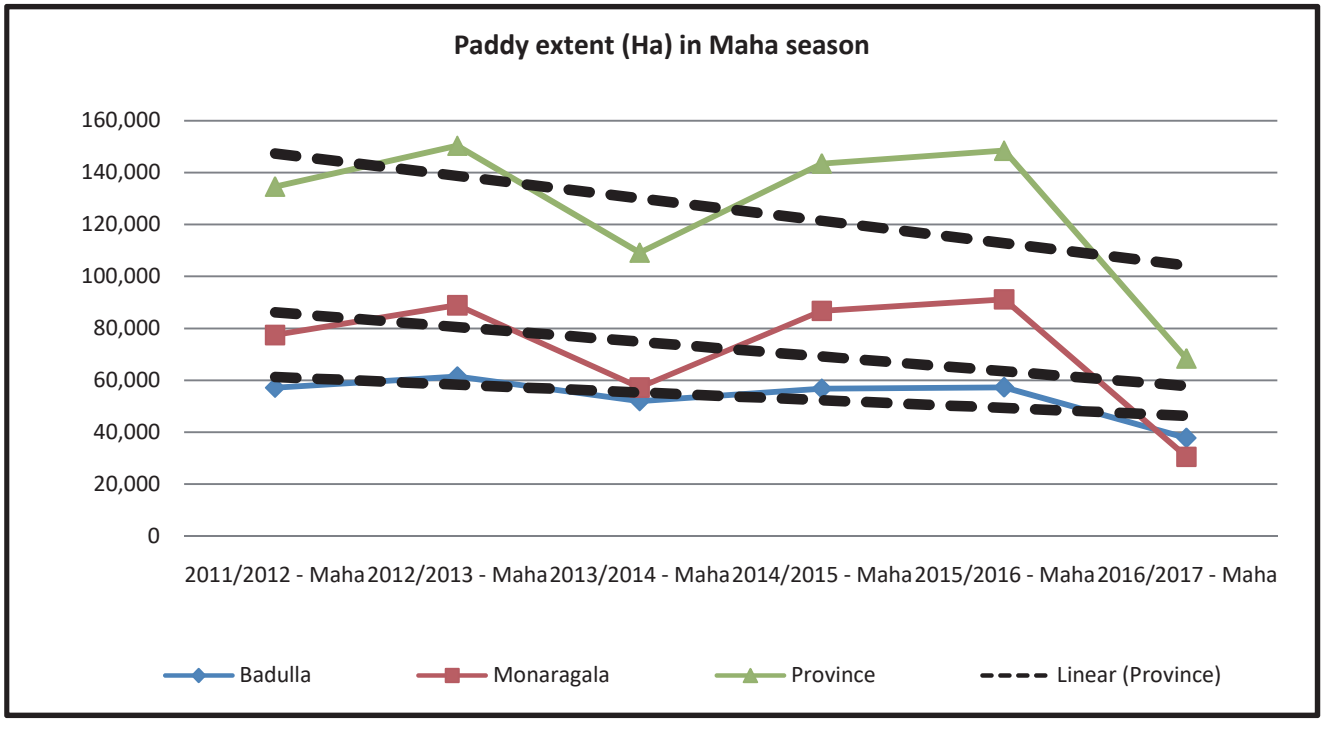
4.4. Review of Sector Performance

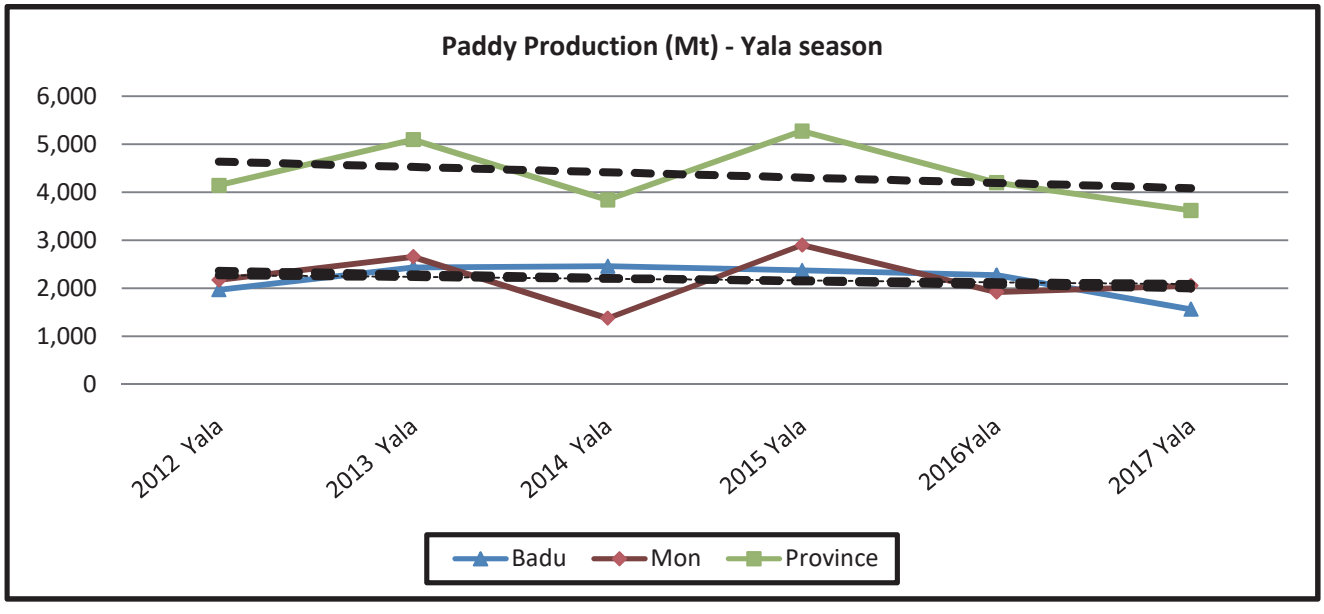
4.4.1 Paddy Production:

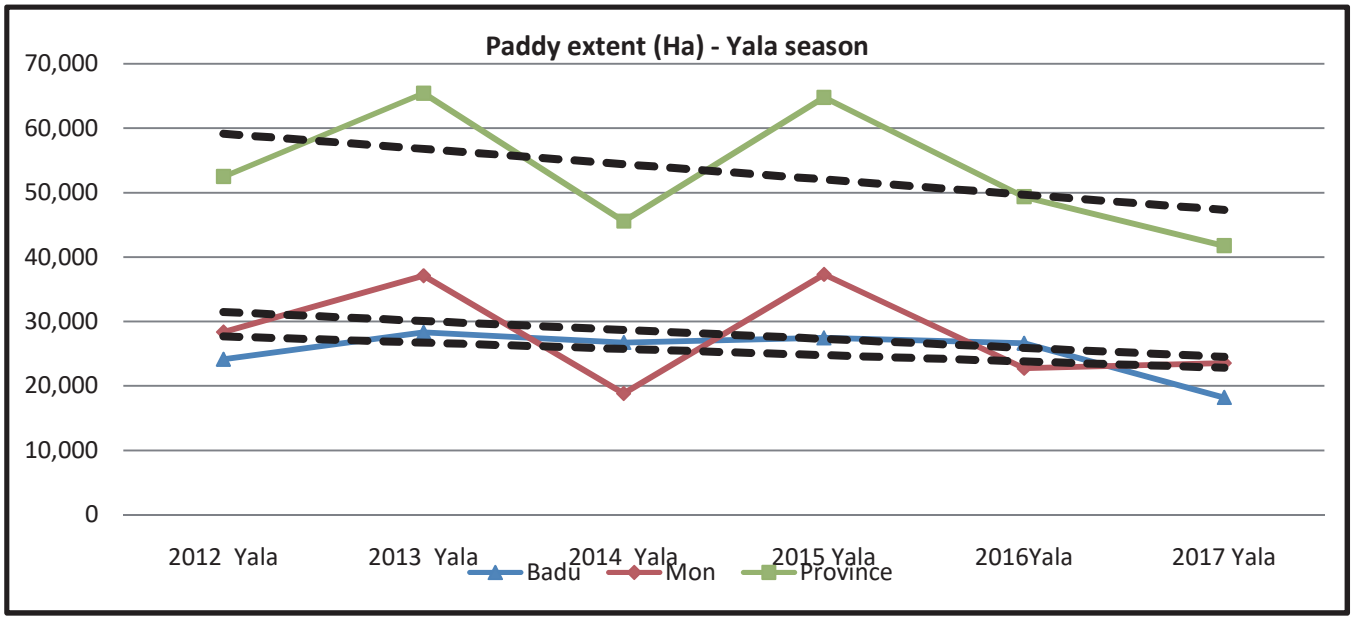
Extent of the Paddy cultivation in the Uva province in year 2017 (2016/2017 Maha and 2017 Yala) was 44,574 Ha and total paddy production was 191,452 Mt. It was equivalent to 8% of the national production.

Both cultivation extent and the total production of paddy cultivation have declined in last five years due to reduction of available land area for the paddy and drop of paddy productivity. Adverse weather condition and deviation of the younger generation from paddy cultivation are the major reasons for decreasing land area.




Paddy extent (Ha) in Maha season
160,000
140,000
120,000
100,000
80,000
60,000
40,000
20,000
0
2011/2012 - Maha
2012/2013 - Maha
2013/2014 - Maha
2014/2015 - Maha
2015/2016 - Maha
2016/2017 - Maha
Badulla
Monaragala
Province
Linear (Province)


Paddy Production (Mt) - Yala season
6,000
5,000
4,000
3,000
2,000
1,000
0
2012 Yala
2013 Yala
2014 Yala
2015 Yala
2016Yala
2017 Yala
Badu
Mon
Province



4.4.2 . Other field crops:

The OFC's play an important role in improving farm income and increasing employment avenues in the rural sector. Around 26,000 ha are cultivated with OFC's in the province. A vast potential exists in the province to grow high value crops for export markets and local industries. This will provide opportunities for export earnings and employment in processing and marketing of diversified products. Other field crops in the Uva province contribute a considerable percentage to the national production.

		Maha		Yala		Total	
		Extent (Ha)	Production (Mt)	Extent (Ha)	Production (Mt)	Extent (Ha)	Production (Mt)
Maize	**Province Total**	**28,299**	**121,679**	**5,378**	**19,134**	**33,677**	**140,813**
	Contribution to national production%	46	53	60	63	48	54
Green gram	**Province Total**	**440**	**1880**	**575**	**1,987**	**1,015**	**3,867**
	Contribution to national production%	7.3	23.6	10.9	30.2	9	26.6
Cowpea	**Province Total**	**787**	**2,164**	**1,160**	**2,301**	**1,947**	**4,465**
	Contribution to national production%	14.9	24.6	39.6	46.7	23.7	32.5

Ground nuts	Province Total	587	2,859	1,081	2,655	1,668	5,514
	Contribution to national production%	3.8	17.3	24.1	34.8	8.4	22.8

4.4.3 Vegetables

Uva is one of the major vegetables growing provinces in the country. Both upcountry and low country vegetables are cultivated in this area and also giving considerable contribution to the national production.

		Maha		Yala		Total	
		Extent (Ha)	Production (Mt)	Extent (Ha)	Production (Mt)	Extent (Ha)	Production (Mt)
Beans	Province Total	1,938	13,255	1,441	12,434	3,379	25,689
	Contribution to national production%	40.9	35.6	40.8	43	40.8	38.8
Carrot	Province Total	626	9,531	484	6,886	1,110	16,417
	Contribution to national production%	30.5	22.1	34.2	28	32	24.3
Cabbage	Province Total	692	15,820	0	12,368	692	28,188
	Contribution to national production%	27.4	21.3	0	28.8	27.4	24.1
Tomato	Province Total	992	9,674	667	9,674	1,659	19,348
	Contribution to national production%	26.8	19.6	23.3	19.6	25.3	19.6
Brinjal	Province Total	1,099	12,819	744	6,598	1,843	19,417
	Contribution to national production%	17.8	17.3	15.9	13.3	17	15.7
Radish	Province Total	635	4,331	210	2,855	845	7,186

	Contribution to national production%	31.6	14.5	13.5	11.7	23.7	13.2
Beetroot	**Province Total**	**137**	**4,727**	**79**	**1,348**	**216**	**6,075**
	Contribution to national production%	11	17.6	5.9	5.8	8.4	12.1
Ladies fingers	**Province Total**	**480**	**3,845**	**310**	**2,586**	**790**	**6,431**
	Contribution to national production%	11.7	10.3	9.4	9	10.7	9.7
Luffa	**Province Total**	**325**	**2,737**	**140**	**1,743**	**465**	**4,480**
	Contribution to national production%	12.3	9.5	7.7	9.8	10.4	9.6

Land extent of vegetable cultivation in Uva province is about 11,000 Ha. Total vegetable production is about 133,000 MT around the year. Beans giving highest contribution to the national production and it is around 38%. Other than field cultivation, the vegetable production under protected house is widely practiced in the upper Uva region. Efficient inputs management and continuous production throughout the year are the major advantages of the protected house cultivation. Comparatively higher price enables higher farmer income and it gives higher economic efficiency for the land.

4.4.4 Fruits

Both commercial level and homestead fruit cultivation are available in Uva province. It gives considerable contribution to the national production.

Crop	Badulla		Monaragala		Province Total		Contribution to national production%
	Extent (Ha)	Production (000 Nuts)	Extent (Ha)	Production (000 Nuts)	Extent (Ha)	Production (000 Nuts)	
Orange	813	4,831	761	7,089	1,574	11,920	26.3
Mango	843	10,915	1,122	18,832	1,965	29,747	7
Plantain	2,464	2,080	6,962	8,705	9,426	10,785	18.9

Mango, papaya, Banana, passion fruit are the major commercially produced fruits in Uva region. Not only is the field cultivation, fruits under protected house (Strawberry) available in upper Uva region.

4.4.5 . Flower Cultivation

Flower cultivation is one of the popular income generation venture in the province; both cut flowers (rose, gerbera) and pot plants are produced by small scale farmers. Cut flower industry is dominant in the Badulla district. Rose, gerbera, chrysanthemum are the most popular and highly demanded cut flowers grown in this area.

60% of cut flower production is transported by the train. Therefore, proper packaging and transport mechanisms should be arranged to reduce damages in transportation. Pot plants production is dominant in the Monaragala district.

4.5. Current Services

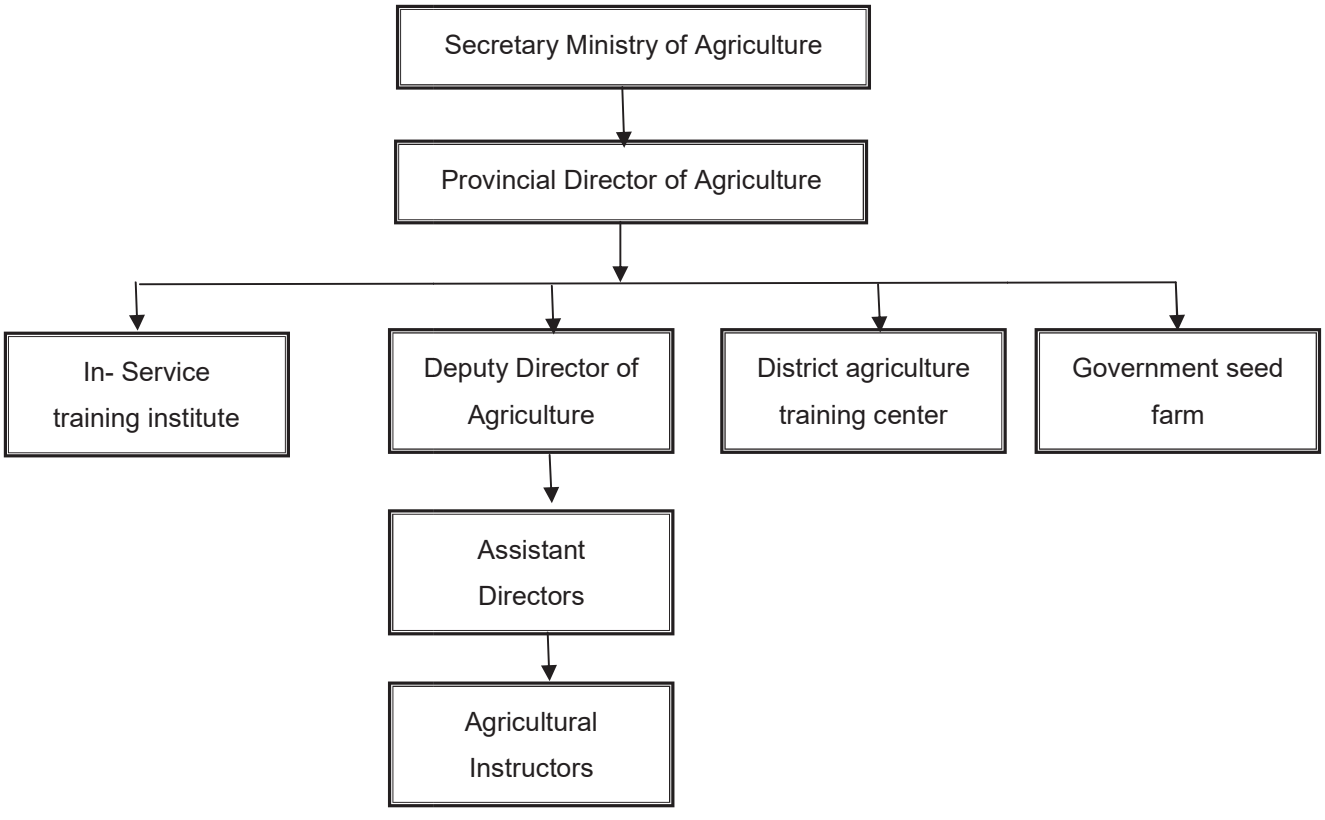
4.5.1 . Agricultural Extension:

Provincial department of Agriculture - Uva is responsible for agricultural extension services in the Uva province. Technology transfer from research stations and other souses done by the agriculture instructors who are the ground level technical officers of department of agriculture. Knowledge and skill development of farmers done by the agriculture training centers as well as the field level

4.5.2 . Organizational Set Up:

The organizational set up of the Agricultural extension in the districts is manned by the Deputy Director of Agriculture and there are two deputy directors in Badulla and Monaragala districts. There are seven assistant directors under the deputy directors and agriculture instructors working as field level extension officers under assistant directors of agriculture.

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



4.5.3 . Technology Transfer

Technology transfer follows three major steps - generation of research information, training of extension staff on new technologies and transfer of new technologies to farmers by the trained extension staff. It also involves a feedback mechanism, where farmer's field problems are carried back by the extension staff to the research, to find appropriate solutions which are again brought back to the farmers, before testing it in farmer's fields.





Cultivation under shade house



Cultivation under protected house



Soil conservation

(Cultivation under advance technology)

4.5.4 . Training and Extension Link:

There are two training centers under the department of agriculture and those are In- service training institute at Bindunuwewa and District agriculture training center at Bibile. Agricultural training to the farmers, school children and other officers are conducted in these institutes. All facilities provided to the trainees to obtain theoretical training as well as practical training.

4.5.5 . Seed production

The paddy seed production farm at Okkampitiya is run under the department of agriculture. This seed farm is responsible for considerable amount of paddy seed production in the province. The farmers who are interested can purchase quality seed paddy from the seed farm at reasonable price. Other field crop seeds also produced in the seed farm.

4.5.6. Other institutes involved in agriculture sector

4.5.6.1 . Agrarian services:

Department of Agrarian Development is responsible for implementation of agrarian development act, supply of farm inputs, loan facilities and arranging farm power maintenance.

4.5.6.2 . Irrigation Department:

The Departments of Irrigation (Central and Provincial) are responsible for construction, rehabilitation and maintenance of tank and distribution of irrigation water from major

Medium and minor irrigation schemes. Water distribution during cultivation season is carried out in accordance with the seasonal cultivation committee meetings decisions. Irrigation water is issued free to the cultivators.

4.6. Problems, Issues and Challenges

1. Resource poor farmers and small land holdings
2. Irrigable land extent is much less than land extent can be used for crop cultivation
3. Lack of proper market chain storage facilities and knowledge and facilities for post-harvest handling.
4. High cost for production
5. Inadequate availability of quality planting materials
6. Uncertainty of climate factor
7. Land degradation due to improper handling
8. Low productivity due to decline in soil fertility and fertilizer use efficiency.
9. Minimal application or total absence of organic manures usage.

4.7. Agriculture Sector Development Goals (Thrust Areas and Sub Component)

1. Increase production and productivity of agriculture through proper use of land , water and technology.
2. Enhance the marketing linkage and adoption of new technology to ensure better income for farmer community.
3. Develop agro based industries to ensure the market for agriculture products.
4. Development of skills and improve the knowledge in efficient technologies of agriculture to achieve surplus production for local and export market.

There are four major thrust areas and sub component in agriculture sector identified in this five-year development plan to the development of the sector.

Thrust Areas and Sub Component

1. production and crop productivity
    - Quality improvement of seed, planting materials and crops
    - Introduction of new technologies and good management practices

- Crop diversification and Crop zoning.
- Homestead Development.
- Soil and water conservation

2. Marketing and technology development
   - Institutional Development.
   - Introduction of pre and post-harvest technologies.
   - Linking producers with markets / Market extension.
3. Agro based industries
   - Technology support for ongoing/new agro based industries.
   - Public and private partnerships.
   - Development of individual / group entrepreneurs.
4. Capacity building
   - Institutional development of beneficiaries.
   - Capacity development of government organizations.

Development results (Outcomes and outputs) with key performance indicators and activity plans based on these thrust areas is presented in the following section.

RESULTS FRAMEWORK

Sector : Agriculture

Thrust Area 1(i) :Production & productivity Improvement - paddy cultivation

SDG Goal : **(Goal 2)End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture**

OUTCOMES

Strategic Outcomes / Goals	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTCOME 1.1: Increased paddy production &productivity in existing Major irrigation areas	1.1 1.2 2.2 3.1	Total production	2.3	Mt	57,500	60,000	63,000	65,000	68,000	72,000	Department of Agriculture records, Dpt. of census and statistics	Provincial Agriculture department , Agriculture department, Mahaweli authority, Irrigation Department
		Yield per Ha		Mt/ha	4.8	5.8	6.0	6.2	6.4	6.5		
		Total extent		Ha	276,000	348,000	378,000	403,000	435,200	468,000		
OUTCOME 1.2: Increased paddy production & productivity in existing Minor irrigation areas.		Total production		Mt	143,300	147,000	155,000	160,000	164,000	178,000	Department of Agriculture records	Agriculture department , Irrigation department
		Yield per Ha		Mt/ha	3.8	3.9	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.5		
		Total extent		Ha	544,540	573,300	682,000	704,000	721,600	801,000		
OUTCOME 1.3: Increased paddy production &		Total production		Mt	49,900	51,800	53,600	54,500	55,500	57,300	Department of Agriculture	Agriculture department, Agrarian

Strategic Outcomes / Goals	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
productivity – Rain fed irrigation areas.		Yield per Ha		Mt/ha	2.7	2.9	3.1	3.3	3.4	3.5	records	development department

OUTPUTS

OUTPUTS OF OUTCOME 1.1: Increased paddy production & productivity in existing Major irrigation areas

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 1.1.1: Increased the usage of the new technological improvements	1.1 1.2 2.2 3.1	famers adopting new technology	2.3	%	25	30	35	50	70	90	Department of Agriculture records	Agriculture department-Peradeniya, Provincial Department of Agriculture-Uva, Mahaweli authority.
OUTPUT 1.1.2: Increased production of quality seed paddy		Amount of quality seed paddy produced in government farms		Mt	300	310	320	330	340	350		
		Amount of quality seed paddy produced in farmer's fields		Mt	400	425	450	475	500	525		

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 1.1.3: Introduced good management practices to the farmers for paddy cultivation.		Farmers adopted for good management practices.		%	5	10	40	65	85	95		

OUTPUTS OF OUTCOME 1.2: Increased paddy production & productivity in existing Minor irrigation areas.

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 1.2.1: Increased the usage of the new technological improvements	1.1 1.2 2.2 3.1	Famers adopting new technology	2.3	%	25	30	35	50	70	90	Department of Agriculture records	Agriculture department-Peradeniya, Provincial Department of Agriculture-Uva, Mahaweli authority.
OUTPUT 1.2.2: Increased production of quality seed paddy		Amount of quality seed paddy produced in farmer's fields		Mt	250	275	300	325	350	375		
OUTPUT 1.2.3: Introduced good management practices to the farmers for		Farmers adopted for good management practices.		%	5	10	40	65	85	95		

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
paddy cultivation.												

OUTPUTS OF OUTCOME 1.3: Increased paddy production &productivity – Rain fed irrigation areas.

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 1.3.1: Increased the usage of the new technological improvements	1.1 1.2 2.2 3.1	Famers adopting new technology	2.3	%	25	30	35	50	70	90	Department of Agriculture records	Agriculture department-Peradeniya, Provincial Department of Agriculture-Uva, Mahaweli authority.
OUTPUT 1.3.2: Introduced good management practices to the farmers for paddy cultivation.		Farmers adopted for good management practices.		%	5	10	40	65	85	95		

Thrust Area 1(ii) :Production & productivity Improvement - OFC cultivation

SDG Goal : **(Goal 2)End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture**

OUTCOMES

Strategic Outcomes / Goals	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTCOME 1.1: Increased maize production and productivity	1.1 1.2 1.3 2.2 3.1	Total production (* 5 cobs give 1kg)	2.3	Mt	42,100	42,160	42,220	42,280	42,340	42,430	Department of Agriculture records, Department of census and statistics	Provincial department of Agriculture, Department of Agriculture - Peradeniya,
		Amount of dry seed production		Mt	91,100	91,175	91,210	91,245	91,280	91,315		
OUTCOME 1.2: Increased Green gram production and productivity		Productivity		Mt/ Ha	0.8	1.0	1.05	1.1	1.15	1.2		
		Total production		Mt	3,620	4,525	4,750	4,975	5,200	5,430		
OUTCOME 1.3: Increased Ground nutproduction and productivity		Productivity		Mt/ Ha	2	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5		
		Total production		Mt	5,400	5,670	5,940	6,210	6,480	6,750		
		Increased extent		Ha	2,700	2,705	2,710	2,715	2,720	2,725		
OUTCOME 1.4: Increased Cowpea, Gingerly, Black gram, Finger millet production and productivity		Increased extent		Ha	6,037	6,047	6,057	6,067	6,077	6,087		
		Total production		Mt	5,122	5,132	5,139	5,146	5,152	5,159		

Strategic Outcomes / Goals	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTCOME 1.5: Increased Green chili production and productivity		Productivity		Mt/ Ha	5.5	5.8	6.1	6.4	6.7	7.0		
		Total production		Mt	12,490	72,445	76,192	79,940	83,685	87,433		
OUTCOME 1.6: Increased Red onion production and productivity		Productivity		Mt/ Ha	10	11	12	13	14	15		
		Total production		Mt	5,900	65,450	71,400	77,350	83,300	89,250		

OUTPUTS

OUTPUTS OF OUTCOME 1.1: Increased maize production and productivity

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 1.1.1: Increased quality maize seed usage	1.1 1.2 1.3 2.2 3.1	Percentage of Quality seed used by farmers	2.3	%	20	21	22	24	30	35	Department of Agriculture records	Provincial department of Agriculture - Uva, Department of Agriculture - Peradeniya

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 1.1.2: Increased the usage of advanced and efficient technology		Percentage of advanced and efficient technology adopted farmers		%	10	20	30	40	50	60	Department of Agriculture records	Provincial department of Agriculture - Uva , Department of Agriculture - Peradeniya

OUTPUTS OF OUTCOME 1.2: Increased Green gram production and productivity

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 1.2.1: Increased quality seed usage of Green gram	1.1 1.2 1.3 2.2 3.1	Percentage of Quality seed used by farmers	2.3	%	15	25	30	35	40	45	Department of Agriculture records	Provincial department of Agriculture - Uva , Department of Agriculture - Peradeniya

OUTPUTS OF OUTCOME 1.3: Increased Ground nut production & productivity

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 1.3.1: Increased quality ground nut seed usage	1.1 1.2 1.3 2.2 3.1	Percentage of Quality seed used by farmers	2.3	%	15	20	25	30	35	40	Department of Agriculture records	Provincial department of Agriculture - Uva , Department of Agriculture - Peradeniya

OUTPUTS OF OUTCOME 1.4: Increased Cowpea, Gingerly, Black gram, Finger millet production and productivity

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 1.4.1: 1ncreased quality seed usage of Cowpea, Gingerly, Black gram, Finger millet	1.1 1.2 1.3 2.2 3.1	Percentage of Quality seed used by farmers	2.3	%	15	20	25	30	35	40	Department of Agriculture records	Provincial department of Agriculture - Uva , Department of Agriculture - Peradeniya

OUTPUTS OF OUTCOME 1.5: Increased Green chili production and productivity

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 1.5.1: Increased quality	1.1 1.2	Percentage of Quality	2.3	%	20	25	30	35	40	45	Department of	Provincial department of

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
Green chili seed usage	1.3 2.2 3.1	seed used by farmers									Agriculture records	Agriculture - Uva , Department of Agriculture - Peradeniya
OUTPUT 1.5.2: Increased the usage of advanced and efficient technology for Green chili		Percentage of advanced and efficient technology adopted farmers		%	5	10	15	20	25	30		

OUTPUTS OF OUTCOME 1.6: Increased Red onion production and productivity

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 1.6.1: Increased quality Red onion bulbs usage	1.1 1.2 1.3 2.2 3.1	Percentage of Quality seed used by farmers	2.3	%	2	3	4	5	6	7	Department of Agriculture records	Provincial department of Agriculture - Uva , Department of Agriculture - Peradeniya

Thrust Area 01(iii) : Production & productivity Improvement – Vegetables

SDG Goal : **(Goal 2): End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture**

OUTCOMES

Strategic Outcomes / Goals	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTCOME 1.1: Increased potato production for fulfill the consumption	1.1 1.2 1.3 2.2 3.1 3.2	Annual Production	2.1 2.3	MT	56,908	57,234	57,570	57,900	58,240	58,575	Department of census and Statistics, Department of Agriculture records,	Department of agriculture - Peradeniya, Provincial Department of agriculture
OUTCOME 1.2: Increased Vegetable production for fulfill the demand		Annual Production		Mt	225,000	226,125	227,250	228,375	229,500	230,625		
OUTCOME 1.3: Increased amount of potato productivity		MT/ha annual		MT /ha	17	17.1	17.2	17.3	17.4	17.5	Department of Agriculture records, Department of census and Statistics	
OUTCOME 1.4: Increased amount of vegetable productivity		% increased		%	-	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5		

OUTPUTS OF OUTCOME 1.1: Increased potato production for fulfill the consumption

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 1.1.1: Increased usage of quality seed potato	1.1 1.2 2.2 2.3 3.1 3.3	Area used quality seed potato	2.1 2.3	Ha	200	300	400	500	600	700	Department of Agriculture records, Department of census and Statistics	Provincial department of agriculture - Uva, Department of agriculture -Peradeniya

OUTPUTS OF OUTCOME 1.2: Increased Vegetable production for fulfill the demand

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 1.2.1: diversified vegetable cultivation for demand	1.3 1.2 2.2 3.1	Farmers adopted to diversification	2.1 2.3	%	0	1	1	1	1	1	Department of Agriculture records, Department of census and Statistics	Department of Agriculture
OUTPUT 1.2.2: Increased vegetable cultivation area		Increased cultivation area		Ha	10	5	5	5	5	5		Department of Agriculture

OUTPUTS OF OUTCOME 1.3: Increased amount of potato productivity

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status ofThe Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 1.3.1: promoted new technology for potato cultivation	1.1 1.2	Demonstrati on area	2.1 2.3	Ha	-	5	5	7	7	10	Department of Agriculture records	Provincial department of agriculture-Uva, Department of agriculture-Agriculture Research Station, Seetha-Eliya

OUTPUTS OF OUTCOME 1.4: Increased amount vegetable productivity

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 1.4.1: promoted new technology for vegetable cultivation	1.2 1.3 2.2 2.3 3.1	Area used technical package	2.3	Ha	-	25	50	100	150	200	Department of Agriculture records	Department of agriculture -Regional Agriculture Research and Development Centre, Kahagolla,

Thrust Area 1 (iv) : Production & productivity Improvement – Fruits

SDG Goal : **Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture**

OUTCOMES

Strategic Outcomes / Goals	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTCOME 1.1: Sufficient Fruit production	1.2 1.3 2.2 2.3 3.1	Annual Production	2.2 2.3	MT	180,000	180,100	180,200	180,800	181,600	182,000	Department of agriculture records	Department of agriculture
OUTCOME 1.2: Increased fruit productivity	1.2 1.3 2.2 2.3 3.1	Increasing % of Fruit productivity		%	N/A	1	1	1	1	1		

OUTPUTS

OUTPUTS OF OUTCOME 1.1 : Sufficient Fruit production

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 1.1.1: Increased cultivated area	1.3 2.2 2.3 3.1	Increased area of cultivation	2.2 2.3	Ha	500	100	100	100	70	50	Department of agriculture records	Department of agriculture

OUTPUTS OF OUTCOME 1.2: Increased fruit productivity

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 1.2.1: Increased Quality fruit production	1.2 1.3 2.2 2.3 3.1	Amount of quality fruit produce	2.2 2.3	Mt	-	225	450	675	900	1125	Department of agriculture records	Department of agriculture

Thrust Area 1 (v) : Production & productivity Improvement – Flowers

SDG Goal : **(Goal 2) End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture**

OUTCOMES

Strategic Outcomes / Goals	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTCOME 1.1: Increased high-quality flower production	1.2 2.3 3.1	Increased Annual cut flower Production	2.3	Nos. (million)	5	6	7	8	9	10	Department of agriculture records	Department of agriculture
OUTCOME 1.2: Increased high-quality flower plant production	1.1 1.3 2.2 2.3 3.1	Increased annual high-quality flower plant production		Nos. (million)	5	6	7	8	9	10	Department of agriculture records	Department of agriculture

OUTPUTS

OUTPUTS OF OUTCOME 1.1: Increased high-quality flower production

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 1.1.1: Increased flower cultivated area	1.2 1.3 2.2 2.3 3.1	Number of newly entered farmers for floriculture	2.3	Numbers	-	100	150	200	100	50	Department of agriculture records	Department of agriculture

OUTPUTS OF OUTCOME 1. 2: Increased High-Quality Flower Plant Production

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 1.2.1: Increased small scale developed nurseries	1.1 3.1 2.2 2.3	Number of small-scale flower nurseries developed	2.3	Numbers	N/A	200	200	200	200	200	Department of agriculture records	Department of agriculture

Thrust Area 1 (vi) : Production & productivity Improvement - homestead development

SDG Goal : **(Goal 2) End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture**

OUTCOMES

Strategic Outcomes/ Goals	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTCOME 1.1: Developed home gardens to enhance food security and household income	1.4	Number of newly developed home gardens	2.1 2.2 2.4 2.5	Nos.	3000	2500	2500	2500	2500	2500	Department of agriculture records	Department of agriculture

OUTPUTS

OUTPUTS OF OUTCOME 1.1: Developed home gardens to enhance food security and household income

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 1.1.1: Increased contribution from home garden to household food basket	1.4	Reduction in percentage of purchasing	2.1 2.2 2.4 2.5	%	90	80	75	70	60	50	Department of agriculture records	Department of agriculture

Thrust Area 1 (vii) : Production & productivity Improvement - Soil and water conservation

SDG Goal **:(Goal 2) End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture**

(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

OUTCOMES

Strategic Outcomes / Goals	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTCOME 1.1: Managed Soil from erosion	1.2 1.5	conserved land area	15.3	Ha	25	50	100	120	130	150	Department of agriculture records	Department of agriculture, Provincial land commissioner department
OUTCOME 1.2: Improved soil quality		Increased percentage of organic fertilizer usage		%	10	20	30	45	55	70	Department of agriculture records	Department of agriculture, Provincial land commissioner department

OUTPUTS

OUTPUTS OF OUTCOME 1.1: Managed Soil from erosion

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 1.1.1: Increased adoption of soil Conservation methods	1.2 1.5	Extent improved with soil conservation structures/ measures	15.3	Ha	25	50	100	120	130	150	Department of agriculture records	Department of agriculture, Provincial land commissioner department

OUTPUTS OF OUTCOME 1.2: Improved soil quality

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 1.2.1: Increased production and usage of Organic fertilizer	1.2 1.5	Amount produced	2.4 15.3	Mt	100	110	120	135	150	170	Department of agriculture records	Department of agriculture

Thrust Area 2 : Marketing and technology development – Introduction of pre and post-harvesttechnologies

SDG Goal : **(Goal 2) End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture**

OUTCOMES

Strategic Outcomes / Goals	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTCOME 2.1: Fresh agriculture product entered in to the end consumer	1.2 2.2 2.3	Percentage of the total production goes to end consumer	2.1 2.3	%	60	62	64	66	68	70	Department of agriculture records	Provincial Department of agriculture, Department of agriculture Peradeniya,
OUTCOME 2.2: Linked producers & markets & market extension.		No of stabilized market linkages.		Numbers	1	2	3	4	4	5	Department of agriculture Records	Provincial Department of agriculture, Department of agriculture Peradeniya, Hector kobbekaduwa agrarian research and training institute

OUTPUTS

OUTPUTS OF OUTCOME 2.1 : Fresh Agriculture product entered in to the end consumer

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 2.1.1: Adopted pre and post-harvest technology	1.2 2.2 2.3	Adopted percentage of farmers /middlemen /collectors/s alesmen	2.1 2.3	%	20	22	24	26	28	30	Department of agriculture records	Department of agriculture, Institute of post-harvest technology
OUTPUT 2.1.2: Increased access to funding & additional credits for processing		Established Drying yards		Number	250	50	50	50	50	50		Department of agriculture,

OUTPUTS OF OUTCOME 2.2: Linked producers & markets & market extension.

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 2.2.1 : Established new market linkages	3.2 3.3 2.1 2.3	Producers & market linkages	2.1 2.3	Numbers	1	2	2	2	2	2	Department of agriculture records	Department of agriculture, Export development board, Chamber of commerce - Uva province

Thrust Area 3 : Promotion of Agro Based Industries

SDG Goal : **(Goal 2) End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture**

OUTCOMES

Strategic Outcomes / Goals	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTCOME 3.1: Developed agro based industries.	1.2 2.1 2.2 2.3 3.1 3.2 3.3	Supported House hold level agro based industries.	2.2 2.4	No	150	175	185	215	230	250	Department of agriculture records	Provincial Department of Agriculture
		Supported Commercial level agro based industries.		No	10	12	15	18	22	25	Department of agriculture records	

OUTPUTS

OUTPUTS OF OUTCOME 3.1: Developed agro based industries.

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 3.1.1: Provided technical support for agro base industries	1.2 2.1 2.2 2.3 3.1 3.2 3.3	Supported entrepreneurs.	2.2 2.4	Number	500	700	900	1,100	1,300	1,500	Department of agriculture records	Provincial Department of agriculture
OUTPUT 3.1.2: Provided technical support for new value-added products		New producers		Number	50	10	10	10	10	10	Department of agriculture records	Provincial department of agriculture

Thrust Area 4 : Capacity Building

SDG Goal : **(Goal 2) End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture**

OUTCOMES

Strategic Outcomes / Goals	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTCOME 4.1: Developed and improved	1.2 2.1 3.1	No of soil testing labs developed.	2.3 2.4 2.5	No	0	1	1	-	-	-	Department of agriculture	Provincial Department of Agriculture

Strategic Outcomes / Goals	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
infrastructure facilities in agriculture sector	4.1 4.2	No of seed processing units developed.		No	0	1	1	1	1	2	records	
		No of stores developed.		No	0	2	1	1	1	1		
		No of vehicles purchased.		No	0	2	2	2	1	1		
		No of weather data collecting units(Automated) established		No	0	1	1	1	-	-		
OUTCOME 4.2: Enhanced Knowledge and skill officers / farmers.		developed officers		No	150	200	200	200	200	200		
		Trained farmers.		No	2,000	3,000	3,200	3,400	3,600	3,800		
OUTCOME 4.3: Developed facilities of government Institutes		Number of developed institutes under provincial department of agriculture		Nos.	14	5	5	5	5	5		

OUTPUTS

OUTPUTS OF OUTCOME 4.1: Developed and improved infrastructure facilities in agriculture sector

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 4.1.1: Established soil testing lab	1.2 2.1 3.1 4.1 4.2	Number of labs established	2.3 2.4 2.5	Nos.	0	1	1	-	-	-	Department of Agriculture	Provincial Department of Agriculture
OUTPUT 4.1.2: Established seed processing units for farmer producing groups		Number of units Established		Nos.	0	1	1	1	1	2		
OUTPUT 4.1.3: Established stores for farmer companies		Number of stores established		Nos.	0	2	1	1	1	1		
OUTPUT 4.1.4: Satisfied transport facilities for staff		Number of Purchased vehicles		Nos.	0	2	2	2	1	1		
OUTPUT 4.1.5: Established weather data collecting centers (Automated)		Number of weather data collecting centers established		Nos.	0	1	1	1	-	-	Department of Agriculture	Provincial Department of Agriculture

OUTPUTS OF OUTCOME 4.2: Enhanced Knowledge and skill officers / farmers.

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 4.2.1: Developed Capacity of officers	1.2 2.1 3.1 4.1 4.2	Number of officers	2.3 2.4 2.5	Nos.	150	200	200	200	200	200	Department of Agriculture	Provincial Department of Agriculture
OUTPUT 4.2.2: Developed Capacity of farmers	1.2 2.1 3.1 4.1 4.2	Number of farmers developed		Nos.	2,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	Department of Agriculture	Provincial Department of Agriculture

OUTPUTS OF OUTCOME 4.3: Developed facilities of government Institutes

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 4.3.1: Maintained Demonstrations	1.2 2.1 3.1 4.1	Number of demonstrations implemented and maintained	2.3 2.4 2.5	Nos.	14	16	16	16	16	16	Department of Agriculture	Provincial Department of Agriculture

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 4.3.2: Improved capacity of seed farm	4.2	Amount of quality seed paddy produced		Mt	11,800	12,100	12,200	12,300	12,400	12,500	Department of Agriculture	Provincial Department of Agriculture
OUTPUT 4.3.3: Infrastructure developed in extension office and training centers in agriculture department	1.2 2.1 3.1 4.1 4.2	Number institutes developed	2.3 2.4 2.5	Nos.	5	5	5	5	5	5	Department of Agriculture	Provincial Department of Agriculture

SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL OUTLAYS FOR AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Outputs	Financial Outlays (Rs. MN)					Total For 5 Years
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	
paddy cultivation (i)						
OUTPUT 1.1.1: Increased the usage of the new technological improvements	61.40	61.60	61.60	61.60	61.60	307.80
OUTPUT 1.1.2: Increased production of quality seed paddy	3.5	3.5	3.45	3.45	3.45	17.35

Outputs	Financial Outlays (Rs. MN)					Total For 5 Years
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	
OUTPUT 1.1.3: Introduced good management practices to the farmers for paddy cultivation	4.25	5.31	6.37	7.43	8.49	31.85
OUTPUT 1.2.1: Increased the usage of the new technological improvements	40.9	41.1	41.1	41.1	41.1	205.3
OUTPUT 1.2.2: Increased production of quality Seed paddy	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.16	5.8
OUTPUT 1.2.3: Introduced good management practices to the farmers for paddy cultivation.	4.25	5.31	6.37	7.43	8.49	31.85
OUTPUT 1.3.1: Increased the usage of the new technological improvements	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	13.2
OUTPUT 1.3.2: Introduced good management practices to the farmers for paddy cultivation	1	1	1	1	1	5
OFC cultivation (ii)						
OUTPUT 1.1.1: Increased quality maize seed usage	1	1	1.2	1.2	1.2	5.6
OUTPUT 1.1.2: Increased the usage of advanced and efficient technology	14.57	14.59	14.61	14.62	14.63	73.02
OUTPUT 1.2.1: Increased quality seed usage of Green gram	5.95	5.86	5.78	5.68	5.98	29.25
OUTPUT 1.3.1: 1ncreased quality ground nut seed usage	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	7
OUTPUT 1.4.1: 1ncreased quality seed usage of Cowpea, Gingerly, Black gram, Finger millet	2	2	2	2	2	10
OUTPUT 1.5.1: Increased quality Green chili seed usage	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	1

Outputs	Financial Outlays (Rs. MN)					Total For 5 Years
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	
OUTPUT 1.5.2: Increased the usage of advanced and efficient technology for Green chili	5.03	5.64	6.24	6.95	7.56	31.42
OUTPUT 1.6.1: Increased quality Red onion bulbs usage	1.33	1.84	2.34	2.95	3.46	11.92
Vegetables (iii)						
OUTPUT 1.1.1: Increased usage of quality seed potato	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	8
OUTPUT 1.2.1: Diversified vegetable cultivation for demand	1	1.5	2.0	3.0	4.0	11.5
OUTPUT 1.2.2: Increased vegetable cultivation area	0.5	0.65	0.8	1.1	1.4	4.45
OUTPUT 1.3.1: Promoted new technology for potato cultivation	1.1	1.3	1.6	2.1	2.6	8.7
OUTPUT 1.4.1: Promoted new technology for vegetable cultivation	36.125	33.585	30.91	28.26	24.45	153.33
Fruits (iv)						
OUTPUT 1.1.1: Increased cultivated area	13.65	18.65	13.65	18.65	13.65	78.25
OUTPUT 1.2.1: Increased Quality fruit production	116.07	111.42	110.95	110.15	110.13	558.72
Flowers (v)						
OUTPUT 1.1.1: Increased flower cultivated area	8.22	10.23	12.24	8.22	6.22	45.13
OUTPUT 1.2.1: Increased small scale developed nurseries	38.2	38.2	37.7	38	38	190.1

Outputs	Financial Outlays (Rs. MN)					Total For 5 Years
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	
Homestead Development (vi)						
OUTPUT 1.1.1: Increased contribution from home garden to household food basket	7.56	7.56	7.56	7.56	7.56	37.8
Soil and Water Conservation (vii)						
OUTPUT 1.1.1: Increased adoption of soil Conservation methods	6.25	10	11.5	12.25	13.75	53.75
OUTPUT 1.2.1: Increased production and usage of Organic fertilizer	4.35	4.35	4.35	4.35	4.35	21.75
OUTPUT 2.1.1 : Adopted pre and post-harvest technology	7.25	8.225	9.2	10.175	11.15	46.0
OUTPUT 2.1.2: Increased access to funding & additional credits for processing	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	12.5
OUTPUT 2.2.1: Established new market linkages	20.1	20.1	13.1	13.1	13.1	79.5
OUTPUT 3.1.1: Provided technical support for agro base industries	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	20.5
OUTPUT 3.1.2: Provided technical support for new value-added products	4.23	4.55	4.86	5.07	5.28	23.99
OUTPUT 4.1.1: Established soil testing lab	3	3	-	-	-	6
OUTPUT 4.1.2: Established seed processing units for farmer producing groups	1	1	1	1	2	6
OUTPUT 4.1.3: Established stores for farmer companies	6	3	3	3	3	18

Outputs	Financial Outlays (Rs. MN)					Total For 5 Years
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	
OUTPUT 4.1.4: Satisfied transport facilities for staff	16	16	16	8	8	64
OUTPUT 4.1.5: Established weather data collecting centers (Automated)	1	1	1	-	-	3
OUTPUT 4.2.1: Developed Capacity of officers	1.6	2.05	2.7	3.3	3.85	13.5
OUTPUT 4.2.2: Developed Capacity of farmers	8	9.45	11	12.45	14	54.9
OUTPUT 4.3.1: Maintained Demonstrations	12	12.5	13	13.5	14	65
OUTPUT 4.3.2: Improved capacity of seed farm	2.75	2.75	2.8	2.8	2.8	13.9
OUTPUT 4.3.3: Infrastructure developed in extension office and training centers in agriculture department	85	91	97	103	109	485
TOTAL FINANCIAL OUTLAY FOR AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT PLAN	**559.595**	**574.38**	**573.64**	**578.105**	**584.91**	**2,870.63**

SUGARCANE CULTIVATION

Sector : Agriculture
Sub Sector : Sub Plantation (Sugar)
Thrust Area 1 : Production and Productivity Improvement of Sugar Cane
SDG Goal : **(Goal 2)End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture**

OUTCOMES

Strategic Outcomes / Goals	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTCOME 1.1: Increased Sugar cane production	1.1 1.2 1.3 1.5 2.2 2.3 3.1 3.2 3.3 4.1 4.2	Annual Cane Supply	2.5	MT	688,962	651,000	752,000	807,600	960,000	960,000	Lanka Sugar Company	Lanka Sugar Company

OUTPUTS

OUTPUTS OF OUTCOME 1.1: Increased Sugar cane production

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 1.1.1: New planting and Implemented new verities	1.1	Planting Extent	2.5	HA	3,540	3,700	3,800	3,800	3,800	3,800	Lanka Sugar Company	Lanka Sugar Company
OUTPUT 1.1.2: Maintained re-planting	1.1	Crop Maintain Extent		HA	8,460	9,100	9,500	9,500	9,600	9,600	Lanka Sugar Company	Lanka Sugar Company
OUTPUT 1.1.3: Improved harvesting practices	1.1 2.2	Machinery Harvesting		HA	100	850	1,500	3,000	4,000	4,500	Lanka Sugar Company	Lanka Sugar Company
OUTPUT 1.1.4: Improved soil management systems	1.5	Organic Fertilizer Application		HA	N/A	150	300	400	650	700	Lanka Sugar Company	Lanka Sugar Company
OUTPUT 1.1.5: Improved irrigation system	-	Irrigation Extent		HA	50	650	1,250	1,600	1,600	2,100	Lanka Sugar Company	Lanka Sugar Company
OUTPUT 1.1.6: Developed capacity of the agency	4.1 4.2	Factory Capacity per Day	2.5	MT	N/A	4,200	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	Lanka Sugar Company	Lanka Sugar Company

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 1.1.7: Developed capacity of the farmer	4.1 4.2	Training Program		Nos	30	58	73	85	85	95	Lanka Sugar Company	Lanka Sugar Company

SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL OUTLAYS FOR SUGER DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Outputs	Financial Outlays (Rs. MN)					Total For 5 Years
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	
OUTPUT 1.1.1: New Planting and Implemented New Varieties	117.24	175.29	243.325	380.325	395.375	1,311.555
OUTPUT 1.1.2: Maintained Re-planting	1,218.546	1,355.582	1,312.634	1,213.701	1,234.778	6,335.241
OUTPUT 1.1.3: Improved harvesting practices	6.01	6.01	6.05	6.05	6.05	30.17
OUTPUT 1.1.4: Improved soil management systems	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.38	1.9
OUTPUT 1.1.5: Improved Irrigation System	232.04	232.04	192.04	312.04	272.04	1,240.20
OUTPUT 1.1.6: Developed capacity of the agency	985.51	1,559.55	2,434.9	384.49	403.36	5,767.81
OUTPUT 1.1.7: Developed capacity of the farmer	0.29	0.365	0.425	0.425	0.475	1.98
TOTAL FINANCIAL OUTLAY OF SUGER PLAN	**2,560.016**	**3,329.217**	**4,189.754**	**2,297.411**	**2,312.458**	**14,688.86**

RUBBER CULTIVATION

Sector : Agriculture
Sub Sector : Rubber Cultivation
Thrust Area 1 : Production and productivity improvement
SDG Goal : **(Goal 2) End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture**

OUTCOMES

Strategic Outcomes / Goals	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTCOME 1.1: Increased rubber production	1.1	Rubber area	2.4 2.5	Ha	240	250	260	270	280	300	RDD database	RDD
OUTCOME 1.2 : Increased productivity of already cultivated rubber lands	1.1 1.2	Yield amount		Kg/Ha/yr.	800mt	900	1,000	1,100	1,150	1,200	RDD database	RDD
OUTCOME 1.3: Improved inter crops among rubber cultivation	1.3	Extent with intercrops		Ha	200	260	280	290	300	320	RDD database	RDD

OUTPUTS OF OUTCOME 1.1: Increased rubber production

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 1.1.1: Cultivated New Planting	1.1	New planted area	2.4 2.5	Ha	240	250	260	270	280	300	RDD database	RDD
OUTPUT 1.1.2: Improved harvesting practices	1.2	Trained farmers		No Of farmers	490	710	710	860	860	860	RDD database	RDD/RRI
OUTPUT 1.1.3: Improved soil management systems	1.5	Extent with improved soil mat		%	35	40	45	50	60	75	RDD database	RDD
OUTPUT 1.1.4: Improved rubber plant production and rubber nurseries	1.1	Plants produced		No of plant	400,000	400,000	400,000	450,000	450,000	450,000	RDD database	RDD
		Well managed plant nurseries		No	1	1	1	1	1	1	RDD database	

OUTPUTS OF OUTCOME 1.2: Increased productivity of already cultivated rubber lands

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 1.2.1: Increased replanting of old plantations	1.1	Extent replanted	2.4 2.5	Ha	10	40	50	60	70	80	RDD database	RDD
OUTPUT 1.2.2: Rehabilitated below standard rubber cultivations	1.1	Extent rehabilitated		Ha	5	10	10	20	30	30	RDD database	RDD
OUTPUT 1.2.3: Maintained required number of trees in rubber cultivations	1.1 1.2	Extent maintained		Ha	24493 (plant) 47.46 Ha	25,000	25,000	25,000	30,000	30,000	RDD database	RDD

OUTPUTS OF OUTCOME 1.3: Improved inter crops among rubber cultivation

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 1.3.1: Introduced rubber base farming systems (banana/pineapple /passion	1.1 1.2	Banana extent	2.4 2.5	Ha	40	40	40	40	40	40	RDD database	RDD/RRI/ Exports Agriculture Department
		Pineapple extent		Ha	-	15	15	15	15	20	RDD database	RDD/RRI/ Exports

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
fruit/cocoa/ maize/sugar cane/etc....)												Agriculture Department
		passion fruit extent		Ha	-	15	15	15	15	20	RDD database	RDD/RRI/ Exports Agriculture Department
		Maize extent		Ha	-	20	40	40	40	50	RDD database	RDD/RRI/ Exports Agriculture Department
		Other extent		Ha	-	10	10	10	10	10	RDD database	RDD/RRI/ Exports Agriculture Department
		Cocoa extent		Ha	160	160	160	170	180	180	RDD & Exports Agriculture Department database	RDD/RRI/ Exports Agriculture Department

Thrust Area 2 : Marketing and Technology Development

SDG Goal : **(Goal 2)End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture**

OUTCOMES

Strategic Outcomes / Goals	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTCOME 2.1: Improved quality of produced rubber	2.1	Rubber production	2.3 2.4 2.5	%	30	32	35	40	45	50	RDD database	RDD/Plantation ministry
OUTCOME 2.2: Improved rubber marketing system	2.1 2.2	Market linkages		%	10	20	25	30	35	40	RDD database	

OUTPUTS

OUTPUTS OF OUTCOME 2.1: Improved quality of produced rubber

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 2.1.1: Introduced high technology for rubber production	2.2 2.3	Proportion of farmers adopting new technology	2.3 2.4 2.5	%	40	45	50	55	60	70	RDD database	RRI/RDD/ Plantation ministry

OUTPUTS OF OUTCOME 2.2: Improved rubber marketing system

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 2.2.1: Developed proper marketing system for Rubber	2.2 2.3	Active market linkages	2.3 2.4 2.5	No	15	20	25	30	30	40	RDD database	RDD

Thrust Area 3 : Promotion of agro – Industries

SDG Goal **:(Goal 2) End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture**

OUTCOMES

Strategic Outcomes / Goals	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTCOME 3.1: Promoted value added rubber industry	3.1 3.2 3.3	Value adding enterprises	2.3 2.5	No	N/A	5	5	5	5	5	RDD database	NIPM /Plantation ministry

OUTPUTS

OUTPUTS OF OUTCOME 3.1: Promoted valued added rubber industry

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 3.1.1: Promoted rubber industries	3.1 3.2	No. of farmers	2.3 2.5	No	N/A	30	30	30	30	30	RDD database	NIPM /Plantation ministry

Thrust Area 4 : Capacity Building

SDG Goal : (Goal 2) End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

OUTCOMES

Strategic Outcomes / Goals	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTCOME 4.1: Enhanced Farmers and entrepreneurs with high level of awareness	4.1	Proportion of trained farmers	2.3 2.5	%	40	50	60	75	80	90	RDD database	THURUSAVIYA /RDD
		Proportion of trained entrepreneurs		%	10	15	15	20	25	30	RDD database	THURUSAVIYA/ RDD
OUTCOME 4.2: Enhanced High level of awareness among Staff	4.2	Proportion of trained officers		%	75	80	85	90	100	100	RDD database	RDD
OUTCOME 4.3: Strengthened community -based		Active farmer organizations		No	65	85	100	120	140	160	RDD database	THURUSAVIYA /RDD

Strategic Outcomes / Goals	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
organizations/ societies												

OUTPUTS

OUTPUTS OF OUTCOME 4.1: Enhanced Farmers and entrepreneurs with high level of awareness

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 4.1.1: Trained rubber tappers and Entrepreneurs	4.1 4.2	Trained Harvest Assistants	2.3 2.5	No. of farmers	490	710	710	860	860	860	RDD database	RRI / THURUSAVIYA/ RDD/ NIPM /Plantation ministry

OUTPUTS OF OUTCOME 4.2: Enhanced High level of awareness among Staff

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 4.2.1: Increased capacity of staff	4.2	Capacity built person	2.3 2.5	No	45	48	48	48	48	48	RDD database	RRI / THURUSAVIYA/ RDD/ NIPM /Plantation ministry

OUTPUTS OF OUTCOME 4.3: Strengthened community-based organizations/ societies

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 4.3.1: Organized rubber societies	4.1 4.2	Organized sorties	-	No	65	85	100	120	140	160	RDD database	RRI / THURUSAVIYA/ RDD/ NIPM /Plantation ministry

SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL OUTLAYS FOR RUBBER CULTIVATION DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Outputs	Financial Outlays (Rs. MN)					Total For 5 Years
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	
OUTPUT 1.1.1: Cultivated New Planting	48.38	50.29	52.5	54.41	57.95	263.53
OUTPUT 1.1.2: Improved harvesting practices	1.84	1.84	2.445	2.445	2.445	11.015
OUTPUT 1.1.3: Improved soil management systems	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.25
OUTPUT 1.1.4: Improved Rubber Plant Production and Rubber Nurseries	45.88	45.88	51.58	51.58	51.58	246.5
OUTPUT 1.2.1: Increased replanting of old plantations	7.468	9.33	11.202	13.064	14.936	56
OUTPUT 1.2.2: Rehabilitated below standard rubber cultivations	1.65	1.65	3.3	4.96	4.96	16.52
OUTPUT 1.2.3: Maintained required number of trees in rubber Cultivations	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.57	0.57	2.58
OUTPUT 1.3.1: Introduced rubber base farming systems (banana/pineapple/passion fruit/cocoa/ maize/sugar cane/etc....)	5.13	5.53	5.73	5.93	6.32	28.64

Outputs	Financial Outlays (Rs. MN)					Total For 5 Years
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	
OUTPUT 2.1.1: Introduced high technology for rubber production	4.7	4.7	5.2	8.1	8.1	30.8
OUTPUT 2.2.1: Developed proper marketing system for Rubber	0.022	0.027	0.033	0.033	0.044	0.159
OUTPUT 3.1.1: Promoted rubber industries	0.64	0.64	0.64	0.64	0.64	3.2
OUTPUT 4.1.1: Trained rubber tappers and Entrepreneurs	1.76	1.76	2.4	2.4	2.4	10.72
OUTPUT 4.2.1: Increased capacity of staff	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	3.75
OUTPUT 4.3.1: Organized rubber societies	1.00	1.50	2.00	2.50	3.00	10.00
TOTAL FINANCIAL OUTLAY OF RUBBER PLAN	**119.74**	**124.427**	**138.31**	**147.432**	**153.755**	**683.664**

PLANTATION CROPS - TEA

Sector : Agriculture

Sub Sector : Plantation - Tea

Thrust Area 1 : Production and productivity improvement of Tea

SDG Goal : **(Goal 2) End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture**

OUTCOMES

Strategic Outcomes / Goals	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTCOME 1.1: Increased green leaf tea production	1.1	Green leaf Per acre/per year	2.5	Kg	2,820	3,400	4,000	4,600	5,000	5,400	TSHDA	TSHDA
OUTCOME 1.2: Improved quality of leaf	1.1 1.3	Best Leaf %		%	35	45	55	60	70	75	TSHDA	TEA BOARD TSHDA

OUTPUTS OF OUTCOME 1.1: Increased green leaf tea production

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 1.1.1: Maintained re-planting and implementing new varieties	1.1 1.2	Planting Extent/Per Year HE	2.5	HE	180	180	180	180	100	75	TSHDA	TSHDA
OUTPUT 1.1.2: New planting and Implemented new varieties	1.1	Planting Extent/Per Year HE..		HE.24	24	24	24	24	24	24	TSHDA	TSHDA
OUTPUT 1.1.3: Crop rehabilitation	1.3	Infilling Number of Plants		PLANT	83,000	150,000	200,000	200,000	100,000	100,000	TSHDA	TSHDA
OUTPUT 1.1.4: Improved good agricultural practices (soil management, nutrient mgt, shade mgt, harvesting practices, pruning practices)	1.5	Number of Awareness/ Training Programes		No	378	448	448	448	448	448	TSHDA	TSHDA

OUTPUTS OF OUTCOME 1.2: Improved quality of leaf

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 1.2.1: Conducted pluckers training annually	1.2	No. of training programes	2.5	No	56	96	96	80	64	64	TSHDA	TSHDA
OUTPUT 1.2.2: Conducted joint awareness programs involving factories	1.1	No. of awareness programes		No	21	32	32	32	32	32	TSHDA	TSHDA FACTORY OWENERS

Thrust Area 2 : Capacity Building

SDG Goal : **(Goal 2) End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture**

OUTCOMES

Strategic Outcomes / Goals	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTCOME 2.1: Strengthened community-based organization	4.1	Activities of societies	2.3 2.5	%	25	30	40	45	50	60	TSHDA	TSHDA
OUTCOME 2.2: Strengthened workers skills	4.2	Improve knowledge & skills		%	25	30	40	45	50	60	TSHDA	TSHDA

OUTPUTS

OUTPUTS OF OUTCOME 2.1: strengthened community-based organization

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 2.1.1: Functioned in an effective manner	4.1 4.2	Total marks of community system	2.3 2.5	%	25	40	45	50	55	60	TSHDA	TSHDA Society organizations
OUTPUT 2.1.2: An attitudinal changed of society office bearers		No. of society officers		No	320	480	480	480	480	480	TSHDA	TSHDA

OUTPUTS OF OUTCOME 2.2: strengthened workers skills

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 2.2.1: Enhanced workers output	4.2	No. of workers	2.3 2.5	%	40	50	60	70	80	90	TSHDA	TSHDA

SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL OUTLAYS FOR TEA DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Outputs	Financial Outlays (Rs. MN)					Total For 5 Years
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	
OUTPUT 1.1.1: Maintained re-planting and implementing new varieties	90.9616	93.0616	95.9616	56.8076	41.7153	378.5077
OUTPUT 1.1.2: New planting and Implemented new varieties	6.498	6.498	6.498	6.498	6.498	32.49
OUTPUT 1.1.3: Crop Rehabilitation	15.012	20.016	20.016	10.008	10.008	75.06
OUTPUT 1.1.4: Improved good agricultural practices (soil management, nutrient mgt, shade mgt, harvesting practices, pruning practices)	1.92	1.92	1.92	1.92	1.92	9.6
OUTPUT 1.2.1: Conducted pluckers training annually	0.785	1.41	2.035	2.035	2.035	8.3
OUTPUT 1.2.2: Conducted joint awareness programs involving Factories	0.315	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.48	2.235
OUTPUT 2.1.1: Functioned in an effective manner	6	6	6	-	-	18
OUTPUT 2.1.2: An attitudinal changed of society office bearers	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.6
OUTPUT 2.2.1: Enhanced workers output	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	6
TOTAL FINANCIAL OUTLAY OF TEA DEVELOPMENT PLAN	**122.8116**	**130.7056**	**134.2306**	**79.0686**	**63.9763**	**530.7927**

CHAPTER 05

IRRIGATION Sector

5.1. Introduction



Since Independence, investment in irrigation has received high priority in the Public Investment Programme (PIP) in Sri Lanka. Being traditionally a predominantly agricultural economy, it is not surprising that such large allocations were made for investment in irrigation. Irrigation is an input that helps not only in the expansion of area under agriculture but can also facilitate technological change and therefore help to increase productivity. Also, agro-climatically, Sri Lanka has an unusually favourable environment for exploitation of rainfall and cultivable land through irrigation. With the recent climatic changes, farmers have to face extreme droughts and rainfalls where more planning needed under irrigation.

5.1.1 The main objectives of the Irrigation Development are as follows

- Development of land and water resources for irrigated agriculture, flood control, domestic usage, industrial usage and aquaculture development, giving priority to the environmental factors.
- Provision of Lift irrigation, irrigation drainage and salinity exclusion facilities for cultivable lands in irrigation and drainage Projects. Provision of salinity exclusion schemes.
- Provision of drinking water, flood protection and drainage facilities to lands affected by floods.
- Alleviation of poverty of the rural farming community by increasing their farm income and raising their standard of living.
- Management of Water economically for sustainable agriculture and other uses.

- Productivity enhancement of land and water in provincial minor irrigation schemes.
- Integrated water resources management and participatory management in provincial minor irrigation systems.

Paddy Average Yield (Kgs. Per Hectare) by District 2014 - 2015

District	2014			2015		
	Maha	Yala	Total	Maha	Yala	Total
Colombo	3,551	3,073	3,452	3,431	2,275	3,117
Gampaha	3,118	3,179	3,185	3,594	3,252	3,493
Kalutara	2,915	2,817	2,883	3,644	3,495	3,588
Galle	3,653	2,735	3,401	3,738	2,649	3,431
Matara	3,882	3,398	3,666	4,266	3,861	4,075
Ratnapura	4,053	3,525	3,850	3,924	3,688	3,827
Kegalle	3,344	2,763	3,113	3,857	3,437	3,676
Kurunegala	4,062	3,453	3,766	3,609	3,562	3,588
Puttalam	4,072	3,927	4,007	4,028	3,817	3,932
Kandy	4,187	3,667	3,976	4,203	3,647	3,973
Matale	3,956	4,169	4,013	4,602	4,202	4,467
Nuwara Eliya	4,403	4,274	4,369	3,717	3,943	3,783
Badulla	4,872	4,751	4,831	4,761	4,459	4,663
Monaragala	3,969	3,778	3,922	3,993	4,011	3,999
Jaffna	1,547	-	1,547	3,096	-	3,096
Killinochchi	4,218	4,238	4,219	3,689	4,634	3,921
Vavuniya	3,408	4,507	3,617	4,816	4,683	4,782
Mullativu	2,563	3,633	2,630	3,330	4,540	3,722
Mannar	5,254	3,970	5,006	5,489	4,954	5,413
Anuradhapura	3,898	4,461	4,061	4,802	4,612	4,735
Polonnaruwa	4,819	4,902	4,849	5,306	5,131	5,226
Trincomalee	4,830	4,446	4,733	4,473	4,745	4,593
Batticaloa	3,024	4,137	3,298	2,686	4,811	3,422
Ampara	4,885	4,700	4,819	4,078	4,906	4,455
Hambantota	5,592	4,627	5,171	6,134	5,279	5,718
Udawalawe	5,811	6,363	6,065	6,425	6,062	6,242
Mahaweli'h'	5,868	4,887	5,698	6,484	5,526	6,071
Sri Lanka	4,222	4,204	4,264	4,364	4,527	4,428

(Source : Agriculture and Environment Statistics Division Department of Census and Statistics, Sri Lanka.)

When Comparing Udawalawa and Mahaweli H their Yield Is Over 6 MT/Ha Compared To 4.6 MT /Ha And 3.9 MT/Ha in Badulla And Monaragala This Is A Good Comparison of Importance of Irrigation

5.2. Vision and Mission of the Irrigation Sector

5.2.1. Vision

"To be the blue flow of water which encourages awakening Uva Wellassa."

5.2.2. Mission

"Contributing to development of the Uva province through an irrigation system which ensures the value of every single drop of water falling from the sky"

5.3. Functions of the Provincial Department Irrigation

Above table clearly shows the importance of managed irrigation. Mahaweli systems and Irrigation department has a good water management system therefore their yield is very high. But 50% of irrigable land comes under PDI and the functions of the PID based on it, as follows;

- Preparation of Master Plan for development of the identified projects for the optimum utilization of land and water resources giving priority to the environmental factors
- Project formulation and detail designs of irrigation, flood control and reclamation Projects
- Construction of irrigation and settlement projects for the conservation, diversion and distribution of water under gravity and lift Irrigation to new and existing land for cultivation by farmers for an enhanced food crop production and to upgrade their living conditions
- Construction of drainage, flood protection for the protection of land to enable the cultivation of such lands with rainfall for food crop production with minimized risk
- Providing drainage and flood protection facilities to minimize or mitigate the damages caused by floods
- Operation, maintenance, improvements, rehabilitation and water management for minor irrigation schemes. Drainage and flood protection scheme and salt water exclusion schemes for optimum productivity enlisting the participation of beneficiaries. Catering of water for Inter sectorial use, domestic, industrial use and

environmental requirements. Construction and maintenance of conservation reservoirs

- Maintaining and upgrading the water infrastructure including dams for sustainable water supply to agriculture and domestic purposes
- Human resources development for optimum utilization of human resources
- Operation and maintenance of financial management system, accounting, reporting, auditing systems of irrigation department in accordance with the financial regulation of the government of Sri Lanka
- Providing consultancy Services to government department, statutory boards/corporation, public and private institutions and individuals; in the fields of Water Resources Development; Quality Control of Earthwork and Concrete Land Use Planning

Since major part of the Uva Province belongs to the low country and the Dry zone, the water supply process plays a very important role. In particular, paddy production, inland fresh water fishing and intercrop cultivations require proper irrigation. PDI involves the development of minor irrigation schemes.

Minor irrigation development programs implemented by PDI in the year 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018 are as follows

Year	No of Projects	Allocation
2015	49	40.00
2016	50	52.00
2017	144	212.50
2018	79	175

Provincial irrigation department plays an important role in uplifting the living standard of the farmer community and supplying water for agricultural purposes and developing the infrastructure. Above developed irrigation projects have largely benefited the farmers.Accordingly, the standard of living of the farmer community can be improved.

Identifying and rehabilitating irrigation and dilapidated irrigation systems has made possible the advancement of agriculture.Through the development of minor irrigation projects, the farmer community's farm lands have been improved in order to increase the economy of the farmers and increase their contribution to national production.

When dealing with agricultural issues in the Uva Province, about 40000 ha is directly depending on rainfall. Other agricultural activities are done by using water collected for

tanks. Further, a significant portion of the fields damaged due to lack of continuous water supply. The development of the irrigation systems will help to face this issue.

Also, due to the prevailing climate change, the availability of water for paddy and other cultivations is problematic, and the need to collect rain water drainage and to raise the irrigation need to provide for paddy and supplementary crops by preserving the existing water resources.

5.4. Identification of Thrust Areas and Sub Components

01. Improving the availability of irrigation water for agriculture

- Maintenance of existing irrigation systems
- Rehabilitation to irrigation, drainage and Salinity exclusion system
- Improvements to irrigation, drainage and Salinity exclusion system
- New constructions
- Follow up of proper water management practices

02. Capacity development

- Enhancement of farmer participation and farmer organization development
- Implementation of proper resource mapping , planning, supervision and monitoring system
- Institutional development and maintaining assets

Development results (Outcomes and outputs) with key performance indicators and activity plans based on the thrust areas is presented in the following section.

RESULTS FRAMEWORK

Sector : Irrigation

Thrust Area 1 : Improvement of Availability of Irrigation Water for Agriculture

SDG Goal : **(Goal 2) End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture**

OUTCOMES

Strategic Outcomes / Goals	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTCOME 1.1: Increased assured supply of irrigation water through well-maintained existing irrigation systems.	1.1	Extent of Paddy land additional cultivated	2.1 2.3 2.4	Ha / annual	168	200	220	250	275	300	Department records	Department of Provincial Irrigation
		Extent of Maize land additional cultivated		Ha / annual	122	150	160	175	190	200	Department records	Department of Provincial Irrigation
		Extent of Potatoes land additional cultivated		Ha / annual	218	225	300	350	375	400	Department records	Department of Provincial Irrigation
		Extent of vegetables land additional cultivated		Ha / annual	20	20	35	40	50	55	Department records	Department of Provincial Irrigation

Strategic Outcomes / Goals	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTCOME 1.2: Expanded cultivation intensity through Properly rehabilitated irrigation, drainage and salinity systems.	1.2	Increased Sown extent - Maha	2.1 2.4	Ha/ Annual	223	250	260	275	290	300	Department records	Department of Provincial Irrigation
		Increased Sown extent - Yala		Ha/ Annual	223	25	260	275	290	300	Department records	Department of Provincial Irrigation
		Extent cultivated in the additional season		Ha/ Annual	18	20	25	25	30	35	Department records	Department of Provincial Irrigation
OUTCOME 1.3: Maximized capacity of irrigation systems through improved drainage and salinity exclusion systems.	1.3	Extent improved		Ha/ Annual	N/A	10	20	20	20	20	Department records	Department of Provincial Irrigation
OUTCOME 1.4: Expanded area under new irrigation systems	1.4	New irrigated extent		Ha/ Annual	N/A	-	-	-	-	-	Department records	Department of Provincial Irrigation
OUTCOME 1.5: Increased optimum adoption of proper water	1.5	farmers adopting		number	N/A	20	50	50	50	50	Departmental survey	Department of Provincial Irrigation

Strategic Outcomes / Goals	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
management practices.												

OUTPUTS

OUTPUTS OF OUTCOME 1.1: Increased Assured Supply of Irrigation Water Through Well-Maintained Existing Irrigation Systems.

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG TargetNumber	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 1.1.1: Increased maintenance of existing irrigation systems.	1.1	Irrigation systems with improved Maintenance	2.1 2.3 2.4	Number/ annual	N/A	150	150	150	150	150	Departmental survey	Department of Provincial Irrigation

OUTPUTS OF OUTCOME 1.2: Expanded cultivation intensity through properly rehabilitated irrigation drainage and salinity systems.

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG TargetNumber	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 1.2.1: Increased drainage management and salinity exclusion of irrigation systems	1.2	systems	2.1 2.4	Number/ annual	N/A	5	5	5	5	5	Departmental records	Department of Provincial Irrigation

OUTPUTS OF OUTCOME 1.3: Maximized Capacity of Irrigation Systems Through Improved Drainage and Salinity Exclusion Systems

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG TargetNumber	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 1.3.1: Improved irrigation, drainage and salinity exclusion systems.	1.3	systems	2.1 2.4	numbers	N/A	2	2	2	2	2	Department records	Department of Provincial Irrigation

OUTPUTS OF OUTCOME 1.4: Expanded Area Under New Irrigation Systems

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG TargetNumber	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 1.4.1: Increased cultivated area	1.4	Extent	2.1 2.4	Ha	N/A	125	125	125	125	125	Department records	PDI/PDOA
OUTPUT 1.4.2: Diversified crop systems		Extent irrigated maize		Ha	N/A	60	60	60	60	60	Department records	PDI/PDOA
		Extent irrigated potatoes		Ha	N/A	10	10	10	10	10	Department records	PDI/PDOA
		Extent irrigated vegetables		Ha	N/A	100	100	100	100	100	Department records	PDI/PDOA

OUTPUTS OF OUTCOME 1.5: Increased optimum adoption of Proper Water Management Practices

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 1.5.1: Increased adoption of water management systems	1.5	Farmers adopting	2.4	number	N/A	2	2	2	2	2	Departmental survey	Department of Provincial Irrigation

Thrust Area 2 : Capacity Development

SDG Goal : **(Goal 2) End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture**

OUTCOMES

Strategic Outcomes / Goals	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTCOME 2.1: Developed institutional capacity and assets maintenance.	2.3	Number of programs	2.3	number	N/A	2	4	5	8	10	-	Department of Provincial Irrigation
		Number of instruments		number	N/A	2	4	5	8	10	-	Department of Provincial Irrigation

OUTPUTS OF OUTCOME 2.1: Developed institutional capacity and assets maintenance

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG TargetNumber	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 2.1.1: Developed human resources	2.3	Number of programme	2.3	Number	3	3	3	3	4	5	Department records	Department of Provincial Irrigation
OUTPUT 2.1.2: Developed Physical resources	2.3	Number of instruments		Number	17	20	25	30	40	45	Department records	Department of Provincial Irrigation

SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL OUTLAYS FOR IRRIGATION DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Outputs	Financial Outlays (Rs. MN)					Total For 5 Years
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	
OUTPUT 1.1.1: Increased assured supply of irrigation water through well-maintained existing irrigation systems.	263.3	288.3	313.3	338.3	413.3	1,616.5
OUTPUT 1.2.1: Increased Drainage Management and Salinity Exclusion of Irrigation Systems)	10.27	10.275	10.275	10.275	10.275	51.37
OUTPUT 1.3.1: Improved Irrigation, Drainage and Salinity Exclusion Systems	4.008	4.008	4.008	4.008	4.008	20.04
OUTPUT 1.4.1: Increased Cultivated Area	27.525	27.53	27.53	27.53	27.53	137.645
OUTPUT 1.4.2: Diversified crop systems	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2.5
OUTPUT 1.5.1: Increased Adoption of Water Management Systems	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.5

Outputs	Financial Outlays (Rs. MN)					Total For 5 Years
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	
OUTPUT 2.1.1: Developed Human Resources	2.0	4.5	6.5	6.5	9.0	28.5
OUTPUT 2.1.2: Developed Physical Resources	1.025	1.525	2.535	40.050	5.075	50.21
TOTAL FINANCIAL OUTLAY FOR IRRIGATION PLAN	**308.928**	**336.938**	**364.948**	**427.463**	**469.988**	**1,908.265**

CHAPTER 06

LIVESTOCK Sector

6.1. Background



Livestock sector has a major place in economic development of Sri Lanka. The growth of the Livestock sector will contribute significantly to the National production growth for supplying major nutritional requirements of the population, providing effective income generating opportunities for uplifting the living standards of the population and minimizing the annual foreign currency out flow for importing livestock products.

Based on the mission statement, the Provincial Department of Animal Production & Health have been implementing following activities to attain Prosperity and Livestock self-sufficiency of Uva Wellassa by Uplifting the living status and fulfilling the nutritional requirement of people through increasing production and productivity of livestock farms and generating new income sources through fair and equal provision of effective and efficient animal health, breeding and extension services to service desired citizen.

6.2. Vision, Mission, Activities, Policies and other institutional procedures

6.2.1. Vision

"Prosperity and Livestock self-sufficiency of Uva Wellassa"

6.2.2. Mission

"Uplift the living status and fulfill the nutritional requirement of people via increasing productivity of livestock production units and generating new income sources through fair and equal provision of effective and efficient animal health, breeding and extension services to service desired citizen."

(This relates to the SDG Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture)

6.2.3. Activities

- Provincial level planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of Livestock development projects and programs
- Effective maintaining of livestock extension services for delivering new technology for community and technical contribution for other organizations for implementing livestock development activities within the Uva province
- Effective maintaining of Veterinary health services for animal disease diagnosis, disease controlling and treatments for sick animals.
- Effective maintaining of Animal breeding activities including Artificial Insemination for genetic improvement of farm animals
- Issuing of genetically improved farm animals including cattle, goat, swine and poultry.
- Implementing animal nutrition promotion programs including issuing of improved grass and legumes seed materials.
- Establishing livestock producers organizations and supplying of other services for livestock product marketing promotion and fresh milk consumption promotion.
- Implementation of Acts, Ordinance and Regulations related to livestock sector and active contribution for implementation of Livestock Development Policy and Strategies.

6.3. Present Service Delivering Method

Provincial Department of Animal Production & Health Provincial Directors office controls the service supplying system for livestock sector. Under the supervision of the Provincial Directors office, two deputy directors' offices situated in Moneragala and Badulla districts effectively manage livestock service supplying system in relevant districts. Under the supervision of the Deputy Provincial Directors office Badulla, 17 Government Veterinary Surgeons offices and Boralanda Livestock farm and under the supervision of the Deputy Provincial Directors office Badulla, 14 Government Veterinary Surgeons offices have been established for the development of Uva Provincial Livestock sector. Following staff composition contribute for this service supplying system.

Provincial Director- 1, Deputy Provincial Directors-2, Veterinary surgeons- 60, Special Grade Livestock Development Instructors- 4, Livestock Development Instructors- 89, Development

Officers-74, Management assistants-16, Drivers- 42, Office assistants-5, Dispensary Laborers- 63, Care takers-53 and Laborers-13.

6.4. Present Performance Status

According to 2016 Central bank report, the livestock sector contributes 0.6% for the Gross Domestic Production. According to Department of Animal Production & Health year 2016 statistical information, Uva provincial cattle population was 111,840 and Badulla and Moneragala districts cattle population was 56,924 and 54,914 respectively. Buffalo population was 4,132 in Badulla District and 50,236 in Moneragala District. Provincial Goat, Swine and poultry population were 16,232, 4206 and 381,230 respectively. Comparing the milk production with other provinces in the country, Uva Province holds 4th place by producing 46,959,773 Liters milk in year 2016. Beef and mutton production in year 2016 was 1,263,584 and 40,145 respectively. The egg production was 71,335.

As a Province in year 2016 Uva provincial daily average milk production of cow milk was 84,581 Liters and buffalo milk 22,400 Liters and its contribution to the National milk production was 11%. The provincial milk production has been increasing during last few years by means of 35.51 million milk liters in 2013 up to 46.95 million milk liters in 2016.

6.5. Identification of major issues and obstacles for managing the sector according to the mission (SWOT Analysis)

As a country Sri Lanka still fails to be self-sufficient in milk and present milk production holds only 35% from the domestic milk requirement. Egg requirement for the country produces domestically, but accepted per capita egg consumption still not achieved. So, the domestic egg production should be further developed to reach the optimal per capita egg consumption within the country.

SWOT Analysis of the livestock sector

Strengths	Weaknesses
• Technically competent human resources availability within the organization.	• Scarcity of high-quality breeding materials.
• Existing Veterinary offices covering the whole province for supplying livestock services	• Lack of knowledge updating on animal health, production technology, communication technology.

• Government blessing on dairy sector development to reduce the foreign currency spend for importing dairy products.	• Underutilization of existing new technology.
• Currently operating mass scale two dairy processing companies within the province.	• Depletion of existing natural feed resources due to urbanization, population growth.
• Department owned Boralanda livestock farm for practical training, supplying inputs (hybrid animals, pasture cuttings)	
Opportunities	**Threats**
• Favorable agro climatic zones suitable for obtaining the maximum potential of European dairy breeds within the province.	• Unwillingness and withdrawal situation on farming among younger generation.
• Tendency of farming population for dairy keeping.	• Mass scale importation of milk and milk products.
• Low population density in Moneragala district, So the land availability for Dairy husbandry.	• Occasional prevalence of animal disease epidemics.
• Existing cattle population and underutilized lands.	• Severe drought seasons which severely limit natural feed resources.
• Farm gate price hike of raw milk during past few years.	• Frequent price hikes of Veterinary pharmaceuticals, concentrate feeds, mineral mixtures and minimal intervention of Government on this situation
• Present trend for commercial dairy keeping as a good income generating method.	

6.5.1. Main responsible areas for development intervention

- Assurance of delivering effective livestock service.
- Facilitation for development of small and medium scale farms.
- Increase the income level of farmers by value addition.
- Promotion of highbred calves by Artificial Insemination.
- Facilitation for milk collection and storage.
- Making availability of household level animal proteins.
- Human resource development.
- Development of Boralanda Livestock farm

6.6. Identification of Thrust Areas and Sub Components

01. Production and Productivity development in the Livestock Sector.
    - Milk production development.
    - Meat production development
    - Egg production development

02. Marketing, value additions and Livestock related income generating activities
    - Quality improvement and technical guidance.
    - Market linkages and market development
    - Industries and enterprise promotion with the private sector

03. Promotion of Veterinary Public Health
    - Zoonotic diseases control

04. Capacity Development
    - Institutional development of beneficiaries
    - Capacity development of government organizations

Development results (Outcomes and outputs) with key performance indicators and activity plans based on these thrust areas is presented in the following section.

RESULTS FRAMEWORK

Sector : Livestock

Thrust Area 01 : Livestock Production and Productivity Improvement

SDG Goal **: (Goal 2) End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture**

OUTCOMES

Strategic Outcomes / Goals	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTCOME 1.1: Increased milk production	1.1	Annual milk production	2.1 2.4	Ltrs. Million	46	49	51	53.5	56.5	60	Statistical bulleting DAPH	PDAPH DAPH Ministry Private sector
OUTCOME 1.2: Increased meat production	1.2	Annual beef production		Kgs.Mn	1.27	1.33	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.8	Statistical bulleting DAPH	PDAPH DAPH Ministry Private sector
	1.2	Annual mutton production		Kgs.Mn	0.04	0.044	0.048	0.052	0.057	0.06	Statistical bulleting DAPH	PDAPH DAPH Ministry Private sector

Strategic Outcomes / Goals	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTCOME 1.3: Increased egg production	1.3	Daily egg production		Nos.	71,335	76,415	77,775	79,220	81,005	82,450	Statistical data, PDAPH	PDAPH DAPH Ministry Private sector
OUTCOME 1.4: Managed healthy livestock population	1.1 1.2 1.3	Calf mortality		%	5	4.8	4.5	4.4	3.5	3	Statistical data, PDAPH	PDAPH DAPH Ministry
		Incidents of mastitis		%	8	6	5	4	3	2	Statistical data, PDAPH	PDAPH DAPH Ministry

OUTPUTS

OUTPUTS OF OUTCOME 1.1: Increased milk production

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 1.1.1: Increased engagement of farmers in dairy production	1.1	No of farmers	2.1	No	100	180	220	265	310	330	Statistical data, PDAPH	PDAPH DAPH Ministry Farmers Private sector

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 1.1.2: Upgraded existing dairy farmers as entrepreneurs	1.1	No of entrepreneurs		No	35	52	63	80	98	120	Statistical data, PDAPH	PDAPH DAPH Ministry Dairy farmers
OUTPUT 1.1.3: Increased productive livestock resources in the province	1.1	No of hybrid cows		No	27,035	32,500	37,000	40,000	41,000	42,000	Statistical data, PDAPH	PDAPH DAPH Ministry Farmers
OUTPUT 1.1.4: Increased access to green fodder	1.1	No of improved varieties of pasture plots cultivated in dairy farms(500s q.m units)		Units	2,500	5,500	6,500	7,750	8,000	8,500	Statistical data, PDAPH	PDAPH DAPH Ministry Private sector
OUTPUT 1.1.5: Increased access to concentrate animal feed	1.1	No of dairy farms using concentrate feed	2.1	No	1,000	1,450	1,650	1,750	1,850	1,950	Statistical data, PDAPH	PDAPH DAPH Ministry Private sector

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 1.1.6: Increased awareness on proper feeding practices	1.1	% of knowledge able farmers		%	40	60	65	70	75	80	Statistical data, PDAPH	PDAPH DAPH Ministry
OUTPUT 1.1.7: Increased usage of modern machinery by dairy farmers	1.1	No of farmers mechanized		No	150	208	260	320	420	450	Statistical data, PDAPH	PDAPH DAPH Ministry Farmers

OUTPUTS OF OUTCOME 1.2: Increased meat production

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 1.2.1: Increased engagement of farmers in meat and broiler production	1.2	No of farms	2.1	No	880	1,100	1,475	1,680	1,920	2,100	Statistical data, PDAPH	PDAPH DAPH Ministry Farmers

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 1.2.2: Increased beef and mutton production	1.2	Beef production		Kg. Mn	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.7	2.0	2.1	Statistical bulleting 2016, DAPH	PDAPH DAPH Ministry Farmers

OUTPUTS OF OUTCOME 1.3: Increased egg production

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 1.3.1: Increased engagement of farmers in egg production	1.3	No of farms (average daily production)	2.1	No	8,390	8,990	9,150	9,320	9,530	9,700	Statistical data, PDAPH	PDAPH DAPH Ministry Farmers
OUTPUT 1.3.2: Improved livestock farm management	1.3	No. of farmers using new technology		%	30	45	50	55	60	65	Statistical data, PDAPH	PDAPH DAPH Ministry Farmers

OUTPUTS OF OUTCOME 1.4: Managed healthy livestock population

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 1.4.1: Increased immunization of livestock population	1.1 1.2 1.3	No. of animals vaccinated	2.4	Nos.	61,558	66,000	67,000	67,500	68,000	68,100	Statistical data, PDAPH	PDAPH DAPH Ministry
OUTPUT 1.4.2: Improved animal health	1.1 1.2 1.3	Calf mortality rate		%	5	4.8	4.5	4.4	3.5	3	Statistical data, PDAPH	PDAPH DAPH Ministry Farmers
	1.1 1.2 1.3	Incidence of mastitis cases		%	8	6	5	4	3	2	Statistical data, PDAPH	PDAPH DAPH Ministry

Thrust Area 2 : Marketing, Value Addition and Livestock related Income Generating Activities

SDG Goal **: (Goal 2) End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture**

OUTCOMES

Strategic Outcomes / Goals	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTCOME 2.1: Increased milk collection	2.1	Annual milk collection	2.1 2.3	Ltrs. million	19.16	22	25	29	34	40	Statistical bulleting 2016, DAPH	PDAPH DAPH Ministry Private Sector
OUTCOME 2.2: Promoted fresh milk consumption	2.2	Percentage of increased fresh milk consuming population		%	9	14	16	18.5	20.4	25	Statistical data, PDAPH	PDAPH DAPH Ministry Milco Pelwatte Dairy Health Ministry
OUTCOME 2.3: Increased enterprises of value addition	2.3	No. of enterprises		Nos.	77	93	105	120	130	135	Statistical data, PDAPH	PDAPH DAPH Ministry

OUTPUTS OF OUTCOME 2.1: Increased milk collection

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 2.1.1: Expanded existing milk collection network	2.1	No. of new milk routes established	2.1	Nos.	29	4	3	3	3	2	Statistical data, PDAPH	PDAPH DAPH Ministry Milco Pelwatte chello
OUTPUT 2.1.2: Established evening milk collection	2.1	No. of centers collecting evening milk		Nos.	4	3	2	3	2	4	Statistical data, PDAPH Milco	PDAPH DAPH Ministry Milco Pelwatte chello
OUTPUT 2.1.3: Strengthened farmer managed societies	2.1	No. of societies		Nos.	379	401	426	446	455	462	Statistical data, PDAPH	PDAPH DAPH Ministry Milco Pelwatte chello

OUTPUTS OF OUTCOME 2.2: Promoted fresh milk consumption

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 2.2.1: Established new fresh milk sales units	2.2	No. of units	2.3	Nos.	10	12	14	16	19	22	Statistical data, PDAPH	PDAPH DAPH Ministry
OUTPUT 2.2.2: Increased Public Awareness on fresh milk consumption	2.2	Level of awareness among the community		%	10	20	25	35	45	60	Statistical data, PDAPH	PDAPH DAPH Ministry

OUTPUTS OF OUTCOME 2.3: Increased enterprises of value addition

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 2.3.1: Improved value-added dairy processing	2.3	No of processors received inputs	2.3	No	8	25	30	35	40	45	Statistical data, PDAPH	PDAPH DAPH Ministry
OUTPUT 2.3.2: Increased public	2.3	No of programmes		No	15	20	28	35	44	50	Statistical data, PDAPH	PDAPH DAPH Ministry

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
awareness on value added livestock products												

Thrust Area 3 : Promotion of Veterinary Public Health

SDG Goal **: (Goal 2) End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture**

OUTCOMES

Strategic outcomes / Goals	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTCOME 3.1: Reduced incidence of rabies in dog and other domestic animals	3.1	Domestic animals vaccinated against rabies	2.1 2.2	%.	60	65	70	75	80	90	Statistical data, PDAPH	PDAPH DAPH Ministry

Strategic outcomes / Goals	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTCOME 3.2: Assured safe broiler for human consumption	3.1	Percentage of antibiotic free broiler farms		%	N/A	2	5	8	11	15	Statistical data, PDAPH	DAPHP DAPH Ministry

OUTPUTS

OUTPUTS OF OUTCOME 3.1: Reduced incidence of rabies in dog and other domestic animals

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 3.1.1: Increased immunization of dogs & cats	3.1	No of animals vaccinated	2.1	No	651	97,500	105,000	112,500	120,000	135,000	Statistical data, PDAPH	PDAPH DAPH Ministry
OUTPUT 3.1.2: Increased sterilization of dogs & cats	3.1	No of animals sterilized		No	N/A	30,000	24,000	20,000	16,000	10,000	PDAPH	PDAPH DAPH Ministry

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 3.1.3: Increased public awareness on rabies	3.1	No of awareness programs		No	N/A	93	93	93	62	62	Statistical data, PDAPH	PDAPH DAPH Ministry

OUTPUTS OF OUTCOME 3.2: Assured safe broiler for human consumption

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 3.2.1: Reduced anti-microbial usage in broiler production	3.1	No of awareness programs	2.2	No.	3	2	5	7	10	12	Statistical data, PDAPH	PDAPH DAPH Ministry

Thrust Area 4 : Capacity Development

SDG Goal **: (Goal 2) End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture**

OUTCOMES

Strategic Outcomes / Goals	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTCOME 4.1: Improved veterinary service	4.1	Level of access to the people requiring veterinary service	2.3	%	60	70	73	77	85	95	Statistical data, PDAPH	DAPHP DAPH Ministry
OUTCOME 4.2: Developed Human resources	4.2	Percentage of farmers using new technology		%	40	60	63	66	70	75	Statistical data, PDAPH	DAPHP DAPH Ministry

OUTPUTS

OUTPUTS OF OUTCOME 4.1: Improved veterinary service

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 4.1.1: Assured availability of running condition vehicles at any time of the year	4.1	Vehicles running for service supplying	2.3	No.	42	50	58	65	71	76	Statistical data, PDAPH	PDAPH DAPH Ministry
OUTPUT 4.1.2: Increased buildings functioning as Veterinary service supplying units	4.1	Functional units		No.	26	30	32	33	34	35	Statistical data, PDAPH	PDAPH DAPH Ministry

OUTPUTS OF OUTCOME 4.2: Developed Human resources

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 4.2.1: Increased technically sound stake holders	4.2	Stake holders	2.3	No	83	100	115	135	150	175	Statistical data, PDAPH	PDAPH DAPH Ministry

SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL OUTLAYS FOR LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Outputs	Financial Outlays (Rs. MN)					Total For 5 Years
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	
OUTPUT 1.1.1: Increased engagement of farmers in dairy production	30	73	98	116	116	433
OUTPUT 1.1.2: Upgraded Existing Dairy Farmers as Entrepreneurs	9	9.8	10.5	11	11	51.3
OUTPUT 1.1.3: Increased Productive Livestock Resources in The Province	93.14	101.74	109.315	109.39	104.44	518.025
OUTPUT 1.1.4: Increased Access to Green Fodder	3.072	3.3	4.36	4.84	6.06	21.632
OUTPUT 1.1.5: Increased Access to Concentrate Animal Feed	10.88	12.38	13.12	13.88	14.62	64.88
OUTPUT 1.1.6: Increased Awareness on Proper Feeding Practices	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	3.50
OUTPUT 1.1.7: Increased Usage of Modern Machinery by Dairy Farmers	0.68	0.73	0.78	0.82	0.87	3.88
OUTPUT 1.2.1: Increased engagement of farmers in meat and broiler production	1.04	1.10	1.16	1.20	1.24	5.74
OUTPUT 1.2.2: Increased beef and mutton production	1.51	1.6	1.69	1.81	1.9	8.51
OUTPUT 1.3.1: Increased the Number of Farmers Engaging in Egg Production	13.94	14.14	14.64	15.14	15.64	73.5
OUTPUT 1.3.2: Improved Livestock Farm Management	0.273	0.273	0.273	0.273	0.273	1.365

Outputs	Financial Outlays (Rs. MN)					Total For 5 Years
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	
OUTPUT 1.4.1: Increased Immunization of Livestock Population	2.37	2.589	2.757	2.774	2.792	13.282
OUTPUT 1.4.2: Improved Animal Health	3.75	3.95	4.25	3.5	3.25	18.7
OUTPUT 2.1.1: Expanded Existing Milk Collection Network	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	3.0
OUTPUT 2.1.2: Established Evening Milk Collection	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	1.4
OUTPUT 2.1.3: Strengthened Farmer Managed Societies	1.1	1.2	1.0	0.45	0.35	4.1
OUTPUT 2.2.1: Established New Fresh Milk Sales Units	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.5	1.5	6.3
OUTPUT 2.2.2: Increased Public Awareness on Fresh Milk Consumption	1.24	1.24	1.24	1.24	1.24	6.2
OUTPUT 2.3.1: Improved value-added dairy processing	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	-	2
OUTPUT 2.3.2: Increased Public Awareness on Value Added Livestock Products	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.25
OUTPUT 3.1.1: Increased Immunization of Dogs & Cats	19.0	21.2	23.5	25.8	28.0	117.5
OUTPUT 3.1.2: Increased Sterilization of Dogs & Cats	6.0	4.8	4.0	3.2	2.0	20
OUTPUT 3.1.3: Increased Public Awareness on Rabies	0.93	0.93	0.93	0.62	0.62	4.03
OUTPUT 3.2.1: Reduced Anti-Microbial Usage in Broiler Production	0.05	0.07	0.05	0.05	0.03	0.25

Outputs	Financial Outlays (Rs. MN)					Total For 5 Years
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	
OUTPUT 4.1.1: Assured Availability of Running Condition Vehicles at Any Time of The Year	33.15	65.25	57.5	49.75	42	247.65
OUTPUT 4.1.2: Increased Buildings Functioning as Veterinary Service Supplying Units	27.5	30	29.5	30.5	31.5	149
OUTPUT 4.2.1: Increased Technically Sound Stake Holders	5.08	5.61	6.62	6.64	7.266	31.216
TOTAL FINANCIAL OUTLAY FOR LIVESTOCK PLAN	**267.055**	**357.952**	**388.635**	**402.427**	**394.141**	**1,810.21**

CHAPTER 07
INLAND FISHERIES Sector

7.1. Executive Summary



There are many inland water reservoirs in the Uva Province and there are environmental factors necessary to maintain the fresh water fishing industry. Due to this reason, action has been taken to establish fisheries societies gathering people who are interesting in fishing industry in the area around the tanks and take measures to empower them to continue as a formal industry.

The agriculture sector and the tourism industry have been identified as key sectors for the development of the Uva Province and attention should also be paid to the development of the inland fishing industry**.**

Through this, it is possible to improve the quality of products related to the fresh water fishing industry of the province, as well as to provide direct and indirect employment opportunities. It is also possible to develop the tourism industry combine with in this field and expand the industry to new small tanks that are under construction in the upper Uva region.

Ornamental fish industry is one of main sector that people tends to engage comparatively with inland fishery industry. There are suitable climatic factors to spread the ornamental fish industry in the Uva Province. There are many employees that engaged in ornamental fish industry and can expand this industry as a short-term income generating source and an export-oriented industry. This can generate a large amount of foreign exchange and generate a large amount of direct and indirect employment opportunities. Ornamental fish farming can be maintained in a limited space, and there is good potential for this in the province as well.

It is necessary to involve external knowledge holders and achieve short term and long-term goals. It is capable of producing a technologically advanced and knowledgeable fishermen and ornamental fish growers, and ultimately making the fisheries industry a proper industry

that can be developed in the province. This will give the opportunity to bring the standard of living of the people to a stable level.

7.1.1. Extension of Fish Farming (Suggested components)

Fish farming should be continually expanded to obtain an optimum inland fishery production through the province. For this, the maximum possible benefits should be gained from the permanent and seasonal reservoirs in the province.

- Permanent Reservoirs

  Permanent reservoirs are the reservoirs that are filled with water all year round. As these reservoirs continuously have water capacity and these are able to make the fishing industry permanently.

- Seasonal Reservoirs

  Seasonal reservoirs are the reservoirs that stand water for rainy season. Due to the end of the rainy season, the reservoirs going to end and fish growth in to optimum in short time using planktons that are abundant in this type of reservoirs.

Reservoirs that inland fishery industry expanded

Description	Badulla	Monaragala	Uva Province
Permanent Reservoirs	12	52	64
Seasonal Reservoirs	47	60	107
Total	59	112	171

(SOURCE- NAQDA / Ministry of Agriculture - Uva)

Fishery societies have been established around these reservoirs to get maximum benefit from the above permanent and seasonal reservoirs and fishermen engaged in this industry for their permanent and additional income sources.

Details of inland fishery societies and inland fishery fishermen

No.	Description	Badulla	Monaragala	Uva Province
01.	Inland Fishery Societies	27	52	79
02.	Members of Fishery Societies	753	1,281	2,034
03.	Families that are engaged in inland fishery industry	648	840	1,488
04.	Fisherman that engaged in inland fishery industry			
	Male	1,260	1,791	3,051
	Female	41	40	81

(SOURCE - NAQDA / Ministry of Agriculture- Uva)

Accordingly, the maximum use of the reservoirs should be utilized to expand the fishery industry in the Province. To do this,

- Releasing fingerlings/fries to reservoirs
- Releasing freshwater prawns post larvae to reservoirs
- Expanding fish Farming in cages (Cages Culture)
- Expanding Fish farming in reservoirs under constructed
- Expanding Fish farming in ponds (pond Cultivation)
- Provide useful Fishing implements for fish harvesting
- Empowering of fishery societies
- To develop knowledge and attitude of fishermen, etc.

It is expected to develop the inland fishery farming in the province from 2019 to 2023 by expensing Rs. 98.016 million financially.

7.1.2. Development of Ornamental Fish Farming.

Ornamental fish farming can be expanded as an industry that can earn income in a short period of time. Since there is a favorable climate in the province, it is possible to obtain 3-4 times of harvesting annually after expense the initial expenditure for this farming. Sri Lanka is supplying between 2.5 - 3% of the demand in the international market, and it is possible to increase supplies further in demand. Sri Lanka exports ornamental fish to 52 countries of the world and Sri Lanka has placed special place out of top 10 ornamental fish exporting countries. Accordingly, Rs. 1400 million of export earning income is generated annually.

Export value of ornamental fish exports

Year	Value (Rs.M.)
2005	756
2006	888
2008	978
2009	980
2010	1,184
2011	1,168
2012	848
2013	112.3
2014	1,340

(SOURCE - NAQDA)

This industry can be expanded as a self-employment and as an industry that can be used as an additional source of income, and this has the potential to generate employment opportunities. This can make stability of income to a stable level of income levels of the people who engaged in agricultural activities that are frequently changing.

For this,

- Providing relevant knowledge.
- Providing useful implements and instruments.
- Establishing Marketing links.
- Introducing new fish varieties and new fish breeds which has high demand.
- Establishment of breeding centers.
- Empowerment of ornamental fish societies etc.

Above mentioned processes have to be done for the expansion of this industry and it is expected to invest Rs. 50.08 million in time period from 2019 to 2023.

7.2. Background

Since the main livelihood of Uva Province is agriculture, a large number of reservoirs are spread around it. In addition to the agriculture sector, 3132 numbers of fishermen have chosen fishing industry as a profession.

Reservoirs in the Uva Province that maintain inland fishery industry

- Major Tanks
- Medium Tanks
- Minor Tanks

As such, the reservoirs are spread out and their water capacity is as follows.

Water capacity of the reservoirs in the province

No.	Description	Water capacity
01	Water capacity of inland fishery reservoirs as nationally	2,905 km^2
02	Water capacity of Uva province	165 km^2
03	Water capacity of Badulla district	34 km^2
04	Water capacity of Monaragala district	131 km^2
05	Water capacity of Uva province compare with national level	5.6%

(SOURCE-NAQDA)

Although the reservoirs spread throughout the province, the reservoirs all over the district are spreading in the Monaragala and areas of Mahiyangana, Rideemaliyadda, Kandaketiya, Meegahakivula and upper Uva region spreading in the Badulla district.

Also, several varieties of fish have been distributed in these reservoirs.

- Indian Carp
  - Catla
  - Rohu
  - Mirigal
- Chinese Carp
  - Grass Carp
  - Silver Carp
  - Big Head
  - Common Carp
- Thilapia
  - Nile Thilapia
  - Mozambique Thilapia
  - Red Thilapia
  - Gift Thilapia

This fish is performing very low in natural breeding and therefore, the fingerlings should be released to the reservoirs and it has to be done annually. Fingerlings/Fries will be obtained from the following breeding centers.

- Udawalawa fish breeding center
- Dambulla fish breeding center
- Inginiyagala fish breeding center
- Kahadamodara fish breeding center

In addition, Fingerlings/Fries will be obtained from the following mini hatcheries.

- Kandiyapita small scale breeding center
- Alugalge small scale breeding center
- Muthukandiya small scale breeding center
- Dozer wewa small scale breeding center
- Small scale breeding centers in the province

The fisheries industry is continuously being carried out and the annual harvest of fisheries in Uva Province is shown in the table below:

Annual Fish Production

District	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Badulla	1,320 Mt.	1,650Mt.	1,600Mt.	800Mt.	877Mt.	475Mt.
Monaragala	3,160 Mt.	3,670Mt.	6,500Mt.	1,0190Mt.	7,762Mt.	4,195Mt.
Uva Province	4,480Mt.	5,320Mt.	7,506Mt.	1,8190Mt.	8,639Mt.	4,670Mt.

(SOURCE-NAQDA)

This fish production is rapidly sold in rural areas, urban areas and as well as in other areas. Especially this can lead to avert the malnutrition in the province. There is good potential in the province for the ornamental fish farming, and there is a favorable climate in the province as well. If the following details are fulfilled for ornamental fish farming, this industry can be done at a commercial level even in a tiny plot of land with suitable water source

- PH value of the water should be in between 6.5 - 7.5.
- Soluble oxygen of water should be more than 5 mg per 1 liter of water.
- Temperature of water should be in between 25 - 30 ^{0}c.
- Soluble carbon dioxide of water should be less than 0.6 mg per 1 liter of water.

The ornamental fish industry can be done in mud ponds and cement ponds, and there are two types of fish that produce lambs and lay eggs.

Fish that give live birth

- Molly
- Swordtail
- Guppy
- Platy

Egg laying fish

- Bab silver dollar
- Malavi
- Auratz
- Big Gourami
- Tetra
- Angel
- Arovana
- Utra Betta Splendens
- Koi
- Thai cat fish
- Rainbow
- Silver dollar
- Paradise
- Red fin shark
- Red tail shark
- Albino shark

- Goldie
- Oscar
- Gourami

With the successful expansion of this industry, we can expand this industry as an export industry since we can meet the demand in the international market.

Sri Lanka is in the top ten exporters

01.	Singapore	20%
02.	Japan	10%
03.	Maldives	9%
04.	Indonesia	8%
05.	Thailand	7.5%
06.	CZEDN RED	7%
07.	USA	4%
08.	Nederland	6%
09.	Israel	4.5%
10.	Sri Lanka	3%

(Source – Ornamental fish farming center - Rambodagalla)

Main Importers

01.	USA	23%
02.	Japan	14%
03.	Germany	13%
04.	England	13%
05.	France	8%
06.	Italy	6%
07.	Holland	5%
08.	Other	18%

(Source – Ornamental fish farming center - Rambodagalla)

- Accordingly, as an industry that can target the needs of the international market, it is possible for the people who live in the province to expand ornamental fish farming and earn high income.

Accordingly, the inland fishery industry can be expanded to reduce malnutrition in the province and the ornamental fish can be expanded as an industry that can earn a short – term income.

7.3. Vision, Mission, Policies, Functions and other organizational arrangements

7.3.1. Vision

"A sustainable fresh water fishing industry beyond the traditional inland fisheries industry"

7.3.2. Mission

"Meets nutrition requirement in the province and Provide facilities for economic and social well-being of those who engaged in fishery sector

(This relates to the SDG Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere and Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture)

7.3.3. Policies

Since, there is a good potential for the fisheries industry in the province, special attention should be paid to this,

The following are the main areas that policy decisions are needed to be taken:

- Establishment of inland fishery authority.
- Establishment of breeding center in the province.
- Provide necessary activities to remove invasive plants (Water Hyacinth, Salvinia, mosses and sludge) in the reservoirs.
- Establishment of a methodology for the introduction of freshwater fish products in to the market on the value-chain increasing manner.
- Empowerment and strengthening of up to dated fishery societies.
- Development of infrastructure of fishery villages.
- Integration of fishing industry into the tourism industry.
- Preparation of policies to expand ornamental fish industry.
- Improvement of new villages as fishery villages.
- Establishment of policies for minimizes disruption caused by the Forest Department and the Department of Wildlife Conservation.

7.3.4. Functions

- Release fingerlings into the reservoirs.
- Release of praions post larvae into the reservoirs.

- Promote fish farming in net cages.
- Popularize of fish farming in ponds.
- Provide fishery implements.
- Organize training programs aiming the ornamental fish farming industry.
- Provide necessary facilities for development of ornamental fish farming units
- Provide necessary activities for remove invasive plants.
- Provide facilities for fish sellers.
- Development of fishery ports and sales stalls.
- Improvement of value-added products.
- Provide necessary activities for minimize post-harvest losses.
- Construction and maintain of multi-purpose fishery buildings.
- Development of infrastructure of villages relate with fishery industry.
- Empowerment of fishery societies.
- Expand of programs that improve attitude and knowledge of members of fishery societies.
- Expand of programs that improve skills and knowledge of government officials.
- Improvement of physical resources of government offices that relevant to inland fishery sector.
- Provide necessary facilities for store fish harvest.

7.3.5. Organizational Arrangements

Approximately 79 fisheries societies are registered relate with the reservoirs, and the institutional activities of these societies should be strengthened. Knowledge should be given about accounting and organizational activities, though the literacy of fishermen is very low. Further, establishment functions should be formalized through providing physical facilities.

The fisheries sector can be systematically implemented by establishing a fisheries authority with a specific staff and by providing necessary facilities.

There are various state institutions for this, and as such,

- Ministry of fishery and aquatic resources.
- Provincial ministry of fishery
- National aquaculture Development authority

- Department of inland fisheries
- Ornamental fish farming center-Rambodagalla
- Fish breeding centers (Udawalawa, Dambulla, Inginiyagala, Ginigathena)
- Mahaweli authority
- Department of Irrigation
- Kalawewa aquaculture authority
- National fisheries federation
- Ornamental fish farming society
- Ornamental fish exporting society
- Provincial department of irrigation.

7.4. Strengthen Fish Breeding Activities

Fingerlings/fries for the reservoirs should be release in optimum level to obtain continuous fish harvest annually. Fingerlings/fries should be released to reservoirs from three to four times a year time to time, and there should be the possibility of continuing to obtain fingerlings and fries. There are no breeding centers in the province and fingerlings, fries are obtained from areas where hatcheries have been established outside the province. The damage caused to the fish is increasing while transporting a large distance. Therefore, a fish breeding center/ hatchery should be established in a suitable land with proper water source in the province. It is necessary to establish fish breeding center choosing an appropriate reservoir or a place to obtain continuous Fingerlings/fries production process. It is expected to use 10 million rupees from 2019 to 2023.

Also, mini hatcheries should be developed in the province. Currently, there are several small-scale fish breeding units in the province, a number of which are very slow, and several are not active. Therefore, these fish breeding units have to be developed. This will enable to grow eggs up to fingerlings and capable to provide fingerlings needs for the reservoirs. For this

- Providing knowledge about fish breeding.
- Establishing fish breeding center/Hatchery.
- Development of fish eggs.
- Introducing new fish varieties/breeds.
- Strengthen fish breeding units etc. has to be done.

For this, expected to invest Rs. 44.95 million from 2019 to 2023.

7.5. Conservation Aquatic Environment

In Uva Province, there are many invasive plants and other plants spreading in several reservoirs which obstructing fishing industry. Among total reservoirs, 60% percent of the reservoirs in the province are spread of this problem. Water Hyacinth, Salvinia, mosses and hedges are the widely spread plants in reservoirs. The above plants should be removed in such reservoirs to ensure the optimum fishery industry.

Also, fishes became harmful in reservoirs due to unauthorized activities performed in tank reservations and act as a barrier for the natural breeding process. Therefore, stopping of the unauthorized activities of the reservations in these reservoirs will enable the fisheries industry in optimum level through maintain suitable environment for the fish that enable them to live better.

Similarly, deposited fish amount gets very low due to the presence of silt in the reservoirs. According to the capacity of the reservoirs, there is a barrier to maintain the fisheries industry at optimum level. Therefore, there is a need to remove silt from the reservoirs to obtain a high fish yield from reservoirs.

For this, expected to invest Rs. 44.61 million of provision from 2016 to 2023.

7.6. Development of Marketing/ Selling Facilities

7.6.1. Strengthening of Marketing Chain.

Inland fishery products of province are sold within a short period of time. The majority of the reservoirs in the province are situated in rural areas and they are sold to those areas. Uva province is located in the inner part of the country, have to be pay more for the sea fish and no fresh fish can be obtained. Therefore, inland fish harvest is sold very quickly in those areas.

The marketing of inland fish is done using motorcycles and bicycles. Fish are sold in permanent places and also fish sheds that made in temporary places. In here,

- Relevant facilities should be provided to marketers that using bicycles and motorcycles. There, they will go to rural areas for marketing activities and capable to reduce the malnutrition of the province to some extent.
- Facilities should be provided to conduct their marketing operations in sanitary manner sellers who not practicing sanitary fish marketing activities. Sales outlets

and mobile sales outlets should be provided, and it is expected to promote healthy fish marketing.

- Fish marketing activities linking with super markets.

Steps can be taken to strengthen the sales network by linking various institutions to obtain inland fish in fresh manner. This will enable the fishing community to earn a high income.

7.6.2. Carry Out Necessary Action to Minimize the Post-Harvest Losses.

Steps should be taken to minimize post-harvest losses after harvesting of fish and to provide fresh fish for consumption. For this,

- Provide necessary stores facilities
- Development of marine ports
- Provide transport facilities
- Establishment of small ice plant
- Provide heat insulated fish boxes and
- Provide other necessary implements etc. facilitate to minimize post-harvest losses and capable of provide sanitary, fresh fish to consumers.

7.6.3. Promotion of Value-Added Industries

In some seasons in the province, fish resources can be sold in large quantities at a very low price. Therefore, it is problematic for fishermen when get very low income. Therefore, using freshwater fish can produce dry fish and can earn high income. Since approximately 1000-1200 kilograms of dried fish are sold, facilities should be provided fishermen those who engaged in dried fish process.

There are only a handful of employees made by-products using freshwater fish and they need to be strengthened for the progress of this industry. Activities should be taken to improve this industry through strengthening of value chain of this field. From 2019 to 2023 it would be invested Rs. 56.89 million Grant.

7.7. Capacity Development

It is proposed to implement several programmes for the fishermen to developing their skills, attitudes and knowledge and officials to fulfill knowledge.

- Empowerment programs for the fishermen, youngers, women and members of fishery societies

- Programs of knowledge development for government officials who engaged in inland fishery industry.
- Development of existing physical resources in government offices.
- Empowerment of fishery societies.
- Development of infrastructure in fishery villages
- Providing common facilities such as electricity, water, housing, multi-purpose buildings and roads Etc.

It is expected to provide optimum service through strengthening the fisheries community and public officers. It is also proposed to develop the fisheries industry in a more productive manner through strengthening state institutions and fisheries societies. For this, from 2019 to 2023 sum of Rs. 94.91 million will be invested.

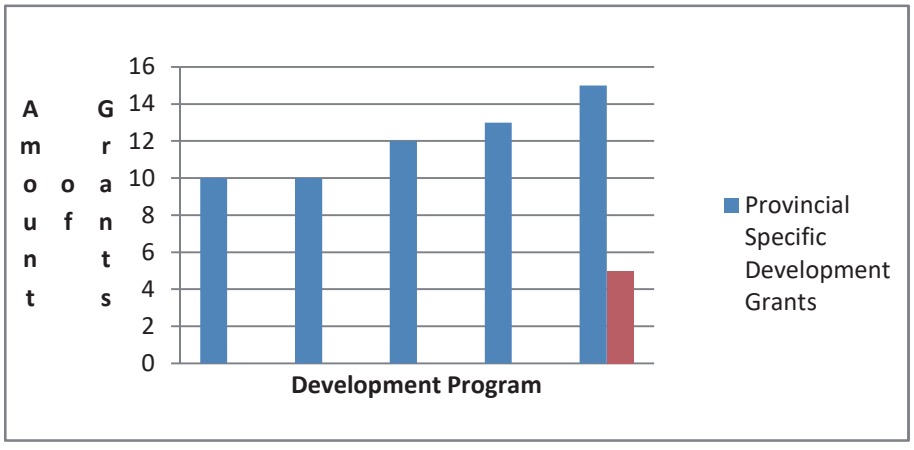
7.8. Present Status of Service

Various measures have been taken by the Ministry to regularize the fresh water fishing industry of the Uva Province. Accordingly, the main objective of the ministry is to unleash the traditional fisherman from this situation and make them a formal industry, and to make fishermen who rich technological and knowledgeable. For this, a few sources of funds have been invested to the industry.

- Provincial Specific development grants
- Central government ministry grants

The way of granted in last few years

Source of Grant	Year				
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
P.S.D.G (Rs.M)	10	10	12	13	15
Central government ministry grants (Rs. M)	-	-	-	-	05
Total	10	10	12	13	20



(Source: ministry progress report)

Arrangements were made to regularize the fisheries industry through several main components

- Uplift productivity of fish production.
- Improve marketing facilities.
- Empowerment of fishermen.
- Promote ornamental fish farming.
- Development of infrastructure of fishery villages.
- Provide necessary activities for Research and survey for better fishery industry.

These components are targeting new fishermen in each reservoir and in order to create new jobs in the fishing industry. By encouraging ornamental fish producers, many manufacturers have already been able to formulate in the province.

7.8.1. Increase productivity of fish production

Under This,

- ❖ Increase fish population of reservoirs.
- ❖ Release fingerlings and fries into the reservoirs.
  - Release Inland praions post larvae into reservoirs.
  - Establish fish net cages in reservoirs.
  - Initialize fishery industry by identifying new reservoirs.
  - Provide necessary net implements.

Release fingerlings/Fries and shrimp larvae into resirvoirs

Type of Fish	Amount of released				
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Inland fish Fingerlings	100,000	1,625,000	975,000	2,250,000	4,000,000
Inland fish fries	-	-	-	-	200,000
Inland praions post larvae	-	-	485,000	1,200,000	550,000
Total	**100,000**	**1,625,000**	**1,460,000**	**3,450,000**	**4,750,000**

(*Source:- Ministry Progress report)*

Provided net cages and fishery implements in resirvoirs

Type of Fishery Implement	Distributed Amount				
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Cannoes	-	15	20	17	20
Outrigger	-	6	25	27	49
Nets	-	142	245	272	248
Life-saving Jackets	65	-	-	-	-
Net Cages	07	-	-	09	06
Total	**72**	**163**	**290**	**325**	**323**

(Source - Ministry Progress report)

7.8.2. Improvement fish marketing Facilities

A fish harvest is continuously harvested by reservoirs that carried out fisheries industry of the province. A network of fish marketers has been established to sell the produce to the area and other areas. In the last few years, it has established a systematic procedure to streamline the marketing activities in sanitary manner of the dealers and to provide them to facilities what they need.

For that purpose,

- Establish sanitary mobile sales stalls.
- Thermally insulated fiber glass fish boxes were provided to sell fish with minimized post-harvest losses
- Bicycles were offered as a mobile facility for fish marketing in rural areas as marketers requested.

- Action was taken to provide motorcycles considering the sales areas of the salesmen.
- Provide Deep-freezers for fish storage on month that has excess of fish production.
- Activities were taken to direct by-products of fish (Dried Fish) to the market on month that has excess of fish production.

Provided Facilities to the markerters

Marketing Facility	Year				
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Sales Outlets	8	-	-	-	-
Fish Boxes	-	-	35	-	35
Peddle cycle	-	-	40	-	32
Motorcycle	20	-	-	-	-
Deep Freezer	04	-	-	-	-
By-Products	-	-	-	-	04
Total	**32**	**-**	**75**	**-**	**71**

7.8.3. Empowerment of Fishermen

Since the fisheries industry in the Uva Province is mainly carried out in reservoirs in rural areas, the knowledge and education level of these fishermen is very low. Consequently, arrangements have been made to develop knowledge and attitude for develop this industry as a formal industry.

Conducted Training Programs

Training Program	Year				
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
	04	04	02	04	-

7.8.4. Promote Ornamental Fish Farming

As it is in a suitable and optimal climatic condition in the province, can be expand ornamental fish farming as a revenue-earning industry within a short period of time. Already, there are some manufacturers of ornamental fish farming at economic level have been produced in the province. As the Ministry of Inland Fisheries in the province, a number of training programs have been held in partnership with ornamental fishery unit at Rambodagalla for selected group which have interest about ornamental fish farming with the objective of providing knowledge of ornamental fish.

Awareness programs about Ornamental fish Farming

Training Programs	Number of Programs				
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
	01	-	02	01	-

(Source:- Ministry Progress report)

7.8.5. Development of Infrastructure of fishery villages

Attention about facilities that needs of fishermen who engaged in fishery industry was being very low level because of they are live in very rural areas. Therefore, this project was performed with the objective of developing the necessary facilities for fishing families living in such villages as the Ministry of Fisheries.

Under this,

- Improve road network of fishery villages.
- To build multipurpose buildings to carry out common activities of fishermen under one roof.
- Provide facilities for the constructed buildings.
- Provide electricity facilities to fishing villages (Ulhitiya, Rathkida).
- Perform as third party for provide drinking water facility.

Program	Number of Programs				
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Roads	-	-	02	04	05
Multipurpose Building	02	03	05	-	04

(Source:- Ministry progress report)

Accordingly, the Uva Province Ministry of Fisheries has invested a lot for the progress and stability of the fisheries industry in the past few years.

7.9. Current performance level

In the Inland Fisheries Development Sector, the following targets were achieved by end of year 2017

- Expand the inland fishery industry and increase inland fish production in the province.

  Under above fact, 35,000,000 fingerlings were released to internal reservoirs in the province and this enabled the fish products to be maintained at a stable level.

- It was released 1,050,000 inland fishery prawns to increase the livelihood of fishermen, which enabled the fishermen to earn a high income
- High quality equipment was given to fishermen to harvest high fish harvest. Under these circumstances, boats, nets and mares could be provided
- Peddle Cycle and fish boxes were provided to strengthen mobile marketing activities.
- A number of programs were launched to increase the value-added products.
- Construction of roads, construction of multipurpose buildings and providing electricity for them were performed under the development of infrastructure facilities of fishery villages.
- A program was launched to remove invasive plants to reduce barriers of fishing in reservoirs.
- Activities taken to expand ornamental fish farming in commercial level.
- Several programs have been implemented to develop the attitudes and skills of fishermen.
- Knowledge and attitudes of government officials were developed in last years.

7.10. Issues, threats, barriers and identify challenges when realizing mission and authority of inland fishery sector(SWOT Analysis)

(SWOT Analysis)

Strengths	Weaknesses
• Established 171 inland reservoirs	• Inadequate fish breeding centers.
• Organized fishery community	• Lack of methodology for strength value chain.
• Established 77 active fishery societies.	• A scarcity of aquaculture technicians.
• Established institutions such as the Ministry of Fisheries, Provincial Fisheries, National Aquaculture Development Authority, Uva Provincial Council, Mahaweli Authority, Ornamental Fish farming Center-Rambodulla and NGOs.	• Inadequate funds/grants.
• Well energized officials about this sector performed in the field	• Weaknesses in financial management

	of fishery societies.
• Mobile marketers are born in the field.	• Invasive plant species covered reservoirs water surfaces.
• Exist relevant potentials for ornamental fish farming and farmers are engaged on it.	• Illegal fish harvesting.
• Establishment of separate fishery villages for fishery activities.	• Improper development of small-scale fish breeding centers.
	• There are no implement for purchase directly
Opportunities	**Threats**
• New reservoirs have been constructed.	• Climate change. (Severe drought)
• High demand.	• Considerable amounts of reservoirs have been filled.
• Capable for decrease protein deficiency in the province	• Obstacles to changing the attitudes of fishermen.
• Made new employment opportunities.	• Exit fingerlings from spills and drain gates.
• Existing water source with relevant pH value that suitable for ornamental fish farming.	• Obstacles resulting from the location of the reservoirs belonging to wildlife and forest conservation departments.
• Opportunity to engage with extra income generating method.	• Existing of prohibited implements.
	• Low level of natural breeding.

7.11. Identification of Thrust areas and Sub Components

01. Development of fish production

- Fish Cultivation
- Ornamental fish cultivation
- Fish breeding centers
- Conservation of aquatic environment

02. Marketing Promotion

- Provision of marketing facilities
- Building of market linkages

03. Capacity development

- Institutional and fishing efforts development of fisheries community
- Capacity development of Government organizations

The following sub-components are proposed to be implemented with the objective of tackling the nutritional deficiencies of the province through increasing fish production in the fresh water sector and the income of the people in the province.

7.11.1. Development of inland fishery farming

- Introducing new fish breeds.
- Continuous supply of fingerlings/fries requirement for reservoirs.
- Expand the fishing industry in newly identified water reservoirs which are not performed yet.
- Expand fish farming in ponds.
- Use new technological methods.
- Strengthen fishery societies.
- Provide quality fishing gear.

7.11.2. Spreading of ornamental fish farming.

- Promotion of ornamental fish farming.
- Provide necessary facilities for ornamental fish industry.
- Strengthening the marketing network.
- Development as an export industry.

7.11.3. Expand of breeding activities.

- Providing necessary training programmes.
- Development of small-scale fish breeding units
- Establishment of breeding center in the province.

7.11.4. Preparation of aquatic environment suitable for fisheries.

- Provide Knowledge of the laws relating to the aquaculture farming to fishermen and public officers.
- Removal of harmful/Invasive plants existing in reservoirs.
- Conservation of aquatic plants favoring for fishes.

7.11.5. Strengthening marketing network related to Fishery sector.

- Provide necessary facilities to marketers.
- Encourage value added products.
- Strengthening value chain of fishery products.
- Establishment of sanitary sales stalls.
- Activities make for reduce post-harvest losses.

7.11.6. Development of physical and human resource of fishery industry.

- Organizing training programs.
- Developing institute facilities.
- Arrange programs for empower fishery societies.
- Develop common facilities in fishery villages.

7.12. Suggestions and Ideas

- It should be established fish breeding center in suitable location in the province for provide continuous fingerlings/fries to the reservoirs.
- Fulfill the shortage of technical officers who work in reservoir established areas.
- Removing disturbances to the fishing industry such as invasive plants, silt, etc.
- Directing the value addition process into new technology to add values for fishery products and strengthening value chain.
- Convert fishery industry as commercially profitable industry to attract Youngers in to industry presently which engaged in very low level.
- Introducing fish farming in ponds for those who are interested in fishing industry in suitable places that have suitable water source.
- Provide a proper knowledge on financial management to fisheries societies and fishermen.
- Introduce new fish breeds for reservoirs which have potential.
- Establishing an administrative unit / authority with a dedicated staff to control the fisheries sector properly.
- Make necessary arrangements to develop the ornamental fish industry with potential from commercialized level to the export level.
- Regularize ornamental fish industry and create a stable market.

- Implementation of a system to strengthen fishing communities and fishing villages.
- Establish factory in the province to produce fishery implements itself.
- Conducting research for the advancement of industry linking with relevant research institutes for the upgrading of the fisheries industry.
- Enforcement of law to safeguard the fisheries industry.

Development results (Outcomes and outputs) with key performance indicators and activity plans based on the thrust areas is presented in the following section.

RESULTS FRAMEWORK

Sector : Inland Fisheries

Thrust Area 01 : Development of fish production

SDG Goal : **(Goal 1) End poverty in all its forms everywhere**

(Goal 2) End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

(Goal 8) Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

OUTCOMES

Strategic Outcomes / Goals	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTCOME 1.1: Increased Inland fishery cultivation	1.1	Amount of inland fish produced	1.3 2.1 2.3 8.1	MT	5,700	5,800	5,900	6,000	6,100	6,200	NAQDA reports	Ministry of Inland Fisheries/ NAQDA
		Active fishers in the province		No	3,132	3,200	3,250	3,300	3,400	3,500	NAQDA reports	
OUTCOME 1.2: Increased income of ornamental fish farming industry	1.2	Ornamental fish farmers		No	157	200	220	250	280	300	NAQDA reports/ Private sector reports	Ministry of Inland Fisheries/ NAQDA/

Strategic Outcomes / Goals	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
		Entrepreneurs in ornamental fish		No	50	80	95	110	125	150	Private sector reports	Investors
OUTCOME 1.3: Increased breeding and supply of fish fingerlings	1.3	Supply of fingerlings		ML	2.2	2.5	2.7	3.0	3.5	4.0	NAQDA reports	Ministry of Inland Fisheries/ NAQDA/ CBO
OUTCOME 1.4: Well conserved aquatic environment	1.4	Reservoirs with harmful weed predators		No	40	25	15	10	05	0	NAQDA reports/ provincial ministry of fisheries	Ministry of Inland Fisheries/ NAQDA/ CBO/ Cooperative/ Society

OUTPUTS

OUTPUTS OF OUTCOME 1.1: Increased Inland Fishery Cultivation

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 1.1.1: Increased propagation of Improved inland fish varieties	1.1	New fish varieties introduced	2.1	No	1	2	1	1	1	1	NAQDA reports/ provincial ministry of fisheries	Ministry of Inland Fisheries/ NAQDA

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 1.1.2: Increased access to augmented fish stock (fingerlings/fry/prawns)	1.1	Amount of improved inland fish varieties released		Mn.	2.2	2.5	2.7	3.0	3.5	4.0	NAQDA reports/ provincial ministry of fisheries	Ministry of Inland Fisheries/ NAQDA
OUTPUT 1.1.3: Expanded fish cultivation in potential reservoirs	1.1	Reservoirs newly added		No	1	04	04	05	10	10	NAQDA reports/ provincial ministry of fisheries	Ministry of Inland Fisheries/ NAQDA/ CBO
OUTPUT 1.1.4: Increased usage of modern technology	1.1	Fishers trained on new technology		No	40	40	40	40	40	40	NAQDA reports/ provincial ministry of fisheries	Ministry of Inland Fisheries/ NAQDA/ CBO
	1.1	New net cages supplied		No	07	07	10	12	14	16	Ministry of Inland Fisheries/ NAQDA	Ministry of Inland Fisheries/ NAQDA/ CBO
OUTPUT 1.1.5: Empowered community-based organizations	1.1	New CBO formed		No	05	07	10	12	14	16	NAQDA	Ministry of Inland Fisheries/ NAQDA/ CBO
	1.1	Existing CBO Supported		No	35	40	45	50	55	64	Ministry of Inland Fisheries/ NAQDA	Ministry of Inland Fisheries/ NAQDA/ CBO

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 1.1.6: Increased systematic/ standardized Fish harvesting	1.1	Conducted awareness programs on legal fishing techniques		No	N/A	5	5	5	5	5	Ministry of Inland Fisheries/ NAQDA	Ministry of Inland Fisheries/ NAQDA/CBO

OUTPUTS OF OUTCOME 1.2: Increased Income of Ornamental Fish Farming Industry

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 1.2.1: Provided technological know-how about ornamental fish cultivation	1.2	Persons acquired Know-how	2.3	No	40	40	40	40	40	40	Ministry of Inland Fisheries/ NAQDA	Ministry of Inland Fisheries/ NAQDA
OUTPUT 1.2.2: Increased availability of ornamental fish, necessary fish feed and equipment	1.2	Conducted technology training for the Traders in the market		No	05	03	02	02	02	02	Ministry of Inland Fisheries/ NAQDA	Ministry of Inland Fisheries/ NAQDA/Investors
	1.2	Sources of bank loan		No	02	02	03	05	05	07	Ministry of Inland Fisheries/ NAQDA	Ministry of Inland Fisheries/ NAQDA

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 1.2.3: Developed market networking with urban and export market	1.2	Local markets links		No	50	40	45	50	55	50	Ministry of Inland Fisheries/ NAQDA	Ministry of Inland Fisheries/ NAQDA
		Export market links		No	02	03	04	05	06	07	Ministry of Inland Fisheries/ NAQDA	Ministry of Inland Fisheries/ NAQDA

OUTPUTS OF OUTCOME 1.3: Increased breeding and supply of fish fingerlings

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 1.3.1: Increased fingerlings production in mini hatcheries	1.3	Persons trained on mini hatcheries	1.1 1.3 2.1	No	N/A	05	08	08	08	08	Ministry of Inland Fisheries/ NAQDA	Ministry of Inland Fisheries/ NAQDA/Private Sector
	1.3	Supported mini hatcheries		No	N/A	05	05	05	05	05	Ministry of Inland Fisheries/ NAQDA	Ministry of Inland Fisheries/ NAQDA
OUTPUT 1.3.2: Establishment of breeding Centre.	1.3	Established breeding Centre		No	N/A	0	0	0	0	10	Ministry of Inland Fisheries/ NAQDA	Ministry of Inland Fisheries/ NAQDA

OUTPUTS OF OUTCOME 1.4: Well Conserved Aquatic Environment

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 1.4.1: Strictly enforced conservation laws.	1.4	Conducted protection program	8.1	No.	N/A	02	02	02	02	02	Ministry of Inland Fisheries/ NAQDA	Ministry of Inland Fisheries/ NAQDA
OUTPUT 1.4.2: Controlled spread of harmful weeds in reservoirs.	1.4	Reservoirs without harmful weeds		No.	04	04	04	04	04	04	Ministry of Inland Fisheries/ NAQDA	Ministry of Inland Fisheries/ NAQDA/CBO

Thrust Area 2 : Promotion of Marketing

SDG Goal : **(Goal 2) End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture**

OUTCOMES

Strategic Outcomes / Goals	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTCOME 2.1: Increased market demand forint and fisheries products	2.2 2.3	Share of inland fisheries product in total fish consumption	2.3	%	N/A	10	15	15	15	15	Ministry of Inland Fisheries/ NAQDA	Ministry of Inland Fisheries/ NAQDA

OUTPUTS OF OUTCOME 2.1: Increased Market Demand Forint and Fisheries Products

Outcome	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 2.1.1: Increased no of value-added product	2.2 2.3	entrepreneurs engaging value added production	2.3	No	02	03	03	04	04	05	Ministry of Inland Fisheries/ NAQDA	Ministry of Inland Fisheries/ NAQDA
	2.2 2.3	Value added products introduce to the market (dry fish/ meatball/ pilots)		No	02	03	04	03	04	04	Ministry of Inland Fisheries/ NAQDA	Ministry of Inland Fisheries/ NAQDA
OUTPUT 2.1.2: Sustained value chain of inland fishery product	2.2 2.3	Links with private super markets		No	0	01	02	02	02	03	Ministry of Inland Fisheries/ NAQDA	Ministry of Inland Fisheries/ NAQDA
OUTPUT 2.1.3: Promoted local sales in rural areas and towns in the province	2.2 2.3	Outlets established in province		No	0	03	03	03	03	03	Ministry of Inland Fisheries/ NAQDA	Ministry of Inland Fisheries/ NAQDA
	2.2 2.3	Mobile dealers engaging in sale of inland fish		No	0	25	25	20	20	20	Ministry of Inland Fisheries/ NAQDA	Ministry of Inland Fisheries/ NAQDA

Outcome	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 2.1.4: Increased post-harvest handling facilities	2.2 2.3	Storage established in the province		No	-	01	01	01	01	01	Ministry of Inland Fisheries/ NAQDA	Ministry of Inland Fisheries/ NAQDA
	2.2 2.3	Boat yard improved		No	-	02	02	02	02	02	Ministry of Inland Fisheries/ NAQDA	Ministry of Inland Fisheries/ NAQDA
	2.2 2.3	Ice plant established in the province		No	-	-	01	-	-	-	Ministry of Inland Fisheries/ NAQDA	Ministry of Inland Fisheries/ NAQDA
	2.2 2.3	Transport equipment provided		No	-	0	01	01	01	01	Ministry of Inland Fisheries/ NAQDA	Ministry of Inland Fisheries/ NAQDA
	2.2 2.3	Providing materials (crates)		No	-	10	10	10	10	10	Ministry of Inland Fisheries/ NAQDA	Ministry of Inland Fisheries/ NAQDA

Thrust Area 3 : Capacity Development

SDG Goal : **(Goal 2) End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture**

OUTCOMES

Strategic Outcomes / Goals	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTCOME 3.1: Improved institutional structure for inland fisheries promotion	3.1	Conducted training programmes	2.3	No	03	02	02	02	02	02	Ministry of Inland Fisheries progress reports	Ministry of Inland Fisheries
	3.1	Developed institutional infrastructure facilities		No	05	10	10	12	15	15	Ministry of Inland Fisheries progress reports	Ministry of Inland Fisheries
OUTCOME 3.2: Improved capacity of CBO	3.2	Developed CBO		No	02	02	03	04	04	05	Ministry of Inland Fisheries/ NAQDA progress reports	Ministry of Inland Fisheries/ NAQDA

OUTPUTS

OUTPUTS OF OUTCOME 3.1: Improved institutional structure for inland fisheries promotion

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 3.1.1: Developed Human Resources	3.1	Conducted awareness programmes for officers and farmers	2.3	No	03	03	05	05	05	08	Ministry of Inland Fisheries progress reports	Ministry of Inland Fisheries
OUTPUT 3.1.2: Developed Government Institutions	3.1	Developed institutional infrastructure facilities		No	05	10	10	12	15	15	Ministry of Inland Fisheries progress reports	Ministry of Inland Fisheries

OUTPUTS OF OUTCOME 3.2: Improved capacity of CBO

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 3.2.1 Increased institutional capacity of CBO	3.2	Developed CBO	2.3	No.	-	10	10	10	10	10	Ministry of Inland Fisheries progress reports	Ministry of Inland Fisheries

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 3.2.2: Increased management skill of CBO	3.2	Provided management skill of CBO		No.	35	40	40	40	45	50	Ministry of Inland Fisheries progress reports	Ministry of Inland Fisheries
OUTPUT 3. 2.3: Supported Physical infrastructure of CBO	3.2	Physical infrastructure facilities (building/road /electricity/ housing/ sanitary facilities)		No.	02	10	10	12	15	15	Ministry of Inland Fisheries progress reports	Ministry of Inland Fisheries

SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL OUTLAYS FOR INLAND FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Outputs	Financial Outlays (Rs. MN)					Total For 5 Years
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	
OUTPUT 1.1.1: Increased propagation of improved inland fish varieties	2.25	2.78	3.3	3.82	3.85	16
OUTPUT 1.1.2: Increased access to augmented fish stock (fingerlings/fry)	4.2	4.43	4.75	4.87	5.3	23.55
OUTPUT 1.1.3: Expanded fish cultivation in potential reservoirs	1.22	1.22	1.27	2.33	2.33	8.37
OUTPUT 1.1.4: Increased usage of modern technology	5.085	5.67	5.01	4.6	4.99	25.355

Outputs	Financial Outlays (Rs. MN)					Total For 5 Years
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	
OUTPUT 1.1.5: Empowered community-based organizations	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	1
OUTPUT1.1.6: Increased systematic/ standardized Fish harvesting	3.02	3.33	4.008	4.258	4.45	19.066
OUTPUT 1.2.1: Provided technological know-how about ornamental fish cultivation	0.2	0.21	0.22	0.22	0.23	1.08
OUTPUT 1.2.2: Provided technological know-how about ornamental fish cultivation	0.2	0.21	0.22	0.22	0.23	1.08
OUTPUT 1.2.3 : Increased availability of ornamental fish, necessary fish feed and equipment	6.35	7.15	8.05	7.95	8.85	38.35
OUTPUT 1.2.4: Developed market networking with urban and export market	2.8	3.3	2.8	2.8	2.8	14.5
OUTPUT 1.3.1: Increased fingerlings production in mini hatcheries	5.07	6.07	7.07	8.07	8.07	34.35
OUTPUT 1.3.2: Establishment of breeding Centre	0	0	0	0	10.26	10.26
OUTPUT 1.4.1: Strictly enforced conservation laws	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.6
OUTPUT 1.4:2: Controlled spread of harmful weeds and in reservoirs	0.67	0.67	0.68	0.69	0.72	3.43
OUTPUT 2.1.1: Increased no of value-added product	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	5.5
OUTPUT 2.1.2: Sustained value chain of inland fishery product	1	1	1	1	1	5
OUTPUT 2.1.3: Promoted local sales in rural areas and towns in the province	3.33	3.34	4.12	4.12	4.12	19.03
OUTPUT 2.1.4: Increased post-harvest handling facilities	3.13	8.13	5.33	5.33	5.43	27.35

Outputs	Financial Outlays (Rs. MN)					Total For 5 Years
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	
OUTPUT 3.1.1: Developed human resources	3.04	1.29	1.29	1.29	1.34	8.25
OUTPUT 3.1.2: Developed Government Institutions	-	3	6	-	6	15
OUTPUT 3.2.1: Increased institutional capacity of CBO	0.44	0.44	0.49	0.51	0.56	2.44
OUTPUT 3.2.2: Increased management skill of CBO	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.12	0.13	0.55
OUTPUT 3.2.3: Supported Physical infrastructure of CBO	11.45	11.45	12.45	17.55	17.65	70.55
TOTAL FINANCIAL OUTLAY FOR INLAND FISHERIES PLAN	**54.975**	**65.21**	**69.578**	**71.168**	**89.73**	**350.661**

CHAPTER 08

ROAD Sector

8.1. Executive Summary



The road sector has various strategies that are aimed at effectively providing efficient transport services that serve as a catalyst for economic growth. The target of the road sector is response to the needs of the society, supporting growth and poverty reduction by means of integrated, efficient, cost effective and sustainable transport system. This Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) for Uva province is the foundation to achieve the above-mentioned objectives for 2019 – 2023.

The number of running vehicles in Sri Lanka are increasing day by day. In that case existing roads are decided to do networking. Our main objective is to develop the internal road system which were published by the gazette of provincial council as C, D & E grades in aids of provincial council funds, project funds and donor funds.

The target of the 2019 – 2023 medium term development plan is to do major development and maintenance of provincial roads, rural roads and estate roads of Uva province.

Travelling and the transportation of Uva province will be developed as a result of medium - term development plan. Due to the increment of travelling and transportation, the major necessities such as Education, Health Care, Electricity and Water supply, Social and Agriculture, marketing of goods can be rapidly increased. As well as travelling time, travelling cost and price of the products decreased.

Due to all the facts above the Social and economic growth of the Uva province will be increased as an ultimate goal.

In case of that below projects/programmes will be implemented by the Uva provincial road development department.

- Provincial Specific Development Grant program
- Provisional Road Maintenance program

- Special Needs Village Development program
- Climate Resilience Improvement Project
- Bridge Project
- World bank funded provincial roads project (US $ 100Mn)
- Criteria Based Grant (CBG)

8.2. Background

Uva province consists of two districts namely Badulla and Monaragala. Characteristics of different types of landforms such as mountain areas, slopes, ravines and flatlands are common icons in Uva province. The primary livelihood of Uva province is Agriculture. But farms are located outside the urban areas and also Uva province is named as slowly developing province. Thereby Provincial road development department provide major contribution to economic growth by transport agricultural products from agricultural areas through upgrading C, D & E roads.

By the gazette published in 2014 total road length 2385km is under the purview of Uva province road development department. Uva Provincial road development department has 6 divisions such as Badulla, Diyathalawa, Welimada, Mahiyanganaya, Monaragala and Wellawaya to monitor the provincial roads. Each and every division has a Divisional Engineer who has the responsibility to divisional roads.

As mentioned earlier, the Uva province road network running through a hilly, mountainous area. So, there are several seasonal threats belongs to the road sector. So, this Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) of 2019 – 2023 is introduced to address this practical problem.

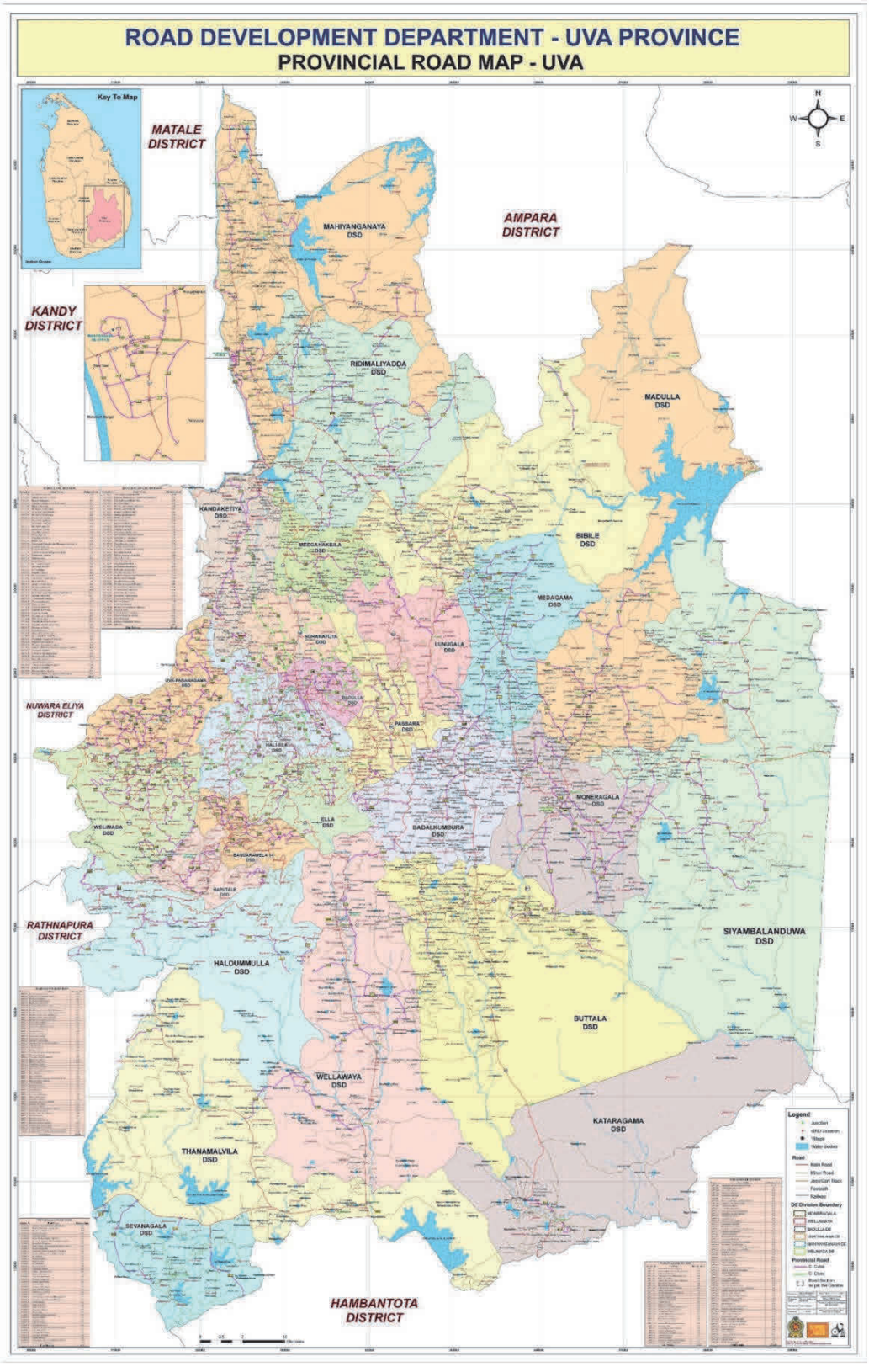
Medium Term Development Plan mainly consists with two Thrust Areas. They are,

1. Development of Provincial Roads, Local Roads and other Road Network
2. Enhancement of Planning and Management

Each Thrust area consists of two different outcomes and each outcome consists of several number of outputs and each output has different types of activities to rationalize the problems pertain in Uva province road sector.

This plan includes the recommendations the areas of strengthening the capacity of the road sector in the delivery of road infrastructure. Such as capacity development of human

resources, maintenance proper road management system, etc.…So, this 2019 – 2023 Medium Term Development Plan will help to achieve give sustainable development of Uva province in near future.



8.2.1. History

Early stage of the four-cross road in Badulla town



Present situation of the four cross Road

8.3. Vision, Mission, Policy functions and other provisions

8.3.1. Vision

"Users' satisfaction through a sound road system"

8.3.2. Mission

"Upliftment of social – economic level of people in Uva province through construction, reconstruction and repairing of roads, bridges and culverts for a planned sustainable development by effective management of resources in accordance with the stated policies"

(This relates to the SDG Goal 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and industrialization and foster innovation)

8.3.3. Policies / Purposes

The main objective of the transport sector is to ensure the provision of an integrated, well managed and sustainable transport infrastructure and services that meet national and international standards. So Uva provincial road development department identifies the short term and long-term objectives to reach the targets through 2019 – 2023 MTDP.

1. Short term Objective
    a) Rehabilitation and maintenance of provincial roads to uninterrupted the passenger transport services
    b) Reducing the cost of transport
    c) Reduction of vehicle operating cost
    d) Reduce the day to day needs travel time
    e) Reduction of wastage of agricultural products due to transport difficulties
    f) Implementation of road charter
2. Long term objectives
    a) Increase the provincial road network by 1000km within next 5 years
    b) Providing benefits by reduction of transport cost to the people of Uva province passenger transport services

8.3.4. Functions

Road development department of Uva province was established in 2007 under the 13th amendment of the constitution of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka. After the establishment of Road Development Department of Uva province, the department was taken the responsibility develop, maintenance, administrative and development plans to facilitate good road network to Uva province. Proper road network will help to ensure the social and economic development of the people of Uva province.

The following functions are provided by the Road Development Department of Uva province.

1. Keeping the Provincial road network to motorable condition.
2. Identify the problems related to road sector and apply mitigatory actions.
3. Concreting and Asphalting existing gravel roads for easy travelling and transport.
4. Providing and maintenance transport facilities in uninterrupted level from climatic effects such as earth slips, flooding and falling trees.
5. Road widening program to cater the increasing of traffic.
6. Provision of necessary facilities for the construction within the construction limits under special agreements.
7. Design and build structures and drainage systems such as Bridges, Culverts, Drains, etc....

8. Maintain the road furniture to reduce the accidents.
9. Gazette new roads under the control of the department of provincial roads.
10. Implementation of training programs
    a. Engineers
    b. Draughtsman
    c. Technical Officers
    d. Management Staff (Development Officers and Management Assistant)
11. Providing of contract management services
12. Providing of technical services
13. Preparation of highway schedule rates by the provincial price fixing committee

8.4. Present Services

Uva provincial road development department provides major contribution to the Uva province road sector. Different funding sources were implemented for development of road network in Uva province. Projects/programs implement in Uva province through different funds are as follows.

- Provincial Specific Development Grant (PSDG)
  - Capital needs required to develop provincial road network
- Recurrent Program
  - Maintain day to day services such as routing maintenance activities, Emergency works, etc.
  - Maintain performance-based road maintenance contract system
- Special Needs Village Development program
  - This program focused on a certain village or adjoining villages, those have special needs of road sector which have not yet been met with the intervention of previous investments.
- Climate Resilience Improvement Project
  - Implemented to reduce the vulnerability of exposed people and assets to climate risk and to improve government's capacity to respond effectively to disasters.

- Bridge Project
    - Bridge program consist with 158 total number of Bridges within the Uva province.
- World bank funded provincial roads project (US $ 100Mn)
    - US $10Mn allocated to Uva province to upgrade/ Rehabilitation 15 Provincial roads to widening.
- Criteria Based Grant (CBG)

The activities that are provided from the above projects/programs are as follows,

1. Road Maintenance
    a. Premix Patching
    b. Gravel Laying
    c. Second Coat Tarring
2. Road Rehabilitation
    a. Pothole Patching and Tarring
    b. Rehabilitation of Structures
3. Road Improvement
    a. New Metaling
    b. Over Laying
4. Upgrade Estate and Local Government Roads
5. Capacity Building of the Department Staff
    a. Improvement of Premix Yards
    b. Road Safety Improvement
    c. Improvement of Proper Planning, Supervision and Monitoring system
6. Earth slip removing and Cutting side drain
7. Construction of Culvert, Bridges, Retaining Walls, etc……..
8. Jungle Clearing, grass sodding, fixing K.M. posts, fixing Guard Stones, fixing Sign Boards and Marking pedestrian Crossings
9. Gaps and Deficiencies in present services
1. Delays in Execution of works
    a. Scarcity of construction materials
    b. Inadequate capacity of contractors
    c. Capability constraints of contractors

2. Delay payment for works
    a. Inadequate cash flow to pay completed works
    b. Delays in certification of works
3. Inadequate capacity of development staff and consulting firms
4. Non-adherence to conditions of contract

8.4.1. Present Performance Level

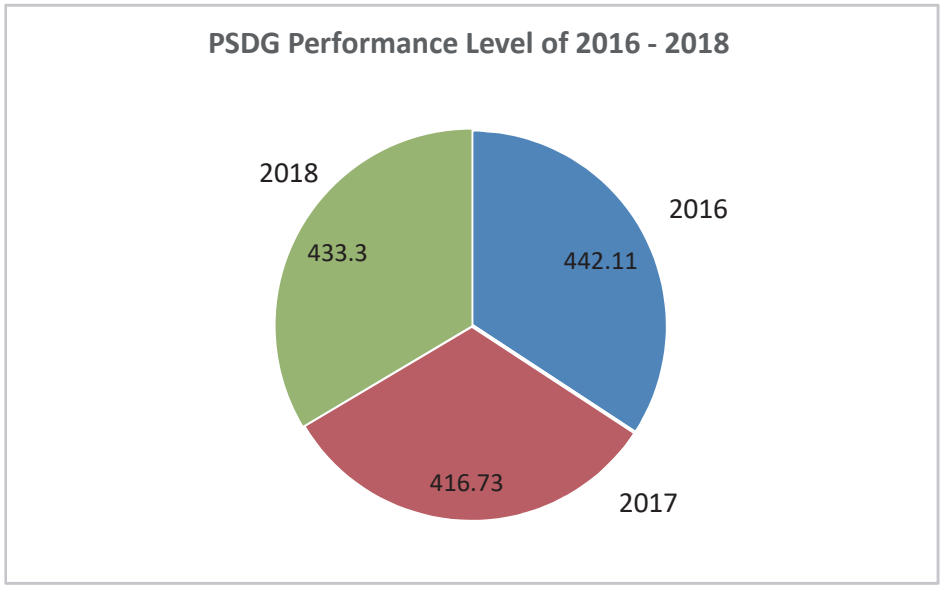
Uva provincial Road Development Department was actively performed for last ten years to obtain the easy convenience of the people, minimize the transport cost, etc…. and contributes to the overall economy in the province.

The performance level of Uva province road sector for 2016 – 2018 are describes as follows.

- Provincial Specific Development Grant (PSDG)

Activity	2016 Progress	2017 Progress	2018 Program
Financial – Rs. Mn	442.11	416.73	433.30

The overall financial performance of Provincial Specific Development Grant for 2016 – 2018 shows in below chart.

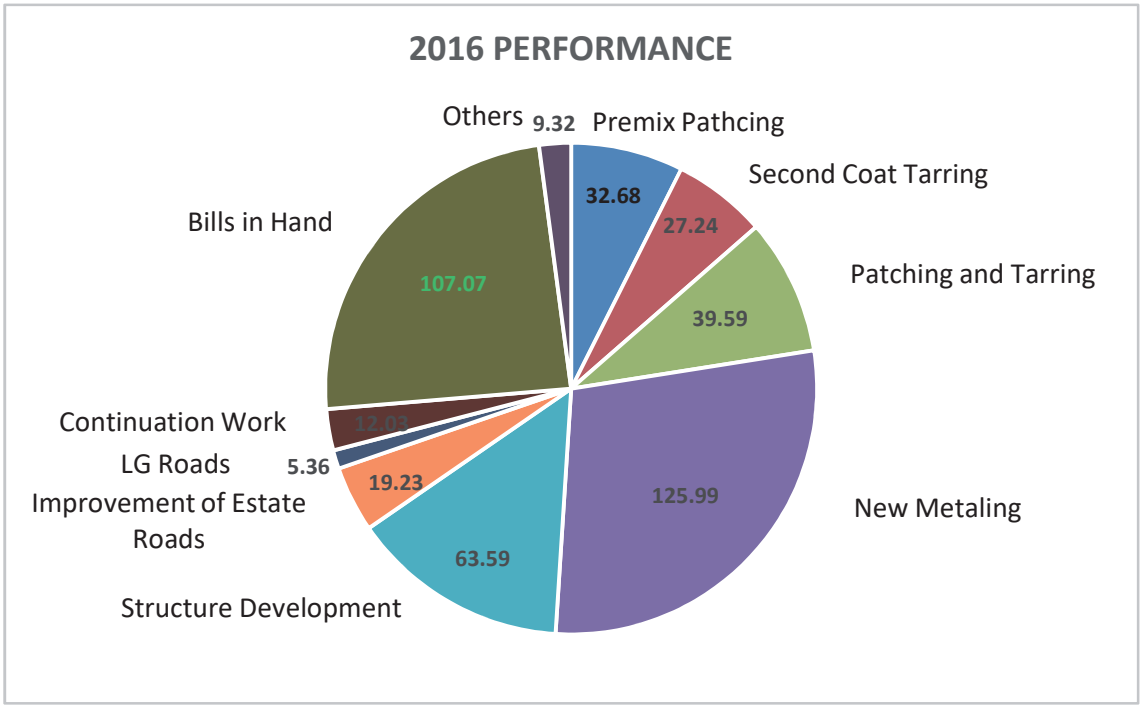


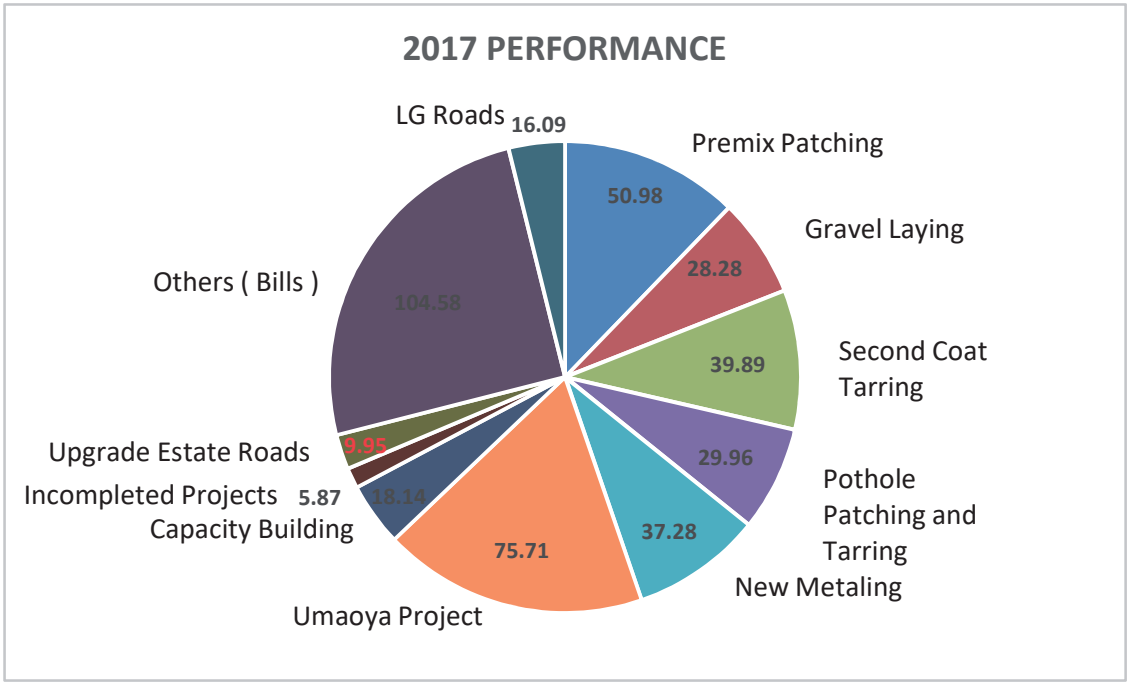
PSDG Financial Performance by activity vise 0f 2016 – 2018 shows as bellow,

➢ Provincial Road Maintenance Program – Recurrent

Activity	2016 Progress	2017 Progress	2018 Program
Financial – Rs. Mn	72.93	156.29	150

The financial performance of Provincial Road Maintenance Program for 2016 – 2018 shows in below chart.

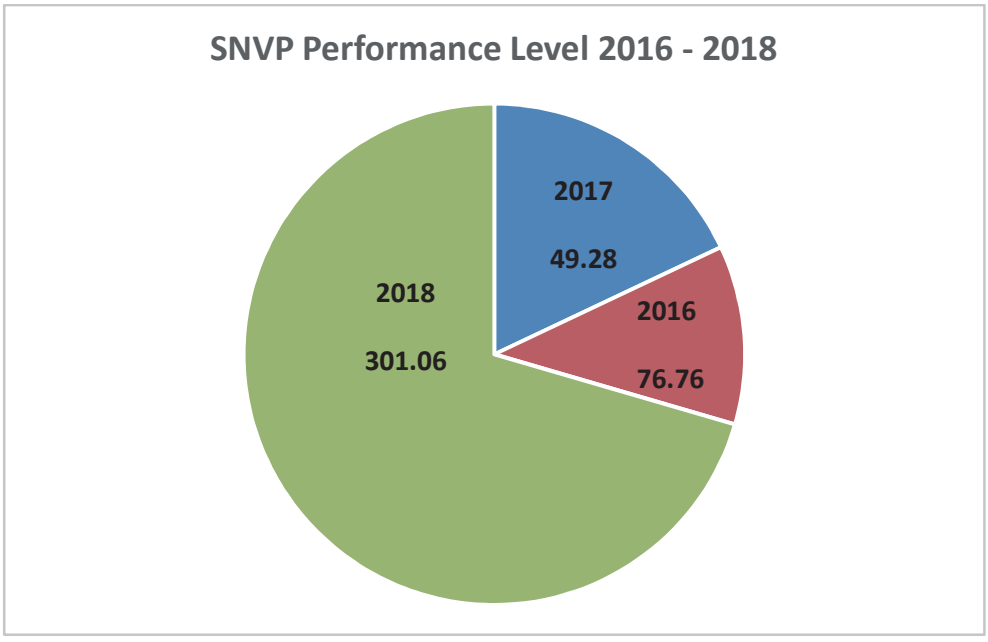




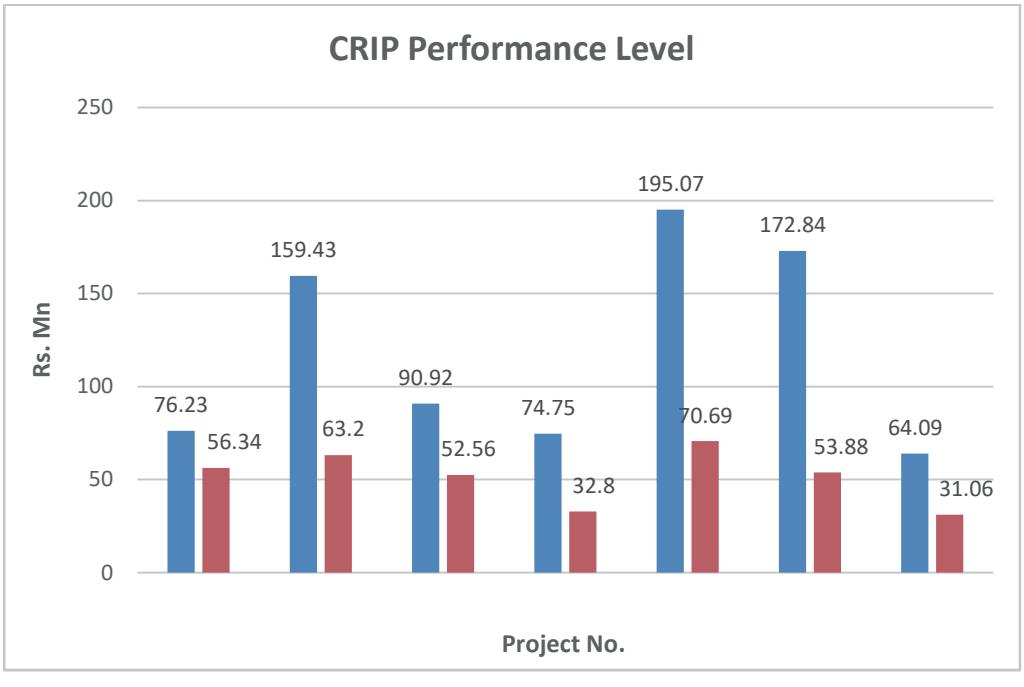
- Special Needs Village Development Program

Activity	2016 Progress	2017 Progress	2018 Program
Concreting and Carpeting	76.76	49.28	301.06

The financial performance of Special Village Development Project for 2016 – 2018 shows in below chart.

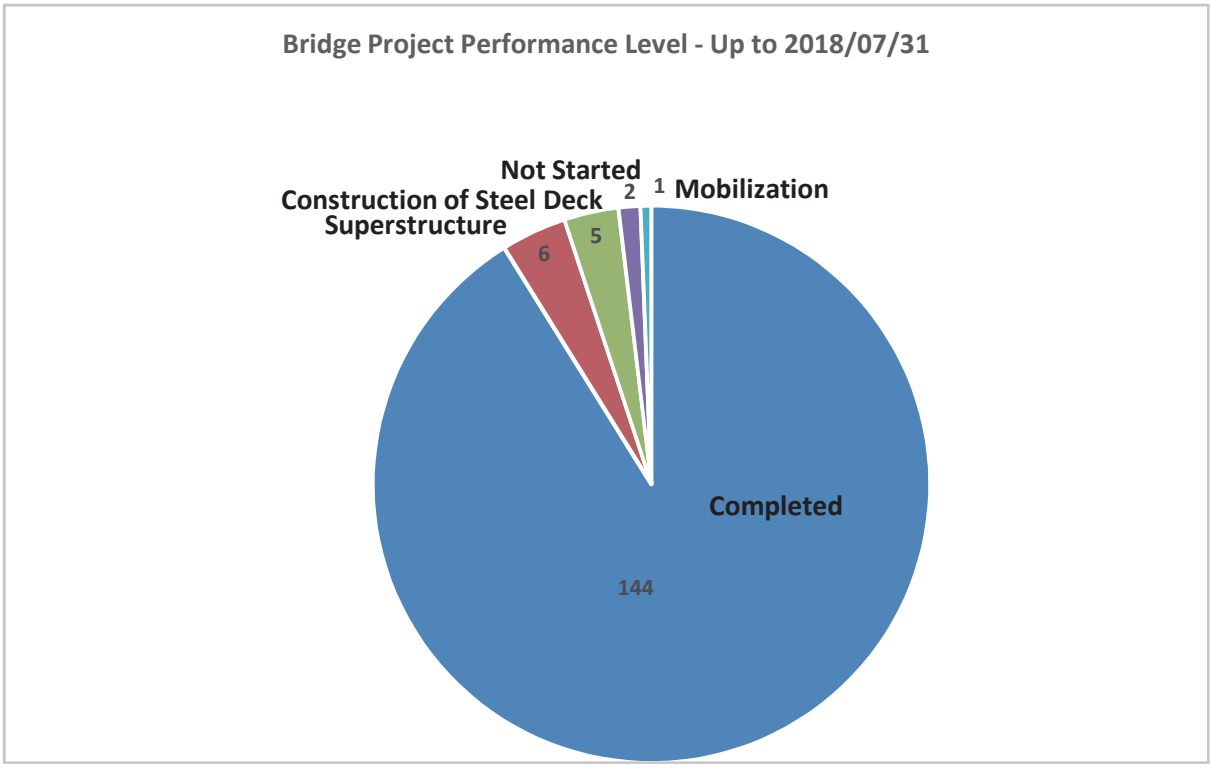


- Climate Resilience Improvement Project



- Bridge Project

158 Total number of bridges constructing under the Bridge project in Uva province and among them 85 bridges are in Badulla district and 73 bridges in Monaragala district.



8.5. Problem Issues and Challenges (SWOT Analysis)

Under the SWOT analysis the Road Development Department of Uva province consider the internal strengths, weaknesses as well as the threats and opportunities of the external environment. This SWOT analysis will help to develop mitigation measures and apply successfully to execute the programs.

Strengths	Weaknesses
• Large road network spread in Uva province.	• Failure to implement productivity concepts
• Six Divisional Engineering offices established to cover the whole province.	• Lack of employee motivation
• Road Development Department of Uva province has human resource with high	• High cost to provide new infrastructures such as bridges, culverts

scientific and technical knowledge.	
• Road Development Department of Uva province has the high level of physical resources.	• Lack of Road markings and signs
• Willingness to change in the staff.	• High cost of maintenance
• Public appreciation of the quality of the service provided by the department.	
Opportunities	**Threats**
• State Patronage for development of road network	• Damages due to adverse climatic conditions such as landslides, flooding, etc.
• Foreign funds to implement new projects.	• Budget deficit of the government
• Local and Foreign training opportunities to obtain modern technical knowledge	• Increasing population and individually owned vehicle ownership
• Support from other State and Semi government institutions to develop road network. (I Road)	• Changes in policy and procedures according to the change in government
	• Difficulties in land acquisition
	• Lack of long-term funding guarantees
	• Failure to provide adequate weight control on roads
	• Damage to existing carriageway due to time to time water pipe laying projects

Mitigation actions to reduce the risks from Weaknesses and Threats are as follows,

- Provide proper drainage system with culverts, bridges, drains and well-maintained slopes and construct retaining walls, soil nailing techniques will

help to mitigate the damage due to adverse climatic conditions such as landslides and flooding.

- Ensure a maximum weight limit on roads to avoid premature failure
- Simplify procedures to land acquisition for road construction
- Ensure inadequate funding for road sector programs (For Maintenance works, Road markings, etc.)
- Strengthen the institutional capacities in the management of the road network systems
- Conduct Capacity analysis of road network through accurate traffic surveying

8.6. Identification of Thrust Areas and Sub Components

01. Establishment and operation of a quality road network in the province

- Road rehabilitation
- Road Improvement
- Road maintenance
- Construction of new roads
- Road safety improvement
- Reconstruction of major structures

02. Enhancement of Planning and management

- Implementation of proper planning, supervision and monitoring system
- Maintaining existing capital assets and provision of new assets

Development results (Outcomes and outputs) with key performance indicators and activity plans based on the thrust areas is presented in the following section.

RESULTS FRAMEWORK

Sector : Provincial Road

Thrust Area 1 : Establishment and operation of a quality Provincial Road, Local Road & Other Road Network

SDG Goal : **(Goal 9) Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation**

: **(Goal 3) Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages**

OUTCOMES

Strategic Outcomes / Goals	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTCOME 1.1 : Efficient & Comfortable Transport System	1.1 1.2 1.3 1.4 1.5 1.6	Reduction of Goods & Passenger Transport Cost	9.1	Km	417.27	85	109.32	120.22	151.28	135.48	PRDD	PRDD
OUTCOME 1.2: Improved road safety	1.5	Occurrence of Road Accidents Related deaths & Injuries	9.4	%	N/A	95	90	85	80	75	SL Police/ Health Dpt.	POLICE/ PRDD

OUTPUTS

OUTPUTS OF OUTCOME 1.1: Efficient & Comfortable Transport System

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 1.1.1: Maintained Provincial Road, Network	1.3	General Upkeep Road Length	9.1 9.4	Km.	N/A	1,721	1,902	2,083	2,264	2,385	PRDD	PRDD
OUTPUT 1.1.2: Attended patching Damaged Roads using Premix	1.3	Attended Road Length		Km.	N/A	1,186	1,236	1,286	1,336	1,386	PRDD	PRDD
OUTPUT 1.1.3 : Applied Second Coat Tarring	1.3	Applied Road Length		Km.	N/A	90	110	130	160	190	PRDD	PRDD
OUTPUT 1.1.4 Over laid Damaged road sections with asphalt	1.2 1.3	Attended Road Length		Km.	N/A	20	20	20	20	20	PRDD	PRDD
OUTPUT 1.1.5: Developed road surface with Concrete	1.2	Concreted Road Length		Km.	N/A	20	20	20	20	20	PRDD	PRDD
OUTPUT 1.1.6: Maintained Gravel Road surface with	1.3	Graveled Road Length		Km	N/A	70	105	140	175	210	PRDD	PRDD

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
motor grader												
OUTPUT 1.1.7: Constructed/Rehabilitated Structures (Bridges, Culvert, Cause ways etc.)	1.1 1.5 1.6	Rehabilitated Structures	9.1 9.4	Nos. &Km.	N/A	50 nos. 60Km.	50nos. 70Km.	50 nos. 82Km.	50 nos. 96Km.	50 nos. 113 Km.	PRDD	PRDD
OUTPUT 1.1.8: Constructed/ Maintained of Road Shoulders	1.3	Constructed Shoulder Length		Km	N/A	200	200	200	200	200	PRDD	PRDD
OUTPUT 1.1.9: Upgraded Existing Small Rural Roads & Estate Roads	1.2	Constructed Road Length		Km	N/A	10	10	10	10	10	PRDD	PRDD
OUTPUT 1.1.10: Improved Road Quality (Road width & loads type) to Meet the Requirements of Vehicle Traffic	1.2	Improved New Road Surface with Asphalt		Km	N/A	17	29.32	30.22	46.28	20.48	PRDD	PRDD
OUTPUT 1.1.11: Improved Existing Road with New Medaling	1.2	Improved Road Length		Km	N/A	45	55	60	65	70	PRDD	PRDD
OUTPUT 1.1.12: Widened Existing	1.2 1.5	Carried out Road Length		Km	N/A	13	15	20	30	35	PRDD	PRDD

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
road Carriage way & Structure												
OUTPUT 1.1.13: Over laid damaged road section with Metal ling & Tarring	1.2	Carried out Over laying road surface		Km.	N/A	13	15	20	30	35	PRDD	PRDD

OUTPUTS OF OUTCOME 1.2: Improved road safety

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 1.2.1: Improved Road Furniture's, Crash Barriers & Road Signs in all Provincial Roads	1.5	Roads length improved	3.3	Km	N/A	100	100	100	100	100	PRDD	PRDD
OUTPUT 1.2.2: Improved Damage Recovery System to Restore Road possibility in Emergencies	1.3	System		Unit	N/A	Recovery actions taken for sudden / unexpected challenges					PRDD	PRDD
OUTPUT 1.2.3: Improved Junction	1.2 1.5	Improved Junctions		Nos.	N/A	30	30	30	30	30	PRDD	PRDD

Thrust Area 2 : Development of National roads and railway network

SDG Goal **: (Goal 9) Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation**

: (Goal 3) Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

OUTCOMES

Strategic Outcomes / Goals	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTCOME 2.1 Reduced the social cost (travel time and Vehicle operation cost)	1.1 1.2 1.3 1.4	Percentage Annual	9.1	%	2016	10	10	10	10	10	-	RDA/CGR
OUTCOME 2.2 Reduced road accident	1.2 1.5	No of fatal accident annual No of injuries No of accident		%	2017	10	10	10	10	10	Police	Police/RDA/ CGR / Ministry of education & health
OUTCOME 2.3: Improved of Pedestrian Facilities	1.2 1.5	No. of pedestrian accident		%	2017	10	10	10	10	10	Police, RDA, CGR	RDA, Local Govt Authorities
		Length of walks ways within urban area		Km		20	20	20	20	20	RDA,PRD, Local Govt Authorities	

Strategic Outcomes / Goals	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTCOME 2.4 Introduced new city connectivity	1.2 1.4	No. of new connection		No of roots	N/A	1	1	1	1	1	RDA,PRD, CGR	RDA,PRDA, CGR
OUTCOME 2.5 Improved Confidence of Road Users	1.1 1.2 1.5 1.3	No. of complains		%	N/A	10	10	10	10	10	Police, RDA,PRD, Local Govt Authorities	Police, RDA,PRDA, Local Govt Authorities
OUT COME 2.6 Improved Interconnectivity with Road and Railway	1.2 1.4	No of new Connections		No of Roads	5	1	1	1	1	1	RDA,PRD, CGR ,Local Govt Authorities	RDA,PRDA, Local Govt Authorities

OUTPUTS

OUTPUTS OF OUTCOME 2.1: Reduced the social cost (travel time and Vehicle operation cost)

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2015	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 2.1.1: Increased efficiency of road network Increased efficiency of railway network	1.1 1.2 1.3 1.4	Running Cost	9.1	%	N/A	-	4	3	2	1	RDA, PRDA, CGR, NTC, Police,	RDA, PRDA, CGR

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2015	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
		Travelling Time		%		-	10	5	5	5		

OUTPUTS OF OUTCOME 2.2: Reduced road accidents

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2015	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 2.2.1: Improved the Safety of road and railway network	1.1 1.2 1.5	No of Accident	3.3	%	N/A	-	5	5	3	2	Police	RDA,PRDA, CGR

OUTPUTS OF OUTCOME 2.3: Improved of pedestrian facilities

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2015	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 2.3.1 : Improved pedestrian paths	1.2	Length of walks ways within urban area	9.1 9.4	Km	N/A	5	4	3	2	2	RDA, , Local Govt Authorities, Provincial Council	RDA, Local Govt Authorities, Provincial Council

OUTPUTS OF OUTCOME 2.4: Introduced new city connectivity

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2015	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 2.4.1: Introduced new roads /railway	1.4	Length of Connectivity	9.1 9.4	Numbers	-	-	-	1	-	1	RDA	RDA

OUTPUTS OF OUTCOME 2.5: Improved confidence of road users

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2015	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 2.5.1: Decreased natural disaster vulnerable location(roads/ Railway)	1.5	Locations	9.1 9.4	Numbers	N/A	11	11	10	10	10	NBRO, DMC	RDA

OUTPUTS OF OUTCOME 2.6: Improved interconnectivity road and railway

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2015	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 2.6.1: Improved existing connectivity	1.1 1.2	Locations	9.4	Numbers	N/A	1	2	2	-	-	RDA, CGR, Local gvt Authority	RDA,CGR, Local gvt Authority

Thrust Area 3 : Enhancement of Planning and Management

SDG Goal **: (Goal 9) Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation**

OUTCOMES

Strategic Outcomes / Goals	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTCOME 3.1: Increased Service Delivery Capacity	2.1 2.2	Capacity Developed Staff	9.4	Nos.	N/A	150	155	160	165	170	PRDD	PRDD
		New Office Equipment Acquired		Nos.	N/A	25	25	25	25	25	PRDD	PRDD
		New Field Equipment Acquired		Nos.	N/A	12	6	6	6	6	PRDD	PRDD
		Transport Facilities Acquired		Nos.	N/A	2	2	2	2	2	PRDD	PRDD
OUTCOME 3.2: Preparation of Road Management Strategy	2.2	Preparation of Road inventory		km	N/A	500	500	500	500	500	PRDD	PRDD

OUTPUTS

OUTPUTS OF OUTCOME 3.1: Increased Service Delivery Capacity

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2015	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 3.1.1: Capacity Developed Human Resource	2.1	Trained Officers	9.4	Nos.	N/A	190	195	205	210	220	PRDD	PRDD
OUTPUT 3.1.2: Usage of New Office Equipment	2.2	New Office Equipment		Nos.	N/A	25	25	25	25	25	PRDD	PRDD
OUTPUT 3.1.3: Usage of New Field Equipment	2.2	New Field Equipment		Nos.	N/A	7	7	7	7	7	PRDD	PRDD
OUTPUT 3.1.4: Provided Transport Facilities	2.1	Vehicles		Nos.	N/A	2	2	2	2	2	PRDD	PRDD
OUTPUT 3.1.5: Provided Office Space ,Furniture, Other Facilities	2.2	Office Facilities		Nos.	N/A	14	14	14	14	14	PRDD	PRDD

OUTPUTS OF OUTCOME 3.2: Preparation of Road Management Strategy

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2015	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 3.2.1: Well Manage Proper Road Management System	2.1	Preparation of Proper Road Management System	9.4	Km.	N/A	250	250	350	350	450	PRDD	PRDD

SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL OUTLAYS FOR ROAD DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Outputs	Financial Outlays (Rs. MN)					Total For 5 Years
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	
OUTPUT 1.1.1: Maintained Provincial Road, Network	175.5	194.7	213.5	232.1	248.5	1,064.3
OUTPUT 1.1.2: Attended patching Damaged Roads using Premix	67	70.4	73	76	79	365.4
OUTPUT 1.1.3: Applied Second Coat Tarring	56.7	69.3	81.9	100.8	119	427.7
OUTPUT 1.1.4: Over laid damaged road sections with Asphalt	500	520	540	560	580	2,700
OUTPUT 1.1.5: Developed road surface with Concrete	300	320	340	360	380	1,700
OUTPUT 1.1.6: Maintained Gravel Road surface with motor grader	70	87.5	105	127.5	145	535
OUTPUT 1.1.7: Constructed/ Rehabilitated Structures (Bridges, Culvert, Cause ways)	420	462	532	594.5	679	2,687.5

Outputs	Financial Outlays (Rs. MN)					Total For 5 Years
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	
OUTPUT 1.1.8: Constructed / Maintained of Road Shoulders	325	332	341	350	358	1,706
OUTPUT 1.1.9: Upgraded Existing Small Rural Roads & Estate Roads	200	220	242	266	292	1,220
OUTPUT 1.1.10: Improved Road Quality (Road width & loads type) to meet the Requirements of Vehicle Traffic	340	586.4	664	1,065	492	3,147.4
OUTPUT 1.1.11: Improved Existing Road with New Metaling	356	440	510	585	665	2,556
OUTPUT 1.1.12: Widened Existing road Carriage way &Structure	78	90	130	195	245	738
OUTPUT 1.1.13: Over laid damaged road section with Metaling & Tarring	78	90	130	195	245	738
OUTPUT 1.2.1: Improved Road Furniture's, Crash Barriers &Road Signs in Provincial Roads	350	351	352	353	354	1,760
OUTPUT 1.2.2: Improved Damage Recovery System to Restore Road pass ability in Emergencies	20	22	25	25	30	122
OUTPUT 1.2.3: Improved Junction	165	168	171	174	177	855
OUTPUT 2.1.1: Increased efficiency of road network and railway network	2,696	3,155	3,445	4,025	4,395	17,716
OUTPUT 2.2.1: Improved the Safety of road and railway network	393.85	459.85	395.85	361.85	377.85	1,989.25
OUTPUT 2.3.1: Improved pedestrian paths	70	70	70	70	70	350
OUTPUT 2.4.1: Introducing new roads / railway	12	70	5,500	4,500	-	10,082

Outputs	Financial Outlays (Rs. MN)					Total For 5 Years
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	
OUTPUT 2.5.1: Decrease natural disaster vulnerable location (roads)	3,000	3,000	650	650	650	7,950
OUTPUT 2.6.1: Improved existing connectivity	30	60	60	-	-	150
OUTPUT 3.1.1: Capacity Developed Human Resource	18	20	23	25	27	113
OUTPUT 3.1.2: Usage of New Office Equipment)	5	5.5	6	6.5	7	30
OUTPUT 3.1.3: Usage of New Field Equipment	3	5	2	3	3	16
OUTPUT 3.1.4: Provided Transport Facilities	20	22	24	26	28	120
OUTPUT 3.1.5: Provided Office Space, Furniture, Other Facilities	43	105	202	28	28	406
OUTPUT 3.2.1: Well Managed Proper Road Management System	5	4	3	2	2	16
TOTAL FINANCIAL OUTLAY FOR ROAD DEVELOPMENT PLAN	**9,797.05**	**10,999.65**	**14,831.25**	**14,956.25**	**10,676.35**	**61,260.55**

CHAPTER 09

ESTATE INFRASTRUCTURE Sector

9.1. Executive Summary





Out of the total population of 1.32 million in Uva province, 14.6% are living in 44,141 families in 77 estates. Large proportion of this estate population there are in the plantation sector areas distributed in the slopes and hills of the Badulla district and less number in the plantation sector areas distributed in the slopes and hills of the Monaragala district. The living standards of this section of the community are very low. The Uva Provincial Ministry of Estate Infrastructure Facilities Development is implementing human and physical resources development programmes by allocating funds for different programmes to uplift the living standards of this community. This Ministry is working to upgrade the living standard of the people of the province through social, economic and cultural development and as well as through development of the physical infrastructure facilities in the estates.

Under estate infrastructure facilities development different programmes such as development of public places associated with plantation areas, development of estate interior roads, providing drinking water facilities, providing housing facilities for the estate people, capacity development, providing facilities for the people affected by natural disasters and conducting training programmes are carried out by this Ministry.

Identification of development goals in areas associated with plantation sector and implementation of physical and human resource development programmes are carried out with the intervention of Ministry to achieve these development goals. This Ministry is also regulating, Monitoring and handling these programmes.

Action has been taken to prepare this five-year plan under two main components and those components are as follows,

1. Physical infrastructure facilities development

2. Human development

9.1.1. Physical infrastructure facilities development

There are two sub components under this component. The first sub component is the development of estate roads. It has been planned to provide access facilities suitable for public transport and transport of goods in the areas associated with estate sector. For this, target has been set to develop 102 km of roads presently in a damaged condition, by the end of 5 years with an investment of 1,224.00 million rupees. Also, it has been planned to invest total sum of 2,163.00 million rupees in five years for 486 projects including rupees million 726 for 242 small bridges and rupees million 213 for 142 retaining walls in these roads.

It has been also planned through this five-year plan to develop 313 projects including interior footpaths and steps in the estate settlements including small bridges and retaining walls in these roads with an investment of rupees million 206.30 in order to improve the access facilities of the estate people.

The other subcomponent is development of public places. Expect to renovate and construct new public places in areas associated with estates for providing public facilities for the people living in the estate sector. Most of the childcare centers and early childhood development centers for the children of the people in the areas associated with estates are in very unsatisfactory level and need to be renovated. Expected to invest 891 million rupees in five years and to complete 777 projects for renovate the above-mentioned centers, to construct new buildings instead of severely damaged buildings, to reconstruct and to construct new cultural centers and multipurpose buildings for religious activities and other public activities. Also, it has been planned to allocate 19.17 million rupees to provide equipment for these 275 centers.

9.1.2. Human Development

Plans have been prepared under this component under 03 subcomponents namely education development, health and nutrition and income generation & social service. Under this, it is also planned to conduct job-oriented training courses at government and private sectors in order to provide self-employment trainings for school leavers in the plantation

sector. It is expected to invest rupees million 60 in five years to train 3,040 unemployed youths. Also, steps have been taken to provide training for 800 unemployed youths in the construction field and to invest 1,220 million rupees to provide self-employment equipment for 350 trainees successfully completing these training courses. Similarly, in order to improve the sporting talents of the youths in the plantation sector, it has been planned to invest rupees million 250 to develop 145 small scale grounds and to invest rupees million 2.76 to provide sports equipment for 183 sports clubs. It is proposed in this five-year plan to invest rupees million 1.4 to train 1600 youths exhibiting special skills and conduct 275 inter estate sports competitions. For this purpose, rupees million 13.75 has been allocated.

Under the subcomponent of health and nutrition, it has been planned to reconstruct the existing pipelines, extend the pipelines, to construct new water schemes and to construct public wells to provide pure and safe drinking water for the families not having access to pure and safe drinking water. Under this it has been planned to invest rupees million 570 for 710 projects. Also, rupees million 76 has been allocated for 150 for reconstruction and development of water catchment areas.

Also, attention is drawn in this five-year plan regarding lack of sanitary facilities, which is a major problem in the plantation sector. According to statistics, 6,000 families living in the plantation sector do not have toilet facilities. It is proposed in this five-year plan to invest rupees million 750 to construct new toilets for 1,500 families and to invest rupees million 200 renovate 2,000 existing toilets.

9.2. Background

Uva Province consisting of two districts namely Badulla & Monaragala which is fourth largest in the island has varying climate from one place to another. Out of the 1.32 million population in the Uva Province, 14.6% are from the Estate Sector. The major portion of them live in mountains and valleys of Badulla district. The Estate population in Monaragala District is less.

The history of the Tea Plantation in Sri Lanka goes back to the year 1867. When the British were ruling Sri Lanka the wealthy group of the British came to Sri Lanka and started the Tea Cultivation. As the Sri Lankan citizens were not willing to co-operate with these foreigners to cultivate tea they were compelled to bring down laborers from India and various methods were introduced to settle these people on the Estate. These estates were situated far away

from towns and villages in isolated areas where the people could not have contact with others.

These workers residences were constructed where there was easy access to water and near jungles.

The workers requirements were supplied by the proprietors and the value of same deducted from their salaries. Small Dispensaries and Crèches were put up for the sick and to look after the workers children, but the management did this in order to isolate the plantation community from other communities. This was done with an ulterior motive of keeping these Tamil people on the estate forever without being influenced by others. Due to these forms of settlement these workers under went much hardships and inconvenience in respect roads and other facilities.

After independence these estates were privatized, and the main aim of new Plantation Companies was to increase their profits, but they were not interested at all regarding the Welfare of the workers.

Due to the drop-in prices of tea at the Auctions the Company Management was only interested in their earnings but was not at all worried about the maintenance and uplifting of the estates. Due to this the estates were going to jungle and the standard of living of the workers went from bad to worse. There are some estates which offer only 15 days' work per month.

Under the above circumstances the children of the workers are unable to secure employment on the estates and after leaving schools these girls and boys go to the towns and engage in odd jobs. These children do not have the opportunity to attend to any sort of training courses. These people do not have sufficient finance to get involved in self – employment due to which they are placed in a precarious position. When they have to face this sort of situation they are liable to get use to drugs which are a very big setback to the Generation. If we do not derive at a solution and nip this in the bud the life of the estate population will be completely ruined in time to come.

As work is not offered for the entire month the income received by the workers is not sufficient to meet their needs due to which they get involved in small scale poultry, cattle farming and vegetable cultivation. These workers are unable to obtain reasonable prices for

their products. The reason for this is that they do not have proper transport and road facilities and also due to the distance from the market they are compelled to dispose their products at their door step at low prices. As such the workers are liable to give up this source of extra income unless suitable assistance is provided.

As mentioned before, line rooms were constructed near streams and canals for the convenience of the workers. There are 45,000 families in the Uva Province on estates of which 6,000 do not have toilet facilities and even for the other families toilets not to the required standards. Due to this they make use of places where there is water for this purpose. As such the water in these streams and canals become contaminated. In Uva, this water is used for drinking and other purposes by the public. A solution should be found for the distribution of pure drinking water to the Uva public.

The most essential item for a person is proper shelter but the estate people are still living in the old-line rooms constructed decades ago by the British. Although these structures have been repaired from time to time these buildings are dilapidated and may collapse at any moment. Some line rooms have not been repaired for over 20 years. For many Generations these workers have lived in these line rooms.

These workers say that although there are new families there are no new houses constructed, which is a big hindrance to their privacy. Immediate action should be taken in this regard.

The main reason for high poverty level in the Uva Province is the persistent poverty among the estate sector public who constitute 14.6% of the Uva Population. We are of the opinion that if the living standards of the plantation sector public are raised we can bring it in par with the rest of Uva. Taking these facts in to consideration we have drawn a five-year programme to uplift the living standards of the estate sector public.

9.3. Vision, Mission, Policy functions and other provisions

9.3.1. Vision

"A Prosperous tomorrow for the people"

9.3.2. Mission

"To ensure sustainable development of Socio – economic status of people in Uva Province through participatory approach by managing resources efficiently and productively for developing proper road network, providing housing facilities for homeless people, providing safe and sufficient drinking water to marginalized people, improving efficiency and productivity of co-operative society and improving Human and Physical Development to uplift living Condition of Estate Sector people.

(This relates to SDG Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages / Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all /Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all and / Goal 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation)

9.4. Current Services

No	Project	Allocation (Rs.)		No of Projects	
		2017	2018	2017	2018
1	Commonplaces Development	11,598,247.70	20,950,000.00	78	156
2	Estate internal road Development	4,800,000.00	11,400,000.00	23	36
3	Providing safe and sufficient drinking water facilities	9,341,695.53	16,075,000.00	30	103
4	Providing roofing sheet for low income families and disaster effected families.	14,500,000.00	-	01	-
5	Conducting on the job training programme for estate youth	1,880,000.00	-	02	-
6	Conducting awareness programme for up lifting living condition of the estate workers	752,746.00	-	04	-
7	Capacity Development and staff training	2,000,000.00	3,500,000.00	07	-
8	Conducting leadership and skills development programs	997,254.00	-	01	-

9	Conducting training programs	1,000,000.00	4,500,000.00	09	
10	Providing equipment for newly established multipurpose Cooperative societies	1,000,000.00	-	10	
	Total	**50,000,000.00**	**56,425,000.00**	**165**	**295**

9.4.1. Analysis of Current performance

The performance of the development programs implemented by the Ministry during the past 3 years, are given below.

Projects	No of activities			
	2014	2015	2016	2017
Common places Development	11	9	69	73
Estate internal roads Development	0	11	8	22
Providing safe and sufficient drinking water facilities	1	9	0	32
Providing roofing sheet for the estate sector low income families	0	0	1	1
Conducting on the job training for school leavers	0	0	0	2
Providing self-employment training to uplift the living conditions of the estate women's.	1	0	0	7
Modernization Estate Cooperative societies		0	15	1
Improving institutional Capacity Building.	1	0	1	1
Conducting leadership and skills development programs	1	1	15	1
Total	**15**	**30**	**109**	**140**

9.5. Identification of Thrust Areas and Sub Components

1. Physical Infrastructure Development
    - Housing
    - Access Roads
    - Education Related Infrastructure
    - Health Related Infrastructure

2. Human Development
    - Education Development
    - Health and Nutrition
    - Income Generation and Social Services

Development results (Outcomes and Outputs with performance indicators) formulated based on these thrust areas and key activities are elaborated in the following sections.

RESULTS FRAMEWORK

Sector : Estate Infrastructure Sector

Thrust Area 1 : Establishment Physical infrastructure Development

SDG Goal : **(Goal 9) Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation**

: **(Goal 3) Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages**

OUTCOMES

Strategic Outcomes / Goals	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTCOME 1.1: Increased the accessibility to Estate road network	1.2	Length of difficult roads developed	9.1	km	956	16.0	20.0	23.0	28.0	34.0	Estate Census (Ministry of Estate)	UPC/PHDT
OUTCOME 1.2: Improved Common public utility places in estate sector	1.3	Developed/Rehabilitated Child Development center (crèches / free School)	3.3	No	278	30	35	38	41	43	Estate Census (Ministry of Estate)	UPC/PHDT
	1.3 2.3	Constructed Cultural Halls/ Multipurpose Building	3.4	No	20	8	12	15	17	23	Estate Census (Ministry of Estate)	UPC/PHDT

Strategic Outcomes / Goals	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
	1.3 2.3	Constructed/ Rehabilitated Religious Places		No	412	85	93	102	112	123		
	1.4 2.2	Constructed Dispensary & Health care center		No	70	05	10	15	20	25		

OUTPUTS

OUT PUTS OF OUTCOME 1.1: Increased the accessibility to Estate road network

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 1.1.1: Improved existing footpath / steps/ Small bridges	1.1	Developed footpath	9.1	km	184	3	4	5	6	7	Estate Census (Ministry of Estate)	UPC/PHDT
	1.1	Developed foot steps		No	545	12	17	20	25	30		
	1.1	Developed Small Bridges		No	NA	6	9	11	15	18		

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 1.1.2: Developed existing motorable Roads	1.2	Developed existing Road		Km	772	12	15	17	20	24		

OUT PUTS OF OUTCOME 1.2 : Improved Common public utility places in estate sector

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 1.2.1 : Provided Common public Facilities	2.1	Developed Buildings	3.3 3.4	No	780	205	225	245	265	270	Estate Census (Ministry of Estate)	UPC/PHDT

Thrust Area 2 : Human Resources Development

SDG Goal : **(Goal 3) Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages**

: **(Goal 6) Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all**

: **(Goal 8) Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all**

OUTCOMES

Strategic Outcomes / Goals	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTCOME 2.1: Improved skills of Estate Youth	2.1	Self-employed youth	3.1	No	7,698	100	125	150	175	200	Estate Census (Ministry of Estate)	UPC/PHDT
	2.3	Youth employed in government and private sector	6.2 8.2 8.3	No	NA	25	40	60	70	90		
OUTCOME 2.2: Improved public health of estate community	2.2	Healthy people		No of families	18,519	102	143	170	210	235		

OUTPUTS

OUT PUTS OF OUTCOME 2.1: Improved skills of Estate Youth

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 2.1.1 : Improved Vocational Training Opportunities	2.3	Skill Improved Youth	3.1 8.2 8.3	No	7,698	50	75	100	125	150	Estate Census (Ministry of Estate)	UPC/PHDT
OUTPUT 2.1.2: Improved Sports Skills Training Opportunities	2.3	Trained Youth		No	7,698	100	125	175	200	225		

OUT PUTS OF OUTCOME 2.2: Improved public health of estate community

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 2.2.1: Provided pure and sufficient drinking water	2.2	No of families	6.2	No	4,718	102	143	170	210	235	Estate Census (Ministry of Estate)	UPC/PHDT
OUTPUT 2.2.2: Improved sanitary facilities of estate houses	2.2	No of families		No	13,801	300	500	700	900	1,100		

SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL OUTLAYS FORESTATE INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Outputs	Financial Outlays (Rs. MN)					Total For 5 Years
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	
OUTPUT 1.1.1: Improved new existing footpath /Footsteps/ Small bridges	25.00	33.5	40.3	49.5	58.00	206.3
OUTPUT 1.1.2: Developed existing motorable Roads	337.5	391.5	477.00	559.5	661.5	2,427.00
OUTPUT 1.2.1: Provided Common public Facilities	133.75	163.07	181.92	202.11	229.32	910.17
OUTPUT 2.1.1: Improved Vocational Training Opportunities	7.15	10.08	13.72	18.63	23.35	72.93
OUTPUT 2.1.2: Improved Sports Skills Training Opportunities	6.22	7.32	8.57	9.9	10.9	42.91
OUTPUT 2.2.1: Provided pure and sufficient drinking water	81.5	113.0	129.5	149.5	172	645.5
OUTPUT 2.2.2: Improved sanitary facilities of estate houses	70	130	190	250	310	950
TOTAL FINANCIAL OUTLAY FOR ESTATE INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT PLAN	**661.12**	**848.47**	**1,041.01**	**1,239.14**	**1,465.07**	**5,254.81**

CHAPTER 10

HOUSING Sector

10.1. Executive Summary





Housing is a basic need of the human being and also a priority factor indicating the positive outcome of the general economic development process of the country. Uva provincial Ministry of housing is working in concurrence with government policy "providing shelter for all in the year 2025". While there are 41,718 homeless, families with temporary housing in Uva province, there are 135,667 families with houses need to be improved. Apart from the programmes implemented by the Central Government line Ministry for the housing development, the Uva provincial Ministry of housing is implementing programmes for the homeless and families with temporary houses, families with houses needed to be improved and families affected by natural disasters

Measures have been taken to prepare a medium-term housing development plan in Uva province under two major components.

1. Housing Development
2. Capacity Development

10.1.1. Housing Development

It has been planned to allocate funds through this five-year plan to build new houses and to reconstruct houses under two major subcomponents.

The first major subcomponent is designed to provide housing loans for homeless families and families with temporary houses. Under this, it has been planned to provide rupees million 10,245.5 in five years jointly by the Provincial Ministry of Housing and Hosing Development Authority to assist 48,366 homeless families and families with temporary houses.

The second major subcomponent is to provide housing assistance for homeless families, families with temporary houses, families affected by natural disasters. Under this, it is expected to invest rupees million 5,589.2 for 16,213 beneficiary families by the end of five years through the Provincial Ministry of Housing along with Housing Development Authority and Human resource trust organization. Similarly, loan and aid programmes are implemented especially by the Housing Development Authority. Under this, it is planned to invest an amount of rupees million 201 for 4,025 beneficiary families.

10.1.2. Capacity Development

Under the second component of the housing development plan, it has been planned to develop the capacity of the Ministry of Housing, Housing Development Authority and Plantation Human Resource Trust. Under this, rupees million 30 is invested to provide building facilities for the Provincial Ministry of Housing, Housing Development Authority and Plantation Human Resource Trust and rupees million 28 invested to provide 04 vehicles to facilitate the duties of the officers of the above-mentioned organizations. Similarly, rupees million 4 has been invested to supply office equipment for the above-mentioned organizations.

Also, it has been planned to empower the voluntary organization and Housing development committees established under Housing Development Authority. Under this, measures have been taken to train and to raise awareness among these established committees.

10.2. Background

Housing is a basic human need and it is an initial process to build the human civilization. From the prehistoric period, human beings lived in tree shades, stone caves and tree hollows to protect them from sunshine, rain, wind and also from wild animals. Building of houses started with the advent of agricultural civilization. With the development of farmlands associated with water sources, this process was streamed to a regular settlement.

Although there is no evidence about houses of common people according to the archeological evidence of different eras of Sri Lankan history, ruins of the temples, Vihara, Pagodas, and Royal Palaces, cities, tanks and anicuts and canals are evidence of a great nation with human settlement planning. However, they have followed simple affordable housing methods without destructing the natural environment. Ancient houses were the

result of a collective effort by the family and during the medieval society that followed houses began to be regarded as a reflection of social classes.

The housing process of Sri Lanka has undergone great transformation with the problems and challenges with the changes taken place due commercial economy and urbanization introduced by Colonial powers. Especially, the colonial government has to introduce a legal framework for the urban governments with the objective to guide the buildings and other development activities in their regions in a planned manner. The housing and urban development ordinance introduced in 1951 can be identified as the first government intervention in the field of housing.

With the introduction of State Council system in 1931, the development of housing and settlements through establishing colonization settlements as a solution for the problems associated with the increase in the population can be seen as the beginning of wider intervention of the government in the housing sector.

The factors such as increase in the prices of building materials and increased house rents with the Second World War are the reasons for the direct government intervention in the housing sector. The rent limit act introduced in 1942 can be seen as the beginning of that. Also, the government has started urban slum reform programme and housing schemes by providing government grant through local government institutions with the introduction of urban and rural creation ordinance in 1946 and the introduction of special (Colombo) development ordinance in 1947.

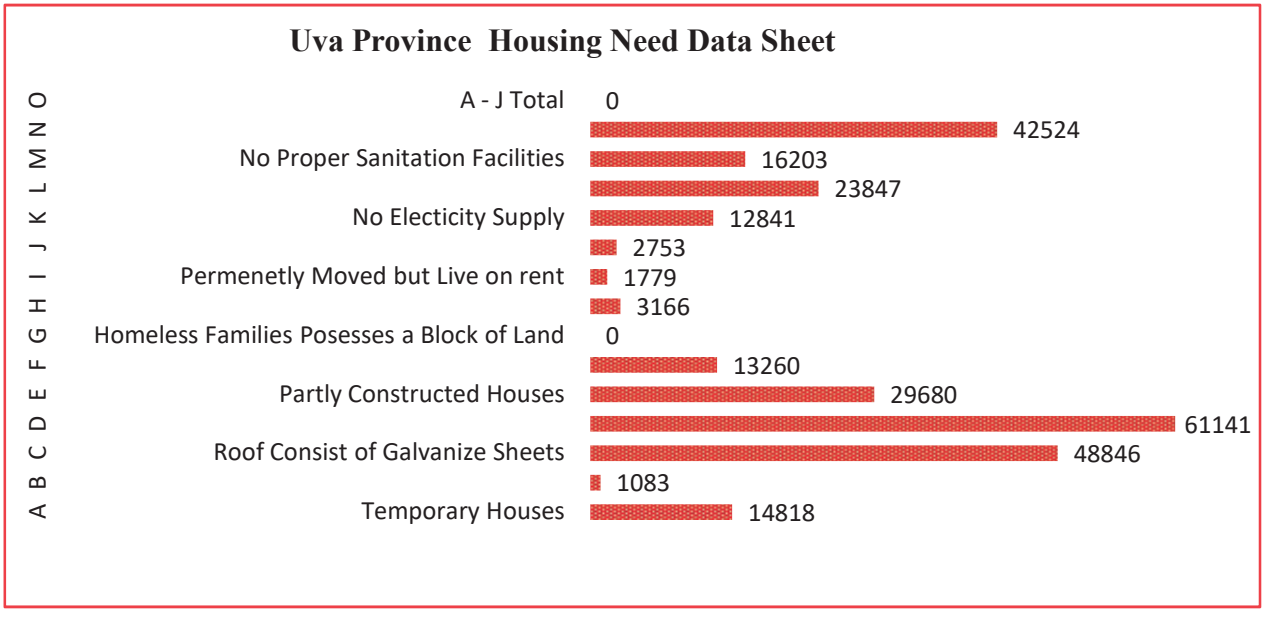
The recommendations of the first housing subcommittee appointed by the government after the independence of Sri Lanka in 1952, contributed to the gradual increase of government intervention for the housing sector. Until that time, the government intervention in the housing sector was just limited to rent limit act. The government realized the importance of the process of constructing new houses for the residential purpose and established not only business communities, cooperative societies and building construction societies but also a housing loan fund for providing private housing loans. Also, measures were taken to set up organizations such as housing loan board for the management of this fund. Through this the private sector has been interested in activities to construct houses for the upper middle class and the government pursued a policy of more and more commitment to fulfill the housing needs of the middle class and the working-class people

Based on the recommendation of the above subcommittee, a separate Ministry for housing was setup in the year 1953. In 1954, the Department of Housing was established through the National Housing Act No. 37 of 1954 with the objective of housing development at national level with the utilization of capital, land, labor and raw materials in the housing sector to the fullest extent possible through the private sector, with the support of local authorities as well as the general public. The appointment of a Commissioner of Housing to fulfill this task at the national level can be considered as an important event in Sri Lankan housing sector.

Through this national housing fund has been setup by amending the rent limit act and the administration of that fund has been handed over national housing commissioner. The task of issuing housing loans to individuals has been entrusted to the house construction societies, Agrahara societies and housing agencies including the existing housing loan board.

The recommendations of the Committee appointed in 1961 to look into and report the need for rural and urban housing in Sri Lanka have become a major base for the significant changes in the housing sector after 60 decades. Assigning of powers for Land acquisition for housing schemes and direct housing construction to the commissioner of housing through the national housing act, was an important step in this regard. During this era, the government has directly focused the contribution of government construction institutions for the low-income housing beneficiaries. Starting of the State Engineering Corporation in the year 1962 has provided an immense contribution.

The era started in the year 1970 is a special era in housing. The then government has led primarily to the introduction of revolutionary laws in the first place by focusing primarily on housing ownership by directing their housing policies in a progressive way. Among these the rent act introduced in 1972 to protect the lessees and the law on ceiling of housing property introduced in 1973 were prominent steps. With the ceiling on housing property law large number of houses in the urban sector has come under government control along with tenants and later action has been taken to transfer the ownership of these houses to the tenants.



(Source - Housing Needs Assessment and Data Survey – 2016)

10.3. Vision, Mission, Policy Functions and Other Provisions

10.3.1. Vision

"Hand – rail to promote the lifestyle of UvaWellassa"

10.3.2. Mission

"To ensure sustainable development of Socio – economic status of people in Uva Province through participatory approach of Management of resources efficiently and productively and by developing proper road network, providing housing facilities for homeless people, providing safe and sufficient drinking water to marginalized people, managing efficiency and productivity of co-operative societies and by improving Human and Physical Development for uplifting living Condition of Estate Sector people."

(This relates to SDG Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable)

10.3.3. Progress of the Projects

Provide Housing Loan Development Programme

Year	Allocation Rs. Mn.	No of Beneficiary		Uva Province	Expenditure Rs. Mn.
		Badulla District	Monaragala District		
2012	2.73	23	26	49	2.73

2013	3.00	14	26	40	3.00
2014	2.80	15	23	38	2.80
2015	5.00	54	09	63	5.00
2016	2.00	15	15	30	2.00
2017	3.00	36	16	16	3.00
2018	6.00	20	20	40	6.00

Housing Aid Programme

Year	No of Beneficiary		Expenditure Rs. Mn.
	Badulla District	Monaragala District	
2015	40		6.00
2016	188	110	6.00
2017	236	122	6.00
2018	233	160	5.90

10.4. Current Services

Index No	Sub Sector	Services
01.	Housing Development.	1.1.Housing Development by housing loan
		1.2.Housing Development by housing aids
		1.3.Development of houses by loans and aids

10.4.1. Analysis of Current Performance

The performance of the development programs implemented by this Ministry during the last three years is given below.

Year	Allocation (Rs. M.).	No of Beneficiary		Uva Province	Expenditure
		Badulla District	Monaragala District		
2016	2.00	15	15	30	2.00
2017	3.00	36	16	16	3.00
2018	6.00	20	20	40	6.00

Housing Aid Programme

Year	No of Beneficiary		Expenditure
	Badulla District	Monaragala District	
2016	188	110	6.00
2017	236	122	6.00
2018	233	160	5.90

10.5. Identified Thrust Areas and Sub Components

Thrust area 1 : Housing Development

- Provided facilities to build for low income houseless, disaster effected families.
- Developed build houses for low income houseless people by housing loan programme.
- Developed Institutional Capacity non-government organizations.
- Empowered District housing development committee.
- Improved skill and knowledge of staff of the government and non-government organization
- Improved Institutional capacity in government institutions.

Thrust area 02.Capacity development

- Provided Productive service for Beneficiary
- Improved institutional Capacity

Development results (Outcomes and Outputs with performance indicators) formulated based on these thrust areas and key activities are elaborated in the following sections.

RESULTS FRAMEWORK

Sub Sector : Housing

Thrust Area 1 : Housing Development

SDG Goal : (Goal 11) Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

OUTCOMES

Strategic Outcomes / Goals	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTCOME 1.1: Houses for all those who do not have houses	1.1 1.2	Families who do not have houses or living in temporary houses	11.1	Number	41,718	5,788	6,366	7,002	7,702	8,478	Survey reports and Housing Ministry data	Prov. Housing Ministry / NHDA / Plantation human welfare Trust
	1.1 1.2	Houses needing improvement		Number	139,667	2,741	3,015	3,316	3,647	4,011		

OUTPUTSOF OUTCOME 1.1: Houses for all those who do not have houses

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 1.1.1: Constructed houses on loan basis	1.1	Houses constructed under loans	11.1	Number	2,553	7,904	8,694	9,563	10,519	11,570	Survey reports and Housing Ministry data	NHDA / Prov. Housing Ministry
OUTPUT 1.1.2: Constructed houses on grant basis	1.2	Houses constructed under grants		Number	6,475	1,410	1,551	1,706	1,876	2,063	Survey reports and Housing Ministry data	NHDA / Prov. Housing Ministry / Plantation human welfare Trust
OUTPUT 1.1.3: Constructed houses on loan and grant basis	1.1 1.2	Houses constructed under loans and grants		Number	N/A	600	660	726	798	877	Survey reports and Housing Ministry data	NHDA

Thrust Area2 : Capacity Development

SDG Goal : (Goal 11) Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

OUTCOMES

Strategic Outcomes / Goals	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTCOME 2.1: Effective service to community	2.1 2.2	Beneficiaries served	11.1	Number	NA	9,914	10,905	11,995	13,184	14,505	Survey reports and Housing Ministry data	Prov. Housing Ministry / NHDA / Plantation human welfare Trust

OUTPUTS

OUTPUTS OF OUTCOME 2.1: Effective service to community

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measurement	Base Line Year Data (2016)	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 2.1.1: Developed institutional strength of CBOs	2.1	Workshops for CBOs	11.1	Number	25	50	100	125	150	200	Survey reports and Housing Ministry data	NHDA
OUTPUT 2.1.2: Empowered district housing committees	2.2	Active housing committee meetings		Number	50	50	50	51	51	51		

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measurement	Base Line Year Data (2016)	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 2.1.3: Developed knowledge and skills of staff of Govt. and Semi-Govt. institutions	2.1	Training workshops		Number	1	3	3	3	4	5		Prov. Housing Ministry
OUTPUT 2.1.4: Developed institutional strength of Govt. institutions	2.2	Institutions with developed building space		Number	N/A	2	2	-	-	-		Prov. Housing Ministry / NHDA
		Institutions provided with office equipment		Number	N/A	2	2	-	-	-		
		Institutions provided with transport facilities		Number	N/A	4	-	-	-	-		

SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL OUTLAYS FORHOUSING DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Outputs	Financial Outlays (Rs. MN)					Total For 5 Years
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	
OUTPUT 1.1.1: Constructed houses on loan basis	1,665	1,830.9	2,013.8	2,215.8	2,420	10,145.5
OUTPUT 1.1.2: Constructed houses on grant basis	916.5	1,008.1	1,107.9	1,217.08	1,338.09	5,587.67
OUTPUT 1.1.3: Constructed houses on loan and grant basis	33	36	40	44	48	201
OUTPUT 2.1.1: Developed institutional strength of CBOs	1.9	2.25	2.65	3.38	3.75	13.93
OUTPUT 2.1.2: Empowered district housing committees	3.75	4.00	4.25	5.25	5.75	23.00
OUTPUT 2.1.3: Developed knowledge and skills of staff and Semi-Govt. institutions	1.85	2.4	3.05	3.9	4.75	15.95
OUTPUT 2.1.4: Developed institutional strength of Govt. institutions	66	44	53	-	-	163
TOTAL FINANCIAL OUTLAY FOR HOUSING DEVELOPMENT PLAN	**2,688**	**2,927.65**	**3,224.65**	**3,489.41**	**3,820.34**	**16,150.05**

CHAPTER 11

CO-OPERATIVE Sector

11.1. Executive Summary



The co-operative movement, which was re-established as a subject of the Provincial Council after the 13th amendment to the constitution, until today functioning as a movement directed to development of the living standards of the community. A unique operational system has been established for a well-organized administrative and legal mechanism representing ethics and values to perform the above functions.

It was possible to apply "Co-operative" without any inconvenience to the Sri Lankan culture, which has been constantly nurtured through the humanitarian features such as mutual help, cooperation and respect for others. Because of this tie, today it acts as a bond which cannot be excluded from the normal life of the people. The co-operative movement presently functioning in Uva province marked an indelible journey over a century and a decade through the experiences, knowledge, attitudes and benefits gained within that period of time.

11.1.1. Proposed Components (Thrust Areas and Sub Components)

11.1.1.1. Strengthening the co-operative societies for improving the service supply.

1.1.1.1. Facilitating the development of co-operative services.

1.1.1.2. Facilitating diversification of co-operative services.

1.1.1.3. Uplifting the level of income generation activities.

11.1.1.2. Capacity development for planning and management.

1.1.2.1. Capacity development of the Co-operative department.

1.1.2.2. Capacity development of the Co-operative societies.

Expected investments according to the components (Rupees million 2410)

Serial Number	Output Number	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Total
01	1.1.1. Individuals with potential based entrepreneurship needs have been organized.	85.1	86.1	87.1	88.1	89.1	435.5
02	1.1.2 New technical and Managerial knowledge suitable for targeted entrepreneurships has been obtained.	93.5	93.5	93.5	93.5	93.5	467.5
03	1.1.3 Needed capital facilities have been received for all expecting micro, small scale and medium scale financial assistance.	53	53	53	53	53	265
04	1.1.4 Entrepreneurs coordinating unit has been created.	4	-	-	-	-	4
05	1.1.5 Specific and continuous market has been created for the products of the targeted entrepreneurs.	63	46.5	59.5	59.5	69.5	298
06	1.2.1. Infrastructure facilities and organizational networks necessary to fulfill the customer needs have been established.	11.5	21.5	31.5	41.5	51.5	157.5
07	1.2.2. Infrastructure facilities and organizational networks necessary to fulfill the financial services have been established.	42	82	122	162	202	610
08	1.2.3. An appropriate programme to meet the needs of the members have been implemented.	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	27.5
09	1.2.4. An appropriate programme to meet the requirements of the non-member community have been implemented.	29	29	29	29	29	145
Total		386.6	417.1	481.1	532.1	593.1	2,410

11.2. Background

11.2.1. Introduction

According to the universal definition of the term co-operative, it is a voluntarily, united, independent, individual organization with a joint ownership called co-operative operating through an enterprise with democratic governance in order to fulfill their common economic, social and cultural needs and expectations.

11.2.2. Historical Details

Considering the historical situation of the development of co-operative movement in Sri Lanka, in terms of economical and socially there is a high place for co-operative movement among the other businesses of the modern world. If look in to the population of the world and number of countries related this movement, it is obvious that there is a unique place for co-operative movement. It is an organization, built with the characteristics of an old culture such as working collectively in co-operative movement, helping each other as a group of people and respect the opinion of the majority. The collective activity of mutual help depicted by the old Sri Lankan people engaged in agriculture can be pointed out as the quality of co-operative movement.

The main factor contributed for the commencement of the above multipurpose co-operative societies is the world-famous compound co-operative system called linkup system created by integrating the shop society, lending society and a farmer society in Palugama in Welimada Divisional Secretary Division of Badulla district.

This movement has taken a new direction after the restructuring of the co-operative societies in 1971 and societies are established in Uva province as following categories

S.N	Type of societies	Registered co-operative societies			Co- operative societies in operation		
		Badulla	Monaragala	Province	Badulla	Monaragala	Province
01	Multipurpose cop : societies	11	06	17	11	05	16
02	Estate co-operative society	23	00	23	04	00	04
03	Rural bank society	02	04	06	02	03	05
04	Organizational Sanasa Societies	08	02	10	07	02	09
05	Community based Sanasa Societies	366	248	614	157	76	233

06	Agricultural products coop: societies	27	29	56	27	11	38
07	Mil production coop : societies	19	16	35	07	05	12
08	Inland fisheries coop : societies	15	17	32	14	12	26
09	Industrial coop : societies	46	23	69	12	06	18
10	Housing coop : societies	16	00	16	09	02	11
11	Women coop : societies	65	76	141	52	70	122
12	School coop : societies	168	92	260	104	57	161
13	District coop : societies	02	10	12	01	07	08
14	Co-operative unions	04	02	04	04	02	06
15	Estate housing Coop: societies	73	04	77	73	00	73
16	Other coop: societies	16	39	55	17	02	19
	Total	868	568	1434	501	260	761

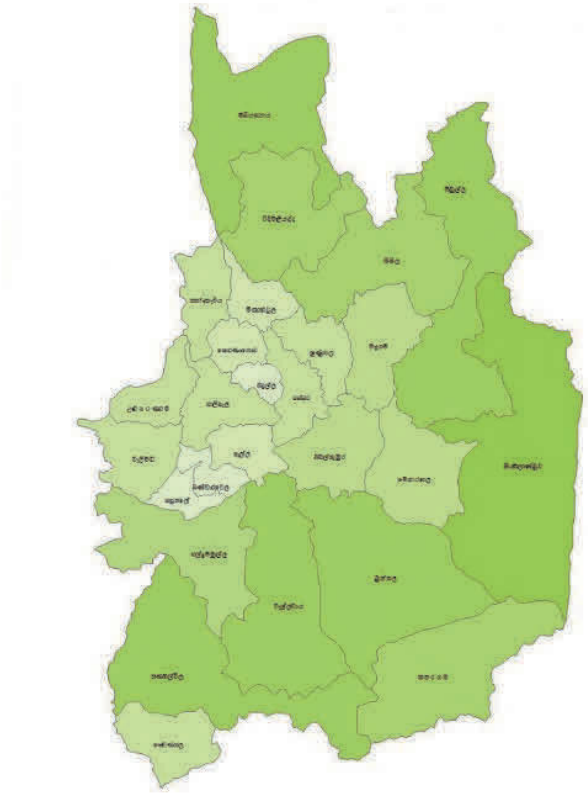
(2017 Co-operative Department statistics)

Number of Members

Society type	Number of members in 2017
01. Multipurpose	259,823
02. Consumer	6,132
03. Thrift loan transactions Sanasa (organization employees)	12,348
Sanasa (others)	37,424
04. Co-operative bank societies	13,938
05. Agriculture based and agriculture products	2,450
06. Animal and animal production milk	1,130
07. Fisheries inland	1,758
08. Industries	1,680
09. Housing	1,527
10. Estate housing	35,359
11. Schools	10,892
12. Women	2,261
13. Youth Affairs	23,458
14. Other primary	7,626
Total	417,863

(2017 co-operative department statistics)

With the delegation of powers through the 13th amendment to the constitution, the co-operative subject is completely becoming a subject of the provincial council. Later the co-operative societies in Uva province received the legal authority through the Uva Provincial Co-operative societies Act No. 03 of 2011.

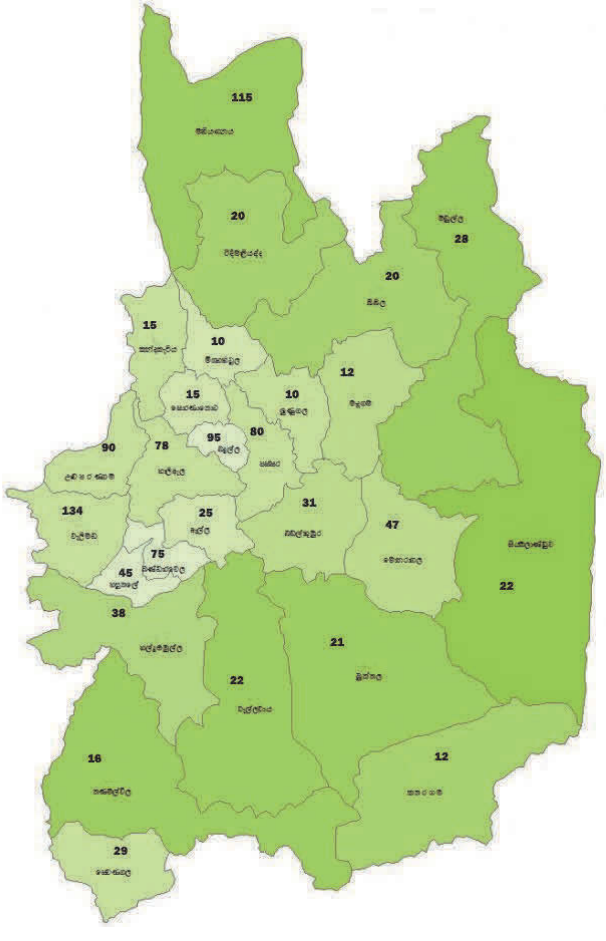


To provide the needed advice for the control and operation of the societies registered with this legal power, a provincial office and two district offices have been established with a staff of two hundred and eight including co-operative development officers with the precedence of Provincial Co-operative Development Commissioner and Registrar under the Uva provincial Ministry of Road Development, Housing, Water Supply, Estate Infrastructure Facilities and Co-operatives and under the leadership of Co-operative Development Assistant Commissioners for Badulla and Monaragala District.

Co-operative societies led by the co-operative development department have been established for different purposes such as commercial and business units, financial units, banks and different projects, advising, guiding and doing regulatory activities.

Co-operative development department is established for the purposes of maintaining legality for the creation of an active organizational structure. This department acts as a leader in creating coordination between government and other organizations when implementing the above definition in Uva province.

There are 567 Grama Niladhari divisions in Badulla district and 319 Grama Niladhari



divisions in Monaragala district and based on these two districts 1434 co-operative societies have been established.

This consists of 868 societies in Badulla district and 568 societies in Monaragala district. Out of this 501 societies in Badulla and 260 societies in Monaragala are active.

11.3. Vision, Mission, Policy functions and other provisions

11.3.1. Vision

"Co-operative for sustainable development"

11.3.2. Mission



"Creating new societies in the field of co-operative in order to improve the economic and social development of the community living in Uva province, who expecting co-operative and co-operative services, maintaining the co-operative societies in a productive and efficient manner, auditing the co-operative societies, advising, directing, monitoring, creating awareness among co-operative community and acting according to the constitution."

(This relates to SDG Goal 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation)

11.3.3. Policies

- Voluntary and open membership.
- Democratic governance of the members.
- Participation in the economic activities of the members.
- Independence and sovereignty.
- Educational training and information broadcasting.
- Support among co-operatives.
- Consideration about the community.

11.3.4. Institutional provisions

I. Direct provisions

- Establishment code
- Financial regulations
- Procedural rules code of Uva province.

II. Indirect provisions

- Uva province co-operative society statute No: 03 of 2011
- Uva province co-operative society terms of reference
- Public property act No: 12 of 1982

11.4. Current Status of Service Supply

11.4.1. Service supply activities

- Registration of co-operative societies and other statutory functions.
- Providing necessary capital facilities for co-operative institutions and financial management.
- Acting as a facilitator when allocating funds for co-operative societies.
- Implementation of educational programmes, training programmes, programmes relevant to provide knowledge.
- Providing management consultancy services and conducting researches relevant to co-operative movement.
- Acting as a coordinator between international and national co-operative institutions.
- Settlement of disputes in co-operative movement and related co-operative movement and arbitration activities.
- Enactment of judgments or enforcement orders by courts, prosecution in courts and accepting tasks related to judicial activities.
- Conducting general or special inquiries related to the activities of co-operative societies and consultancy activities.
- Dissolving unsuccessful societies and liquidation activities of these societies.
- Providing provisions for auditing of co-operative societies.
- Coordination for government and private entrepreneurs to work together with co-operative movement.
- Integration, incorporation of co-operative institutions and assignment of assets and liabilities.
- Administration of co-operative employees.
- Performing all the activities and things incidental or not with above mentioned tasks for achieving the objectives of the statute.

11.4.2. Status of Services Provided

- Inducing to act collectively.
- Increasing the economic status of the members.
- Development of knowledge, skills and abilities of the members.
- Coordinating between organizations
- Providing needed legal assistance to maintain co-operatives
- Providing needed assistance to maintain accounts in co-operative societies.

The adequacy of current service supply (Gaps and deficiencies)

Type of service	Units completed	planning	fulfillment	Gap	planning	fulfillment	Gap	planning	fulfillment
		2016	2016	2016	2017	2017	2017	Average	Average
Auditing of co-operative societies	Number of societies	462	432	(30)	430	332	(98)	446	382
Registration of co-operative societies	Number of societies	25	27	2	23	20	(3)	24	23.5
Liquidation of co-operative societies	Number of societies	6	6	0	6	8	2	6	7
Education and Training	Number of programmes	120	118	(2)	126	117	(9)	113	117.5
Handing of government aid	Number of projects	37	36	(1)	14	7	(7)	30.5	20.5
Settlement of disputes(debt)	Number of disputes settled	1,776	1,979	203	2,246	2,204	(42)	2,011	2,091.5
Settlement of disputes(others)	Number of disputes settled	62	56	(6)	70	46	(24)	66	51
Regulation of rural banks and financial societies	Number of field inspections	320	321	1	288	294	6	304	302.5

(2017 co-operative department statistics)

11.5. Current performance level

- Winning the golden award in 2016 at the financial committee award ceremony of the provincial co-operative office.
- The Co-operative Assistant Commissioner's office, Monaragala won the 2nd place in 2016 and 2017 at the productivity award ceremony.
- The Co-operative Assistant Commissioner's office, Badulla and Provincial co-operative department have been awarded with merit awards at the national productivity award ceremony.

- The Dehivinipalatha co-operative rural bank society ltd and Buttala co-operative rural bank society have been awarded with merit awards at the productivity award ceremony.
- The fuel section of the Udapalatha multipurpose co-operative society ltd has won the bronze award for the best fuel section among the co-operatives in Sri Lanka.

11.6. Identifying the problems, issues to be addressed and challenges arising in achieving the mission and authority of the section (SWOT Analysis)

Problem Analysis (SWOT)

Strengths	Weaknesses
• A large number of the population (417863) is being co-operative members	• No active contribution of large number of members with the co-operative societies.
• Presence of multipurpose co-operative societies with a distribution network.	• Even though there is large branch network, closed down of sales outlets due to contribution of losses
• Presence of rural bank branches covering every villages	• No adequate funds in the rural banks to meet the debt requirement of the rural areas
• Presence of small-scale societies covering every village	• Reluctant of rural community to deposit in rural banks.
• Presence of trainee employees in co-operative societies	• Inactiveness of large number of small-scale societies.
• Blessing of political leadership	• Societies comprises of employees with lower level of education
	• Inexperienced top-level management
	• No planning and programme in purchasing of agricultural products.
Opportunities	**Threats**
• Presence of fertile cultivable lands.	• Unnecessary political intervention.
• Presence of large number of farmers in the territory	• competitive market
• Presence of large number of small tea holdings	• Non-availability of large-scale investment
• Presence large number of schools and large number of government organizations.	• No involvement of high professionals with professional knowledge.

11.7. Identification of thrust areas and Sub Thrust Areas

11.7.1. Major thrust areas

I. Strengthening of co-operative societies to improve the service supply.

II. Capacity building for planning and management.

11.7.2. Sub thrust areas

- Facilitating the development of co-operative services.
- Facilitating the diversification of co-operative services
- Improving the income generating activities.
- Capacity development of co-operative department.
- Capacity development of co-operative societies.

Development results (Outcomes and Outputs with performance indicators) formulated based on these thrust areas and key activities are elaborated in the following sections.

RESULTS FRAMEWORK

Sub Sector : Co-operative

Thrust Area 01 :Enhancing the quality of income generation activities.

SDG Goal : **(Goal 1) End poverty in all its forms everywhere**

: **(Goal 9) Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation**

: **(Goal 12) Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns**

OUTCOMES

Strategic Outcomes / Goals	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTCOME 1.1: Existence of Micro, Small and Medium scale enterprises	1.3	Enterprises	1.1	Number	10	12	24	48	72	96	Monthly monitoring reports, Cheque register	Cooperative Development Department, SLIS, EDB, Min. of Agriculture
OUTCOME 1.2: Fulfilled the needs of members and community through Cooperative organizations	1.1	Members benefitted		%	7	10	15	20	25	30	Progress reports	Coop. Development Dept.
		Persons other than member benefitted		%	3	5	5	5	5	5	Social Surveys	Coop. Development Dept.

OUTPUTS

OUTPUTS OF OUTCOME 1.1: Existence of Micro, Small and Medium scale enterprises

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure ment	Status of The Base Year(2016)	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 1.1.1: Formed organizations of persons with potential entrepreneurial needs	1.1	Cooperative societies formed	1.1 9.7	Number	761	3	3	3	3	3	Register of Cooperative Societies	Coop. Development Dept.
OUTPUT 1.1.2: Provided appropriate new technological and managerial knowledge to the targeted enterprises.	1.2	Persons started enterprise after training		Number	10	12	24	48	72	96	Records of Coop. Development Dept.	Coop. Development Dept.
OUTPUT 1.1.3: Assured availability of capital needs for all who desire to have micro, small and medium scale financial facilities	1.3	Entrepreneurs started enterprise after training		Number	10	12	24	48	72	96	Records of Coop. Development Dept.	Coop. Development Dept.

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure ment	Status of The Base Year(2016)	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 1.1.4: Established coordination unit of entrepreneurs	1.3	Units		Number	N/A	1	-	-	-	-	Administration Reports of Coop. Development Dept.	Coop. Development Dept.
OUTPUT 1.1.5: Established fixed and continuous market for the products of targeted entrepreneurs.	1.3	Product purchasing organizations		Number	N/A	2	4	4	4	6	Marketing Reports of Coop. Development Dept.	Coop. Development Dept.

OUTPUTS OF OUTCOME 1.2 : Fulfilled the needs of members and community through Cooperative organizations

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure ment	Status of The Base Year (2016)	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 1.2.1: Established infrastructure facilities and organization network required to satisfy customer needs	1.1	Sales units	12.1	Number	N/A	3	5	9	10	12	Administration Reports of Coop. Development Dept.	Coop. Development Dept.

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure ment	Status of The Base Year (2016)	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 1.2.2: Established infrastructure facilities and organization network required to satisfy financial services	1.3	Bank branches		number	N/A	3	3	3	3	3	Administration Reports of Coop. Development Dept.	Coop. Development Dept.
OUTPUT 1.2.3: Implemented appropriate programme to satisfy social needs of members	1.2	Programmes		Number	N/A	3	5	7	7	7	Administration Reports of Coop. Development Dept	Coop. Development Dept.
OUTPUT1.2.4: Implemented appropriate programme to satisfy needs of non-member community	1.1	Programmes		Number	N/A	3	5	7	7	7	Administration Reports of Coop. Development Dept	Coop. Development Dept.

Thrust Area 2 : Revitalizing Cooperative Societies for upgrading the service delivery.

SDG Goal : **(Goal 12) Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns**

OUTCOMES

Strategic Outcomes / Goals	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTCOME 2.1: Presence of a contended staff to deliver efficient service.	2.1	Proportion of contended staff	12.1	%	20	30	40	50	75	90	Performance reports	Ministry
OUTCOME 2.2: Presence of work environment with competitive and optimum facilities	2.1	Modernized offices		Number	N/A	3	1	3	3	3	Progress Reports	Coop. Development Dept.
OUTCOME 2.3: Established updated legal system capable to face competitiveness	2.1	New cooperative statutes 1		Number	N/A	1	-	-	-	-	Progress Reports	Coop. Development Dept.
		New cooperative regulations		Number	N/A	1	-	-	-	-	Progress Reports	Coop. Development Dept.
		Statutes of cooperative employees commission		Number	N/A	1	-	-	-	-	Progress Reports	Coop. Development Dept.
		Regulations of		Number	N/A	1	-	-	-	-	Progress Reports	Coop. Development

Strategic Outcomes / Goals	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
		cooperative employees commission										Dept.
		Bi-laws		Number	N/A	-	25	-	-	-	Progress Reports	Coop. Development Dept.
		Executive orders		Number	N/A	-	25	-	-	-	Progress Reports	Coop. Development Dept.
OUTCOME 2.4: Adopted new technological methods for management activities	2.1	Offices adopting new technological methods (Provincial office and 2 district offices)		umber	N/A	2	1	-	-	-	Reports	Coop. Development Dept.

OUTPUTS

OUTPUTS OF OUTCOME 2.1 : Presence of a contended staff to deliver efficient service.

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 2.1.1: Deployed sufficient	2.1	Estimated manpower	12.1	%	N/A	80	85	90	95	100	Records	Cooperative Ministry / Public service

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
manpower to deliver efficient service												commission
OUTPUT 2.1.2: Developed knowledge and skills of the staff	2.1	Officers with developed knowledge and skills		%	N/A	80	85	90	95	100	Performance reports	Cooperative Ministry
OUTPUT 2.1.3: Established and properly implemented protocol and performance structure	2.1	Manpower estimates		%	N/A	100	-	-	-	-	Performance reports	Cooperative Ministry
OUTPUT 2.1.4: Upgraded positive attitudes of the staff	2.1	Staff upgraded		%	N/A	80	85	90	95	100	Performance reports	Cooperative Ministry

OUTPUTS OF OUTCOME 2.2: Presence of work environment with competitive and optimum facilities

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 2.2.1: Established well equipped Provincial office	2.1	Modernized offices	12.1	Number	N/A	1	-	-	-	-	Reports	Secretary of the Ministry

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 2.2.2: Established 2 well equipped district offices in Badulla and Monaragala Districts	2.1	Modernized offices		Number	N/A	-	2	-	-	-	Reports	Secretary of the Ministry
OUTPUT 2.2.3: Established 9 Zonal offices nine zones in the Province	2.1	Modernized offices		Number	N/A	5	4	-	-	-	Reports	Secretary of the Ministry
OUTPUT 2.2.4: Established Cooperative Development Institute for Uva Province (Education, Training, Research and Development)	2.1	New cooperative development institute		Number	N/A	1	-	-	-	-	Reports	Cooperative Ministry

OUTPUTS OF OUTCOME 2.3: Established updated legal system capable to face competitiveness

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 2.3.1: Updated and	2.1	New cooperative	12.1	Number	N/A	1	-	-	-	-	Progress Reports	Coop. Development

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
enforced rules and regulations of Cooperative Department to match with the competitive environment		statutes1										Dept.
		New cooperative rules 1		Number	N/A	1	-	-	-	-	Progress Reports	Coop. Development Dept.
		Cooperative employees commission statutes 1		Number	N/A	-	-	-	-	-	Progress Reports	Coop. Development Dept.
		Cooperative employees commission rules 1		Number	N/A	1	-	-	-	-	Progress Reports	Coop. Development Dept.
		Bi laws		Number	N/A	-	25	-	-	-	Progress Reports	Coop. Development Dept.
		Operational orders		Number	N/A	-	25	-	-	-	Progress Reports	Coop. Development Dept.

OUTPUTS OF OUTCOME 2.4: Adopted new technological methods for management activities

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year (2016)	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 2.4.1: Established reliable information	2.1	Institutes utilizing new technological tools	12.1	%	20	40	50	70	80	-	Reports	Commissioner of Cooperative Development

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year (2016)	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
communication system with minimized usage of paper												

Thrust Area 3 : Capacity Development for Planning and Management

SDG Goal : **(Goal 12) Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns**

OUTCOMES

Strategic Goals / Outcomes	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators(KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year (2016)	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTCOME 3.1: Presence of a contended staff to deliver efficient service.	2.1	Proportion of contended staff	12.1	%	20	30	40	50	75	90	Performance reports	Ministry
OUTCOME 3.2: Presence of efficient boards of control	2.2	Efficient cooperative societies		%	20	30	50	70	90	100	Performance reports	Coop. Development Dept.
OUTCOME 3.3: Adopted new technological methodology for management	2.2	Societies using		%	N/A	10	30	50	70	100	Performance reports	Coop. Development Dept.

OUTPUTS OF OUTCOME 3.1 : Presence of a contended staff to deliver efficient service.

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 3.1.1: Deployed sufficient number of staffs needed	2.2	Manpower assessment	12.1	%	N/A	80	85	90	95	100	Performance reports	Coop. Development Dept.
OUTPUT 3.1.2: Developed knowledge and skills of staff	2.2	Staff awarded		%	50	60	70	80	90	100	Subsequent assessment reports	Coop. Development Dept.
OUTPUT 3.1.3: Established and updated the protocol and performance structure	2.2	Manpower assessment		%	50	60	70	80	90	100	Performance reports	Coop. Development Dept.
OUTPUT 3.1.4: Increased level of positive attitudes among staff	2.2	Staff with high level of performance		%	20	30	40	50	70	90	Performance reports	Coop. Development Dept.

OUTPUTS OF OUTCOME 3.2: Presence of efficient boards of control

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 3.2.1: Boards of control included members having active and direct entrepreneurial contribution	2.2	Members having active and direct entrepreneurial contribution	12.1	Number	N/A	-	-	-	-	-	-	Coop. Development Dept.
OUTPUT 3.2.2: Developed knowledge, skills and strategic attitudes of board of directors to higher level	2.2	Developed members		Number	N/A	-	-	-	-	-	-	Coop. Development Dept.

OUTPUTS OF OUTCOME 3.3: Adopted new technological methodology for management

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 3.3.1: Adopted new management technology methods for decision making	2.2	Societies using new methods	12.1	%	N/A	5	10	20	25	50	Performance reports	Coop. Development Dept.

SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL OUTLAYS FOR CO- OPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Outputs	Financial Outlays (Rs. MN)					Total For 5 Years
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	
OUTPUT 1.1.1: Formed organizations of persons with potential entrepreneurial needs	85.1	86.1	87.1	88.1	89.1	435.5
OUTPUT 1.1.2: Provided appropriate new technological and managerial knowledge to the targeted enterprises.	93.1	93.1	93.1	93.1	93.1	465.75
OUTPUT 1.1.3: Assured availability of capital needs for all who desire to have micro, small and medium scale financial facilities	53	53	53	53	53	265
OUTPUT 1.1.4: Established coordination unit of entrepreneurs	4	-	-	-	-	4
OUTPUT 1.1.5: Established fixed and continuous market for the products of targeted entrepreneurs	63	46.5	59.5	59.5	69.5	298
OUTPUT 1.2.1: Established infrastructure facilities and organization network required to satisfy customer needs	11.5	21.5	31.5	41.5	51.5	157.5
OUTPUT 1.2.2: Established infrastructure facilities and organization network required to satisfy financial services	42	82	122	162	202	610
OUTPUT 1.2.3: Implemented appropriate programme to satisfy social needs of members	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	27.5
OUTPUT 1.2.4: Implemented appropriate programme to satisfy needs of non-member community)	29.00	29.00	29.00	29.00	29.00	145
OUTPUT 2.1.1: Deployed sufficient manpower to deliver efficient service	-	-	-	-	-	-

Outputs	Financial Outlays (Rs. MN)					Total For 5 Years
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	
OUTPUT 2.1.2: Developed knowledge and skills of the staff	0.8	-	-	-	1	1.8
OUTPUT 2.1.3: Established and properly implemented protocol and performance structure	-	-	-	-	-	-
OUTPUT 2.1.4: Upgraded positive attitudes of the staff	-	-	-	-	-	-
OUTPUT 2.2.1: Established well equipped Provincial office	25.2	50	75	-	-	150.2
OUTPUT 2.2.2: Established well equipped district offices in Badulla and Monaragala Districts	2	-	-	-	-	2
OUTPUT 2.2.3: Established nine Zonal offices nine zones in the Province	9	-	-	-	-	9
OUTPUT 2.2.4: Established Cooperative Development Institute for Uva Province (Education, Training, Research and Development)	0.2	100	-	-	-	100.2
OUTPUT 2.3.1: Updated and enforced rules and regulations of Cooperative Department to match with the competitive environment.	1.16	2.12	-	-	-	3.28
OUTPUT 2.4.1: Established reliable information communication system with minimized usage of paper	45.52	22	22	22	2	113.52
OUTPUT 3.1.1: Deployed sufficient number of staffs needed for current services)	0.1	-	-	-	-	0.1
OUTPUT 3.1.2: Developed knowledge and skills of staff	13.275	13.275	13.275	13.275	13.275	66.375

Outputs	Financial Outlays (Rs. MN)					Total For 5 Years
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	
OUTPUT 3.1.3: Established and updated the protocol and performance structure	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.65
OUTPUT 3.1.4: Increased level of positive attitudes among staff	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	48.75
OUTPUT 3.2.1: Boards of control included members having active and direct entrepreneurial contribution	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	16.25
OUTPUT 3.2.2: Developed knowledge, skills and strategic attitudes of board of directors to higher level	8.55	8.55	8.55	8.55	8.55	42.75
OUTPUT 3.3.1: Adopted new management technology methods for decision making	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	4.75
TOTAL FINANCIAL OUTLAY FOR COOPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT PLAN	**506.085**	**626.725**	**613.605**	**589.605**	**631.605**	**2,967.625**

CHAPTER 12

EDUCATION Sector

12.1. Executive summary



Education is an organized process which develops a person's physical and emotional behavior positively. One of the philosophical definitions of education is the transmission of knowledge, skills, values and social ethics from one generation to next generation.

The above role is executed in three basic forms of formal education, non-formal education and informal education. When it comes to school education, it is done through formal education process. The formal education system is implemented through the formal curriculum, co-curricular curriculum and hidden curriculum. Enhancement of the knowledge is expected through the formal curriculum and skills and abilities will be developed by the co- curriculum while hidden curriculum aims to trace values , social ethics and good practices.

In the formal education system of Sri Lanka, there is a systematic functioning of government schools, Pirivenas and private schools. All these institutions are essential to work on the national curriculum defined in the Education Sector Development Framework which comes under the Education Policy of the Government of Sri Lanka. According to the Sri Lankan constitutions formal education has been designated as a fundamental right and everyone has the right to education. Sri Lankans population has a literacy rate of 92% currently which is higher than expected compared to South Asia.

The education system of Sri Lanka is controlled and administered by the central government and the provincial councils.

In addition, in the process of NFE universities and other higher education institutions play a vital role in the enhancement of Sri Lankan education system.

Two major ministries can be seen in the present education system in Sri Lanka.

I. Ministry of Education

Administer the function of all government schools, pirivenas, teachers' colleges and National College of Education.

II. Ministry of Higher Education

Administer the university system of Sri Lanka and the technical colleges.

There are several institutions operating the formal education system in Sri Lanka.

I. Government schools

To ensure the education policies and fundamental rights 10,194 government schools and 753 piriveans are functioning. Government schools can be categorized into two sine 1980 after the constitution of provincial councils.

II. National Schools

National schools come under the direct control of Line Ministry and there are 353 national schools in Sri Lanka. Appointment of principals, teachers, funding, provision of physical resources, and development would be done by the Ministry of Education. All these central colleges and majority of popular schools which has been started based on the education reforms of C.W.W.Kannangara high student population and much demand can be seen.

III. Provincial Schools

Most of the schools in the school system in Sri Lanka belong to this category which are administered and controlled by the Provincial Ministry of Education. The schools in the province has been categorized as rural schools, difficult schools and more difficult schools and all the facilities for these schools are provided by the provincial council.

IV. Private schools

Many of these schools operate with the personal money of the parents and the approved curriculum is implemented. All three languages Sinhala, Tamil and English mediums used in the school. At present approximately 66 private schools are functioning while 33 being the semi government schools.

Schools in Uva Province

National schools	-	36
Provincial schools	-	864
Piriveans	-	63
Private schools	-	4

The government schools in Uva Province are categorized as below.

No	Category	Description	No of Schools
1	1AB Schools	Schools with classes up to Grade 13 including GCE (A/L)Science, Arts and Commerce streams	83
2	1C Schools	Schools with classes up to Grade 13 with GCE (A/L) Arts and Commerce streams	178
3	Type II Schools	Schools with classes up to Grade 11	291
4	Type III Schools	Primary Schools with classes up to Grade 05 or Grade 08	348

In addition, the MOE has introduced and being implemented the 13-year compulsory education programme. It is intended to send the school regular all children who sat for the GCE O/L examination but who are not eligible for GCE A/L. This programme has been launched with a wide-ranging curriculum and is being implemented in selected schools. This will enable them to issue certificated at the national vocational competency level and it is expected to direct them to the areas which they prefer and suit to the Sri Lanka economy

12.1.1. The Ministry has under its purview the following institutions

- Provincial Department of Education
- 10 Zonal Education Office
- 23 Divisional Education Office
- 900 Schools in the Uva Province

12.2. General Sector information

12.2.1. Importance of the Sector and its Future Potential in terms of the Development Strategy

The development of human capital is recognized as one of the key features needed for sustained high economic growth in a country. This is principally important for Sri Lanka's aim at developing a knowledge-based economy. Sri Lanka has a high literacy rate and school enrolment ratio than most of the developing countries, and these indicators are on par with those of some developed countries. The pledge of successive governments to expand and continue the free education system has provided universal access to primary education. However, the quality of human capital produced by the public education system has not met the requirements of the labour market. Though this issue was debated over the years, its severity was felt more strongly in the recent years with the improved participation of the private sector in economic development. Shortage of skilled manpower, and unemployment among the educated youth results partly from the over emphasis placed on general and university education and overlooking the importance of technical and vocational training. Therefore, investment in education is necessary to discover new frontiers of knowledge and match it with the vibrant needs of the labor market.

To deal with the issues in the general education, a comprehensive medium-term Education Sector Development Framework and Programme (ESDFP) has been developed covering the period 2012-2017 using a combination of bottom up as well as top bottom planning approach, giving a greater focus to the needs of schools. ESDFP integrates 3 major policy themes

12.2.1.1. Promoting equitable access to basic education (Grades 1-5) and secondary education (Grades 6-13)

Entails implementing demand side initiatives to promote school attendance and completion of the basic education (grades 1-5) cycle; upgrading the network of public schools to ease geographical constraints to equitable access to high quality basic, and secondary education; strengthening special education programs for children with special learning needs; and, strengthening non-formal education programs for adolescents requiring skills to enter the labor market.

12.2.1.2. Improving the quality of primary and secondary education

Is designed to promote cognitive achievement levels, associative competencies, and attitudinal skills, and includes curriculum restructuring and upgrading; teacher framework

and system development to enhance the motivation, competencies and performance of teachers and, modernization of the examinations and testing system.

12.2.2. Strengthening Education Governance and Service Delivery

Finally, strengthening education governance and service delivery will introduce a balanced control model of school-based management, to improve relevant school level decision making and administration, as well as an organizational capacity analysis of the education system, and, implementation of capacity building programs at central and provincial levels. Furthermore, a human resource strategy will be developed to strengthen the skills of education managers and administrators, education policy, leadership, management and strategy development, and, link as well skills-building activities with current and anticipated needs of the education system.

The *National Education Commission* (NEC) has formulated the national education policy on curriculum reforms which aims to move towards a competency-based curriculum from an examination-oriented content-based curriculum, promote English and IT education and to provide facilities for children to acquire life skills. The Ministry of Education and provincial education authorities have also taken steps to promote ICT education at the school level.

Increasing private investment in university education could provide greater benefits, including enhanced access to university education. While it would increase the overall resource mobilization to the university education, it would also help improve the quality of education with increased competitiveness. The government could seek alternative methods to encourage private investments in university education, such as establishment of private degree awarding colleges/ institutions in selected disciplines with quality maintained at high standards, establishment of affiliated university colleges, provision of infrastructure facilities, establishment of joint or collaborative degrees, facilitating distance learning programes etc. In the meantime, the existing education system can be improved with proposed and ongoing reforms targeted at quality improvement, expanding the availability of opportunities for university education, and creating a more competitive environment as well.

The *Technical and Vocational Education Commission* (TVEC), the apex policy setting and regulatory body for the TVET sector, has developed a national TVET policy framework. The main objective was to introduce conducive policies and strategies to rationalize TVET to

provide training that matches the national and international labour demand. TVEC is making training plans to supply trained skilled workers for specific demands.

12.3. Vision and Mission of the Sector

12.3.1. Vision

"An Excellent future generation through a comprehensive Education"

12.3.2. Mission

"Effective and productive management of physical, human and financial resources of the system of education in the province of Uva to produce an excellent future generation with the implementation of a stable and extensive process of education."

12.4. Review of Sector Performance

12.4.1. Contribution to quality of life

Education plays an important role in enhancing the quality of life. It is the process of instruction aimed at the all-round development of individuals providing the necessary tools and knowledge to understand and participate in day-to-day activities of today's world. It dispels ignorance and boosts morale values of the individuals. It is the only wealth which cannot be robbed. It builds character, provides strength of mind and increases knowledge.

Education sustains human values which contribute to individual and collective well-being. It forms the basis for life-long learning and inspires confidence to face challenges. It provides the skills to individuals to become more self-confident and aware of opportunities and rights. It also enhances the ability of individuals to manage health problems, improve nutrition and childcare and plan for the future.

Education not only impacts on human development and economic growth but is also the fundamental requirement of democracy. Through education people become more responsible and informed citizens and have a winning situation in politics and society, which is essential for sustaining democracy. It is essential for eradicating poverty and it allows people to be more productive playing greater roles in economic life and earning a better living. Researches show that the life expectancy rises by as much as two years for every one percent increase in literacy.

Education is the key which allows people to move up in the world, seek better jobs, and ultimately succeed in life. So, education is very important, and no one should be deprived of it.

12.4.2. Performance Trends

Education basically provides the skills and capacity for people to be in a position to get jobs and have a better standard of life. Education widens the choice of employments people can get. Performance of the education sector can be assessed to see how far the children are able to access education, survive in the education cycle, what facilities (teachers and school infrastructure) are available and where they are located, how well the students have performed (passing examination, university entrance etc.) and how education has helped people to get employment. The last aspect is difficult to assess since examination results will indicate the performance rate of the students but there is no follow-up of students after they leave school. It is reported that the Uva Province has nearly 290,591 students who have never attended school.

12.4.3. Density of Schools

The density of school in Uva Province is indicated in the Table below.

No	District	Are (Sq.)	No.of schools	Density of school
1	Badulla	2,861	606	5:1
2	Moneragala	5,639	294	19:1
	Province	8,500	900	9:1

(Source: Planning Division, PDE's Office, UP-2018)

The percentage of students dropped out from school in 2017 is 87.88% and this percentage has been reduced through various activities.

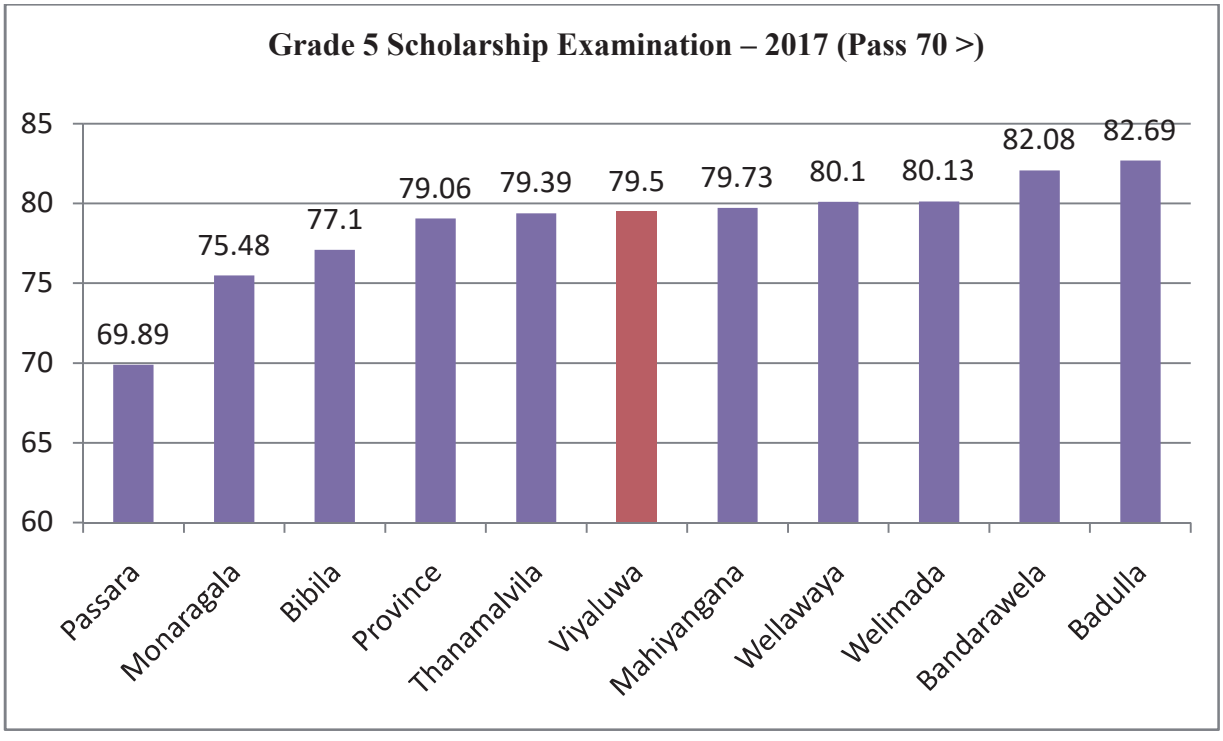
12.5. Examinations Performance

12.5.1. Grade 5 Scholarship Examination (2017)

In 2017, 24,395 students sat for the Grade 5 scholarship examination and out of this 79.06% of students obtained 70 and above marks. The students' performance at this examination is shown in the table and graph below.

No	District	No. of Students	No. of Students obtained 70 and above marks	% of students obtained 70 and above
1	Badulla	14,774	11,803	79.89
2	Moneragala	5,639	294	19:1
	Province	24,395	18,930	79.06

(Source: Planning Division, PDE's Office,UP-2018)



In the year 2017, 19,467 students sat for GCE (O/L) Examination and out of this 69.71% of students qualified for GCE (A/L) classes.

12.5.2. GCE (A/L) Examination

The National average of 60.3% for GCE (A/L) is below the Provincial average of 64.1%.

If we observe the stream wise performance for 2017, it shows that the percentage of eligibility for University entrance for Biological Science is lower than the other streams.

No	Stream	Percentage
1	Other	41.01
2	Biological Science	48.96
3	Physical Science	51.08
4	Engineering Technology	62.58

5	Bio systems Technology	65.58
6	All Stream	67.19
7	Commerce	70.25
8	Arts	77.62
	Uva Province	**67.19**

12.6. Targets expected to be achieved by 2022 by the Education system of Uva Province

1 Increase the pass rate of Grade 5 scholarship exam obtained more than 70 marks by ensuring that all the students who complete primary education cycle acquire the essential learning competencies in math's and language from 88% - 93% (Annexure 01)

2 Increase the GCE O/L qualified rate for GCE A/L from 71% to 83% by minimizing the school range 100 - 0% to 100 - 60& according to the eligibility.

3 Increase the pass rate of GCE A/L

Art Stream	77 % to 90%
Commerce Stream	72% to 85%
Biology Stream	52 % to 65%
Physical Science Stream	54% to 65%
E Tec	59% to 72%
B Tec	69 % - 82%

4 Increase the survival rate for Grade 1 -11

For girls	92 % - 96%
For boys	86% - 94%

5 Increase the facilities of classrooms, higher order learning space, pure drinking water, sanitary and electricity for schools according to the norms provided.

6 Improve values, good practices, ethics, code of conduct, school culture and school climate/ environment by engaging them at least one extracurricular activity in all primary and secondary.

7 Develop a group of principals to achieve minimum 10% of annual growth target by strengthening external and internal evaluation process according to the criteria.

8 Initiate to develop an office management mechanism that achieves the annual productivity goals by formulation of citizen's charter.

9 Create a school management and teaching learning process that support to develop child friendly concept in schools.

10 Create vocational education opportunities for school dropouts from formal education system and provide professional education prospects by producing professionally qualified teachers.

(All the above-mentioned targets relate to SDG Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all)

12.7. Identification Thrust Areas and Sub Components

01. Strengthen equity in education: equitable learning opportunities for all children

- Implementation of 13 years mandatory education policy.
- Improving access to and participation for primary and secondary education
- Ensuring free-education policy.
- Ensuring safe and attractive learning environment in schools.
- Improving student's health and nutrition status
- Implementation of systematic career guidance and counselling programs

02. Improve quality of general education

- Development of science, technology and mathematics and English education for improving skilled human capital
- Broader approach to education focusing on improving transversal skills, socio-emotional skills, value education and ethics.
- Teacher development, teacher education and teacher management
- Improving assessments and evaluation systems
- Improving attractive teaching and learning environment: promoting digital-based teaching and learning.
- Improving learning outcomes of students: establish international linkages in general education system.

03. Strengthen stewardship and service delivery of general education

- Strengthening the empowerment of schools through the implementation of SBM / EPSI
- Improving the quality and standards of the primary and secondary education through establishing school inspectorate.

- Strengthening education administration and management provincial, zonal and divisional levels.
- Implementation of long-term professional development programs.

04. Enhance education policy, planning, research and results-based monitoring and evaluation.
    - Strengthening education policy and planning, research and results-based monitoring and evaluations
    - Creation of public awareness programs on education achievements.

Development results (Outcomes and Outputs with performance indicators) formulated based on identified thrust areas and key activities are elaborated in the following sections.

RESULTS FRAMEWORK

Sector : Education

Thrust Area 1 : Strengthen Equity in Education: Equitable Learning Opportunities for All Children

SDG Goal : **(Goal 4) Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all**

: **(Goal 3) Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages**

OUTCOME

Strategic Outcomes / Goals	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTCOME 1.1: All school going age children in Uva Province get basic education	1.1	Portion enrolled for education stream out of school going age children	4.1 4.2 4.4 4.5	%	18.8	99	99	99.25	99.50	99.75	Health and education dept. reports	Prov. Education Dept./ Zonal education offices
	1.1	Students completing basic education (1 - 5)		%	98.46	98.75	98.71	98.91	99.2	99.5	School census reports	Prov. Education Dept.
OUTCOME 1.2: Increased retention of	1.1	Students continuing up to		%	82.81	83	83.25	84	85	87	School census reports	Prov. Education Dept./ Zonal

Strategic Outcomes / Goals	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
children who entered into the process of school education		1-13										education offices
OUTCOME 1.3: Increased continuation of children into secondary education after completing basic education	1.1	Students entering secondary education		Number	28,922	28,940	23,980	24,080	24,160	24,220	School census reports	Prov. Education Dept./ Zonal education offices
OUTCOME 1.4: Improved performance of grade 4 students at performance test	1.2	Students scoring > 50 marks in mother tongue, math's and English language at the year 4 performance test	4.1	%	80.8	82.8	84.7	85.8	87.8	90.0	EMIS	Prov. Education Dept./
			4.2	%	81.8	83.8	85.9	87.6	89.5	92.0	EMIS	Prov. Education Dept./
			4.4									
			4.5	%	52.9	53.9	55	56.2	58.1	60.0	EMIS	Prov. Education Dept./
OUTCOME 1.5: Improved students ' performance at grade 5 scholarship,	1.2	Students scored > 70 marks at year 5 scholarship examination		%	83.37	84	85	86	88	89	Examination results	Prov. Education Dept./ Zonal education offices/ Principals

Strategic Outcomes / Goals	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
G.C.E.(O/L , and GCE 9 A/L) and increased entering into tertiary education	1.2	Students qualified for GCE (A/L) at the O/L examination		%	68.04	69	70	71	72	74	Examination results	Prov. Education Dept./ Zonal education offices/ Principals
	1.2	Students passed GCE (A/L) examination		%	63.01	65	66	67.5	68	69	Examination results	Prov. Education Dept./ Zonal education offices/ Principals
	1.2	Students continued into Tertiary Education		Number	1,457	1,512	1,560	1,600	1,670	2,000	University entrance reports	Prov. Education Dept./ Zonal education offices/ Principals
OUTCOME 1.6: Increased health promoted schools and healthy and active children	1.5	Health promoted schools won gold/silver /bronze awards	3.7	Number	576	585	610	625	650	680	School evaluative ports	Prov. Education Dept./ Zonal education offices

Strategic Outcomes / Goals	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTCOME 1.7: Minimized stress of children in education	1.6	Students with minimized stress	4.1 4.2	Number	56,206	56,900	57,000	57,250	57,550	58,000	Progress reports	Prov. Education Dept./ Education Ministry / Zonal education offices/ Principals
OUTCOME 1.8: Increased counselling, guidance and career guidance for senior secondary level students	1.6	Students who received counselling and guidance	4.4 4.5	Number	-	45,600	4,700	47,650	48,250	48,700	Progress reports	Prov. Education Dept./ Education Ministry / Zonal education offices/ Principals

OUTPUTS

OUTPUTS OF OUTCOME 1.1: All school going age children in Uva Province get basic education

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 1.1.1: Enforced compulsory education	1.1	Children enrolled into schools out of school	4.1	%	98.81	99	99	99.25	99.50	99.75	Health department and school census	Prov. Education Dept./ Zonal education

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
orders		going age children	4.2								reports	offices
OUTPUT 1.1.2: Strengthened non-formal education process	1.1	Children received no formal education facilities out of school going age children	4.4 4.5	Number	366	110	115	110	115	131	Progress reports	Prov. Education Dept./ Zonal education offices
OUTPUT 1.1.3: Provided education facilities for children with special needs	1.1	Students benefitted		Number	441	450	455	410	460	460	Surveys	Prov. Education Dept./ Zonal education offices
OUTPUT 1.1.4: Established school network for primary and secondary education	1.1	Established schools		Number	910	912	915	920	920	920	Surveys	Prov. Education Dept./ Zonal education offices

OUTPUTS OF OUTCOME 1.2: Increased retention of children who entered into the process of school education

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 1.2.1: Assured retention of the students enrolled to schools	1.1	Daily attendance of enrolled students	4.1 4.2 4.4 4.5	%	82.81	83	83.25	84	85	87	School surveys	Prov. Education Dept

OUTPUTS OF RESULT 1.3: Increased continuation of children into secondary education after completing basic education

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measurement	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 1.3.1: Assured entering of the students who complete primary cycle to secondary education	1.1	Students entered to grade 6	4.1 4.2 4.4 4.5	Number	23,922	24,000	24,500	24,850	24,600	24,625	Surveys	Prov. Education Dept./ Zonal education offices
OUTPUT 1.3.2: Assured retention of the students who entered to secondary education	1.1	Daily attendance of students of secondary grades		%	82.81	83	83.25	84	85	87	School surveys	Prov. Education Dept./ Zonal education offices

OUTPUTS OF OUTCOME 1.4: Improved performance of grade 4 students at performance test

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure ment	Status of The Base Year (2016)	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 1.4.1: Improved performance level of mother tongue of the students in primary grades	1.2	Grade 4 mother tongue evaluating test marks	4.1 4.2 4.4 4.5	%	N/A	-	-	-	-	-	-	Prov. Education Dept./ Zonal education offices/Principals
OUTPUT 1.4.2: Improved performance level of math's of the students in primary grades	1.2	Grade 4 math'sevaluat ion test marks		%	N/A	-	-	-	-	-	EMIS	Prov. Education Dept./ Zonal education offices/Principals
OUTPUT 1.4.3: Improved performance level of environment activities of the students in primary grades	1.2	Grade 4 environment evaluation test marks		%	N/A	-	-	-	-	-	EMIS	Prov. Education Dept./ Zonal education offices/Principals

OUTPUTS OF OUTCOME 1.5: Improved students ' performance at grade 5 scholarship, G.C.E.(O/L) and GCE 9 A/L) and increased entering into tertiary education

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure ment	Status of The Base Year (2016)	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 1.5.1: Increased number of students who pass year 5 scholarship examination	1.2	Students scored > 70 marks at year 5 scholarship examination	4.1 4.2 4.4 4.5	Number	19,767	19,800	19,850	19,900	19,950	20,000	EMIS	Prov. Education Dept./ Zonal education offices
OUTPUT 1.5.2: Completed syllabuses of GCE (O/L) subjects 3 months before the exam and conducted rehearsaltests and seminars	1.2	Schools completed syllabuses		Number	N/A	530	535	540	545	550	Education development division	Prov. Education Dept./ Education Ministry / Zonal education offices/ Principals
	1.2	Seminars held		Number	N/A	50	50	60	65	65	Education development division	Prov. Education Dept./ Education Ministry / Zonal education offices/Principals
OUTPUT 1.5.3: Completed rehearsal tests and practical tests for all students sitting for GCE (A/L) Examination	1.2	Students passed A/L rehearsal tests		Number	9,056	9,150	9,200	9,300	9,400	9,700	Education development division	Prov. Education Dept./ Education Ministry / Zonal education offices/Principals
		Practical sessions conducted		Number	120	140	160	180	200	200	Education development division	Prov. Education Dept./ Education Ministry / Zonal education

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure ment	Status of The Base Year (2016)	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
												offices/Principals
OUTPUT 1.5.4: Increased number of students who can enter universities on merit basis	1.2	candidates passed with merit		Number	N/A	280	350	425	500	575	University grants commissio n reports	Prov. Education Dept./ Zonal education offices/Principals
OUTPUT 1.5.5: Increased number of students entered Higher technical institutes, Open University, Private universities and Vocational Training Institutes	1.2	Students entered to vocational Institutions other than Universities		Number	N/A	600	750	825	900	975	Education Planning Divisions	Prov. Education Dept./ Zonal education offices/Principals

OUTPUTS OF OUTCOME 1.6: Increased health promoted schools and healthy and active children

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure ment	Status of The Base Year (2016)	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 1.6.1: Certified health promoted schools as per	1.5	Schools received > 60 marks in self evaluation	3.7	Number	N/A	700	750	800	850	900	School evaluation reports	Prov. Education Dept./ Health and Nutrition Ministry/ Zonal

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure ment	Status of The Base Year (2016)	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
the criteria												education offices
OUTPUT 1.6.2: Revitalized provincial, Zonal and school level health promotion committees	1.5	Established committees		Number	N/A	650	700	750	800	900	Education Management division reports	Prov. Education Dept./ Health and Nutrition Ministry/ Zonal education offices
OUTPUT 1.6.3: Created young generation with sound physical and mental health	1.5	Healthy children		%	88	89	92	94	96	98	Sample surveys	Prov. Education Dept./ Health and Nutrition Ministry/ Zonal education offices
OUTPUT 1.6.4: Developed spiritual and social health of children	1.5	Children cordially and friendly working for social wellbeing		%	N/A	55	60	69	78	85	Sample surveys	Prov. Education Dept./ Health and Nutrition Ministry/ Zonal education offices

OUTPUTS OF OUTCOME 1.7: Minimized stress of children in education

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure ment	Status of The Base Year (2016)	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 1.7.1: Deployed teachers with vocational training on	1.6	Teachers	4.1 4.2	Number	380	400	625	750	800	825	School surveys	Prov. Education Dept./ Zonal education offices/ Principals

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure ment	Status of The Base Year (2016)	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
counseling and guidance for future success of students			4.4 4.5									

OUTPUTS OF OUTCOME 1.8: Increased counselling, guidance and career guidance for senior secondary level students

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure ment	Status of The Base Year (2016)	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 1.8.1: Implemented counseling and vocational guidance programmes for schools	1.6	Schools where programmes implemented	4.1 4.2	Number	N/A	320	400	420	440	460	Progress reports	Prov. Education Dept./ Zonal education offices/
OUTPUT 1.8.2: Ensured counselling, guidance and vocational guidance services for quality education	1.6	Students benefited from programmes	4.4 4.5 4.7	Number	N/A	56,700	56,800	56,885	56,980	57,950	Progress reports	Prov. Education Dept./ Zonal education offices/ Principals

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure ment	Status of The Base Year (2016)	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 1.8.3: Reduction in number of children inclined to drug usage, violence against children, childabuse and misconduct under counseling process	1.6	Results from students participating in programs		Number	N/A	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	Social Surveys	Pro. Department of education/ Zonal education office/ police/ Department of health, Department of probation and social service

Thrust Area 2 : Improvement of Quality of Education

SDG Goal : **(Goal 4) Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all**

OUTCOMES

Strategic Goals / Outcomes	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measurement	Status of The Base Year (2016)	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTCOME 2.1: Presence of human resource in Uva Province with higher level of education, multiple skills and respect to all social parameters	2.1	Students entered to Universities and other higher education institutes	4.1 4.2	%	63.01	70	72	74	76	80	EMIS	Prov. Education Min./ Prov. Education Dept.
OUTCOME 2.2: Presence of a suitable methodology to implement remedial programmes for learning strengths and weaknesses of all school children in Uva Province	2.2	Students scored > 70 marks at grade 5 scholarship examination	4.4 4.5 4.7	%	83.37	85	87	89	91	93	EMIS	Prov. Education Min./ Prov. Education Dept.
		Students qualified to enter Advanced level education		%	68.04	70	72	74	76	78	EMIS	Prov. Education Min./ Prov. Education Dept.

Strategic Goals / Outcomes	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measurement	Status of The Base Year (2016)	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTCOME 2.3: Presence of improved school environment where all students in Uva Province can complete their primary and secondary education with higher attendance rate and higher technological level	2.3	Schools adhered to Child Friendly concept		%	42	46	53	62	82	89	EMIS / UNICEF	Prov. Education Min./ Prov. Education Dept.
		Schools with IT based learning teaching process		Number	420	453	528	632	750	815	EMIS	Prov. Education Min./ Prov. Education Dept.
OUTCOME 2.4: Children of Uva Province depict proficiencies and skills required to create a global citizen	2.4 2.5 2.6	Persons employed in proficiency-based jobs		%	23	28	35	45	53	69	-	EMIS, Prov. Education Min./ Prov. Education Dept. / Technical Institutes

OUTPUTS OF OUTCOME 2.1: Presence of human resource in Uva Province with higher level of education, multiple skills and respect to all social parameters

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measurement	Status of The Base Year (2016)	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 2.1.1: Deployed a team of teachers well proficient in subject knowledge for learning teaching process in all schools of Uva Province	2.1	Developed teachers	4.1 4.2 4.4	%	35	45	55	65	75	80	EMIS	Prov. Education Min./ Prov. Education Dept.
OUTPUT 2.1.2: Created a generation of children with developed life skills and social ethics from the schools in Uva Province	2.1	Students actively participated in activities	4.5 4.7	%	55	58	61	65	68	71	EMIS	Prov. Education Min./ Prov. Education Dept.

OUTPUTS OF OUTCOME 2.2: Presence of a suitable methodology to implement remedial programmes for learning strengths and weaknesses of all school children in Uva Province

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measurement	Status of The Base Year (2016)	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 2.2.1: Deployed a team of teachers well proficient in knowledge to implement proper assessment in all schools of Uva Province	2.2	Teachers participated	4.1 4.2 4.4 4.5 4.7	%	40	44	47	50	54	60	Prov. Education Dept.- Education development division	Prov. Education Min./ Prov. Education Dept.
OUTPUT 2.2.2: Implemented remedial programmes suitable to children with learning weaknesses	2.2	Students participated		%	48	51	57	61	66	72	Prov. Education Dept.- Education development division	Prov. Education Min./ Prov. Education Dept.
OUTPUT 2.2.3: Implemented teacher, students and principal evaluation methodology	2.2	Programmes conducted		Number	4	6	6	6	6	6	Prov. Education Dept.- Education development division	Prov. Education Min./ Prov. Education Dept.

OUTPUTS OF OUTCOME 2.3: Presence of improved school environment where all students in Uva Province can complete their primary and secondary education with higher attendance rate and higher technological level

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure ment	Status of The Base Year (2016)	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 2.3.1: Adopted child friendly school concept in all schools of Uva Province	2.3	Schools adopted	4.1 4.2	Number	200	500	901	901	901	901	EMIS	Prov. Education Min./ Prov. Education Dept.
OUTPUT 2.3.2: Utilized information technology for learning teaching process in the class room by teachers	2.3	Teachers practicing	4.4 4.5 4.7	Number	525	850	950	1,050	1,750	2,500	EMIS	Prov. Education Min./ Prov. Education Dept.

OUTPUTS OF OUTCOME 2.4: Children of Uva Province depict proficiencies and skills required to create a global citizen

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure ment	Status of The Base Year (2016)	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 2.4.1: Developed international level educational proficiencies among children	2.4 2.5 2.6	Developed children	4.1 4.2 4.4 4.5 4.7	Number	10	50	80	125	175	250	Prov. Education Dept. Education development division	Prov. Education Min./ Prov. Education Dept.

Thrust Area 3 : Strengthened Stewardship and Service Delivery of General Education

SDG Goal : **(Goal 4) Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all**

OUTCOME

Strategic Goals / Outcomes	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measurement	Status of The Base Year (2016)	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTCOME 3.1: Practiced school-based management in all schools of Uva Province as per criteria prepared	3.1	Schools adopted school -based management	4.1 4.2 4.4 4.5 4.7	Number	N/A	150	150	200	200	201	Uva EMIS	Prov. Education Dept
OUTCOME 3.2: Presence of developed quality and standard in primary and secondary education achieved through inspection and monitoring process in schools of Uva Province	3.2	Schools having SEQI value > 75%		Number	N/A	100	100	100	100	100	Uva EMIS	Provincial, Zonal and Divisional education offices
OUTCOME 3.3: Existence of provincial, zonal, divisional and school level	3.3	Schools with proper admin. and mgt.		Number	N/A	100	100	100	100	100	Uva EMIS	Provincial, Zonal and Divisional education offices

Strategic Goals / Outcomes	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure ment	Status of The Base Year (2016)	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
management with proper administration and management	3.3	Zones with proper admin. and mgt.		Number	10	10	10	10	10	10	-	Provincial and Zonal education offices
	3.3	Divisions with proper admin. and mgt.		Number	23	23	23	23	23	23	-	Provincial, Zonal and Divisional education offices
				Number	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	Prov. Education Dept
OUTCOME 3.4: Presence of human resources with perfect vocational and management skills	3.4	Schools belong to Knowledge Tower programme		Number	N/A	141	141	141	141	141	-	Prov. Education Dept

OUTPUTS

OUTPUTS OF RESULT 3.1 : Practiced school-based management in all schools of Uva Province as per criteria prepared

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measurement	Status of The Base Year (2016)	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 3.1.1: Implemented circular no. 26/2018in schools	3.1	Schools implementing 7/2013	4.2	Number	N/A	150	150	200	200	201	-	Provincial, Zonal and Divisional education offices
OUTPUT 3.1.2: Implemented school-based Teacher development programmes	3.1	Programmes done		Number	N/A	150	150	200	200	201	-	Provincial, Zonal and Divisional education offices
OUTPUT 3.1.3: Implemented projects by external institutions or persons	3.1	Projects		Number	N/A	50	50	50	50	50	-	Provincial, Zonal and Divisional education offices

OUTPUTS OFOUTCOME 3.2: Presence of developed quality and standard in primary and secondary education achieved through inspection and monitoring process in schools of Uva Province

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measurement	Status of The Base Year (2016)	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 3.2.1: Implemented supervision and inspection groups at divisional level	3.2	Groups	4.1	Number	N/A	10	13	-	-	-	-	Provincial, Zonal and Divisional education offices
OUTPUT 3.2.2: Implemented supervision and inspection groups at Zone level	3.2	Groups		Number	N/A	5	5	-	-	-	-	Provincial, Zonal and Divisional education offices
OUTPUT 3.2.3: Conducted proper subject wise inspection and feedback through subject directors	3.2	Programmes		Number	N/A	100	100	100	100	100	-	Provincial, Zonal and Divisional education offices
OUTPUT 3.2.4: Established bottom up monitoring methodology	3.2	Monitoring methodologies		Number	N/A	1	1	1	1	1	-	Prov. Education Dept

OUTPUTS OF OUTCOME 3.3: Existence of provincial, zonal, divisional and school level management with proper administration and management

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measurement	Status of The Base Year (2016)	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 3.3.1: Implemented Citizen's Charter	3.3	Zonal level Citizen's Charters	4.7	Number	N/A	3	6	1	-	-	-	Education Ministry /Prov. Education Dept
OUTPUT 3.3.2: Developed capacity of Provincial, Zonal and Divisional offices	3.3	Completed offices		Number	N/A	-	15	15	4	-	-	Education Ministry /Prov. Education Dept
OUTPUT 3.3.3: Established proper administration and management units in schools	3.3	Schools with units		Number	100	100	100	100	200	300	-	Prov. Education Dept
OUTPUT 3.3.4: Improved zonal and divisional offices	3.3	Improved offices		Number	N/A	10	8	8	7	-	-	Provincial, Zonal and Divisional education offices
OUTPUT 3.3.5: Established school based GIS management information system	3.3	GIS Systems		Number	N/A	1	1	-	-	-	-	Education Ministry /Prov. Education Dept

OUTPUTS OF OUTCOME 3.4 : Presence of human resources with perfect vocational and management skills

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measurement	Status of The Base Year (2016)	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 3.4.1: Trained officers on education management and administration	3.4	Education Service officers attended short term training	4.5	Number	40	20	20	20	20	10	-	Prov. Education Dept
	3.4	Officers who got vocational level training		Number	N/A	25	25	25	25	25	-	Prov. Education Dept
	3.4	Officers who got overseas training		Number	N/A	10	10	10	10	10	-	Prov. Education Dept
	3.4	Principals who got attitudinal change training		Number	N/A	200	200	200	200	101	-	Prov. Education Dept
	3.4	Principals trained on school management		Number	N/A	150	150	150	150	150	-	Prov. Education Dept
	3.4	Officers who got Post graduate level training		Number	20	15	15	16	20	20	-	Prov. Education Dept

Thrust Area 4 :Enhance Education Policy, Planning, Researchand Results – Based Monitoring and Evaluation

SDG Goal : **(Goal 4) Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all**

OUTCOMES

Strategic Goals / Outcomes	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measurement	Status of The Base Year (2016)	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTCOME 4.1: Implemented and sustained quantitatively and qualitatively developed education process	4.1	Schools having completed basic needs of physical resources	4.1 4.7	%	14	25	35	45	55	65	EMIS	Education Ministry /Prov. Education Dep
	4.1	Schools having completed standard physical resources		%	10	20	40	60	80	100	EMIS	Prov. Education Dept
	4.1	Schools having completed staff as per the circular 3.01/2016		%	5	50	75	100	-	-	EMIS	Prov. Education Dept

Strategic Goals / Outcomes	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measurement	Status of The Base Year (2016)	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
	4.1	Pass rate of grade 5 scholarship		examination with >70 marks	83	86	88	90	92	95	EMIS	Prov. Education Dept
	4.1	Students qualified for A/L at GCE (O/L)		Pass rate	68	73	75	77	79	81	EMIS	Prov. Education Dept
	4.1	Students qualified for A/L		examination Students not qualified to enter university at GCE (A/L)	37	35	33	30	27	25	EMIS	Prov. Education Dept
OUTCOME 4.2: Presence of a community and stakeholders working with correct understanding about the status and opportunities expected to be achieved from education	4.2	Schools		Number	N/A	200	200	200	200	200	-	Prov. Education Dept

OUTPUTS

OUTPUTS OF OUTCOME 4.1: Implemented and sustained quantitatively and qualitatively developed education process

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measurement	Status of The Base Year (2016)	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 4.1.1: Updated and developed existing education management information system	4.1	Schools accurately completing annual school census forms	4.7	%	30	60	100	100	100	100	EMIS	Prov. Education Dept
	4.1	Education institutions and other institutions using education management information system		%	60	80	100	100	100	100	EMIS	Prov. Education Dept
	4.1	Schools using education management information system		%	10	30	60	100	100	100	EMIS	Prov. Education Dept
OUTPUT 4.1.2: Implemented suitable results-based M&E methodology	4.1	Schools conducted internal evaluation process	4.7	%	45	60	75	90	100	100	Education development division	Prov. Education Dept

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure ment	Status of The Base Year (2016)	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
	4.1	Schools conducted external evaluation process		%	60	75	85	95	100	100	Education development division	Prov. Education Dept
	4.1	Principals who scored > 50 marks in the administration report		%	35	50	65	75	90	100	Education development division	Prov. Education Dept
OUTPUT 4.1.3: Identified issues in learning teaching process through school based functional research and implemented solutions	4.1	Schools conducted school based functional research out of schools having SVQI value < 40		%	10	25	50	75	85	100	Education development division	Prov. Education Dept
	4.1	Implemented school based functional research	4.7	Number	98	150	150	150	200	200	Education planning division	Prov. Education Dept
OUTPUT 4.1.4: Identified causes for problems and trends in education system through	4.1	Quantitative and qualitative research implemented		Number	N/A	10	10	10	10	10	Education planning division	Prov. Education Dept

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measurement	Status of The Base Year (2016)	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
quantitative and qualitative research and implemented solutions	4.1	Implemented solutions		Number	1	10	10	10	10	10	Education planning division	Prov. Education Dept
OUTPUT 4.1.5: Implemented existing education policies after developing and matching to the province	4.1	Policies developed		Number	N/A	50	10	10	10	10	Education planning division	Prov. Education Dept
OUTPUT 4.1.6: Implemented medium term development plan and annual action plans in order to achieve expected targets	4.1	Schools with medium term plans and annual action plans		Number	896	900	900	900	900	900	Education planning division	Prov. Education Dept
	4.1	Institutions with medium term plans and annual action plans		Number	11	34	34	34	34	34	Education planning division	Prov. Education Dept

OUTPUTS OF OUTCOME 4.2: Presence of a community and stakeholders working with correct understanding about the status and opportunities expected to be achieved from education

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure ment	Base Line Year Data (2016)	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 4.2.1: Identified status and opportunities expected to achieve in education	4.2	Guidelines prepared	-	Number	N/A	1	1	1	0	1	Education planning division	Prov. Education Dept
OUTPUT 4.2.2: Presence of a school community well aware about status and opportunities expected to achieve in education (teachers, parents, past pupils, well-wishers others)	4.2	Community members aware		Number	N/A	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	Education planning division	Prov. Education Dept

SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL OUTLAYS FOR EDUCATION DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Outputs	Financial Outlays (Rs. MN)					Total For 5 Years
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	
OUTPUT 1.1.1 : Enforced compulsory education orders	1.35	1.43	1.42	1.155	1.13	6.485
OUTPUT 1.1.2: Strengthened non-formal education process	654.21	1,004.005	903.975	1,114.025	1,203.925	4,880.14
OUTPUT 1.1.3: Provided education facilities for children with special needs	52.86	60.96	55.56	56.27	67.47	293.12
OUTPUT 1.1.4: Established School Net Work for Primary and Secondary Education	19.5	24.5	17.02	17.12	14.22	92.36
OUTPUT 1.2.1: Assured retention of the students enrolled to schools	6.535	7.084	6.091	5.524	5.51	30.744
OUTPUT 1.3.1: Assured entering of the students who complete primary cycle to secondary education	3.427	3.226	1.823	1.843	2.856	13.175
OUTPUT 1.3.2: Assured retention of the students who entered to secondary education	0.57	0.57	0.57	0.57	0.57	2.85
OUTPUT 1.4.1: Improved performance level of mother tongue of the students in primary grades	18.2	18.44	18.54	16	16.03	87.21
OUTPUT 1.4.2: Improved performance level of math's of the students in primary grades	8.1	8.4	9	9.6	10.2	45.3
OUTPUT 1.4.3: Improved performance level of environment activities of the students in primary grades	72	72	72	72	72	360
OUTPUT 1.5.1: Increased number of students who pass year 5 scholarship examination	19.55	50.55	55.67	48.55	18.67	192.99
OUTPUT 1.5.2: Completed syllabuses of GCE (O/L) subjects 3 months before the exam and conducted rehearsal tests and seminars	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	12.5
OUTPUT 1.5.3: Completed rehearsal tests and practical tests for all students sitting for GCE (A/L) Examination	46.95	46.7	46.8	47	47.2	234.65

Outputs	Financial Outlays (Rs. MN)					Total For 5 Years
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	
OUTPUT 1.5.4: Increased number of students who can enter universities on merit basis	8.75	10.5	11.5	13.75	15.75	60.25
OUTPUT 1.5.5: Increased number of students entered Higher Technical institutes, Open University, Private universities and Vocational Training Institutes	4	4	4	4	4	20
OUTPUT 1.6.1: Certified health promoted schools as per the criteria	1.9	1.92	1.93	1.94	2.75	10.44
OUTPUT 1.6.2: Revitalized provincial, Zonal and school level health promotion committees	12.65	14.65	16.65	18.65	20.65	83.25
OUTPUT1.6.3: Created young generation with sound physical and mental health	5.75	6.45	9.35	7.05	6.05	34.65
OUTPUT 1.6.4: Developed spiritual and social health of children	3.15	3.16	3.17	2.58	2.6	14.66
OUTPUT 1.7.1: Deployed teachers with vocational training on counseling and guidance for future success of students	3.3	3.32	3.52	3.6	3.55	17.29
OUTPUT 1.8.1: Implemented counseling and vocational guidance programmes for schools	17.55	18.65	24.75	25.95	14.9	101.8
OUTPUT 1.8.2: Ensured counseling, guidance and vocational guidance services for quality education	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.05	3.05	17
OUTPUT 1.8.3: Reduction in number of children inclined to drug usage, violence against children, child abuse and mis conduct under counseling process	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	22.5
OUTPUT 2.1.1: Deployed a team of teachers well proficient in subject knowledge for learning teaching process in all schools of Uva Province	10.2	11.2	10.2	11.2	11.2	54
OUTPUT 2.1.2 : Created a generation of children with developed life skills and social ethics from the schools in Uva Province	38.1	38.1	38.1	38.1	38.1	190.5

Outputs	Financial Outlays (Rs. MN)					Total For 5 Years
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	
OUTPUT 2.2.1: Deployed a team of teachers well proficient in knowledge to implement proper assessment in all schools of Uva Province	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.75
OUTPUT2.2.2: Implemented remedial programmes suitable to children with learning weaknesses	4.15	4.15	4.15	4.15	4.15	20.75
OUTPUT2.2.3: Implemented teacher, students and principal evaluation methodology	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	1
OUTPUT 2.3.1: Adopted child friendly school concept in all schools of Uva Province)	30	30	30	30	30	150
OUTPUT 2.3.2: Utilized information technology for learning teaching process in the class room by teachers	13	13	13	13	13	65
OUTPUT 2.4.1: Developed international level educational proficiencies among children	6	6	6	6	6	30
OUTPUT 3.1.1: Implemented circular no. 7/2013 in schools	12	11.4	11.4	7	6.5	48.3
OUTPUT 3.1.2: Implemented school-based Teacher development programmes	2.1	1	2.1	1	2.1	8.3
OUTPUT 3.1.3: Implemented projects by external institutions or persons	-	-	-	-	-	-
OUTPUT 3.2.1: Implemented supervision and inspection groups at divisional level	9.5	9	9	9.5	9	46
OUTPUT 3.2.2: Implemented supervision and inspection groups at Zone level	0.2	0.51	0.71	0.515	0.715	2.65
OUTPUT 3.2.3: Conducted proper subject wise inspection and feedback through subject directors	10.2	9.7	7.7	9.8	10.3	47.7
OUTPUT 3.2.4: Established bottom up monitoring methodology	0.2	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	6.2

Outputs	Financial Outlays (Rs. MN)					Total For 5 Years
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	
OUTPUT 3.3.1: Implemented Citizen's Charter	2.6	6.4	6.4	6.3	6.5	28.2
OUTPUT 3.3.2: Developed capacity of Provincial, Zonal and Divisional offices	47	66.1	61	67.1	66.1	307.3
OUTPUT 3.3.3: Established proper administration and management units in schools	61.3	61.3	61.4	61.4	61.4	306.8
OUTPUT 3.3.4: Improved zonal and divisional offices	18.2	19.2	20	12	4	73.4
OUTPUT 3.3.5: Established school-based GIS management information system	1.2	0.7	1.4	0.7	1.3	5.3
OUTPUT 3.4.1: Trained officers on education management and administration	15.15	6.15	15.15	6.15	15.15	57.75
OUTPUT 4.1.1: Updated and developed existing education management information system	24.95	24.95	28.975	35.32	34.82	149.015
OUTPUT 4.1.2: Implemented suitable results-based M&E methodology	5.6	5.6	5.6	6.225	6.725	29.75
OUTPUT 4.1.3: Identified issues in learning teaching process through school based functional research and implemented solutions	3.05	2.55	3.96	3.56	5.8	18.92
OUTPUT 4.1.4: Identified causes for problems and trends in education system through quantitative and qualitative research and implemented solutions	7.15	5.6	14.4	7.25	11.8	46.2
OUTPUT 4.1.5: Implemented existing education policies after developing and matching to the province	1.135	-	1.86	-	2.02	5.015
OUTPUT 4.1.6: Implemented medium term development plan and annual action plans in order to achieve expected targets	2.81	0.8	2.91	1	3.86	11.38
OUTPUT 4.2.1: Identified status and opportunities expected to achieve in education	1.5	1.5	0.5	1.75	0.6	5.85

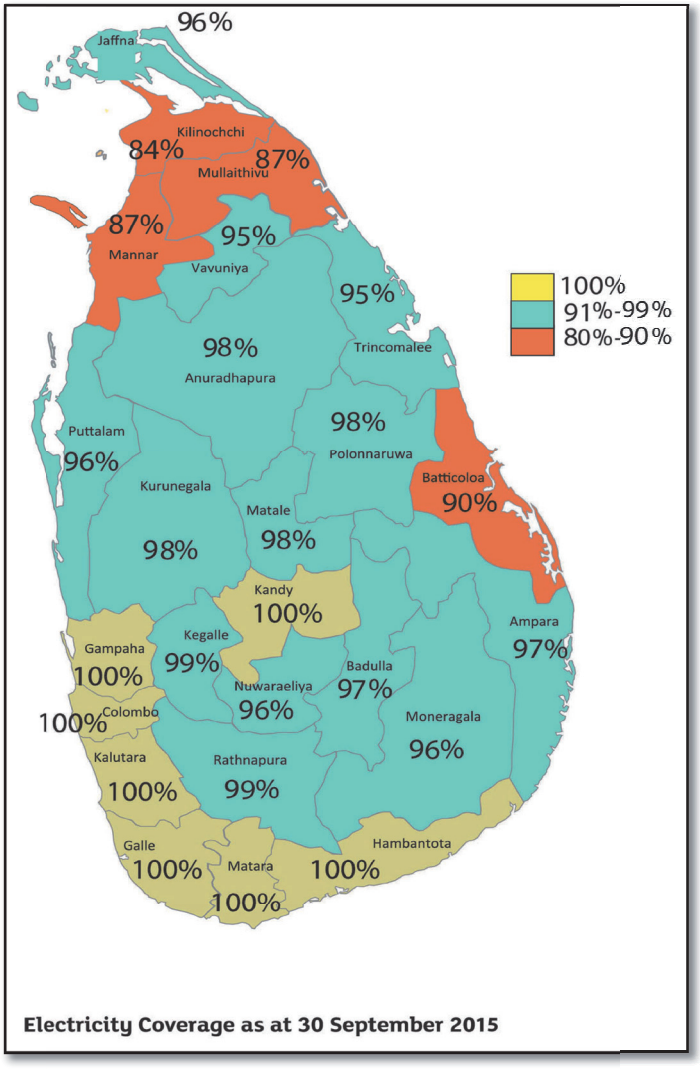
Outputs	Financial Outlays (Rs. MN)					Total For 5 Years
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	
OUTPUT 4.2.2: Presence of a school community well aware about status and opportunities expected to achieve in education(teachers, parents, past pupils, well-wishers others)	2.6	3.5	2.7	-	1.8	10.6
TOTAL FINANCIAL OUTLAY FOR EDUCATION DEVELOPMENT PLAN	**1,301.147**	**1,711.375**	**1,634.504**	**1,818.097**	**1,894.871**	**8,359.994**

CHAPTER 13

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION Sector

13.1. Executive Summary

With the intension of realizing the vision of ensuring energy security of the nation power & energy sector of Sri Lanka is working to fulfill the prime goal of providing uninterrupted electricity for 24 hours for all in all instances. Presently 100% access for electricity is ensured in Western and Southern provinces. But in Uva, 4% of the total families in the province still unable to get the electricity supply from the national grid.



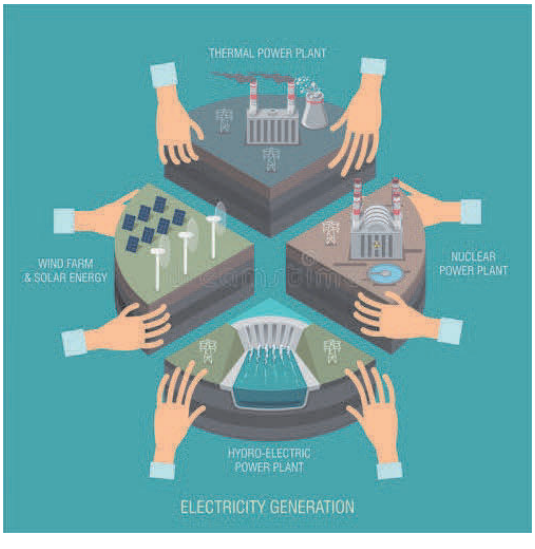
(Source: Ceylon electricity board report)

Inability of the people living in the isolated villages to access to the national grid is the major reason for this. Because of the difficulties on geographical nature and lack of development

in basic infrastructure facilities such as roads, people of these villages are migrating towards urban areas with facilities and only a limited number of families left in these isolated villages. As the cost of supply of electricity from national grid to these villages with limited number of families is high, the Ceylon electricity board cannot focus on such projects. By considering the future development trends and also the industrial and agricultural projects in these areas, this medium-term development plan has included special projects such as new electricity schemes, extension of power lines to the national grid and providing electricity on concessional basis for the families below the poverty line. These projects are planned with the intention of providing electricity to all in Uva Province. Total expected investment for providing access to Electricity for households not providing services by national grid is Rs. 373.84m.

The alternative energy development project is included to this plan for ensuring the supply of reliable and affordable energy for the people living in more difficult villages in Uva province. Total expected investment for development of alternative energy in remote / rural areas that cannot be provided by national grid is Rs.140.4m.

Also, programmes have been included in this plan to promote renewable and alternate energy for the government and private organizations and community of Uva province to face these challenges as a province. Therefore, it is proposed to implement a project to start a power and energy management unit for Uva province, to establish a database and a monitoring system for the province related energy sector and to develop the knowledge of the officers relevant to the field of renewable energy. Total expected investment for capacity development is 32.25m.



It is proposed to affect a provincial statute for power and energy unit compliance to the national policies and strategies and to implement an energy conservation plan in all the government organizations in Uva province and it will help to work now itself in a strategic way to face the future energy crisis.

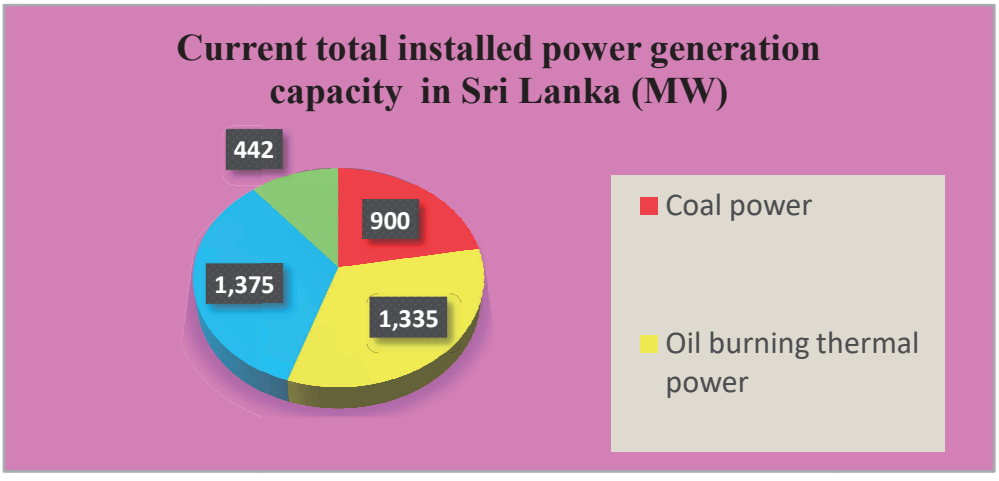
13.2. Background

Today, as a middle-income country, Sri Lanka has entered to the development path. In that development process the contribution of power & energy sector is vital because energy is an essential factor in the development of all the sectors. The need for the energy can increase with the further development and presently Sri Lanka is focusing on policy and strategic ways for the management of the negative impacts on the environment due energy consumption.

Uva Province shows high rate of poverty when compared to the other provinces of Sri Lanka. Badulla district shows 12.3% of poverty coefficient and Monaragala district shows still higher poverty coefficient of 20.8% and the poverty coefficient of Uva province is 15.4%. Therefore, measures have to be taken to uplift the social and economic development of the province as well as the living standards of the people. The development of power & energy sector is very important factor in this regard.

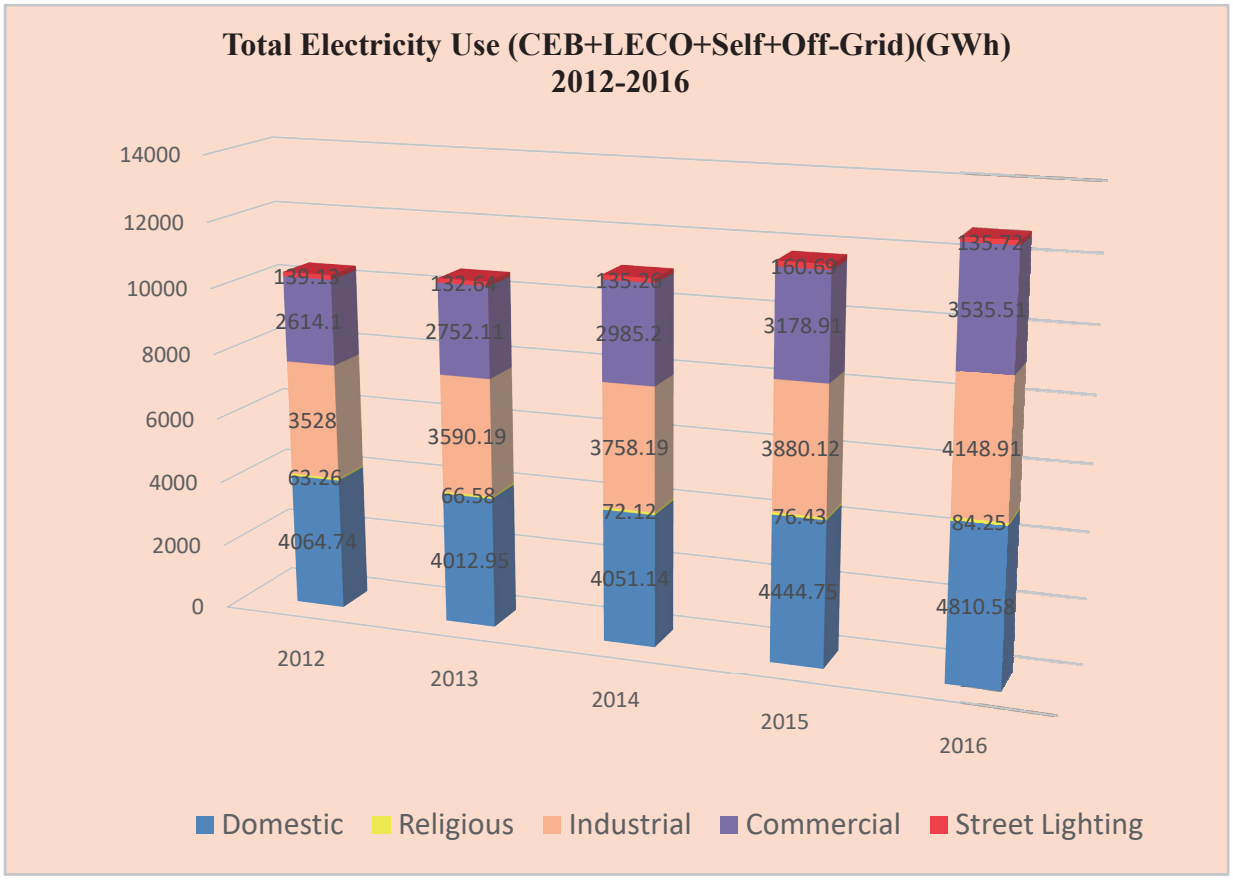
In Uva province the urban population is very limited, and more people are living in rural areas. Still these villages remain isolated without any development. Providing access to basic facilities such as roads, electricity and telecommunication to these less developed villages is difficult task because of the inaccessibility of these areas. Especially, 4% of the people of Uva are not able access to the national grid for their electricity needs. It is a prime requirement to fulfill the electricity need of these villages in order to improve living standards of these people and to increase their contribution to the economic development of the province as well as Sri Lanka.

Sri Lanka's energy supply is mainly based on three basic resources such as biomass, petroleum and hydro power. Electricity and petroleum are the two major sub sectors of commercial energy supply of Sri Lanka. The industry of electricity supply is controlled by the government sector organization Ceylon electricity board and Ceylon electricity (private) company. The electricity generation capacity presently established in Sri Lanka is approximately 4050 MW and it is generated through different sources of production as shown by the following diagram.

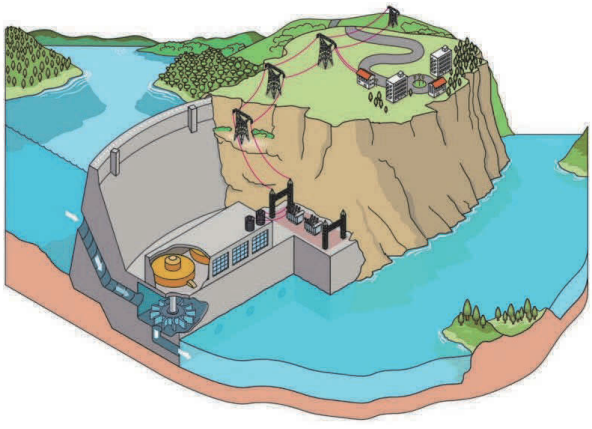


(Source: Sri Lanka energy sector development plan for a knowledge-based economy 2015-2025)

The annual electricity requirement is around 10200 GWH and out of this it is divided as 38% for domestic consumption, 39% for industrial sector, 20% for commercial purposes and the remaining 3% for the other sectors (such as religious places, street line). Increase in energy consumption from the year 2012 to the year 2016 can be understood from the following chart.

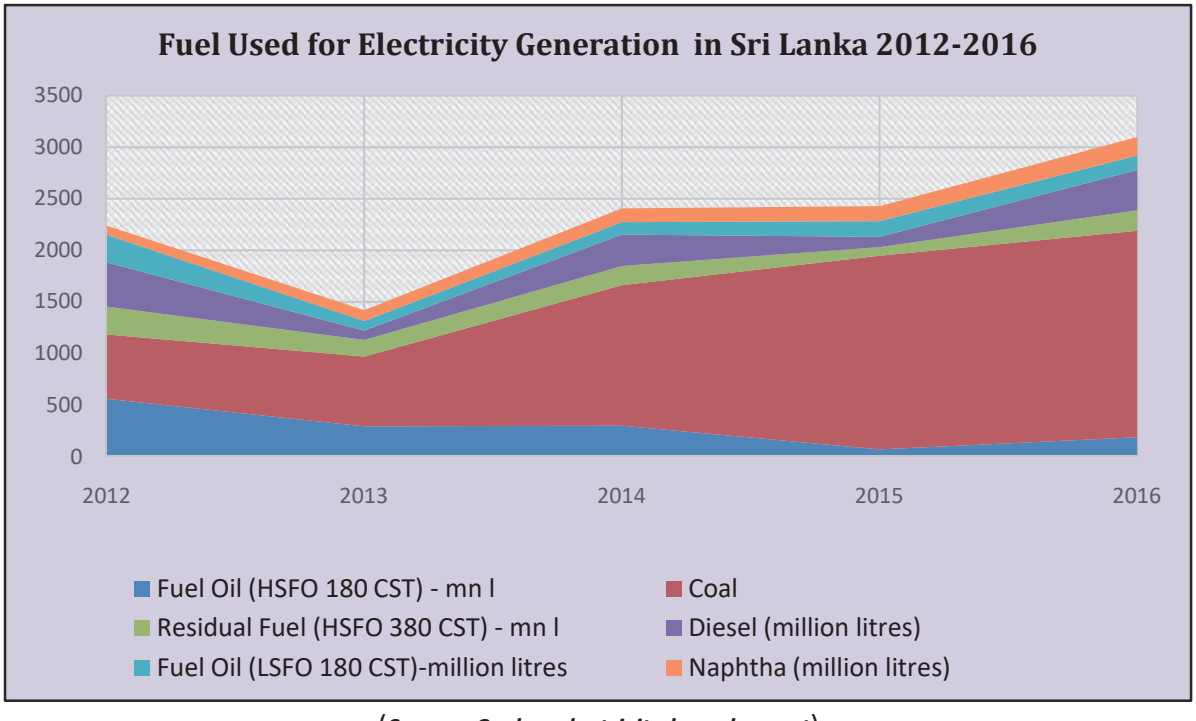


(*Source: Ceylon electricity board report*)



With the increasing energy requirement with the economic and social development of the country, the total basic energy requirement reached 14,000 GWH in the year 2016 with an average annual increase rate of 4-6% and it is expected to increase to 70,000 GWH by the year 2050. The electricity and petroleum sub sectors can record a high annual increase rate around 7% - 8%.

In Sri Lanka, hydro power is the main source of large-scale indigenous energy production. Because of the limitation in further development of hydro power due to the low economic feasibility of the remaining large-scale water resources and limitation in usage of biomass with the gradual increase in the living standards of the people, we had to resort to supply the increased electricity requirement based on imported fossil oil. It has been increased since the year 2012 as follows.



(***Source: Ceylon electricity board report***)

The cost of the imported fossil fuel is very high, and it is 1/4 of the total import cost of Sri Lanka. Similarly, it is approximately 50% of the value of the export income. Accordingly, a growing economy has to maintain a strategic balance between indigenous energy resources

and imported fossil fuel by ensuring the continuous supply of electricity and the supply of petroleum products. Considering as policy factor the government has identified the further development of renewable energy projects for diversification of energy production sector from the high cost thermal power production.

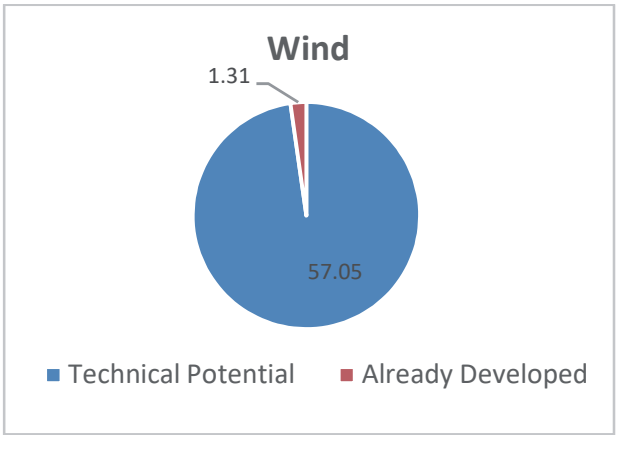
Sri Lanka is rich with renewable (can be regenerate) natural resources such as sunlight, wind, rain, biomass and heat of the ground temperature. These renewable energy sources can be used to fulfill the energy requirement of the country.

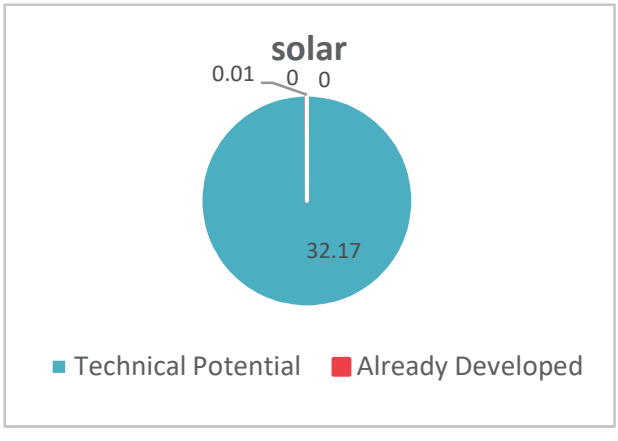
Especially, when consider the information on the potentials present in our country for renewable energy and the amount we use out of that, it is obvious that we should act more for the promotion and development of renewable energy.

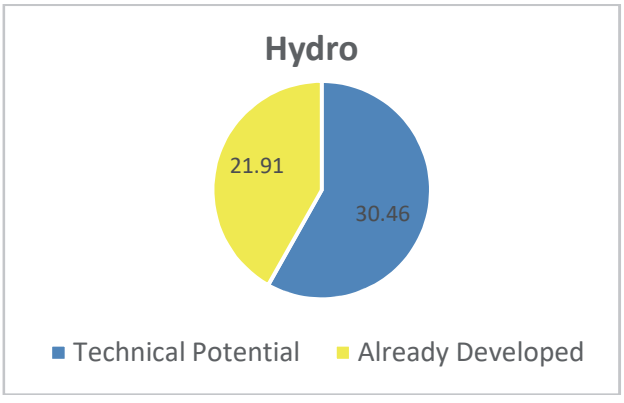
Renewable Energy Resource Potential in Sri Lanka

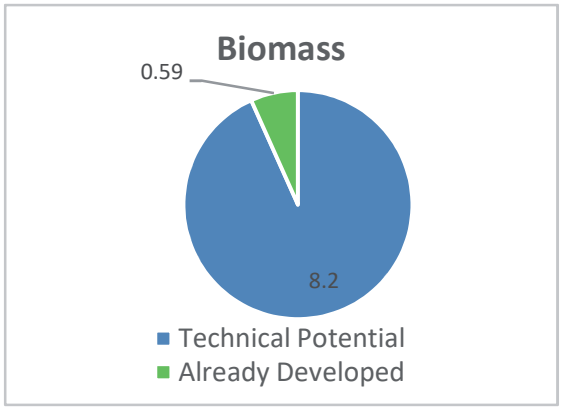
Energy Resource	Theoretical Potential	Technical Potential	Already Developed
PJ Biomass	97	59.77	0.59
Hydro	33	30.46	21.91
Wind	242	57.05	1.31
solar	35174	32.17	0.01

(Source: Sri Lanka energy sector development plan for a knowledge-based economy 2015-2025)









According to the Census of population of 2012 only 1.5% of household units in Uva province used solar energy as medium to obtain light. Hence there is potential in the province to popularize solar energy and bio gas. It will be a great help to find solution for the energy crisis in the future.

13.3. Vision, Mission, Policies, Functions and other Institutional provisions

13.3.1. Vision

"Sustainable and efficient electricity supply for every household in Uva province"

13.3.2. Mission

"Providing an efficient power & energy supply with the maximum contribution from the national grid, utilization of alternative energy sources and enhancing the knowledge and attitude of the people of Uva about energy conservation and consumption."

(This relates to SDG Goal 7:Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all)

13.3.3. Policies

- Ensuring the access to electricity for each household in the province
- Improve the energy efficiency and conservation patterns.
- Implementing an energy management plan for all the government organization in the province
- Strengthening usage of renewable energy in the province.
- Implementing a power and energy statute
- Developing a sustainable methodology for street lighting and public place's lighting.

13.3.4. Functions and other institutional provisions

- Providing the needed support of the Provincial Ministry of Power & Energy to theCeylon electricity board for providing electricity for the households without supply from the national grid.
- Developing alternate energy for the supply of electricity for the most difficult areas where there is no accessibility to the national grid.
- Providing electricity supply with 60% financial contribution from the government for the poor and economically weak people in the areas where there is accessibility to the national grid.
- Establishing renewable energy units (solar panels) in government organizations to minimize the electricity consumption from the national grid.
- Introducing alternate energy methods such as bio gas to the community in a concession basis in order to contribute to fulfill the national goal to minimize the emission of greenhouse gases.
- Enhancing the knowledge, attitude and skills of the community and the officers relatedto energy sector.
- Establishing a database and a project monitoring system for the province relevant to power and energy sector from household level, rural, regional and district level.
- Establishing an energy management unit for strengthening energy management and operation in the province.
- Appointing the energy manager for Uva provincial council.
- Conducting review meeting in every six months regarding energy consumption of all government agencies in Uva.
- Conducting research for energy consumption methods in every two years.

13.4. Present situation of service provision

Ceylon electricity board and the Uva provincial Ministry of Power & Energy are the major organizations responsible for the promotion of power & energy in Uva province. Apart from this, Sri Lanka sustainable energy authority providing a huge contribution for the development of energy sector in Uva province by improving the efficiency and conservation of energy, promotion of alternative and renewable energy and by providing technical, advisory and financial contribution while implementing capacity building programmes relevant to power & energy sector.

Accordingly, following services are being implemented through the sub sectors such as, providing electricity supply from the national grid, development of alternate energy and capacity development.

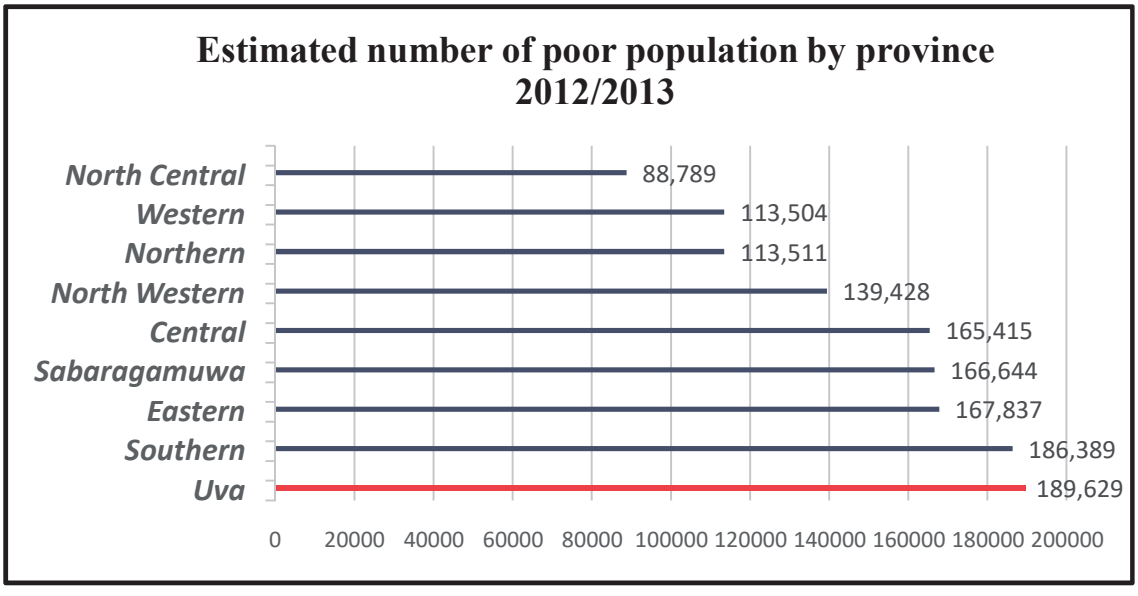
S.N	Sub sector	Current services
1	Providing electricity supply from the national grid	1.1 Extension of power lines 1.2 Creating new electricity projects 1.3 Providing electricity supply for low income beneficiaries under 60% government contribution
2	Development of alternate energy	2.1 Introducing alternate energy sources for households unable to get electricity from the national grid and providing facilities for this. 2.2 Introducing sustainable energy sources for government and private sectors and providing facilities for this. 2.3 Implementing promotion programmes to focus the people on sustainable alternate energy methods.
3	Capacity building	3.1 strengthening the Uva provincial power & energy unit. 3.2 Training the government officers relevant to power & energy sector 3.3 Implementing promotion programmes in order to focus government, private sector and public on energy conservation.

Uva province has nearly reached the maximum level of providing accessibility from the national grid. There are few remote villages that cannot be served with national grid supply of electricity due to following reasons:

1. No accessibility for national grid
2. No commercial feasibility
3. Low living standard of the rural people
4. Low income level
5. Thinking pattern of rural people
6. Forest cover

Therefore, a system should be established to overcome these reasons if providing electricity supply from the national grid for the villages presently not having accessibility from the national grid. Even though there is no commercial feasibility, it should be pointed out that it is important to act considering the criteria of improving the living standard of these rural people as well as developing the rural economy.

When considering the poverty in Uva province, highest poor population lived in Uva province, a special project is in implementation to provide electricity supply for the people on concessional basis with 60% contribution from the government. It is suitable to further extend the implementation of this project with the intension to provide electricity supply for the poor people of Uva province as they are unable to get the supply services from the national grid even though there is accessibility from the national grid.



The programme to promote bio gas units in Uva province is being implemented successfully through NAMA (Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions**)** project implemented with the technical contribution of Sri Lanka sustainable energy authority under alternate energy development and through projects like this, the promotion of alternate energy can be further strengthened. Capacity building of the officers who are engaged in the project has been done through technical training and further intervention should be made to enhance the knowledge, attitude and skills of the officers related to alternate and renewable energy sectors such as solar energy sources.

Similarly, even though a pilot project has been implemented to focus the government organizations for the usage of renewable energy the allocation for the province it is not

sufficient. Therefore, promotion programmes and government interventions should be further increased focusing all the government organizations as well the private organizations for the usage of renewable energy sources.

13.5. Current performance level

By the year 2012 only 79.9% of the household units in Uva province had been provided electricity from the national grid. Today, the accessibility in Uva province to the national grid has been increased to an appreciable level of 96%. The accessibility to the national grid in all the districts of Western and Southern province has come to 100%. Projects have been identified through this plan to bring Uva province to this level.

According to the census of population and housing of 2012, only 1.5% of the households in Uva province are using solar energy to obtain light. Currently, the households having accessibility to the national grid also showing a tendency to use solar energy as an alternate energy source. This should be developed.

The following table shows the performance level that has been attained during the years 2016 & 2017 under the programme to provide 60% government contribution, implemented for the households unable to get the electricity connection even though there is accessibility to the national grid.

Year	Expected number of households for providing electricity supply	Number of households provided with electricity supply	Performance level (%)
2016	475	472	99
2017	725	723	99

13.6. Identification of issues, problems to be solved, barriers and challenges in realizing the mission

Electricity is not provided from the national grid for 4% of the total number of families in Uva province and providing opportunities for these households to obtain electricity is major responsibility as well a challenge for the energy sector of the province. Proposals have been included in this plan for the extension of power lines in the national grid and to implement new electricity projects.

However, there are some isolated villages with small number of families not yet provided national grid electricity. The per capita cost of any projects to supply electricity to these

isolated villages will be very high and the commercial feasibility will erode. Similarly, as there are no basic facilities such as roads in these rural and isolated villages and have to take these distribution systems through forests and jungles with less population problems arise in practically implementing these projects. Especially, when taking these distribution systems through the forest area, have to face the difficulty of getting the approval of the relevant institution and this will be a challenge in achieving the expected goal. Therefore, a decision on expanding the national grid should be taken by considering the future development trends and the rate of expansion of population in these under developed areas.

As stated above as it is not possible to provide electricity for the families not getting electricity from the national grid, it is proposed in the plan to provide electricity for these families by using solar energy. Currently, the usage of electricity expands from obtaining the light to various domestic purposes. Accordingly, when providing electricity for the households solar panels should have the capacity and ability to match the current requirements of the household. The high cost of such solar panels in the present market and poverty of most of these families will be a challenge when focusing on alternate energy sources. Hence, implementing this project should be done with contribution of government sector under concessive conditions.

The promotion of renewable energy in the province is necessary to achieve the sustainable development goals to face the energy crisis in future.

Suggestions and comments

- When popularizing solar energy as an alternate energy source among rural people in Uva province, the existing market price of the solar panel and the low economic strength of the people will have an impact as a negative factor. Therefore, apart from the existing loan schemes, initiating a subsidiary programme at national and provincial levels with interrelationship for the promotion of solar energy source at household level.
- Making compulsory to use whatever renewable energy source in all government organizations at national and provincial levels and directing every organization to make arrangements for the needed facilities at organization level through the annual plan.

- Allocating more funds at provincial level for the promotion of renewable energy projects.
- Considering the usage of renewable energy source as a compulsory criterion in approving the plan of each building.
- Considering best policies for street lighting and religious & public places lighting
- Ensure local authorities to adopt the small-scale waste energy projects.

13.7. SWOT Analysis of Power and Energy Development

Strengths	Weaknesses
01. National and provincial organizations are working together in the province	01. There is no proper administrative and management strategy in the provincefor the promotion of alternate and renewable energy.
02. Successful implementation of similar projects in the province related to the promotion of alternate energy	02. There is no provincial policy for the promotion, monitoring and evaluation of power & energy sector.
03. Presence of trained officers in the sector of alternate energy such as bio gas.	03. There is no updated database from household level to regional, district and provincial level, which is essential to make policy and management decisions.
Opportunities	**Threats**
01. The chances in the climatic in theprovince.	01. Low level of knowledge of the community in Uva province
02. Background of social and economy of the province for the alternate energy sources such as solar energy and bio gas	02. Negative attitudes of community
03. Especially ,existing agricultural farm for bio gas units	03. Lack of purchasing power due the poverty
04. Positive attitudes of officers towards the alternative energy development	04. Lack of ability to get the technical and advisory services from provincial level.
05. Technical consultation of sustainable energy authority	

13.8. Identification of Thrust Areas and Sub Components

Development proposals have been identified in this medium-term plan through the following three main thrust areas with the objective to provide electricity for all the people in the province, presently which is the prime requirement in the power & energy sector of Uva province, to face the future energy crisis and to add the strength of the province to reach the sustainable development goals as a country.

Thrust area 1: Provision of access to Electricity for households not providing services by national grid

- Extension of the national grid
- Augmentation

Thrust area 2: Development of alternative energy in remote / rural areas that cannot be provided by national grid.

- Implementation of different types of alternative energy programs
- Start/expand income generating activities / enterprises

Thrust area 3: Promotion of sustainable energy practices to the government and private sector.

- Capacity development of government organizations

13.8.1. These main responsible sectors include the following sub thrust areas

- Introduction of policy development strategies
- Establishment of administrative and management strategies
- Capacity building
- Usage of research and development elements
- Strengthening of monitoring and evaluation processes

Development results (Outcomes and Outputs with performance indicators) formulated based on these thrust areas and key activities are elaborated in the following sections.

RESULTS FRAMEWORK

Sector : Rural Electrification

Sub Sector : Access to national Grid

Thrust Area 1 : Providing access to electricity for households not providing services by national grid

SDG Goal : **(Goal 7) Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all**

OUTCOMES

Strategic Outcomes / Goals	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2017	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTCOME 1.1: Electricity for All in Uva Province	1.1 1.2	Houses with Electricity	7.1	%	96	96.5	97	97.5	98	98.5	Ceylon Electricity Board Report-2018	Uva Provincial Ministry of Power and Energy , Ceylon Electricity Board

OUTPUTS

OUTPUTS OF OUTCOME 1.1: Electricity for All in Uva Province

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2017	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 1.1.1: Increased house holders with Extension lines of national grid	1.1 1.2	Houses without access to Electricity	7.1	Number	294	40	58	-	-	-	Ceylon Electricity Board Report-2018	Uva Provincial Ministry of Power and Energy, Ceylon Electricity Board
OUTPUT 1.1.2: Increased house holders with New Electricity scheme	1.1 1.2	-		Number	294	40	58	28	129	39	Ceylon Electricity Board Report-2018	Uva Provincial Ministry of Power and Energy, Ceylon Electricity Board
OUTPUT 1.1.3: Increased New Electricity connections for families of below Poverty line	1.1 1.2	New Electricity connections for below Poverty line families		Number	723	950	800	750	700	650	National Census data	Uva Provincial Ministry of Power and Energy, Ceylon Electricity Board

Note for OUTPUT –1.1.1 &1.1.2 -: According to Ceylon Electricity Board's criteria, Individual cost is very high therefore activities implementing will be difficult

Sub Sector : Alternative Energy

Thrust Area 2 : Development of alternative energy in remote/rural areas that cannot be provided by national grid

SDG Goal : **(Goal 7) Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all**

OUTCOMES

Strategic Outcomes / Goals	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2017	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTCOME 2.1: Affordable and reliable energy to people in Uva Province	2.1	Households served by Alternative Energy	7.1	Nos.	N/A	40	80	120	130	130	CEB - Data	Uva Provincial Ministry of Power and Energy
	2.2	Agricultural Industry by using alternative energy		Nos.	N/A	2	2	3	3	4	Department of Census and Statistics	Uva Provincial Ministry of Power and Energy

OUTPUTS

OUTPUTS OF OUTCOME 2.1: Affordable and reliable energy to people in Uva Province

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2017	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 2.1.1: Increased utilization of renewable energy systems	2.1 2.2	Households with renewable energy	7.1	Nos.	N/A	5	10	15	20	25	-	Uva Provincial Ministry of Power and Energy
OUTPUT 2.1.2: Increased utilization of renewable energy for thermal applications	2.1 2.2	Households with improved thermal applications methods		Nos.	N/A	100	100	100	100	100	-	Uva Provincial Ministry of Power and Energy
OUTPUT 2.1.3: Established of enterprises using renewable energy	2.1 2.2	Small industries using renewable energy		Nos.	N/A	2	2	3	3	4	-	Uva Provincial Ministry of Power and Energy

Thrust Area 3 : Capacity Development

SDG Goal : **(Goal 7) Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all**

OUTCOMES

Strategic Outcomes / Goals	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2017	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTCOME 3.1: knowledgeable government officers / Electricity consumers /public	3.1	No of people Approached to renewable energy	7.3	Nos.	N/A	0	275	275	275	275	-	Uva Provincial Ministry of Power and Energy
OUTCOME 3.2: Energy Conservation of Public , Private , Government Sector	3.1	Consumers with using Energy utilization methods		Nos.	N/A	50	60	80	100	20	Department of Census	Uva Provincial Ministry of Power and Energy
	3.1	Institutions Practice renewable energy systems		Nos.	14	5	5	5	10	10	Department of Census	

OUTPUTS

OUTPUTS OF OUTCOME 3.1 : knowledgeable government officers / Electricity consumers /public

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2017	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 3.1.1: Established database on energy utilization of people	3.1	Database	7.3	Nos.	N/A	1	-	-	-	-	-	Uva Provincial Ministry of Power and Energy
OUTPUT 3.1.2: Conducted awareness program for Alternative Energy	3.1	Trained officers		Nos.	N/A	-	250	250	250	250	-	Uva Provincial Ministry of Power and Energy
OUTPUT 3.1.3: Conducted Technical Training program for relevant government officers on Alternative Energy Sources	3.1	Trained officers		Nos.	24	-	25	25	25	25	-	Uva Provincial Ministry of Power and Energy
OUTPUT 3.1.4: Increased technical competency of Relevant Government Officers	3.1	Established power and Energy Management Unit		Nos.	N/A	1	-	-	-	-	-	Uva Provincial Ministry of Power and Energy

OUTPUTS OF OUTCOME 3.2: Energy Conservation of Public, Private, Government Sector

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2017	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 3.2.1: Established and practiced energy plan in government organizations in Uva Province	3.1	Organizations practiced Energy plan	7.3	Organizations practiced Energy plan	Nos.	0	10	20	20	20	20	Uva Provincial Ministry of Power and Energy, All Government organizations in Uva Province
OUTPUT 3.2.2: Introduced and empowered Power and Energy Statute for Uva Province	3.1	Empowered Power and Energy Statute		Empowered Power and Energy Statute	Nos.	-	1	-	-	-	-	

SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL OUTLAYS FOR RURAL ELECTRIFICATION DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Outputs	Financial Outlays (Rs. MN)					Total For 5 Years
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	
OUTPUT 1.1.1: Increased house holders with Extension lines of national grid	17.45	29.22	-	-	-	46.67
OUTPUT 1.1.2: Increased house holders with New Electricity scheme	-	-	39.91	160.42	46.84	247.17
OUTPUT 1.1.3: Increased New Electricity connections for families of below Poverty line	16	16	16	16	16	80
OUTPUT 2.1.1: Increased utilization of renewable energy systems	10.52	17.59	25.86	18.64	18.64	91.25

Outputs	Financial Outlays (Rs. MN)					Total For 5 Years
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	
OUTPUT 2.1.2: Increased utilization of renewable energy for thermal applications	1.37	0.47	0.47	0.47	0.47	3.25
OUTPUT 2.1.3: Established of enterprises using renewable energy	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.8
OUTPUT 3.1.1: Established database on energy utilization of people	8.6	0.6	1.65	2.5	1.75	15.1
OUTPUT 3.1.2: Conducted awareness program for Alternative Energy	-	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.45	1.8
OUTPUT 3.1.3: Conducted Technical Training program for relevant government officers on Alternative Energy Sources	0.8	0.7	0.45	0.3	0.3	2.55
OUTPUT 3.1.4: Increased technical competency of Relevant Government Officers	1.3	0.8	7.89	0.86	1	11.85
OUTPUT 3.2.1: Established and practiced energy plan in government organizations in Uva Province	0.45	0.55	0.55	0.65	0.65	2.85
OUTPUT 3.2.2: Introduced and empowered Power and Energy Statute for Uva Province	0.1	-	-	-	-	0.1
TOTAL FINANCIAL OUTLAY FOR RURAL ELECTRIFICATION DEVELOPMENT PLAN	**56.89**	**66.68**	**93.63**	**200.69**	**86.5**	**504.39**

CHAPTER 14

RURAL DEVELOPMENT Sector

14.1. Executive summary

Rural Development Societies (RDSs) have obtained a prominent place among the rural societies. The RDSs play an important role in the development of physical infrastructure and also human resources development of the villages. In the Uva Province, 1209 Rural Development Societies have been established. These societies are organized in keeping with the economic, social and cultural aspects of the rural people.

Development of rural community centers, development of rural access roads (except the A, B, C, D & E roads) and providing drinking water for people using micro-scale drinking water projects are main infrastructure development activities undertaken by RDSs in rural areas. Also, RDSs implement self-employment programs to increase the economic standard of the people. On the human resource development, religious programs, educational and social programs and implementation of national integration programs implemented by Rural Development Societies.



The Department of Rural Development is responsible for monitoring and conducting the physical and human resource development work carried out by the Rural Development Societies.

14.1.1. Suggested thrust areas

01. Rural Infrastructure Development.

02. Disaster Management.

14.1.2. Main Outputs According to the Thrust Areas

01. Ensured adequate access roads to rural people.
02. Established Sufficient and hygienic drinking water projects for the rural population.
03. Having community centers for public affairs of the rural community
04. Having a rural library centered on Rural Development Societies.
05. Provided facilities for indoor sports and physical activities centered on Rural Development Societies
06. Established mechanism for rural level disaster management
07. Having knowledge of rural level disaster management should have a complete unit with all resources.
08. Intervention and management as soon as the disaster occurs.
09. A well-informed community that contributes to the development of rural areas
10. Established efficiency & effectiveness of a rational network of rural development organizations.
11. Provision of efficient and quality service delivery system.
12. Increased the income of rural households.

The expected investment according to the thrust area

Serial Number	Thrust area	Projected investments for 05 years (Rs. MN)
01	Rural Infrastructure Development	780.865
02.	Disaster Management	102.130
03.	Capacity building programs	248.225
	Total investments	1,131.22

14.2. Background

The Uva province covers 8,500sq.km and consists of two main Administrative Districts of Badulla and Moneragala. The total area of the Badulla District is 2861km^2. The total area of Moneragala District is 5639 km^2.

In the Uva Province, the terrain of the eastern and southern parts is lowland and to the west of the province there are high mountains. It also shows variety in the climatic conditions. Mostly high rainfall in the western Highlands is mainly due to South-west monsoonal windfall. Eastern low-lying areas of receive rainfall from northeast monsoon and convective rains, and severe drought occurs between May and September. The district's annual rainfall is 2188.1 mm while the average temperature is 27.2 ° C.

The poverty line in the Badulla district is 12.3% and in Monaragala the poverty coefficient is 20.8%. The Uva provincial Poverty Coefficient is as high as 15.4% relative to the rest of the country. Uva is one of the provinces with the highest poverty level in Sri Lanka.

The unemployment rate in the Uva Province is 4.7%. In Badulla District it is 5.3% by Monaragala 3.5%. Accordingly, implementation of self-employment programs for minimizing poverty will be facilitated through the rural women improvement program and through the National Level Tertiary Education Commission (NVQ).

There are 26 Divisional Secretary Divisions, 886 GramaNiladhari Divisions and 3306 Villages in the Uva Province. Due to the lack of proper access roads to these villages, the contribution of the rural community for development has been minimum. Especially since long time have to be spent to bring the agro-products to the market, the time needed for the productive use is wasted. Therefore, the development of infrastructure is essential in rural areas in Uva province.

The main objective of the Rural Development Project is to empower women and men and youth in rural areas with collective labor, talents and skills.

14.3. Vision, Mission, Policy functions and other provisions

14.3.1. Vision

"Revival to the village - Better society"

14.3.2. Mission

"Contribute to the National economy through rural development activities based on people's collective energy, capabilities and talents by providing new technologies and infrastructure facilities to everyone in a fair manner to build eco-friendly villages through socioeconomic and cultural development of the younger generation and guiding them to income generation paths by developing their skills"

(This relate to SDG Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere/ Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for allat all ages/ Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for All / Goal 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation / Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable and Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts)

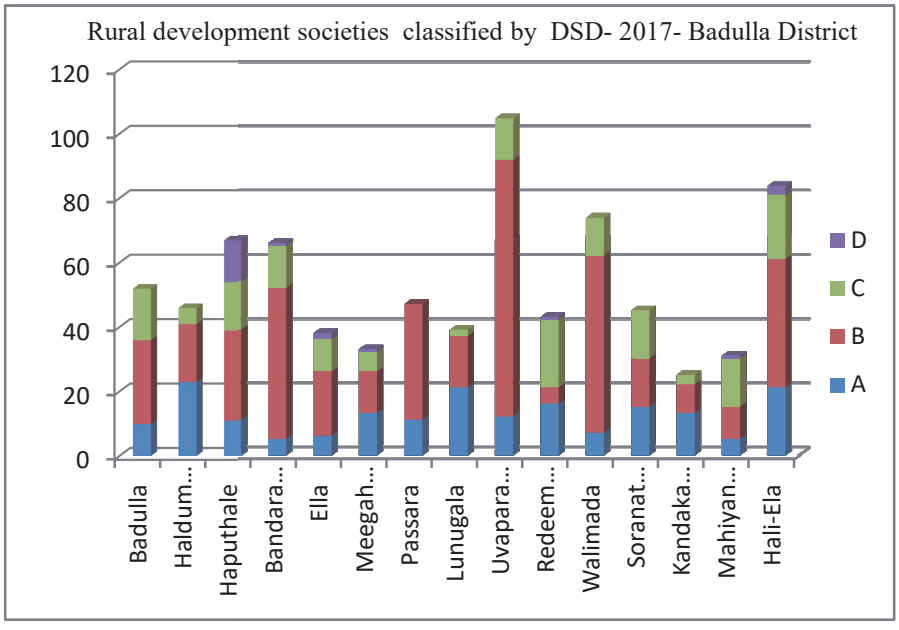
14.3.3. Policy Functions and Institutional Arrangements

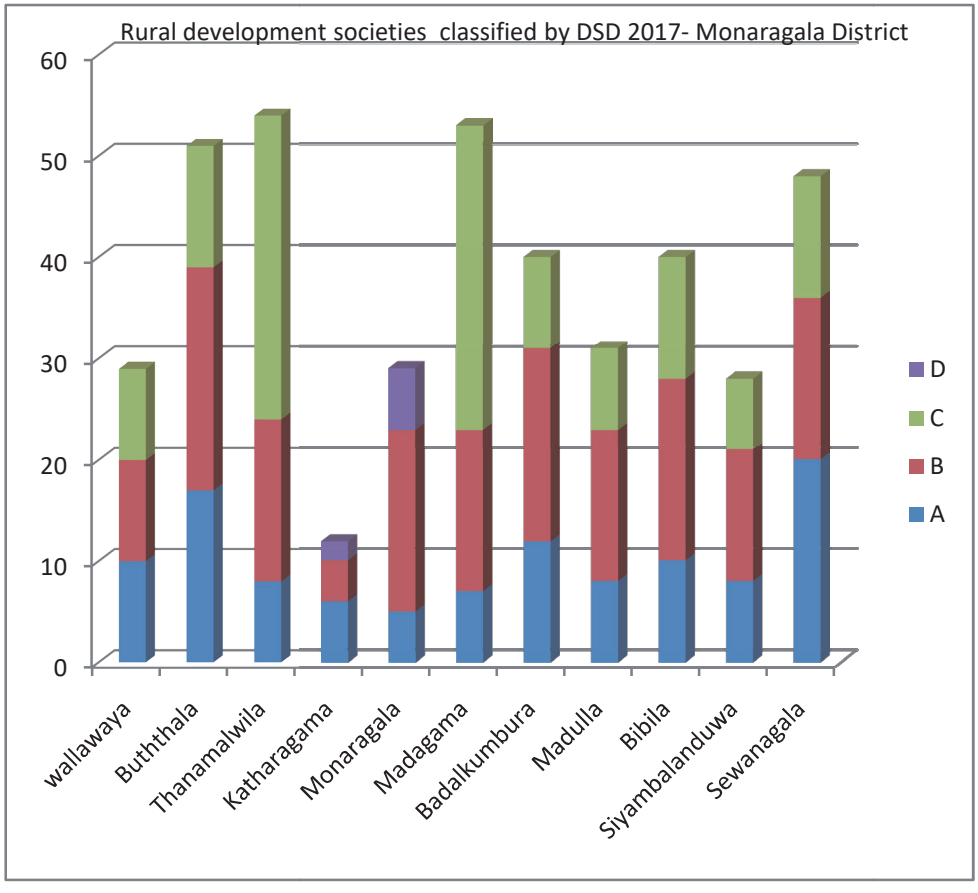
Department of Rural Development of Uva Province is a statutory agency effected in accordance with the act No 01 of 2011 of the Uva Provincial Council. Establishment of Rural Development Societies, Establishment of rural development divisional societies and establishing Rural Development District federations and the provincial federations has been empowered by this charter.

The village level active volunteer organizations (Rural Development Societies) are established under the Department of Rural Development. There are 1,209 such rural development societies in the Uva Province. The details of rural development societies according to their current performance are given below:

Rural Development Society Classification	2016	2017
A grade	202	300
B grade	495	585
C grade	351	300
D grade	118	24
Total	1,166	1,209

The classification of societies in 2017 according to the Divisional Secretariats is as follows:





14.4. Current status of service delivery

14.4.1. Rural Infrastructure Development

14.4.1.1. Rural Access Road Development

There are various institutions in the Uva Province engaged in road development. The Department of rural Development will construct micro-access roads (apart from A, B, C, D

and Roads). In addition to the roads constructed by these departments, institutions, maintained roads.

14.4.1.2. Providing Clean Drinking Water

National Water Supply and drainage Board, and Provincial Councils and Local authorities are responsible for constructing water projects. The Department of Rural Development is constructing minor Water Projects in the villages.

14.4.1.3. Programs for construction and development community development centers.

The community development centers for the people in Uva province have started have been built from 50-60 years ago. The buildings have helped to carry out various activities of the people. At present, the buildings have to be redeveloped. New buildings are needed in proportion to the rising population. Moreover, in many villages, community development centers have not been built along with expansion of settlements. Therefore, new community buildings must be constructed.

14.4.2. Capacity Building

14.4.2.1. Institutional capacity building

The number of Rural Development Societies spread throughout Uva Province is 1,209 by 2017. These societies are being reorganized and elections are held by Rural Development Officers. The development programs implemented by the department are also regulated by the Rural development officers. Therefore, they should be given new knowledge and attitude development. Further, modern training should also be provided to the sewing instructors who work in rural Women's Empowerment Centers.

Activities conducted under institutional capacity building are as follows:

- Training for Rural development officers.
- Providing training for sewing instructors
- Conducting training programs for rural development societies members.
- Providing necessary equipment and training materials to Rural Women empowerment centers.
- Providing equipment for Rural Development Societies.

14.5. Analysis of present performance levels

The performance levels of the programs implemented by this department for the last three years have been shown below.

Serial Number	Program	2015 (Number)	2016 (Number)	2017 (Number)	Progress achieved within 3 years
01.	Development of Rural Community development centers	39	74	47	160
02.	Construction of rural access roads and development	28	15	53	106
03.	Provision of pure drinking water	04	02	17	23
04.	Institutional Capacity Development Program	04	02	04	10

14.5.1. Problem, Issues and Challenges

Infrastructure facilities have not been adequately developed to the people in rural areas of the Uva Province. The rural access roads system has not been sufficiently developed and the cost to the market of the agro-food is high and it takes time. Due to the lack of community facilities in rural areas, the storage facilities of the rural areas (such as fertilizer and harvesting) are at a low level. Micro-scale water projects are constructed and the drinking water requirement of those villages not having sufficient drinking water will be completed. Village level programs are carried out by various institutions. All these development tasks are problematic in the villages without integration. This should be done through a formalized plan and all work should be carried out in a unified manner. This will enable the development of well-developed villages.

The people in the province have lost both local and foreign employment opportunities due to non-acceptance of certain training programs at national or international level. As a remedy to this situation it has been planned to issue the National Vocational Training certificates of the National Vocational Training Authority with the assistance of rural women empowerment centers.

Uva Province consists of various geographical features. Therefore, many divisional secretariats are prone to various emergency disasters. Floods, landslides and winds are the major disasters. When a disaster occurs, the arrival of government institutions (such as Divisional Secretariats, Provincial Councils etc.)happen after a few days are delay. In such instances, Rural Development Societies will immediately intervene in order to provide relief to those who are affected.

There are 1209 Rural development societies established in Uva Province. These Societies perform various development activities in the villages. However, the fund allocation is not sufficient. If the grant of Rs. 40 million is equally made available one rural development society can get less than Rs. 30,000.00 to the development activities. Sometimes the provisions are different because of political interference. These allocations are not sufficient for the development needs of the rural development society.

14.6. SWOT Analysis of Department of Rural Development

Strengths	Weaknesses
• Department of Rural Development existed organizational structure.	• Non-availability of internationally accepted vocational courses in the province.
• Field officers at local level.	• Infrastructure has not been adequately developed.
• Technical equipment should be provided.	• Minimum involvement of Rural Development Societies in disaster management.
	• Insufficiency in the training
	• Lack of accurate data system
Opportunities	**Threats**
• Developing public policies to implement plans from rural level.	• No rural development proposals were submitted on priority basis
• Possession of community projects based on Rural Development Societies.	• Engaging without a coordination of institutions that implement development programs
• Demand for Women's Developmental Projects.	• Absorption of grants.
• Availability of Multilateral assistance for Rural Development.	• Political interferences

14.7. Identification Thrust Areas and Sub Components

Thrust area o1: Rural Infrastructure Development

01. Appropriate facilities for the people of the rural Area.
02. Sufficient and hygienically safe drinking water facilities for rural people.
03. Having adequate facilities for one meeting for community affairs
04. Enabling the village community to make effective use of the village community.

    (Badalkumbura- Meegahayaya community hall)

Thrust area 2: Disaster management

01. A program with a mechanism for natural disaster management has been established in the villages.
02. A unit at the grass root level is located at level with resources for disaster management.

Thrust area 3: Capacity development

01. A well-informed community that contributes to the development of rural areas.
02. There is a network of a rural development network.
03. Having an efficient and quality service delivery mechanism for rural people

Development results (Outcomes and Outputs with performance indicators) formulated based on these thrust areas and key activities are elaborated in the following sections.

RESULTS FRAMEWORK

Sector : Rural Development

Thrust Area 1 : Rural Infrastructure Development

SDG Goal : **(Goal 3) Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages**

: **(Goal 4) Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all**

: **(Goal 6) Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all**

: **(Goal 9) Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation**

OUTCOMES

Strategic Outcomes / Goals	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2017	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTCOME 1.1: Improveaccessibility for rural people	1.1	Families having sufficient accessibility	9.4	%	40	45	50	55	65	70	Divisional Secretariat Reports	Rural Development dept. RDSs
OUTCOME 1.2: Assured safe drinking water for rural households	1.2	Families getting sufficient and safe drinking water	6.1 9.1	%	79.4	79.7	80	80.5	81	81.5	Water Supply Board Divisional Secretariat Reports	Rural Development dept.

Strategic Outcomes / Goals	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2017	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTCOME 1.3: Fulfilled need for community centers for rural people	1.3	Villages having community centers		%	60	65	70	73	76	80	Divisional Secretariat Reports	Rural Development dept. RDSs
OUTCOME 1.4: Assured facilities for leisure activities of rural people	1.3	RDSs with libraries	4.5	%	10	15	20	30	40	50	Rural Development dept. Data	Rural Development dept. Prov. Library Service Board
		RDSs with community sports and physical health facilities	4.5	%	1	2	5	8	10	12	Rural Development dept. Data	Rural Development dept Sports Dept.

OUTPUTS

OUTPUTSOF OUTCOME 1.1: Improvedaccessibility for rural people

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2017	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 1.1.1: Developed rural access roads	1.1	Constructed / improved Rural roads / steps	9.4	Length km.	3.5	1.5	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	Divisional Secretariat Reports	Rural Development dept. RDSs

OUTPUTSOF OUTCOME 1.2 : Assured safe drinking water for rural households

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2017	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 1.2.1: Constructed safe drinking water supply projects for rural people	1.2	Small water projects constructed	6.1	Number	04	10	10	10	10	10	Water supply Board , Divisional Secretariat Reports	Water supply Board , Rural Development dept. Local Authorities RDSs
		Small water projects improved		Number	02	26	26	26	26	26	Water supply Board, Divisional Secretariat Reports	Water supply Board , Rural Development dept. Local Authorities RDSs
		Well maintained small water projects		Number	06	36	72	108	144	180	Water supply Board , Divisional Secretariat Reports	Water supply Board , Rural Devl. Dept. Local Authorities RDSs

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2017	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
		Conserved water catchment areas		Number	-	52	52	52	52	52	Divisional Secretariat Reports	Prov. Land Dept.Divisional Secretariats, Rural Development dept. RDSs

OUTPUTS OF OUTCOME 1.3: Fulfilled need for community centers for rural people

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2017	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 1.3.1: Constructed community centers for rural people	1.3	Community centerscons tructed	9.1	Number	10	26	52	78	104	130	Divisional Secretariat Reports	Rural Development dept. RDSs
		Community centers improved		Number	64	80	160	240	320	400	Divisional Secretariat Reports	Rural Development dept. RDSs

OUTPUTSOF OUTCOME 1.4: Assured facilities for leisure activities of rural people

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2017	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 1.4.1: Established rural libraries for RDSs	1.3	libraries established	4.5	Number	50	204	308	412	516	620	Rural Development dept. data	Rural Development dept. Prov. Library Service Board
OUTPUT 1.4.2: Provided indoor sports and physical health facilities for RDSs		RDSs with indoor sports and physical health facilities	4.5	Number	10	114	218	322	426	530	Rural Development dept. data	Rural Development dept. Sports Dept.

Thrust Area 02 : Disaster Management

SDG Goal : (Goal 13) Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

OUTCOMES

Strategic Outcomes / Goals	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2017	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTCOME 2.1: A Scheme with disaster management mechanism	2.1	Persons / families prevented disaster damages	13.1	Number	N/A	1,000	1,750	2,500	3,800	5,000	Rural Development dept /District Mgt. Division (Badulla,	Rural Development dept / District Mgt. Division (Badulla,

Strategic Outcomes / Goals	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2017	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
established in villages		awareness about pre-preparedness									Monaragala)	Monaragala)
OUTCOME 2.2: A disaster management unit complete with necessary resources available at village level	2.2	RDSs actively involved in emergency disasters mitigation in Uva province		%	N/A	20	35	50	65	75	Rural Development dept / District Mgt. Division (Badulla, Monaragala)	Rural Development dept / District Mgt. Division (Badulla, Monaragala)

OUTPUTS

OUTPUTSOF OUTCOME 2.1: A Scheme with disaster management mechanism established in villages

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2017	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 2.1.1 Established scheme with rural disaster management mechanism in the villages	2.1	Villages having a mechanism	13.1	Number	N/A	260	520	780	1,020	1,229	Rural Development dept / Divisional Secretariats	Rural Development dept / Divisional Secretariats

OUTPUTSOF OUTCOME 2.2 : A disaster management unit complete with necessary resources available at village level

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2017	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 2.2.1 : Established Disaster management units complete with necessary resources	2.2	Disaster management units	13.1	Number	N/A	260	520	780	1,020	1,229	Rural Development dept / Divisional Secretariats	Rural Development dept / Divisional Secretariats
OUTPUT 2.2.2: Empowered RDSs to immediately intervene and mange any disaster occurred	2.2	RDSs actively involved		Number	N/A	52	104	156	208	300	Rural Development dept	Rural Development dept / Divisional Secretariats

Thrust Area 3 : Capacity Development of Institutions

SDG Goal : **(Goal 1) End poverty in all its forms everywhere**

: **(Goal 5) Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls**

: **(Goal 16) Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels**

OUTCOMES

Strategic Outcomes / Goals	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2017	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTCOME 3.1: Existence of well aware rural community participating in development of rural areas	3.1	Membership of RDSs out of total families	1.1	%	25	30	35	40	45	50	Rural Development dept. reports (Uva)	Rural Development dept / Divisional Secretariats/ Rural Development Officers
		Newly started /revitalized RDSs		Number	N/A	52	55	65	75	80	Rural Development dept. reports	Rural Development dept
OUTCOME 3.2: Existence of well active RDSs network	3.1	A and B grade RDSs out of total RDSs	1.1	%	55	60	65	70	75	80	Rural Development dept. reports	Rural Development dept
OUTCOME 3.3: Existence of service provision	3.1	Trainees who started income		Number	100	500	550	600	650	700	Rural Development dept. reports	Rural Development dept

Strategic Outcomes / Goals	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2017	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
mechanism to provide efficient and quality service to rural people		generation programmes										
OUTCOME 3.4: Raised income of trained households	3.1	Persons found employment/ self-employment after training		%	30	40	45	50	55	60	Rural Development dept. reports	Rural Development dept

OUTPUTS

OUTPUTS OF OUTCOME 3.1 : Existence of well aware rural community participating in development of rural areas

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2017	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 3.1.1: Awared rural community about objectives and benefits of Rural development movement	3.1	Awareness programmes	1.1	Number	N/A	1,209	1,250	1,300	1,400	1,500	Rural Development dept. reports	Rural Development dept / Rural Development Officers
		Family units awared		Number	N/A	40,000	42,500	45,000	47,500	50,000	Rural Development dept. reports	Rural Development dept / Rural Development Officers

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2017	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 3.1.2: Empowered rural women to actively participate in rural organization	3.1	Level of participation of women in rural development		%	20	40	50	60	65	70	Rural Development dept. reports	Rural Development dept / Rural Development Officers
OUTPUT 3.1.3: Increased youth leadership in rural development	3.1	RDSs with youth leadership	1.1	Number	N/A	52	104	208	300	350	Rural Development dept. reports	Rural Development dept. Rural Development Officers

OUTPUTS OF OUTCOME 3.2 : Existence of well active RDSs network

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2017	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 3.2.1: Updated constitution and rules of RDSs to match to current needs	3.1	Updated constitutions	1.1	Number	01	01	01	-	-	-	Rural Development dept. reports	Rural Development dept
OUTPUT 3.2.2: Reorganized RDSs with election of office bearers	3.1	Reorganized RDSs		Number	1,209	1,250	1,300	1,400	1,450	1,500	Rural Development dept. reports	Rural Development dept / Rural Development Officers

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2017	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 3.2.3: Standardized active RDSs	3.1	A Grade RDSs		Number	202	350	400	450	500	600	Rural Development dept. reports	Rural Development dept / Rural Development Officers
		B Grade RDSs		Number	495	550	600	650	650	600		
		C Grade RDSs		Number	351	250	175	125	115	100		
		D Grade RDSs		Number	118	68	42	30	15	-		
OUTPUT 3.2.4: Established updated MIS	3.1	Updated information systems		Number	01	02	01	-	-	-	Rural Development dept. reports	Rural Development dept
OUTPUT 3.2.5: Created well managed integrated RDSs network	3.1	ActiveDivisional, District and Provincial Federations	1.1	Number	26	28	29	29	29	29	Rural Development dept. reports	Rural Development dept / Rural Development Officers
OUTPUT 3.2.6 Existence of staff with knowledge, skills and attitudes at Special grade RDSs	3.1	Special grade RDSs		Number	N/A	26	30	30	30	30	Rural Development dept. reports	Rural Development dept / Rural Development Officers

OUTPUTS OF OUTCOME 3.3: Existence of service provision mechanism to provide efficient and quality service to rural people

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2017	Annual Targets					Source Of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 3.3.1: Developed knowledge and attitudes of Department staff	3.1	Staff with good knowledge about Rural Developments subject	16.6	Number	02	10	6	4	4	4	Rural Development dept. reports	Rural Development dept
OUTPUT 3.3.2: Strengthened service delivery of Provincial office	3.1	A grade Dept.		Number	N/A	-	1	-	-	-	-	Rural Development dept
OUTPUT 3.3.3: Developed vocational training centers with new technology and high-quality training facilities	3.1	Training centers with standard (NVQ)		Number	N/A	5	5	3	-	-	Rural Development dept. reports	Rural Development dept / Dress making Trainers

OUTPUTS OF OUTCOME 3.4: Raised income of trained households

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2017	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 3.4.1: Started general income generation	3.1	Successful projects	1.1	Number	10	26	52	78	104	130	Rural Development dept	Rural Development dept RDSs

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2017	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
projects through RDSs												
OUTPUT 3.4.2: Provided micro-credit facilities to rural entrepreneurs	3.1	RDS members who obtained loans		Number	2,000	5,000	5,500	6,000	6,500	7,000	RDSs repots	RDSs
OUTPUT 3.4.3: Developed capacity of rural entrepreneurs	3.1	Entrepreneurs who developed capacity		Number	600	1,000	1,200	1,400	1,500	1,800	Rural Development dept. reports	Rural Development dept

SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL OUTLAYS FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Outputs	Financial Outlays (Rs. MN)					Total For 5 Years
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	
OUTPUT 1.1.1: Developed rural access roads	-	-	-	-	-	-
OUTPUT 1.2.1: Constructed safe drinking water supplyprojects for rural people	52.3	75	78	80	100	385.3
OUTPUT 1.3.1: Constructed community centers for rural people	48.56	48	48	48	48	240.56
OUTPUT 1.4.1: Established rural libraries for RDSs	16.075	16.115	19.705	19.755	19.825	91.475
OUTPUT 1.4.2: Provided indoor sports and physical health facilities for RDSs	0.99	0.99	1.25	1.25	1.25	5.73

Outputs	Financial Outlays (Rs. MN)					Total For 5 Years
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	
OUTPUT 2.1.1: Established scheme with rural disaster management mechanism in the villages	13.7	12.85	10.05	10	10	56.6
OUTPUT 2.2.1: Established Disaster management units complete with necessary resources	18.05	18.5	19.25	19.25	20.05	95.1
OUTPUT 2.2.2: Empowered RDSs to immediately intervene and mange any disaster occurred	0.43	-	-	-	-	0.43
OUTPUT 3.1.1: Awared rural community about objectives and benefits of Rural development movement	4.1	4.1	7.2	2.8	2.8	21.0
OUTPUT 3.1.2: Empowered rural women to actively participate in rural organizations	1.76	2.54	2.84	4.48	4.48	16.1
OUTPUT 3.1.3: Increased youth leadership in rural development	3.9	6.5	11.7	16.5	19	57.6
OUTPUT 3.2.1: Updated constitution and rules of RDSs to match to current needs	0.275	0.05	0.05	0.07	0.05	0.495
OUTPUT 3.2.2: Reorganized RDSs with election of office bearers	0.2	-	-	-	-	0.2
OUTPUT 3.2.3: Standardized active RDSs	1.37	1.14	0.75	0.75	0.75	4.76
OUTPUT 3.2.4: Established updated MIS	0.85	-	-	-	-	0.85
OUTPUT 3.2.5: Created well managed integrated RDSs network	9.58	8.58	9.28	8.4	9.68	45.52
OUTPUT 3.2.6: Existence of staff with knowledge, skills and attitudes at Special grade RDSs	0.8	0.8	0.05	0.05	0.05	1.75
OUTPUT 3.3.1: Developed knowledge and attitudes of Department staff	1.61	1.38	1.66	1.39	1.66	7.7
OUTPUT 3.3.2: Strengthened service delivery of Provincial office	0.52	18.3	18.3	0.3	0.5	37.92

Outputs	Financial Outlays (Rs. MN)					Total For 5 Years
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	
OUTPUT 3.3.3: Developed vocational training centers with new technology and high-quality training facilities	1.9	3.4	3.0	1.5	1.0	10.8
OUTPUT 3.4.1: Started general income generation projects through RDSs	1.75	5.3	7.5	10.0	12.5	37.05
OUTPUT 3.4.2: Provided micro-credit facilities to rural Entrepreneurs	-	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.2
OUTPUT 3.4.3: Developed capacity of rural entrepreneurs	11.4	11.4	6.6	6.6	7.5	43.5
TOTAL FINANCIAL OUTLAY FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN	**190.12**	**234.995**	**245.235**	**231.145**	**259.145**	**1,160.64**

CHAPTER 15
LAND Sector

15.1. Executive Summery



All the natural resources are formed basing on lands and also the land stands as supportive to all resources existence. All the mode of resources such as minerals, water resources and living things are being on the land, hence mainly existence of all the systems of living beings and lifeless things rely on the land.

Most individuals in Sri Lanka tend to identify land as a fundamental element that determine their life. Ownership and control of land, including the location of and the extent of land owned reflect a person's wealth and social status. The land holds a prominent a place among the material assets owned by a person that enable him to stand up with courage and self-confident, not only its economic value therein. The respect that flows from this has a number of other repercussions including access to schools and marriage prospects. Secure land rights imply economic security and provide collateral for loans and thereby facilitate income generation and improvement of livelihoods. Therefore, the activities related to the land are closely attached to the life of the people and it has become a sensitive aspect as well.

The current five-year plan envisages to satisfy the land aspirations of the community of Uva Province.

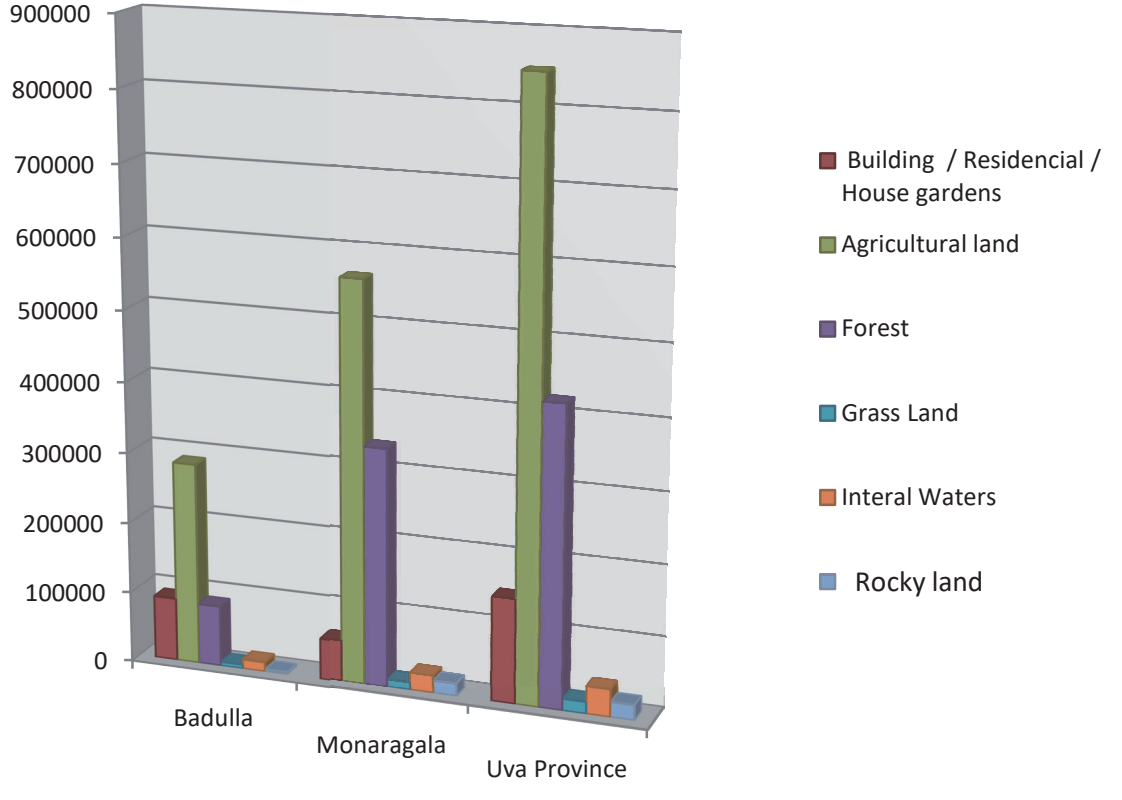
15.1.1. Introduction

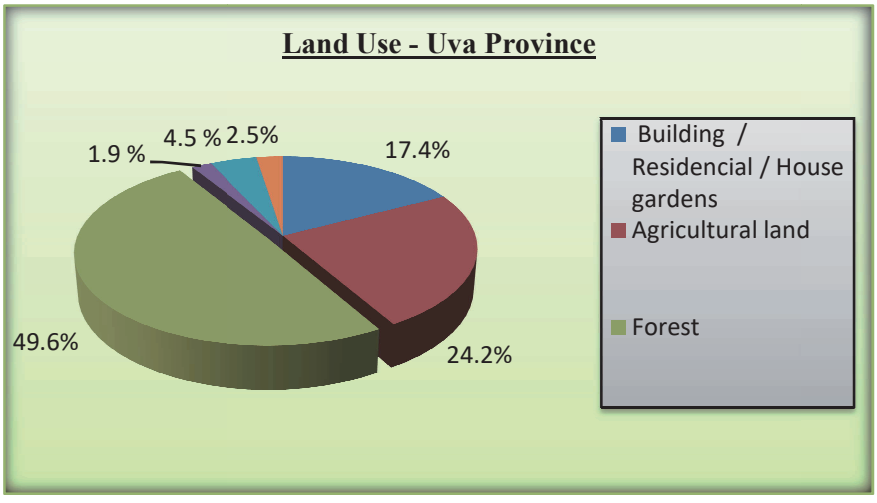
The Uva province covers a land area of 8500 square kilometers. This is equivalent to 7.71% of the country's total area. (Survey department – 2016) The land resources include not only surface area but also various features such as soil groups, underlying layers of soil profile, topography, hydrology and plant and animal diversity.

Land Use Pattern - 2016

Land Use/ Land Cover			Badulla		Monaragala		Uva Province	
			Land Extent (Ha.)	%	Land Extent (Ha.)	%	Land Extent (Ha.)	%
Developed area/ Building area/ Residential area and House gardens			89,551	31.3	58,214	10.3	147,765	17.4
Agricultural land	Crops	Tea	29,762	10.4	226	0.0	29,988	3.5
		Coconut	85	0.0	3,443	0.6	3,468	0.4
		Sugar Cane	230	0.1	13,151	2.3	13,381	1.6
		Other	3,691	1.3	9,653	1.7	13,344	1.6
	Other field Crops		15,949	5.6	59,414	10.5	75,363	8.9
	Paddy		38,897	13.6	30,445	5.4	69,372	8.2
Forest			85,999	30.1	335,919	59.6	421,917	49.6
Grass Land			5,522	1.9	10,801	1.9	16,324	1.9
Internal Waters			13,273	4.6	24,868	4.4	38,141	4.5
Rocky Land			3,141	1.1	17,765	3.2	20,906	2.5
Total Land			**286,100**	**100.0**	**563,900**	**100.0**	**850,000**	**100.0**

(Source: Survey Department / Department of Policy Planning, Uva province)





15.2. Vision, Mission, Policies, Activities and Other Institutional Channels

15.2.1. Vision

"The Clear Land – The Happy Future"

15.2.2. Mission

"To maintain sound management which ensures use of state lands in the Province at the optimum level aiming at the sustainability of development with the coordination of all sectors concerned ensuring equilibrium of the environment."

(This relates to SDG Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere / Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture/ Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for All andGoal 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)

15.2.3. Policies

Focus areas of policies in Land sector

1. Identifying, Demarcating boundaries, Protection and conservation of state Land and water sources.
2. Empowering the institutions related to the conservation and protection of state land
3. Monitoring all activities and follow up actions
4. Granting financial provision and facilities.

15.2.4. Activities

1. Planning and implementation of settlement schemes under the land Development Ordinance.
2. Issuing Grants and Permits
3. Leasing of lands under the state lands ordinance.

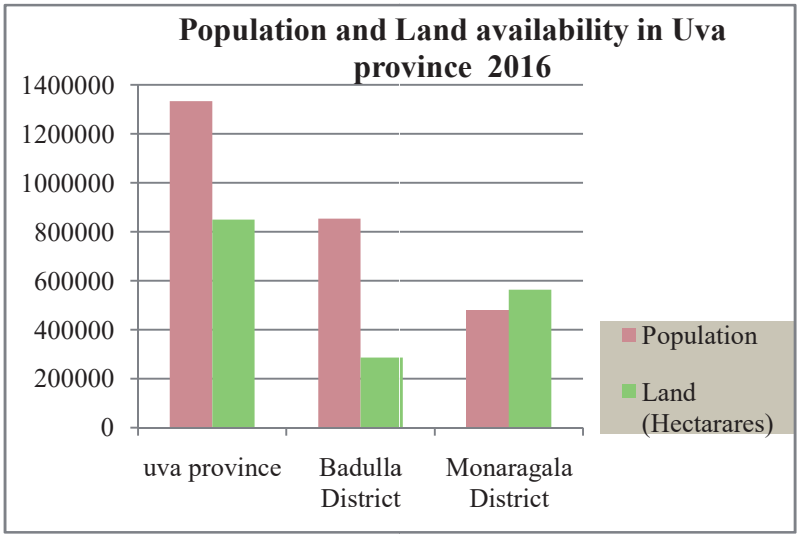
    - Long term leasing of lands for housing, agricultural and commercial purposes.
    - Issue of special and free grants.
    - Issue of deeds of pooja to Buddhist Viharas.
    - Operation of the process of releasing, leasing and transferring, lands to government departments, statutory bodies and local government institutions.

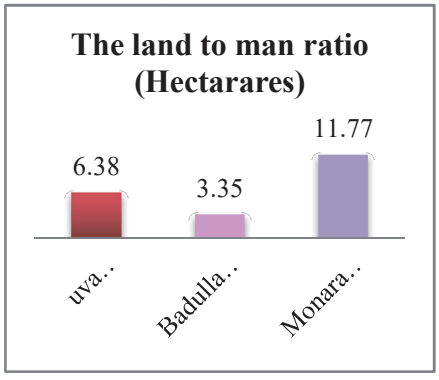
4. Distribution of lands and issuing of grants under the land grants (special provisions) Act.
5. Protection of state lands and reservations under the State Lands (Recovery of Possession) Act.
6. Provision and development of infrastructure facilities in settlement schemes.
7. Provision of necessary instructions and guidance to Divisional Secretaries in regard to administration of state lands outside the inter provincial land development projects and major colonization schemes.
8. Providing directions and guidance to Divisional Secretaries to administer lands in addition to inter provincial land development projects.
9. Expediting recovery of tax on permits to strengthen government income.
10. Carrying out Human Resource Development work.

15.3. Main Economic Activities based on land in Uva province

The Land is the greatest asset of the Uva province because livelihood of most of the people in this region is based on agricultural Lands.

A rough indicator of demands on land resources is the land to man ratio. In 2016, per capita land availability was 6.38 hectares.





(Source: Surveys department - 2016)

The Uva province has a population density of 160 per sq. km. There is a huge disparity among two districts in Uva province; 302 per sq. km in Badulla and 87 per sq. km in Monaragala. (Census and Statistics Dept. - 2016)

Economy of Badulla district is mainly based on agriculture, livestock and tourism. Agriculture of the district is dominated by tea, paddy and vegetable farming. Badulla district is divided into two portions as upper region and lower region according to climatic and geographical characteristics. Upper portion of the district is mainly dedicated for tea plantations and vegetable cultivation while lower division is dedicated for paddy cultivation. Badulla is the third largest tea growing area in the island. Tea is grown in 29,762ha of land both tea estates and smallholdings. The predominant tea growing areas in the district are Passara, Hali Ela, Badulla, Ella and Haputale.

Paddy is the second most important crop in the district, which is grown in 7.1% of the area. Total of 27,637 ha is cultivated during Maha season and the harvested extent of the season is 24,742 ha in 2013/2014. Total of 12,843 ha is cultivated during Yala season and the harvested extent of the season is 12,731 ha in year 2014. During the Maha season majority of paddy lands in the district are cultivated but during the Yala, the cropped area is less.

Minor crops of coffee, cocoa and cashew are grown in the district as smallholdings. Only 4% of all the minor export crops grown in Sri Lanka are found in the Badulla district. Coffee, Cocoa, Cardamoms etc. are grown in only 0.5% of the total land area. The extent under the coconut is only 2,715 ha.Other food crops such as cereals Maize, Kurakkan, pulses, legumes,

chilies and vegetables are grown in market gardens or Chena. Badulla is the largest potato and vegetable growing district in the Island. This crop is especially grown in higher elevation of Bandarawela, Haputale, Uva Paranagama and Welimada. Considerable number of families in Badulla district engaged in livestock and poultry industry. The main animals and birds herded are chicken, cattle, buffalo and goat.

Monaragala is mainly an agricultural district. Paddy is the most important crop in this district. Total of 34,814 ha is cultivated during Maha season and the harvested extent of the season is 23,637 ha in 2013/2014. Total of 8,815 ha is cultivated during Yala season and the harvested extent of the season is 7,769 ha in year 2014.

Total extent under the permanent crops is 13,488 ha, which include tea (922 Ha), rubber (1,865 Ha), and coconut (10,701 Ha). Minor crops of coffee, cocoa and cashew are grown as small holdings in this district. The subsidiary food crop extent, which varies year by year, and season by season contribute to about 13,000 ha together with home gardens and permanent highland cultivation. Currently, most agricultural activities confined only to Chena cultivation fed by rain water due to lack of irrigation water as large number of ancient tanks/reservoirs existed to serve hundred thousand paddy fields in Wellassa was completely destroyed by Great Britton. Apart from paddy, large proportion of population of the district is engaged in sugar cane cultivation. Livestock and poultry industry are very popular in most parts of Monaragala district. The main animal and bird herded are cattle, buffalo, chicken and goat. Inland fishing is a main livelihood of a large number of families in Monaragala district where a number of large and medium tanks exist. Most fishermen use traditional methods for fishing.

Land duties were decentralized with the implementation of the Divisional Secretaries Act No.58 of 1992. Under this Act, the term of Divisional Secretary has been substituted for the term government agent mentioned in every ordinance. Thus, the land duties performed by the government agent has been Entrusted to Divisional Secretaries, in this manner large volume of land duties are being performed by Divisional Secretaries. Hence land work which the public got done by going to the Kachcheri which was in the main city at a considerable distance which took several days to travel, could now be got done from the Divisional Secretariat in his own area of residence.

15.4. Current Service Providing Process

15.4.1. Providing land rights to those who haven't land title.

Steps have taken to delegate Land License by broad land kachcheris and new land kachcheris and subsequently lawfully permanent title shall be granted after completion the condition therein. The matters shall be determined under the below mentioned measures.

I. Agrarian persons who receive annual income less than Rs.1,44,000/- land shall be provided minimum 20 purchases and maximum two acres.

II. The persons who hold a midlevel income such as between Rs. Rs.1,44,000/- to Rs.5,00.000/-, a land title shall be given subjected to minimum two acres and estimated value shall be recovered from the relevant person.

III. The persons acquire high income exceeding Rs 5,00.000/- annually, land right shall be given for residency, business and agriculture on a long-term lease basis.

15.4.2. Water catchment Conservation

Water catchment areas shall be conserved in a manner that public may not reside in the government water catchment area and no stray cattle allowed. By this the volume of necessity water of the public shall be assured and clean water can be obtained for manipulation. This project shall be implemented yearly.

15.4.3. Solving the land disputes

Whereas the land rights given to the public by the government and when the four peripheries are not properly marked, the successions are not nominated, relevant lawful documents are misplaced etc. in an occasion that problems cannot be solved by the Divisional Secretary, necessary contribution shall be offered by provincial land commissioner.

15.4.4. Providing land title to the Viharas.

Hereby to the Viharas, arrangement shall be made to prepare a sacred deed which consist all the necessary sections for Viharas

15.4.5. Government land shall be discharged to the government Institutions by the department.

Providing land title to the local government and releasing lands to the government departments and land released certificates shall be issued under this.

15.4.6. Training officers for the subject of land

Training shall be given to the Grama Niladharis, field officers, Development Assistants and Management Assistants concern to the obligation of the lands.

15.4.7. Accumulating land income and keeping accounts records.

Accumulating tax for the licenses issued under several ordinances within province of Uva Provincial Council and maintaining accounts for the income tax also shall be done by the provincial land department. In accordance with this, annual income estimate shall be prepared, and legal actions shall be taken against the persons who neglect to pay, taking necessary steps to recover the dues and identify the new tax prospects as well.

15.4.8. Providing lands on lease basis for projects by the Department

Long term lease such as 30 years leasing shall be given for commercial purpose, business purpose, affairs of generating energy, agrarian activities, commercial crop and projects generally which brings a benefit to the public.

15.5. Analysis of Current Performance Level

The details of performance accomplished by the Provincial Land Department in 2017 shown below:

	Task Title	Task Completed in year 2017
1	Broad Land Kachcheris	185
2	New Land Kachcheris	03
3	Land Kachcheri Licenses	2,209
4	Runbima Grants	1,292
5	Number of Annual Licenses	34
6	Long Term Lease Title	63
7	Preliminary Lease Title for Sacred Place	05
8	Releasing to Government Institutions	41
9	Delegating to Local Government Institutions	07
10	Delegating Initial Title	962

11	Delegating to Successions	1,982
12	Land Eligible Testing	475
13	Number of Survey Directive	1,250
14	Number of Land Acquired	692
15	Bring Back to the Possession	148
16	Settling Land Disputes	1417
17	Court Obligations	445
18	Land Tax Income (Rs)	33,322,785.77
19	Conserving Water Catchment Areas	19

The department had capability to complete successfully the efficiency and productivity programs mentioned below to achieve the vision and mission of the department in 2017.

15.5.1. Preparing Land licenses and Grants

Providing land title to the public those who are in poverty would be more practical solution to empower the economic strength of them and to enhance social status. In accordance, land title has been given to such people by holding 188 land kachcheris within the year and made arrangements to issue more than three thousand five hundred licenses and grants by the provincial land commissioner department. There is no doubt that the people who suffer from poverty in Uva generate a feeling of " my plot of land" and it could be a great support for economical enhancement and to satisfy their staple livelihood and also, they may protect and conserve these plots of land for their future generation. His Excellency President has handed over 7,403 Grants and licenses to the people those who live in Monaragala District on 13th March 2017.

15.5.2. Mobile service, field inspection and conducting provincial date.

Mobile service, field inspection and provincial days have been conducted by the department to settle problems which cannot be settled by the Divisional Secretariats by visiting to the relevant spots and based on documents. There were many occasions that Divisional Secretariats of Uva Province have delayed in land kachcheri proposals and documentation of other land tasks and also delayed in filling documents to be solved the land disputes. To evade this situation, provincial day programs were conducted with the aim of resolving the problems immediately. In accordance, 23 provincial day programs have been enforced in the year 2017. Moreover, most of the disputes in the government land arise due to non -

updating the license and ledger regarding the tenure. As solution for this, the Department provided awareness training to the relevant officers about updating those documents through inspecting the ledger and license in Provincial days and thus resolved many land disputes successfully by evading disputes in the future. Also, it has been able to make aware the relevant officers to maintain documents (Tax documents, documents 157) relevant to the lands in the Divisional Secretariats. Those programs have been very supportive to ensure the land title of the people of Uva province and conserve them as well.

15.5.3. Land management done by the computer Technology.

In accordance to the circular 2008/4 , to provide legitimate rights to the people of Uva province, e-slims programs (Government land information management system) has been enforced with transparency to minimize unwanted delay and wasting money whilst coordinating with Divisional Secretariats and department of land commissioner general. Hence programs have been introduced in the year 2016 within the Uva Provincial Council and facilities has been deemed in the year 2017 to print the license and grant within a short period using modern technology via internet. These programs have been introduced in all Divisional Secretariats in the Badulla and Monaragala districts and 10 programs were conducted by Provincial Land Commissioner and already the e-slims programs enforced successfully in the Uva Province. This provided a good opportunity to present clear deeds without anomalous to the people via an efficient service. Sri Lanka confronts to a shortage of surveyors and it has become a cause for delay in issuing grants. The Land commissioner general has introduced software known **Keyhole Markup Language** to evade this situation and training was given to the field level officers to survey the lands and also the efficiency of this task has been improved by it. Further anticipated to move forward with modern technology to achieve the vision and mission of the department.

15.5.4. Implementing Land data and Bank programs.

The Uva Province consists around 8590 square kilo meters of land and 80% of the lands are government lands. The Provincial land department is the only main institution to carry out the tasks of the provincial government land. It requires a special attention on tenure in land management and governing. The main problem we had was lack of divisional level details concern to the government land. The main difficulties which prevail in this concern are lack of details of lands to resolve the land disputes and for identifying appropriate lands to allocate to the people, identifying appropriate land for cultivation & government

institutions, identifying appropriate lands for semi government institutions and one person holding several grants etc.

As a solution for these problems, the Department realized the necessity to maintain a data system which contain all the details of lands and enforced a program of building computer associated data system via utilizing modern technology combined with all the Divisional Secretariats of Uva Province and the department.

The details of deeds that are already entered to the transit information system can be obtained instantly. By this it was able institute land data bank and efficient service to the Land management through associating directly with the department and Divisional Secretariats whilst examining the data. Facility has been deemed to enter the land data in all the Divisional Secretariat of Uva Province through the internet facilities and it has been planned to extend this program further in the future. Accordingly, the details of license and grant have been entered by all the Divisional Secretariat of Uva Province. The details of 34,096 licenses and 51,347 grants has been entered to the system in 2017.

15.5.5. Accumulating Land tax revenue

The Uva province stands as focal point of local and foreign tourism. Bandarawela, Haputale Divisional Secretariats hold a key role due to lucrative climate and the Divisional Secretariat of Katharagama holds a significant place due to sacred festival. Therefore, the land in Uva has a high value. Hence, an opportunity has arisen to collect high revenue by delegating the government lands under long term lease. However, accumulating revenue are disarranged so far. A special tax promoting program has enforced within Uva Province in the year 2017 upon updating the details of lessees. Raising awareness of the lessees through postal means within Badulla and Monaragala District and providing an opportunity to ensure the land title also taken place in the tax promoting program. By this program, we had an opportunity to collect revenue and assign them to the Uva Provincial Council. However, there are some tourist centers those who evade paying their tax, such as the private firms, shops and private land Lords. We have strengthened the Provincial state revenue by recovering Rs. 33,322,785.77 as land tax at the end of December 2017. The final results of these activities would be securing the land rights by assuring undisturbed plot of land for land owners.

15.5.6. Making arrangements for environment conservation

The people who live in Uva Province confronts severe water problems at present, hence it is very necessity to conserve the water catchment areas within the Uva Province. The water resource in the Uva Province is limited and there is a risk of losing those water resources due to various human activities. Therefore, officers who work as local land officers and attached to each Divisional Secretariats are directed to conserve the water catchment areas. The awareness is provided on conserving the water catchment areas and the liabilities of the public. In accordance with the national policy on sustainable development, higher priority has been given to water catchment conservation and in 17 water conservation projects have been completed successfully within Badulla and Monaragala District this year.

The department has enforced a program of planting trees as dual steps of water conservation and been able to imprint the importance of conservation of water resource among the public through this. A program of planting trees has been organized on environment day in Nayabedde Estate in Bandarawela, area and in Ury Estate in Passara areas with the participation of school children and planted more than 2,500 plants in 2016. Planted around 5,000 KUMBUK plants in 06 Divisional Secretariats such as Rideemaliyadda, Kandaketiya, Soranatota, Badulla and Passara in 2017 with the aim of conserving water catchment areas where the public consume water for drinking.

Considerable obligations have been completed in 2017 to conserve small water catchment areas and prevent the land slides in the province. It has been able to increase deforesting by enforcing environment programs like this.

15.5.7. Duly allocating the land maintained by the Government Institutions

Most of the government institutions in the Uva Province do not hold the land right with them and confront to number of legal problems in development activities. Because of this, land which exist to run the institutions always disturbed by the encroachers and it became as a challenge to depict as unsettled and it is an adverse pressure for the existence of the institutions. Therefore, it is essential to assign the relevant land to the possessing institutions. It has been able to assign the all the government lands that were not delegated to the institutions under education and local government by conducting a work shop to provide necessary awareness and practical training to assign them to the relevant

institutions. Also, a training workshop was conducted to delegate the land duly to the Co-operative Department.

15.6. SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weakness	Opportunities	Threats
1. Existing human resource qualified with experience	1.Weak co-ordination 2.Negative attitude of staffs 3.Insufficient mission and appreciation	1.Vast number of land owners and beneficiaries	1. Being depend on various institutions and persons
2.Existing a prescribed legal system	4. The legal system is not amended on timely necessities.	2. Lots of excess lands in the Uva Province	2. Creating an adverse influence by the external parties.
3. Existing physical resource	5. Difficulties to achieve the physical resource due to insufficient financial provisions	3. Meeting provisions from the Provincial and Central government to the institutions.	3. No instant change found while working with modern technology.
4. Existing a land data system	6.Finding difficulties to move to the target without modern technology accessories	4. Being able to get land data of divided and allocated by the provincial government	4. Data system is not updated.

15.7. Thrust areas and Sub Components

1. Efficient utilization of government land.
2. Land development and Productivity improvement in colonies
3. Capacity development for planning and management.

Sub Components:

1. Efficient utilization of government land.
   - 1.1 Identification and survey of government Land
   - 1.2 Regularization of encroached land
   - 1.3 Settlement of Land disputes and other related problems.
   - 1.4 Protection of reservation
   - 1.5 Acquisition of Land

2. Land development and Productivity improvement in colonies
    2.1 Infrastructure development
    2.2 Water and Soil Conservation
    2.3 Agriculture Development
3. Capacity development for planning and management.
    3.1 Institutional Development

Development results (Outcomes and Outputs with key performance indicators) and Key activities formulated using results-based approach are presented in the following sections.

RESULTS FRAMEWORK

Sector : Land

Thrust Area 1 : Efficient Utilization of Government Lands

SDG Goal : **(Goal 1) End poverty in all its forms everywhere**

: **(Goal 6) Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all**

: **(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**

OUTCOMES

Strategic Outcomes / Goals	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTCOME 1.1: Increased of effective use of state land	1.1 1.2	Allotments identified for alienation	1.4	Number	7,250	10,000	17,500	25,000	20,000	16,000	Divisional Secretariats/ data	Prov. Land Commissioner's Dept./Divisional Secretariats SurveyDepartment /Land use Planning dept. Land use Planning dept.

Strategic Outcomes / Goals	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
	1.1 1.2	Persons who got land		Number	5,461	9,000	15,000	22,000	18,000	15,000	Divisional Secretariats/ data	President's secretariat/ Land Commissioner General's Dept./ Prov. Land Commissioner's Dept./ Divisional Secretariats/ Land registrar's Dept.
	1.3	Government institutions with secured land title		Number	14	150	200	200	200	200	Divisional Secretariats/ and Prov. Land Commissioner's Dept. Data	Land Commissioner General's Dept. / Prov. Land Commissioner's Dept. / Divisional Secretariats/ Survey Department /Govt.institutions
	1.3	Un settled land disputes	1.4	%	75	60	50	40	30	20	Divisional Secretariats/ dataand survey data	Land Commissioner General's Dept. / Prov. Land Commissioner's Dept. / Divisional Secretariats/ Survey Department
	1.5	Water sheds conserved	6.6	Number	30	50	75	100	100	100	Prov. Land Commissioner's Dept. Data	Forest Dept./ Prov. Land Commissioner's Dept./Divisional Secretariats/survey Department/ Land

Strategic Outcomes / Goals	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
												use Planning dept./ Plantation Companies/ NGOs
	1.5	Total forest cover	15.1	%	49.6	1	1	1	1	1	UPC Statistical handbook	Forest Dept. / Prov. Land Commissioner's Dept. / Divisional Secretariats/Survey Department/ Land use Planning dept./ Plantation Companies/ NGOs
	1.6	Reported Cases		Number	111	35	20	10	5	2	Divisional Secretariats/ data	Forest Dept. / Prov. Land Commissioner's Dept. /Divisional Secretariats/ SurveyDepartment /Plantation Companies/ NGOs
	1.6	Investors who got land	1.4	Number	14	25	30	35	40	50	Divisional Secretariats/ data	Land Ministry/ Land Commissioner General's Dept. /Prov. Land Commissioner's Dept. /Divisional

Strategic Outcomes / Goals	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
												Secretariats/Survey Department/ BOI
	1.6	Acquired Pvt Lands		Hectares	27	30	35	40	45	50	Divisional Secretariats/ data	Land Ministry / Land Commissioner General's Dept. / Divisional Secretariats/Survey Department/ Assessor's Dept. /Land Registrar General's Dept.

OUTPUTS

OUTPUTS OF OUTCOME 1.1 : Increased of effective use of state land

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 1.1.1: Identified suitable government lands to alienate	1.1 1.2	Identified government land	1.4	%	50	100	-	-	-	-	Divisional Secretariats / data / land survey	Prov. Land Commissioner's Dept./ Divisional Secretariats/Survey Department/ Land use Planning dept. /Land Reforms

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
												commission / Plantation companies
OUTPUT 1.1.2: Issued lands to eligible persons	1.1 1.2	Land permits issued		Number	5,668	10,000	12,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	Prov. Land Commissioner's Dept. Data	Prov. Land Commissioner's Dept. /Divisional Secretariats/Land Reforms commission
		Deeds issued		Number	1,865	2,500	3,000	4,000	5,000	6,000	Prov. Land Commissioner's Dept. Data	Land Commissioner General's Dept./Land Ministry/ Prov. Land Commissioner's Dept. / Divisional Secretariats/Land Reforms Commission
		Long term leases granted		Number	52	70	100	100	100	100	Prov. Land Commissioner's Dept. Data	Land Commissioner General's Dept./Land Ministry/Prov. Land Commissioner's Dept./ Divisional Secretariats /

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 1.1.3: Identified lands belonging to government institutions and properly transferred	1.3	Identified lands		Number	125	150	200	200	200	200	Prov. Land Commissioner's Dept. and Divisional Secretariats/ data	Prov. Land Commissioner's Dept. / Divisional Secretariats/Survey Department
	1.3	Transferred lands		Number	14	150	200	200	200	200	Prov. Land Commissioner's Dept. and Divisional Secretariats/ data	Land Commissioner General's Dept./ Prov. Land Commissioner's Dept./ Divisional Secretariats/
OUTPUT 1.1.4: Secured ownership of alienated lands	1.3	Land disputes settled	1.4	Number	963	1,800	1,325	1,000	500	300	Divisional Secretariats/ data	Divisional Secretariats/ Prov. Land Commissioner's Dept. Land Commissioner General's Dept./ Land Registrar General's Dept. Survey Department
OUTPUT 1.1.5: Identified small watershed areas	1.5	Water sheds identified	6.6	Number	2300	30	30	50	50	50	Divisional Secretariats/ data	Divisional Secretariats/Prov. Land Commissioner's

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 1.1.6: Conserved small watershed areas	1.5	Watersheds conserved		Number	30	50	75	100	100	100	Prov. Land Commissioner's Dept. and Divisional Secretariats/ data	Dept. / Survey Department / Land use Planning dept. / CBOs
OUTPUT 1.1.7: Implemented tree planting programmes in government reservation lands	1.5	Trees planted	1.4 15.2 15.3	Number	5,000	6,000	7,000	8,000	9,000	10,000	Divisional Secretariats/ data	Divisional Secretariats/ Prov. Land Commissioner's Dept./Forest Dept./ NGOs/ CBOs
OUTPUT 1.1.8: Protected government lands	1.6	Ejected encroachers		Number	111	35	20	10	5	2	Divisional Secretariats/ data	Divisional Secretariats/Prov. Land Commissioner's Dept./ Land Commissioner General's Dept./ Survey Department
OUTPUT 1.1.9: Released lands for investment projects	1.6	Lands given to investors	1.1 1.4	Hectares	44	60	80	100	120	140	Divisional Secretariats/ data	Divisional Secretariats/Prov. Land Commissioner's Dept./ Land Commissioner General's Dept/ Survey

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
												Department / BOI /Forest Dept./ Land use Planning dept. / Geological and Mining Bureau
OUTPUT 1.1.10: Acquired private lands required for government development needs	1.6	Lands acquired	1.1 1.4	Number	367	375	400	400	400	400	Divisional Secretariats/ data	Land Ministry / Plantation Ministry/ Divisional Secretariats/ Land Commissioner General's Dept./ / Survey Department / BOI / Forest Dept. Land use Planning dept./ Geological and Mining Bureau

Thrust Area 02 : Land Development and Productivity Improvement in Colonies

SDG Goal : **(Goal 1) End poverty in all its forms everywhere**

: (Goal 2) End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

: (Goal 6) Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

: (Goal 9) Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

: (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

OUTCOMES

Strategic Outcomes / Goals	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measurement	Base Line Year Data (2016)	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTCOME 2.1: Optimized utilization of lands in colonization schemes	2.1 2.2 2.3	Families residing in allotted lands	1.4 2.3	%	98	98	99	100	-	-	Deputy Land Commissioner	Deputy Land Commissioner/ Prov. Land Commissioner's Dept./ Land use Planning dept.

Strategic Outcomes / Goals	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measurement	Base Line Year Data (2016)	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
		Highland plots optimally utilized for agricultural activities		%	70	75	80	85	95	100	Deputy Land Commissioner	Deputy Land Commissioner / Prov. Land Commissioner's Dept. Land use Planning dept.
		Irrigated plots optimally utilized for agricultural activities		%	70	75	80	85	95	100	Deputy Land Commissioner	Deputy Land Commissioner / Prov. Land Commissioner's Dept./ Land use Planning dept.
		Families having basic infrastructure facilities (drinking water, Electricity, access roads, Health, education)		%	55	58	65	70	75	80	Deputy Land Commissioner	Deputy Land Commissioner / Prov. Land Commissioner's Dept./ Land use Planning dept.

Strategic Outcomes / Goals	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measurement	Base Line Year Data (2016)	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTCOME 2.2: Conserved natural resources	2.1 2.2 2.3	Water reservations protected	6.6 9.1 15.2	%	70	72	75	80	85	90	Prov. Land Commissioner's Dept. and Land use Planning dept. Data	Deputy Land Commissioner / Prov. Land Commissioner's Dept./ Land use Planning dept.
		Government lands with soil conservation		%	70	75	80	85	90	100	Prov. Land Commissioner's Dept. and Land use Planning dept. Data	Deputy Land Commissioner / Prov. Land Commissioner's Dept./ Land use Planning dept.

OUTPUTS

OUTPUTS OF OUTCOME 2.1: Optimized utilization of lands in colonization schemes

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measurement	Base Line Year Data (2016)	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 2.1.1: Developed infrastructure facilities in colonization schemes	2.1	Families not having infrastructure facilities	9.1	%	45	42	35	30	25	20	Deputy Land Commissioner	Deputy Land Commissioner /

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measurement	Base Line Year Data (2016)	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 2.1.2: Cultivated all highland plots given for agricultural purposes	2.3	Lands utilized foe agriculture	2.3	%	30	25	20	15	10	0	Deputy Land Commissioner	Prov. Land Commissioner's Dept.
OUTPUT 2.1.3: Occupied all lands given for residential purpose	2.1	Lands where legal allottee not residing	1.4	%	8	7	6	3	2	0	Deputy Land Commissioner	Deputy Land Commissioner / Prov. Land Commissioner's Dept. / Land use Planning dept.
OUTPUT 2.1.4: Utilized lands allotted for other economic activities for given purpose	2.1	Lands not utilized for given Non-agricultural activities		%	10	7	5	3	2	0	Deputy Land Commissioner	

OUTPUTS OF OUTCOME 2.2: Conserved natural resources

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measurement	Base Line Year Data (2016)	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 2.2.1: Conserved watershed areas	2.2	Watersheds conserved	6.6	Number	854	100	200	300	200	54	Prov. Land Commissioner's Dept. and Land use Planning	Deputy Land Commissioner / Prov. Land Commissioner's

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measurement	Base Line Year Data (2016)	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 2.2.2: Done soil conservation in alienated lands	2.2	Land area with soil conservation	15.3	Ht	6.0702	12	24	48	72	90	dept. Data	Dept. / Land use Planning dept.

Thrust Area 3 : Capacity Development for Planning and Management

SDG Goal : **(Goal 16) Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels**

OUTCOMES

Strategic Outcomes / Goals	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTCOME 3.1: High quality human resources deployed in Institutions	3.1	Trained officers	16.6	Number	100	150	200	250	350	400	Prov. Land Commissioner's Dept. / data	Prov. Land Commissioner's Dept. / Land Ministry/ DCS Personal and Training Office/ Divisional Secretariats/

Strategic Outcomes / Goals	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTCOME 3.2: Institutions endowed with improved physical resources	3.1	Institutions complete with physical resources /organization		Number	N/A	1	2	3	4	5	Prov. Land Commissioner's Dept. /and other relevant institutions data	Land Commissioner General's Dept. / Prov. Land Commissioner's Dept. / Land Ministry/ Prov. Land Ministry/ Divisional Secretariats/Deputy Land Commissioner/ Land use Planning dept.
OUTCOME 3.3: Up to date data and information available for stakeholders	3.1	Collected data		Number (of data units)	7231	8,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	Land data base	Prov. Land Commissioner's Dept. / Land use Planning dept. / Divisional Secretariats/Land Registrar's Dept.

OUTPUTS

OUTPUTS OF OUTCOME 3.1: High quality human resources deployed in Institutions

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measurement	Base Line Year Data (2016)	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 3.1.1: Provided local training to staff	3.1	Trained officers	16.6	Number	100	150	200	250	350	400	Prov. Land Commissioner's Dept., Deputy Land Commissioner Land use Planning dept. Data	Prov. Land Commissioner's Dept. / Land Ministry/ DCS Personal and Training Office / Divisional Secretariats/ Deputy Land Commissioner/ Land use Planning dept.
OUTPUT 3.1.2: Provided overseas training to staff	3.1	Trained officers		Number	02	07	10	15	20	25		

OUTPUTS OF OUTCOME 3.2: Institutions endowed with improved physical resources

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measurement	Base-Line Year Data (2016)	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 3.2.1: Developed building premises for offices	3.1	Buildings improved	16.6	Number	0	2	2	2	2	2	Prov. Land Commissioner's Dept./ Deputy Land Commissioner	Land Commissioner General's Dept./ Prov. Land Commissioner's Dept./ Land Ministry

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measurement	Base-Line Year Data (2016)	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 3.2.2: Provided modern office equipment to officers	3.1	Computers		Number	18	20	25	30	35	40	and Land use Planning dept. Data	/ Prov. Land Ministry/ Divisional Secretariats/Deputy Land Commissioner/ Land use Planning dept.
	3.1	Value of office equipment's supplied		Rs. MN	2.2	2.5	2.75	03	3.5	04		
OUTPUT 3.2.3: Provided transport facilities for field work	3.1	Vehicles procured		Number	0	1	1	1	1	1		

OUTPUTS OF OUTCOME 3.3: Up to date data and information available for stakeholders

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measurement	Base Line Year Data (2016)	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 3.3.1: Established effective information system	3.1	Data units	16.6	Number	7,231	8,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	Land data base	Prov. Land Commissioner's Dept./ Land use Planning dept./ Deputy Land Commissioner/ Divisional Secretariats/Land Registrar's Dept.

SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL OUTLAYS FOR LAND DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Outputs	Financial Outlays (Rs. MN)					Total For 5 Years
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	
OUTPUT 1.1.1: Identified suitable government lands to Alienate	17	16	20	25	30	108
OUTPUT 1.1.2: Issued lands to eligible persons	1.9	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.2	6.5
OUTPUT 1.1.3: Identified lands belonging to government institutions and properly transferred	14.28	14.03	2.02	2.02	2.02	34.37
OUTPUT 1.1.4: Secured ownership of alienated lands	8.78	3.78	3.78	3.78	3.78	23.9
OUTPUT 1.1.5: Identified small watershed areas	15.02	15	20	25	30	105.02
OUTPUT 1.1.6: Conserved small watershed areas	40	60	80	80	80	340
OUTPUT 1.1.7: Implemented tree planting programmes in government reservation lands	1.82	1.89	1.91	1.965	2.02	9.605
OUTPUT 1.1.8: Protected government lands	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2.5
OUTPUT 1.1.9: Released lands for investment projects	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5
OUTPUT 1.1.10: Acquired private lands required for government development needs	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5
OUTPUT 2.1.1: Developed basic infrastructure facilities in colonization schemes	7.95	8.8	10.9	13.5	16.1	57.25
OUTPUT 2.1.2: Cultivated all highland plots given for agricultural purposes	3.2	2.0	2.5	3.0	3.5	14.2
OUTPUT 2.1.3: Occupied all lands given for residential purpose	4.05	3.05	2.05	2.05	1.05	12.25
OUTPUT 2.1.4: Utilized lands allotted for other economic activities for given purpose	2.45	1.95	1.25	1.25	0.75	7.65

Outputs	Financial Outlays (Rs. MN)					Total For 5 Years
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	
OUTPUT 2.2.1: Conserved watershed areas	40.58	40.56	32.05	24.55	24.55	162.29
OUTPUT 2.2.2: Done soil conservation in alienated lands	14.17	20.15	20.05	28.05	40.05	122.47
OUTPUT 3.1.1: Provided local training to staff	1.11	1.51	2.01	2.51	3.01	10.15
OUTPUT 3.1.2: Provided overseas training to staff	1.06	1.55	2.05	2.55	3.05	10.26
OUTPUT 3.2.1: Developed building premises for offices	5.8	8.8	10.8	11.8	11.3	48.5
OUTPUT 3.2.2: Provided modern office equipment to officers	1.1	1.515	2.02	2.525	3.03	10.19
OUTPUT 3.2.3: Provided transport facilities for field work	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	50.5
OUTPUT 3.3.1: Established effective information system	6.5	1.0	-	-	-	7.5
TOTAL FINANCIAL OUTLAY LAND DEVELOPMENT PLAN	**197.57**	**213.385**	**225.39**	**241.55**	**266.21**	**1,144.105**

CHAPTER 16

LOCAL GOVERNMENT Sector

16.1. Executive summary

16.1.1. Introduction



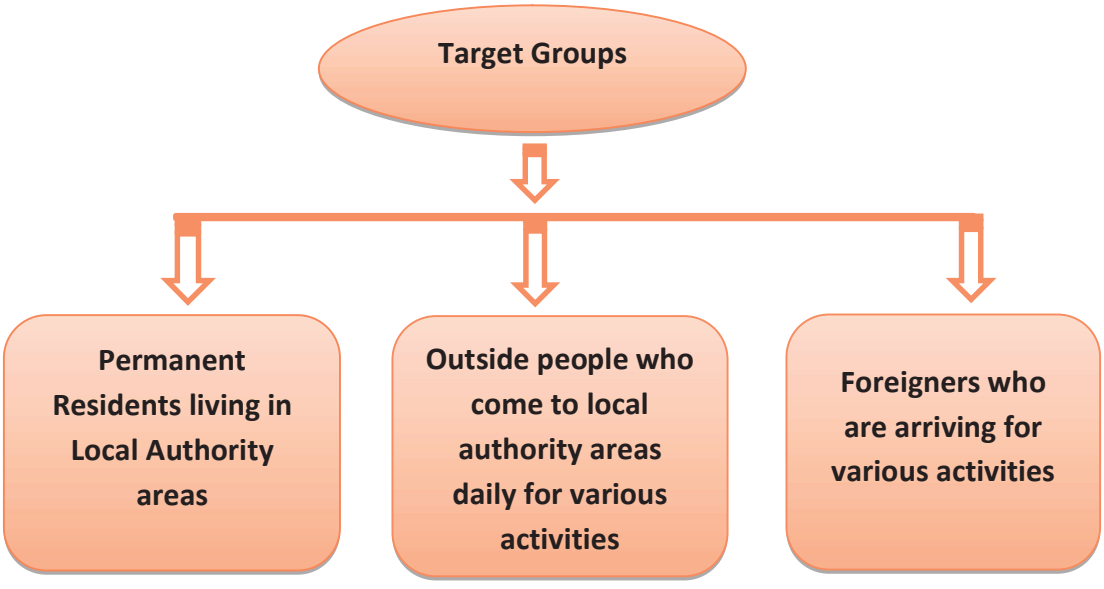
Uva province is one of the Provinces of Sri Lanka, which has a middle development level with unique geography and climatic features. The Uva Province consists of 28 Local Authority areas and 7 of them are high in poverty. The geographical location, climatic disparities, scarcity of resources, disparities in resource allocations, the lack of basic infrastructure and public utility services have had a direct impact on this situation.



For an overall development of the province it is essential to improve the infrastructure facilities and other services to fulfill the basic needs affecting daily living for the people of all the area. These development activities in the Uva Province are carried out by various institutions and organizations in their own capabilities but have not yet come to the desired targets. Therefore, it is the responsibility of Local Government Institutions and other institutions to pay more attention for a balanced development in all areas of the province.

Accordingly, there is a need to formulate and implement an integrated plan with the participation of all the institutions and the organizations in search of sustainable solutions for all the development issues in all the local government areas. This medium-term plan has been prepared under a few components with the participation of all stakeholders with the objective of achieving this requirement.

This Development plan will be implemented by targeting three groups for achieve the benefits.



Implementation of this medium-term plan is expected to provide solutions for a number of issues that directly affect the development of the province.

- Development and maintenance of roads, drinking water and other public utility services, which are basic infrastructures in local authority areas, to ensure the daily needs of the general public.
- Formally managing the daily waste generated by public and create a healthy living environment.
- Promoting facilities for early childhood development in the province.
- Assist to regularize disaster management in the province.
- Development of Capacities of Human Resources and Physical Resources Contributing to Provisions Serviced by Local Authorities

All proposed activities under this development plan will be commenced in 2019 and expected to be completed in 2023 and the activities included in the plan are expected to cover all Local Authority areas in the Uva Province. Already, each Local Authorities is in the process of using its own physical and human resources, and additionally required resources will be supplied by using Local Authorities Funds, Provincial Council Funds, Ministry of Local Government and Provincial Councils Funds, Funds from other government and non-government agencies and funds provided by special development projects.

16.1.2. Suggested components

I. Local Authority Road development
II. Community Water Supply
III. Solid Waste Management
IV. Other Local Authority Services
V. Capacity Development

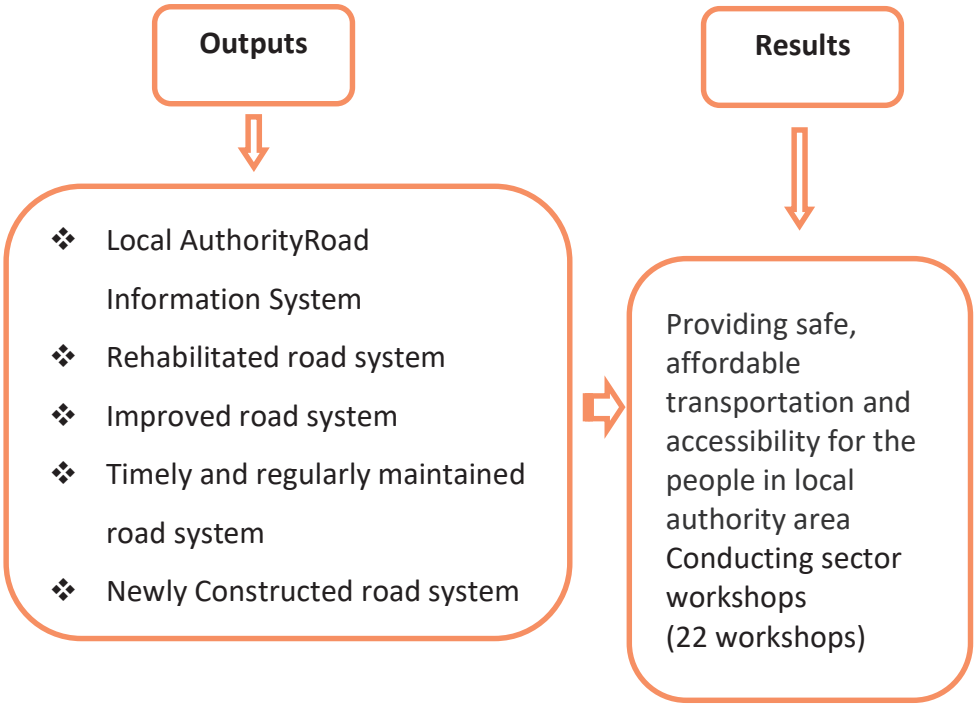
16.1.3. Results and main Outputs of the Components

16.1.3.1. Local Authority Road Development

In areas of Local Authority, develop and properly maintain the public road network to satisfy the public requirements is the primary function of relevant LocalAuthority. This will enable the people to provide safe, affordable transport and accessibility.

As stated in Sustainable Development Goal 11.2, by raising the safety of the roads and , and expand the public transport network by a significant level, it is expected to provide a safe affordable, accessible and sustainable transport system to everyone by 2030.

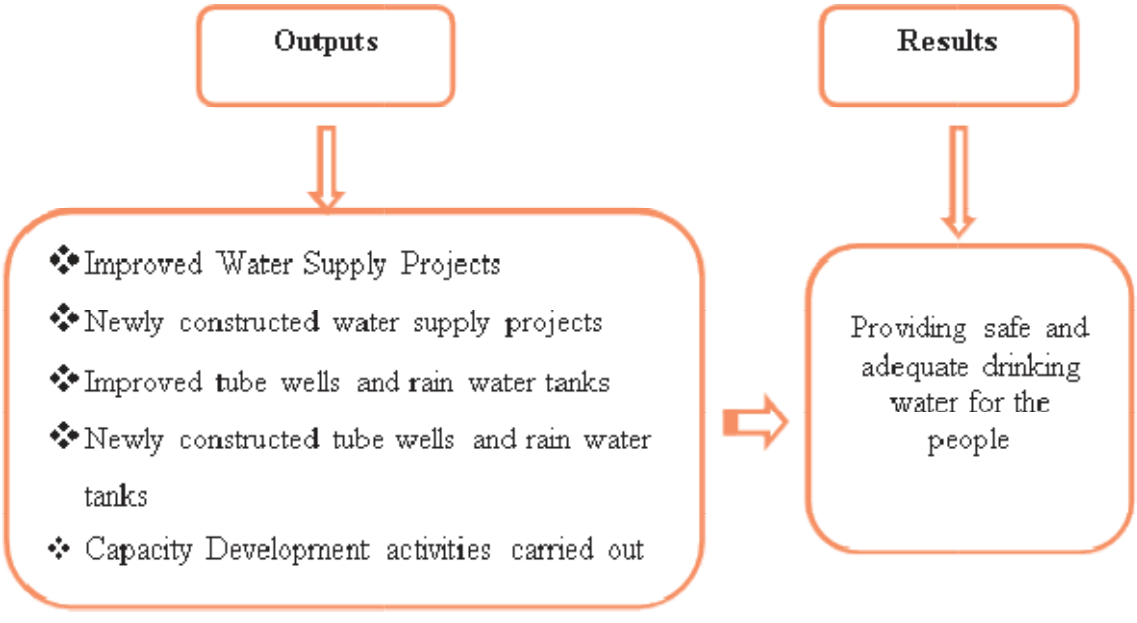
It is expected to develop the Local Authority road network in Uva Province based on all these targets. It will also help to achieve the nationally-desired targets and improve the lives of the general public of the province.



16.1.3.2. Community Water Supply

Adequate clean drinking water is essential for the community to keep their livelihood healthy and hygienic. However, the water required for the community cannot be fulfilled due to various reasons. Therefore, it is imperative to provide adequate, clean and safe drinking water for the people to lead a healthy life.

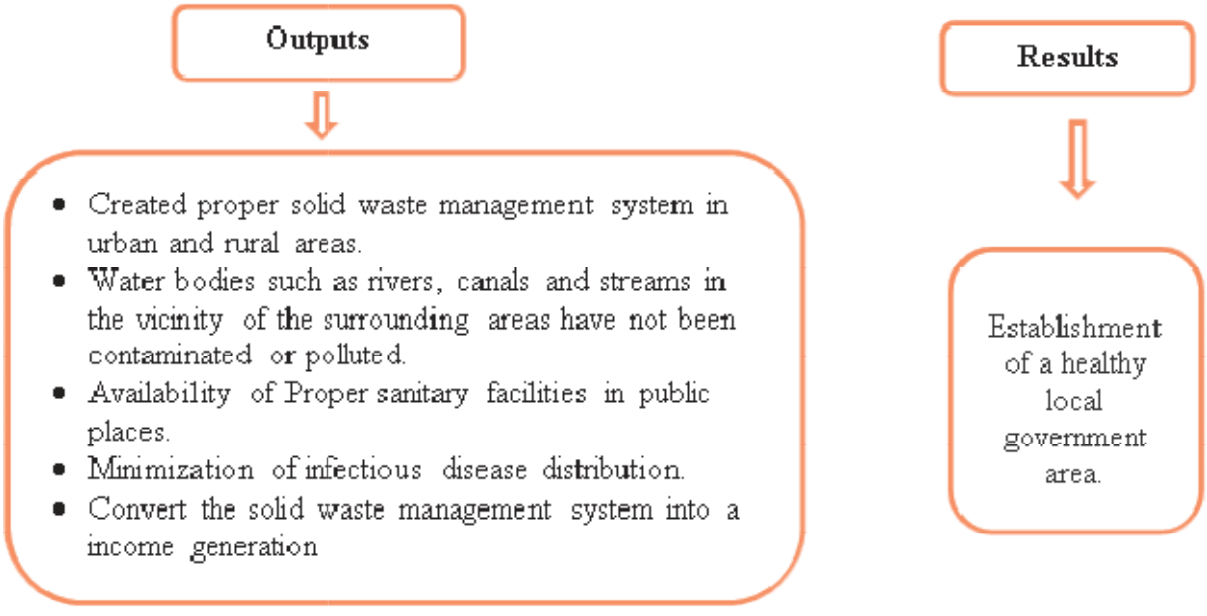
Special attention has been paid to achieve sustainable development goals in meeting the basic human need for water. According to the objective mentioned in 6.1, create the possibility to equip everyone with equally everyone safe and cheap drinking water by 2030 and according to the objective 6.4, considerably increase the efficiency of water use in all sectors, obtaining and supplying water in a sustainable manner, overcome the scarcity of water and reduce the number of people suffering from scarcity by 2030, the plan is expected to execute.



16.1.3.3. Solid Waste Management

There are many environmental, social and health issues have been arisen due to the improper management of the daily waste generated in the Uva Province. It is expected to create a healthy environment for the people through the systematic resolution of these problems.

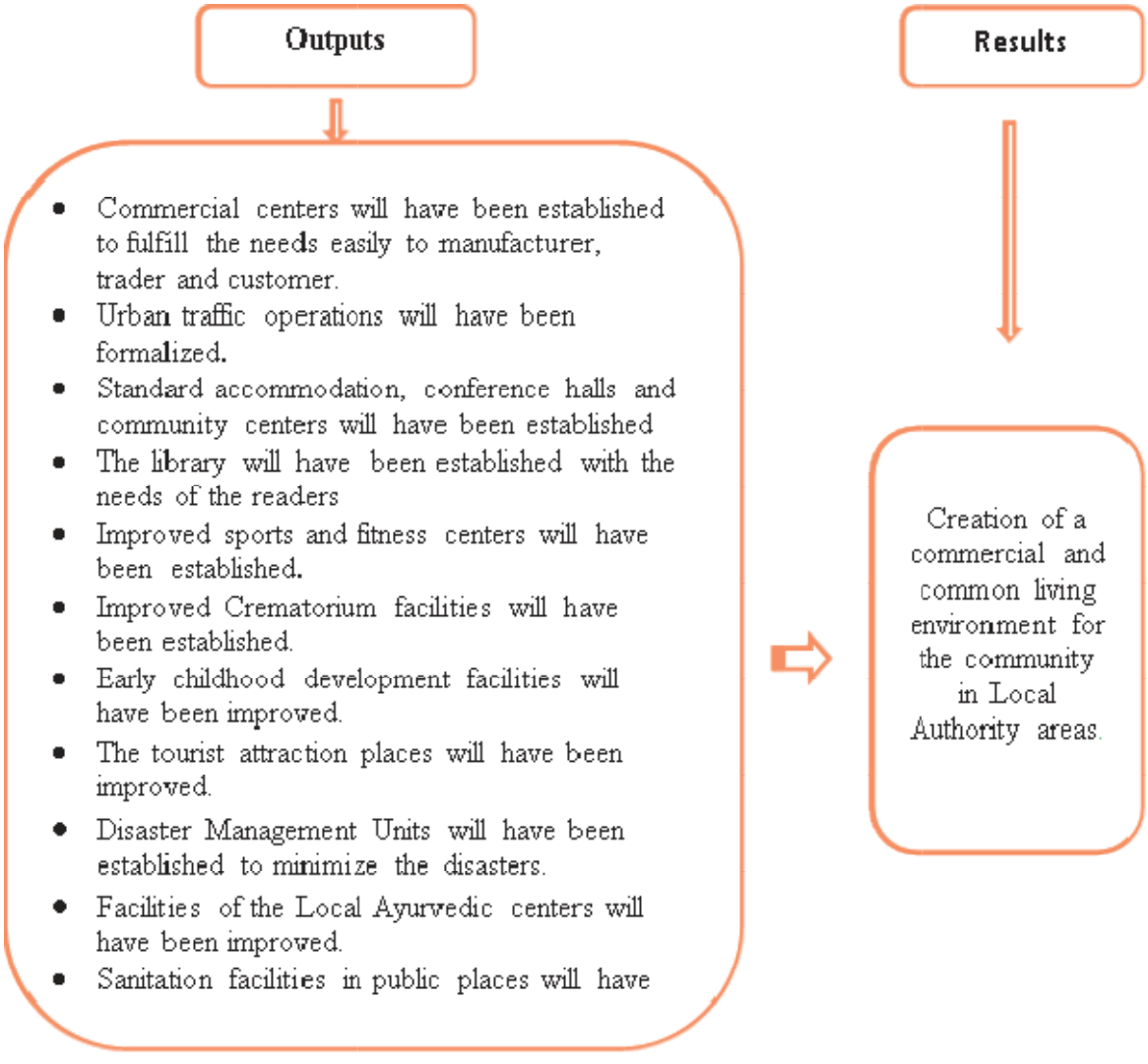
According to the sustainable development goal 6.2, regulating the waste management system in the province is also an aspiration here to ensure that the sanitation and hygienic conditions are sufficiently and equitably affordable to all, especially considering the women, girls and vulnerable people by 2,030.



16.1.3.4. Other Local Authority Services

Strengthening and enhancing public utility services that have a direct impact on the lives of the people in the area create a living environment with commercial and common amenities. Under this project, shopping complexes, crematoriums, playgrounds, fitness centers, sanitary units, auditoriums, libraries, pre-schools, day care centers, community halls, car parks and recreation zones will be established. By carrying out these kinds of developments, the development of the province will be sustainable.

Since these development objectives are focused on sustainable development objectives of 1.4, 3.4, 3.8, 4.2, 4.3, 8.9, 11.2 and 11.6, it is essential that the sustainable development is achieved in the province as well.

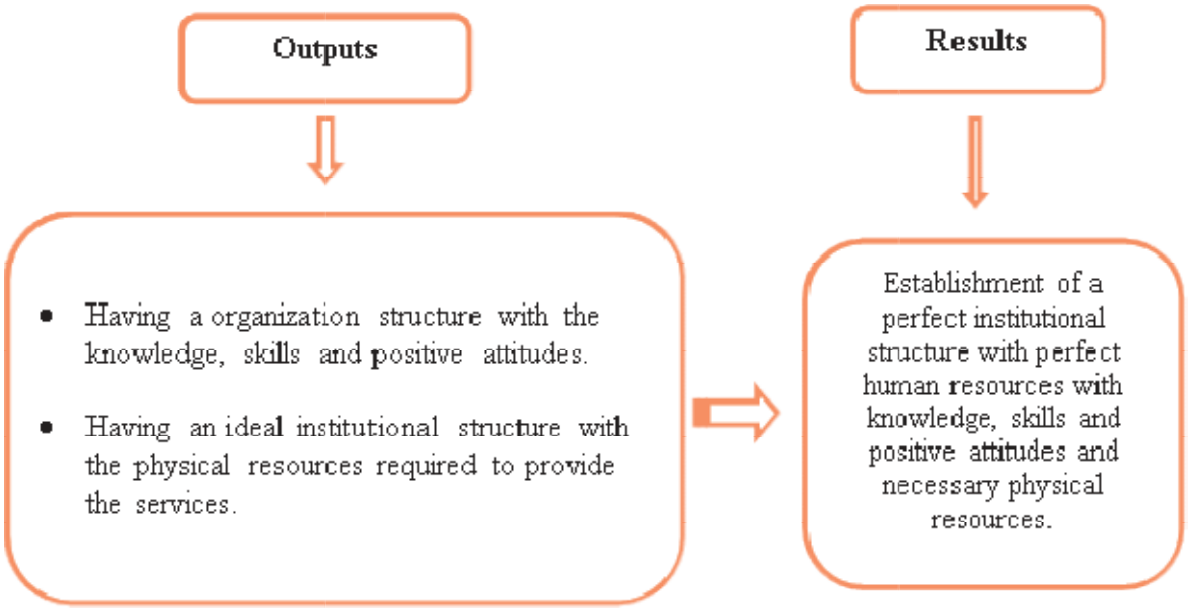


16.1.3.5. Capacity Development

Every local government body will have a great impact on the sustainable development of the province with the establishment of a perfect institutional structure with the knowledge, skills and positive attitudes with the perfect human resources and the necessary physical resources.

Establishment of effective accountability and transparency at all levels is expected under sustainable development objective 16.6 and this will facilitate access to that goal.

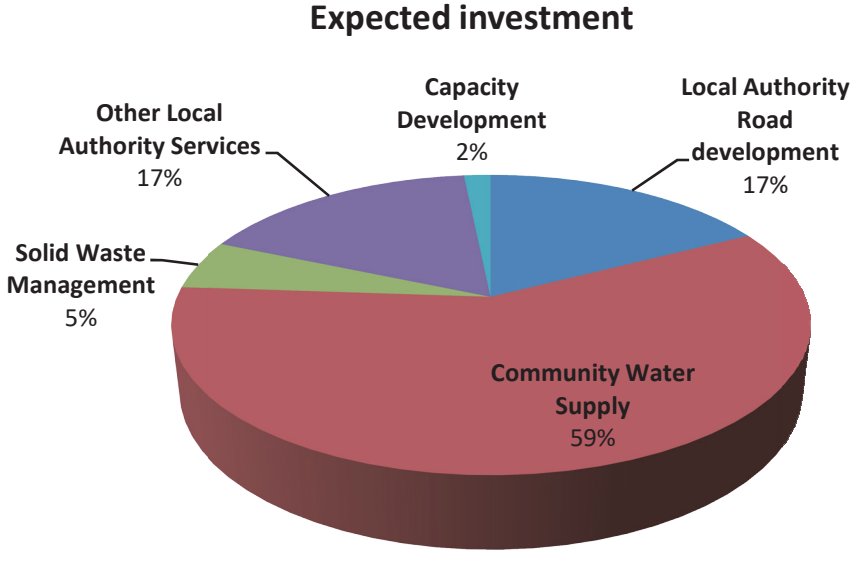




16.1.3.6. The expected investment according to the components :-

Under this Development plan, the following investments will be made for each component

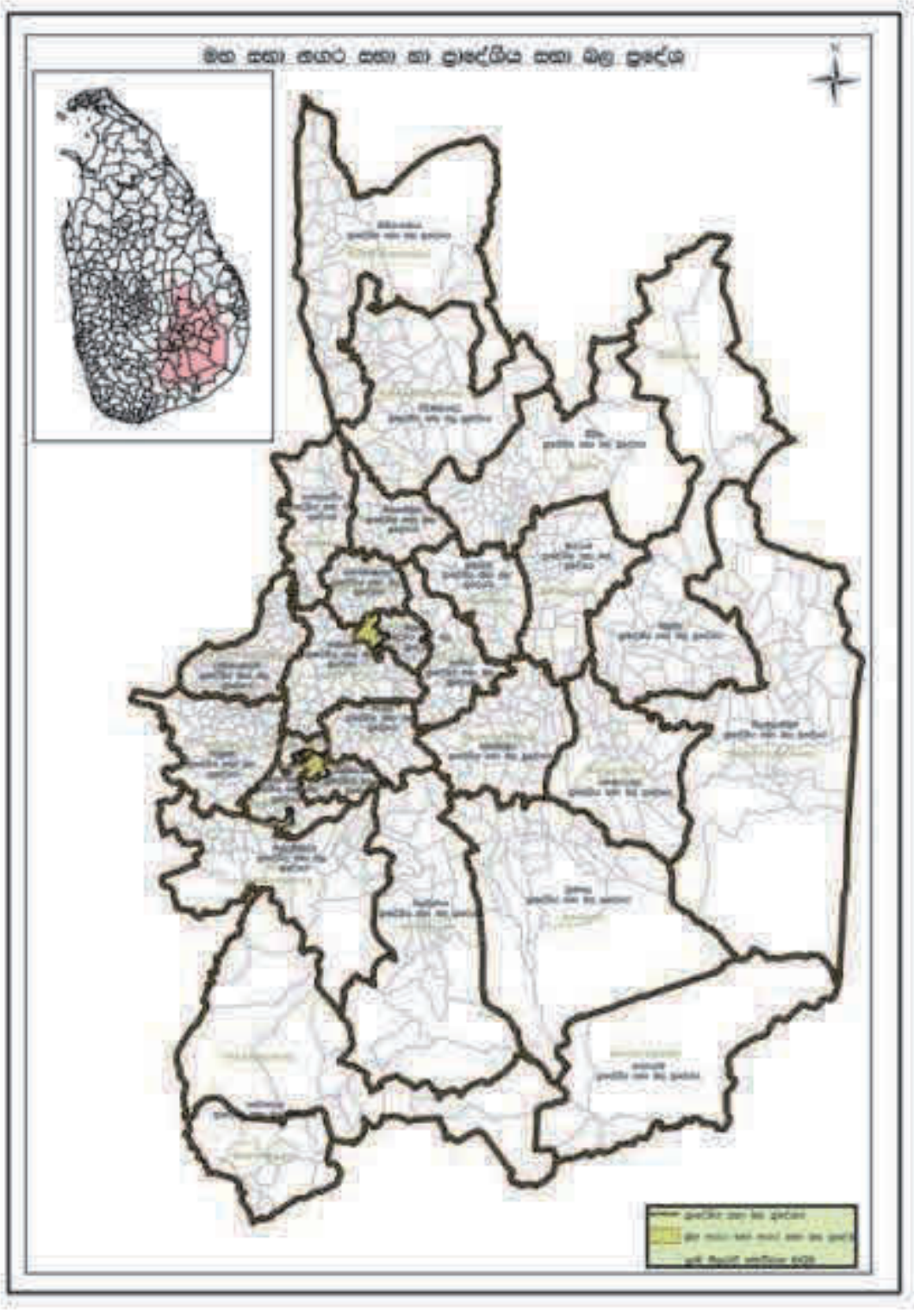
I.	Local Authority Road development	-	8,937.0 Rs.mn.
II.	Community Water Supply	-	30,054.57 Rs.mn.
III.	Solid Waste Management	-	2,716.8 Rs.mn.
IV.	Other Local Authority Services	-	8,709.0 Rs.mn.
V.	Capacity Development	-	822.0 Rs.mn.



16.2. Background

16.2.1. Introduction

Local Authority Areas of Uva Province



Uva province covers an area of 8,249.87 square kilometers, which consists of Badulla and Monaragala districts and currently has a population of 1,452,287 people. Local authorities

have the responsibility of providing the necessary infrastructure facilities such as public health, public roads and public utility services for the daily lives of the people of the province. Steps have been taken to establish institutions with statutory powers to fulfill this responsibility. Among these statutory bodies there are two Municipal Councils established under the Municipal Development Ordinance No. 16 of 1947, one Urban Council established under the Urban Council Ordinance No. 61 of 1939 and twenty-Five Pradeshiya Sabhas established under the Pradeshiya Sabha Act No. 15 of 1987.These statutory bodies are administered by a council consisting of people's representatives who elect for their respective areas.

The administrative and supervisory functions of these statutory institutions are carried out by the Department of Local Government under the Ministry of Local Government of the Uva Province. In order to work with more effective implementation, Functions have been decentralized to the offices of the Local Government Assistant Commissioners Offices established in Badulla and Monaragala districts.

Various development projects are being carried out annually with the contribution of all local government institutions with funds derived from various sources of funding annually on the supervision and operation of the Department of Local Government of the Uva Province. Among these development projects, road development, supply of community water facilities, providing public utility services and solid waste management are important.

16.2.2. Historical Details

Historical sources revealed that there was a developed provincial system from ancient times in Sri Lanka. The commencement of the local government has been extended to the Ancient era, with the main source of it being the Mahavansa and Scientists confirmed this throughout their research found in the inscriptions called “Sheela Lekana” dating back to the 3rd century. In ancient era the administrative units began as village base administrative unit and continued with various changes and developed as the village self-governing unit. The onset of the structural and formal development of modern local government in Sri Lanka has taken place in the domain of Donoughmore reforms.

The history says that during the period of 1931-1947, local government structures were formed with self-governing features of the most self-contained form, due to the reforms.

Accordingly ,formation of Urban Council under the Urban Council Ordinance No. 61 of 1939 and the formation of Municipal Councils under the Municipal Councils Ordinance No 61 of 1939 have been introduced and for the areas not included under the Urban Councils and Municipal Councils Local Government Units have been under the formation of Pradeshiya Sabhas under the Act No.15 of 1987. The main objective of establishing these Local Government Institutions was to facilitate the participation of the people in a productive manner for local government and development purposes.

16.3. Vision, Mission, Policy functions and other provisions

16.3.1. Vision

"An Excellent Local Government through Good Governance"

16.3.2. Mission

"Contributing to enhancing the livelihood of the people of the Uva Province in terms of the constitutionally-mandated jurisdiction of the local authorities to achieve sustainable development more efficient and productive"

(This relates to SDG Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages / Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all / Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, and Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts)

16.3.3. Policies

To create a mechanism for strengthening the governance process of the local government and creating an efficient mechanism for improving the quality of life of the people in the province.

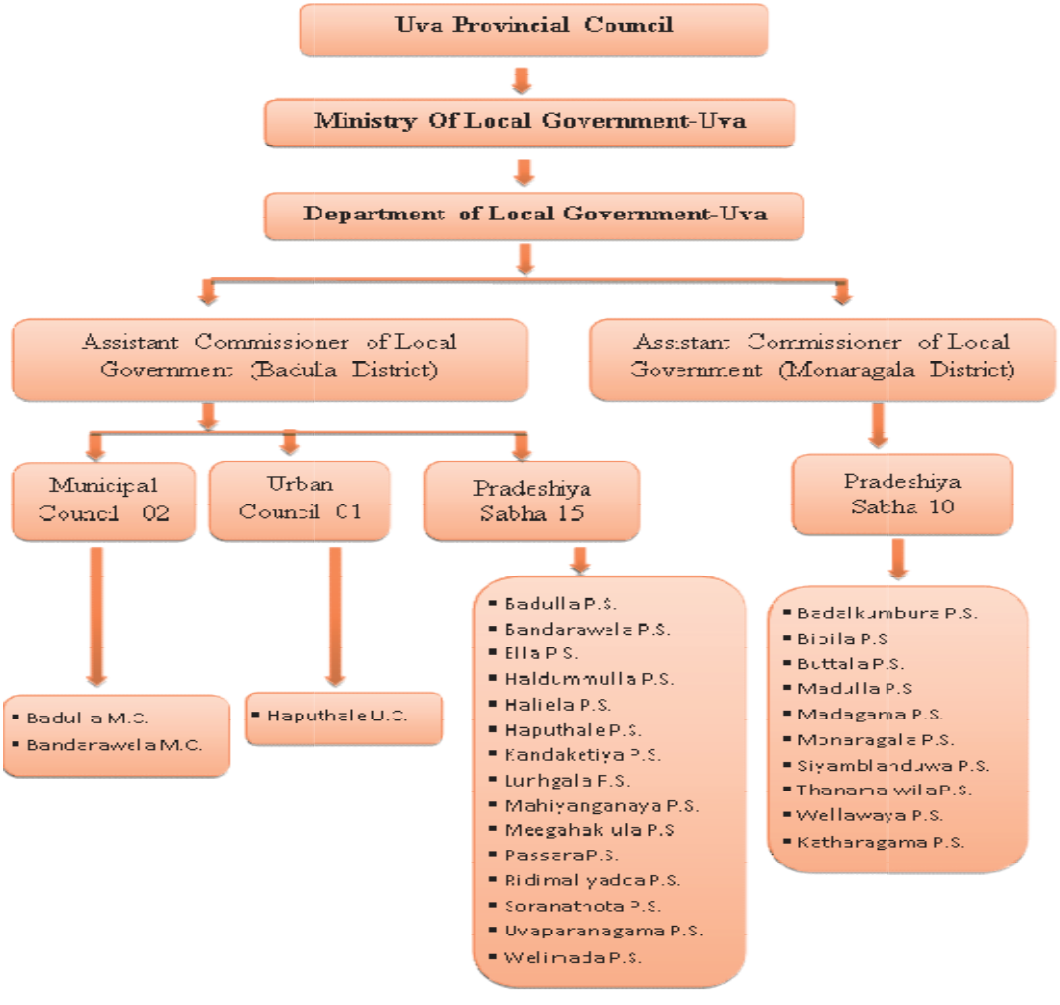
16.3.4. Activities

- Acting effectively in terms of the powers vested by relevant legislators for local government bodies.
- To ensure the fulfillment of the functions of each local authority, as well as the tasks that should be performed compulsory such as establishing the roads and common facilities suitable for public needs and to perform public health related programs.
- Measures to take into consideration the general public services assigned to the Local Government with regard to the people's needs.

- Implementation of income generation programs to identify the resources and potentials existing in the local government areas and perform duties and responsibilities entrusted to their institutions.
- Strengthening the human resources of the local government bodies so that they can perform efficiently and effectively.
- Implementation of programs to manage physical resources of local government bodies.
- Take necessary measures to regularize waste management in every Local Authority area.

16.3.5. Organizational Arrangements:-

Local government is a close-knit governing system for the people of a country, and it is governed by a council consists of legally and forcefully elected representatives the people in each area. In order to regularize the activities of these councils, necessary guidance, assistance in funding and the necessary technical knowledge are provided by the Ministry of Local Government, Uva Provincial Council, Department of Local Government.



16.4. Current Service Quality

16.4.1. Local Authority Road Development

Local roads are known as roads that are not Constitutionally authorized by another institution, and the development and maintenance of such roads are vested in the local government department. Although the improvement and maintenance of road network with the total length of 10,519.8 km is vested in Local Government Department, the road network is not improved and maintained properly suit to the needs due to the lack of sufficient funds from such institutions and considerable amount of funds from a different source of funds have not been allocated.

Due to this situation, people in rural areas face many difficulties to fulfill their daily transport needs. Due to the undeveloped access roads in some of the remote villages, there are many occasions when people travel for miles a day for their needs and people are forced to carry or use the caravans to get their products to its destinations. Therefore, most of the valuable time has to be spent on transportation and without a proper way to transport their products, they couldn't get the expected returns from their harvest. This has hampered the strength of their own and the local economy.

Furthermore, due to the non-improvements in the road network for the transport of passengers and goods, there is an increasing tendency for the people to move into urban and semi-urban areas without involving in entrepreneurship in their own places. With this tendency, undue traffic congestion has erupted in urban areas, which leads to various environmental, social, health and economic issues.

Therefore, for a sustainable development of the province, development of the road network which is the major component among the infrastructure facilities need to be carry out immediately by ensuring the safe and smooth transportation of people and goods.

16.4.2. Community Water Supply

In the Uva province, 21% of total households are in difficulty to obtain adequate and safe water facilities. By now, they have access to their water requirement through unsecured wells, tap water, rain water, rivers, lakes, canals and distribution of water by bowsers etc. At present, the National Water Supply and Drainage Board, National Water Resources Board, Community Water Supply Department, Provincial Water Supply Ministry and Local

Government Institutions are involved in the development and supply of community water facilities in the province.

However, due to the lack of adequate water resources, the destruction of existing water bodies, the lack of water conservation, unpredictable weather conditions and the lack of implementation of water supply schemes as required, improper maintenance of existing water schemes and insufficient allocation for development activities lead to the obstacle to obtain clean and safe water to all the people of the province. As a result, a significant number of people in the province are facing various problems and among these the spread of Kidney Disease is a notorious health problem and the emergence of certain infectious diseases take place occasionally.

It is also identified through laboratory tests that in some parts of the province, the drinking water is not suitable. If this water is used for drinking purposes, it is necessary to be cleaned using a suitable refining system, but unavailability of such facilities leads to the unavoidable situation for the people to use as drinking water. Therefore, it is an urgent need to provide the necessary and clean water to fulfill drinking water and other essential needs of all the people in the province.

16.4.3. Solid Waste Management

It is the responsibility of the local authorities to collect the daily generated waste in their respective areas and to manage the waste in a proper method by protecting the rights of the human and environment aspects. In all the regions of the Uva Province, about 110 tons of wastes are generated daily and local government authorities work at their level to manage this waste. At present, 16 numbers of compost yards have been operating in the midst of many faults, but it does not adequate completely to manage the daily waste collection.

In solid waste management the factors such as degradable, non-degradable and recyclable material should be considered. For that all the waste needs to be collect and store in one place. Although the waste collection has already begun, process of waste separation is interrupted due to the lack of machineries. For that, considering the need for these areas, we need to act promptly to establish formal compost areas, solid waste management unit, recycle centers and sanitary bins.

16.4.4. Other Local Authority Services

In addition to the essential infrastructure requirement for the people living in the local government areas, the daily lives of the people have to be further provided with public utility services. Among these libraries, early childhood centers, day care centers, community halls, playgrounds, commercial centers, Weekly fairs, auditoriums, children's gardens, crematoriums, car parks, fitness centers and recreational centers are important.

By maintaining these public utility services, people will be able to live their lives in a balanced manner but the failure to develop the desired services has had an impact on the development of the province. So, it is important to fulfill those services for a sustainable development.

16.5. Current Performance

During the year 2017, the development activities were carried out by the Department of Local Government as follows.

S/N	Development Programme	No.of Approved Project	Allocated Provisions (Rs. MN)	No. of Project Completed	Expenditure (Rs. MN)
1	Local Authority Road Development	215	87.00	208	84.06
2	Local Authority Services (Community Water Supply)	90	30.00	68	20.82
3	Solid Waste Management Programme	10	30.00	9	16.43
4	Local Authority Services (Development of crematoriums)	1	13.00	1	12.94
5	Backward Local Government Support Program	2	11.65	1	6.28
6	National program to strengthen Pradeshiya Sabha	91	121.03	82	70.34
7	Program to develop 1,000 km of rural roads	99	94.70	74	58.92
8	Infrastructure development program for affected areas by the Uma Oya project	47	63.26	41	51.69

9	Estate Extension Village Road Development Program	186	100.00	171	90.93
10	Estate Infrastructure Development Program (Water supply)	21	6.44	15	4.26
11	Estate Infrastructure Development Program (Steps and road Development)	6	1.40	6	1.29
12	Estate Road Development Program	36	18.80	31	15.81
13	Special Rural Tour Program	69	33.27	63	30.91
Total		**873**	**610.55**	**769**	**464.68**

16.6. Identification of Problems and Challenges (SWOT Analysis)

Strengths	Weaknesses
• An institution structure consisting	• Insufficient capital provision.
• Provision of sufficient constitutional powers.	• Shortage of Skilled Workers.
• Geographic Location and availability of Resource.	• Inadequate involvement of Local Government Institutions to motivate entrepreneurship
• Sufficient human resource.	• Failure to regularly develop and maintain public utility services
• Strengthen by the necessary physical resources.	• Deceleration of the implementation of technical strategies for the provision of public services.
	• There is a low level of interconnection with local government and non-government agencies.
• There is an institutional system supporting the needs	• There is a low level of interconnection with local government and non-government agencies.
Opportunities	**Threats**
• Providing sponsorship for various development projects and other activities through the Provincial Council and the Central Government.	• Political instability.

• Maintaining direct links with NGOs.	• An improper intervention of the political authorities.
• Availability of natural resources locally.	• Disagreement between officers and public representatives
• Ability to obtain loans for development purposes.	

16.7. Identification of key Areas of responsibility for the sector development (Thrust Areas and Sub Components)

The main responsiveness fields

01. Local Authority Roads Development
    - Road rehabilitation
    - Road improvement
    - Road maintenance
    - Construction of new roads
    - Road safety improvement

02. Community Water Supply.
    - New water supply schemes
    - Maintenance of water supply projects
    - Supply of drinking water using bowser trucks

03. Solid Waste Management
    - Sewerage Treatment
    - Scientific Disposals
    - Recycling
    - Composting

04. Other Local Authority Services
    - Commercial-Oriented Facilities
    - Service-Oriented Facilities
    - 4.3 Recreation Facilities

05. Capacity Development

Sub fields

- Provide technical and financial support to infrastructure development.
- Providing guidance to implement the statutory powers of local government.

- Supervising the administration of Local Government Institutions.
- Acting as an intercessor for the interaction between the Ministries in charge of the subject and the Local Authorities.

Strategies and activities for the improvement of the key accountability sector

- Performing field observations.
- To make aware the field officers.
- In order to record the progress of the activities, the computerized systems are introduced, and the necessary information is exchanged for the system of information.
- Advising the relevant officers when asked.
- Investigate and investigate public complaints.
- Appointment of junior employees in local government institutions, transfers of cadre between local government bodies and disciplinary administration.
- Calling information and checking.
- Maintain a good relationship with the Central Government, Provincial Council and Local Authorities.

16.8. Suggestions and Ideas

- Establish an up-to-date information system for all Local Government Institutions.
- Develop the capacities of local authorities to manage and evaluate development activities.
- Planning and implementation of all development activities based on participatory approach.
- Implementation of all development activities in preparation of medium-term strategic development plans for all local government areas.

Development results (Outcomes and outputs) with key performance indicators and activity plans based on the thrust areas is presented in the following section.

RESULTS FRAMEWORK

Sector : Local Government

Thrust Area 01 : Development of Local Government Roads

SDG Goal : **(Goal 11) Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable**

OUTCOMES

Strategic Outcomes / Goals	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2017	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTCOME 1.1: Safe and developed transport and accessibility facilities for rural people	1.1 1.2 1.3 1.4 1.5	Roads with comfort and safety	11.2	KM	N/A	2,425	3,300	5,220	7,350	9,580	Local Government Authorities	Local Government Authorities / Local Government Dept.

OUTPUTS

OUTPUTS OF OUTCOME 1.1: Safe and developed transport and accessibility facilities for rural people

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Base Line Year Data (2016)	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 1.1.1: Established information system of local government roads	-	Information system	11.2	Number	N/A	01	01	01	01	01	Local Government Authorities	Local Government Authorities / Local Government Dep.

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Base Line Year Data (2016)	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 1.1.2: Rehabilitated local government roads system	1.1	Roads rehabilitated		KM	135	600	750	900	1,200	1,500	Local Government Authorities	Local Government Authorities / Local Government Dept.
OUTPUT 1.1.3: Improved local government roads system	1.2	Roads improved		KM	155	450	600	800	1,000	1,400	Local Government Authorities	Local Government Authorities / Local Government Dept.
OUTPUT 1.1.4: Regularly maintained local government roads system	1.3	Roads regularly maintained	11.2	KM	185	850	1,250	2,400	3,500	4,500	Local Government Authorities	Local Government Authorities / Local Government Dept.
OUTPUT 1.1.5: Extended local government roads for transport and accessibility facilities	1.4	New constructed roads		KM	52	75	100	120	150	180	Local Government Authorities	Local Government Authorities / Local Government Dept.

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Base Line Year Data (2016)	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 1.1.6: Developed local government roads for safe transport and accessibility	1.5	Roads with assured safety		KM	215	450	600	1,000	1,500	2,000	Local Government Authorities	Local Government Authorities / Local Government Dept./

Thrust Area 2 : Community Water Supply

SDG Goal : **(Goal 6) Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all**

OUTCOMES

Strategic Outcomes / Goals	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2017	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTCOME 2.1: People getting safe drinking water	2.1 2.2 2.3	Households using safe drinking water	6.1 6.4	%	58.4	59	61	63	66	70	NWS&DB	NWS&DB/ Local Government Authorities/ Community Water Supply Dept./ Uva Prov. Water Supply Ministry

OUTPUTS OF OUTCOME 2.1 : People getting safe drinking water

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measurement	Base-Line Year Data (2016)	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 2.1.1: Improved water schemes under NWS&DB	2.2	Water schemes improved	6.1 6.4	Number	16	3	3	3	3	4	NWS&DB	NWS&DB
OUTPUT 2.1.2: New constructed water schemes under NWS&DB	2.1	Water schemes new constructed		Number	N/A	2	2	2	3	4	NWS&DB	NWS&DB
OUTPUT 2.1.3: Improved water schemes under Local Government Authorities	2.2	Water schemes improved		Number	60	35	40	50	65	67	Local Government Authorities	Local Government Authorities/ Local Government Dept.
OUTPUT 2.1.4: New constructed water schemes under Local Government Authorities	2.1	Water schemes new constructed	6.1 6.4	Number	N/A	8	10	12	15	15	Local Government Authorities	Local Government Authorities/ Local Government Dept.

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measurement	Base-Line Year Data (2016)	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 2.1.5: Improved Community water schemes and Estate water schemes	2.2	Water schemes improved		Number	178	200	200	200	200	200	Prov. Water Supply Ministry/ Community Water Supply Dept.	Prov. Water Supply Ministry / Community Water Supply Dept.
OUTPUT 2.1.6: New constructed Community water schemes and Estate water schemes	2.1	Water schemes new constructed		Number	N/A	40	40	40	40	40	Prov. Water Supply Ministry / Community Water Supply Dept.	Prov. Water Supply Ministry / Community Water Supply Dept.
OUTPUT 2.1.7: Improved tube wells water schemes and rain water tanks water schemes	2.2	Dug wells water schemes and rain water tanks water schemes improved	6.1 6.4	Number	2,525	400	450	525	550	600	NWS & DB	Water Resources Board

Sub Sector : Community health and sanitation

Thrust Area 3 : Solid Waste Management

SDG Goal : **(Goal 3) Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages**

: **(Goal 6) Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all**

OUTCOMES

Strategic Outcomes / Goals	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2017	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTCOME 3.1: Local authority areas with healthy environment for community life	3.1 3.2 3.3 3.4	Reported respiratory patients (TB cases)	3.2 6.2	Number	341	300	250	180	112	55	Annual Health Bulletin	Local Government Dept./ Local Government Authorities/Health Department
		Generated solid waste		%	100	80	70	60	50	50	Local Government Authorities Data	
		Harmful waste generated by hospitals		%	N/A	75	65	50	30	20		

OUTPUTS

OUTPUTS OF OUTCOME 3.1: Local authority areas with healthy environment for community life

Output	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measurement	Base-Line Year Data (2016)	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 3.1.1: Well managed solid waste in urban/rural residential areas	3.1	Residential units with proper solid waste management	3.2 6.2	%	N/A	15	15	15	20	25	Local Government Authorities Data	Local Government Dept./ Local Government Authorities
OUTPUT 3.1.2: Unpolluted water ways in residential areas	3.2	Water ways not polluted		%	N/A	10	15	15	20	20	Local Government Authorities Data	Local Government Dept. Local Government Authorities / Central Environment Authority
		Business and other premises with proper waste water disposal facilities		%	N/A	10	15	15	20	25	Local Government Authorities Data	
OUTPUT 3.1.3: Provided proper sanitary facilities for public places	3.3	Public places with proper toilets	3.2 6.2	%	N/A	10	20	20	20	20	Local Government Authorities Data	Local Government Dept./ Local Government Authorities
OUTPUT 3.1.4: Minimized	-	Persons reported		%	N/A	10	20	20	20	20	-	Local Government

Output	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure ment	Base-Line Year Data (2016)	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
spread of communicable diseases in local authority areas		with communica ble diseases										Dept./ Local Government Authorities / Health Department
OUTPUT 3.1.5: Utilized solid waste in Local Authority areas for income generation	3.4	Organic manure sold by local authorities		MT	16	20	20	22	22	25	Local Government Authorities Data	Local Government Authorities

Sub Sector : Other Local Government Services

Thrust Area 04 : Promotion of Other Common Facilities in Local Government Authority Areas

SDG Goal : **(Goal 4) Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all**

: **(Goal 8) Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all**

: **(Goal 11) Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable**

: **(Goal 13) Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts**

OUTCOMES

Strategic Goals / Outcomes	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measurement	Base Line Year Data (2016)	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTCOME 4.1: Communities in Local Authority areas enjoy comfortable living environment endowed with commercial and other common facilities	4.1 4.2 4.3	Trade centers with sustainable facilities	1.4	Number	25	8	11	14	16	19	Local Government Authorities Data	Local Government Dept./ Local Government Authorities, UDA
		LA areas with systematic traffic plan	11.2	Number	N/A	3	5	6	7	7	Local Government Authorities Data	

Strategic Goals / Outcomes	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measurement	Base Line Year Data (2016)	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
		Standard accommodation facilities, reception halls and community Centre operated under supervision of LAs		Number	N/A	4	37	39	42	44	Local Government Authorities Data	Local Government Dept./ Local Government Authorities
		Persons registered in libraries owned by LAs	4.3	Number	N/A	20,500	24,600	28,700	32,800	36,900	Local Government Authorities Data	Local Government Dept./ Local Government Authorities,Library Services Board
		Crematoriums and cemeteries with improved facilities	11.6	Number	1,473	152	202	302	352	471	Local Government Authorities Data	Local Government Dept./ Local Government Authorities

Strategic Goals / Outcomes	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measurement	Base Line Year Data (2016)	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
		Early childhood development centers and day-care centers with improved facilities	4.2	Number	N/A	28	28	28	28	28	Local Government Authorities Data	Local Government Dept./ Local Government Authorities / Early Childhood development Authority
		Developed tourists attractions	8.9	Number	N/A	10	20	30	40	50	Local Government Authorities Data	Local Government Dept./ Local Government Authorities / Tourism Ministry
		Active fire and disaster management units	8.6 13.1	Number	2	12	15	16	6	6	Local Government Authorities Data	Local Government Dept./ Local Government Authorities / Disaster management Dept.
		Ayurveda health centers with	3.4 3.8	Number	10	6	7	7	7	7	Local Government Authorities	Community Water supply Department,

Strategic Goals / Outcomes	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure ment	Base Line Year Data (2016)	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
		good facilities									Data	Estate Managements, Ayurveda Dept.
		Improved toilet and urinal systems – WASH facilities		Number	N/A	84	140	196	252	308	Local Government Authorities Data	Local Government Dept./ Local Government Authorities

OUTPUTS

OUTPUTS OF OUTCOME 4.1 : Communities in Local Authority areas enjoy comfortable living environment endowed with commercial and other common facilities

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure ment	Base Line Year Data (2016)	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 4.1.1: Established market centers for the benefit of	4.1	Weekly fairs developed	1.4	Number	14	4	6	8	10	12	Local Government Authorities Data	Local Government Dept./ Local Government

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measurement	Base Line Year Data (2016)	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
producers, traders and consumers.		Trade centers developed		Number	11	4	5	6	6	7	Local Government Authorities Data	Authorities/ UDA
OUTPUT 4.1.2: Regularized urban traffic management in LA areas	4.2	Car parks developed	11.6	Number	02	2	2	2	2	2	Local Government Authorities Data	Local Government Dept./ Local Government Authorities / UDA
		Taxi parks developed		Number	58	28	35	40	45	55	Local Government Authorities Data	
		Towns with proper traffic management		Number	N/A	6	6	6	6	6	Local Government Authorities Data	
OUTPUT 4.1.3: Established standard	4.2	Standard accommodation places		Number	N/A	2	5	7	9	11	Local Government Authorities	Local Government Dept./ Local

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measurement	Base Line Year Data (2016)	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
accommodation facilities, reception halls and community centers		Standard reception halls		Number	N/A	3	4	4	5	5	Data	Government Authorities
		Standard community centers		Number	N/A	28	28	28	28	28		
OUTPUT 4.1.4: Established libraries to meet readers needs	4.2	Libraries developed	4.3	Number	2	3	4	4	4	5	Local Government Authorities Data	Local Government Dept./ Local Government Authorities /Library Services Board
OUTPUT 4.1.5 : Established Sports centers and physical and mental health centers	4.3	Play grounds and fitness centers developed	3.2	Number	3	4	5	6	6	6	Local Government Authorities Data	Local Government Dept./ Local Government Authorities /Sports Dept./Education Dept.
		Walk ways developed		Number	2	2	2	2	2	2		
		Swimming pools developed		Number	1	1	1	1	1	1		

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measurement	Base Line Year Data (2016)	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
		Children's parks developed		Number	2	3	6	6	6	6		
		Nature parks developed		Number	1	2	4	6	8	10		
OUTPUT 4.1.6: Established improved crematorium facilities	4.3	Crematoriums developed	11.6	Number	4	2	2	2	2	2	Local Government Authorities Data	Local Government Dept./ Local Government Authorities
		Cemeteries developed		Number	102	50	50	50	50	50		
OUTPUT 4.1.7: Developed early childhood development center facilities	4.3	Early childhood development centers developed	4.2	Number	28	28	28	28	28	28	Local Government Authorities Data	Local Government Dept./ Local Government Authorities /Early Childhood Development Authority
		Day care centers developed		Number	N/A	5	10	15	20	25		
OUTPUT 4.1.8: Developed tourist	4.3	Tourist attractions	1.4	Number	5	7	9	12	15	18	Local Government	Local Government

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measurement	Base Line Year Data (2016)	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
attractions in LA areas		improved									Authorities Data	Dept./ Local Government Authorities / Tourism Ministry
OUTPUT 4.1.9: Established Disaster management units in LA areas	4.3	Fire units	13.1	Number	4	2	3	5	6	8	Local Government Authorities Data	Local Government Dept./ Local Government Authorities /Disaster Mgt. Dept.
		Disaster management units		Number	N/A	2	5	5	7	9		
OUTPUT 4.1.10: Established Ayurvedic health centers managed by LAs	4.3	Patients treated (annual)	3.8	Number	10	2	2	2	2	2	Local Government Authorities Data	Local Government Dept./ Local Government Authorities /Ayurveda Dep
OUTPUT 4.1.11: Established WASH facilities in public places in LA areas	4.3	Toilets improved	11.6	Number	N/A	56	84	112	140	168	Local Government Authorities Data	Local Government Dept./ Local Government Authorities
		Toilets newly constructed		Number	-	28	56	84	112	140		

Sub Sector : Other Local Government Services

Thrust Area 5 : Capacity Development

SDG Goal : **(Goal 16) Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels**

OUTCOMES

Strategic Goals/ Outcomes	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measurement	Base Line Year Data (2016)	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTCOME 5.1: local government institutions are manned by human resources with proper subject knowledge and skills	-	Trained staff by job categories	16.6	Number	450	350	450	550	650	800	-	Local Government Dept./ Local Government Authorities
OUTCOME 5.2: local government institutions are endowed with physical resources required to deliver service needs of community	-	LG institutions having sufficient physical resources		Number	31	4	6	6	7	9	-	Local Government Dept./ Local Government Authorities

OUTPUTS

OUTPUTS OF OUTCOME 5.1: Local Government Institutions Are Manned by Human Resources with Proper Subject Knowledge and Skills

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measur ement	Base-Line Year Data (2016)	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 5.1.1: Deployed staff with proper subject knowledge and skills in local government institutions	-	Trained staff by job categories	16.6	Number	450	450	500	600	700	800	Local Government Authorities	Local Government Dept./ Local Government Authorities

OUTPUTS OF OUTCOME 5.2 : Local Government Institutions Are Endowed with Physical Resources Required to Deliver Service Needs of community

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure ment	Base Line Year Data (2016)	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 5.2.1: Assured perfect institutional structure with necessary	-	LG institutions having sufficient physical	16.6	Number	31	4	6	6	7	9	Local Government Authorities	Local Government Dept. / Local Government Authorities

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure ment	Base Line Year Data (2016)	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
physical resources to all local government institutions		resources										
OUTPUT 5.2.2: Provided necessary physical resources to local government institutions	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Local Government Dept./ Local Government Authorities

SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL OUTLAYS FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Outputs	Financial Outlays (Rs.Mn)					Total For 5 Years
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	
OUTPUT 1.1.1: Established information system of local government roads	9.0	2.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	20.0
OUTPUT 1.1.2: Rehabilitated local government roads system	64.0	79.0	95.0	125.0	155.00	518.0
OUTPUT 1.1.3: Improved local government roads system	333.0	404	484.0	576.0	794.0	2,591
OUTPUT 1.1.4: Regularly maintained local government roads system	124.0	156.0	182.0	152.0	172.0	786.0
OUTPUT 1.1.5: Extended local government roads for transport and accessibility facilities	396.0	536.0	711.0	1157.0	1,607.0	4,407.0
OUTPUT 1.1.6: Developed local government roads for safe transport and accessibility	37.5	74.5	112.0	155.0	215.0	594.0

Outputs	Financial Outlays (Rs.Mn)					Total For 5 Years
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	
OUTPUT 2.1.1: Improved water schemes under NWS&DB	838.6	838.6	838.6	838.6	1,234.8	4,589.2
OUTPUT 2.1.2: New constructed water schemes under NWS&DB	3,239	3,239	3239.0	4,323.5	5925.5	19,966.0
OUTPUT 2.1.3: Improved water schemes under Local Government Authorities	372.25	446.7	446.7	521.15	446.7	2,233.5
OUTPUT 2.1.4: New constructed water schemes under Local Government Authorities	410.0	408.0	405.0	405.0	405.0	2,033.0
OUTPUT 2.1.5: Improved Community water schemes and Estate water schemes	155.5	155.5	155.5	155.5	155.5	777.5
OUTPUT 2.1.6: New constructed Community water schemes and Estate water schemes	42.2	42.2	42.2	43.2	43.2	213.0
OUTPUT 2.1.7: Improved tube wells water schemes and rain water tanks water schemes	17.0	18.75	22.37	25.25	26.0	109.37
OUTPUT 3.1.1: Well managed solid waste in urban/rural residential areas	110.6	110.4	135.4	149.2	165.2	670.8
OUTPUT 3.1.2: Unpolluted water ways in residential areas	17.0	12.0	10.0	10.0	8.0	57.0
OUTPUT 3.1.3: Provided proper sanitary facilities for public places	229.0	276.0	326.0	376.8	427.2	1,635.0
OUTPUT 3.1.4: Minimized spread of communicable diseases in local authority areas	38.0	9.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	77.0
OUTPUT 3.1.5: Utilized solid waste in Local Authority areas for income generation	52.5	54.0	55.0	59.0	64.5	285.0
OUTPUT 4.1.1: Established market centers for the benefit of producers, traders and consumers.	147.0	224.0	315.0	370.0	461.0	1517.0
OUTPUT 4.1.2: Regularized urban traffic management in LA areas	88.0	113.0	134.0	155.0	186.0	676.0

Outputs	Financial Outlays (Rs.Mn)					Total For 5 Years
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	
OUTPUT 4.1.3: Established standard accommodation facilities, reception halls and community centers	117.0	168.0	193.0	233.0	258.0	969.0
OUTPUT 4.1.4: Established libraries to meet readers' needs	41.0	54.5	66.5	90.5	108.5	361.0
OUTPUT 4.1.5: Established Sports centers and physical and mental health centers	95.0	171.0	219.0	239.0	242.0	966.0
OUTPUT 4.1.6: Established improved crematorium facilities	50.0	60.0	80.0	70.0	80.0	340.0
OUTPUT 4.1.7: Developed early childhood development center facilities	114.0	143.0	148.0	153.0	158.0	716.0
OUTPUT 4.1.8: Developed Tourist Attractions In LA Areas	33.0	55.0	81.0	107.0	132.0	408.0
OUTPUT 4.1.9: Established Disaster management units in LA areas	203.0	230.0	300.0	230.0	300.0	1,263.0
OUTPUT 4.1.10: Established Ayurvedic health centers managed by LAs	63.0	67.0	72.0	83.0	88.0	373.0
OUTPUT 4.1.11: Established WASH facilities in public places in LA areas	84.0	154.0	224.0	294.0	364.0	1,120.0
OUTPUT 5.1.1: Assured perfect institutional structure with necessary physical resources to all local government institutions	15.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	55.0
OUTPUT 5.2.1: Assured perfect institutional structure with necessary physical resources to all local government institutions	66.0	54.0	79.0	104.0	104.0	407.0
OUTPUT 5.2.2: Provided necessary physical resources to local government institutions	50.0	85.0	70.0	100.0	100.0	405.0
TOTAL FINANCIAL OUTLAY FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT PLAN	**7,651.15**	**8,450.15**	**9,264.27**	**1,1323.7**	**14,449.1**	**51,138.37**

CHAPTER 17
WESTERN MEDICINE Sector

17.1. Execute summary



Uva Provincial Health System is based on the National Health Policy which is based on an evidence-based process that was carried out to develop the health master plan of 2007 – 2016.

Providing health care free at the point of delivery, with equitable coverage and of good quality has been the development mandate for health services over the past several decades in Sri Lanka. Significant achievements are evident due to expansion of preventive and curative services in a government lead health delivery system. Higher life expectancy, good health outcomes such as reduction in maternal mortality, child mortality, control of communicable disease, elimination in malaria, poliomyelitis, Filariasis and control of vaccine preventable diseases, are noteworthy. Sri Lanka is known for its effective health service delivery at reasonable cost when compared with countries with comparable health outcomes where their investment on health in terms of percentage GDP is relatively higher. In 2016 the Sri Lankan Government contribution for health was 1.6% of the GDP.

Health care delivery system mainly divided into three major trust areas

1. Improvement of Curative Services
2. Improvement of Preventive Services
3. Organizational and Management Development

17.1.1. Policy Goal

To ensure Universal Health Coverage to all citizens, relevant to the disease burden experienced in the country through a well-integrated, comprehensive and efficient health service.

Results and main outcomes of the policy

- Provision of quality first contact care through primary care strengthening and a family centered approach is ensured.

- Ensured continuity of care through appropriate referral and back referral system
- Supportive and equitably distributed network of specialized care service to facilitate coordinated care is developed
- Citizen engagement and empowering the community for rational health seeking behavior is ensured.
- Protection from financial risk is ensured

17.2. Historical Background

Sri Lanka has a free and universal health care system. It scores higher than the regional average in healthcare having a high life expectancy and a lower maternal and infant death rate than its neighbors. It is known for having one of the world's earliest known healthcare systems and has its own indigenous medicine system.

17.2.1. Policy Background

Providing health care free at the point of delivery, with equitable coverage and of good quality has been the development mandate for health services over the past several decades in Sri Lanka. Sri Lanka is known for its effective health service delivery at reasonable cost when compared with countries with comparable health outcomes where their investment on health in terms of percentage GDP is relatively higher. In 2016 the Sri Lankan Government contribution for health was 1.6% of the GDP.

During the past two decades, despite low investment, Sri Lanka was able to expand its infrastructure for specialized health care services. The policies on re-categorization of health care institutions of 2005 and the development of one hospital in each district to the level of a District General Hospital brought about the expansion that was much needed. The re-categorization policy was effective at a time when specialized services were not available with equitable access and there was a need to drive an expansion of these services.

17.3. Vision, Mission and Organization of Health Services

17.3.1. Vision

“Happy and Healthy People of Uva”

17.3.2. Mission

"Provision of effective and efficient healthcare services to people living in Uva Province in a Customer Friendly Environment"

(This relates to SDG Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages)

17.3.3. Provincial health administration

The Provincial Department of Health Services comes under the Provincial Ministry of Health, Indigenous Medicine, Probation and Childcare, Women Affairs and Social Welfare. The Department is headed by the Provincial Director of Health Services who is supported by two Regional Directors of Health Services heading each district.

17.4. Present Service Provision

17.4.1. Health facilities in Uva Province

Curative health services

The people in the province receive curative care services through a network of curative care institutions. A summary of those institutions is given in Table 3.

Curative care institutions of Uva province

	Badulla	Monaragala	Province
Provincial General Hospitals	1	0	1
District General Hospitals	0	1	1
Base Hospital (Type) A	2	0	2
Base Hospital (Type B)	1	3	4
Divisional Hospital (Type A)	2	1	3
Divisional Hospital (Type B)	9	5	14
Divisional Hospital (Type C)	15	8	23
Divisional Hospital (Type C) Estate	18	0	18
Primary Medical Care Units	16	10	26
Total	64	28	92

Curative Healthcare Services

Curative healthcare services in the province are being provided to the community through a network of primary, secondary and tertiary care institutions. These include two tertiary care institutions, six secondary care institutions and 85 primary care institutions. Out of these, 90 institutions (Except the PGH- Badulla and the DHH-

Monaragala) come under the administration of Provincial Department of Health Services.

17.4.2. Tertiary Health Care Services

Provincial General Hospital (PGH), Badulla and District General Hospital (DGH), Monaragala are the two health care institutions in the province that provide tertiary care services to the province. Both these institutions come under the Line Ministry Administration.

Healthcare Services provided by PGH Badulla and DGH Monaragala

	Provincial General Hospital Badulla			District General Hospital Monaragala		
	2015	2016	2017	2015	2016	2017
No. of Wards	41	41	46	15	15	15
No. of beds	1,493	1,493	1,513	441	441	457
OPD attendance	325,661	291,937	295,076	222,601	174,792	178,645
OPD attendance/ Day	892	800	808	609	478	489
Admissions	102,887	107,768	121,347	52,045	56,505	74,690
Admissions/ Day	300	295	332	143	154	204
Bed Occupancy Rate	70%	73%	72%	83%	80%	70%
Total No. of Deaths	983	1,073	1,054	422	492	486

Maternal and Child Health Services

The PGH-Badulla, DGH-Monaragala and BH-Mahiyangnanaya are the leading hospitals which provide Comprehensive, Emergency Obstetrics Care services to the community of Uva province.

MCH services provided by PGH Badulla and DGH Monaragala

	PGH, Badulla			DGH, Monaragala		
	2015	2016	2017	2015	2016	2017
Deliveries (Spontaneous)	5,280	4,983	4,199	3,395	3,077	4,849
Deliveries (Spontaneous)/day	14	14	11	09	13	13
Deliveries (Caesarian Section)	2,594	2,798	2,430	1,566	1,595	1,855
Deliveries (Caesarian Section)/ Day	07	08	07	04	04	05
Total No of Live Births	8,042	8,048	6,817	5,072	4,803	4,876
Total No of Maternal Deaths	03	08	06	02	01	02
Total No of Still Births	71	61	63	28	23	27
Total No of Low Birth Weight Babies	1,667	1615	1,449	749	856	838

Surgical care

As far as the services of surgical care units are concerned, there was an increase in major and minor surgical procedures provided through PGH Badulla from 2014 to 2015 and significant increased from 2015 to 2016. Both surgical procedures have gradually increased from 2014 to 2016 at DGH Monaragala.

Surgical care provided by PGH Badulla and DGH Monaragala

	PGH, Badulla			DGH, Monaragala		
	2015	2016	2017	2015	2016	2017
Major operation done	12,480	13,808	11,621	3,559	4,349	4,060
Minor operation done	13,102	13,923	12,765	5,630	8,037	8,971

17.4.3. Secondary Health Care Services

Secondary Healthcare Services are provided to the province by six Base Hospitals namely MH-Diyathalawa, BH-Mahiyangnana and BH-Welimada in the district of Badulla and BH-Bibile, BH-Wellawaya and BH-Siyambalanduwa in the district of Monaragala.

There institutionsprovide basic specialist care and some specialist clinic services as well as laboratory and radiology facilities to their respective communities.

17.4.4. Primary Health Care Services

Primary health care services are delivered through Divisional Hospitals (DH) and Primary Medical Care Units (PMCU) in the province.

Primary Medical Care Units (PMCU)

Primary Medical Care Units (previously known as Central Dispensaries) provide outpatient care for health care seekers coming to those institutions. There is a total of 26 PMCUs in the province.

Preventive Healthcare Services

Preventive Health Services in Uva Province are being provided to the community by Medical Officer of Health Units. There are 27 MOOH areas in the province - 11 MOOH areas in the district of Monaragala and 16 MOOH areas in the district of Badulla. A Medical Officer of Health is the officer in charge of each MOH area. The services provided through an MOH office are those of MOH office itself as well as those provided at out-reach clinics covering

the entire MOH division. These out-reach clinics are mainly conducted in Gramodaya Health Centers (GHC) scattered in the MOH division. In addition, the field officers provide domiciliary care visiting all houses in their respective areas.

The following are some of the main activity areas routinely addressed by the MOOH and their field staff;

Maternal & Child Health
Reproductive Health
Adolescent health
School Health
Elderly Care
Control of Communicable and Non-Communicable Diseases
Environmental Health
Health education and counseling services
Food Hygiene
Inspection of building constructions
Screening for chronic diseases such as CKD
Co-ordination of development projects between Divisional Secretariat and Local Authority in their purview.
Inspection of private Nursing Homes, Pharmacies and medical institutions.
Occupational Health
Health Sector Disaster Management

Maternal and Child Health service provision

Some of the population details with regard to maternal and child health services in the province are given below

Population statistics in relation to MCH care in 2016

Characteristic	Badulla	Monaragala	Province
Estimated total population	853,065	4,78,459	13,31,524
Estate population	185,317	11,944	1,97,261
Eligible families under care	154,047	96,428	250,475
Reported number of births	12,462	7,977	20,439
District birth rate (Estimated)	18.4	19.5	18.9

Maternal Health

Maternal healthcare provision in the province during 2016

Indicator	Badulla		Monaragala		Province	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Pregnant mothers registered	14,933	86.49	9,659	94.0	24,592	90.24
Pregnant mothers registered before 8 weeks	12,047	80.7	8424	87.2	20471	83.24
Pregnant mothers registered 8 - 12 weeks	2,145	14.4	952	9.2	3097	12.59
Pregnant mothers registered after 12 weeks	741	5.0	283	2.9	1024	4.1
Teenage Pregnancies Registered	875	5.9	465	4.8	1340	5.3
P_5 or above pregnancies Registered	235	1.6	206	2.1	441	1.8
Pregnant mothers tested for VDRL at delivery	12,744	101.9	8152	99.2	20896	100
Pregnant mothers tested for Blood grouping and Rh at delivery	12,836	100	8208	99.7	21044	101
Pregnant mothers protected with Rubella vaccination	14,699	98.4	9,532	98.7	24,231	98.5

Postpartum Care

Postpartum Care provided in 2016

Characteristic	Badulla		Monaragala		Province	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
First visit (at least) during first 10 days of reported deliveries	12,101	97	7,737	94	19,838	95
Postnatal care 11-28 day	10,006	80	7,234	88	17,240	84
Postnatal care around 42nd day	10,636	85	7,058	86	17,694	85
Motherswith post-partum complications	1,180	9.4	962	11.7	2,142	10.5

Maternal Mortality during 2016

Reporting maternal deaths and investigating each and every maternal death at institution level as well as at field level is mandatory in Sri Lanka.

Maternal deaths reported in 2016

Indicator	Badulla	Monaragala
Number of maternal deaths notified	09	01
Maternal Mortality Ratio	50.6	11.3

A total of 10 maternal deaths were reported in 2016 of which Badulla reported 09 maternal deaths while Monaragala had reported only one maternal death.

17.4.5. Child Health

The provincial preventive health system provides much care to children through clinic and domiciliary services. One of the main child welfare activities being provided to the community is growth monitoring and promotion of children.

17.4.6. Well Women Clinic services

Well women clinic services were started with the objective of screening women over 35 years of age for non-communicable diseases such as cervical cancers, breast cancers, diabetes mellitus and hypertension under MCH package in 1993.

17.4.7. School Health

School medical inspections are an important activity conducted by all Medical Officers of Health, during which all children in Grades 1, 4, 7 and 10 are examined.

17.4.8. Immunization services

The history of immunization in Sri Lanka goes back to 19th century with the enactment of Vaccine Ordinance in 1886. With this enactment, the vaccination against smallpox was started and made it compulsory in 1886. Since then, the national immunization programme expanded greatly and Expanded Programme of Immunization (EPI) was introduced in the 1978. New vaccines were introduced to EPI from time to time since 1978 to date. The morbidity and mortality due to vaccine preventable diseases among children has greatly reduced in the country. Almost all the children (100%) who were registered for care under PHMM have received their due vaccines during 2016.

17.4.9. Communicable disease control

Communicable disease surveillance is an important activity carried out by public health services in the province as well as in the country. Over 25 diseases are weekly reported and one of the main objectives of communicable disease surveillance is to identify disease outbreaks early and thereby to prevent and control those outbreaks. MOOH and PHII play a major role in investigation, confirmation and reporting these diseases to the Regional as well as Central levels.

17.4.10. Non-Communicable Diseases

The demographic transition and changes in lifestyles of people are two main reasons for observed increase trend in the prevalence of Non-Communicable Diseases (NCD), mainly

Hypertension, Diabetes Mellitus, Cancer and Cardio Vascular Diseases in Sri Lanka. Hence, there is much emphasis on public health sector with regard to prevention and control of NCDs in the province as well as in the country. Healthy Lifestyle Centers (HLC) have been established in all MOH divisions with the main objective of promoting healthy lifestyles among the target population. Screening for risk factors of NCDs, undiagnosed cases of NCDs and management of those diagnosed with NCDs are the main activities of NCD prevention and control programme in the province as well as in the country. Medical Officer of NCD attached to Regional Directorate of Health Services at each district is responsible for coordinating NCD prevention and control activities between the national and peripheral levels.

17.4.11. Prevention control of dengue in the province

The first dengue case in Uva province was detected in 1991 at Kandeketiya PHI area which was recorded as an imported case from Colombo. With the reporting of the second case in year 2000, first dengue control unit was established in the district of Badulla, as the first dengue control unit in Sri Lanka to look after prevention and control of dengue at regional level. This Unit was under supervision of PDHS Uva, RDHS Badulla, RE Badulla and RMO Badulla.

Some of the responsibilities of this unit were detection of mosquito breeding sites, detection and calculation of vector control indices to monitor dengue situation, fogging activities, health education programmes, liaising with the central dengue control unit at Ministry of Health, Colombo.

There were total number of 1170 dengue cases reported in the province during 2016 out of which 785 cases were from the district of Badulla while 385 from Monaragala. There was no single death being reported in the province during 2016.

Reported Dengue cases in 2016

Indicator	Badulla	Monaragala	Uva Province
Number of confirmed cases	785	385	1,170
Number of deaths	0	0	0

17.4.12. Tuberculosis and Chest Diseases

The District Chest Clinic, Badulla was established in 1958 with the objective of prevention and control of Tuberculosis in Uva Province.

The total number of patients treated in the year 2016 was 341 out of which 234 cases (69%) were from the district of Badulla and 107 (31%) from Monaragala. Out of those treated majority (47%) were smear positive pulmonary TB cases. However, 110 cases (32%) were Extra Pulmonary TB (EPTB) cases.

17.4.13. STD/AIDS

Uva province has two specialized units in two Regional Directorates to provide services related to STD/AIDS. The services provided range from diagnosis, management, prevention and control of STD/AIDS in the province.

During 2016, total number of 433 patients with STII was treated in the province and majority (65%) of those treated was from the district of Badulla. The district of Monaragala reported 151 patients with STII for the year 2016. Candidiasis and Genital Herpes were the most common STII for which clients attended to STI/AIDS clinics in both districts during 2016.

17.4.14. Rabies

In keeping with the national policies and programmes, the Provincial Department of Health Services, Uva province carries out many activities for prevention and control of Human Rabies. There are two Regional Rabies control units in the province; one in each district. These Rabies control units carry out prevention and control activities closely liaising with the area Medical Officers of Health. The main objective of a Regional Rabies control unit is to reduce the number of stray dogs by promoting responsible dog ownership. The main prevention and control activities conducted were dog vaccination, providing Depo Provera to female dogs and sterilization of dogs.

17.4.15. Malaria

Each district in the province has Regional Malaria Unit that conducts prevention and control activities of Malaria. Maintaining entomological surveillance system, integrated vector control and management, and case detection, confirmation, notification and follow up of patients with Malaria are the main prevention and control activities being routinely done by Regional Malaria Units.

Uva province did not report a single case of malaria after 2012. The last indigenes case of malaria was reported in 2012 from Siyambalanduwa Medical Officer of Health area which was found to be a case of *Plasmodium vivax*.

17.4.16. Estate health services

The resident estate population of Uva province comprises 162,246 (12.8%) people living in over 70 estates (69 in Badulla and 01 in Monaragala). This was nearly 13% of the total population in the province for which the district of Badulla contribute more as the proportion of estate population in Badulla was nearly 19% while that of Monaragala was about 2%. There were 18 Estate Hospitals which came under Provincial Department of Health Services, Uva province. These all hospitals were in the district of Badulla and they all were categorized as Type C Divisional Hospitals. Estate hospitals under the Provincial Department of Health Services Uva province were given in the following table.

Estate hospitals under provincial administration

01	DH Springvally	10	DH Kirkeelas
02	DH Robery	11	DH Canawerella
03	DH Hoptan	12	DH Mahadowa
04	DH Ury	13	DH Telbedda
05	DH Glenore	14	DH Sarania
06	DH Demodara	15	DH Uva Highland
07	DH Unagolla	16	DH Downside
08	DH Poonagala	17	DH Udaweriya
09	DH Haggala	18	DH Dambethenna

Preventive Health services were being provided to all Estates by public health staff of Uva province. Special programmes and activities, in addition to the routine activities, were also carried out in Estates during 2016. The field health staff was supported by the Estate Management as well as PHDT staff for providing health services to all Estates of the province.

17.4.17. Dental services

The percentage of dental extractions out of those attended to dental clinics in district of Badulla was 29% while it was 20% in the district of Monaragala during 2016. The percentage of total restoration out of those attended to dental clinics in 2016 was 46% in the district of Badulla compared to 44% of Monaragala.

Curative Dental care Services in 2016

Dental Procedures		Badulla	Monaragala
Total Attendance		175,325	138,439
Extractions (%)		50,844 (29%)	27,091 (20%)
Post op - complication		946	351
OPMD		252	352
Restorations – temporary		28,192	21,747
Permanent Amalgam		14,421	7,704
Permanent composite		4,246	3,327
Permanent GIC		30,295	25,456
Advanced conservation		3,221	3,139
Total Restoration (%)		80,649 (46%)	61,373 (44%)
Periodontal Treatment Scaling		11,470	11,000
Surgery		1,850	1,663
Indoor		1,449	1,034
All referrals		3,459	3,915
Miscellaneous		15,425	3,419
No. of Dental Chair	Functioning	40	23
	Non-Functioning	2	4

Screening of pregnant mothers for oral diseases during 2016

Characteristic	Badulla	Monaragala	Province
Total number registered	14,933	9 659	24 592
Number screened (%)	14,933 (100%)	9,538 (99%)	24,471 (99%)
Number needed care (%)	13,589 (91%)	7,005 (73%)	20,594 (84%)
Number with dental caries (%)	6,421 (43%)	5,444 (57%)	11,865 (48%)
Number with Periodontal Disease (%)	12,544 (84%)	3,876 (41%)	16,420 (67%)
Number with other oral diseases (%)	149 (1%)	161 (1.7%)	310 (1%)
Number treated	13,738 (92%)	7,019 (73%)	20,757 (84%)
Number treatment completed (%)	7,765 (52%)	4,566 (48%)	12,331 (50%)

Screening antenatal mothers for oral diseases is an important component of antenatal care package provided by dental care services in the province. It was interesting to note that almost all registered antenatal mothers in the province have undergone oral screening

before delivery in 2016. Out of those screened 84% (Badulla – 91% & Monaragala – 73%) of antenatal mothers has had oral abnormalities which required oral care during their antenatal period. About 48% (Badulla – 43% & Monaragala – 57%) of the antenatal mothers screened were having dental caries while 67% (Badulla – 84% & Monaragala – 41%) had periodontal diseases. The district of Badulla has completed the treatment in 52% of those who were started on treatment compared to 48% in the district of Monaragala during 2016.

17.5. Problems, Issues and Challenges (SWOT Analysis)

Strengths	Weaknesses
01. During the past two decades, despite low investment, Sri Lanka was able to expand its infrastructure for specialized health care services. The policies on re-categorization of health care institutions of 2005 and the development of one hospital in each district to the level of a District General Hospital brought about the expansion that was much needed.	01. Inadequate Human resources
02. All doctors, nurses and other paramedical staff in the government hospitals are *qualified and trained*,	02. People are more attracted to seek health care at the specialist hospitals (Base hospitals and above) whilst bypassing primary level institutions that are closer to home.
03. We provide *access to all essential medicine*, laboratory tests, at primary care level and other levels of care as appropriate.	03. Health financing through Line capital budget, especially in a decentralized setting has supported the policy of expanding specialized facilities leaving primary level facilities relatively neglected and marking them less attractive to public.
04. We provide *basic emergency care* at primary level	04.Poor male participation in health screening programmes
05. We have *eradicated* Malaria out breaks and almost eradicate Rubella out breaks	
Opportunities	**Threats**
01. Equal distribution of hospital network	01. High poverty
	02. Malnutrition

17.6. Proposals

The changing health burden from communicable disease to non-communicable diseases now requires a different type of health service delivery model, to give more attention to continuity of care due to chronicity of the high prevalent conditions such as Diabetes, Hypertension, Ischemic Heart disease, Stroke, Chronic kidney disease, Mental health problems. They also require prevention strategies that should be family centered and personalized. Management of these health conditions require universal coverage of a range of services to be available at primary level, supported with appropriate referral for specialized care.

This reform is intended to support the implementation of the policy for management of chronic non-communicable diseases through organization of existing health services and will support other health care policies addressing general health care needs of the population also targeting specific needs of elderly and more vulnerable communities that need to be reached and would vary across the country. A harmonization of primary first contact care with specialized care is expected through rationalization of the Health care delivery system, with affordability and wide access to people. This also recognizes the strengths within the system which can be used for better health outcomes and efficiency through reorganization.

17.7. Thrust Areas and Sub Components

1. Improvement of Curative Services
    - Hospital services improvement
    - Investigative services improvement
    - Emergency service improvement
    - Improvement of NCD and other clinical services
    - Strengthening hospital based maternal and child services
    - Medico legal services
    - Blood bank services improvement
2. Improvement of Preventive Services
    - Non-communicable disease control
    - Communicable disease control
    - Oral Health
    - Strengthening MCH/FP (RH) programme
    - Nutrition

- School Health programme
- Health programme for elders, disabled, adolescents and other vulnerable groups
- Occupational health and safety
- Estate Health
- Mental Health
- Environmental Health
- Emerging and Re-emerging diseases

3. Organizational and Management Development
    - Health planning and management capacity development
    - Strengthening of Monitoring & Evaluation capacity including Information Systems
    - Strengthening of financial and procurement management capacity
    - HRH management
    - Disaster preparedness

Development results (Outcomes and Outputs with performance indicators) formulated based on identified thrust areas and key activities are elaborated in the following sections

RESULTS FRAMEWORK

Sector : Western Medicine

Thrust Area 1 : Improvement of Curative Services

SDG Goal : **(Goal 3) Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages**

OUTCOMES

Strategic Outcomes / Goals	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTCOME 1.1: Timely, Accessible and Quality curative services for Total Population	1.1	Patient waiting time	3.8	Minutes	50min	45	40	35	30	25	OPD Survey	PDHS / RDHS/MOIC
	1.2 1.3	Level of Customer satisfaction		%	Not Available	30	40	50	60	70	Survey	PDHS / RDHS/ MOIC
	1.4 1.5	Availability of primary care facilities per 10,000 population		No	87	-	-	88	89	90	Provincial Planning Unit	PDHS/RDHS

OUTPUTS

OUTPUTS OF OUTCOME 1.1: Timely, Accessible and Quality Curative Services for Total Population

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 1.1.1: Improved Out -patient Services	1.1	No. of patients per Medical Officer per day	3.7 3.8 3.9	No. per day	140-150 patients per day	140-150	130-140	100-120	70-90	50-60	Outdoor Statistics	MOIC
		Patient Waiting Time		Minutes	50Min	45	40	35	30	25	OPD Survey	MOIC
OUTPUT 1.1.2: Improved Dental Services	1.1	Average out- patient attendance per day		No. per day	22	23	25	27	29	30	Monthly Return	RDS/ MOIC
		Ratio of Dental extraction to restoration		No. of Patients	1:1.5	1:1.6	1:1.7	1:1.8	1:1.9	1:2	Monthly Return	RDS/ MOIC
OUTPUT 1.1.3: Improved In-patient Services	1.1	Bed Occupancy Rate (*)		%	35	40	50	60	65	70	IMMR	MOIC
		Average Length of Stay (**)		No. of days	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.9	2.1	2.5	IMMR	MOIC

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 1.1.4: Improved Investigation Services	1.2	No. of Institution providing basic Laboratory services	3.1 3.7 3.8 3.9	No.	20	34	38	52	65	78	Planning Unit	PDHS/RDHS
		No. of Institution providing basic radiology services (X-ray and Ultra Sound Scan)		No.	06	-	-	-	-	-	Planning Unit	PDHS/RDHS
OUTPUT 1.1.5: Improved Emergency Services	1.3	No. of Institutions with Emergency Treatment Units		No.	31	33	42	46	51	56	Planning Unit	RDHS /MOIC
		No. of deaths within 48hrs		No.	258	245	230	215	200	185	Survey	MOIC
OUTPUT 1.1.6: Improved NCD	1.4	Patient Waiting time		Minutes	Not Available	1 ½ hrs.	1hrs 10 min	1hrs	50 min	45 min	Survey	PDHS/RDHS/ MOIC

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
and other clinic services		No. of Clinic patients per Medical Officer		No of per days	140-150	140-150	130-140	100-120	70-90	50-60	-	PDHS/RDHS/ MOIC
	1.4	Proportion of health facilities that have a core set of relevant essential medicines available and affordable on a sustainable basis		No.	90	-	-	91	92	94	Planning Unit	RDHS
OUTPUT 1.1.7: Improved hospital based Maternal and Child Health services	1.5	Still Birth Rate ('000 Births)		%	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.64	Maternal Statistics	PDHS/RDHS/ MOIC
		% of Caesarean Sections		%	26	25.9	25.7	25.5	25.3	25	Maternal Statistics	PDHS/RDHS/ MOIC
		Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel		%	99.98	100	100	100	100	100	H 509	MOMCH

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 1.1.8: Improved Medio Legal Services	1.6	Average waiting time for Post - mortem		Hours	Not Available	3 days	2 ½ days	2	1 ½ days	½ days	Survey	MOIC
OUTPUT 1.1.9: Improved Blood bank services	1.7	No. of Institutions with 24/7 blood bank services		No.	06	-	-	07	08	-	Planning unit	PDHS/ RDHS/MOIC
OUTPUT 1.1.10: Improved Supportive Services	1.1	No. of institutions with CSSD		No.	31	33	42	46	51	56	Planning Unit	PDHS/ RDHS/ MOIC
OUTPUT 1.1.11: Improved Hospital Waste Management	1.1	No. of Institutions with EPL		No.	35	45	55	60	68	76	Planning Unit	PDHS/RDHS/ MOIC
		No. of Institutions with SWML		No.	1	-	3	5	7	-	Planning Unit	PDHS/RDHS/ MOIC
OUTPUT 1.1.12: Improved Rehabilitative Services	1.1	No. of Institutions with Rehabilitation Facilities		No.	3	5	6	7	-	8	Planning Unit	PDHS/RDHS
OUTPUT 1.1.13: Improved Private curative health care services	1.1	No. of registered private healthcare institutions	3.4 3.7 3.8 3.9	No.	62	75	105	155	255	350	Provincial Planning Unit	PDHS

* - Utilization of Beds : ** - Average time period a patient stays in Primary Care Unit

Thrust Area 2 : Improvement of Preventive Services

SDG Goal : **(Goal 3) Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages**

OUTCOMES

Strategic Outcomes / Goals	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTCOME 2.1: Reduced premature mortality due to NCDs	2.1	Population over weight and obese including children under 5	3.4	%	35.13	34	33	32	31	30	Routine data	RDHS, MO NCD
	2.1	Deaths from any CVDs, cancer, DM, chronic respiratory diseases and suicides in the age group 30-70		Death rate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	RDHS, MO NCD
	2.1	Treatment gap for severe mental health disorders (Schizophrenia etc....)	3.4 3.5 3.6	%	30	28	26	24	22	20	Routine data	RDHS, MO MH

Strategic Outcomes / Goals	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
	2.1	Usage of alcohol among NCD screened population		%	11.87	11.7	11.5	11.3	11.0	10.0	Routine data	RDHS, MO NCD, MO MH
	2.1	Usage of tobacco among NCD screened population		%	23.32	23.2	23.1	23.0	22.9	22.8	Routine data	RDHS, MO NCD, MO MH
	2.1	motor traffic accidents per year		No	30	-	-	-	-	-	Routine data, Survey	Multispectral (Police, RDA, Etc.)
	2.2	Vaccine preventable diseases		No	0	0	0	0	0	0	Routine data	RDHS
OUTCOME 2.2: Reduced incidence of epidemics and communicable diseases	2.2	Tuberculosis cases	3.2 3.3	No	333	0	0	0	0	0	Routine data	Health, Local government
	2.2	Leprosy cases		No	5.1:100000	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	Routine data	Health, Local government
	2.2	Dengue		No	1570	0	0	0	0	0	Routine data	Health, Local government
	2.2	Deaths caused by dengue		No	0	0	0	0	0	0	Routine data	Health, Local government
	2.2	Local malaria		No	0	0	0	0	0	0	Routine	Health, Local

Strategic Outcomes / Goals	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
		cases									data	government
	2.2	AIDS		No	5	0	0	0	0	0	Routine data	Health, Local government
	2.2	Leptospirosis		No	295	285	275	265	255	245	Routine data	Health, Local government
OUTCOME 2.3: Improved oral health	2.3	Dental carries among school population (1,4,7)		%	39	38	37.5	37	36	35	Routine data	Health & Education
OUTCOME 2.4: Improved Maternal, child health & reproductive health	2.4	Maternal mortality ratio (Per 100,000 live births)		Ratio	50.6	30	25	23	21	18	National Maternal Mortality Reviews	Health and general public
		Neonatal mortality	3.2	Rate (Per 1000 live births)	6.79	5.0	4.5	4.0	3.5	3.4	Routine MIS data Register general dep.	Health sector and families concerned
		Infant mortality		Rate (Per 1000 live births)	9.05	8.0	7.5	7.0	6.5	6.0	Routine MIS data Vital registration	Health sector and families concerned
		Under 5 mortality		Rate (Per 1000 live births)	9.69	9	8	7.5	7	6.5	Routine MIS data Vital registration	Multi sectorial

Strategic Outcomes / Goals	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
		Contraceptive prevalence rate		%	69.72	70	70.5	71	72	73	Routine MIS data DHS survey	Health sector and general public
OUTCOME 2.5: Improved nutritional status among under 5 and school children	2.5	Prevalence of under weight, stunting, wasting and overweight among under 5 children	3.4	%	UW-19.85, Stunt. 13,49. Wast. 15.06 OW	UW-18, Stunt. 13. Wast. 14.5 OW	UW-17.5, Stunt. 12.5. Wast. 14 OW	UW-17, Stunt. 12. Wast. 13 OW	UW-16, Stunt. 11. Wast. 13.5 OW	UW-15 Stunt-10 Wasting - 12 OW	Nutrition month data DHS survey	Health Education Parents
OUTCOME 2.6: Improved Health of school children	2.6	Completion of school health activities		%	50	55	60	65	70	70	Routine data	Heath & Education sector
OUTCOME 2.7: Improved health among elders, disabled, adolescents	2.7	Teenage pregnancy	3.7	%	7	6	5	4	3	2	-	RDHS
	2.7	Life expectancy		%	74	-	-	-	-	-	-	
OUTCOME 2.8: Healthy work places	2.8	Work places confirming to health and safety		%	30	35	38	40	45	50	-	RDHS

Strategic Outcomes / Goals	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
		standards										
OUTCOME 2.9: Improved environmental health	2.11	Drinking water samples tested for bacteriology		%	80	100	100	100	100	100	Monthly Report	PDHS CLG Water Board
		Food samples Complying with the bacteriological & chemical parameters.		% satisfactory	60	70	80	85	87	90	Monthly Report	PDHS RDHS
		Houses, with sanitary latrine facilities.		%	85	95	97	100	100	100	Monthly Report	PDHS CLG
		Houses free of Mosquito breeding places.	3.9	%	60	90	95	96	98	100	Monthly Reports survey	Provincial Committee

OUTPUTS

OUTPUTS OF OUTCOME 2.1: Reduced premature mortality due to NCDs

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 2.1.1: National dietary based guidelines implemented	2.1	Population adhered to national dietary based guideline	3.2 3.5 3.7	%	25	30	35	40	45	50	STEPS survey data	Health, Education, agriculture
OUTPUT 2.1.2: Healthy life style practices implemented	2.7	No. of HLC centers		No	50	53	56	60	62	63	Routine data	Health
OUTPUT 2.1.3: Improved service availability for Mental Health	2.10	Available Service facilities		No.	18	20	22	24	26	28	Routine data	Health, Social services
OUTPUT 2.1.4: Improved ETU service available	-	No of ETU		No.	26	30	38	43	55	63	Routine data	Police, Road development authority, Health, general public & education

OUTPUTS OF OUTCOME 2.2 : Reduced incidence of epidemics and communicable diseases

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 2.2.1: Continued implementation of National EPI programme	2.4	Immunization coverage		%	99	100	100	100	100	100	Routine data	Health, General Public
OUTPUT 2.2.2: Reduced incidence of TB, Leprosy, Malaria, Dengue, HIV/ Aids, Other communicable diseases	2.1 2.2	No. of TB Cases	3.2	No.	333	0	0	0	0	0	Routine data	Health, General Public
		No. of Leprosy Cases		No.	5.1:100000	<10: 100000	<10: 100000	<10: 100000	<10: 100000	<10: 100000	Routine data	Health, General Public
		No. of Malaria Cases		No.	0	0	0	0	0	0	Routine data	Health, General Public
		No. of Dengue Cases		No.	1,570	0	0	0	0	0	Routine data	Health, General Public
		No. of AIDS Cases		No.	5	0	0	0	0	0	Routine data	Health, General Public
		No. of Leptospirosis Cases		No.	295	275	255	235	215	195	Routine data	Health, General Public

OUTPUTS OF OUTCOME 2.3: Improved oral health

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 2.3.1: Increased coverage of screen among School children	2.6	No Screened	3.2	%	81	84	86	88	90	92	Survey data	Health, General Public
OUTPUT 2.3.2: Increased coverage of oral cancer screening among dental outpatients	2.3	Screening coverage		%	75	78	82	87	93	95	Routine data, survey data	Health, General Public

OUTPUTS OF OUTCOME 2.4: Improved Maternal, child health & reproductive health

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 2.4.1: Increased Maternal care	2.10	Registration before 08 weeks	3.4	%	82	83	84	85	86	87	Routine MIS data NMMS	Health and families concerned
	2.10	Pre-conception screening	3.5 3.7	%	68	69	70	71	72	73	Routine MIS data Vital registration	Health and families concerned
		T T coverage		%	99	99	99	99.5	99.9	99.9	Routine	

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
											MIS data Vital registration	
OUTPUT 2.4.2: Improved met need of family planning	2.4	Contraceptive prevalence rate		Rate, %	69.72	70	70	71	72	72	Routine MIS data DHS survey	Health, general public
OUTPUT 2.4.3: Improved well women services	-	WWC coverage of target groups		%	60.4	75	80	82	84	85	Routine MIS data	Health, general Public

OUTPUTS OF OUTCOME 2.5: Improved nutritional status among under 5 & School children

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 2.5.1: Improved dietary practices	-	Percentage Under weight	3.2	%	19.85	18	17.5	17	16	15	Routine MIS data, Nutrition Month data	Multi sectorial
		Reduced PHM vacancies	3.7	%	-	-	-	-	-	-	Routine MIS data, Nutrition Month data	
		Percentage		%	15.06	14.5	14	13	13.5	12	Routine	

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
		Wasting									MIS data Nutrition Month data	
		Percentage Over weight		%	-	-	-	-	-	-	Routine MIS data Nutrition Month data	
OUTPUT 2.5.2: Reduce malnutrition status among school children	2.6	Percentage with low BMI	3.2	%	Male 24.5 Female 14.4	M– 22 F 14-	M -20 F – 13	M -18 F – 12	M -17 F -11	M -16 F -10	Routine MIS data Nutrition Month data	General public, Health and Education
		Percentage with high BMI		%	Male 4.2 Female 5.7	M - 4 F -5	M - 3.8 F -4.5	M – 3.6 F - 4	M - 3.4 F - 3.8	M - 3 F - 3.5	Routine MIS data Nutrition Month data	General public, Health and Education

OUTPUTS OF OUTCOME 2.6: Improved Health of school children

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 2.6.1: Improved school health services	2.6	% of Health promoting schools (> 65 marks)	3.2	%	50	55	60	65	70	75	Routine MIS School survey	Education and Health
		% selected		%	N/A	50	55	60	65	70	Routine	Education and

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
		diseases corrected									data Survey data	Health
OUTPUT 2.6.2: Increase coverage of quality school medical inspections	2.6	School Medical Inspection coverage		%	99	100	100	100	100	100	Routine MIS data	Health and education

OUTPUTS OF OUTCOME 2.7: Improved health among elders, disabled, adolescents

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 2.7.1: Improved health services for elders & disabled	2.7	Availability of geriatric health clinic service	3.5 3.7	No.	1	10	15	20	25	30	Survey data	RDHS

OUTPUTS OF OUTCOME 2.8: Healthy work places

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 2.8.1: Improved occupational health services	2.8	Healthy work places	3.7	%	35	50	75	80	85	90	Routine data	Multi sectoral (Labour, Health & Local government)

OUTPUTS OF OUTCOME 2.9: Improved environmental health

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 2.9.1: Prevented pollution of drinking water sources.	2.11	water samples bacteriologically satisfactory	3.2 3.9	%	Not available	60	75	85	95	100	Monthly Report	District water safety committee, PDHS,CLG
OUTPUT 2.9.2: Improved food safety.	2.5	Seizing of unsatisfactory food items		No	N/A	No	No	No	No	No	Monthly Report	PDHS,RDHS,CLG
		Food Establishments registered		%	N/A	50	90	100	100	100	Routine data	PDHS,RDHS,CLG
		Food Establishments upgraded to the grade A.		%	15	20	25	30	35	40	Routine data	PDHS,RDHS,CLG

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 2.9.3: Availability of sanitary latrines to households.	2.7	Households having sanitary latrines.	3.2	%	85	94	98	100	100	100	Routine data	Chief Secretary Water Board Housing Deve: Authority' CLG,PDHS
OUTPUT 2.9.4: Households & other premises kept free from Mosquito breeding places.	2.7	Premises Index <2		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Survey	-
		Breteau Index <5		BI	10 - 15	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	Survey	Public

Thrust Area 3 : Organizational and Management Development

SDG Goal **: (Goal 3) Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages**

OUTCOME

Strategic Outcomes / Goals	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTCOME 3.1: Quality, equitable health service with equal distribution and reduced financial burden to the community	3.1	Institutions Which Are Fully Equipped and Functional	3.7 3.8	%	40	50	60	70	80	90	Provincial and District Health Bulletin /Provincial and District Health Review meeting	Ministry/RDHS/ PDHS
	3.2 3.3	Reduction of Patient Waiting Time		Mints	50	40	30	20	20	25	PATIENT WAITING TIME SURVEY	Ministry/PDHS /RDHS
	3.4 3.5	Institution with Quality Awards Achieved (Total 123)		No	20	36	51	66	76	98	National productivity secretariat/ Provincial council/Progress review	Ministry/PDHS /RDHS
		Functioning Quality Units (Total 16)		No	08	02	03	05	05	04	Progress review	Ministry/PDHS/ RD HS

Strategic Outcomes / Goals	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
		Established EIMMR units		NO	22 (2017 & 2018- 17 completed)	06 will be complete	-	-	-	-	Progress review	Ministry/PDHS/ RDHS
		Functioning emergency treatment units		No	20(2017 & 2018- 15 completed)	5	5	4	-	-	Progress review	Ministry/PDHS/ RDHS
		Established planning Units (MINISTRY/PDHS/RDHS/ BH)	3.7 3.8	No	4	2	2	2	2	-	Annual Health Bulletin	Ministry/PDHS/ RDHS
		Established IT units		NO	None	3	3	3	3	3	Annual Health Bulletin	Ministry/PDHS/ RDHS
		Availability of staff the approved cadre (*)		NO	40	5	5	5	10	10	Annual Health Bulletin	Line Ministry/ Provincial Ministry/ PDHS/RDHS

*10 Only medical & Para Medical staff included

OUTPUTS

OUTPUTS OF OUTCOME 3.1: Quality, equitable health service with equal distribution and reduced financial burden to the community

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 3.1.1: Improved Planning , Management skills & attitudes of the staff	3.1	Trained staff	3.7 3.8	%	40	5	5	5	10	10	Annual Progress Report	Ministry/PDHS/ RDHS
		Timely sending of returns		%	75	5	5	5	5	5	Returns to RDHS Office	RDHS/MOH/ MS/DMO/MOIC
		Reduce Readmissions		%	25	2.5	2.5	5	5	5	Hospital Data	MS/DMO/MOIC
		Reported adverse events		Number	30	5	5	5	5	5	Hospital Data	MS/MOH/DMO/ MOIC
OUTPUT 3.1.2: Established a monitoring system	3.2	New Systems developed	3.7 3.8	Number	7	1	1	1	1	1	PDHS/ RDHS Data	PDHS/RDHS
OUTPUT 3.1.3: Established Monitoring /evaluation units	3.2	Units established		Number	6	2	2	2	-	-	RDHS Planning Unit	Ministry/PDHS/ RDHS

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 3.1.4: Increased training on procurement skills	3.3	Skillful staff		Number	10	20	20	20	20	20	RDHS Planning Unit	Ministry/PDHS/ RDHS
OUTPUT 3.1.5: Provided necessary infrastructure facilities	3.2	Availability of Office building		Number	6	6	1	1	0	0	RDHS Planning Unit	Ministry/PDHS/ RDHS
OUTPUT 3.1.6: Qualified and trained health staff with good attitudes	3.4	Number of Training Programs conducted		Number	60	62	64	65	68	70	RDHS Planning Unit	Ministry/PDHS/ RDHS
OUTPUT 3.1.7: Established Disaster preparedness unit	3.5	Total Institutes established		%	2	3	5	5	4	4	RDHS Planning Unit	Ministry/PDHS/ RDHS

SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL OUTLAYS FOR WESTERN MEDICINE DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Outputs	Financial Outlays (Rs. MN)					Total For 5 Years
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	
OUTPUT 1.1.1: Improved Out -patient Services	812.2	982.2	812.2	1097.2	722.2	4426
OUTPUT 1.1.2: Improved Dental Services	-	100	50	-	-	150
OUTPUT 1.1.3: Improved In-Patient Services	2,451	1,475	1,151	1,148	914	7,139
OUTPUT 1.1.4: Improved Investigation Services	162.2	162.2	162.2	462.2	162.2	1,320
OUTPUT 1.1.5: Improved Emergency Services	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	11
OUTPUT 1.1.6: Improved NCD and Other clinic services	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	11
OUTPUT 1.1.7: Improved Hospital Based Maternal and Child Health Services	198.2	198.2	198.2	198.2	188.2	706
OUTPUT 1.1.8: Improved Medico Legal Services	113.2	113.2	113.2	113.2	123.2	576
OUTPUT 1.1.9: Improved Blood Bank Service	31.8	21.3	21.3	0.3	0.3	75
OUTPUT 1.1.10: Improved Supportive Services	1,997.1	1,997.1	2,007.1	1,972.1	1,871.1	9,844.5
OUTPUT 1.1.11: Improved Hospital Waste Management	107.1	107.1	107.1	107.1	103.1	531.5
OUTPUT 1.1.12: Improved Rehabilitative Services	46.1	46.1	16.1	16.1	16.1	140.5
OUTPUT 1.1.13: Improved Private Curative Healthcare Services	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	10.5
OUTPUT2.1.1 : National dietary based guidelines Implemented	1,705	1.16	2,405	1.67	2.915	5.155
OUTPUT 2.1.2: Healthy life style practices implemented	50.57	60.57	70.57	70.57	70.57	322.85

Outputs	Financial Outlays (Rs. MN)					Total For 5 Years
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	
OUTPUT 2.1.3: Improved service availability for Mental Health	17.89	5.82	6.89	6.89	8.99	46.55
OUTPUT 2.1.4: Improved ETU service available	50	50	40	60	25	225
OUTPUT 2.2.1: Continued implementation of National EPI Programme	50	50	40	60	25	225
OUTPUT 2.2.2: Reduced incidence of TB, Leprosy, Malaria, Dengue, HIV/ Aids, Other communicable diseases	0.62	0.62	0.62	0.62	0.62	3.1
OUTPUT 2.3.1: Increased coverage of screen among School children	2.3	2.1	2.3	3.1	3.3	13.1
OUTPUT 2.3.2: Increased coverage of oral cancer screening among dental outpatients	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	2
OUTPUT 2.4.1: Increased Maternal care	63.84	47.84	47.84	47.84	53.39	260.8
OUTPUT 2.4.2: Improved Met need of Family Planning	6.34	6.34	6.34	6.34	6.39	31.75
OUTPUT 2.4.3 : Improved well women services	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	21
OUTPUT 2.5.1: Improved dietary practices	0.56	2.56	2.56	2.56	2.56	10.8
OUTPUT 2.5.2: Reduce malnutrition among school children	2.11	2.11	2.11	2.11	2.11	10.55
OUTPUT 2.6.1 : Improved school health services	-	-	-	-	-	-
OUTPUT 2.6.2 : Increase coverage of quality school medical inspections	-	-	-	-	-	-

Outputs	Financial Outlays (Rs. MN)					Total For 5 Years
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	
OUTPUT 2.7.1: Improved health services for elders & disabled	13.07	17.07	12.07	3.07	3.07	48.35
OUTPUT2.8.1: Improved occupational health services	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.27
OUTPUT 2.9.1 : Prevented the pollutions of drinking water sources.	3.39	3.39	3.39	3.39	3.39	16.95
OUTPUT 2.9.2: Improved food safety	5.096	0.486	2.586	0.486	0.986	10.24
OUTPUT 2.9.3: Availability of sanitary latrines to households	37.5	37.5	37.5	37.5	37.5	187.5
OUTPUT 2.9.4 : Households & other premises kept free from Mosquito breeding places	1.17	1.17	1.17	1.17	1.17	5.85
OUTPUT 3.1.1 : Improved Planning, Management skills & attitudes of the staff	1.9	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	7.9
OUTPUT 3.1.2: Established a Monitoring System	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	16.5
OUTPUT 3.1.3: Establishing Monitoring /Evaluation units	1.55	1.55	1.55	2.325	2.325	9.3
OUTPUT 3.1.4: Increased training on procurement skills	1.09	1.09	1.09	1.09	1.09	5.45
OUTPUT 3.1.5: Provided Necessary Infrastructure Facilities	277	142	112	102	82	715
OUTPUT 3.1.6 : Qualified and trained health staff with good attitudes	1.25	0.85	0.95	1.05	1.05	5.15
OUTPUT 3.1.7: Established Disaster preparedness unit	9.3	3.95	3.95	3.95	1.95	23.1
TOTAL FINANCIAL OUTLAY FOR WESTERN MEDICINE DEVELOPMENT PLAN	**8,234.896**	**5,656.526**	**7,454.836**	**5,548.091**	**4,451.736**	**31,346.09**

CHAPTER 18

INDIGENOUS MEDICINE Sector

18.1. Sector Background



Ayurveda is perfect science of "Ayusha" (Longevity). Ayushaya is divided in to three as Hithayu, Sukhayu and Deeghayu. According to that Ayurveda is also one of the oldest sacred philosophies in the world that introduced a healthy long life for people.

Indigenous system of medicine has been practiced by the people since time immemorial. The *Ayurveda system* of medicine originated from North India and it has been nourished by the *rishi*. The *Siddha system* of medicine originated from South India and the *Unani system* of medicine from Arabs. Indigenous system of medicine in Sri Lanka called *desheeya chikithsa* was enriched with contribution from the traditional systems of medicine. Sri Lankan history has shown that Ayurveda and indigenous medical systems as well as its practices have led to the health, economic and all aspect of social development of the Sri Lankan people during ancient time. Nevertheless, with the advent of colonial era in Sri Lanka, the western medical system emerged as the dominant medical system.

In 1948, the World Health Organization (WHO) interpreted the word "Health" as a state of complete physical, mental, and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity. Indigenous Ayurveda medical system contributed to prevent mankind's disease, as well as to the physical, mental and social development. It is clear from the archeology explorations that arrangements had been made to construct a Buddha Mandira in ancient medicine in order to bring closer physical and mental well-being to the people in a religious context.

Human civilization passing the Stone Age, the Hunting era, the Age of the Shepherd, gradually evolved into the Farmer's Era and accessed the present developed world. From ancient era, in the course of population growth, scientific thinking, and environmental degradation with the technological revolution, man is faced with various health problems.

With the regular usage and practice of indigenous medical system, Sri Lankan society controlled and reduced the spreading of diseases. Most people were aware of the treatments for minor illness. In particular, the flora in the environment(Athbeheth) has been utilized for day-to-day treatment for diseases. British national Robert Knox in his book "EdaaHela Diva" indicated “Strange, the action of the people of this country is amazing. Every person in Sri Lanka is a doctor and every home is a hospital."(wedagedarak).

The spreading of Infectious diseases among the people has been increased with the accretion of population in past. Sri Lanka is one of countries which has controlled infectious disease among the people. But, many non-communicable diseases increased due to the reasons of lack of concern of people about the good healthy practices . Some of them are diabetes, high blood pressure, stroke, cancer; kidney disease and skin disease.

Sri Lanka is the only country in the South- East Asian region where the traditional medical and Ayurveda is under a cabinet portfolio. The Ministry of Indigenous medicine is in charge Indigenous Medical system.

The vision of the ministry is to *build up a healthy and prosperous nation which can contribute to the development of the country, through indigenous medical system.*

18.1.1. The Ministry has the following goals:

- Expanding, re-structuring and strengthening the present Healthcare Services of the Government and the private sector to ensure the quality of such care services with the objective of enhancing the confidence and client satisfaction of the public regarding the Healthcare Services pertaining to indigenous medical systems.
- Diverting the Staff to acquire maximum level health by strengthening the auxiliary services required for providing quality services in the government and private sector.
- Strengthening the ability of Establishments, Departments and Bureaus pertaining to the field on indigenous medicine to take evidence-based decisions.
- Developing the participation of the community and the society regarding the Healthcare process by widening the understanding of the clients regarding their rights and responsibilities.

- Strengthening the Central level, Provincial level and District level Management Progress in order to develop and ability and capacity in utilizing and administering the decentralized responsibilities of Care Services.
- Strengthening research activities to enable contribution to a program ensuring the quality of services and productions relating to indigenous medical systems.
- Strengthening the government and private sector partnership through the establishment of a regulatory structure for maintaining the quality of service and encouraging investments for making the services of the private sector efficient.
- Maintaining an efficient, reasonable and economical Care Service with Client Satisfaction by encouraging political leadership , policy makers, managers, advisors, evaluators and investors for sustainable utilization of correct information.
- Taking necessary steps for preserving and developing of hereditary and traditional knowledge and practices in indigenous medical systems.
- Developing, encouraging and generating financial sources for strengthening financial feasibility for the development of infra-structure facilities required for maintaining the Healthcare Services in the field of Indigenous Medicine.

18.1.2. The Ministry in entrusted with the following functions:

- Policy planning and programme implementation regarding indigenous medicine.
- Developing the Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani medical systems.
- Importing, marketing and distribution of raw and finished medicine required for Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani and Homeopathy medical systems.
- Production of Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani and Homeopathy medicine.
- Regulating the import of medicinal herbs and prepared medicine of Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani medicine.
- Promoting the cultivating herbs and connected extension activities.
- Establishing, maintaining and promoting the Ayurveda Research Institute, Training Institute and Research herbal Gardens.
- Registering and regulating the professional standards of Ayurveda Medical Practitioners and Ayurveda Para medical personnel.

- Ayurveda Medical Council.
- Ayurveda Colleges and Hospital Board.
- Regulating the activities of the Ayurveda medicine producers.
- Developing and regulating the uses of the Homeopathy Medical System.
- Establishing Ayurveda Hospitals and administering them.

18.1.3. Following institutions, falling under the purview of this Ministry assist the Ministry in fulfilling its aims and objectives.

- Department of Ayurveda
- National Institute of Traditional Medicine
- Bandaranayake Memorial Ayurveda Research Institute
- Sri Lanka Ayurvedic Drugs Corporation
- Homeopathy Hospital
- Osu Govi Gammana (Medicinal Plant Cultivation) Project
- Community Health Development Project

The under mentioned Institutions contribute to operate the Indigenous Medical Treatment Systems as a Division of the General Health Services System.

Establishment	Number	No.of Beds
Teaching Hospitals	02	336
Hospitals maintained by Provincial Councils	49	2,277
Central Dispensaries	159	-
Free dispensaries	231	-

Table 1: Institutes for Indigenous Medical Treatment

18.2. Vision, mission, policy, Activities and institution arrangements

18.2.1. Vision

"Happy and Healthy life through Ayurveda and Indigenous medicinal methods."

18.2.2. Mission

"Producing Healthy people through promotion, conservation and development of the quality and sustainability of Ayurvedic and Indigenous medicinal methods"

(This relates to SDG Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition andpromote sustainable agriculture andGoal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages)

18.2.3. Objectives

- To safeguard the Indigenous Ayurvedic medical system for the future
- Use of technology to promote the Indigenous Ayurvedic medical system
- To aware of public about benefits of traditional and Ayurveda medical system
- To introduce easy- to- use pharmaceuticals to the local market
- To produce herbal colonies in the province to get the quality raw materials needed for the production of pharmaceuticals
- To establishment of purchasing centers for purchase of raw materials in the province with the objective of obtaining economic benefits and provision of quality drugs at concessionary prices

18.2.4. Institutional Arrangement

The department of Indigenous Medicine Uva was established in 1989. The administration of the Indigenous medicine related to Uva province is under the Secretary in Ministry of Health and Indigenous Medicine. Moreover, the Commissioner of Ayurveda Department is administrated separately for the benefits of Provincial Government Authority. The following institutions are operating and have staff strength of 534

- 01 Provincial Ayurvedic Hospital
- 02 District Ayuvedic Hospitals
- 05 Rural Ayuvedic Hospitals
- 21 Central dispensaries
- 01 Herbal garden
- 01 Drug Manufactory

18.3. Current Services

18.3.1. Service Delivery Activities

18.3.1.1. General Administration

- Infrastructure Development
- Improving the Human, Physical resources required to it
- Training capacity development
- Welfare
- Providing support to the economy

- Employment safety
- Preparation of methods for minimizing issues

18.3.1.2. Curative care service

- Provincial Ayurvedic Hospital
- District Ayuvedic Hospitals
- Rural Hospitals
- Ayurvedic Central Dispensaries

18.3.1.3. Preventive care service

The Uva province Community Health promotion unit provides a great service to the people. Predominantly for the prevention of diseases, 58 Community Health Medical Officers were employed, and these Medical Officers are employed in 26 Community Health Medical divisions. Accordingly, Following Programs are implemented by the Medical officers of Health.

- Prevention and control programs for Kidney disease and Non- Communicable diseases
- Conducted “GEN GETA SUWAYA” program
- “SUWA PIYASA" program- Encouraging people to utilizing economy management, practicing exercise, adapt to a natural diet, training for agro-chemical free cultivation, promoting local food usage and create a Healthy kitchen
- Economic and social development programs
- Drug preventive program
- Nutritional programs
- Environmental conservation
- Conducted Mobile clinics
- Promotion of herbal drinks

18.3.1.4. Development and research

- Annual magazine and health promotion programs
- Electronic media programs
- Annual oil festival

- Conducted annual research and symposium program
- Annual progressive meeting
- Herbal cultivation and local purchasing
- HELA OSU SAWIYA – This program will provide the necessary equipment and knowledge to the herbal cultivation for the manufacture of quality medicines.
- BINGU SAWIYA - This program will provide the necessary equipment for obtaining quality Bee honey
- ISIWARA SAWIYA - This program will be implemented in order to empower registered traditional Medical Practitioners.

18.3.1.5. Training programs

- Herbal farmers training programs – Training of farmers who are identified for the herbal farming and Bee keeping
- In – service program for the whole staff under the Department of Ayurveda- Uva

18.3.2. Status of Services Provided

18.3.2.1. Curative care service

Curative care services are rendered through the Provincial, District and Rural Ayurvedic Hospitals, the Central dispensaries, herbal garden and Drug Manufactory. A total of 33 Institutions operate in the Province.

Institutions	Badulla	Monaragala	Total
Provincial Ayurvedic Hospital	01	-	01
District Ayuvedic Hospitals	-	02	02
Rural Ayuvedic Hospitals	03	02	05
Central dispensaries	15	08	23
Herbal garden	-	01	01
Drug Manufactory	01	-	01
Total			33

Table 2:Ayurvedic Medical Institutions in Uva Province – 2017

(Source: Provincial department of Indigenous Medicines)

Panchakarma units have been established in a Provincial hospital and a District Hospital (Madagama hospital). There many wards in Provincial hospital with highly recognized facilities which can be reserved after the payment for the benefits of patients.

Year	Indoor patients	Outdoor patients
2015	2,608	309,524
2016	2,829	443,396
2017	3,325	515,606

Table 3: Patients' statistics

(Source: Provincial department of Indigenous Medicines)

18.3.2.2. Preventive care service:

Several awareness programs were conducted with the main objective of promoting a healthy life and prevent diseases as well conducted food demonstrations program for the promoting usage of traditional foods, Nutritional and primary health care programs for the Preschools and Primary Schools, Nutritional program for pregnant and Lactation mothers, GENGETA SUWAYA program for the prevention and control of kidney disease and Non-Communicable disease, the SUWAPIYASA program aimed at promoting Healthy kitchen, environmental conservation, organic farming and traditional food promotion, drug prevention programs, promoting mental health program, yoga exercise, promoting meditation and spiritual practices, Conducting "sanrakshanasabha" etc. These programs conducted on schools, preschools, Community base societies, Government officers etc.

S/No.	Program name	Number of programs
01	Kidney disease prevention national program	208
02	Drug prevention national program	56
03	Environmental conservation national program	08
04	Food production national program	152
05	Nutritional national program	289

Table 4: Programs conducted According to the concept of the President – 2017

(Source: Provincial department of Indigenous Medicines)

18.3.2.3. Herbal Cultivation and maintenance of Herbal Garden

Herbal farmers have been conducted herbal cultivation under department supervision. According to this program provide necessary equipment, technical knowledge for obtaining quality raw materials and Bee honey. The crops are buying to the department and used herbal medication

These programs will help to up lift the economic status of the people.

YEAR	Paid money for people (Rs)
2015	1,144,589
2016	693,392
2017	788,087

Table 5: Allocated funds for purchasing of Raw materials

(Source: Provincial department of Indigenous Medicines)

Ten acres of Herbal garden is established in Monaragala district. It is supplying the raw materials and protect bio diversity.

18.3.2.4. Production of drugs in drug manufactory

Ayurvedic medicines acquired from Nawinna- Sri Lanka Drug Cooperation but it is not sufficient to meet the drugs requirement for distribution to all institutes under department. Hence, The Miriswaththa Drug manufacturing center has been established in Uva province. The factory brings to increase of drug availability and minimized cost for purchasing drugs from outside

- The amount of raw materials required for drug production – 484
  The amount of raw materials supplied by the Tender – 111
  The amount of raw materials supplied from province – 373
- Total value of drug products at Miriswaththa manufactory in 2017-Rs. 2,3074,089.00
  Total value of drug products by Sri Lanka Drug Cooperation and other outside parties in 2017 – Rs. 19,969,050.00

The Department of Ayurveda has been able to achieve the 62%of the total drug requirement through Miriswaththa Drug Manufactory.

18.4. Current Level of Performance

18.4.1. General administration

Designation	Number
Commissioner	01
Assistance commissioner	01
Administrative officer	01
Accountant	01
Agronomist	01
Director of hospital	01
Medical superintendent	01
Supervisory Community medical Officer	01
Medical Officers	73
Community Medical Officers	59
Traditional Medical Officers	02
Development Officers	34

Management Assistance	16
Matron	01
Nursing officers	04
MLT	01
Ayurveda Bhaisajjaka	10
Therapist	04
Dispenser	31
Drivers	08
Peons	03
Attendant	51
Ticket clerk	07
Overseer	03
Dispensary labor	10
Charley	10
Health Assistance – general	94
Health Assistance – junior	102
Machine Operator	01
House keeper	01
Tailor	01
Total	534

Table 6: The entire staff of the department of Ayurveda

(Source: Provincial department of Indigenous Medicines)

18.5. Problems, Issues, Challenges

1. Inadequate provision for the development of Ayurveda

Year	Type of Allocation	Allocated funds Rs. (Million)	Received Imprest Rs. (Million)	Deficit Rs. (Million)
2016	PSDG	110.00	95.96	14.4
	CBG	3.46	3.46	0.00
2017	PSDG	38.00	31.24	6.76
	CBG	5.56	5.56	0.00
2018	PSDG	90.00	18.95	71.05
	CBG	2.30	0.76	1.54

Table 7: summary of provision

Provincial Specific Development Grant(PSDG) and Criteria Based Grant (CBG) are only reserved for the Department of Ayurveda. Other funds do not get.

Eg:-UNICEF, JICA, World Bank aids

Therefore, there are many inconvenience and problems in rendering services to the people.

2. Shortage of staff – the approved staff is not smart enough

3. Difficulties of supplying raw materials

18.5.1. Challenges

- Other medical systems are adversely affected by the media
- The reluctance of the public to attitudinal change

18.6. SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weakness
Consist of knowledgeable and efficient staff as human resources at Department of Ayurveda Provincial hospital, District hospitals, Rural hospitals, Central Dispensaries are covered whole province Established a drug manufactory for drug production in the province Existing of Cultivating lands which consist in high Bio- diversity in Province	Inadequate technical facilities for high quality drug production Less number of approved carders/staffs Lack of good attitudes and knowledge about Ayurveda among public Difficulty of reaching close to people due to lack of transport facilities There is no proper legal framework to protect Ayurveda Insufficient Allocation of provision
Opportunities	**Threats**
Enabling the cultivation of various Herbal Medicine due to the existence of different Geo- background and agro climatic conditions in Uva Province The majority of people in the Province have a tendency towards farming and they have ability to focus on Herbal cultivation The interest shown by foreigners to Ayurvedic treatment has been increased	Distancing the new generation from the Indigenous Medical system by changing the attitude due to adaptation to the modern open economic and social environment Importing substitute drugs instead of quality drugs The high-quality drugs have been threatening with extinction The Traditional medical system is not passed down from generation to generation Climatic effects Adverse advertising by the media

18.6.1. Sector development programmes

Strategies and activities

1. Provision of statutes and rules for Ayurveda
2. Promotion of curative care service
    - Enhancing Ayurvedic treatment facilities and ensuring the reliability of Ayurvedic treatment
    - Enhancing the drugs needed for the medical treatment
    - Expansion of residential units so that more people can get indoor treatment

    Eg.With the concept of WEDA GEDARA at Balleketuwa Ayurveda Hospital.Promotion of infrastructure facilities for Panchakarma treatments, Beauty culture treatment and emergency treatment
3. Development of Preventive care service
    - Providing transport facilities, offices, human resource, financial resource and physical resources for empowering the community Health Service
    - Empowering the Community Medical Officers with in- service
4. Herbal cultivation and Bee keeping
    - Identification, training and empowerment of farmers who are interested Herbal cultivation and Bee keeping
    - Identifying the lands that are not consumed in the Province and identifying appropriate medicinal crops for each land, training Farmers
5. Recognition of tourism field
    - Identifying, training and Empowering of hosting service providers as a tourist attraction
    - Establishment of modeling hosting service for tourist
6. Development and conservation of Traditional Medical System
    - Conservation of Traditional Medical knowledge, ollas manuscripts and utensils
    - Establishing a library and a museum for the conservation of Traditional Medical knowledge

- Identifying Traditional Medical Practitioners and their treatment areas and conducting symposium annually.

7. Capacity development and Service delivery
    - Empowering of department staff by in-service training
    - Conducting progress review annually
    - Conducting monthly progress review for Community Medical Officers

18.7. Thrust areas and Sub Components

1. Development of curative care service
    - Hospital services improvement (Quality, safety and equity)
    - Investigative services quality improvement
    - Improvement of NCD and other clinic services
    - Provision of equipment
    - Ayurvedic research and development
    - Production of medicine and quality control
2. Development of preventive care service
    - Health promotion programs
    - Nutrition programs
    - Control of Communicable and Non-Communicable Diseases
    - Research and development
3. Earning foreign currency through the promotion of Ayurvedic methods and techniques related to the tourism industry
4. Conservation, Development and application of the knowledge of Traditional Medical Practitioners
    - Research and documentation
    - Promotion of traditional medical systems
5. Capacity Development
    - Implementation of proper resource mapping , planning, supervision and monitoring system

Development results (Outcomes and Outputs with performance indicators) formulated based on these thrust areas and key activities are elaborated in the following sections.

RESULTS FRAMEWORK

Sector : Indigenous Medicine

Thrust Area 1 : Development of curative service

SDG Goal : **(Goal 3) Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages**

OUTCOME

Strategic Outcomes / Goals	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTCOME 1.1: High quality curative service provided to community by Ayurvedic hospitals	1.1	Central dispensaries upgraded to Ayurvedic rural hospitals	3.8	Number	1	0	1	0	1	0	Department of Ayurveda	Ministry of health Uva, Ayurveda department Uva
OUTCOME 1.2: Established investigative service in Ayurvedic hospitals	1.2	Ayurvedic hospitals with Completed labs		Number	1	1	0	1	0	1	Department of Ayurveda	Ministry of health Uva, Ayurveda department Uva

Strategic Outcomes / Goals	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTCOME 1.3: Established research facilities.	1.5	Functioning Research section in department		Number	N/A	-	-	1	-	-	Department of Ayurveda	Ministry of health Uva, Ayurveda department, Uva wellassa University& sabaragamuwa university
OUTCOME 1.4: High quality medicine available in Ayurvedic Hospitals	1.6	Upgraded Main Drug Production Center	3.8	(Rs. MN)	1	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	Department of Ayurveda	Uva provincial council,Ministry of health-Uva, Ayurveda department-Uva

OUTPUTS

OUTPUTS OF OUTCOME 1.1: High quality curative service provided to community by Ayurvedic hospitals

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 1.1.1: Established maternal health clinics	1.1	Maternal health clinics.	3.1 3,5 3.6	Number	N/A	3	3	3	3	3	Department of Ayurveda	Ministry of Health Uva, Ayurveda Department

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 1.1.2: Established orthopedic wards for control	1.1	Established orthopedic wards.		Number	N/A	-	1	-	1	-	Department of Ayurveda	Ministry of Health Uva, Ayurveda Department Uva
OUTPUT 1.1.3: Established a treatment center for addiction of alcohol and dangerous drugs	1.3	Established Treatment centers		Number	N/A	-	-	-	-	1	Department of Ayurveda	Ministry of Health Uva, Ayurveda Department Uva
OUTPUT 1.1.4: Improved quality of drug manufactory services	1.6	Number of Quality improved drugs	3.2 3.8	Number	8	10	12	14	16	20	Department of Ayurveda	Department of Ayurveda
OUTPUT 1.1.5: Expanded Ayurvedic Panchakarma Treatment Unit for every hospital	1.1	Hospitals with panchakarma units		Number	2	1	0	1	0	1	Department of Ayurveda	Health and Ayurveda
OUTPUT 1.1.6: Expand pediatric services in district hospitals in Uva Province	1.1	Hospitals with pediatric wards		Number	N/A	1	0	1	0	1	Department of Ayurveda	Ministry of health Uva, Ayurveda department Uva

OUTPUTS OF OUTCOME 1.2: Established investigative service in Ayurvedic hospitals

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 1.2.1: Upgraded modern laboratory service	1.2	Well-equipped Laboratory	3.8	Number	1	0	0	1	0	0	Department of Ayurveda	Ministry of health Uva, Ayurveda department Uva
OUTPUT 1.2.2: Established Radiology unit	1.2	Radiology unit		Number	N/A	-	-	-	-	1	Department of Ayurveda	Ministry of health Uva, Ayurveda department Uva
OUTPUT 1.2.3: Available of Supportive Instruments for disease diagnosis	1.2	Facilitated Institutes		Number	1	1	1	1	1	1	Department of Ayurveda	Ministry of health Uva, Ayurveda department Uva

OUTPUTS OF OUTCOME 1.3: Establish research facilities.

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 1.3.1: Established a research institute with qualified staff.	1.5	Functioning Research sections	3.8	Number	N/A	0	0	1	0	0	Department of Ayurveda	Ministry of health Uva, Ayurveda department, Uva wellassa University& sabaragamuwa

OUTPUTS OF OUTCOME 1.4: High quality medicine available in Ayurveda Hospitals

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 1.4.1: Upgraded drugs manufacturing centre	1.6	Upgraded centre	3.8	(Rs. Mn)	N/A	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	Department of Ayurveda	Ministry of health Uva, Ayurveda department Uva

Thrust Area 2 : Development of Preventive Care

SDG Goal : **(Goal 2) End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable**

: **(Goal 3)Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages**

OUTCOMES

Strategic Outcomes / Goals	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTCOME 2.1: Assured healthy life and longevity for all	2.1	Lifespan		Year	75	75	75.2	75.3	75.4	75.5	Department of Census and statistic	Department of Ayurveda Department of Agriculture Department of Health
OUTCOME 2.2: Reduced malnutrition status among the pre-school age children, teenagers, pregnant mothers, lactation mothers and adults	2.1	Malnutrition among under 5yr.	1.8 2.2	%	21.4 (2012 data)	21.3	21.3	21.25	21.2	21.2	Strategic action n plan to reduce the double burden of malnutrition in the SCAR - 2016-2025.	Department of Ayurveda Department of Child and Health Care

Strategic Outcomes / Goals	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
		Anemia among the pregnant mothers (15-49year)		%	25	24.9	24.8	24.8	24.7	24.6	Strategic action n plan to reduce the double burden of malnutrition in the SCAR - 2016-2025.	Department of Ayurveda Department of Agriculture Department of Health,
OUTCOME 2.3: Reduced incidence of communicable and non-communicable diseases	2.3	case fatality rate of renal failure (N17-N19)	3.3 3.4	Rate	5.03	5.030	5.029	5.028	5.027	5.026	Annual Health Statistics 2016	Department of Ayurveda

OUTPUTS

OUTPUTS OF OUTCOME 2.1: Assured healthy life and longevity for all

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 2.1.1: Improve knowledge about healthy life style	2.1	awareness programs	3.4 3.5 3.9	Number	52	104	104	104	160	160	Department progress report	Department of Ayurveda
OUTPUT 2.1.2: Established healthy villages	2.1	Families observing healthy life style practice		Number	N/A	100	100	100	150	200	Department progress report	Department of Ayurveda
OUTPUT 2.1.3: Promote consumption of traditional healthy/nutritional foods	2.1	Awareness programs	2.2 2.3	Number	100	180	180	220	220	250	Department progress report	Department of Ayurveda
		Food Stalls in operation		Number	N/A	1	-	1	-	1	Department progress report	Department of Ayurveda
		Exhibition/ Food demonstrations		Number	52	52	52	104	104	156	Department progress report	Department of Ayurveda
OUTPUT 2.1.4: Introduced Herbal cultivation for income generation	2.1	Cultivated Extent		Hectare	0.5	2	2.5	3	3.5	4	Department progress report	Department of Ayurveda

OUTPUTS OF OUTCOME 2.2: Reduced malnutrition status among the pre-school age children, teenagers, pregnant mothers, lactation mothers and adults

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 2.2.1: Promoted nutritional food consumption among children of pre-schools and child homes	2.2	1.awareness program	2.2	Number	52	78	78	78	78	78	Department progress report	Department of Ayurveda
		2. food demonstrations		Number	26	26	26	52	52	78	Department progress report	Department of Ayurveda
OUTPUT 2.2.2: Promoted consumption of nutritional food and supplements among pregnant and lactating mothers	2.1, 2.2	1.Awareness Program pregnant and lactating mothers	3.2	Number	26	26	26	52	52	78	Department progress report	Department of Ayurveda
		2.Demonstrations		Number	26	26	26	52	52	78	Department progress report	Department of Ayurveda

OUTPUTS OF OUTCOME 2.3: Reduce incidence of communicable and non-communicable disease

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 2.3.1: Raised awareness about prevention of communicable	2.3	Awareness programs	3.3	Number	26	80	80	80	80	80	Department progress report	Department of Ayurveda
		Promotion programs	3.4	Number	28	28	28	28	28	28	Department progress	Department of Ayurveda

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
diseases											report	
OUTPUT 2. 3.2 : Increased usage of ayurvedic drugs to prevent spread of communicable diseases	2.3	families used immunity methods		Number	N/A	156	156	156	182	182	Department progress report	Department of Ayurveda
OUTPUT 2.3.3: Promoted physical health through Ayurveda lifestyle among the community for NCD	2.3	Awareness programs		Number	104	208	208	234	234	260	Department progress report	Department of Ayurveda
		establish "AYURVEDA SUWATHA" centres		Number	N/A	-	1	-	1	-	Department progress report	Department of Ayurveda

Thrust Area 3 : Conservation and Development of Traditional Systems of Medicine

SDG Goal : **(Goal 2) End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable**

: **(Goal 3)Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages**

OUTCOMES

Strategic Outcomes / Goals	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTCOME 3.1: Documented and Protected Unwritten Traditional Knowledge	3.1	Numbers of traditional Recipes documented	1.3 3.8	Numbers	N/A	100	100	100	100	100	Traditional practitioners	Community medical officers
OUTCOME 3.2: Conserved and protected Manuscripts	3.2	Numbers of manuscripts		Numbers	N/A	5	5	5	5	5	Traditional practitioners	Community medical officers
OUTCOME 3.3: Enhanced Personality, Economic and Social status of Traditional Physicians	3.2	Number of seminars		Number of practitioners Participated	294	50	100	150	200	300	Development section of the department	Head of branch
OUTCOME 3.4: Transferred traditional Knowledge to the next Generation	3.2	Number of the student	3.8	Number	N/A	5	10	10	10	10	Traditional practitioners comity	Community medical officers

Strategic Outcomes / Goals	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTCOME 3.5: Ensured availability of Medicinal Plants used in Traditional medicine	3.2	Number of home garden		Number	N/A	10	10	20	30	40	Traditional practitioners comity	Community medical officers

OUTPUTS

OUTPUTS OF OUTCOME 3.1: Documented and Protected Unwritten Traditional Knowledge

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 3.1.1: Prepared a Pool of Traditional Practitioners in Uva Province	3.1	Number of traditional practitioners list out	3.8	Number	300	310	315	320	325	330	Department	Head of The Department, Community Medical Officer
OUTPUT 3.1.2: Revitalized Divisional traditional practitioners committee(Sanra kshana Sabha)	3.1 3.2	Number of meeting		Number	10	25	25	25	25	25	Divisional Secretariat Office	Community Medical Officer

OUTPUTS OF OUTCOME 3.2: Conserved and protected Manuscripts

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 3.2.1: Established a provincial museum for traditional medicine	3.1 3.2	Stages of development	3.8	Stages	N/A	1	1	1	-	-	Technical officers	Department

OUTPUTS OF OUTCOME 3.3: Enhanced Personality, Economic and Social Status of Traditional Physicians

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 3.3.1: Well established Traditional Clinical system empowered with social and economic status of Practitioners	3.2	Number of practitioners empowered traditional medical equipment	1.3 3.8 7.7	Numbers	294	310	315	320	325	330	Stores sections	Department

OUTPUTS OF OUTCOME 3.4: Transferred traditional Knowledge to the next Generation

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 3.4.1: Generation to generation	3.1	Number of students	3.1	Number	N/A	05	10	10	10	10	Traditional practitioners	Community medical officer

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
Conceptual knowledge transfer established											committee	

OUTPUTS OF OUTCOME 3.5: Ensured availability of Medicinal Plants used in Traditional medicine

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 3.5.1: Herbal home garden Concept established	3.1 3.2	Number of well establish herbal home garden	3.1	Number	N/A	10	10	20	30	40	Herbal cultivations sections	Department

Thrust Area 4 : Capacity Development

SDG Goal : (Goal 2) End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable

: (Goal 3)Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

OUTCOMES

Strategic Outcomes / Goals	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTCOME 4.1: Increased No. of Beneficiaries attracted	2.1 2.2	Curative care Beneficiaries	1.8 3.1	Number	460,046	500,000	525,000	555,000	580,000	610,000	Ayurveda Department, Date Base in Uva Province,	Department of Ayurveda Department of Agriculture Department of Health
		Preventive care Beneficiaries		Number	33,956	36,000	38,000	41,100	43,500	45,000		

OUTPUTS

OUTPUTS OF OUTCOME 4.1:Increased No. Of Beneficiaries

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 4.1.1: Improved Service delivery	3.1	CMO centres	2.1 2.2 3.1	Number	3	2	2	2	2	2	Ayurveda Department, Date Base in Uva	Department of Ayurveda
		Supportive staff		Number	10	5	7	7	7	5		Department of Ayurveda

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 4.1.2: Improved productivity and efficiency of staff	3.1	Training program		Number	2	5	5	5	5	5	Province,	Department of Ayurveda
OUTPUT 4.1.3: Established M&E system	3.1	Developed M&E system	2.1 2.2	Number	13	25	25	25	25	25		Department of Ayurveda

Thrust Area 5 : Ayurveda Tourism

SDG Goal : **(Goal 1) End poverty in all its forms everywhere**

OUTCOMES

Strategic Outcomes / Goals	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTCOME 5.1: Expanded employment opportunities	1.1 1.2	Employment	1.1 1.2 1.3	Number	N/A	21	21	21	21	21	Ayurveda Department, Date Base in Uva Province, Provincial Council Date Base	Government and Private Sector

Strategic Outcomes / Goals	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTCOME 5.2: Enhanced income level of tourism sector	1.1 1.2	Annual Income		%	N/A	10	12	15	18	20	Ayurveda Department, Date Base in Uva Province, Provincial Council Date Base	Tourist Board, Department of Ayurveda, Department of Local Government, Divisional Secretary
OUTCOME 5.3: Heightened satisfaction of local and foreign tourists	1.1 1.2	Guest Arrivals		%	0.8	2	4	6	8	10	Ayurveda Department, Date Base in Uva Province, Provincial Council Date Base	Government and Private Sector
OUTCOME 5.4: Enhanced foreign exchange earnings	1.1 1.2	Income		%	N/A	2	4	6	8	10	Ayurveda Department, Date Base in Uva Province, Provincial Council Date Base	Tourist Board, Department of Ayurveda, Department of Local Government, Divisional Secretary

OUTPUTS

OUTPUTS OF OUTCOME 5.1: Expanded employment opportunities

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 5.1.1 : Facilitated expansion of business capacity	1.1 1.2	Treatment Centres	1.4 3.7 7.10	Number	N/A	5	5	5	5	5	Ayurveda department, date base in Uva Province, Provincial council date base	Financial companies, LG, Tourist board, Board of investment
OUTPUT 5.1.2: Encouraged new investments	1.1 1.2	Registered New Business		Number	N/A	5	5	5	5	5	Ayurveda department, date base in Uva Province, Provincial council date base	Financial companies, LG, Tourist board, Board of investment

OUTPUTS OF OUTCOME 5.2: Enhanced income level of tourism sector

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 5.2.1: Upgraded private and government Ayurveda treatment centres	1.2	Centres	3.8	Number	N/A	5	5	5	5	5	Ayurveda Department, Date Base in Uva Province, Provincial Council Date Base	Tourist Board, Department of Ayurveda, Department of Local Government, Divisional Secretary

OUTPUTS OF OUTCOME 5.3: Heightened satisfaction of local and foreign tourists

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 5.3.1 : Increased quality of hospitality service in treatment centres	1.2	Guests Preferring Ayurvedic Treatment Centres	3.8	Number	N/A	11	11	11	11	11	Ayurveda Department, Date Base in Uva Province, Provincial Council Date Base	Tourist Board, Department of Ayurveda, Department of Local Government, Divisional Secretary

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 5.3.2: Increased adoption of eco-friendly concept	1.2	Centres Applied Eco-Friendly Concept		Number	N/A	10	10	10	10	10	Ayurveda Department, Date Base in Uva Province, Provincial Council Date Base	Tourist Board, Department of Ayurveda, Department of Local Government, Divisional Secretary

OUTPUTS OF OUTCOME 5.4 : Enhanced foreign exchange earnings

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 5.4.1 : Established tourism oriented herbal gardens	1.2	Herbal garden	3.8	Number	N/A	1	-	1	-	-	Ayurveda Department, Date Base in Uva Province	Department ofAyurveda, Society of Hotel Owners, Tourist Board,
OUTPUT 5.4.2: Promoted Ayurveda institutions in foreign countries	1.2	Centres		Number	N/A	1	-	1	-	1	Ayurveda Department Date Base in Uva Province Provincial Council Date Base	Department of Ayurveda, Society of Hotel Owners, Tourist Board,

SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL OUTLAYS FOR INDIGENOUS MEDICINE DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Outputs	Financial Outlays (Rs. MN)					Total For 5 Years
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	
OUTPUT 1.1.1: Establish maternal health clinics	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	16
OUTPUT 1.1.2: Established orthopedic wards for control deformities	-	-	-	16	10	26
OUTPUT 1.1.3: Establish a treatment centre for addiction of alcohol and dangerous drugs	4.5	-	4.5	4.5	4.5	18
OUTPUT 1.1.4: Improved quality of drug manufactory services	33	1	19	1	-	54
OUTPUT1.1.5: Expanded Ayurvedic Panchakarma Treatment Unit for every hospital	-	19.5	-	19.5	19.5	48.5
OUTPUT 1.1.6: Expand pediatric services in district hospitals in Uva Province	-	-	-	-	8	8
OUTPUT 1.2.1: Upgraded modern laboratory service	37.5	56.5	-	19	-	113
OUTPUT 1.2.2: Established Radiology unit	-	-	-	-	11	11
OUTPUT 1.2.3: Available of Supportive Instruments for Disease diagnosis	0.47	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	1.15
OUTPUT 1.3.1: Established a research institute with qualified staff	6.5	-	-	-	-	6.5
OUTPUT 1.4.1 : Upgraded drugs manufacturing center	2	14.15	2	6.05	2	26.2
OUTPUT 2.1.1: Improved knowledge about healthy life style	2.01	1.19	3.53	1.14	1.19	9.06
OUTPUT 2.1.2: Established healthy villages	0.2813	0.2813	0.2813	0.2813	0.2813	1.4065
OUTPUT 2.1.3: Promote consumption of traditional healthy/nutritional foods	1.385	1.08	1.58	1.145	1.34	6.53

Outputs	Financial Outlays (Rs. MN)					Total For 5 Years
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	
OUTPUT 2.1.4: Introduced Herbal cultivation for income generation	1.832	1.832	1.95	2.05	2.16	9.824
OUTPUT 2.2.1: Promoted nutritional food consumption among children of pre-schools and child homes	1.445	1.445	1.575	1.575	1.575	7.615
OUTPUT 2.2.2: Promoted consumption of nutritional food and supplements among pregnant and lactating mothers	0.273	0.273	0.325	0.325	0.325	1.521
OUTPUT 2.3.1: Raised awareness about prevention of communicable diseases	0.54	0.54	0.54	0.54	0.54	2.7
OUTPUT 2.3.2: Increased usage of ayurvedic drugs to prevent spread of communicable diseases	0.286	0.286	0.468	0.468	0.468	1.976
OUTPUT 2.3.3: Promoted physical health through Ayurveda lifestyle among the community for NCD	2.277	10.293	2.371	2.331	2.331	19.603
OUTPUT3.1.1: Prepared a Pool of Traditional Practitioners in Uva Province	1.592175	0.9935	0.91925	0.875	0.855	5.234925
OUTPUT 3.1.2: Revitalized Divisional traditional practitioners committee (Sanrakshana Sabha)	1	1	1	1	1	5
OUTPUT 3.2.1: Established a Provincial Museum for Traditional medicine	21.1	10.9285	0.35	0.25	0.25	32.8785
OUTPUT 3.3.1: Well established Traditional Clinical system empowered with social and economic status of Practitioners	6.54	6.24	6.24	6.24	6.24	31.5
OUTPUT 3.4.1: Generation to generation Conceptual established	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.1
OUTPUT 3.5.1: Herbal Home Garden Concept Established	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5
OUTPUT 4.1.1: Improved service delivery	14.2	21.65	16.4	21.65	14.12	88.02
OUTPUT 4.1.2: Improved productivity and efficiency of staff	1.12	0.62	0.62	0.62	0.62	3.6

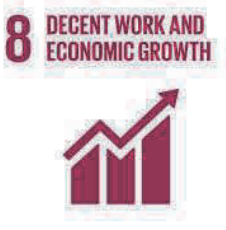
Outputs	Financial Outlays (Rs. MN)					Total For 5 Years
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	
OUTPUT 4.1.3: Established M&E system	0.66	0.66	0.66	0.66	0.66	3.3
OUTPUT 5.1.1: Facilitated expansion of business capacity	5.1	5.2	5.8	5.9	6.5	28.5
OUTPUT 5.1.2: Encouraged new investments	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5
OUTPUT 5.2.1: Upgraded private and government Ayurveda treatment centers	3.15	2.35	2.35	2.35	2.35	12.55
OUTPUT 5.3.1: Increased quality of hospitality service in treatment centers	2	2	2	2	2	10
OUTPUT 5.3.2: Increased adoption of eco-friendly concept	2	2	2	2	2	10
OUTPUT 5.4.1: Established tourism oriented herbal gardens	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	27.5
OUTPUT 5.4.2: Promoted Ayurveda institutes in foreign countries	14	7	15	7	16.5	59.5
OUTPUT 5.4.2: Promoted Ayurveda institutes in foreign countries	14	7	15	7	16.5	59.5
TOTAL FINANCIAL OUTLAY FOR AYURVEDA MEDICINE DEVELOPMENT PLAN	**189.6815**	**185.1023**	**115.5496**	**142.5403**	**143.8953**	**776.7689**

CHAPTER 19

PROBATION AND CHILDCARE Sector

19.1. Executive Summary





Uva provincial department of probation and childcare services is governed by the Uva provincial Ministry of Health, Indigenous Medicine, Probation & Childcare, Women Affairs and Social Services. The functions of this department are caring for orphan, helpless, abandoned or abused children in the province and rehabilitating and socializing them in the society as good citizens so that they can contribute for the development of the province. These functions are to be realized by directly contributing for education, health, nutritional level and psychological development of the children institutionalized in Uva province and by providing vocational training. The department also provides an environment for the child to live in the family with physical and emotional well-being by providing advice for the family related problems. New Year celebration and world children's day celebration programmes are annually conducted for the children institutionalized in government and voluntary children's homes. Necessary programmes and projects are being implemented to achieve the above goals with the support of the probation officers, institutionalized children homes staff, department staff and by utilizing the allocations from provincial specific development grant, decentralized fund, allocations received from line Ministry and the allocation received from the provincial council.

With the vision of " creating a happy, healthy and protected child generation in Uva province", the department implements programmes for protecting the children's rights of the orphan, helpless, abandoned children in Uva province and creating a bright future for children by providing equal opportunities and making them to contribute to the development of Uva province.

Uva provincial department of probation and childcare services is directly maintaining 05 probation offices (at Badulla, Bandarawela, Wellawaya, Monaragala and Mahiyanganaya)

and 9 government children's homes and monitoring the administrative activities of 08 volunteer children's homes.

19.1.1. Government children's homes

- SujathaSewanachildren's home, Bandarawela
- Yasodara girls' detention home, Bandarawela
- Certified school, Keppetipola
- Vishaka girl's training and counseling centre, Keppetipola
- Suraksha boy' detention home, Keppetipola
- Nenasaranacentre, Katharagama
- Sewana girls' children's home, Bibile
- Maduruketiya child development centre, Monaragala

Volunteer children's homes monitored by the department

- Udaya children's home, Badulla
- Khanan harvest children's home, Badulla
- Methodist children's home , Badulla
- Up country children's home, Badulla
- Little smile children's home, Koslanda
- Louis Marry child development centre, Koslanda
- Sirisangabo child development centre, Bandarawela
- Ravishankar children's home, Wellawaya
- S.O.S children's village, Monaragala

19.2. Background

At the national level the Ministry of Child & Women Affairs is the apex organization executing constitutional powers for the well-being of the children. The National childcare authority, Probation & Childcare department and Children' Secretariat are agencies under this ministry to implement policies for the protection of the rights of the children. Sri Lanka is committed in achieving Sustainable Development Goals and signed an agreement to protect the rights of the children. The department of probation and childcare acts to protect the security and rights of the children, to create a conducive environment for all the children to live in their families and society, also to ensure security of the children in the schools and institutions, to protect the children from child abuses and also to protect the

children from exploitation, aggressive physical and psychological abuses. Awareness programmes are being carried out through the relevant authorities in relation to child abuse and exploitation and action taken to increase the knowledge and to develop skills.

Legal responsibilities and laws, policies and programmes have been formulated to protect the rights of the children who have been subjected to violence, exploitation, abuses, ignorance. Some children are difficult to control, they are living in child protection centers. A special programme is being implemented for the children who have lost their parents, child laborers, street children as well as children below the age of 18 years under legal protection. By this programme, it is expected that all the children in Sri Lanka will be given the opportunity to develop their skills and equip them with powers and make them to contribute to the economic development.

Uva province is a remote province in Sri Lanka with an agricultural based economy. Traditional agricultural activities provide livelihood for more than 95% of the rural population. The children in the remote areas of Uva province are used for these purposes and through this we can see a violation of their human rights. This province consists of several very difficult Divisional Secretariats and this has led to many problems regarding the security of the children. When the parents are engaged in paddy field and chena cultivation, girls often spend time alone in their homes. Due to this they are more likely to be abused. There is also a high-level child labor service in the province. Domestic violence against the children can also be seen.

There are several institutions established in the province for the protection of the children subjected to different abuses and these institutions are controlled by the department of probation and childcare.

Uva provincial department of probation and childcare services is performing a vital role for creating a bright future for the children and to make them contribute for the development of the country by ensuring the child rights of all the children in Uva province.

This department is the chief operator of all welfare activities of the government children's homes in Uva province. Furthermore, children in the homes are given formal education according to the court orders. The objective of the Uva province department of probation and childcare services, is to reintegrate the institutionalized children in to the society as productive citizens by providing vocational training.

Also, the department contributes to the welfare activities of the children of the voluntary children's homes by providing maintenance allowance and incidental allowances for the voluntary children's homes.

Steps are being taken to minimize the sheltering of children in the children's homes by granting assistance for the educational activities of the unprotected children living in the society. In addition, by constructing houses for the low-income generating families, children are being made safe in the family.

Annually New Year celebrations and world children's day celebrations are conducted for all the institutionalized children. Through this it is expected to uplift the psychological level of the children. Social awareness programmes are conducted annually with the objective to prevent child abuse and delinquency, here awareness programmes based on family, child and society are implemented by the 05 probation offices. At the same time awareness programmes for adult community, estate community, children's clubs, school students, teachers and three-wheel drives are also being conducted. Awareness programmes are conducted with the direct involvement of the probation officers with the support of police, child rights promotion officers, Grama Nildari and officers from health sector.

19.3. Vision, Mission, Policies, Functions and other Institutional provisions

19.3.1. Vision

"Creating a happy, healthy and protected child generation in Uva province"

19.3.2. Mission

"Ensuring a bright future for the children by protecting the child rights and providing equal opportunities, creating a happy, healthy, and protected child generation and make them to contribute to the development of Uva province."

(This relates to SDG Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages/ Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all/ Goal 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels)

19.3.3. Main functions

- Submission of social reports on cases filed by High court, District court and Magistrate court regarding children.
- Keeping the guilty in the custody of probation, is to act as a judicial assistant according to probation ordinance, children and youth ordinance, adaptation ordinance, young offenders act, voluntary children's home ordinance and Sri Lanka penal code ordinance.
- Rehabilitation through institutionalization and socialization of children, referred to the courts, who have been abused and,
- Taking action on children need care and protection.
- Shaping the characters and rehabilitating the adult, youth and minor offenders referred to the department.
- Even not committed anything that considered to be criminal according to penal code, guiding the children to right path, who are not heed their parents, bunk schools and obstinate children involved in anti-social activities.
- Conducting awareness programmes related to minimize child abuse and delinquency.
- Preparation of houses to prevent helpless children in the province shelter in children's home.
- Providing school equipment for the helpless children in the province.
- Providing a suitable educational aid of Rs.1000.00 per month for the children who lost their parents and in the custody of a guardian.
- Arrange for adaptation within legal framework, of the children suitable for adaptation.
- Conducting survey at Graman Niladari division level, where abundance of abuses reported.

19.4. Current Status of Service Provision

There are 05 probation offices under the Uva province department of probation and childcare services. In the Badulla district probation offices are situated at Bandarawela, Badulla and Mahiyanganaya. Monaragala district is covered by Monaragala and Wellawaya probation offices. 08 government children's homes are controlled by the probation

department and 09 voluntary children's homes monitored by the department. The 08 children's homes controlled by the department are as follows.

- Sujatha Sewana children's home, Bandarawela - institution with children between 01 month and 05 years
- Yasodara girls' detention home, Bandarawela – institution with girls detainees less than 18 years, convicted by the courts
- Certified school, Keppetipola – institution with boys between the age of 12 years to 16 years, convicted by courts.
- Vishaka girl's training and counseling centre, Keppetipola–institution providing vocational training for the girls not attending schools.
- Suraksha boy' detention home, Keppetipola – institution with temporary detainees (boys), convicted by the courts.
- Nenasarana centre, Katharagama – institution providing shelter for street children in Katharagama region
- Sewana girls' children's home, Bibile – home for the girls not attending schools.

Number of institutionalized children

	Government children's home	Number of children
01	SujathaSewana children's home, Bandarawela	42
02	Yasodara girls' detention home, Bandarawela	20
03	Vishaka girl's training and counseling centre, Keppetipola	25
04	Certified school, Keppetipola	45
05	Suraksha boy' detention home, Keppetipola	15
06	Sewana girls' children's home, Bibile	36
07	Nenasaranacentre, Katharagama	17
08	Maduruketiya child development centre, Monaragala	18
Total		218

The staff strength of the department is 30 and the department duties are performed by 03 sections namely establishment, development and accounts.

Special programmes annually conducted by the department:-

- New year ceremony of residential children
- World children's day ceremony of residential children
- Competition (Dhenuma minuma competition) conducted to measure the knowledge of the school students
- Survey on child abuse and delinquency
- Educational trips of the residential children

19.4.1. Details about the current performance at 31.12.2017.

Providing aid at 31.12.2017

Details	Amount (Rs)
Fit person allowance	1,432,900.00
Maintenance & Incidental allowances	3,453,825.00
Total	4,886,725.00

Progress of the activities in the annual action plan at 31.12.2017

Details	Allocated amount (Rs)	Expenditure (Rs)
Criteria based grant (CBG)	4,576,000.00	3,349,576.00
Provincial specific development (PSDG)	30,000,000.00	21,088,272.39

Special programmes at 31.12.2017

Details	Allocated amount (Rs)	Expenditure (Rs)
Sinhala Hindu New Year celebrations conducted for the children in homes	750,000.00	750,000.00
World children's day functions	750,000.00	709,161.50
Total	1,500,000.00	1,459,161.50

19.5. Identifying the problems, issues to be addressed and challenges arising in achieving the mission and authority of the section

Problems and issues to be addressed

- Inadequate staff when compare to increasing number of institutionalized children.
- The probation officers posted to the probation offices are not sufficient
- No adequate transport facilities to take the institutionalized children to court cases and hospitals.
- No transport facilities to take the children to the children's home immediately after the court order to do so.

- Inadequate allocation to modernize the existing buildings and to construct new buildings.

Strengths

- Presence of field staff with complete knowledge
- Presence of department heads with dedication and responsibility
- Proper intervention and instant action for the relevant problems taken by the top management at all time.

Threats

- More instances of home children going to the street.
- Unnecessary political intervention in related to staff at times.

Weakness

- No proper system to appoint to the posts of office staff

19.6. Identification of strategies and priority outcomes for the development of major Thrust Areas for the intervention in development.

01. Taking action for the welfare of the orphan, helpless, abandon children in Uva province.

- Doing all the welfare activities of the children of the government children's home
- Providing proper education according to the courts order.
- Providing vocational training for the institutionalized children.
- Construction of and maintenance of all the buildings in government children's homes.
- Conducting Sinhala Hindu New year functions and World children's day functions annually for the children of the children's home.
- Annually in 02 instances providing readymade garments for all the institutionalized children.
- Planning educational tour for the institutionalized children

02. Providing aid for voluntary children's homes

- Providing maintenance allowance and incidental allowances one in a term
- Conducting Sinhala Hindu New year functions and World children's day functions annually for the children of the children's home.

- Annually in 02 instances providing readymade garments for all the institutionalized children.
- Planning educational tour for the institutionalized children

03. Programmes for unprotected children

- Implementing housing projects
- Providing educational aid
- Providing educational equipment set, school shoes and school bags for the students of difficult and semi difficult schools.

04. Implementing awareness programme to minimize sheltering in children's homes.

- Creating awareness among children society
- Creating awareness among school children
- Creating awareness among elders
- Creating awareness among estate community
- Conducing survey for the reason of high child abuse.

05. Disaster Management

- Creating awareness among all the officers by conducting training on disaster situation
- Preparing a good system for disaster management.

19.7. Identification of Thrust Areas and Sub Components

1. Protection the rights and safeguarding vulnerable children
    - Educate the society on rights of children
    - Protect children against abuse
    - Rehabilitation of drug addicted children
    - Rehabilitation of abused / exploited children
    - Prevention of institutionalization
    - Implementation of court orders / judiciary decisions
    - Prevention of Child Trafficking

2. Physical and mental healthy growth of destitute/ misled/ orphanage children/ probationers
    - Provision/Improve infrastructure facilities of children's homes
    - Improve health and nutrition status of the children
    - Skill development and Vocational training
    - Socialization of institutionalized children
    - Rehabilitation and socialization of probationers
3. Planning and Management capacity development
    - Improve management capabilities of children's homes
    - Institutional development of the department

Development results (Outcomes and Outputs with performance indicators) formulated based on these thrust areas and key activities are elaborated in the following sections.

RESULTS FRAMEWORK

Sub Sector : Probation and Child Care

Thrust Area 01 : Protection of Child Rights and Safety of Vulnerable Children

SDG Goal : **(Goal 16) Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels**

OUTCOMES

Strategic Outcomes / Goals	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTCOME 1.1: The society is fully aware about the Child Rights	1.1 1.2 1.3 1.4 1.5 1.6 1.7	Violations of child rights reported	16.2	Number	3,750	3,000	2,500	2,000	1,500	1,000	Probation Dept. Data, Police, Div. Secretariats	Probation Dept., Police, Health, Education, District Secretariats , Divisional Secretariats, NGOs, Labor Dept.
		Children awared about Child Rights		Number	4,000	5,000	6,000	7,000	8,000	10,000	Probation Dept. Data, Police, Div. Secretariats	
	1.1 1.2 1.6 1.7	Adults awared about Child Rights		Number	4,000	6,000	7,000	8,000	9,000	10,000	Probation Dept. Data, Police, Div. Secretariats	

Strategic Outcomes / Goals	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTCOME 1.2 : Minimized child abuse	1.2	Child abuse cases reported		Number	2,000	1,800	1,400	1,000	800	500	Probation Dept. Data, Police, Div. Secretariats	
	1.5	Institutionalized children		Number	250	150	100	100	75	50		
OUTCOME 1.3: Minimized addiction of children to drugs	1.3	Children re started drug usage after rehabilitation (2 years)	16.2	Number	35	30	25	20	15	10	Min. of Health, Probation Dept., Anti-Narcotic Board	Probation Dept., Police, Health, Education, District Secretariats , Divisional Secretariats, NGOs, Labor Dept.
OUTCOME 1.4: Minimized abus / torture of children	1.2 1.4	Children re-entered to society after rehabilitation		Number	78	100	100	150	150	150	Probation Dept. Div. Secretariats, Police, NGOs	
OUTCOME 1.5: Prevented institutionalizatio n of children	1.5	Children institutionalized		Number	65	60	55	50	45	40	Judiciary, Police, Probation Dept. Hospitals, NGOs, Education	Judiciary, Police, Probation Dept., Hospitals

Strategic Outcomes / Goals	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
	1.5	Requests to institutionalize children		Number	90	150	175	100	75	75	Judiciary, Police,Probation Dept. Hospitals, NGOs, Education, Div. Secretariats	Judiciary, Police, Probation Dept., Hospitals
OUTCOME 1.6: Properly executed court orders / judicial decisions	1.6	court orders / judicial decisions not implemented	16.2	Number	550	400	350	325	300	250	Probation Dept. Data, Police, Prisons	Judiciary, Police, Probation Dept.,Hospitals
OUTCOME 1.7: Minimized child trafficking	1.7	Children trafficked		Number	60	55	50	45	40	35	Probation Dept. Data, Police, Prisons	Probation Department

OUTPUTS

OUTPUTS OF OUTCOME 1.1: The society is fully aware about the Child Rights

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 1.1.1: Well awared community about protection of child rights	1.1	Persons awared through programmes	16.2	Number	6,500	7,000	8,000	9,000	10,000	15,000	Probation Dept. Data, Police, Div. Secretariats, District Secretariats, NGOs	Police, Probation Dept. Hospitals, NGOs, Education, Div. Secretariats

OUTPUTS OF OUTCOME 1.2: Minimized child abuse

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 1.2.1: Laws properly enforced, and offenders punished	1.6	Court Orders	16.2	Number	550	500	450	300	250	200	Probation Dept. Data, Police, Div. Secretariats	Attorney General's Dept., Min . of Justice, Probation Dept.

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 1.2.2: Awared community about prevention of child abuse	1.1	Persons awared through programmes		Number	6,500	7,000	8,000	9,000	10,000	15,000	Probation Dept. Data, Police, Div. Secretariats	Police, Probation Dept., Hospitals, NGOs, Education, Div. Secretariats

OUTPUTS OF OUTCOME 1.3: Minimized Addiction of Children to Drugs

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 1.3.1: Rehabilitated drug addicted children	1.3 1.6	Drug addicted children rehabilitated	16.2	Number	150	250	200	150	100	75	Probation Dept. Data, Police, Div. Secretariats	Police, Probation Dept., Hospitals, NGOs, Education, Div. Secretariats

OUTPUTS OF OUTCOME 1.4: Minimized abuse / torture of children

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 1.4.1 : Rehabilitated abused children	1.1 1.2 1.5 1.6	Abused children rehabilitated	16.2	Number	150	175	150	100	100	75	Probation Dept. Data, Police, Div. Secretariats	Police, Probation Dept., Hospitals, NGOs, Education, Div. Secretariats
OUTPUT1.4.2: Rehabilitated tortured children	1.5 1.6	Tortured children rehabilitated		Number	200	225	200	175	175	150	Probation Dept. Data, Police, Div. Secretariats	Police, Probation Dept., Hospitals, NGOs, Education, Div. Secretariats

OUTPUTS OF OUTCOME 1.5: Prevented institutionalization of children

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 1.5.1: Minimized institutionalization of children	1.1	Children Institutionalized	16.2	Number	200	175	150	100	75	25	Probation Dept. Data, Police, Div. Secretariats	Police, Probation Dept., Hospitals, NGOs, Education, Div. Secretariats

OUTPUTS OF OUTCOME 1.6: Properly executed court orders / judicial decisions

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 1.6.1: Properly implemented courts orders and judiciary decisions	1.6	courts orders and judiciary decisions implemented	16.2	Number	550	500	450	425	400	350	Probation Dept. Data, Police, Div. Secretariats	Probation Dept., Police

OUTPUTS OF OUTCOME 1.7: Minimized child trafficking

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 1.7.1: Minimized cases of Child trafficking	1.7	Children trafficked	16.2	Number	60	55	50	45	40	35	Probation Dept. Data, Police, Div. Secretariats	Probation Dept., Police

Thrust Area 02 : Development of Physical and Mental Health of Desperate, Mis-Led, Institutionalized and Under Probation Children

SDG Goal : **(Goal 3) Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all age**

: **(Goal 4) Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all**

OUTCOMES

Strategic Outcomes / Goals	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTCOME 2.1: Developed standard level infrastructure facilities of the Children's homes and institutions	2.1	Institutions with standard infrastructure facilities	3.2 4.7 4.4	Number	2	3	3	3	3	3	Probation Dept.	Probation Dept.
OUTCOME 2.2: Upgraded physical and mental standards of Children	2.3	Mal-nourished children		Number	2	-	-	-	-	-	Children's Homes, Health Dept.	Probation Dept. Health Dept.
		Children with correct BMI		%	100	100	100	100	100	100	Health Dept., Children's Homes	Probation Dept., Health Dept.

Strategic Outcomes / Goals	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
		Children directed to counselling services			21	30	35	45	60	80	Children's Homes	
OUTCOME 2.3: Upgraded vocational skills of children	2.3	Children who got vocational training	4.2	Number	101	130	135	145	160	180	Vocational Training Institutes, Children's Homes	Probation Dept.
		Children who found employment	4.4 4.7	Number	21	25	27	30	35	50	Probation Dept.	Probation Dept.
		Children started higher education		Number	16	20	25	27	30	35	Probation Dept.	
OUTCOME 2.4: Personality developed among children to live independently in the society	2.3	Children handed back to Guardians	4.7	Number	21	30	40	45	50	55	Probation Dept. Probation Offices.	Probation Dept.
		Children who got married		Number	03	03	04	04	04	04	Probation Dept.	Probation Dept., Children's Homes
		Adopted children (local/abroad)		Number	18	20	25	27	30	32	Probation Dept.	Probation Dept.

Strategic Outcomes / Goals	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTCOME 2.5 : A citizen with good conduct contributed to society	2.5	Repeated offenders	4.7	Number	22	19	15	12	8	6	Police Judiciary reports, Probation offices	Probation Dept.

OUTPUTS

OUTPUTS OF OUTCOME 2.1: Developed standard level infrastructure facilities of the Children's homes and institutions

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 2.1.1: Constructed children's homes as per standards	2.1	Children's homes operated according to the Children's Statute	4.7	Number	2	3	3	3	3	3	Probation Offices, Probation Dept.	Probation Dept.

OUTPUTS OF OUTCOME 2.2: Upgraded physical and mental standards of Children

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 2.2.1: Assured physical and mental health of children	2.2	Children referred to medical clinics for treatment	3.2	Number	8	6	5	5	5	5	Probation Offices , Probation Dept. , Health Dept.	Probation Dept.
		Children referred to counselling services	4.7	Number	35	40	40	25	15	10		Probation Dept.

OUTPUTS OF OUTCOME 2.3: Upgraded vocational skills of children

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 2.3.1: Children become skilled professionals	2.3	Employed or self-employed children	4.4	Number	45	55	65	65	70	7 5	Probation Offices , Probation Dept. , Health Dept.	Probation Dept.
		Children started higher education		Number	35	45	55	60	65	70	Probation Offices , Probation Dept , Health Dept.	Probation Dept.

OUTPUTS OF OUTCOME 2.4: Personality developed among children to live independently in the society

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 2.4.1: Developed children's personality to live as independent citizens	2.4 2.5	Employed or self-employed children	4.4	Number	45	55	65	65	70	7 5	Probation Offices, Probation Dept. , Health Dept.	Probation Dept.
		Children who got married		Number	10	15	20	20	25	25		

OUTPUTS OF OUTCOME 2.5: A citizen with good conduct contributed to society

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 2.5.1: Developed children not to engage in offences again	2.4 2.5	Children institutionalize -ng again	4.7	Number	22	19	15	12	8	6	Probation Offices , Probation Dept, Health Dept.	Probation Dept.

Thrust Area 3 : Development of Planning and Management Capacity

SDG Goal : **(Goal 4) Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all**

OUTCOMES

Strategic Outcomes / Goals	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTCOME 3.1: Improved management of Children's Homes.	3.1 3.2	Staff having perfect knowledge, Skills and attitudes	4.7	Number	90	175	175	175	175	200	Probation Dept.	Probation Dept.
OUTCOME 3.2: Institutions with developed physical, financial, and human resources		Developed institutions		Number	2	3	4	6	7	8	Probation Offices, Health	Probation Dept. Health

OUTPUTS OF OUTCOME 3.1: Improved management of Children's Homes.

Output	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 3.1.1: Developed knowledge, Skills and attitudes of the staff.	3.1 3.2	Training programmes conducted	4.2	Number	3	5	5	5	5	5	Probation Offices. Probation Dept.	Probation Dept.

OUTPUTS OF OUTCOME 3.2 : Institutions with developed physical, financial, and human resources

Output	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 3.2.1: Institutions completed with physical resources	3.1	Improved Buildings	4.7	Number	2	2	2	2	2	2	Probation Offices, Probation Dept. Health Dept. , Health Min.	Probation Offices, Probation Dept. Health Dept. Health Min.
		Constructed new buildings		Number	1	2	2	1	2	1		
		Procured furniture and office equipment		Number	25	25	25	20	15	10		

SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL OUTLAYS FOR PROBATION AND CHILDCARE DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Outputs	Financial Outlays (Rs. MN)					Total For 5 Years
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	
OUTPUT 1.1.1: Well awared community about protection of child rights	3.0	3.5	3.5	4.0	4.0	18
OUTPUT 1.2.1: Law properly enforced, and offenders punished	13.34	11.39	1.29	1.24	1.24	28.5
OUTPUT 1.2.2: Awared community about prevention of child abuse	3.36	3.54	3.94	3.94	4.44	19.22
OUTPUT 1.3.1: Rehabilitated drug addicted children	1.24	1.24	1.24	1.24	1.24	6.2
OUTPUT 1.4.1: Rehabilitated abused children	2.54	3.14	3.14	3.14	3.14	15.1
OUTPUT 1.4.2: Rehabilitated tortured children	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	11.2
OUTPUT 1.5.1: Minimized institutionalization of children	1.3	01	01	01	01	5.3
OUTPUT 1.6.1: Properly implemented courts orders and judiciary decisions	2.24	2.74	2.98	2.74	2.74	13.44
OUTPUT 1.7.1: Minimized cases of Child trafficking	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	2.8
OUTPUT 2.1.1: Constructed children's homes as per standards	89	92	83	51	51	366
OUTPUT 2.2.1: Assured physical and mental health of children	4.9	4.9	5.4	6.2	6.2	27.6
OUTPUT 2.3.I: Children become skilled professionals	4.5	4.5	3.5	4	4	20.5
OUTPUT 2.4.1: Developed children's personality to live as independent citizens	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2.4
OUTPUT 2.5.1: Developed children not to engage in offences again	2.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	03

Outputs	Financial Outlays (Rs. MN)					Total For 5 Years
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	
OUTPUT 3.1.1: Developed knowledge, Skills and attitudes of the staff.	2	2	2	2	2	10
OUTPUT 3.2.1: Institutions completed with physical resources	116	126	83.5	43.5	3.5	372.5
TOTAL FINANCIAL OUTLAY FOR PROBATION AND CHILDCARE DEVELOPMENT PLAN	**248.76**	**259.39**	**197.93**	**127.54**	**88.14**	**921.76**

CHAPTER 20

SOCIAL SERVICES Sector

20.1. Executive Summery

Social exclusion is a problem experienced by those displaced by the conflict, the urban ultra-poor, those in village expansion colonies, social outcasts, squatter settlers in the remote areas, some poor fishing communities and estate workers. The poor economic situation of the socially excluded is accompanied by isolation, powerlessness and an inability to access resources controlled by the state and the private sector.



As a solution for this situation the Government provides an extensive array of social protection services aimed at assisting the poorest groups and the community who needs special attention. The main challenge is to refocus the social protection service to meet the needs of the poorest households, to build on those interventions that have been most successful and to phase-out activities that have not proven to be effective in helping poor households for escaping poverty and reducing social exclusion. Social protection services should be delivered in a way that encourages the poor to integrate fully in society without inspiring dependency, complacency or the erosion of individual and community initiative.

Social Service of Sri Lanka was started with establishment of the Department of Social Services on 1st February 1948 in accordance with the recommendation of the report of sir Ivor Jennings commission appointed for the purpose on 10th July 1944 published in VIIth sessional papers. The basic task of the department was to ameliorate the prevailing social services and development of proposals made by the commission.

20.1.1. Department of Social Service in Sri Lanka

People who face social problems acquire mental fatigue and frustration. They eternally feel that they are not rescued and do not receive any assistants from the society what so ever.

The department's fundamental duty is to bring them in to the society by creating a social environment with necessary economic opportunities to accommodate such isolated people.

The target group of the department includes male and female youth with disabilities, youth who have been drug addicted and who have been driven from the normal life to undergo various problems and disable persons who require specialized equipment to live along with others in the society.

The Department of Social Services which is committed to the course of creating an independent life style for disabled persons conducts programmes to provide vocational training, equipment to engage in an occupation, referral to provide employment opportunities, artificial limbs, to provide Identity cards to ensure identity and safety of persons with impaired vision. In addition, it provides individual consultancy services to drug addicted persons, family consultancy services, and the public is made aware of these services through awareness programs.

With the implementation of all these activities the department certainly expects to uplift its target groups and to create opportunities to live as independent citizens.

20.2. Vision, Mission, Policies, Functions and other Institutional provisions (Department of social service in Uva Province)

Duties of the department of social services were performed through the Assistant Director of the Social Services under District Secretary of each district until the 13th amendment to the constitution of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka was adopted. Subsequent to delegation of powers to the Provincial Councils by the 13th amendment to the Constitution, Powers were delegated to the Provincial Department of Social Services by the Director of Social Services through the Provincial Ministry's secretary. Provincial Director of Social Services is performing these functions.

20.2.1. Vision

"To be the Forerunner of Human Development"

20.2.2. Mission

"To make those who are subject to disadvantaged situation in the society, active stakeholders in the national development process by providing needy services and by empowering them."

(This relates to SDGGoal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere/Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages /Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls/ Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all andGoal 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development,provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

20.2.3. Objectives

- Ensure the equal opportunities for persons with disabilities.
- Rehabilitate the disabled persons and improve their vocational skills further and provide them with employment opportunities.
- Ensure the economic security of the persons with disabilities and minimize the dependency mentality.
- Early intervention for children with special needs.
- Recognition of the sign language and its promotion.
- Make persons with disabilities effectively participate in an independent society.
- Develop the personality, skills and creativity as well as the physical and mental abilities of the persons with disabilities.
- Enhance the knowledge, skills and attitudes of service providers for disabled persons.
- Empower the Voluntary Organizations which provide the service to disabled persons.
- Rehabilitate the drug addicts and integrate them in to the society.

20.2.4. Functions

- Providing vocational training for disabled male and female youth, providing assistive devices for them, trade tools for self-employment and grooming them for open employments.
- Identifying and broadening the job market for persons with disabilities.
- Conducting research to identify the current needs and trends of the persons with disabilities.
- Providing assistive devices to the persons with disabilities.

- Referring children with special needs for interactive education through early intervention.
- Conducting training programs for improving the knowledge, skills and attitudes of the officers who provide the services.
- Issuing special identity cards for persons with impaired hearing and providing sign language interpreter services to facilitate the routine work of the persons with hearing impairment.
- Protection to mentally retarded boy children who do not have guardians.
- Providing financial assistance to voluntarily organizations conducting welfare activities for disabled persons.
- Providing medical assistance and eye lenses to persons below 60 years of age with visual impairment to regain their eye sight.
- Providing sports, educational & cultural assistance to the visually impaired children.
- Residential rehabilitation for drug addicted persons
- Providing recommendations to the charity organizations that seek the registration, recommending the relief to be obtained for water and electricity bills.
- Providing the required services to persons with disabilities, the National Programme of Community Based Interactive Development.
- Establishing & empowering the Swashakthi Organizations (self – reliance organizations) in divisional level.
- Implementing various programs through the combined approach

20.3. Task Group

The department provides services to the society with the support of a staff of 81 members including Director of social service, administrative officer, Social service officers, development officers, management assistants and supportive staff.

20.3.1. Service Institutions directed by the department

1. Elders' Homes
    - Kailagoda elders' home.
    - Rideepana elders' home.
    - Sambodhi elders' home, Rideemaliyadda.

- Pilisarana elders' home, Moneragla.
- Kataragama elders' home.
- Sanasuma retired senior citizens' home

2. Children's Home for Disabled
    - Sithsewana Mentally handicapped children's home, Thanamalvila.

3. Schools for the Deaf and the Blind
    - Sri Sudarshi school Kubulwela.
    - Deaf and blind school, Kubukkana.

4. Vocational Training Institute for Disabled
    - Vocational training institute for disabled, Bandarawela.

20.4. Sector performance

20.4.1. Need of social service to Uva province

There is an urgent need to substantially increase social welfare spending and access for the poor people, disabled, orphans and the low-income elderly and widows who lives in Uva province. The main strategic priority is to better protect their human rights and make same opportunities in the society for the disabled, destitute children and the elderly poor. Wherever possible, community care or other community-based solutions to the provision of assistance for the most disadvantaged and vulnerable groups will be adopted.

Large proportion of population in the Uva province are living below the poverty line. They are extremely poor and need support for building their economy. Not only poor people but also there are large number of widows, disabled persons and elders in the provincial economy.

20.4.2. Performance Trends

Within the limited resources, the department has performed its functions with great dedication to fulfill the requirements of disadvantaged people with the support of non-government organizations. The department could broaden its scope of functions year by year to suite to the current social situations and the growing population. It always negotiates to get more allocations and develop current performance by presenting new proposals to the provincial council in order to continue its efforts effectively to provide various services to disadvantaged community. As a result of that it was possible to increase

the funds allocated for providing housing facilities for disabled persons from Rs. 100,000 up to 250,000 in 2017.

20.5. Future Prospects

Most of the functions of the department have been formulated according to requirements of the community in Uva province within the legal framework of the government. It always performs conforming to the government policies and tries to reach sustainable development goals. For effective and efficient delivery of social services , the following areas need to be more strengthened.

Implementations of special policy and program

New policy should be formulated in order to address the needs of society including poor, disabled and special needs people. Outdated policy and program should be replaced with the new policy suitable for the current social problems. As an example, the current paying amount of subsidies and the public assistance is not match with the current economic pattern and it's not enough at least to accomplish personal needs. Therefore, there should be a policy framework for increase those payment amounts as suitable for the changing economy.

Early identification of social problems and special needs people

When delivering social services there is a problem with identification of social needs. Therefore, sometimes the social services have not delivered to right persons in right time.

Therefore, the department has organized researches for finding special needs persons, number of disable persons according to the disability, elder population, widows and drug addicted people. For that purpose, the department needs sufficient allocations and other resources immediately.

Coordination of various social service fields

The government, provincial government, non-government organizations and voluntary agencies already provide social services by various ways and according to various methods. But there is no proper coordination of that organization in the case for providing social service.

Therefore, a social service net should be formulated for providing effective service to the community by combination of all these categories in one group.

Year	2015	2016	2017
Tuberculosis	102	79	68
Kidney Disease	1,716	2,289	2,881
Cancer	1,576	1,913	2,159
Leprosy	26	28	27
Thalassemia	228	233	231
Special medical aids for surgeries and special diseases	164	238	208

For that department has planned to create a mechanism for disaster management with the combination of line ministry and disaster management unit. Department already included that proposal to the plan and requested allocations.

20.6. Current services

The department has responsibility to achieve the government targets which formulated about social development and the Sustainable Development Goals. Therefore, the department perform develop social services according to government policies, procedures, rules and regulations as follows.

Payment of public assistance

Year	2015	2016	2017
Persons	3,957	3,850	3,670
Expenditure(Rs.MN)	161.14	154.66	147.23

Distribution of Eye lenses and spectacles

Year	2015	2016	2017
Eye lenses	802	733	72
spectacles	821	623	975

Distribution of disable instruments

Instrument /Year	2015	2016	2017
Hearing Instrument	275	222	282
Wheel Chirrs	360	408	487

Tricycle	10	16	07
Crutches	133	87	107
Hand supports	141	144	150
Artificial limbs	25	53	51
Walkers	27	25	30

Housing Facilities for Disable persons

Year	2015	2016	2017
persons	31	88	84

Casual subsidies for emergency disasters

Year	2015	2016	2017
persons	200	228	135

Educational aids

Year	2015	2016	2017
Students	141	295	266

20.7. Gaps and Deficiencies in present services

Lack of accurate information system

For provide effective social service there should be correct information about people who needs aid. But there is no formal and updated information system which gives information of disabled persons, special needs persons, elders' widows and different categories of vulnerable population.

Insufficient allocations

Lack of sufficient allocations to provide relief for the growing number of people who need social assistance with growing populations is a huge problem which faced the department. Hence it is unable to meet the needs of community.

Inadequate financial reservations for provide financial assistance throughvarious fields.

In this period of rising cost of living, the financial assistance provided low income earners should be sufficient or sufficient to meet their minimum requirements. However, the

minimum public health benefit of the low-income earners is Rs.250 and the medical assistance is not at all adequate.

Lack of communication

Although the department has implemented many services for various persons who need support . But the community in difficult areas in the Uva province has not been able to obtain the assistance due to the ignorance of these services.

Lack of residential facilities

The department regularly received requests for entry to elders' homes and other institutions which provides residential facilities to disabled persons and special need people who living without protection. But due to the lack of space and other facilities in that institutions, the department fails to full fill that people's expectations

The difficulty of providing adequate vocational training

Although the government has given financial support for disadvantaged people, but the government cannot maintain that entire people in their full life time. Therefore, the social service department has responsibility of create livelihood path for that people to stand up to themselves. But Uva province has not enough suitable vocational training or training centers for disabled persons and special needs people. So, the vocational training centers and long term and short-term vocational training programs should be implemented immediately.

Difficulty of providing market

The lack of adequate market facilities to sell goods and services produced by low income people who are self-employed and trained disabled and special needs people is another huge problem faced by the department. Due to that reason they become discouraged and this creates many economic and social issues.

20.8. SWOT Analysis of Social Service Sector

Strengths	Weaknesses
01. Staff commitment to provide quality service	01. Insufficient allocations for social service
02. Government support for provincial	02. Lack of resources such as vehicle, office

social service	space and other physical accessories.
03. NGOs and non-government organizations intervention	03. Weak information system for identifyingpeople who need assistance
	04. Outdated policy about social service
Opportunities	**Threats**
01. Beneficiaries needs and requests	01. Inadequate budgetary allocation
02. People's awareness of social service	02. Increase of old age population
03. Government's new strategic plans for the social service	03. Increase of disabled and special needs population

20.9. Major Thrust Areas and Sub Componentof Social Service

Thrust area 01: Relief for poor, disabled persons, women in need and specified diseases

1.1 Provision of aid for poor, disabled, women in need and specified diseases

1.2 Support for self-employment activities of disabled persons in poor families

Thrust area 02: Solving social problems of elderly, poor disabled persons and disrupted family units

2.1 Provision of financial support and infrastructure facilities for home for elders and orphanages

2.2 Providing equipment for disabled persons

2.3 Celebration of social functions

2.4 Attitude changing for caring of elders and disabled within the family units

2.5 Prevention of alcohol and drug addiction

Thrust area 03: Rehabilitation of persons referred by judiciary

3.1 Provide accommodation

3.2 Human resource development

Thrust area 04: Disaster Management

4.1 Educate the society on disaster

4.2 Develop good management practices on disasters

4.3 Providing assistance and protective measures for harms from wild beasts and natural disasters

Thrust area 05: Planning and Management capacity development

5.1 Social service department

5.2 Service providing institutions

Development results (Outcomes and Outputs with performance indicators) formulated based on these thrust areas and key activities are elaborated in the following sections.

RESULTS FRAMEWORK

Sector : Social Services

Thrust Area 1 : Provision of Aid for Poor, Disabled, Women in Need and Persons Suffering from Specified Diseases

SDG Goal : **(Goal 1) End poverty in all its forms everywhere**

: **(Goal 2) End hunger, achieve food security and improve nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture**

: **(Goal 3) Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages**

: **(Goal 5) Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls**

OUTCOMES

Strategic Outcomes / Goals	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTCOME 1.1: Higher level of living standard for disabled, women in need and persons suffering from specified diseases.	1.1	Persons achieved higher living standards after getting facilities	1.1 1.2 1.4 1.5 2.1 2.2 5.1 5.2	%	N/A	10	20	30	50	70	Information of the Department Surveys	Uva Province Social Services Department Central Govt Social Services Ministry NGOs
	1.1	Disabled persons achieved higher living standards after getting assistance		%	N/A	20	35	40	80	100	Information of the Department Surveys	

Strategic Outcomes / Goals	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
	1.1	Persons recovered from specified diseases after getting assistance	1.1 1.2 1.4 1.5 2.1 2.2 3.2	%	N/A	10	25	50	40	75	Information of the Department Surveys	
OUTCOME 1.2: Raised living standard of disabled persons in poor families	1.2	Disabled persons who improved income level through self-employment	1.1 1.2 1.4 1.5 2.1 2.2	%	2	10	20	40	40	75	Information of the Department Surveys	Uva Province Social Services Department Central Govt Social Services Ministry NGOs
	1.2	Increased supply of products to the marketthrough self-employment activities by disabled		%	N/A	2	10	20	40	40	Information of the Department Market Surveys	

OUTPUTS

OUTPUTS OF OUTCOME 1.1: Higher level of living standard for disabled, women in need and persons suffering from specified disease

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 1.1.1: Increased economic status of disabled persons	1.1.	Families with raised income	1.1 1.2 1.4 1.5 2.1 2.2 5.1 5.2	Number	100	125	150	175	200	225	Information of the Department Surveys	Central Govt Social Services Ministry Provincial Social Service Department NGOs
OUTPUT 1.1.2: Increased economic status of disadvantaged women in society	1.1	Disadvantaged women with raised income		Number	20	25	30	35	40	50	Information of the Department Surveys	Central Govt Social Services Ministry Provincial Social Service Department NGOs
OUTPUT 1.1.3: Increased economic status ofpersons suffering from specified diseases.	1.1	Persons suffering from specified diseases with raised income	1.1 1.2 1.4 1.5 2.1 2.2 3.2	Number	15	30	40	50	40	70	Information of the Department Surveys	National Secretariat for Disabled Persons Provincial Social Service Department NGOs

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 1.1.4: Re-gained economic status of families with persons suffering from specified diseases.	1.1	Families re-started livelihood disturbed due to specified diseases	1.1 1.2 1.4 1.5 2.1 2.2 3.2	Number	8	10	12	14	14	18	Information of the Department Surveys	National Secretariat for Disabled Persons Provincial Social Service Department NGOs

OUTPUTS OF RESULT 1.2: Raised living standard of disabled persons in poor families

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 1.2.1: Increased income level of persons suffering from specific diseases in poor families	1.2	Persons suffering from specified diseases with increased income level	1.1 1.2 1.4 1.5 2.1 2.2 3.2	%	5	10	30	50	75	100	Information of the Department Surveys	Provincial Social Service Department NGOs
OUTPUT 1.2.2: Increased income	1.2	Disabled persons with	1.1 1.2	%	5	10	30	50	75	100	Information of the	Provincial Social Service

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
level of disabled persons in poor families		increased income level	1.4 1.5								Department Surveys	Department NGOs

Thrust Area 02 : Solving Social Problems of Elderly, Poor, Disabled Persons and Disrupted Family Units

SDG Goal : **(Goal 1) End poverty in all its forms everywhere**

: **(Goal 2) End hunger, achieve food security and improve nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture**

: **(Goal 3) Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages**

: **(Goal 8) Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all**

: **(Goal 16) Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels**

OUTCOMES

Strategic Outcomes / Goals	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTCOME 2.1: Completed standard infrastructure facilities in homes for elders, homes/schools for children with special needs	2.1.	Homes for elders with standard facilities	2.1 2.2 16.2	Number	N/A	0	1	1	1	1	Surveys and observations Report of field officers	Provincial Social Service Department NGOs
	2.1.	Homes/schools for children with special needs withstandard facilities		Number	N/A	0	1	1	1	1	Surveys and observations Report of field officers	Provincial Social Service Department Provincial Education dept. NGOs
OUTCOME 2.2: Developed disabled persons to normally carry out their daily affairs like others in the society	2.1	Disabled persons and elders who developed physical and mental health	2.2 3.4	%	N/A	20	40	40	85	100	Surveys	Provincial Social Service Department National Social Service Department
OUTCOME 2.3: Assured physical and mental health of elders and disabled	2.1	Disabled persons and elders who developed physical and mental health		%	N/A	20	40	40	85	100	Surveys	Provincial Social Service Department National Social Service Department
	2.4.	Elders		%	0.009	0.009	0.009	0.009	0.009	0.009	Statistics	Provincial Social

Strategic Outcomes / Goals	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Status of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTCOME 2.4: Safe living of elders and disabled persons in their own family units.		admitted to home for elders									of Homes for elders	Service Department
	2.4	Disabled persons newly admitted to institutions		Number	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	Statistics of institutions	National Social Service Department NGOs
OUTCOME 2.5: Minimized social menace of alcohol and drug addicts	2.5	Persons admitted to rehabilitation centres		Number	10	10	10	10	10	10	Statistics of rehabilitation centres	Provincial Social Service Department
		Persons imprisoned for drug offences		%	4	5	4	3	2	1	Prisons Dept. statistics	Dangerous drugs control board

OUTPUTS

OUTPUTSOF OUTCOME 2.1: Completed standard infrastructure facilities in homes for elders and homes/schools for children with special needs.

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Baseline Yea Data (2016)	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 2.1.1: Developed standard infrastructure facilities of homes for elders	2.1.	Improved homes for elders	4.2 16.2	Number	N/A	1	1	1	1	1	Surveys Reports of field officers	Provincial Social Service Department NGOs
OUTPUT 2.1.2: Developed standard infrastructure facilities of schools for children with special needs.	2.1.	Improved schools for children with special needs.		Number	N/A	0	1	1	2	1	Surveys Reports of field officers	Provincial Social Service Department NGOs

OUTPUTSOF RESULT 2.2: Developed disabled persons to normally carry out their daily affairs like others in the society

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Baseline Yea Data (2016)	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 2.2.1: Disabled equipment supplied to needy persons	2.2	Persons who are able to manage easily after receiving equipment	8.7	Number	N/A	0	5	5	7	8	Provincial Social Service Department Data	Provincial Social Service Department NGOs

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit of Measure	Baseline Yea Data (2016)	Annual Targets					Source of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 2.2.2: Accessibility provided to disabled	2.2	Persons who received disabled accessibility facities at their homes	3.3 4.5	%	N/A	10	30	50	70	100	Provincial Social Service Department Data Surveys	National Secretariat for Disabled Persons

OUTPUTS OF OUTCOME 2.3: Assured physical and menal health of elders and disabled

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit Of Measure	Baseline Yea Data (2016)	Annual Targets					Source Of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 2.3.1: Conducted social festivals for disabled and elders	2.2	Disabled and elders who participated in festivals	4.7	Number	1,500	1,900	2,000	2,400	2,400	3,000	Provincial Social Service Department Data	Provincial Social Service Department NGOs
OUTPUT 2.3.2: Implemented mental development programmes for disabled and elders	2.2	Elders who developed mental health		%	5	15	30	25	15	15	Surveys	National Secretariat for Disabled Persons

OUTPUTS OF OUTCOME 2.4: Safe living of elders and disabled persons in their own family units.

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators	SDG Target Number	Unit Of Measure	Baseline Yea Data (2016)	Annual Targets					Source Of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 2.4.1: Encouraged caring of elders in their own family units	2.4	Persons entered to homes for elders	3.4	%	0.015	0.015	0.015	0.015	0.015	0.015	Informati on of the Homes for elders	Provincial Social Service Department National secretariat for Elders NGOs
OUTPUT 2.4.2: Encouraged caring of disabled in their own family units	2.4	Disabled persons admitted to homes for disabled	3.4	%	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	Statistics of the institutes for disabled	Provincial Social Service Department National Secretariat for Disabled Persons NGOs

OUTPUTS OF OUTCOME 2.5: Minimized social manace of alcohol and drug addicts

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit Of Measure	Baseline Yea Data (2016)	Annual Targets					Source Of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 2.5.1: Rehabilitated alcohol and drug addicts	2.5.	Persons entering rehabilitation centers out of drud addicts	3.5	%	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	Hospital Data Rehabilitation Center data	Provincial Social Service Department
OUTPUT 2.5.2: Minimized consumption of alcohol and drugs	2.5	Persons imprisoned for drug offences out of total imprisoned		%	N/A	6	5	4	3	2		Prisons Departmnt Statistics

Thrust Area 3 : **Rehabilitation Of The Persons Directed By Judiciary**

SDG Goal : **(Goal 3) Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages**

: **(Goal 4) Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all**

: **(Goal 16) Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels**

OUTCOMES

Strategic Outcomes / Goals	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit Of Measure	Status Of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source Of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTCOME 3.1: Provided standard facilities in Detention Centers	3.1.	Complaints about Detention Centers	3.4 16.2	Number	10	08	04	04	02	00	Provincial Social Service Department data Detention Centers data	National social Service Ministry Provincial Social Service Department Detention Centers Administration boards
	3.1.	Accidents occurring in detention centers		Number	15	10	08	05	03	00	Provincial Social Service Department data Detention Centers data	

Strategic Outcomes / Goals	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit Of Measure	Status Of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source Of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTCOME 3.2: Presense of human resource with perfect knowledge, skills and attitudes within the institutions and in the field so that quality and effective service can be provided to detainees in the rehabilitation centers.	3.2	Complaints received from detaunees and other stakeholders		Number	50	40	30	10	10	0	Provincial Social Service Department data Rehabilitation center data	National Social Service Ministry Provincial Social Service Department NGOs
		Succesfulllyre habilitated detainees		%	10	25	45	70	85	100	Provincial Social Service Department data Rehabilitation center data	
	3.2	Achievements and awards obtained by officers and institutions		Number	5	10	25	30	50	75	Provincial Social Service Department data	National Social Service Ministry Provincial Social Service Department
	3.2	Conflicts occurring in detention centers	3.4	Number	20	15	10	8	4	0	Provincial Social Service Department data	National Social Service Ministry

Strategic Outcomes / Goals	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit Of Measure	Status Of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source Of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
											Rehabilitation center data	Provincial Social Service Department Rehabilitation center staff
	3.2	Number of re-admissions of same detainee for rehabilitation		%	25	20	15	10	5	0	Rehabilitation center data	
OUTCOME 3.4: Presense of inmates with perfect knowledge, skills, attitudesand qualities. in schools for children with special needs, Homes for elders and Rehablitation centers.	3.2	Conflicts occurring in detention centers		Number	25	20	15	10	5	0	Provincial Social Service Department data	NGOs
	3.2	Persons who received vocational training needed for earning livelihood	4.4 8.7	%	5	10	25	40	60	75	Provincial Social Service Department data Survrys	NGOs

OUTPUTS

OUTPUTS OF OUTCOME 3.1: Provided standard facilities in Detention Centers

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit Of Measure	Baseline Year Data (2016)	Annual Targets					Source Of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 3.1.1: Developed detaining centers according to stanard parameters	3.1.	Detaineesreceiving satisfactory service.	16.2	Number	300	350	400	450	500	550	Provincial Social Service Department data	Provincial Social Service Department NGOs

OUTPUTS OF OUTCOME 3.2: Presense of human resource with perfect knowledge, skills and attitudes within the institutions and in the field so that quality and effective service can be provided to deainees in the rehabilitation centers.

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit Of Measure	Baseline Year Data (2016)	Annual Targets					Source Of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 3.2.1: Devloped knowledge, skillsand attitudes of officers.	3.2.	Achievements of institutions Awards received.	3.4 14.5 16.2	Number	40	45	70	75	80	85	Provincial Social Service Department data	Provincial Social Service Department NGOs

OUTPUTSOF OUTCOME 3.3: Presense of detainees with perfect knowledge, skills , attitudesand qualities in the rehabilitation centers.

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit Of Measure	Baseline Year Data (2016)	Annual Targets					Source Of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 3.3.1: Developed knowledge, skills, attitudesand qualities of detainees in the rehabilitation centersand other institutions.	3.2.	Complaints received from institutions	3.4 4.7	Number	15	12	10	05	03	00	Provincial Social Service Department data Rehabilitation center and Other institutions data	Provincial Social Service Department NGOs
	3.2.	Products by detainees		Number	20	30	40	50	40	70		
	3.2.	Persons engaged in successful and effective livelihood professions ater re-entering to society.		Number	5	10	20	30	20	20		

OUTPUTS OF OUTCOME 3.4: Presense of inmates with perfect knowledge, skills , attitudesand qualities in schools for children with special needs, Homes for elders and Rehablitation centers.

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit Of Measure	Baseline Year Data (2016)	Annual Targets					Source Of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 3.4.1: Developed knowledge, skills and attitudes of persons in homes for elders, Rehabilitation centers and those who study in Schools for children with special needs.	3.2	Complaints received from institutions	4.7	Number	15	12	10	05	03	00	Provincial Social Service Department Data Other institutions data Surveys	Provincial Social Service Department NGOs
	3.2	Products by detainees		%	5	10	20	30	20	20		
	3.2	Persons engaged in successful and effective livelihood professions ater re-entering to society		Number	20	30	40	50	40	70		
	3.2	Achievements of institutions		%	5	10	20	30	20	20		

Thrust Area 4 : Disaster Management

SDG Goal : **(Goal 13) Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts**

OUTCOMES

Strategic Outcomes / Goals	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit Of Measure	Status Of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source Of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTCOME 4.1: Society is fully aware about the natural and Manmade disasters	4.1	Persons awared out of population of the province	13.1	%	3	13	30	43	80	100	Provincial Social Service Department data District Disaster Mgt. Centres Data	Provincial Social Service Department District Disaster Mgt. Centres
OUTCOME 4.2: Minimized damages caused by disasters through development of successful disaster management methods	4.2	Reported damages	13.2 13.3	Number	228	228	228	228	228	228	Provincial Social Service Department data	Provincial Social Service Department
OUTCOME 4.3: Minimized	4.3	Reported damages		Number	228	228	228	228	228	228	Provincial Social	Provincial Social Service Department

Strategic Outcomes / Goals	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit Of Measure	Status Of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source Of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
damages caused by Wild life and Natural disasters											Service Department data	
and compensation received promptly through successful insurance schemes.	4.3	Time taken to pay compensation after reporting about damages		Number of weeks	4	4	4	3	3	2	Provincial Social Service Department data	Provincial Social Service Department

OUTPUTS

OUTPUTS OF OUTCOME 4.1: Societyis fully aware about the natural and Manmade disasters

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit Of Measure	Baseline Yea Data (2016)	Annual Targets					Source Of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 4.1.1: Raised awareness of the society about the natural and manmade disasters	4.1	Persons awared out of population of the province	13.1 13.2 13.3	%	23	23	40	40	83	100	Provincial Social Service Department data	Provincial Social Service Department District Disaster Mgt. Centres

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit Of Measure	Baseline Yea Data (2016)	Annual Targets					Source Of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
											District Disaster Mgt. Centres Data Divisional Secretariats	Divisional Secretariats

OUTPUTS OF OUTCOME 4. 2: Minimized damages caused by disasters through development of successful disaster management methods

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit Of Measure	Baseline Year Data (2016)	Annual Targets					Source Of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 4.2.1: Developed successful Disaster management methods	4.2	Methods developed	13.1 13.2 13.3	Number	0	1	2	2	2	2	District Disaster Mgt. Centres Data	Provincial Social Service Department District Disaster Mgt. Centres

OUTPUTS OF OUTCOME 4.3: Minimized damages caused by Wild life and Natural disasters andcompensation received promptly through successful insurance schemes.

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit Of Measure	Baseline Year Data (2016)	Annual Targets					Source Of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 4.3.1: Developed and introduced protection methods for minimizing damages resulted from natural and Manmade disasters.	4.3	Damages reported after introducing protection methods	13.1 13.2 13.3	%	100	90	83	73	30	20	District Disaster Mgt. Centres Data	Provincial Social Service Department District Disaster Mgt. Centres

Thrust Area 5 : Capacity Development For Planning And Management

SDG Goal **: (Goal 16) Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels**

OUTCOMES

Strategic Outcomes / Goals	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit Of Measurement	Base-Line Year Data (2016)	Annual Targets					Source Of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTCOME 5.1: Developed planning and management capacity of the Department to deliver deficient and effective service to the beneficiaries	3.1.	Capacity developed officers	16.2 16.6	Number	52	54	54	54	54	54	Provincial Social Service Department data	Provincial Social Service Department
OUTCOME 5.2: Developed capacity of the staff of the service institutions to deliver perfect service to the detainees	3.2.	Capacity developed staff of the institutions		Number	3	05	13	30	43	30	Provincial Social Service Department data Surveys	Provincial Social Service Department

OUTPUTS

OUTPUTS OF OUTCOME 5.1: Developed planning and management capacity of the Department to deliver deficient and effective service to the beneficiaries

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit Of Measurement	Base Line Year Data (2016)	Annual Targets					Source Of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 5.1.1: Developed planning and management capacity of Officers	3.1	Officers participated in training	16.2 16.6	Number	10	10	10	20	10	13	Provincial Social Service Department data	Provincial Social Service Department

OUTPUTS OF OUTCOME 5.2: Developed capacity of the staff of the service institutions to deliver perfect service to the detainees

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit Of Measurement	Base Line Year Data (2016)	Annual Targets					Source Of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 5.2.1: Enhanced efficiency of service institutions	3.2	Persons coming to service institutions	16.2 16.6	Number	314	314	314	314	314	314	Service Providing Institutions data	Service Providing Institutions Provincial Social Service Department

SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL OUTLAYS FOR SOCIAL SERVICES DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Outputs	Financial Outlays (Rs.Mn)					Total For 5 Years
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	
OUTPUT 1.1.1: Increased economic status of disabled persons	177.24	214.70	223.0	227.3	232.4	1,078.82
OUTPUT 1.1.2: Increased economic status of disadvantaged women in society	5.24	5.40	5.50	5.4	5.7	27.44
OUTPUT 1.1.3: Increased economic status of persons suffering from specified diseases.	245.82	245.85	245.85	245.85	245.85	1,229.22
OUTPUT 1.1.4: Re-gained economic status of families with persons suffering from specified diseases	2.97	3	3	3	3	14.97
OUTPUT1.2.1: Increased income level of persons suffering from specific diseases in poor families	245.82	245.85	245.85	245.85	245.85	1,229.22
OUTPUT 1.2.2: Increased income level of disabled persons in poor families	2.97	3	3	3	3	14.97
OUTPUT 2.1.1: Developed standard infrastructure facilities of homes for elders	15.2	40.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	85.2
OUTPUT 2.1.2: Developed standard infrastructure facilities of schools for children with special needs	4.2	10.0	12.0	13.0	7.0	48.2
OUTPUT 2.2.1: Disabled equipment supplied to needy persons	0.1	2.0	2.2	3.0	3.4	10.7
OUTPUT 2.2.2: Accessibility provided to disabled	3.9	4.5	5.25	4.0	7.5	27.15
OUTPUT 2.3.1: Conducted social festivals for disabled and elders	5.8	4.55	7.15	7.9	8.4	35.8
OUTPUT 2.3.2: Implemented mental development programmes for disabled and elders	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.8	4.7

Outputs	Financial Outlays (Rs.Mn)					Total For 5 Years
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	
OUTPUT 2.4.1: Encouraged caring of elders in their own family units	0.75	1.2	1.8	2.25	3.0	9.0
OUTPUT 2.4.2: Encouraged caring of disabled in their own family units	1.1	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.7	7.10
OUTPUT 2.5.1: Rehabilitated alcohol and drug addicts	1.3	1.1	1.35	1.95	2.45	8.35
OUTPUT 2.5.2: Minimized consumption of liquor and drugs	1.1	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.7	7.10
OUTPUT 3.1.1: Developed detaining centers according to standard parameters	13.02	15.55	14.05	11.55	11.05	47.22
OUTPUT 3.2.1: Developed knowledge, skills and attitudes of officers.	3.3	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.3	19.2
OUTPUT 3.3.1: Developed knowledge, skills , attitudes and qualities of detainees in the rehabilitation centers and other institutions.	4.3	2.35	2.35	2.35	2.35	13.7
OUTPUT 3.4.1: Developed knowledge, skills and attitudes of persons in homes for elders, Rehabilitation centers and those who study in Schools for children with special needs	4.32	3.43	3.93	4.43	7.33	29.92
OUTPUT 4.1.1: Raised awareness of the society about the natural and manmade disasters	1.02	1.12	1.13	1.14	1.13	3.34
OUTPUT 4.2.1: Developed successful Disaster management methods	0.37	0.82	1.23	1.34	1.33	3.31

Outputs	Financial Outlays (Rs.Mn)					Total For 5 Years
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	
OUTPUT 4.3.1: Developed and introduced protection methods for minimizing damages resulted from natural and Manmade disasters.	4.02	4.32	4.33	4.34	4.03	27.44
OUTPUT 5.1.1: Developed planning and management capacity of Officers	0.21	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	2.01
OUTPUT 5.2.1: Enhanced efficiency of service institutions	0.12	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	1.32
TOTAL FINANCIAL OUTLAY FOR SOCIAL SERVICES DEVELOPMENT PLAN	**745.09**	**816.54**	**801.87**	**806.45**	**814.97**	**3,984.92**

CHAPTER 21
SPORT Sector

21.1. Executive Summary



Department of sports is the institute which is primarily responsible for development of sports sector. Department engages in the activities leading to enhance quality of life and condition of physical health of citizens in the province. To achieve this purpose, department is planning, organizing, conducting, managing and evaluating divisional, district and provincial level sports meets programs, training and other necessary projects.

The Department carries out programmes to achieve organizational goals under the following components:

- Enhancement of skills of sportsmen and women for provincial / national / international sports competitions
- Motivating general public to participate in community sports activities and exercise for healthy living
- Capacity development

The most popular sport in Uva province is volleyball. Weight base events also popular and province has hosted gold medal in numerous occasions for this both games and events.

Medal achievement in last five years

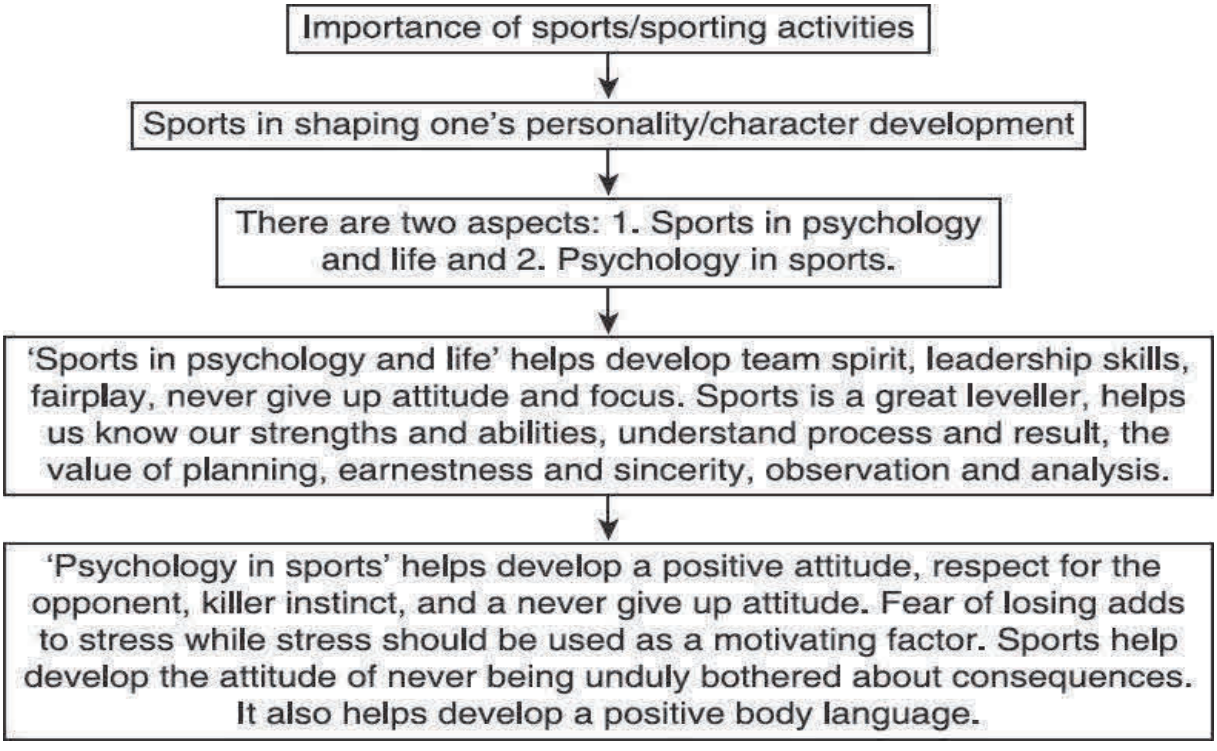
Year	Gold Modals	Silver Medals	Bronze Modals	Total
2013	3	12	23	38
2014	8	9	18	35
2015	6	6	13	25
2016	12	15	34	61
2017	12	20	35	67

21.2. Introduction

Sports helps an individual much more than in the physical aspects alone. It builds character, teaches and develops strategic thinking, analytical thinking, leadership skills, goal setting

and risk taking, just to name a few. Playing sports or engaging in extracurricular activities play an important part in one's character/personality development. One develops management skills, negotiation skills, communication skills, convincing skills, conflict management and confidence.

participating in sports/physical activity develops the five components of fitness, namely: strength, speed, skill, stamina and flexibility. Sports help students study better, improves concentration, problem solving, memory.



(Source - Ghildiyal R.- Role of sports in the development of an individual and role of psychology in sports.– 2015.)

Uva Province is the most diverse province of Sri Lanka. This diversity is evident in land positioning and Location, weather and climate, main professions of people, and diversity of population. It is possible to experience all climates - cold, soft and hot - in few minutes by moving little distance within the province.

Major profession of the people of Uva province is Farming, but recently Tourism industry is growing fast. There are many ancient sites, heritance and natural places that can attract tourists in Uva province. Katharagama, Yala, Ella, Haputale and Banadarawela are few of them. Although the main cultivation is tea, vegetable and paddy cultivation also generate

and contribute more jobs and income for the province. From ancient times, reputed heroes such as Kppatipola disaawe, Weera Puran Appu, Katakala Mohottale have born in Uva.

In relation to sport sector, Uva sportsmen and women have achieved many victories from national and international level and produced many renowned records. Recently Uva produced best Athlete (women), best Boxer, best Kabaddi player, best hammer thrower and best football player in national sport festival. While the national sport in Sri Lanka is volleyball the most popular sport in Uva province is volleyball. In few divisions of province popular game is football. Weight based events also popular and province has hosted gold medal in numerous occasions for both of these games and events. In the field of athletic, it achieved more than 50 medals in past few years.

Medal achievement in last five years

Year	Gold Modals	Silver Medals	Bronze Modals	Total
2013	3	12	23	38
2014	8	9	18	35
2015	6	6	13	25
2016	12	15	34	61
2017	12	20	35	67

21.3. Functions of Uva Sports Department (Vision/ Mission/ Policies)

21.3.1. Vision

"Make physically and mentally enthusiastic and healthy person"

21.3.2. Mission

"Achieve national and international victories and creating healthy, refresh and recreated people by training, proving and developing sufficient facility of infrastructure and enhancing new technological knowledge."

(This relates to SDG Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages)

21.3.3. Policies / Organizational Tasks

- Conducting Provincial, District and Divisional Secretariat level sport festival in order to national sport festival.
- Representing the Uva Province at National Sports Festival and other national and international competitions

- Conduct training matches, training camps and maintaining training pools
- Establishing, registering, re-organizing, leading, controlling, managing and empowering of sport clubs.
- Developing and managing human resource
- Developing physical resources of the province
- Evaluation and regulation provincial sport sector.
- Providing assistance for inter-school sports competitions
- Collection, storage and processing of provincial sports related data.
- Provide assistance to improve public health
- Assist to improve physical fitness for creating effective person and contribute to minimize non-communicable diseases.

21.3.4. Service Providing Activities

- Conducting Divisional, district and provincial level sports festival and participating athletes to national sports festival.
- Conducting and supporting Divisional, district and provincial level sports festival, activities, competitions and programs.
- Providing and sponsoring for national and international victories.
- Providing service for publics and government officer's physical fitness enhancement programs.
- Conduct Programs for empowering sport club system of the province.
- Selecting, training, maintaining, primary and secondary level pool for various games.

21.4. SWOT Analysis Of Sports Department

Strengths	Weaknesses
1. Department consist team of officers who are actively perform their duty for achieving organizational goals.	1. Insufficient infrastructure facility.
2. Team of sportsmen, women and athletes with very good physical and mental health condition.	2. Insufficient development grants
3. Excellent guiding from upper level administration.	

4. Well trained and Obedient organizational workforce	
5. Strong system of sports club.	
Opportunities	**Threats**
1. Possibility to obtain more national and international level victories.	1. Continues Increasing no of peoples burned from non-communicable diseases
2. Well trained sport assistance fromevery division in whole province	2. Other provinces also trying to reach more victories in national sport festival.
3. Training facility in the province at Provincial training academy.	3. Technology enhances competitors technological knowledge and trainings
4. Members in national team from province for more games	
5. Continuously obtain best players medal for some games.	

Main responsible sectors

1. Ministry of sports
2. Ministry of education
3. Ministry of health

Secondary responsible sectors (sub responsible sectors)

1. Institution in local government

21.5. Thrust areas and Sub Components

The provincial sports development plan is formulated based on following thrust areas:

1. Enhancement of skills of sportsmen and women for provincial / national / international sports competitions
    - Development of infrastructure facilities
    - Educational programs for coaches and athletes
    - Conducting training for sportsmen and sportswomen
    - Conducting sports competitions and evaluations
    - Provision of equipments and sports goods

2. Motivating general public to participate in community sports activities and exercise for healthy living
    - Conducting training
    - Persuading people for exercises
    - Promoting recreational sports
3. Capacity development
    - Enhancement programs for sports Clubs
    - Capacity development of government institutions.

Development results (Outcomes and Outputs with performance indicators) formulated based on these thrust areas and key activities are elaborated in the following sections.

RESULTS FRAMEWORK

Sector : Sport

Thrust Area 1 : Enhancement of Skills of Sportsmen And Women For Provincial/ National / International Sports Competitions

SDG Goal : **(Goal 3) Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages**

OUTCOMES

Strategic Outcomes / Goals	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit Of Measurement	Base Line Year Data (2016)	Annual Targets					Source Of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTCOME 1.1: All Facilities For Sports Training Exist In The Province	1.1	Developed sports grounds	3.9	Number	24	3	3	3	-	-	Sports. Dept./ Local Authorities	Education/ Sports. Dept./ Local Authorities
		Developed indoor sports grounds		Number	N/A	1	1	-	-	-		
		Developed fitness centers		Number	2	2	1	1	1	1		
		Developed training centers	3.9	Number	8	2	2	2	2	2		Min. of health/ Education/Youth Affairs/ Sports. Dept./

Strategic Outcomes / Goals	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit Of Measurement	Base Line Year Data (2016)	Annual Targets					Source Of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
		Developed swimming pools		Number	4	1	1	1	-	-		Sports Clubs
		Constructed Hocky grounds		Number	-	-	-	1	-	-		
		Constructed Boxing grounds (Rings)		Number	-	1	1	-	-	-		
		Constructed Sports Health Units		Number	-	2		-	-	-		
		Constructed Beach Sports grounds		Number	-	1	1	1	1	1		
OUTCOME 1.2: Skilled coaches present in the Province	1.2 1.3	Skilled trainers	3.9	Number	825	50	50	50	50	50		

Strategic Outcomes / Goals	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit Of Measurement	Base Line Year Data (2016)	Annual Targets					Source Of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTCOME 1.3: Skilled sports men / women present in the Province `	1.4	National and International level victories		Number	125	200	250	300	350	400	Sports. / Education /Youth Affairs/ Sports Clubs	Sports. Dept./ Education /Youth Affairs/ Sports Clubs
OUTCOME 1.4: Majority of sports men / women engaged in sport activities	1.4	Sports men / women participated in National and International level sports activities		Number	50	75	100	125	150	175		
OUTCOME 1.5: All sports men / women received standard sports goods and equipment	1.5	Procured sports goods and equipment		Cost	12	20	30	40	50	60		

OUTPUTS

OUTPUTS OF OUTCOME 1.1: All Facilities For Sports Training Exist In The Province

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit Of Measurement	Base Line Year Data (2016)	Annual Targets					Source Of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 1.1.1: Developed sports grounds	1.1	200 m grounds	3.9	Number	21	2	2	2	-	-	Sports. Dept.	Sports / Education/ Local authorities/ Sports. Dept./ Health Dept.
		400 m grounds		Number	6	1	1	1	-	-		
OUTPUT 1.1.2: Developed indoor grounds	1.1 1.5	indoor grounds		Number	N/A	1	1	-	-	-		
OUTPUT 1.1.3: Developed Fitness centers	2.2 2.3	Fitness centers		Number	3	2	1	1	1	1		
OUTPUT 1.1.4: Developed Training centers	2.1	Training centers		Number	8	2	2	2	2	2		
OUTPUT 1.1.5: Developed Swimming pools	1.1	Swimming pools		Number	5	1	1	1	1	-		

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit Of Measurement	Base Line Year Data (2016)	Annual Targets					Source Of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 1.1.6: Developed artificial hocky grounds	1.1 1.5	Artificial hocky grounds	3.9	Number	N/A	-	-	1	-	-	Sports. Education/ /Youth Affairs Sports. Dept. Sports Clubs/Min. of Health	
OUTPUT 1.1.7: Developed boxing grounds (Rings)	2.3	boxing grounds (Rings)		Number	N/A	1	1	-	-	-		
OUTPUT 1.1.8: Developed sports health units	1.1	sports health units		Number	N/A	2	-	-	-	-		
OUTPUT 1.1.9: Constructed Beach sport grounds	1.4	Beach sport grounds		Number	N/A	2	-	-	-	-		

OUTPUTS OF OUTCOME 1.2: Skilled coaches present in the Province

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit Of Measurement	Base Line Year Data (2016)	Annual Targets					Source Of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 1.2.1: Deployed team of well skilled coaches at District Level	2.1	Coaches who contributed for district level victories	3.9	Number	350	400	420	450	470	500	National Sports Min./ Sports. Dept./ EducationMin. / Sports clubs /National andFederations	National Sports Min. / Sports. Dept./EducationMin. / Sports clubs /Federations
		Coaches who contributed for district level excellence awards		Number	50	65	75	85	120	150		

OUTPUTS OF OUTCOME 1.3: Skilled sports men / women present in the Province `

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit Of Measurement	Base Line Year Data (2016)	Annual Targets					Source Of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 1.3.1: Developed skills of sports men / women	1.3	Victories achieved at District level	3.9	Number	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	Sports. Dept.	Education /Youth Affairs/ Sports. Dept./ Sports Clubs
		Victories achieved at Province		Number	600	600	600	600	600	600		

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit Of Measurement	Base Line Year Data (2016)	Annual Targets					Source Of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
		level										
		Victories achieved at national level		Number	250	275	300	325	350	375		
		Victories achieved at international level		Number	12	20	25	30	35	40		

OUTPUTS OF OUTCOME 1.4: Majority of sports men / women engaged in sport activities

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit Of Measurement	Base Line Year Data (2016)	Annual Targets					Source Of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 1.4.1: Assured participation of majority of sports men / women in sports activities	2.2	Sports men / womenevaluated at national level	3.9	Number	126	180	195	205	215	225	Sports. Dept./Education /Youth Affairs/Sports Clubs	Sports. Dept./Education /Youth Affairs/ Sports Clubs
	2.3	Sports men / womenevaluated at inter-national level		Number	10	12	15	18	21	25		

OUTPUTS OF OUTCOME 1.5: All sports men / women received standard sports goods and equipment

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit Of Measurement	BaseLine Year Data (2016)	Annual Targets					Source Of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 1.5.1: Supplied standard sports goods and equipment to All sports men / women.	1.5 3.1	Procured sports goods and equipment	3.9	Cost	12	20	30	40	50	60	Sports. Dept./ Education /Youth Affairs/ Sports Clubs	Sports. Dept./ Education /Youth Affairs/ Sports Clubs

Thruat Area 2 : Motivating General Public To Partcipate In Community Sports Activities And Exrcises For Healthy Living

SDG Goal **:(Goal 3) Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages**

OUTCOMES

Strategic Outcomes / Goals	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit Of Measure	Status Of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source Of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTCOME 2.1: Community well awared about physical health and	2.2	Persons engaged in exercises	3.9	%	2	10	15	25	35	50	Director of Health Services Office,Sports. Dept.	Director of Health Services Office Sports. Dept./ , National Youth Service Council,

Strategic Outcomes / Goals	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit Of Measure	Status Of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source Of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
correct exercise methods and engaged in exercises											National Youth Service Council / Divisional Secretariats	Divisional Secretariats
OUTCOME 2.2: Existence of persons who consider exercises as an essential part of lifestyle	2.2	Persons engaged in exercises		Number	01	52	78	104	130	160	Sports. Dept.,Health Dept,Education Dept.	
OUTCOME 2.3: Existence of healthy community with good conduct	2.2	Persons engaged in exercises		%	5	10	15	20	25	30	RDHS Office	

OUTPUTS

OUTPUTS OF OUTCOME 2.1: Community well aware about physical health and correct exercise methods and engaged in exercises

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit Of Measurement	Base Line Year Data (2016)	Annual Targets					Source Of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 2.1.1: Promoted physical health programmes	2.1	Persons engaged in exercises	3.9	%	1	2	3	5	7	10	Sports. Dept., Health Dept., Education Dept.	Director of Health Services Office, Sports. Dept./ National Youth Service Council, Divisional Secretariats

OUTPUTS OF OUTCOME 2.2: Existence of persons who consider exercisesas an essential part of lifestyle

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit Of Measurement	Base Line Year Data (2016)	Annual Targets					Source Of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 2.2.1: Created awareness among the community about healthy lifestyle	2.2	Alcohol users	3.9	%	38	35	32	29	26	23	Director of Health Services Office, Police	Director of Health Services Office, Sports. Dept./ National Youth Service Council Divisional Secretariats, Police

OUTPUTS OF OUTCOME 2.3: Existence of healthy community with good conduct

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit Of Measurement	Base-Line Year Data (2016)	Annual Targets					Source Of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 2.3.1: Conducted awareness programmes about engaging in pleasure sport activities during leisure time	2.3	Persons engaged in pleasure sport activities	3.9	%	10	20	30	40	50	70	National Youth Service Council, Sports. Dept.,Director of Health Services Office	Sports. Dept./National Youth Service Council Divisional Secretariats
OUTPUT 2.3.2: Increased facilities at pleasure sportcenters		Centers		Number	02	10	10	10	10	10	50	

Thrust Area 3 : Capacity Development

SDG Goal : **(Goal 3) Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages**

OUTCOMES

Strategic Outcomes / Goals	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit Of Measure	Status Of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source Of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTCOME 3.1: Active sports clubs and youth clubs in operation	3.1	Active sports clubs	3.9	Number	983	10	10	10	10	10	Sports. Dept./ National Youth Service Council/ Education Min.	Sports. Dept./ National Youth Service Council/ Divisional Secretariats
		Active Youth clubs		Number	500	550	600	650	700	750		
OUTCOME 3.2: High level of capacitydevelopment of government organizations	3.2	Institutions with skilled human resources		Number	10	12	15	20	25	30		
		Institutions equipped with physical resources		Number	2	4	6	10	13	17		

OUTPUTS

OUTPUTS OF OUTCOME 3.1: Active Sports Clubs And Youth Clubs In Operation

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit Of Measurement	Base Line Year Data (2016)	Annual Targets					Source Of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 3.1.1: Provided infrastructure facilities to the sports and youth clubs	3.1	Sports clubs with completed infrastructure facilities	3.9	Number	22	50	75	100	125	170	Sports. Dept.	Sports. Dept./ National Youth Service Council Divisional Secretariats
		Youth clubs with completed infrastructure facilities		Number	10	20	30	45	60	80	National Youth Service Council	

OUTPUTS OF OUTCOME 3.2: High Level Of Capacity Development Of Government Organizations

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit Of Measurement	Base Line Year Data (2016)	Annual Targets					Source Of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 3.2.1: Developed capacity of sports Department	-	Skilled staff	3.9	Number	10	10	15	20	25	30	Sports. Dept.	Sports. Dept./
OUTPUT 3.2.2: Developed		Training programmes		Number	2	5	5	7	9	10	Sports. Dept.	

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit Of Measurement	Base Line Year Data (2016)	Annual Targets					Source Of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
facilities of Provincial Sports School		conducted										
		Sportmen/women trained		Number	40	200	200	280	360	400	Sports. Dept. / Provincial Director of Sports	

SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL OUTLAYS FOR SPORTS DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Outputs	Financial Outlays (Rs.Mn)					Total For 5 Years
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	
OUTPUT 1.1.1: Developed sports grounds	27	31	15	12	4	89
OUTPUT 1.1.2: Developed indoor grounds	20	30	20	30		100
OUTPUT 1.1.3: Developed Fitness centers	10	30	30	20	-	90
OUTPUT 1.1.4: Developed Training centers 4	10	10	10	10	10	50
OUTPUT 1.1.5: Developed Swimming pools	50	50	50	50		200
OUTPUT 1.1.6: Developed artificial hocky grounds	-	-	30	50	20	100
OUTPUT 1.1.7: Developed boxing grounds (Rings	5	5	-	-	-	10
OUTPUT 1.1.8: Developed sports health units	4	4	5	-	-	13

Outputs	Financial Outlays (Rs.Mn)					Total For 5 Years
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	
OUTPUT 1.1.9: Constructed Beach sport grounds	5	5	5	-	-	15
OUTPUT 1.2.1: Deployed team of well skilled coaches at District Level	3.9	4	3.9	3.8	3.7	19.3
OUTPUT 1.3.1: Developed skills of sports men / women	42.55	43.05	46.55	49.8	53.32	235.27
OUTPUT 1.4.1: Assured participation of majority of sports men / women in sports activities	6.3	7.5	8.7	10	11.2	43.7
OUTPUT 1.5.1: Supplied standard sports goods and equipment to All sports men / women	20	30	40	50	60	200
OUTPUT 2.1.1: Promoted physical health programmes	6	6	6	6	6	30
OUTPUT 2.2.1: Created awareness among the community about healthy lifestyle	3.0	4.5	6.0	7.5	9.0	30
OUTPUT 2.3.1: Conducted awareness programmes about engaging in pleasure sport activities during leisure time	3.5	2.75	3.0	3.25	3.5	16
OUTPUT 2.3.2: Increased facilities at pleasure sportcenters	3.0	2.25	3.0	3.5	4.5	16.25
OUTPUT 3.1.1: Provided infrastructure facilities to the sports and youth clubs	25	42.25	42.5	42.75	43.00	195.5
OUTPUT 3.2.1: Developed capacity of Sports Department	56	56.5	57.5	58.0	8.5	236.5
OUTPUT 3.2.2: Developed facilities of Provincial Sports School	55	55	55	55	10	230
TOTAL FINANCIAL OUTLAY FOR SPORT DEVELOPMENT PLAN	**355.25**	**418.8**	**437.15**	**461.6**	**246.72**	**1,919.52**

CHAPTER 22

CULTURAL AND RELIGIOUS AFFAIRS Sector

22.1. Background



Culture is the characteristics and knowledge of a particular group of people, encompassing language, religion, cuisine, social habits, music and arts. Also it is shared patterns of behaviors and interactions, cognitive constructs, and affective understanding that are learned through a process of socialization. Thus, it can be seen as the growth of a group identity fostered by social patterns unique to the group.

Culture encompasses religion, food, what we wear, how we wear it, our language, marriage, music, what we believe is right or wrong, how we sit at the table, how we greet visitors, how we behave with loved ones, and a million other things.

Eastern culture generally refers to the societal norms of countries in Far East Asia (including China, Japan, Vietnam, North Korea and South Korea) and the Indian sub continent. Like the West, Eastern culture was heavily influenced by religion during its early development, but it was also heavily influenced by the growth and harvesting of rice.

Cultural features of Sri Lanka have been spreading from the ancient time including the history of Rawana which was about five thousand years ago, leaving the legendary stories of the history & some ruins. History gives evidence for the Indian influence after Rama-Rawna battle and the arrival of Buddhism in Sri Lanka. In particular, the culture of Sri Lanka is widely changed with the arrival of the Lord Buddha and the arrival of the Arahat Mahinda Thero to Sri Lanka. The establishment of Buddhism in the country, and the arrival of people of the eighteen clans to the country with Sangamitta Therani. Sri Lanka was exposed to Indian immigrants with the dominating of country by King Vijaya, with the support of

Kuweni. This led to the weakening of Yakkha tribes, and the resettlements of ethnic groups with Indian Culture.

In keeping with the cultural uniqueness of East Asia, Sri Lanka is still have a rice and family based culture and is flowing into the future through thousands of years with conflicts and variations.

In the past, the influence of Cholas on Sri Lanka during the period of past kings, the emergence of a Tamil culture due to Indian invasions, establishment of Nationalities such as Tamil, Muslim, Burgher, Malay and also Hindu, Islam, Christian and Catholic religions due to the Portuguese, Dutch and English invasions over several centuries are the decisive factors to setup various cultural aspects of Sri Lanka.

Similarly, the plantation crops, railways created by the English, and the patriotic tactics launched by the Sri Lankans against the English and various barbaric actions were influenced to create conflicts in the culture of Sri Lanka. This depicts the pride of Sri Lankan culture, and the braveness of Sri Lankans, especially even though the Sri Lankans were defeated in the 1818 Uva Wellassa Liberation Struggle.

The legacy of King Ravana, the arrival of the Load Buddha and the control of the Yakkha tribe in the Mahiyangana are important land marks in the culture of Uva. History mentions about three times of the lord Buddha's arrivals to Srilanka respectively to Mahiyangana, Muthiyangana and Kataragama. Accordingly, the Uva Province is fed over two thousand five hundred years from the Buddhist culture.

It is also mentioned in the history that prince Thissa initiated a crop growing campaign in order to dispose of the King Dutugemunu when he plan for the eviction of King Elara. The name of that area ‘Bath Hala’ in the Moneragala district was eventually had become Buttala and folk lores mention that the whole area was known as Uva Wellassa because the thousands of paddy fields had existed in that area.

Paddy, rice, and the agriculture based culture somewhat changed to a degree later along with the invasions of English and with a combination of tea plantation and the Tamil population related to those plantations. Accordingly, with these various influences, today there are Sinhala, Tamil, Muslim ethnic groups as well as 80% of Buddhists, 13% of Hindus, 3% of Islam, 1% of Roman Catholics and 1% of Christianity according to the religion in the

Uva Province. There are 782 Buddhist temples, 404 mosques, 136 Tamil Temples, 90 Catholic churches and 26 other places of religious worship in the province.

The religious places and the religious groups maintain their unique culture, values, treasures, festivities, observances, and commemorations of various occasions, while safeguarding religious traditions. When considered as ethnic groups, those people try to preserve cultural traditions as variations of clothes, securing employment in relation to caste and ethnic group. Some of those people have challenged their traditional employment and go to higher levels through various educational backgrounds. Hence, possibly it is unable to stop change in traditional lifestyles to modern ways, split of lands due to family diffusion and replacement of extended family with the nuclear family.

At the same time, relinquish traditional arts from the society is a natural phenomenon. It is not possible to stop spread of modern techniques and technical knowledge isolating people and competing in an economically competitive world. However, while conservation the cultural values of the society, the Central Government and the various institutions at provincial level make and execute plans to establish an ethical and well-respected ethnic group to support this endeavor.

22.1.1. Related Institutions

At the national & provincial level, roles of following institutions are very effective for development of culture

1. National Ministry of Cultural Affairs
    - Divisional cultural centers & cultural officers
2. Department of Cultural Affairs
    - Cultural Development officers
3. Central Cultural Fund
4. Department of Archeology
5. Ministry of Buddhism
6. Ministry of Hindu Affairs
7. Ministry of Muslim Affairs
8. Ministry of Cristian Affairs
9. Provincial Ministry of Cultural Affairs

Specially Department of cultural affairs plays following roles of cultural development.

- Formulation and implementation of plans efficiently and effectively for the upliftment of cultural affairs in Sri Lanka.
- Implementation of projects on literature and Arts for conservation, promotion and propagation in Sri Lanka.
- Provision of necessary aid and assistance to Sri Lankan writers and artists for their creative work recognizing them as promoters of culture.
- Compilation of Encyclopaedia, Dictionaries and Mahavansa recognizing Sri Lankan languages, literature and history as the basis of its culture, publication and purchase of books and conducting manuscript competitions for encouraging writers, formulation and implementation of programmes for reprinting of rare books.
- Formulation and implementation of programmes for conservation, promotion and propagation of arts and crafts of Sri Lankans in a reasonable manner for all sub-cultures in Sri Lanka considering as a multi culture country.
- Formulation and implementation of programmes to build up society with the moral values by regaining tangible and intangible cultural components in a manner they flow into every section of the society.In the Uva Province, the supporting institute of department of cultural affairs is the cultural unit of the Provincial Ministry of Sports and Youth Affairs, Tourism, Transport, Cultural Affairs, Textiles and Small industries. The following functions are being planned for the coming years.
- Protection of ancient arts and cultural inheritances.
- Promotion of Local and foreign universal art inheritances among the people in the province.
- Encouraging and evaluation of traditional and new artists.
- Facilitation to improve the arts in the Uva province
- Preservation of Adiwasi people and help them to sustain their life style

22.2. Vision and Mission

22.2.1. Vision

" To Ensure The Cultural Heritage Of Uva Province"

22.2.2. Mission

"Establishing an optimum process to set up refreshed cultural surrounding by protecting art and cultural inheritance of every ethnic group in the province"

(This relates to SDG Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and Sustainable)

22.3. Sector Performance

During the past three decades after establishment of the provincial council system, many cultural activities were carried out in the Uva province. In school education system there are no priority for cultural activities. However various government agencies have done multicultural activities for the people. And also voluntary organizations have preserved their own cultural activities such as 'Perahara', 'An adeema' , 'Sinhala Hindu AluthAwrudu ceremony , Wesak, Poson, Esala ceremonies, Deepawali, Thai Pongal, Christmas etc.

Some of those functions have received government support. But in Uva Province which has high level in poverty indicators, there are a large number of villages where people can not do such cultural ceremonies or functions without sufficient government support. In that case we can see a good government intervention. If people request for support from government organizations those agencies respond to such requests and provide financial or material aids.

Recently every divisional secretariat, districts secretariats and provincial ministry of cultural affairs have held the literary festival. Parallel to that they held competitions for students and public in their divisions.

Some of the institutions promote cultural activities and programs such as prevention of alcoholism and various addictions through music and art. Those programs are highly effective for the changing of social behavior.

22.4. Problems, Issues and Challenges

- Lack of funds to implement programs
- Non availability of cultural officers at provincial department
- No research has been conducted
- Lack of buildings such as Cultural theaters and exhibition halls in provincial level

- Lack of integration or coordination with government agencies related to cultural performance

22.5. Thrust Areas and Sub Components

1. Sustaining the activities that promote the aesthetic values of cultural uniqueness.
2. Preserving and promoting the cultural inheritances and values.
3. Recognition, promotion and conservation of cultural heritage and its value
    - Preservation and conservation of cultural treasures and heritage sites and indigenous communities
    - Collection and recording of indigenous cultural and artistic events
    - Collection and printing of books related to folk stories, folk lore and various cultural events
4. Bringing to the forefront the role of our culture and heritage ,religious faith and aesthetic values
    - Teaching, developing and sharing our cultural values, rituals, arts, crafts, music, dance, cinema etc.
    - Celebration of religious and national festivals
5. Capacity development
    - Institutional development of cultural organizations
    - Capacity development of government organizations

Development results (Outcomes and Outputs with performance indicators) formulated based on these thrust areas and key activities are elaborated in the following sections.

RESULTS FRAMEWORK

Sector : Cultural And Religious Affairs

Thrust Area 01 : Recognition, promotion and conservation of Cultural Heritage and its value.

SDG Goal : **Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable**

OUTCOMES

Strategic Outcomes / Goals	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit Of Measure	Base Line Year Data (2016)	Annual Targets					Source Of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTCOME 1.1 : Preserved and conserved Cultural treasures and Heritage sites	1.1	Attractively kept cultural heritage centers	11.4	Number	362	70	70	70	70	82	Archeology Dept. Annual reports	Archeology Dept. Central cultural fund
OUTCOME1.2 : Conserved Indigenous communities and their culture and protected their identity	1.2	Cultural features depicting identity		Number	6	6	6	6	6	6	Indigenous Heritage Center	National Cultural Min. Provincial Cultural Ministry- Uva,
		Families		Number	25	30	35	40	45	50	Indigenous Heritage Museum	National Cultural Min. Provincial Cultural Ministry- Uva

Strategic Outcomes / Goals	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit Of Measure	Base Line Year Data (2016)	Annual Targets					Source Of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTCOME 1.3 : Recorded Identified indigenous cultural and artistic events	1.2	Publications		Number	5	5	7	9	11	13	Indigenous Heritage Museum	National Cultural Min. Provincial Cultural Ministry- Uva

OUTPUTS

OUTPUTS OF OUTCOME 1.1: Conserved and attractively kept Cultural treasures and Heritage centers

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit Of Measure	Base Line Year Data (2016)	Annual Targets					Source Of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 1.1.1: Conserved identified Heritage sites	1.1	Conserved Heritage centers	11.4	Number	200	225	250	275	315	362	Archeology Dept., Central cultural Fund	Archeology Dept. Central cultural Fund
OUTPUT 1.1.2: Maintained identified heritage sites	1.1	Well maintained heritage centers		Number	175	185	210	230	300	362	Archeology Dept., Central cultural Fund	Archeology Dept. Central cultural Fund

OUTPUTS OF OUTCOME 1.2: Conserved Indigenous communities and their culture and protected their identity

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit Of Measure	Base Line Year Data (2016)	Annual Targets					Source Of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 1.2.1: Protected indigenouscultu re as a Heritage	1.2	Tourists coming to experience indigenous culture	11.4	Number (Millions)	0.25	0.3	0.35	0.40	0.45	0.45	Indigenous Heritage Museum reports	National Cultural Min. Provincial Cultural Ministry- Uva
		Families living in indigenous culture		Number (Millions)	25	30	35	40	45	50	National Cultural Min.	
		Publications on indigenous habits		Number	5	5	7	9	11	13	Indigenous Heritage Museumre ports	National Cultural Min. Provincial Cultural Ministry- Uva

OUTPUTS OF OUTCOME 1.3: Recorded Identified indigenous cultural and artistic events

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit Of Measure	Base Line Year Data (2016)	Annual Targets					Source Of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 1.3.1: Collected and recorded indigenous cultural and artistic events	1.3	Publications	11.4	Number	5	2	4	6	8	10	District Secretariats, Provincial Cultural Ministry- Uvareports	National Cultural Min. Provincial Cultural Ministry- Uva

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit Of Measure	Base Line Year Data (2016)	Annual Targets					Source Of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 1.3.2: Promoted cultural and artistic events		Awareness programmes conducted		Number	N/A	02	04	06	08	10	District Secretariats, Provincial Cultural Ministry- Uva reports	National Cultural Min.,Provincial Cultural Ministry- Uva, Prov. Education Dept.
		Cultural events conducted		Number	10	20	30	35	35	35		

Thrust Area 2 : Bringing to the forefront the role of our Culture And Heritage ,Religious Faith And Aesthetic Values

SDG Goal : **Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable**

OUTCOME

Strategic Outcomes / Goals	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit Of Measurement	Base Line Year Data (2016)	Annual Targets					Source Of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTCOME 2.1: Developed and shared cultural values, rituals,	2.1	Awareness programmes conducted	11.4	Number	N/A	02	04	06	08	10	District Secretariat, Provincial Cultural	National Cultural Min. Provincial Cultural

Strategic Outcomes / Goals	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit Of Measure ment	Base Line Year Data (2016)	Annual Targets					Source Of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
arts, crafts, music , dance and cinema etc.		Cultural events conducted		Number	10	20	30	35	35	35	Ministry- Uva reports	Ministry- Uva
OUTCOME 2.2: Regularly celebrated religious and national festivals	2.2	Festivals regularly conducted		Number	10	10	10	10	10	10	District Secretariat, Provincial Cultural Ministry- Uva reports	National Cultural Min. Provincial Cultural Ministry- Uva
OUTCOME 2.3: Preserved traditions of religious and national festivals	2.2	Festivals regularly conducted		%	N/A	70	80	90	95	100	District Secretariat, Provincial Cultural Ministry- Uva reports	National Cultural Min. Provincial Cultural Ministry- Uva

OUTPUTS

OUTPUTS OF OUTCOME 2.1: Developed and shared cultural values, rituals, arts, crafts, music , dance and cinema etc.

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit Of Measure ment	Base Line Year Data (2016)	Annual Targets					Source Of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 2.1.1: Implemented prgramme to	1.3	Awareness programmes conducted	11.4	Number	N/A	2	4	6	8	10	National Cultural Min.	National Cultural Min. Provincial

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit Of Measure ment	Base Line Year Data (2016)	Annual Targets					Source Of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
bring to forefront local cultural values (rituals, beliefs and arts and crafts)		Cultural events conducted		Number	10	20	30	35	35	35	Provincial Cultural Ministry- Uva	Cultural Ministry- Uva

OUTPUTS OF OUTCOME 2.2: Regularly celebrated religious and national festivals

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit Of Measure ment	Base Line Year Data (2016)	Annual Targets					Source Of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 2.2.1: Raised awareness about value of religious and national festivals	2.2	Festivals regularly conducted	11.4	Number	10	10	10	10	10	10	District Secretariats, Provincial Cultural Ministry- Uva reports	National Cultural Min. Provincial Cultural Ministry- Uva

OUTPUTS OF OUTCOME 2.3: Preserved traditions of religious and national festivals

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit Of Measurement	Base Line Year Data (2016)	Annual Targets					Source Of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 2.3.1: Raised awareness about real traditions of religious and national festivals	2.2	Programmes conducted	11.4	Number	20	30	40	60	60	60	District Secretariats, Provincial Cultural Ministry- Uva	National Cultural Min. Provincial Cultural Ministry- Uva,Prov. Education Dept
		Persons participated		Number	2,000	4,000	8,000	9,000	10,000	10,000		

Thrust Area 03 : Capacity Development

SDG Goal : **(Goal 11) Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable**

OUTCOMES

Strategic Outcomes / Goals	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit Of Measurement	Base Line Year Data (2016)	Annual Targets					Source Of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTCOME 3.1: Achieved targets of cultural organizations	3.1	Active organizations	11.4	Number	120	125	130	135	140	145	National Cultural Min. reports	Provincial Cultural Ministry- Uva
		ActiveCultural centers		Number	20	21	22	23	25	27		

Strategic Outcomes / Goals	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit Of Measurement	Base Line Year Data (2016)	Annual Targets					Source Of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
		Museums		Number	4	6	8	9	9	9	Central cultural Fund, Archeology Dept., Provincial Cultural Ministry- Uva	Central cultural Fund, Archeology Dept. Provincial Cultural Ministry- Uva
OUTCOME 3.2: Achieved objectives and targets of Govt. organizations	3.2	Productive and efficient Govt. Organizations		Number	4	5	6	7	7	7	National Cultural Min., Provincial Cultural Ministry- Uva	National Cultural Min. Provincial Cultural Ministry- Uva

OUTPUTS

OUTPUTS OF OUTCOME 3.1: Achieved targets of cultural organizations

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit Of Measurement	Base Line Year Data (2016)	Annual Targets					Source Of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 3.1.1: Fulfilled objectives and targets of cultural	3.1	Active organizations	11.4	Number	120	125	130	135	140	145	National Cultural Min. Provincial Cultural Ministry- Uva	National Cultural Min. Provincial Cultural Ministry- Uva
		Active Cultural centers		Number	20	21	22	23	25	27		

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit Of Measurement	Base Line Year Data (2016)	Annual Targets					Source Of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
organizations		Museums		Number	4	6	8	9	9	9	Central cultural Fund, Archeology Dept., Provincial Cultural Ministry- Uva	Central cultural Fund, Archeology Dept., Provincial Cultural Ministry- Uva

OUTPUTS OF OUTCOME 3.2: Fulfilled objectives and targets of cultural organizations

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit Of Measurement	Base Line Year Data (2016)	Annual Targets					Source Of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 3.2.1: Developed Govt. organizations with staff having subject knowledge and experience	3.2	Officers improved knowledge	11.4	Number	30	60	75	85	92	92	District Secretariats, Provincial Cultural Ministry- Uva reports	National Cultural Min, Provincial Cultural Ministry- Uva
OUTPUT 3.2.2: Created attractive work environment for Govt. institutions	3.2	Institutions		Number	4	5	6	7	7	7	National Cultural Min.Provincial Cultural Ministry- Uvareports	National Cultural Min. Provincial Cultural Ministry- Uva

SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL OUTLAYS FOR CULTURAL AND RELIGIOUS AFFAIRS DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Outputs	Financial Outlays (Rs.Mn)					Total For 5 Years
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	
OUTPUT 1.1.1: Conserved identified Heritage centers	32.5	55.0	55.0	77.5	78.0	298
OUTPUT 1.1.2: Maintained identified heritage centers	6.0	10.0	16.0	18.0	20.0	70.0
OUTPUT 1.2.1: Protected indigenousculture as a Heritage	0.9	2.5	4.35	3.15	5.05	15.95
OUTPUT 1.3.1: Collected and recorded indigenous cultural and artistic events	4.6	4.2	6.8	7.8	8.8	32.2
OUTPUT 1.3.2: Promotedcultural and artistic events	4.65	5.85	7.1	8.1	8.55	34.25
OUTPUT 2.1.1: Implemented prgramme to bring to forefront local cultural values (rituals, beliefs and arts and crafts)	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	6.5
OUTPUT 2.2.1: Raised awareness about value of religious and national festivals	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	5.25
OUTPUT 2.3.1: Raised awareness about real traditions of religious and national festivals	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.8	3.5
OUTPUT 3.1.1: Fulfilled objectives and targets of cultural organizations	-	-	-	3	3	6
OUTPUT 3.2.1: Developed Govt. organizations with staff having subject knowledge and experience	1.3	2	2.1	2.9	3.4	11.7
OUTPUT 3.2.2: Created attractive work environment for Govt. institutions	7.5	10	10.50	10	10	48
TOTAL FINANCIAL OUTLAY FOR CULTURAL AND RELIGIOUS AFFAIRSDEVELOPMENT PLAN	**60.3**	**92.5**	**105**	**133.6**	**139.95**	**531.35**

CHAPTER 23

TRANSPORT Sector

23.1. Executive Summary



Uva provincial road system consists of roads covering plain and hilly areas andthe total number of roads in the province is 336.Those were tar, sand and soil roads.Most of the roads in the province are improved by carpeting and they were converted to modern road systems.

Ancient people had used bullock carts as a transport medium for goods and people transportation and for other necessities. Sri Lanka Transport Board and private bus service are implemented as the public transport networks by the Road Passenger Transport Service Authority.Number of private buses deployed for service to 30.08.2018 is 1044 and number of inter provincial buses are 380. Also vans, three wheelers and Lorries are used for variety of goods and passenger transportation activities. The private vehicle usage is also had reached to a high level.

Community of Uva province mainly depends on agriculture and they are producing agriculture related products as their main livelihood. Necessary actions are being implemented to provide transport facilities for the public to take their agricultural products to the market and economic centers, to facilitate the good transportation, to provide required transport services and to develop related infrastructure facilities. By improving the transportation system, it indirectly affects to protect the livelihoods of the people, to generate the incomes and to uplift the Uva provincial agricultural economy.

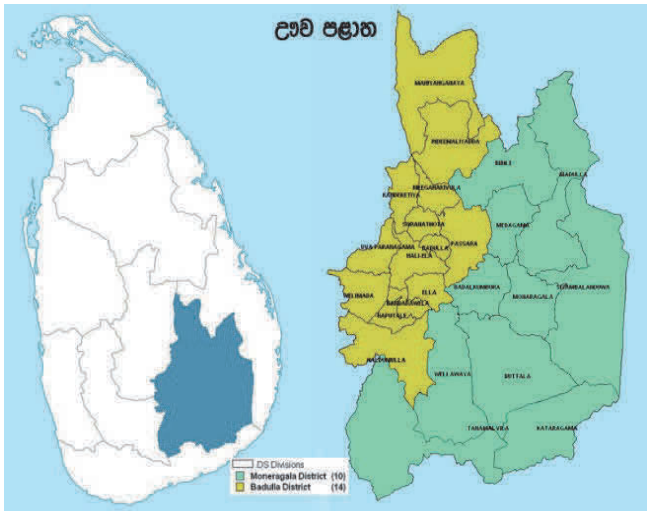
Necessary arrangements are being made to provide comfortable and quality transport service for the public by repairing passenger shelters, and by building new bus-stands and passenger shelters and constructing sanitary facilities for the passengers at the main bus-stands and newly constructed bus-stands. Necessary actions had taken to improve the public transport service by improving the easy access to the tourist attractive places in the Province.

Necessary actions are being implemented to promote the transport service as an industry by making the private bus owners aware on the service in order to provide quality transport service. This is done by conducting attitude development workshopsand training programs for developing the related human resource concurrently to the development of the physical infrastructure of the transport field.

23.2. Background

Uva is the forth largest province in Sri Lanka. Total area of the land is 8500 sqkm. It is the second least population recorded province in Sri Lanka.

East, South and Central provinces are the boundaries of Uva. Uva is consisted of two



Districts namely Badulla and Monaragala and Badulla is the capital of Uva Province.

There are number of tourist attractions in Uva province. Dunhinda, Diyaluma and Rawana waterfalls, Yala and Galoya national sanctuaries are the main attractions. Mahaweli river, Menik river, Senanayake Samudraya and Maduruoya reservoir are the main water sources. Uva province is a wonderful land extent situated near by the central highlands of Sri Lanka. Boundaries of Uva Province are as Girandurukotte, Mahiyanganaya, Meegahakiwla areas from the South, Monaragala and Wellawaya rice producing areas from the East, Bandarawela and Haputhale cool mountain ranges and Kalupahana, Haggala, Ohiya areas from the West.

Uva consists rice producing areas in Monaragala District namely Wellassa which was consisted of lacks of paddy fields in ancient era. Also Uva province consists sugarcane and maize cultivations, also vegetable and potatoes producing areas such as Welimada, Bandarawela and Haputale coming under central highlands. Tourist cities such as Ella, Bandarawela, Badulla and Haputale and Katharagama also coming under Uva Province and those areas are always crowded with the tourists.

23.3. Vision and Mission

23.3.1. Vision

"To be the excellent government institution of Uva Province"

23.3.2. Mission

"Towards the pride of Uva province via people friendly well organized transport network"

(This relates to SDG Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages and / Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable)

23.3.3. Institutional Provisions

Ministry of Transport of Uva Province implements its services with the aim of developing transport service and establishing an effective and well-mannered transport service in Uva province. Transportation of goods and passengers in the roads of Uva province is in accordance with the clause No. 8 of the Provincial Council Act under the Ministry of Transportation, according to the 13 amendment to the constitution of Sri Lanka which was the basis to establish the provincial councils of Sri Lanka.

Accordingly, with the aim of formalizing the passenger transport service of Uva province amended No. 01. Passenger Transport Service Charter of 2001 of Uva Province was started from 11.12.2001.

23.3.4. Policy

Uva Provincial Passenger Transport Service Authority implements services under the authority of Charter No. 01 Passenger Transport Service Authority of 2001 established in accordance with clause No 08 of 13th Constitution of Sri Lanka.

23.3.5. Tasks

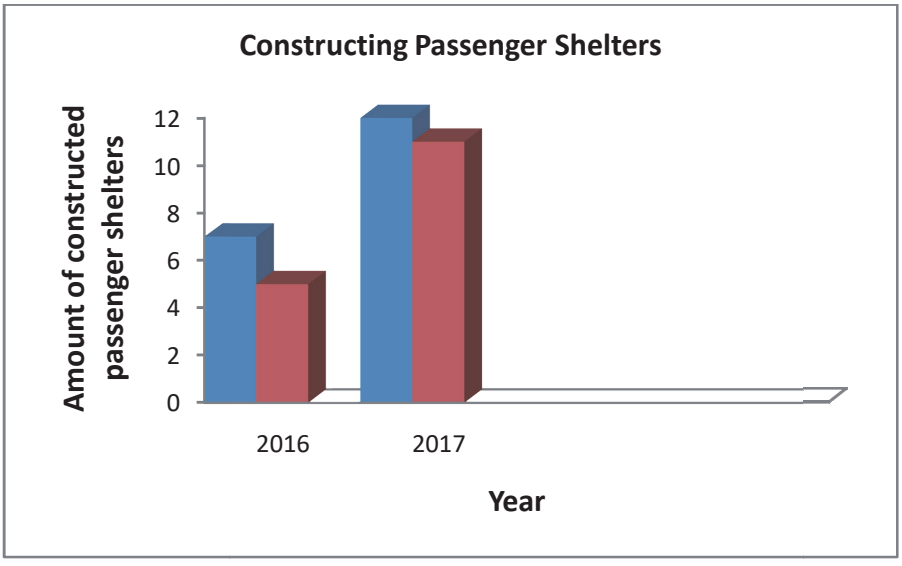
- Implementing Director Board Committee policies
- Issuing permits as required by the passengers
- Preparation of integrated timetable and regulating the drivers of Sri Lanka Transport Board and private drivers
- Fixing charges
- Training employees (employees of the authority, drivers, conductors)

- Preparation of national level transport plans with integration of national transport commission
- Maintaining passenger restrooms/restaurants
- Making the public aware on the running times via digital name boards in bus stands
- Issuing uniforms/identity cards for the employees, drivers and conductors
- Seat booking
- Supervising and imposition of surcharges
- Reviewing passenger inquires
- Maintaining "Sisu Seriya" services
- Court affairs
- Other institutional provisions

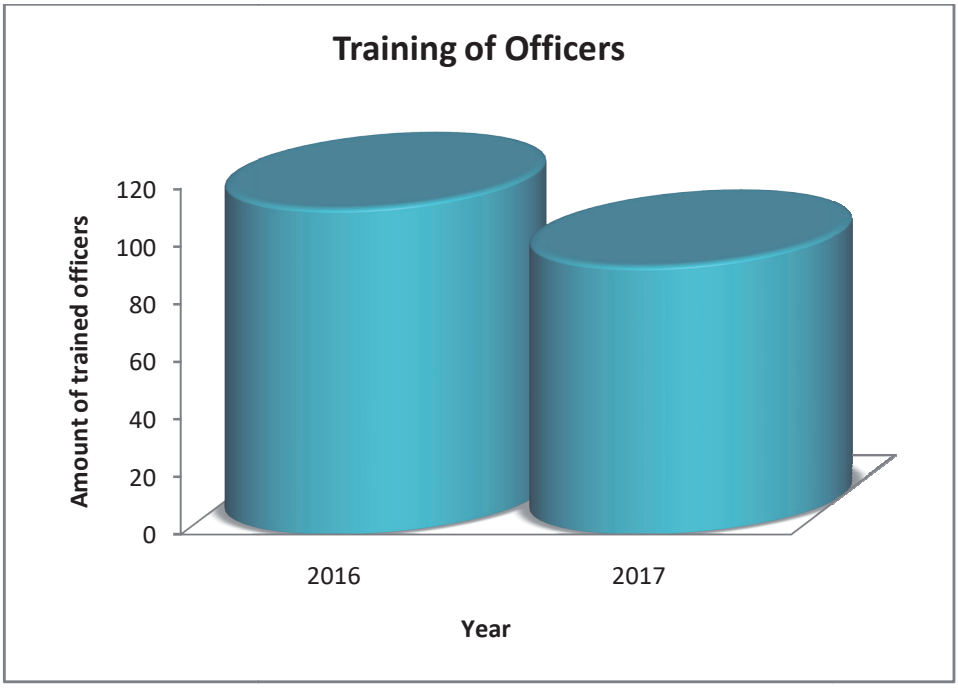
23.4. Present Service Supply Status

It was able to achieve the expected targets in relation to the transport field in 2016/2017. The main target was to provide effective, comfortable and well-mannered passenger transport service with in Uva Province.

- Developing passenger shelter facilities as required by Badulla and Monaragala District
- Repairing passenger shelters
- Developing bus-stands
- Contributing for the sanitary facilities development in the bus-stands nearby the main cities which are having least sanitary facilities
- develop the attitudes of the private bus conductors and drivers employed under the passenger transport service authority which implements the transport networks of the private section and conducting capacity development trainings for well-mannered transport service
- Issuing vehicle feasibility certificate book sets
- Several new passenger shelters were able to construct in Badulla and Monaragala Districts in 2016 and 2017 according to the requests made for the new constructions of passenger shelters



Conducting training programs for the officers employed in road passenger transport service authority, private bus drivers and conductors has been planned .



23.5. Current Performance Level

- With the aim of making effective, comfort and well-mannered transport service and network in Uva province, several programs are being implemented to provide required facilities for the rural community by strengthening the transport network and via that taking necessary actions to develop the infra structure facilities.

- Time tables which were not made properly are formalized and regulated according to the passengers' requirement
- Ensuring the employee safety by formalizing employee salaries and positions in the road passenger transport service authority which was not formalized
- 13 busses are deployed for Sisu Seriya bus service for the transportation of school children
- Contributed for the development by allocating high amount of financial allocations for the development of infrastructure facilities required in passenger transport field

23.6. Identification Of Problems (SWOT Analysis)

SWOT Analysis of Transport Sector

Strengths	Weaknesses
01. Support given by the Hon. Chief Minister of Uva Province, the Secretary to the Ministry and other staff officers	01. Administrative weaknesses in the Road passenger Transport Service Authority
02. Dedication of the field officers of the Road Passenger Transport Service Authority for the formalization of the transport services	02. Absence of a separate transport unit and adequate staff for the institution
03. Support given by the external institution when required for the development processes implemented by the institution	03. Delay in certifying and receiving permission from the external institutions in the development process.
04. Continuous reporting of the passengers and public regarding the weaknesses and variety of disorder done by some persons in the transport field	04. Transporting passengers without permits (three wheelers, staff services, factory/garment services, school services)

05. Support given by the National Transport Commission	
Opportunities	**Threats**
01. Provincial councils is with the powers by No. 01 charter of 2001 of 13th Constitution for diminishing said weaknesses	01. Negative attitude of the public on private bus service and most of the drivers and conductors are not satisfied with their own profession and inability of protecting the professional pride
02. Ability of making efficient and formalizing the transport service by establishing transport unit	
03. Ability of using the service productively for the betterment of passengers via developing the attitudes of the officers related to the transport field	

23.7. Identification of Field of Responsibility

23.7.1. Main fields of responsibility

Creating qualitative transport service for the passengers

Under this ; identification of required places in the areas of Badulla and Monaragala Districts of Uva Province where the passenger shelters are not available will be done and constructions will be proceeded

Developing the sanitary facilities for the passengers

Providing sanitary facilities adequately for the existing main bus-stands and for the newly constructing main bus-stands by this Ministry

Conducting training programs for the officers related to the transport field Developing required knowledge and attitude to provide friendly and well-mannered service for the passengers.

23.7.2. Sub fields of responsibility

- Constructing new passenger bus shelter
- Repairing passenger bus shelters
- Developing bus-stands
- Constructing lavatory systems in main bus-stands
- Conducting training programs for bus servants
- Making awareness of the drivers in private section with the ownership of three wheel, school, bus and van services

Private transport field is a field with wide area of responsibilities. Also it is an industry. It has the ability of providing direct contribution required for the development of Uva province. Uva is a agricultural based province and consisted of commercial cultivators whose main livelihood is agriculture. Therefore, it is required to allocated high amount of financial allocations to the institution for the development of infra structure facilities opening the paths for the buyers at the site and for the producers to take their products to markets/economic centers

As the transport field is widely expanded; problems related to that are raised as same. So establishment of transport unit is required to accelerate the necessary development after identifying the facilities and to take required decisions to resolve those problems.

THRUST AREA - 1: Provision of Quality Passenger service

- Development of Amenities for passengers
- Enhance comfort and safety of passengers
- Developing passenger friendly attitude among bus crew
- Enforcement of Law

THRUST AREA - 2: Expansion of the Passenger & goods transport Service coverage

- Introduction of new routes
- Improvements of alternative transport modes

THRUST AREA - 3: Capacity development

- Capacity development of government organizations

Development results (Outcomes and Outputs with performance indicators) formulated based on these thrust areas and key activities are elaborated in the following sections.

RESULTS FRAMEWORK

Sector : Transport

Thrust Area 1 : Provision Of Quality Passenger Service

SDG Goal : **(Goal 3) Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages**

: **(Goal 11) Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable**

OUTCOMES

Strategic Outcomes / Goals	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit Of Measure	Status Of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source Of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTCOME 1.1: Improved Amenities for Passengers	1.1	Proposition of passenger using public transport	3.6	%	57	60	62	64	66	70	National Transport Commission	Ministry of Transport Transport Authority CTB NTC CGR
	1.1	New bus stand with basic facilities (*)		No's	10	2	1	1	1	1	Transport Authority - Uva	Local Government UDA Ministry of Transport Transport Authority – Uva NTC
OUTCOME 1.2: Enhanced comfort and	1.2	Passenger satisfaction (Complains)		No's	600	450	400	350	250	200	Transport Authority – Uva	Ministry of Transport Police

Strategic Outcomes / Goals	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit Of Measure	Status Of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source Of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
safety of passengers											CTB	RDA , PRDA, Local Government CGR NTC/ CTB
	1.2	Accidents		No's	560	540	520	510	500	470	Police	Police RDA , PRDA, Local Government CGR, NTC, CTB Ministry of transport Transport Atuthority
OUTCOME 1.3: Courteous service to the passengers from the bus crew	1.3	Complains	11.1	No's	400	300	250	200	150	100	Transport Authority – Uva Police	Transport Authority CTB NTC Police
OUTCOME 1.4: Properly Enforced of Laws and Regulations	1.4	Detected violations		No's	5,000	4,000	3,500	3,000	2,500	2,000	Transport Authority – Uva Police	Transport Authority CTB NTC Police
	1.4	Surcharges		%	100	80	70	60	50	40	Transport Authority – Uva CTB Police	Transport Authority CTB NTC Police

(*) New bus stand with basic facilities

- Area of the bus stand – Capacity of the passengers, Number of bus bays
- Sanitary – Male, Female And disable
- Infrastructure facilities – Electricity, Water, Resting Area, Cafeteria
- Security - Police

OUTPUTS

OUTPUTS OF OUTCOME 1.1: Improved Amenities for Passengers

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit Of Measure	Status Of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source Of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 1.1.1: Improved Facilities of Bus Halts	1.1	Newly constructed Bus Halts	3.6	No's	13	10	10	10	10	10	Ministry of transport	Ministry of transport
		Renovated Bus halts		No's	1	5	5	5	5	5	Ministry of transport	Ministry of transport
OUTPUT 1.1.2: Improved Facilities of Bus Stands	1.1	Newly constructed Bus Stand		No's	N/A	1	1	1	0	0	Ministry of transport	Ministry of transport
		Renovated Bus Stand		No's	N/A	1	1	1	0	0	Ministry of transport	Ministry of transport
OUTPUT 1.1.3: Provided sanitary facilities to Bus stands	1.3	Bus Stands WASH facilities		No's	N/A	1	1	1	1	1	Ministry of transport	Ministry of transport
		Renovated WASH facilities		No's	N/A	1	1	1	1	1	Ministry of transport	Ministry of transport
OUTPUT 1.1.4: Established Digital Bus Time Tables at Public places	1.4	Places with Digital time tables	11.1	No's	N/A	1	1	1	1	1	Ministry of transport	Ministry of transport

OUTPUTS OF OUTCOME 1.2: Enhanced comfort and safety of passengers

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit Of Measure	Status Of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source Of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 1.2.1: Assured convenient mobility of passengers	1.2	Passenger travel time ✓ Express	11.1	kmh	27	37	40	45	47	50	NTC Transport Authority - uva CTB	NTC Transport Authority - uva CTB
		✓ Limited stop			27	35	37	40	40	45		
		✓ Normal			24	24	24	27	27	30		
		Passenger waiting time		Time	-	-	-	-	-	-	NTC Transport Authority - uva CTB	NTC Transport Authority - uva CTB
		✓ Urban			15	10	10	10	10	10		
		✓ Sub urban			20	15	15	15	15	15		
		✓ Rural			30	25	25	20	20	20		
		Vehicles comply to the standard comfort**		%	50	40	35	30	25	20	Ministry of transport	Ministry of transport
		Bus stand with travel information system		No's	N/A	1	1	1	1	1	Ministry of transport	Ministry of transport
OUTPUT 1.2.2: Increased special passenger services	1.2	Registered Staff service vehicles		No's	N/A	200	200	200	100	100	Transport Authority	NTC Transport Authority

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit Of Measure	Status Of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source Of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
		Registered Transport services linked to specific needs (School Services etc...)		No's	N/A	200	200	200	100	100	Transport Authority	NTC Transport Authority
		intercity A/C Bus services		No's	48	2	2	2	2	2	Transport Authority	Transport Authority
OUTPUT 1.2.3: Increased the Passenger safety	1.2	Accidents	3.6	No's	560	540	520	510	500	470	Police	Police

OUTPUTS OF OUTCOME 1.3: Courteous service to the passengers from the bus crew

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit Of Measure	Status Of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source Of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 1.3.1: Increased job standard of vehicle crew	1.3	Drivers with Competence certificate	3.6	No's	N/A	400	400	400	200	200	Ministry of Transport Transport Authority - Uva	Ministry of Transport Transport Authority –Uva CTB
	1.3	Conductors with Competence certificate		No's	N/A	400	400	400	200	200	Ministry of Transport Transport Authority - Uva	Ministry of Transport Transport Authority -Uva CTB

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit Of Measure	Status Of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source Of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
		Complains against vehicle crew		No's	400	300	250	200	150	100	Ministry of Transport Transport Authority - Uva	Ministry of Transport Transport Authority -Uva CTB

OUTPUTS OF OUTCOME 1.4: Properly Enforced of Laws and Regulations

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit Of Measure	Status Of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source Of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 1.4.1: Enacted amendments to the Statute	1.4	Amendments	11.1	No's	N/A	1	-	-	1	-	Ministry of Transport	Ministry of Transport
OUTPUT 1.4.2: Raised awareness of the staff about the statute	1.4	Trained officers		No's	N/A	130	140	150	160	170	Ministry of Transport	Ministry of Transport

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit Of Measure	Status Of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source Of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 1.4.3: Raised awareness of the stake holders about the statute	1.4	Trained Bus operators		No's	N/A	400	400	400	450	500	Ministry of Transport	Ministry of Transport Police Transport Authority Commission of Motor Traffic
	1.4	Trained Taxi operators		No's	N/A	500	500	500	500	500	Ministry of Transport	Ministry of Transport Police Transport Authority Commission of Motor Traffic
	1.4	Trained stake holders (except Bus Operators And Taxi Operators)	11.1	No's	N/A	200	200	200	200	200	Ministry of Transport	Ministry of Transport Police Transport Authority Commission of Motor Traffic

Thrust Area 2 : Expansion of the Passenger & Goods Transport Service Coverage

SDG Goal : **(Goal 11) Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable**

OUTCOMES

Strategic Outcomes / Goals	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit Of Measure	Status Of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source Of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTCOME 2.1: Expand passenger transport services	2.1	Expanded Routs	11.1	No's	362	-	-	-	-	-	NTC CTB Transport Authority	NTC CTB Transport Authority
OUTCOME 2.2: Expand goods Transport services	2.2	Collecting Centers		No's	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Local Government Economic Centre CGR
		Wastage		%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ministry of Agriculture Local Government

OUTPUTS

OUTPUTS OF OUTCOME 2.1: Expand passenger transport services

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit Of Measure	Status Of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source Of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 2.1.1: Introduced new routes on demand	2.1	New routes in operation	11.1	No's	N/A	-	-	-	-	-	Transport Authority CTB	RDA PRDA Transport Authority CTB
		Enhance routs		No's	N/A	-	-	-	-	-	Transport Authority CTB	RDA PRDA Transport Authority CTB

OUTPUTS OF OUTCOME 2.2: Expand goods Transport services

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit Of Measure	Status Of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source Of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 2.2.1: Developed mechanism of combined goods transport service	-	Operating combined transport agencies	11.1	No's	N/A	-	-	-	-	-	Ministry of Agriculture	Local Government Economic Centre CGR, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of transport,

Thrust Area 3 : Capacity Development

SDG Goal : **(Goal 11) Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable**

OUTCOMES

Strategic Outcomes / Goals	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit Of Measure	Status Of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source Of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTCOME 3.1: Developed Capacity of office Staff	3.1	Number of training Programs	11.1 11.3	No's	2	2	2	2	2	2	Ministry of Transport	Ministry of Transport / Transport Authority
OUTCOME 3.2: Developed Capacity of organization	3.1	provided office furniture & equipment		%	50	30	20	-	-	-	Ministry of Transport	Ministry of Transport / Transport Authority

OUTPUTS

OUTPUTS OF OUTCOME 3.1: Developed Capacity of office Staff

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit Of Measure	Status Of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source Of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 3.1.1: Developed skills and attitudes of the staff	3.1	Trained officers	11.1 11.3	No	118	120	120	120	120	120	Ministry of Transport	Ministry of Transport / Transport Authority

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit Of Measure	Status Of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source Of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 3.1.2: Improved IT skills	3.1	Trained officers		No	118	120	120	120	120	120	Ministry of Transport	Ministry of Transport / Transport Authority

OUTPUTS OF OUTCOME 3.2: Developed Capacity of organization

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit Of Measure	Status Of The Base Year 2016	Annual Targets					Source Of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 3.2.1: provided office furniture & equipment	3.1	Number of provided computers	11.1 11.3	%	50	30	20	-	-	-	Ministry of Transport	Ministry of Transport / Transport Authority
	3.1	Number of provided Cupboard		%	50	30	20	-	-	-	-	Ministry of Transport / Transport Authority
	3.1	Number of provided Photocopy Machine		%	50	30	20	-	-	-	-	Ministry of Transport / Transport Authority

SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL OUTLAYS FOR TRANSPORT DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Outputs	Financial Outlays (Rs.Mn)					Total For 5 Years
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	
OUTPUT 1.1.1: Improved Facilities of Bus Halts	3.25	3.575	3.9	4.225	4.55	19.45
OUTPUT 1.1.2: Improved Facilities of Bus Stands	100.55	109.15	120.105	132.135	145.36	607.3
OUTPUT 1.1.3: Provided sanitary facilities to Bus stands	11.01	12.14	13.27	14.6	15.93	66.95
OUTPUT 1.1.4: Established Digital Bus Time Tables at Public places	3.01	3.32	3.66	4.03	4.43	18.45
OUTPUT 1.2.1: Assured convenient mobility of passengers	0.34	0.48	0.622	-	-	1.442
OUTPUT 1.2.2: Increased special passenger services	1.0	0.12	0.1	-	-	1.22
OUTPUT 1.2.3: Increased the Passenger safety	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	1.25
OUTPUT 1.3.1: Increased job standard of vehicle crew	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	4
OUTPUT 1.4.1: Enacted amendments to the Statute	3.12	-	-	-	-	3.12
OUTPUT 1. 4. 2: Raised awareness of the staff about the statute	0.1	-	-	-	-	0.1
OUTPUT 1.4.3: Raised awareness of the stake holders about the statute	0.1	0.2	-	-	-	0.3
OUTPUT 2.1.1: Introduced new routes on demand	0.32	0.42	-	-	-	0.74
OUTPUT 2.2.1: Developed mechanism of combined goods transport service	0.7	0.2	-	-	-	0.9

Outputs	Financial Outlays (Rs.Mn)					Total For 5 Years
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	
OUTPUT 3.1.1: Developed skills and attitudes of the staff	0.22	0.22	0.275	0.275	0.33	1.32
OUTPUT 3.1.2: Improved IT skills	0.22	0.22	0.275	0.275	0.33	1.32
OUTPUT 3.2.1: provided office furniture & equipment	1.06	1.23	0.72	-	-	3.01
TOTAL FINANCIAL OUTLAY FOR TRANSPORT DEVELOPMENT PLAN	**126.05**	**132.325**	**143.977**	**156.59**	**171.98**	**730.922**

CHAPTER 24

SMALL INDUSTRIES Sector

24.1. Executive Summary

24.1.1. Introduction



The main objective of the small industry sector proposed to be developed under five year medium term development plan (2019-2023) prepared for the development of Uva province, is to develop the small industries to achieve the industrial development vision of the province.

Small industries development is implemented under 03 major sub components.

- Development of micro, small and handicraft industries.
- Skills and career development
- Planning and Management development.

Under the above subsections the activities such as development of micro, small industries and handicrafts sector in the province, development of institutional and human resources related to it, providing job oriented vocational trainings under skill and career development for the youths spread across the province, development of physical resources and needed human resources of the institutions providing vocational training and modernizing courses are performed.

The main outcomes, key outputs and investments under the development of micro, small and handicraft industries in the Uva Province are as follows.

Sub component	Outcome	Key outputs	Planned investment R.M (5-years)
1.Development of micro, small and handicraft industries	1.Potential based efficient micro and small industries developed in the	1.1: Potential based micro industries developed in Uva province	168.5
		1.2: Potential based small industries developed in Uva province	217.1

	province	1.3: Potential based handicraft industries developed in Uva province	149.05
	2. Increased employment in the micro, small and handicraft industrial sectors	2.1. Increased employment in the micro scale industrial sector	363.5
		2.2. Increased employment in the small scale industrial sector	970.925
		2.3.Increased employment in the handicraft industrial sector	100.625
	3.Marketing promotion system created for micro, small and handicraft industrial products	3.1 Marketing promotion system created for micro industrial sector.	94
		3.2 Marketing promotion system created for small industrial sector.	91.2
		3.3 Marketing promotion system created for handicraft industrial sector..	91.2
	4.Increased production standards of the micro, small and handicraft industries of the province	4.1Creation of micro scale industries obtained standards	10.4
		4.2 Creation of small scale industries obtained standards	10.4
		4.3 Creation of handicraft industries obtained standards	10.4
2.Creation of skill and career development	1. Vocational training programmes implemented in a way to create skilled individuals.	1.1 Jo market needs have been identified specifically.	2.6
		1.2 Trainees have been informed about the vocational training opportunities	71.59
		1.3Existing centre have been developed	1,038.745
	2.Small and medium scale enterprises based on the potentials in the province have been developed	2.1Developed small scale enterprise	10.6
		2.2Developed medium scale enterprise	10.6
	3. Provided technical knowledge, entrepreneurship and management trainings have been used	3.1: Technical trainings for the trainees have been acquired	84.75
		3.2: Trainees have obtained the needed vocational trainings	1.625
		3.3.Entrepreneurship and Management abilities have been increased	18.425

	4Productive guidance programmes created for the emerging labour force in the province	4.1:Productive guidance programmes have been implemented for the trainees	5.175
3.Development in planning and Management	1.Government organizations have been developed to a level to provide efficient and productive services	1.1Physical resources have been used for the government organizations	75.05
		1.2Government organizations fully equipped with balanced human resources	21
		1.3Equipped with adequate infrastructure facilities	530.025
	2.Officers with skills and positive attitudes have been produced to a level to provide an efficient and productive service	2.1Skills have been developed in a positive and productive manner to provide effective service by the staff	4.1
		2.2. An evaluation programme has been implemented to encourage the employees	36
Total			4,187.585

24.2. Background

Uva province comprises of Badulla and Monaragala district and the total land area of the province is 8, 500 sq.km with 2,861 sq.km in Badulla district and 5,639 sq. km in Monaragala district.The total population of the province is 1,266,463 with a population of 815,405 in Badulla district and a population of 451,058 in Monaragala district. (Census of population and Housing 2012)

Employment according major economic activities – 2017

Region	Agriculture	Industries	Services
Badulla	196,864	49,557	114,509
Monaragala	97,798	28,349	65,432
Uva Province	294,662	77,905	179,941
Sri Lanka	2,140,185	2,331,494	3,736,500

(Source Dept. of Census and statistics)

According to the above table 294,662 employed in the agriculture sector, 77,905 employed in the industrial sector, 179,941 employed in the service sector in the province and from this statistics it is obvious that the number of employment in the industrial sector is far below when compared to agriculture and service sector of the province. When consider the industrial sector of Uva province, there are mainly tea factories, limited number of garment factories in Badulla district and in Monaragala district there are two main sugarcane factories, few private factories associated with grain industry and less number of small industries spread according to the potential in the province. Among these industries, mainly household level micro scale primary industries as well as small industries utilizing small amount of machineries are functioning according to the available resources in the province. The use of modern technologies in these industries is in very low level and the quality of the output of these industries should be improved. Although several government institutions are functioning for the development of small industries in the province, as the government funds received by these institutions are not sufficient, the development of infrastructure facilities relevant to industries, technical trainings, technical equipment and market development are in a minimum level. When compare with other provinces, the employment, and investment as well as the income of the industrial sector in the province is in low level. Similarly, the contribution of the industrial sector of the province to the national income is 28.5%. (Uva provincial department of planning 2017)

Provincial gross domestic production based on industries

Year		Uva	Western	Central	South	North	Eastern	North Western	North Central	Sabaragamuwa
2012	GDP	361,975	3,243,854	775,580	834,287	277,828	478,401	760,148	379,243	467,238
	Industry	80,391	1,135,586	224,035	287,881	49,467	150,339	230,931	98,046	131,565
	%	4.8	42.8	10.2	11	3.7	6.3	10	5	6.2
2013	GDP	499,534	4,049,310	1,003,984	967,872	324,340	544,370	1045953	489,622	667,140
	Industry	124,486	1,420,948	234,143	229,387	61,274	166,192	301,476	104,018	155,403
	%	5.2	42.2	105	10.1	3.4	5.7	10.9	5.1	7
2014	GDP	562,679	4,295,228	1,088,825	1,033,443	407,074	568,219	1,112,474	561,261	731,950
	Industry	145,778	1,517,626	240,849	185,879	104,305	148,383	314,744	104,514	169,920
	%	5.4	41.5	10.5	10	3.9	5.5	10.7	5.4	7.1
2015	GDP	611,097	4,364,660	1,160,951	1,105,559	452,154	624,801	1,162,892	643,673	824,836
	Industry	154,180	1,502,682	246,585	186,268	103,067	153,312	308,940	121,752	198,444

	%	5.6	39.9	10.6	10.1	4.1	5.7	10.6	5.9	7.5
2016	GDP	691,011	4,723,810	1,254,934	1,196,923	497,950	684,465	1,269,511	690,728	897,417
	Industry	190,393	1,584,187	265,382	207,220	123,441	171,580	339,250	134,287	233,247
	%	5.8	39. 7	10.5	10.1	4.2	5.7	10.7	5.8	7.5

source – central bank report)

Contribution of Uva provincial industrial sector to the Gross National Production (GNP)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Gross National Production of Uva Province	361,975	499,534	562,679	611,097	691,011
Gross National Production of Uva Province(%)	4.8	5.2	5.4	5.6	5.8
Gross National Production of Uva Provincial Industrial Sector	80,391	124,486	145,778	154,180	190,393

(source – central bank report 2017)

24.2.1. Historical Details

Uva province is a province mainly supplying outputs of agricultural sector. in Badulla district there are tea industry, vegetable cultivation and paddy cultivation. In Monaragala district mainly there are paddy cultivation, sugarcane cultivation, Chena farming and small amount of rubber cultivation. When considering the expansion of industrial sector in Uva province there are tea factories, few garment industries, large number of industries associated with manufacturing, grain based industries and few medium scale industries are there and there is many small scale industries throughout the province. Among these industries, ready-made garment industries, small scale steel industries, wood based industries, milk based industries, paddy and grain based industries and handicraft industries such as wood pulp industry, red clay industry, coir industry and fossil based industries are functioning in the province.

24.3. Vision, Mission, Policy functions and other provisions

24.3.1. Vision

" Uva provincial leader in producing reputed industrialist in the country "

24.3.2. Mission

"To contribute to increase the income level of the people of the province by increasing the production contribution of the industrial sector through maintaining of financial,

technical, vocational training and other services in a fair and optimum manner for the provincial industrialists and those who expect to become industrialists. ”

(This relates to SDG Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere/ Goal 4:Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all and/ Goal 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation)

24.3.3. Objectives

- Taking action to promote handloom textiles and textile industry in Uva.
- Promoting timber related creations and products in Uva Province and thereby providing vocational training opportunities.
- Creation of skilled textile industrialists
- Creation of new wood designers and furniture designers using modern machinery
- Creating a textile centres with the entire infrastructure facilities
- Minimizing of Unemployment among the youths in the province and creation of a young generation with technical knowledge.
- Creating high quality goods ad products and providing opportunities for self-employment industrialists to place their products in the market for marketing.
- Providing high quality products for the customers and making as a profitable organization.
- Providing high quality readymade garments and wood based products to the customers.
- Increasing the Uva provincial national production through self-sufficiency in textile, carpentry, clay, cane and local artistic industries by minimizing the production costs
- Creating self-employment opportunities in rural sector
- Contributing to the development of the province by conducting timely self-employment courses with modern technologies for the school leaving youths

24.3.4. Institutional provisions

The development of small industry sector in the province is done through other projects implemented by the provincial industrial development department, industrial development

board, co-operative development department, District Secretariat and Divisional Secretariats. Apart from this, 60 handloom textile centres, 11 mechanical carpentry centers, , 01 coir related training and production center, 01 red clay related training and production center, 01 cane related training and production centers and light engineering institutes are functioning under the provincial industrial development department and a number of institutions run by the private and non-governmental organizations are also in operation. In addition, vocational training authorities, National Apprentice Training Authority, Advanced Technological Institute, Industrial Development Board, Small Business Development and Industrial Development Department, as well as private vocational training institutes are also functioning for the vocational training activities.

24.4. Service Supply

The Department of Provincial Industries Development mainly provides the following services by the Small Industries division

- Training of needed industrialists in handloom production in the province.
- Training of mechanical carpenters (NVQ Level 1V).
- Supporting to provide necessary training and market in order to develop the handicraft industrial sector in the province.
- Manufacturing and selling wood based products for the public and private sectors
- Providing necessary training, manufacturing and marketing for the production of coir based products.
- Providing necessary training, manufacturing and marketing for the production of red clay based products.
- Providing necessary training, manufacturing and marketing for the production of cane based products.
- Providing necessary training, manufacturing and marketing for the production of iron based products.

Providing necessary assistance to all micro and small handicraftsmen scattered in the province and to develop the industry register in the department and national craft council

24.4.1. The following courses are implemented by the department under vocational trainings.

- Handloom garments production in the province and training necessary idustrialists.
- (NVQ Level 1V)
- Light engineering (welding).
- Making coir based products and training.
- Making red clay based products and training.
- Making cane based products and training.
- Trainings related to handling of machineries, heavy and light vehicles.
- Trainings related to mobile phone repairing
- Providing short term vocational training on bakery production, beauty culture, batik designing, ladies handbags and school bag manufacturing and on other identified needs.

The above mentioned vocational trainings are implemented with the contribution of the resources in the vocational training centers of the department as well as in the government and private vocational training institutes. For this purpose more attention is paid on the resource contribution of institutes such as industrial development board, technical college, vocational training authority, national apprentice training authority and advanced technical institute.

As there are technical problems in providing these vocational training and providing services for the industrialists and in providing needed infrastructure facilities and marketing facilities, measures will be taken through this five year plan to settle these problems. Obtaining technical equipment and technical knowledge are major barriers faced by the industry in developing the small industrial sector and the other main barriers are the lack of required skilled workers, lack of raw materials and marketing and legal problems in maintaining the industry.

24.5. Thrust Areas and Sub Components

Under small industries development here it is implemented under 03 major sub components.

01. Development of micro, small and handicraft industries.
    - Quality improvement
    - Market development

02. Skills and career development
    - Improvements to existing vocational centers to meet the market demand
    - Entrepreneurship development
    - Appropriate technology transfer and vocational training
    - Career guidance

03. Planning and Management development.
    - Capacity development of government organizations

The results frameworks (Outcomes and Outputs with key performance indicators and key activities) developed based on these thrust areas are elaborated in the following sections.

RESULTS FRAMEWORK

Sector : Small Industries

Sub Sector : Micro,Small And Handicraft Industries Development

Thrust Area 01 : Starting And Developing Micro, Small And Handicraft Industries

SDG Goal : **(Goal 1)End poverty in all its forms everywhere**

: **(Goal 9) Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation**

OUTCOMES

Strategic Outcomes / Goals	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit Of Measurement	Base Line Year Data (2016)	Annual Targets					Source Of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTCOME 1.1: Presense of developed efficient micro and small industries based on potentials in the Province	1.1	Registered micro and small industries	9.1 9.2 9.3	Number	11,306 (2013)	500	500	500	500	500	Survey data	Provincial Industrial Development Department, District Samurdhi Director
	1.2	Newly started micro and small industries		Number	N/A	500	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,500	-	
OUTCOME 1.2: Increased employment in micro , small and handicraft industries	1.1 1.2	Employed in micro, small and handicraft industries		Number	20,975 (2013)	1,500	2,000	2,200	2,500	2,500	Dept.of Census and statistics	Provincial Industrial Development Department,Cooperative Development Department, District Samurdhi Director

Strategic Outcomes / Goals	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit Of Measurement	Base Line Year Data (2016)	Annual Targets					Source Of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTCOME 1.3: Presense of marketing promotion methods for products of micro, small and handicraft industries	1.2	Marketing promotion methods		Number	3	5	5	15	15	20	Survey data	Provincial Industrial Development Department,Cooperative Development Department,Industrial Development Board, National Crafts Council, Laksala,Uva Enterprise Development Programme(UEDP),
OUTCOME 1.4: Upgraded production standard of micro, small and handicraft industries in the Province	1.1 1.2	Industries won standard certificates		Number	N/A	25	50	75	100	150	Survey data	Standard Institutes

OUTPUTS

OUTPUTS OF OUTCOME 1.1: Developed efficient micro and small industries based on potentials in the Province

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit Of Measurement	Base Line Year Data (2016)	Annual Targets					Source Of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 1.1.1: Developed micro industries based	1.1 1.2	Micro industrialists	9.1 9.2 9.3	Number	N/A	250	350	450	450	800	Survey data	Provincial Industrial Development

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit Of Measurement	Base Line Year Data (2016)	Annual Targets					Source Of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
on potentials in Uva Province												Department, Small Business Development section, Cooperative Development Department, Ministry of Tourism , National Crafts Council
OUTPUT 1.1.2: Developed small industries based on potentials in Uva Province	1.1 1.2	Small industrialists		Number	N/A	200	400	500	650	950	Survey data	Provincial Industrial Development Department, Industrial Development Board, Small Business Development section, Cooperative Development Department, Ministry of Tourism, National Crafts Council
OUTPUT 1.1.3: Developed Handicraft industries based on potentials in Uva Province	1.1 1.2	Handicraftindustrialists		Number	N/A	100	150	150	200	200	Survey data	

OUTPUTS OF OUTCOME 1.2: Increased employment in micro , small and handicraft industries

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit Of Measurement	BaseLine Year Data (2016)	Annual Targets					Source Of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 1.2.1: Increased employment in micro scale industry sector	1.1 1.2	Employment	1.2 1.3 1.4 1.6 9.1 9.2 9.3	Number	N/A	500	700	700	700	1,000	Survey data	Provincial Industrial Development Department, Industrial Development Board, Small Business Development section, Cooperative Development Department,Ministry of Tourism, National Crafts Council
OUTPUT 1.2.2: Increased employment in small scale industry sector	1.1 1.2	Employment		Number	N/A	800	1,000	1,200	1,500	1,200	Survey data	
OUTPUT 1.2.3: Increased employment in handicraft industry sector	1.1 1.2	Employment		Number	N/A	200	300	300	300	300	Survey data	Provincial Industrial Development Department, Industrial Development Board, Small Business Development section, Cooperative Development Department, Ministry of Tourism, National Crafts Council

OUTPUTS OF OUTCOME 1.3 : Presense of marketing promotion methods for products of micro , small and handicraft industries

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit Of Measurement	Base Line Year Data (2016)	Annual Targets					Source Of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 1.3.1: Improved marketing promotion methods in micro- scale industry sector	1.2	Marketing promotion methods	9.1 9.2 9.3	Number	3	5	5	15	15	20	Survey data	Provincial Industrial Development Department, Industrial Development Board, Small Business Development section, Cooperative Development Department,Ministry of Tourism, National Crafts Council
		Industries utilizing Marketing promotion methods		Number	25	200	300	400	600	1,000	Survey data	
OUTPUT 1.3.2: Improved marketing promotion methods in small- scale industry	1.1	Marketing promotion methods		Number	3	5	10	15	15	20	Survey data	Provincial Industrial Development Department, Industrial Development Board, Small Business Development section, Cooperative Development Department,Ministry of Tourism, National Crafts Council
		Industries utilizing Marketing promotion methods		Number	50	100	200	400	500	500	Survey data	
OUTPUT 1.3.3 Improved marketing promotion methods in handicraftindustry sector	1.1	Marketing promotion methods		Number	3	5	10	15	15	20	Survey data	
		Industries utilizing Marketing promotion methods		Number	20	60	100	150	200	300	Survey data	

OUTPUTS OF OUTCOME 1.4: Upgraded production standard of micro , small and handicraft industries in Uva Province

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit Of Measurement	Base Line Year Data (2016)	Annual Targets					Source Of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 1.4.1: Developed micro industries having standard cetificates	1.1	Micro industries received standard cetificates	9.1 9.2 9.3	Number	50	300	400	400	700	700	Survey data	Provincial Industrial Development Department, Industrial Development Board Small Business Development section,Cooperative Development Department, Ministry of Tourism , National Crafts Council
OUTPUT 1.4.2: Developed small industries having standard cetificates	1.1	Small ndustries received standard cetificates		Number	20	150	250	400	500	500	Survey data	
OUTPUT 1.4.3: Developed handi craft industries having standard cetificates	1.1	Handicraft ndustries received standard cetificates		Number	10	25	50	100	125	200	Survey data	

Thrust Area 02 : Skill And Vocational Development

SDG Goal : **(Goal 4) Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all**

: **(Goal 8) Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all**

: **(Goal 9) Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation**

OUTCOMES

Strategic Outcomes / Goals	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit Of Measurement	Base-Line Year Data (2016)	Annual Targets					Source Of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTCOME 2.1 : Implemented vocational training programmes to develop skilled persons in Uva Province	2.1 2.3	Training centers with new technological facilities in operartion	4.3 4.4 4.5	Number	200	5	7	15	22	10	Survey data	Provincial Industrial Development Department, National Apprenticeship and Technical Training Authority Vocational Training Authority, Higher Technical Institute, Technical Cleeges,
		Training courses conducted		Number	125	10	10	15	10	20	Survey data	
		Persons completed training		Number	6,150	7,150	8,150	9,650	10,650	11,650	Survey data	

Strategic Outcomes / Goals	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit Of Measure ment	Base-Line Year Data (2016)	Annual Targets					Source Of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
		courses										Cooperative Development Department
OUTCOME 2.2 : Developed potential based small and medium scale enterprises in Uva Province	2.2	Enterprenures who completed enterprise training		Number	2,000	2,500	3,000	3,500	4,000	4,500	Survey data	Provincial Industrial Development Department
		Enterprenures who completed managemment training		Number	1,000	1,250	1,500	1,750	2,000	2,250	Survey data	National Apprenticeship and Technical Training Authority, Vocational Training Authority, Higher Technical Institute, Technical Cleeges,Cooperati ve Development Department, Small Business Development section
OUTCOME 2.3: Utilized technological knowledge, enterprise and management knowledge received from	2.2	Persons got employment in other institutions		Number	250	300	500	750	1,250	1,750	Survey data	Provincial Industrial Development Department, Divisional Secretariats, Local Government Department, Cooperative
	2.3	Industrialists who started small industries		Number	500	650	750	750	1,000	1,200	Survey data	

Strategic Outcomes / Goals	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit Of Measurement	Base-Line Year Data (2016)	Annual Targets					Source Of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
training												Development Department
OUTCOME 2.4: Exixtence of efective career guidance scheme for new entrants to the skilled labour market in the Province	2.2 2.3 2.4	New entrants to the labour market with skill certificates		Number	500	645	1,045	1,175	2,400	3,500	Survey data	

OUTPUTS OF OUTCOME 2.1: Implemented vocational training programmes to develop skilled persons in Uva Province

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit Of Measurement	Base Line Year Data (2016)	Annual Targets					Source Of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 2.1.1: Identified definete job market needs	1.1 1.2	Survey findings	8.1 8.2 8.3 8.4 8.5	Number	N/A	1	1	1	1	1	Survey data	Deputy Chief Secretary (Planning) , Divineguma Director, National Apprenticeship and Technical Training Authority
OUTPUT 2.1.2: Awared potential trainees about vocational job opportunities		Persons enrolled for vocational training		Number	2,500	3,000	3,500	4,000	4,500	5,000	Survey data	
OUTPUT 2.1.3: Developed				Number	100	120	145	160	170	180	Survey data	

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit Of Measure ment	Base Line Year Data (2016)	Annual Targets					Source Of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
existing Training centers		Centers developed										

OUTPUTS OF OUTCOME 2.2: Developed potential based small and medium scale enterprises in Uva Province

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit Of Measure ment	Base Line Year Data (2016)	Annual Targets					Source Of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 2.2.1: Developed small scale enterprises	2.2	Industrial enterprises	9.1 9.2 9.3	Number	350	400	450	500	550	600	Survey data	Provincial Industrial Development Department, National Apprenticeship and Technical Training Authority, Vocational Training Authority, Technical Cleeges, Tourism Promotion Unit,Cooperative Development Department, Small Business Development section
		Service enterprises		Number	100	125	150	170	200	225	Survey data	
OUTPUT 2.2.2: Developed medium scale enterprises	2.2	Industrial enterprises		Number	25	25	25	25	25	25	Survey data	
		Service enterprises		Number	5	5	5	5	5	5	Survey data	

OUTPUTS OF OUTCOME 2.3: Utilized technological knowledge, enterprise and management knowledge received from training

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit Of Measurement	Base-Line Year Data (2016)	Annual Targets					Source Of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 2.3.1: Provided technological training to new enrolled trainees	2.3	Persons utilized technological knowledge gained from training	4.3 4.4 4.5	Number	N/A	60	150	300	400	500	Survey data	Provincial Industrial Development Department, National Apprenticeship and Technical Training Authority , Vocational Training Authority , Technical Cleeges, Tourism Promotion Unit, Cooperative Development Department, Small Business Development section
OUTPUT 2.3.2: Provided vocational training to new enrolled trainees	2.1	Persons utilized vocational knowledge gained from training		Number	N/A	10	15	15	20	20	Survey data	
OUTPUT 2.3.3: Developed enterprise and management skills	2.2 2.4	Enterpenures developed skills after training		Number	N/A	20	30	40	60	80	Survey data	

OUTPUTS OF OUTCOME 2.4: Exixtence of efective career guidance scheme for new entrants to the skilled labour market in the Province

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit Of Measurement	Base Line Year Data (2016)	Annual Targets					Source Of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 2.4.1: Implemented effective career guidance programmes for trainees	2.4	New trainees who got vocational training	4.3 4.4 4.5	Number	N/A	145	400	930	1,325	1,750	Survey data	Provincial Industrial Development Department, National Apprenticeship and Technical Training Authority, Vocational Training Authority,Technical Cleeges, Tourism Promotion Unit,Cooperative Development Department,Small Business Development section

Thrust Area 03 : Planning And Management Development

SDG Goal : **(Goal 9) Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster Innovation**

OUTCOMES

Strategic Outcomes / Goals	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit Of Measurement	Base-Line Year Data (2016)	Annual Targets					Source Of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTCOME 3.1: Developed government institutions to deliver efficient and efffective service	3.1	Developed government institutes	9.1 9.2 9.3	Number	5	5	5	-	-	-	Survey data	Provincial Industrial Development Department, Industrial Development Board, Divisional Secretary, Badulla
		Developed training institutes		Number	N/A	20	20	20	20	20	Survey data	
OUTCOME 3.2: Existence of skilled staff with positive attitudes able to deliver efficient and efffective service	2.4 3.1	Skilled officers		Number	240	50	100	100	100	100	Positive responses of beneficiaries	

OUTPUTS OFOUTCOME 3 .1: Developed Government Institutions To Deliver Efficient And Efffective Service

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit Of Measurement	Base-Line Year Data (2016)	Annual Targets					Source Of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 3.1.1: Provided physical resources for government institutions	3.1	Physical resources	9.1 9.2 9.3	Number	15	5	5	-	-	-	Survey Data	Deputy Chief Secretary (Planning), Provincial Industrial Development Department, Industrial Development Board
OUTPUT 3.1.2: Assured perfect human resources for government institutes	2.4 3.1	Human resources		Number	240	50	100	100	100	100		
OUTPUT 3.1.3: Provided sufficient infrastructure facilities	3.1	Equipped institutions		Number	5	5	15	-	-	-		

OUTPUTS OFOUTCOME 3.2: Existence Of Skilled Staff With Positive Attitudes Able To Deliver Efficient And Efffective Service

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit Of Measurement	Base Line Year Data (2016)	Annual Targets					Source Of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 3. 2.1: Developed positive attitudes and skills among the staff	2.4	Officers developed	9.1 9.2 9.3	Number	240	50	100	100	100	100	Positive responses of beneficiaries Survey data	Deputy Chief Secretary(Planning) , Provincial Industrial Development Department, Industrial Development Board
OUTPUT 3.2.2: Presence of evaluation system to motivate staff	2.4	Evaluation systems in operation		Number	3	3	3	2	2	2		

SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL OUTLAYS FOR SMALL INDUSTRIES DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Outputs	Financial Outlays (Rs.Mn)					Total For 5 Years
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	
OUTPUT 1.1.1 : Developed micro industries based on potentials in Uva Province	6.10	10.0	12.5	15.0	22.5	66.1
OUTPUT 1.1.2 : Developed small industries based on potentials in Uva Province	18.6	30.5	36.25	45.00	65	195.35
OUTPUT 1.1.3 : Developed Handicraft industries based on potentials in Uva Province	3.9	4.9	8.4	1.0	1.0	19.2
OUTPUT 1.2.1 : Increased employment in micro scale industry sector	8.525	11.65	15.8	19.75	33.15	88.875

Outputs	Financial Outlays (Rs.Mn)					Total For 5 Years
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	
OUTPUT 1.2.2 : Increased employment in small scale industry sector	22.7	40.225	62.05	97.175	122.75	344.9
OUTPUT 1.2.3 : Increased employment in handicraft industry sector	4.825	8.6	11.05	10.1	10.875	45.45
OUTPUT 1.3.1 : Improved marketing promotion methods in micro - scale industry sector	11.55	12.55	12.55	9.05	9.05	54.75
OUTPUT 1.3.2 : Improved marketing promotion methods in small- scale industry	14.84	8.6	9.6	12.0	7.0	52.04
OUTPUT 1.3.3: Improved marketing promotion methods in handicraft industry sector	3.0	3.6	3.6	-	-	10.2
OUTPUT 1.4.1: Developed micro industries having standard certificates	0.5	0.8	3.00	4. 5	5.2	9.5
OUTPUT 1.4.2 : Developed small industries having standard certificates	0.5	0.8	3.00	4. 5	5.2	9.5
OUTPUT 1.4.3 : Developed handicraft industries having standard certificates	05	0.8	3.0	4.5	5.2	18.5
OUTPUT 2.1.1: Identified definete job market needs	1.8	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	2.6
OUTPUT 2.1.2 : Awared potential trainees about vocational job opportunities	10.75	11.965	14.465	20.08	25.08	82.34
OUTPUT 2.1.3 : Developed existing Training centers	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	4.5
OUTPUT 2.2.1 : Developed small scale enterprises	0.5	0.8	3.00	4. 5	5.2	9.5
OUTPUT 2.2.2: Developed medium scale enterprises	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	4.5

Outputs	Financial Outlays (Rs.Mn)					Total For 5 Years
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	
OUTPUT 2.3.1: Provided technological training to new enrolled trainees	0.05	0.055	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.285
OUTPUT 2.3.2: Provided vocational training to new enrolled trainees	1.125	0.125	0.125	0.125	0.125	1.625
OUTPUT 2.3.3: Developed enterprise and management skills	10.975	1.425	1.775	2.125	2.125	18.425
OUTPUT 2.4.1: Implemented effective career guidance programmes for trainees	1.835	0.835	0.835	0.835	0.835	5.175
OUTPUT 3.1.1: Provided physical resources for government institutions	2.05	3.0	5.0	2.0	3.0	15.05
OUTPUT 3.1.2: Assured perfect human resources for government institutions	0.6	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.0	4.2
OUTPUT 3.1.3: Provided sufficient infrastructure facilities	1.025	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.2	5.625
OUTPUT 3.2.1: Developed positive attitudes and skills among the staff	0.6	1.0	1.5	0.5	0.5	4.1
OUTPUT 3.2.2: Presence of evaluation system to motivate staff	0.25	1.66	2.86	1.66	1.66	8.09
TOTAL FINANCIAL OUTLAY FOR SMALL INDUSTRIES DEVELOPMENT PLAN	**132.1**	**157.09**	**211.62**	**245.36**	**324.71**	**1,070.88**

CHAPTER 25

TOURISM Sector



25.1. Background

Uva, Sri Lanka' fourth largest province is enriched with diverse and exciting tourist attractions popular among both locals and foreigners as a well-known tourist destination. This paradise is blessed with beauty of nature, geographical diversity, amazing man made articles, mix of traditional culture as well as climates varying from cool mild to hot sunny. Hence, Uva province has a greater potential for tourism sector development.

Uva Province consists of two districts namely Badulla (which is the capital located in the highlands) and Monaragala in the lower terrains of the province. The two districts have different characteristics. The upper division of Badulla district is famous for tea plantation and vegetable cultivation while lower division for paddy and chena cultivation. The province is rich with natural resources such as mountains, scenic views, a large sector of biodiversity, waterfalls and forests. There are many valuable historical sites, spread all over the province. Those generate added values to develop as a tourist destination. The UdaWalawe and Yala national parks, Badulla, Bandarawela, Ella, Haputale, Maligawila, Buduruwagala, Mahiyanganaya and Kataragama are places frequently visited by a large number of both local and foreign tourists. Visitor can entertain wonderful sceneries of mountain peaks, plateaus, plains, and waterfalls, wilderness of rare flora and fauna, vast greenish cover of tea plantations, historically and archeologically impressive sites, and diverse cultural heritage with Sri Lankan indigenous people Vedda and Traditional festivals of colour.

Ministry of Tourism is the main destination development agency of the province responsible for development of tourist attractions, insfrastructure facilities to create memorable visitor experience. Uva Tourism Promotion Unit attached to the ministry has planned to expand its functions as a beuro (statutory board) which is more independent body.

25.1.1. Uva Tourism Promotion Unit.

The broad objective of the ministry is to develop the tourism sector in Uva Province to support for the local community development, poverty reduction, and to create new economic opportunities while reducing the high dependency on agricultural activities for income. The reason is that majority of people in the province depends on agricultural sector for household income such as tea, vegetables and paddy fields. In the Uva province 15.4% of the population living below the poverty line, this is the highest percentage in the country and considerably higher than the country average of 11%. Tourism industry of Uva can have a great impact for a significant change in lifestyle. Accordingly tourism is a priority sector

and Uva Provincial council has invested a significant amount of money on tourism sector development during the last period.

25.2. Tourism Strategy of Uva (Vision and Mission)

25.2.1. Vision

"To become the bset tourist destination in Sri Lanka by attracting one miliion high value tourists by 2023.''

25.2.2. Mission

"Honor the cultural heritage of the region, value and perpetuate the natural and cultural resources, engender mutual respect among all stakeholders of the region and provide a unique, memorable and enriching visitor experience, way forward for sustainable socio-economic development of the destination"

(This relates to SDG Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere and / Goal 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns)

This strategy will lead to establish useful infrastructure facilities and entrepreneurship development for maximizing the tourism carrying capacity of the province while generating more revenue from tourist activities with new experiences. The Indirect effects will generate considerable amount of job opportunities for individuals and investment opportunities for lower and middle range income residents.

Community based tourism products such as home stay units will be clearly identified, developed and targeted to develop the community through tourism. They will represent unique destination offerings for the first time on the market as very fresh products. The promotion of these products can be done easily to cater to the existing demand.

The geographical features create extraordinary features for tourist and to enjoy their stay at Sri Lanka but it is not enough for tourist satisfaction. Visitor experience depends oneverything of journey from the leaving of home country to return home. Hence any destination agency should pay attention on the tourism life cycle, all tourism activities and other supporting services. According to the world tourism competitive index Sri Lanka and many other Asian countries are at risk for safety and security and we need to pay attention on core product as well as augmented products and supporting services. Hence Uva tourism strategy is link with all sectors and every stakeholders in the industry.



25.3. Related Institutions

At the national & provincial level, roles of the following institutions are very effective for development of touarism industry:

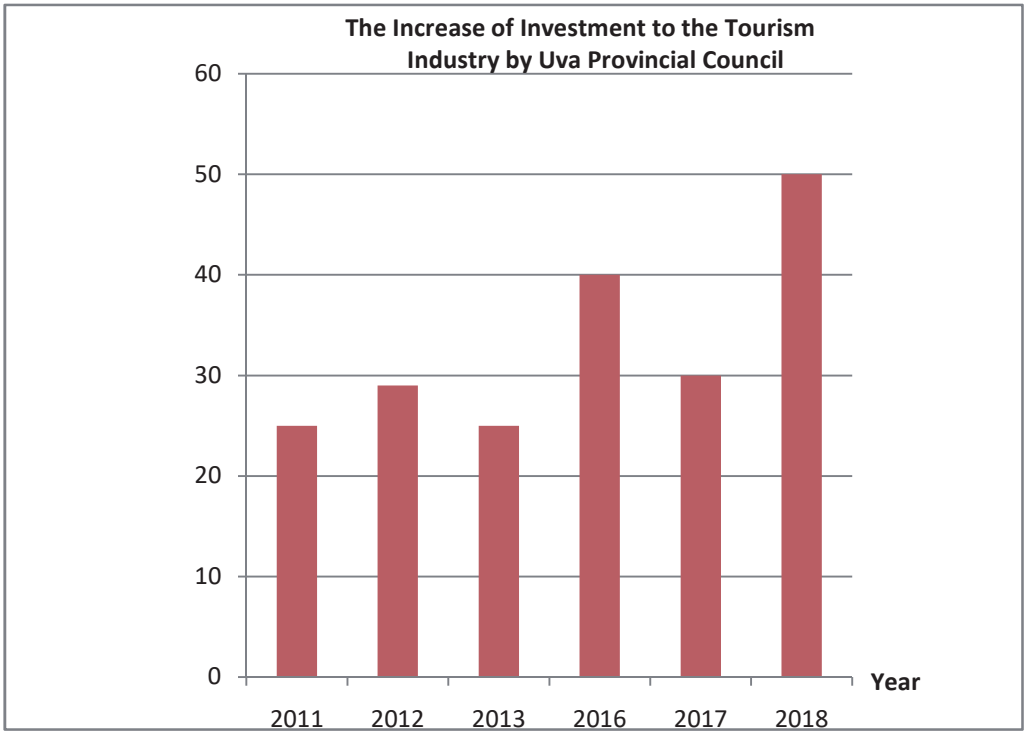
1. National Ministry of tourism development & chiristian religious affairs
2. Srilanka touarism development Authority
3. Central Cultural Fund
4. National building research Organization
5. Provincial Department of Buildings
6. Central environment Authority
7. Department of Wild life
8. Ministry of health
9. University of Uvawellassa
10. Divisional Secratariet office
    - Development officers
11. Local Government
12. Sri lanka police department
13. Department of Railway
14. Department of Ayurweda
15. Hotel School and

16. Provincial Ministry of tourism.

At the provincial level roles of the following organizations are very effective for development of tourism industry

1. Tour Guide organization
2. Hotel Organization
3. Transport Facilitators
4. Homestay villagers
5. Private sector organizations

25.4. Sector Performance



Stratergic focus of the ministry is the development of sustainable tourism industry in UVA Province through strengthening local communities by providing them infrastructure facilities, training and investment opportunities. Hence, strategic priorities has been identified to Creating and establishing innovative tourism ventures to provide high quality service with new tourist experiences and attract many tourists. It will bring about a significant economic development in Uva province by generating job opportunities and small medium and large scale businesses related with the tourism industry

1. Development Gaps and Strategic Priorities

I. Tourism Attraction Development

- Accommodation, food and beverages
- Access Roads
- Water and sanitary Facilities (Cleanliness)
- Tourist Map
- International Tourist Signs

II. Service Quality of Accommodation, food and beverage

- Regulation
- Hotel Grading
- Uva Tourism Excellence Awards

III. Training and Development

- Guide Training Programme
- Tuck Tuck Drivers Training Programme
- Homestay Operators Training Programme

IV. Information centers and Tourism Comfort Centers

- Mahiyanganaya Comfort Centre
- Udawalawa Comfort Centre
- Kithulkote Comfort Centre
- Ella Information Center

V. Home Stay Villages and community involvement

VI. Market Segmentation: Eco Tourism, Medical Tourism, Agro Tourism & Meditation

VII. Tourism Promotion

- Website, Apps,
- Magazines, Brouchers
- Billboards
- Vedio, LED Displays

Landmark Development (Structural and Naturel)

VIII. Security and Risk Management

- Tourist Police
- Lifesavers / Volunteers

- Health and safety

IX. Sustainabile Tourism

- Constructions, Materials and Designing (Green concepts)
- Environment Protection, Garbage Recycling

X. Research and Knowledge Management

25.5. Problems, Issues and Challenges (SWOT Analisis)

Strengths	Weaknesses
1. Attractive environment enriched with scenic beauty conducive for relaxation	1. Inadequate Public and Private Infrastructure
2. Cool Climate all throughout the year	2. Lack of collaboration between government Institutions and stakeholders
3. Fresh & clean air	3. Lack of strong Destination Development Agencies
4. Culture and heritage of UvaWellassa : Traditional dancing and handicrafts, Artworks	4. Insufficient Visitor-Resident Interaction due to language barriers
5. Multi-religious and ethnic community	5. Lack of "New" Experiences
6. Sacred religious places: Mahiyangana Rajamaha Vihara, Kataragama Kirivehera, Muthiyanga Raja Mahavihara and other ancient religious places	6. Lack of Accurate Pre- and Post-Arrival Information
7. Indigenous community : Dambana and Rathugala	7. Maintenance of Public Facilities: sanitary , access roads to attractions, street lights, drinking water
8. Tea Estates enriching the greenyenvironment	8. Lack of community awareness on sector development
9. Cultural events : Perahera, Radham, Sokari and Gammadu	9. Lack of entrepreneurial ventures catered for tourism
	10. Lack of trained labour force including professionals
	11. Security issues both local and foreign tourists
	12. Low Income per one tourist

Opportunities	Threats
1. Booming of the Tourism Industry	1. Crime, Drug Use and related social issues
2. National level prioritized sector	2. Landslides and other environmental issues
3. Development of New Markets	3. Increased Global Competition
4. Popularity for nature based tourism; Adventure and Eco tourism	4. Waste management issues
5. Niche market development in different tourism segments	5. Loss of bio-diversity
6. Implementation of Hospitality and Tourism related Education Institutions	6. Cultural deterioration might occur
	7. Harassments to Tourists within the country : loss of image as a safe destination

SWOT analysis provide a comprehensive picture of the Uva tourism industry. Tourist strategies and future development programmes should overcome future challenges and threats. On the other hand ministry has a great responsibility to increase the economic value of the industry and real benefits to the community by maximally utilizing strengths and growth potentials.

25.6. Thrust Areas and Sub Components

01. Diversification and development of tourists attraction and marketable products
    - Development of Infrastructure facilities of tourist attractions
    - Introduction and development of products and services
02. Marketing and promotion of tourism
    - Propaganda and promotion programs
    - Training and manpower development
    - Tourism information centers

03. Ensure the Income Generation for the Local Community through promotion of tourism
    - Training and technical guidance
    - Facilitate local entrepreneurs
    - Enhancement of Community participation
04. Capacity Development
    - Institutional development of the communities involved in tourism
    - Capacity development of government organizations

Development results (Outcomes and Outputs with performance indicators) formulated based on these thrust areas and key activities are elaborated in the following sections.

RESULTS FRAMEWORK

Sector : Tourism

Thrust Area 01 : Diversification And Development Of Tourist Attractions And Marketable Products

SDG Goal : **(Goal 8) Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all**

: **(Goal 12) Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns**

OUTCOME

Strategic Outcomes / Goals	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit Of Measurement	Base Line Year Data (2016)	Annual Targets					Source Of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTCOME 1.1: Publicity and promotion programmes in place to attract foreign and local tourists to Uva Province	1.1	Tourist arrivals	8.9 12.1 12.2	Number (Mn)	0.5	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.8	Ministry of Tourism	Prov. Ministry of Tourism, Tourism Development Authority
		Tourism promotion programmes		Number	5	5	5	5	5	5		
OUTCOME 1.2: Expanded touristmend hospitality	2.1	Tourism hospitality service providers		Number	7,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	2,000	Ministry of Tourism	Ministry of Tourism, Tourism Development

Strategic Outcomes / Goals	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit Of Measurement	Base Line Year Data (2016)	Annual Targets					Source Of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
services to fulfill the demand of the tourists		Hotel rooms		Number	3840	500	500	500	500	700		Authority / Local govt. authorities Railway Dept.
OUTCOME 1.3 : Extended stay time of tourists in Uva Province	2.2	New Experiences Actvities		Number	-	5	5	5	5	5	Ministry of Tourism	Ministry of Tourism, Tourism Development Authority Local govt. authorities

OUTPUTS

OUTPUTS OF OUTCOME 1.1: Publicity and promotion programmes in place to attract foreign and local tourists to Uva Province

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit Of Measurement	Base Line Year Data (2016)	Annual Targets					Source Of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 1.1.1: Implemented promotion programmes to attract tourists to Uva Province	1.1	Web sites and social media	12.1	Number of users	N/A	3,000	5,000	10,000	15,000	20,000	Prov. Ministry of Tourism	Ministry of Tourism, Hotel School / Private Tourism institutions (hotels)
		Publicity boards	12.2	Number	N/A	3	5	5	5	5		
		Leaflets		Number	2	4	4	4	5	5		
		Video shows		Number	5	10	10	15	15	20		

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit Of Measurement	Base Line Year Data (2016)	Annual Targets					Source Of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
		Printed and electronic media programmes		Number	N/A	2	2	2	3	3		
	1.1	Contended staff		Number	N/A	200	300	400	500	700		
		Quality service		Complaints and suggestions	N/A	10	8	6	4	2		

OUTPUTS OF OUTCOME 1.2: Expanded tourist hospitality services to fulfill the demand of the tourists

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit Of Measurement	Base Line Year Data (2016)	Annual Targets					Source Of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 1.2.1: Enhanced the facilities in all places with better amenities	1.1	Well known attractions	12.1 12.2	Number	20	22	24	26	28	30	Ministry of Tourism	Ministry of Tourism, Tourism Development Authority Local govt. authorities/ Divisional Secretariats

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit Of Measurement	Base Line Year Data (2016)	Annual Targets					Source Of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
		Less known attractions		Number	100	110	120	130	140	150	Ministry of Tourism	Ministry of Tourism, Tourism Development Authority Local govt. authorities/ Divisional Secretariats

OUTPUTS OF OUTCOME 1.3: Extended stay time of tourists in Uva Province

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit Of Measurement	Base-Line Year Data (2016)	Annual Targets					Source Of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 1.3.1: Introduced various entertainment activities, experiences and packages for tourists	2.1	Duration of packages	12.1 12.2	Number of days	N/A	5	10	15	20	30	-	Ministry of Tourism/ Tourism Development Authority / Local govt. authorities

Thrust Area 2 : Ensure The Income Generation For The Local Community Through Promotion Of Tourism

SDG Goal : **Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere**

: **(Goal 12) Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns**

OUTCOME

Strategic Goals / Results	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit Of Measurement	Base Line Year Data (2016)	Annual Targets					Source Of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTCOME 2.1: Presence of successful entrepreneurs who can satisfy demand of tourism industry	3.2	Entrepreneurs	12.1 12.2	Number	7,000	7,100	7,200	7,300	7,400	7,500	Ministry of Tourism	Ministry of Tourism, Local govt. authorities
OUTCOME 2.2: High rate of community participation in tourism industry	3.3	Persons engaged in self-employment	1.4	Number	10,000	11,000	12,000	15,000	18,000	20,000	Ministry of Tourism	Ministry of Tourism, Local govt. authorities

OUTPUTS OF OUTCOME 2.1: Presence of successful entrepreneurs who can satisfy demand of tourism industry

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit Of Measurement	Base Line Year Data (2016)	Annual Targets					Source Of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 2.1.1: Created conducive policy environment for entrepreneurs in tourism sector	3.1 3.2	New laws	12.1 12.2	Number	N/A	1	1	1	1	1		Ministry of Tourism, Tourism Development Authority
		Incentive programmes		Number	N/A	2	2	2	2	2		
OUTPUT 2.1.2: Conducted training programmes for entrepreneurs in tourism sector	3.1	New training programmes		Number	1	4	4	4	4	4	Ministry of Tourism	Hotel School/ Technical collages/ University/ State/Pvt. Sector / Ministry of Tourism, Tourism Development Authority

OUTPUTS OF OUTCOME 2.2: High rate of participation of community in tourism industry

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit Of Measurement	Base Line Year Data (2016)	Annual Targets					Source Of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 2.2.1: Raised awareness about the benefits to community from Tourism industry	3.3	Awareness training	1.4	Number	2	2	3	4	5	6	Ministry of Tourism	Samurdhi dept./ Local govt. authorities/ Vocational training institutes / Hotel School /CBOs / Govt& Private banks/ NGOs/ Ministry of Tourism /Grama Niladari
		New self-employment generated		Number	2	2	3	4	5	6	Ministry of Tourism	
		Trained manpower		Number	200	300	400	500	600	700	Ministry of Tourism	
		Service providing centers		Number	1	3	3	3	3	5	Ministry of Tourism	

Thrust Area 03 : Capacity Development

SDG Goal : **(Goal 12) Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns**

OUTCOME

Strategic Outcomes / Goals	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit Of Measurement	Base Line Year Data (2016)	Annual Targets					Source Of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTCOME 3.1: High productivity of the services provided by Government Institutions	4.2	Capacity development programmes	12.1 12.2	Number	5	5	5	5	5	5	Ministry of Tourism	Ministry of Tourism, Tourism Development Authority
OUTCOME 3.2: The staff of the institutions have skills and positive attitudes about Tourism trade	4.1	Employed staff		Number	10,000	12,000	14,000	16,000	18,000	20,000	Ministry of Tourism	Ministry of Tourism, Tourism Development Authority Local govt. authorities/ Divisional Secretariats
OUTCOME 3.3: Well empowered volunteers and voluntary organizations	4.1	Capacity development programmes		Number (Annual)	3	3	3	3	3	3	Ministry of Tourism	Ministry of Tourism / Tourism Development Authority Local govt. authorities Divisional Secretariats

OUTPUTS

OUTPUTS OF OUTCOME 3.1: High productivity of the services provided by Government Institutions

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit Of Measurement	Base Line Year Data (2016)	Annual Targets					Source Of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 3.1.1: Developed attitudes and skills of the staff	4.1	staff	12.1 12.2	Number	N/A	200	250	300	350	400	-	Ministry of Tourism
OUTPUT 3.1.2: Developed physical resources of institutions	4.2	Institutions improved		Number	N/A	1	1	2	2	3	-	

OUTPUTS OF OUTCOME 3.2: The staff of the institutions have skills and positive attitudes about Tourism trade

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit Of Measurement	Base-Line Year Data (2016)	Annual Targets					Source Of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 3.2.1: Increased number of	4.2	Existing resource persons who	12.1 12.2	Number	N/A	5	5	5	5	5	Ministry of Tourism	Hotel School / Ministry of

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit Of Measurement	Base-Line Year Data (2016)	Annual Targets					Source Of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
training institutes and developed capacity and human resources to cater to needs of Tourism industry		developed skills										Tourism /Local govt. authorities
		New resource persons		Number	-	2	2	2	2	2	Ministry of Tourism	Ministry of Tourism / Hotel School /Prov tourism Min./ University
		Trained staff		Number	200	300	400	500	600	700	Ministry of Tourism	
		Training institutes		Number	1	3	3	3	3	5	Ministry of Tourism	

OUTPUTS OF OUTCME 3.3: Well empowered volunteers and voluntary organizations

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit Of Measurement	Base-Line Year Data (2016)	Annual Targets					Source Of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
OUTPUT 3.3.1: Organized tourism sector community at institutional, social and professional	4.1	Chambers of commerce	12.1 12.2	Number	20	1	1	1	1	2	Local govt. authorities/ Divisional Secretariats	Prov. Ministry of Tourism / Local govt. authorities / Divisional Secretariats /Local

Outputs	Sub Component Number	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	SDG Target Number	Unit Of Measurement	Base-Line Year Data (2016)	Annual Targets					Source Of Data	Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
levels												Authority/Police Dept./ Chamber of Commerce
	4.1	Tourist transport associations		Number	10	1	1	2	2	2	Local govt. authorities	Prov. Ministry of Tourism, Railway Dept./ Prov. Transport Min. / Guides Associations / Three wheelers Associations / Van drivers Associations
	4.1	Three wheelers societies		Number	40	5	5	10	10	15	Local govt. authorities	
	4.1	Tourist guides' associations		Number	1	1	1	1	1	1	Ministry of Tourism	Prov. Ministry of Tourism /Passenger Transport Association/ Tourism Development Authority
	4.1	Self-employees associations		Number	N/A	1	1	1	1	1		
	4.1	Incentive programmes for organizations		Number	1	2	2	2	2	2	Ministry of Tourism	

SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL OUTLAYS FOR TOURISM DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Outputs	Financial Outlays (Rs.Mn)					Total For 5 Years
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	
OUTPUT 1.1.1: Implemented promotion programmes to attract tourists to Uva Province	6.3	3.8	4.0	6.75	6.75	27.6
OUTPUT 1.2.1: Enhanced the facilities in all places with better amenities	41.32	43.52	49.52	54.02	58.02	246.4
OUTPUT 1.3.1: Introduced various entertainment activities, experiences and packages for tourists	17.4	70.4	22.4	21.9	19.9	152
OUTPUT 2.1.1: Created conducive policy environment for entrepreneurs in tourism sector	6.2	8.2	8.2	10.2	23.7	56.5
OUTPUT 2.1.2: Conducted training programmes for entrepreneurs in tourism sector	0.807	0.807	0.807	0.807	0.807	4.035
OUTPUT 2.2.1: Raised awareness about the benefits to community from Tourism industry	0.86	0.86	0.86	0.86	0.86	4.3
OUTPUT 3.1.1: Developed attitudes and skills of the staff	10.6	10.6	12.6	12.6	13.6	60
OUTPUT 3.1.2: Developed physical resources of institutions.	1	1	1	1	1	5
OUTPUT 3.2.1: Increased number of training institutes and developed capacity and human resources to cater to needs of Tourism industry	43.5	61.5	74	101	129.5	409.5
OUTPUT 3.3.1: Organized tourism sector community at institutional , social and professional levels	0.215	0.265	0.265	0.265	0.265	1.275
TOTAL FINANCIAL OUTLAY FOR TOURISM DEVELOPMENT PLAN	**128.202**	**200.952**	**173.652**	**209.402**	**254.402**	**966.61**

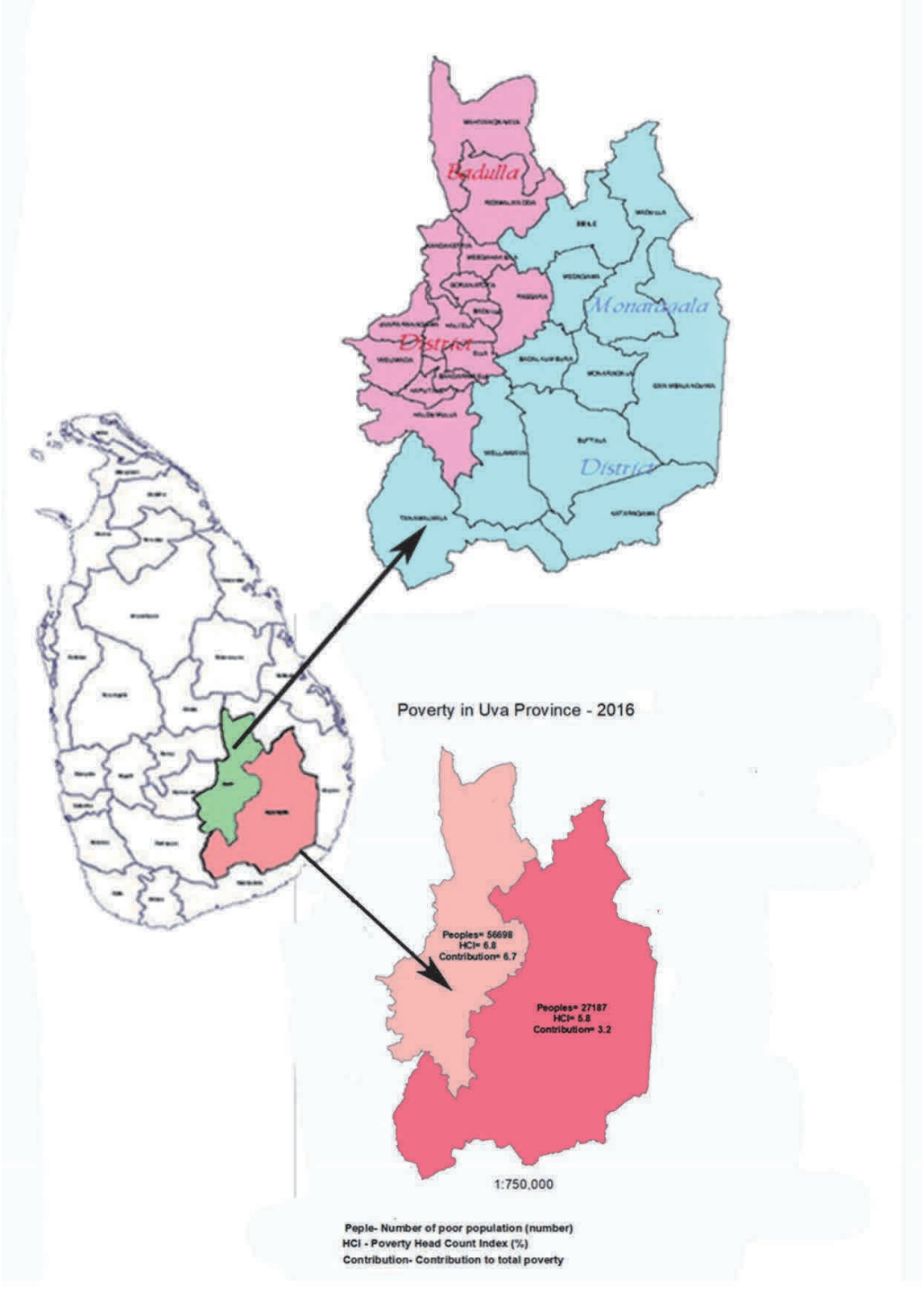
Proposed Total Investment For 22 Sectors For The Province

S.N	Sector / Sub Sector	Financial Outlays (Rs.Mn)					Total For 5 Years (Rs.Mn)
		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	
1	AGRICULTURE	559.60	574.38	573.64	578.11	584.91	2,870.63
1.1	SUB PLANTATION (SUGAR)	2,560.02	3,329.22	4,189.75	2,297.41	2,312.46	14,688.86
1.2	RUBBER CULTIVATION	119.74	124.43	138.31	147.43	153.76	683.66
1.3	PLANTATION - TEA	122.81	130.71	134.23	79.07	63.98	530.79
2	IRRIGATION	308.93	336.94	364.95	427.46	469.99	1,908.27
3	LIVESTOCK	267.06	357.95	388.64	402.43	394.14	1,810.21
4	INLAND FISHERIES	54.98	65.21	69.58	71.17	89.73	350.66
5	ROAD	9,797.05	10,999.65	14,831.25	14,956.25	10,676.35	61,260.55
6	ESTATE INFRASTRUCTURE	661.12	848.47	1,041.01	1,239.14	1,465.07	5,254.81
7	HOUSING	2,688.00	2,927.65	3,224.65	3,489.41	3,820.34	16,150.05
8	CO - OPERATIVE	506.09	626.73	613.61	589.61	631.61	2,967.63
9	EDUCATION	1,301.15	1,711.38	1,634.50	1,818.10	1,894.87	8,359.99
10	RURAL ELECTRIFICATION	56.89	66.68	93.63	200.69	86.50	504.39
11	RURAL DEVELOPMENT	190.12	235.00	245.24	231.15	259.15	1,160.64
12	LAND	197.57	213.39	225.39	241.55	266.21	1,144.11
13	LOCAL GOVERNMENT	7,651.15	8,450.15	9,264.27	11,323.70	14,449.10	51,138.37
14	WESTERN MEDICINE	8,234.896	5,656.526	7,454.836	5,548.091	4,451.736	31,346.09
15	AYURVEDA MEDICINE	189.68	185.10	115.55	142.54	143.90	776.77

16	PROBATION AND CHILDCARE	248.76	259.39	197.93	127.54	88.14	921.76
17	SOCIAL SERVICES	745.09	816.54	801.87	806.45	814.97	3,984.92
18	SPORTS	355.25	418.80	437.15	461.60	246.72	1,919.52
19	CULTURAL AND RELIGIOUS AFFAIRS	60.30	92.50	105.00	133.60	139.95	531.35
20	TRANSPORT	126.05	132.33	143.98	156.59	171.98	730.92
21	SMALL INDUSTRIES	132.1	157.09	211.62	245.36	324.71	1,070.88
22	TOURISM	128.202	200.952	173.652	209.402	254.402	966.61
TOTAL		**37,262.61**	**38,917.17**	**46,674.24**	**45,923.85**	**44,254.68**	**213,032.55**

ANNEXURES

01 - UVA Province Map



02 - SWOT Analysis of UVA Province

Strengths

- Human Resource Potential for development
- Good Governance and Systematic peaceful working environment
- Strong constitutional & legal framework
- Contribution from the National Agencies
- Contribution of knowledgeable Resource parsons
- Availability of Universities, Higher Education institutions, Hospitals & well developed infrastructure facilities.
- Active Participation of civil societies in development process
- Satisfactory level of physical resources for administrative institutions
- Interest of external partners / stakeholders in provincial development
- infrastructure and Opportunities for capacity development

Weaknesses

- Improper management of natural resources
- Limited application of advanced technology
- Insufficient financial resources & Inefficient financial management
- Duplication in development due to the difficulty in exercising the developing powers & Lack of Co-ordination between Central government and Province
- Lack of inter-sector and intra-sector coordination among the sector agencies
- Prevailing poor socio-economic conditions
- Lack of awareness among the general public on the benefits of the economic development
- Weakness of institutional capacity
- Lack of staff commitment
- Absence of required statutes

Opportunities

- Strategic geographical location
- High potential for Tourism

- Government Policy favorable for business
- Ethnic and cultural diversity
- Availability of natural resources (Land, water resources, mineral resources, etc)

Threats

- Outflow of human and financial capital
- Lack of infrastructure & marketing facilities
- Effects of climate changes on development activities
- Ad hoc Policy Changes & its effects on Development Plans
- Politically motivated interventions
- Frequent Natural Disasters
- Lack of entrepreneurship and innovative skills
- Drugs addiction among working age persons
- Dependency mentality

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere

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

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

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

1.4. By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of 13 property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including micro-finance.

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

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

1.b. Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions

Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

2.1. By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round.

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

2.3. By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment

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

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

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

2.b. Correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets, including through the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect, in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round

2.c. Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility

Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

3.1. By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births

3.2. By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births

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

3.4. By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being

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

3.6. By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents 3.7

3.7. By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes

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

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

3.a. Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate

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

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

3.d. Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks

Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

4.1. By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and Goal-4 effective learning outcomes

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

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

4.4. By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship

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

4.6. By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy

4.7. By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development

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

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

4.c. By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing states

Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

5.1. End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere

5.2. Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation

5.3. Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation

5.4. Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate

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

5.6. Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences

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

5.b. Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women

5.c. Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels

Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

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

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

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

6.4. By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity

6.5. By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through trans boundary cooperation as appropriate

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

6.a. By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies

6.b. Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management

Goal 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

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

7.2. By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix

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

7.a. By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and

advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology

7.b. By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, Small Island developing States, and land-locked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programmes of support

Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

8.1. Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries

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

8.3. Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services

8.4. Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavor to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production, with developed countries taking the lead

8.5. By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value

8.6. By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training

8.7. Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms

8.8. Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment

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

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

8.a. Increase Aid for Trade support for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-Related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries

8.b. By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization

Goal 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

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

9.2. Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries

9.3. Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets

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

9.5. Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending

9.a. Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States 18

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

9.c. Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020

Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries

10.1. By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average

10.2. By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status

10.3. Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard

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

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

10.6. Ensure enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions

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

10.a. Implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with World Trade Organization agreements

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

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

Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

11.1. By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums

11.2. By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons

11.3. By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries

11.4. Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage

11.5. By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations

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

11.7. By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities

11.8. Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning

11.9. By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels

11.10. Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials

Goal 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

12.1. Implement the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries

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

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

12.4. By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment

12.5. By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse

12.6. Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle

12.7. Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities

12.8. By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature

12.a. Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production

12.b. Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products

12.c. Rationalize inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by removing market distortions, in accordance with national circumstances, including by restructuring taxation and phasing out those harmful subsidies, where they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts, taking fully into account the specific needs and conditions of developing countries and minimizing the possible adverse impacts on their development in a manner that protects the poor and the affected communities

Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

13.1. Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries

13.2. Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning

13.3. Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning

13.a. Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to a goal of mobilizing jointly $100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible

13.b. Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities

Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

14.1. By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution

14.2. By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans

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

14.4. By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics

14.5. By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information

14.6. By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiation

14.7. By 2030, increase the economic benefits to Small Island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism

14.a. Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and transfer marine technology, taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic

Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular small island developing States and least developed countries

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

14.c. Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in UNCLOS, which provides the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources, as recalled in paragraph 158 of The Future We Want

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

15.1. By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements

15.2. By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally

15.3. By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world

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

15.5. Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species

15.6. Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed

15.7. Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products

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

15.9. By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts

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

15.b. Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation

15.c. Enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities

Goal 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

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

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

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

16.4. By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organised crime.

16.5. Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms.

16.6. Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels.

16.7. Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels.

16.8. Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance.

16.9. By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration.

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

16.a. Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime.

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

Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

Finance

17.1. Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection

17.2. Developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of ODA/GNI to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries ODA providers are encouraged to

consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries

17.3. Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources

17.4. Assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries to reduce debt distress

17.5. Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries

Technology

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

17.7. Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed

17.8. Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology

Capacity building

17.9. Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the sustainable development goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation

Trade

17.10. Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization, including through the conclusion of negotiations under its Doha Development Agenda

17.11. Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed countries' share of global exports by 2020

17.12. Realize timely implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all least developed countries, consistent with World Trade Organization decisions, including by ensuring that preferential rules of origin applicable to imports from least developed countries are transparent and simple, and contribute to facilitating market access

Systemic issues

Policy and institutional coherence

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

17.14. Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development

17.15. Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development

Multi-stakeholder partnerships

17.16. Enhance the global partnership for sustainable development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the sustainable development goals in all countries, in particular developing countries

17.17. Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships

Data, monitoring and accountability

17.18. By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts

17.19. By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries

04 - Provincial Advisory Committee (PAC) Members

S.No	Name	Department/Designation	Remarks
01	Mr. P.B.Wijayarathna	Chief Secretary - Uva Province	Chairman
02	Mrs. Damayanthi Paranagama	District Secretary, Badulla	Member
03	Mrs. D.S.Pathma Kulasuriya	District Secretary, Monaragala	Member
04	Mr. Hathiyaldeniya	Secretary to the Hon. Governor's office	Member
05	Mrs. R.A.H.A. Samarasinghe	Secretary , Uva provincial Council	Member
06	Mrs.G.A.M.SP. Ambanwala	Secretary, Ministry of Education	Member
07	Mr. L.L.Anil Wijesiri	Secretary, Ministry of Heath	Member
08	Mr. G.K.S.L.Rajadasa	Secretary, Ministry of Provincial Road	Member
09	Mr.Gunadasa Samarasingha	Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture	Member
10	Mr.W.M.M.G.Abesinghe Banda	Secretary, Ministry of Sports	Member
11	Mr. M. M. Ananda VIjitha Kumara Mapa	Deputy chief Secretary (Planning), Deputy chief Secretary Offices	Member
12	Mr.W.M.M.G.Abysingha Banda	Deputy Chief Secretary (Personnel Training) Acting, Personnel Training Office	Member
14	Professor J.L.Rathnasekera	Vice chancellor, University of Uva Wellassa	Member
13	Mr.M. K. Tution	Director (Planning), Badulla	Member
15	Mr.U.H.Upul	Director (Planning), Monaragala	Member
16	Mr. Nimal Dabare	Chamber of Commerce	Member

05 - Summary of views Expressed by Members of Uva Province

Workshop : Summary of Viwes Expressed by Members of Uva Province
Date : 2018.05.27, 28
Place : Laya Beach Hotel, Wadduwa



ProvincialMinistry of Sports

Transport

01. Lack of facilities in railway stations/ bus stands(sanitary / canteen / information center)

- Preparing a system to regulate railway stations/ bus stands.
- Empowering the legal framework through transport statute.

02. Taking much time in running of trains.

- Modernization of railway tracks.

03. Language issues in public transport services(Sinhala / Tamil / English)

- Improving the language skills of the workers employed in the fields associate with transport sector.

Sports

01. Lack of adequate facilities to show the talents of the sportsmen / sportswomen.

- Providing technical and financial support for the sportsmen/sportswomen showing their talents at provincial/ school levels.

02. Lack of sportsmen to conduct sports competitions at international level and lack of an indoor stadium

- Construction of a fully equipped international stadium.
- Establishing an indoor stadium in the province.

03. National sports clubs not strengthened at provincial level

- Creating an integrated mechanism to establish branches of the national sports clubs at provincial level.

04. Rising of non-contagious diseases.
    - Creating physical well-being (Sarere Swatha) villages in each grama Niladhari divisions/ near all the main stadiums

Industry

01. Increase in the cost of textile products.
    - Introduction of power mechanism.
    - Increase the prices through value added products (packing)

02. Not venture into new industrial fields.
    - Providing technical and financial support for the industries associated with clay, cane, gems.

03. Reduction in youths inclined for the training fields such as traditional carpentry/light engineering.
    - Production of goods by using modern technologies according to modern trends.
    - Improving the carpentry training school to the level of NVQ ¾.

04. Insufficient financial facilities for the small scale industrialists.
    - Creating a methodology to bear the portion of the interest by the government, for the bank loan taken by the industrialists.

05. Expected progress is not attained by the beneficiaries provided with self-employment equipment under 50% contributions.
    - Strengthen the follow-up and regulation.

Tourism

01. Not promoting new places with tourist attraction.
    - Identification and promotion of new places with tourist attraction.
      Example-: Starting place of Rawana Ella.

02. Tourists are not staying for longer period in the province.
    - Creating projects with new activities.
      Example:- Cable car / Foot path / Dancing / Floral exhibitions / Bicycle races / Hiking.
    - Promoting tourist places associated with unique archological places of the province.

- Creating tourism activities/ places associated with new tourism concepts. Example: - Associate with tea industry (Tea Tourism) Associated with agriculture(Agricultural tourism)

03. Creation of environmental and social problems.
    - Implementing concept of Eco Tourism as a policy.
    - Regulation of places related to tourism industry.
04. Lack of strong legal framework associated with tourism industry in the province.
    - Approving the tourism statute.
    - Establishing the tourism bureau of Uva province.
05. Lack of qualitative and quantitative service facilities for the tourism industry.
    - Strengthen the hotel school for creating skilled workers.
    - Regulating the hotels and creating a method to categorize the hotels.

Provincial Ministry of Road Development

Issues

01. Lack of proper programme to select the road development needs.
02. Lack of integrated road development plan for the province.
03. Lack of road maintenance unit plan.
04. Lack of programme for monitoring and to assign the responsibility of handling of maintenance and functioning.

Suggestions

01. Establishment of road planning and operational committee at provincial level.
02. Provincial council and local government fund of the central government and the allocation for the Hon. Members to be invested in the same plan.
03. Establishing a wider maintenance unit equipped with resources.
04. Taking measure to handover the developed provincial roads to the central government

Strategic plan

01. Establishing a committee comprises of political authority, government officials and the community.
02. Preparing as short term, medium term and long term plans.
03. Supply of new technologies, human resources and raw materials.
04. Making appropriate criteria as the base to takeover.

Housing

Issues

01. Not able to properly identify the housing development needs.
02. Lack of better relationship between the line Ministry and the central government Ministry.
03. Lack of integrated housing development plan for the province.
04. Contradiction between the criteria of the finance commission and provincial council.

Suggestions

01. Establishing committees at provincial and regional levels.
02. Should act according to the integrated plan.
03. There should a common criteria system.

Strategic plan

01. Establishing committees at rural, divisional and provincial level.
02. Implementation of the plan through a provincial level committee comprises of stakeholders from local government, provincial council and central government.
03. Preparing a common criteria system by matching the criteria prepared unique for the provincial council and the criteria of the finance commission.

Estate infrastructure facilities development

Issues

01. Lack of proper programme to select needs with potentials.
02. Lack of integrated estate infrastructure facilities development plan for the province.
03. Relevant parties not taking the responsibilities.
04. Subjects not accurately identified.



Suggestions

01. Establishing a committee comprising of all parties.
02. Preparing an integrated estate infrastructure facilities development plan for the province. (Involving all the parties).

03. Specifically assigning the duties.
04. Instead of estate infrastructure it should be amended as "Providing facilities for the estate people".

Estate infrastructure facilities development

01. Appointing a committee comprising of people representatives, estate management, community and officials.
02. Under integrated plan specifically assigning the responsibilities. (local government institutions, provincial council, central government, estate companies).
03. Approval through a statute.

Co-operative Development

Issues

01. Not implementing according to common guidance, standards and set of norms
02. Cooperative societies not able to face the competitiveness .

suggestions

01. Work to prepare common guidance, standards, set of norms and legalize.
02. Making the cooperative business as a semi government organization.

Strategic plan

01. Taking action to include common guidance, standards, set of norms by amending the cooperative statute.
02. Assigning the capital shares of the society as 51% for the members, 49% for government and private entrepreneurs.

Ministry of Agriculture

Suggestions

01. Preparing the plan needed for the implementation of an integrated programme and each unit performing the relevant function.
02. Discussing with the organizations such as wildlife, forest conservation about the damages caused by the wild animals and expanding the cultivation of lemon and oranges – especially the damages caused by wild elephants.

03. Providing a specific land area for cultivation as solution for land problem.
04. The programmes implemented by different units of the provincial council should be implemented through an integrated committee.
05. Using a definite calendar for forest cultivation, planting seedlings(near the reservation areas) and for providing other plant varieties.
06. Farmers not getting good prices because of price fluctuations, create a method to purchase the products at farm gate level, acting to control the price by preserving the products when the prices are low.
07. It is suitable to act according to one crop plan also it is suitable prepared for Sri Lanka.
08. Exhibiting the notice board to find out the daily prices.
09. Cultivating to chaser methods by developing value chain and pricing the products in a way easily accessible by the customer.
10. Modernization of farms in a way to get knowledge in a correct way by the farmers and school students.

Animal production unit

Issues

01. Lack of implementation of integrated programmes by the government and private sectors.
02. Not implementing value chain programmes.
03. Shortage of quality animals, through which the farmers can get a good income (for the milk).
04. Weakness in value added programmes
05. Milk prices are not sufficient -no other productions.
06. Cultural limiting factors influencing meat production.
07. The uncultivated lands in the plantation sector are not used for suitable cultivation.
08. No entrepreneurs preparing feeds needed for animals.



Suggestions

01. Preparation of a wider mechanism to implement integrated programmes by government and private sectors.
02. By increasing the chain from the farm gate to the consumer, more by products can be produced for the milk consumers
03. Providing milking cows for the small scale farmers.
04. It is better to promote fresh milk instead of milk powder (as prepared)
05. Fixed and adequate price for milk
06. Cultivating grass in the lands associated with plantation sector (to facilitate water conservation) and using for animal production activities.
07. Producing entrepreneurswho can produce silage for cattle.

Inland fisheries

01. Cultivation of ornamental fish not sufficiently expanded in the province
02. Weakness in financial management.
03. Not establishing a system for the consumer to get easily.
04. Cultivation of freshwater shrimp and crabs is not popular in community

Suggestions

01. As there is a suitable climatic condition to expand the cultivation of ornamental fish, expand the cultivation of ornamental fish considering as industry which can earn income in a shorter period.
02. Establishing a fish breeding center in the province.
03. Conducting financial management programmes by involving women and providing understanding.
04. To make the community aware of the freshwater shrimp and crabs that is high income generating industries.

Irrigation

Issues

1. No rehabilitation of tanks.
2. The future activities of Uma Oya water treatment are no planned.
3. New tanks, dams not constructed and rehabilitation not up to the level.

4. Large number of invasive plants and other plants in the tanks.

suggestions

01. Rehabilitation of constructed tanks.
02. Gradually implementing the future activities of Uma Oya.
    (Water management, distribution of lands)
03. Focus more attention of constructing new tanks and dams
04. Implementing programmes to remove invasive plants and other plants in the tanks.

Uva provincial Agriculture, Irrigation, Animal Production, Inland fisheries

<u>Agriculture subject</u>



Issues

01. Weakness in implementing an integrated programme while implementing the development works of the central government and provincial council.
02. Damages by the wild animals (40%)
03. Agricultural land problems - ownership of the land not defined.
04. Loss of integration among different units in the provincial council.
05. In the provincial council dates not defined for the planting of seedlings.
06. Price fluctuations -In some cases farmers not getting the specified prices.
07. Reduction in prices during surplus.
08. Problems in the economic centers (No notice board to find out the daily prices)
09. Not development of value chain.
10. Farms not developed to the modern concepts.

ANNEXURES

06 - Summary of Views Expressed by Civil Society

Workshop : **Obtaining views and suggestions of the women societies representatives (Badulla)**

Date : **2018.01.25**

Place : **Green Wood Hotel Badulla**



1. Group

Topic : Role of a woman in a household unit (as a mother)

Issues

1. As the women are not aware of the laws, they are subjected to underestimation and pressure where the law is being used.
2. Deprived of family income as the woman subjected to mental depression and has to bear all the responsibilities because of the husband addicted to drugs and alcohol.
3. As the women migrated to foreign countries, loss of protection for the children in such families.
4. Even though doing a job no suitable salary for the work.
5. No suitable markets for the products of the women engaged in self-employment.
6. Subjected to the influences of the outsiders according to the family environments.
7. Instances of only the mother will have to bear all the responsibilities.
8. The helplessness of the families due to the ongoing corporate week loan scheme.
9. Lack of proper management in some families.
10. Mental depression caused on various reasons.
11. Women subjected to domestic violence.
12. School children are largely addicted to drug abuse.
13. Facing problems due to the lack of basic facilities in a family.
14. Facing more mistakes with the changing world.
15. Reduction in relationship between the government officials and rural population.
16. Less support of the husband in the family.

Needs

1. Irrespective of the role, avoid downgrading women and appreciating women.
2. Meet only the needs of the changing world.
3. Make awareness related to laws by focus attention related to laws.
4. Providing equal facilities for all the children in the educational activities of the children.
5. When there is no permanent job for the husband of the family, providing an employment opportunity for the women instead of loans.
6. Providing opportunity to create awareness to build a better family unit.
7. Providing government support for the family unit.
8. Increasing the scholarships given for the children of the low income beneficiary families.
9. Removing the liquor shops near the schools, religious places.(Not in the specified distance)

Suggestions

1. Minimizing liquor marketing places.
2. Government intervention to increase the per capita income to avoid the problems arises due to income level of the low income families.
3. Implementation awareness programmes for women about laws.
4. Identifying mental pressure on women and the intervention of the government officers. (counseling)
5. The husband should be directed to religious places to be informed his role to behave in the family and in the society in such a way to protect the dignity of the woman.
6. Creating a direct relationship between government officials and rural women.
7. Abolishing credit schemes from non-governmental organizations.
8. Establish exploitatire loan schemes for women from government institutions and taking measures to provide these loans with low interest rates.
9. Creating awareness and rescue women helpless situation due to pyramids, chit funds methods and easy payments methods.

2. Group

Topic:Contribution of a woman in the economy

Issues

1. When women engaged in whatever duties, impose of duties which cannot be endured by her.

   Example: She carries the full weight of her children and husband when she performs the duties at home. She faces the health problems due to lack of rest

2. Being the women facing the economic problems within the house itself.
3. Even though a woman going abroad for economic development, there she is subjected to violence, breakdown of her family unit and the helpless condition of the children.
4. In the instances of women presenting their problems and issues to the government institutions, they engage in their personal duties without listening to her.
5. Lack of proper education and child birth after early marriage are the reasons for the lack of permanent employments.
6. Proper appreciation for the women engaged in self-employment
7. Avoid the inside and outside violence against the women working in the garment factories for their economic development and to protect her dignity.
8. When the father tries to solve the problems of the children without her contribution she will be helpless and also the problem gets complicated.
9. Because all the members of the family using the mobile phones, it is a huge problem for the economy.
10. In a country like Sri Lanka there is no protection for women when they are subjected to violence. This is a huge problem. Her problem is not properly addressed in places such as police station.

Needs

1. Providing suitable jobs for educated women and social acceptance.
2. Providing trainings, knowledge, needed financial assistance and inputs for the farmers at the right time.
3. Providing housing facilities for the families without houses.

4. Establishing a center to provide financial assistance (grant or other facilities) according to the selected self- employment.
5. According to the project a market and a selling price is needed for marketing the products.
6. Steps should be taken to supply milking cows through women societies. (Action should be taken to provide a shed for the milking cows).
7. Taking necessary steps to provide trainings by the government for self-employment.
8. When women engaged in business, providing protection against the problems faced by the women in the society.
9. Providing the government subsidies through the Divisional Secretariats.
10. Providing electricity and drinking water facilities for all in a proper way.

Suggestions

1. When providing assistance for a widow or suitable person expected to engage in self-employment, providing the assistance based according to the needs instead of providing on political basis.
2. Providing a suitable daily wages according to their work for the women engaged in labour work and providing suitable place for the plantation sector women.
3. Identifying the government officers working in a division and create awareness about their duties. (Through women societies).
4. At village level providing needed equipment, fertilizers, water for the farmers at the right time through registered societies.
5. Establishing small industries for the women at village level and conducting a survey on this with the approval of the government.
6. Providing the sponsorships, guidance & supervision, assistance, equipment form the government for self- employment under proper monitoring.
7. Focus attention regarding (nutrition, health, education) the children of the plantation sector women.
8. In thy event of a woman is victimized, she is not disgusted in the society and a proper solution should be given to her by the society and the violence should not be published in the media.

9. When a woman from a village expected to come to the city, steps should be taken to get rid of her fear and for proper guidance.
10. Stopping the drugs and liquor entering the villages from the cities.

3. Group

Topic: Woman and Health

Issues

1. Mothers facing problems by associating their children with bad society.
2. Women are facing different problems regarding the institutions providing weekly loans.
3. Women are facing different diseases spread by drinking water.
4. Increase in the cancer especially associated with women.
5. Women are facing problems due to lack of proper place for the clinic.
6. Some women are facing problems because of their illiteracy and lack of understanding about the society.
7. Even loss of life of the women due to economic problems.
8. Wasting number of days in going to government hospitals for treatments.
9. The health of the women affected because of the addiction to drugs and liquor by their husbands.
10. During the child birth, reduced support for the women from the relevant persons. .
11. Mental stress and physical problems caused due to domestic violence.
12. As women they are always thinking about the health of their family members and not concentrating on their health and mental fitness.
13. No permanent place for the clinic of pregnant mothers.
14. Less frequent visits by the midwife after the child birth (to the mother's house)
15. Birth of disable and mentally abnormal children due to drug addiction of the male partner.
16. Shyness of the women to openly tell about their diseases.
17. Even though there are places for counseling and advice, not going for these places.
18. After the age of 40 not attending health checkups.
19. Ignorance about family planning and abortion.
20. Health deterioration due to lack of proper meals due to lack of economic strength.

21. The spread of diseases such as measles, chicken pox, dengue and malaria in the countryside.
22. Children suffered with diseases because of instant foods.
23. Women suffering with communal diseases.
24. Affected by diseases due the wastes disposed from houses and factories.
25. Lack of safe drinking water.

Needs

1. Preventing diseases by conducting awareness programmes for the people at regional levels or at divisional levels.
2. Providing knowledge and understanding for the people by the relevant government officers by obtaining the support of the voluntary organizations. By this changing situation in the region.
3. Create awareness among males about liquor and cigarettes.(Advise to minimize the production of disable children).
4. Providing a place for maternity and child clinic.
5. To create awareness among male partners no to act in a manner that would affect the mentality of the women and family environment through telephones and watching television.
6. Awareness on birth control and preventing crimes such as abortion.
7. Providing advice to use vegetables, fruits from home gardens not using agro chemicals.
8. Providing advice to use the waste materials for compost production.
9. Improving the sanitary facilities.
10. Awareness on the damages caused by the animals. (wild elephants, poisonous snakes, dogs, cats, rats)

Suggestions

1. Creating awareness for women about all these diseases through health programmes.
2. Creating awareness on the disparities faced by the women in the society and about the ways to recue women from these situation through organizations such as police women's bureau and women's help centers.
3. Women should frequently associate with community and family health workers.
4. Creating self-employment opportunities to get rid of economic problems.

5. Implementing awareness programmes on nutritional requirements for the countryside women.
6. Developing the village school in order to provide better education for the countryside children.
7. As there are some difficulties in obtaining medicines for women's health problems, providing financial assistance for this.
8. Implementation of programmes by all the government officers placed in the villages to fulfill the needs of the village people and provide advice on all the sectors needed for their life.
9. Conducting regular consultations with the village people by the government organizations and asking their views.
10. The water supplied to the village should be properly purified and should be distributed to the village.
11. A programme should be proposed to direct the village people to clinics.
12. Providing a permanent place for the clinic.
13. Improving the health (sanitary) facilities of the women in the town as well as in the villages.
14. Providing relief for those with health deterioration due to economic problems.
15. Establishing a suitable marketing center for marketing the productions at the village level.
16. A programme is needed to identify the correct entrepreneurs through women societies. (without party discrimination)

4. Group

Topic: Woman and Social relationship

Issues

1. Lack of counseling service to identify her role as mother.
2. Inclined to wrong actions due to the poverty in the family.
3. Because of the harassment of the drunken husband, wife and the children facing difficulties and subjected to insult of the society.

4. The mother is not fulfilling her role for the children and the husband, fulfilled by other persons and assigned to others.
5. Mothers migrated to abroad (jobs associated with households)
6. Children getting married at early ages.
7. Getting into problems by making instant decisions.
8. Negative attitude in the society about the divorced women.
9. To find how they are maintaining medical centers in buildings without proper standards.
10. Misuse of social medias (Facebook).
11. Women facing several difficulties due the usage of dresses with different models.

Needs

1. Making education as compulsory to march forward in the society.
2. It is necessary not exceed the media ethics to preserve the future generation.
3. Establishing a needed place for a friendly discussion about the problems of the women and children and to find a solution for the problem.
4. It is essential to involve all the pregnant mothers in spiritual side during the pregnancy period.
5. According to their religion inclined all the children to religious studies on Sundays.
6. Making the usage of mobile phones only when needed for children and women and compulsorily avoid entering in to social websites.
7. Even though mothers have to go abroad (because of the poverty) it is time for the fathers to be inclined on this.
8. Inform the media about the necessity to rescue the women and the girl children from violence against women and verbal abuses.
9. It is necessary to make the lady teachers and government officers (women) to wear a simple dress.
10. When providing government appointments providing appointments relevant to the posts. (according to family background)
11. Providing suitable jobs for those with suitable qualifications.
12. It is necessary to continuously provide the nutritious packages for the pregnant mothers.
13. The husband and all the members of the family should look after the pregnant mother with care.

Suggestions

1. Stopping marriages at early ages.
2. Providing quality education for the children below the age of 18
3. In order to guide the children in the right path it is necessary to inspect the shops around the school and action should be taken to remove the drugs, alcohol and tablets.
4. It is suitable to minimize the adverse impact on the society by stopping the private classes and giving priority to religious studies.
5. Prohibiting establishing rooms in the urban and rural environments.
6. Prohibiting the telecast of dramas from foreign countries which are responsible for the breakdown of marriage lives.
7. Ii is suitable to stop the migration to other countries for housemaid jobs and also in this country to create mothers with morality. Further taking legal actions if doing so.
8. Stopping private classes and inclined subject teachers to create a specific educational system in the school itself.
9. Prohibiting private rural societies (collecting weekly installments) which are exploiting the wealth of the women.
10. Providing counseling services for meeting parents and children once in a day, involve in happy together and to provide opportunity to discuss their problems.
11. Protect the ethics of the society by being a mother as example in the society.

Workshop -: Obtaining views and suggestions of the representatives of the rural development societies (Monaragala)

Date : 2017.12.29
Place : Rubby Hotel Monaragala



<u>First Group</u>

Topic: -Community development and Capacity development.

Issues

1. No allocation to obtain drinking water in the region.
2. Even though there are productions of fruits there is no proper market for that.
3. Difficulties in providing vocational trainings for the school leavers.
4. There are no facilities in the village to teach aesthetic studies for the school students.
5. Non availability of seeds and fertilizers at time for the farming activities.
6. Difficulties in obtaining allocation for the renovation of the rural roads.
7. Non availability of sports equipment and grounds for sports activities.

Needs

1. Constructing the by- roads and needed culvert bridges in our region.
2. Confirming the participation of the people in the development activities.
3. Taking measures for attitude development.
4. Implementing suitable programmes to improve the mental development of the rural people.
5. Appreciating the people working with dedication and appointing them as the leaders.
6. Implementing rescue programmes by the rural people.
7. Implementing programmes to improve the economic status of the community.
8. Implementing programmes to improve the health condition of the community.
9. Implementing programmes to settle the family conflicts.

Suggestions

1. Providing pure drinking water, providing poverty relief, providing assistance for the school children and providing land for the farmers.
2. Officials should act to provide a good understanding.
3. Appreciating the voluntary officers.
4. In the community organization of the region working in synergy with the Grama Niladhari and rural development societies by giving priority to cultural, economic and social development of the people.
5. The Grama Niladhari of the division and rural development societies at the grassroots level should be informed in a realistic manner about this programme.
6. Conducting workshops relevant to attitude development of the people.
7. Providing support for economic development.

8. Providing new technical trainings for women, evaluating their public work and creating awareness about the place for the social development.

Second Group

Topic:- Small and micro entrepreneurship development

Issues

1. Lack of transport for the production.
2. Lack of proper techniced trainings.
3. Lack of necessary factories.
4. Lack of proper markets for the products.

Needs

1. Providing the relevant technical knowledge and trainings.
2. Providing facilities to obtain the necessary equipment.
3. Providing the knowledge for the agricultural practices specific for the relevant area.
4. Providing proper place in the market for the rural products.

Suggestions

1. Identifying the ability of the family units.
2. Inclined to training programmes.
3. Providing technical knowledge.
4. Providing loan facilities.
5. Creating small industries.
6. Creating marketing facilities for the products. (fixed prices).
7. Increasing women's participation.
8. Providing facilities for the transport of production goods.

Third Group

Topic:- Development of rural access roads.

Issues

1. Constructing drainages in both sides of the roads.
2. Lack of new access road for the village.
3. A proposal not obtained from the village is the reason for the delay in constructing and maintaining this road.
4. No road development.
5. Identifying the method for the laying of road for the village.
6. Not developing the roads
7. Construction of culvert bridges.
8. Monitoring of the village people when constructing a road.
9. Lack of fund is the reason for the delay in constructing this road.
10. Not constructing road with the standards and constructing as per the wish of the contractor.

Needs

1. Constructing a new road.
2. Constructing culvert bridges.
3. Rehabilitation of roads. (constructing drainages on both sides of the road).
4. Constructing side walls in the drainage system.
5. Developing the village roads in Shremadana (voluntary services).
6. Cleaning the both sides of the road.
7. Releasing the roads encroached by the villagers.
8. Changing the attitude of the people.
9. Informing the institutions such as Telecom, Electricity board.
10. Concreting the places that should be concreted.
11. Getting the support of the government institutions.

Suggestions

1. Constructing new roads for the areas without a road.
2. When constructing a road, constructing to the standards.

3. Cleaning the blocked culverts.
4. Informing the people not to put garbage on both sides of the road.
5. Giving priority to the need of the village in constructing the road.
6. Rehabilitation of damaged roads.
7. Developing the difficult roads of the village.
8. Constructing drainage system and side walls in both sides of the road.
9. When renovating the roads, preparing without damaging the environment.
10. Getting the support of the people in constructing the road.
11. Renovate immediately after the roads get damaged in a small level.

Fourth Group

Topic: - Providing safe drinking water

Issues

1. Drying of all the water sources during drought period.
2. Environmental destruction and drying of water bodies.
3. Lack of implementation of a proper water scheme.
4. Take immediate steps to provide water supply to the community based organization.
5. Increase in contagious diseases by using public wells.
6. Not distributing the water in a proper manner.
7. Contamination of drinking water
8. Water catchment areas are not properly protected.
9. Not properly maintaining the water line areas.
10. Personal decisions of the officers.
11. Illegal sand mining.
12. Mixing insecticides to water bodies.
13. Water pollution from the impact of cattle and wild animals in the reservoirs.
14. Family conflicts because of the usage of public wells.
15. Decrease in ground water level during the drought
16. Method to store the water as water is received in a period of year.

Needs

1. Provide needed allocation to improve the drinking water schemes.
2. Providing needed equipment to purify the water.
3. Taking steps to protect water springs and water sources.
4. Creating awareness among people about the consumption of pure drinking water.

Suggestions

1. Providing a permanent water scheme for all families in the village.
2. Implementing a tree planting programme to conserve the water catchment areas.
3. Conducting an awareness programme.
4. Constructing agricultural wells.
5. Supplying safe drinking water after removing the heavy metal dissolved in the drinking water.
6. Identifying water springs and establishing a center to distribute drinking water by using these springs.
7. Providing suitable support to reduce the solid waste by 20%, this is dissolved in the water.
8. Preparing a method to collect the rain water by the North East Monsoon, this is the major source of water for the Monaragala district.

Fifth Group

Topic: -Disaster Management.

Issues

1. Damage due to overflowing of streams during rainy season.
2. Danger of life of the patients and interruption of agricultural activities due to breakdown of road facilities during heavy rains.
3. Damages due to wild animals (animals such as wild elephants, peacocks, pigs)
4. Lack of solutions to the economic and social problems faced by the families affected by terrorism.
5. Working without a proper urban development plan.

6. Absence of optimistic attitudes.
7. Lack of payments or insurance for the damages caused by the wild animals.

Needs

1. Identifying the disasters affecting the area. .
2. Uplifting the living standards of the people during the time terrorist hazard and crop damage.
3. Acting collectively.
4. Providing immediate relief during disasters.
5. Using modern technologies in mitigating disasters (Example: - vehicle accidents).
6. Proper planning for the rescue during accidents.

Suggestions

1. During the time of drought, providing needed goods and equipment necessary for drinking water facilities, for the rural development societies at divisional levels and taking needed action through these goods.
2. The tanks and reservoirs should be conserved to face the drought situation.
3. Implementing suitable tree planting programmes.
4. Rural groups should be created in a planned manner to mitigate the disasters.
5. Wild elephants and monkeys should be prevented from entering into the villages.
6. Measures should be taken to avoid forest fire.
7. The labour force from the village should be obtained in renovating the roads (small rural roads).
8. Road rules should be implemented properly.
9. Providing accurate communications, and obtaining the advice by informing the necessary units should be done.

Workshop -: Obtaining views and suggestions of the representatives of the rural development societies (Badulla)

Date : 2017.12.28

Place : Malindi Hotel - Bandarawella



First Group

Topic:- Community development and Capacity Development.

Issues

1. The reluctance to involve.
2. Reluctance to attitudinal change.
3. Weakness in social understanding.
4. Unnecessary political intervention.
5. Diversified individual needs.
6. Ignorance of time management.
7. Lack of financial facilities for rural development societies.
8. Being a community organization expecting individual benefits.

Needs

1. Creating a close relationship between rural community and officers.
2. Launching a programme to train community leaders.
3. Providing financial assistance to initiate income generation projects to empower rural women.
4. For rural infrastructure development obtaining proposals through rural community (electricity, water, access roads, community hall)
5. Inclined to training programmes according to the needs of the community.
6. Building trust on community organization.
7. Removing unwanted forest cultivations and expansion of area friendly household cultivation.
8. Creating a platform for the development of talent of the children.
9. Implementation of rural development society activation programme in all the societies.

Suggestions

1. Creation of encouragement programmes in order to get the active participation of the community.
2. Planning programme (P.R.A) to identify projects suitable for the region.
3. Increasing the percentage of women participation in the development process.
4. Planning programmes within the village for the attitude development of the members.
5. Planning programmes for the economic development rural people.
6. Creating competitiveness among societies.
7. Training the identified leaders in the rural community to face the future challenges.
8. Introducing a concession scheme for the loan facilities provided to the rural people.
9. Creating coordination with facilitators for the needs of the community.
10. Completing the community participated programmes in a specified time period and in short time.
11. Community development and capacity building are the basic objectives of this.

Second group

Topic: -Small and micro entrepreneurship development

Issues

1. Providing trainings for resource and financial management.
2. Providing women contribution for business activities.
3. Providing the relevant trainings without obstructing the day to day duties of the women.
4. Introducing marketing promotion activities.
5. Introducing methods of preservation of commodities.
6. Providing trainings to obtain more income in small piece of land.
7. Introduce a market to supply goods and obtain goods.
8. Being inclined to agriculture based market to obtain water and organic fertilizers.
9. Providing a market with cost effective product value and modern trade exhibition marketing methods.

Needs

1. Developing an entrepreneurship network through one entrepreneur.
2. Promotion of group and household products.

Suggestions

1. Introduction of institutions for financial facilities.
2. Production of organic fertilizers by using the resources in the region.
3. Selection of people with special interest in the relevant fields and implementing training programmes.
4. Planning of promotion programmes to enhance the interest of the women.
5. Continuous monitoring of the entrepreneurs.
6. Constructing of agricultural roads for agriculture lands, irrigation development and taking action to obtain the government allocation.
7. Quality improvement of the economic value of the production.
8. Providing trusted pure products for the competitive market.
9. Conducting community contributed programmes to conserve water springs and creating awareness about the value of these.
10. Supply of goods and services based on consumer needs.
11. Introduction of crops varieties to get more income from small land area.
12. Construction of agricultural wells and rainwater ponds to obtain water for agricultural activities.

Third Group

Topic: - Development of rural access roads.

Issues

1. Not considering environmental aspects during road development.
2. The boundaries of the lands on the both sides of the roads not defined during road development.
3. Alluring to implement the proposals of the political authority instead of giving priority to the views of the people.

4. Constructing only the roads with more number of populations ignoring the roads with zero population but providing economic benefits.
5. Constructing roads by wasting the natural resources.
6. Use machineries and equipment regardless of the geographical position during construction of roads.
7. Constructing roads without considering weather and climatic conditions.
8. Constructing roads according to the money.
9. Not obtaining proper technical advice during road construction.

Needs

1. Developing the 1 km portion of the road from Welimada Pitapola to Dikulpotha by concreting or by applying tar.
2. Developing the road from Ampitiya School to 10th mile post.
3. Developing the Beragala Wellawaya main road.
4. Concreting the remaining portion of the Diyatalawa, Uman Kandura lower road.
5. Concreting the remaining portion of the Diyatalawa, Uman Kandura upper water storage road.
6. Increasing the rupees 20 lakh limit in implementing the contract given for rural development societies.

Suggestions

1. Not implementing the proposals of the political authority.
2. Planning according to the topographical characteristics.
3. Preparing a long term national policy on road development.
4. Planning the complete road at once.
5. Removal of incompatibilities between government bids and market prices.
6. Involving the community and the government officers in preparing the plan and giving priority for them.
7. Using suitable raw materials for suitable places (Tar / concrete)
8. Providing proper instructions for the community when constructing the road.
9. Increasing the practical knowledge of the T.O.
10. Making drainage system as compulsory during road development.

11. Connecting all the villages together.

Fourth Group

Topic: - Providing safe drinking water

Issues

1. Contamination of water
2. Legal issues in the reservation of water sources.
3. Financial problems in preparing a programme to distribute water.
4. Forest fire (in catchment areas)
5. Using drinking water for farming activities.
6. People settled in catchment areas and doing cultivation.

Needs

1. Identification and reservation of catchment areas.
2. Constructing a fence to protect the catchment areas.
3. Protecting the public water line system.
4. Providing drinking water for those who not access to pure drinking water.

Suggestions

1. Creating a natural water filter.
2. Creating awareness programme among officers to protect the water catchment areas.
3. Disposal of garbage in a manner not damaging the water catchment areas.
4. A programme to collect the packing materials in using the agro chemicals.
5. Protecting the water catchment areas associated with plantation sector.
6. Removal of unwanted cultivations in the water catchment areas and cultivating suitable forest cultivation.
7. Identification of untapped water streams and providing water for the areas with water scarcity.
8. Preparing a suitable programme through rural development societies for the conservation of water streams (tree planting).
9. A programme to maintain the public wells.
10. Testing the water suitable for drinking.

11. Removal of illegal cultivation and illegal residents in the water catchment areas.
12. Following a proper method for water purification.
13. Storage and distribution of water.
14. Prevent obtaining water in an irregular manner.
15. A programme for forest development in the water catchment areas.

Fifth Group

Topic: -Disaster Management.

Issues

1. Irregular and unprotected constructions and different development activities.
2. Human activities damaging the environment (usage of machineries,digging drainages)
3. Development activities carried out in medium or rigid formulation.
4. Illegal and irregular forest destruction.
5. Construction in water sources.

Needs

1. Increasing the awareness of the people about disaster management.
2. Creating facilities to be used during disasters (temporary residence , equipment , dress , food , medicines , training methods (Life guards)
3. Establishing communication facilities.
4. Submission of rapid solution protect the live and properties of the people living in the disaster affected areas and the people living in heavy disaster prone areas and providing lands for the needed areas.

Suggestions

1. Making necessary actions to stop unprotected activities.
2. Involving the government officers working in the villages for the establishment of a disaster management committee in the village.
3. Protecting forest cultivation and creating inter cropping (distributing plants among people), attitude development.
4. Enforcing the laws related to environment.

5. Training rescue teams and providing necessary equipment.
6. Developing a natural resources conservation programme in the village.

Workshop : Obtaining views and suggestions of the representatives of the farmers societies (Badulla)

Date : 2018.01.18
Place : Green Wood Hotel
Badulla



First Group

Topic: Paddy cultivation and Supplementary crop cultivation

Issues

1. Non availability of fertilizers at the right time
2. Unlimited (during the time of harvest) rice import
3. No fixed price for the crops
4. Mining and filling of paddy fields.
5. When providing the amount for the fertilizer, providing the documents to the famer society.
6. When the government changes, changing the agricultural policies.
7. Destruction of forest reserves
8. Labour scarcity for farming activities.
9. Crop damages due to wild animals.
10. Non- maintenance of canals (Tank, Dams)
11. Shortcomings in agricultural roads
12. The amount of fertilizer needed for one acre is not equal for all the districts.
13. Lack of technical officers for agriculture industry.
14. Non availability of seeds resistance to weather and climatic changes.
15. Implementing development projects without the awareness of farmers and farmer organizations.

Suggestions

1. Constructing elephant fencing for wild elephants
2. Timely maintenance of tanks and canals
3. Improving the roads to facilitate the transport of agricultural products to the market
4. Introducing agricultural insurance scheme for the farmers.
5. Establishing agricultural marketing center
6. Introduction of technical equipment
7. Designing a national policy for agriculture
8. Improving the storage facilities
9. Taking steps to protect the reservation areas
10. Introduction of native seed varieties
11. Providing facilities to the farmers for organic fertilizer
12. Providing new technical advice for the farmers
13. Taking action to eliminate pine cultivation from Sri Lanka
14. Providing the lands owned by the chena farmers for cultivation.
15. Changing the crops for region to region
16. Preventing the entry of wild elephants to the villages

Needs

1. Storage of fertilizers before the commencement of the cropping season (when distributing the fertilizers, providing fertilizers in a center for number of acres at once)
2. Not importing during non-harvesting period.
3. Necessary measures for soil testing
4. Distributing the waste lands among farmers
5. Setting of canals and agricultural roads
6. Providing new technical knowledge for the farmers
7. Appointing knowledgeable officers for agricultural activities.
8. Providing machineries for farmer organizations
9. Setting of solar power fences and traps to mitigate the damages by the w animals.
10. Handing over the forest reserves to relevant officers after surveying
11. Encouraging the farmers by insuring the cultivation
12. Conducting debate between Agrarian center and farmer organization

Second Group

Topic : Vegetable cultivation

Issues

1. Reduction in vegetable production.
2. Marketing the harvest.
3. Fertilizer prices and lack of high standard fertilizers.
4. Eradication of local seeds and supply of unsuitable foreign seeds
5. Providing seeds of High standards – high price
6. Lack of high standard organic fertilizer.
7. Ignorance of some government officers in implementing policies.
8. Lack of facilities to preserve the harvest.
9. Problems in soil testing.
10. Standard of the agro-chemicals and high rates.
11. Lack of infrastructure facilities.
12. Unprotected water reserves.
13. Damage by animals.
14. Difficulties in finding the initial capital needed for cultivation activities.
15. Youths deviating from agriculture.
16. Lack of opportunities to obtain new technical knowledge related to agriculture
17. Difficulties in getting the unskilled laborers.
18. Importing vegetables during the supply of harvest to the market.
19. Time to time changing government agricultural policy.
20. Not cultivating vegetables fit for the season.
21. Not able to get the details about the cultivation in each zone.
22. Lack of organized cultivation plan .(according to season)

Suggestions

1. Providing air rifle, electric fence to needed to chase the animals. (for concessional rates)
2. Providing facilities to mitigate the spread of monkeys.
3. Taking steps to protect the forest reserves.

4. Providing loan facilities with or without interest through government or non-government organizations.
5. Providing the needed knowledge, economic strength to guide the younger generation to farming and acting at government level for this.
6. In the school providing necessary actions to inclined to agriculture.
7. Inclined the farmers for the usage of machineries and providing facilities for this.
8. Taking steps to completely ban the import of vegetables..
9. Taking necessary steps for the improvement of agriculture through unchanged government policies.
10. Giving priority for the views and suggestions of the farmers in taking policy decisions.
11. Establishing sales centers with government intervention under cooperative system for the procurement and marketing of vegetables.
12. Introduction of packing and transport systems to reduce post-harvest loss
13. Implementing an insurance scheme to protect the farmers.
14. Marketing the harvest
15. When supply vegetables to the market, preparing a mechanism only to supply vegetable sufficient to the need of the market and to establish a policy system for this.
16. Protecting the farmers from the middlemen and providing facilities to market their products.
17. Expanding the market by creating new economic centers.
18. Deciding a minimum rate suits the production cost and inform the farmers not market below that price and provide the right to the farmers to determine price.
19. Providing the needed trainings for the farmers to improve their cultivation in order to compete with the international markets - government intervention.
20. Fertilizer prices and providing fertilizers of high standards.
21. Action should be taken to get the high standards fertilizers in the open market in a concession price. The certificate of the agricultural department regarding the standard should be there.
22. Supply of seeds with high standards
    - The seeds certified by the department of agriculture should be provided in every variety.

23. Implementation of policies.

- When implementing the policies, action should be taken to create awareness among all the government officers in this regard.

24. Preservation of harvest

- Constructing chilling centers to preserve the agricultural products during the surplus and to market them during the time of demand. For this purpose electricity can be obtained through solar system and bio gas production.

25. Soil testing.

- Providing facilities for soil testing.
- Setting up methodology to prevent soil erosion.

26. agro chemicals

- Providing facilities to get high standards agro chemical at reasonable prices.

27. Infrastructure facilities

- Development of agricultural roads and irrigation. for this obtaining the recommendation of the farmer societies.

28. Water reserves

Needs

1. Providing opportunity for the farmers to decide the price of their products
2. Expanding the market by creating new economic centers.
3. Providing the fullest intervention of the government to create a fixed price system.
4. Throughout Sri Lanka providing the marketing opportunities for the farmers to market the agricultural products.
5. Providing needed facilities to market the vegetable harvest to the international markets.
6. Taking necessary steps to protect the farmers from private traders.
7. Taking measure to provide production to the market suits the need of the market and providing needed facilities to store the surplus.

8. Linking field officers who have knowledge of agricultural activities, with farmers.
9. Able to get all the seed varieties recommended by the department of agriculture in the market and in the agrarian service centers.
10. Providing the necessary facilities to get the fertilizers with high standards in the open market for a concession rate.
11. Providing needed facilities by developing agricultural roads and irrigation systems.
12. Taking measures to provide agro chemicals at a reasonable price.
13. Taking legal action to protect water reserves.
14. Preparing a needed programme to mitigate the damage caused by animals (pigs, deer, porcupine, wild squirrel, cattle, peacock)
15. Providing the needed knowledge for the farmers for soil testing.
16. Inclined younger generation to agriculture and providing the needed assistance and knowledge for this.
17. Without limited to preparing plans taking action to successful implementation.
18. Introducing seeds unique to the region and introducing pest resistant seeds.
19. Taking necessary steps to provide needed loan facilities, knowledge, and equipment needed increase the economic strength of the farmers.
20. Giving first place to agriculture through government policy.

Third Group

Topic : Minor export crop cultivation

Issues

1. Not thinking about the farmer, who is the second citizen of Sri Lanka, farming, thinking only about trade zones and low level attitudes.
2. Designing plans to distance the present youth generation from agriculture.
3. Weakness in timely supply of improved seeds and seedlings.
4. Not creating awareness among farmers for soil conservation and not doing follow-up.
5. No compensation for crop damage (for the extend of the damage)
6. Not creating awareness among farmers about pest control.
7. Even awareness created among farmers, there is no interest from them.
8. Inefficiency of the field officers.
9. Not renovating the irrigation systems and agricultural roads at the proper time.

10. Not acting to prevent the damage from the wild animals.
11. No proper markets for the products.
12. Lack of exploration of agricultural lands.

Needs

1. Getting the views and suggestions of the farmers when planning the tanks and dams and showing compliance with these views.
2. Providing high quality chemical fertilizers and chemicals for concession rates.
3. Providing the government lands (uncultivated) to farmers for cultivation.
4. Field officers encouraging the farmers..
5. Providing improved planting material to increase the production.
6. Proper methods to avoid damages caused by animals.
7. Providing proper instructions to prevent viral diseases.
8. Eliminating the negligence of the officers.
9. Shortage of Technical officers

Suggestions

1. Stopping the import of minor export crops such as pepper.
2. Not mixing the spices of Sri Lanka with low graded spices from the other countries and exporting them.
3. Providing land for the farmers. (such as pepper cultivation)
4. Introducing soil testing methods and making allocation for that.
5. Farmer trainings to make cinnamon like materials.
6. Introducing improved crop varieties and cultivation methods for the farmers.
7. Taking action for immediate payments for the relevant societies in constructing irrigation canals and agricultural roads.
8. Introducing methods to chase the wild animals and making allocation for this.
9. Providing electric fencing and air rifle for farmer organizations.
10. When constructing irrigation systems and other constructions, implementing the views of the farmers.

Fourth Group

Topic : Home garden

Issues

1. No solution for water problem
2. Damages due to wild animals (monkeys, wild boar .etc.)
3. Scarcity of planting materials and quality seeds needed for home gardens.
4. No proper method to market the harvest..
5. Post-harvest loss.
6. Soil erosion.
7. Not able to destroy the weeds.
8. Facing the problem of acute food shortage in the future, as the younger generation moving out of agriculture.
9. Change in the climatic condition.
10. Stopping of subsidy for cultivation.
11. Removal of fertilizer subsidy for cultivation.
12. Increase in the prices of farm equipment and agricultural inputs.

Needs

1. Providing water tanks for irrigation. (for whole year)
2. Providing flower and ornamental plants.
3. Advice for the improvement of organic fertilizer..
4. Providing handouts and seeds through agrarian service centers for home gardens.
5. Encourage home gardens in every house with lands (through farmer societies)
6. Providing tool kit needed for home garden.
7. Providing green houses. (on concession basis)
8. Eliminating the middlemen in the market.
9. Need to improve the compost production.

Suggestions

1. Providing the fertilizer subsidy
2. Providing all the seed varieties with the intervention of agriculture department. (seed potato)
3. Distribution of plant varieties by the agrarian service centers through farmer organizations.
4. Making a habit of involving school children in home garden cultivation.
5. Obtaining guns through the farmer society to chase the wild animals (Monkeys, wild boar etc.)
6. Inclined younger generation to uplift the agriculture sector.
7. Providing cereal seed varieties. (Kurakkan, Millet, Lentil)
8. Providing freezers to preserve the surplus agricultural products.
9. Government intervention to save agriculture.
10. Survey of all the water reserves and maintain through farmer organizations.
11. Providing the control of the economic centers to the farmer organizations.

Workshop -: Obtaining views and suggestions of the representatives of the farmers societies (Monaragala)

Date : 2018.01.23
Place : Little Rose Hotel - Wallawaya



First Group

Topic: Paddy cultivation

Issues

1. Lack of adequate water for both Yala and Maha seasons.
2. Lack of technical support for agricultural cultivations.
3. State of get the knowledge about the agrochemicals from the traders.
4. Not obtaining the knowledge about the cultivation at the right time.
5. Able to meet the government officers only on Wednesdays.
6. Farmers not receiving the improved seed varieties.

7. Not receiving the needed seeds at the needed time.
8. Farmers are not receiving the proper support of the officers appointed for seeds (Groundnut, coconut) for providing advice to the farmers
9. High cost of agrochemicals/ and harvesting machineries such as tractors.
10. Not receiving the paddy seeds at time and high price.
11. Fertilizer subsidy is not adequate and not receiving the amount at time.
12. Damage caused by the wild animals is huge.
13. Because of the low paddy price during the harvest, it is not possible to generate at least the amount spent for cultivation.
14. No proper rehabilitation of minor irrigation, tanks, dams and canals.
15. No deeds / licensees for the paddy fields presently under small irrigation or large scale irrigation schemes.
16. Damage by cattle to the canals and tanks near the paddy fields.
17. No reserves for tanks and dams.
18. Ignoring the farmers
19. Filling of paddy fields for development activities.

Needs

1. Creating awareness among farmers about paddy cultivation through farmer organizations.
2. Constructing irrigation canals and side walls.
3. Providing quality agrochemicalsand fertilizers.
4. Rehabilitation of tanks/dams.
5. Providing needed equipment for the production of agriculture fertilizers (compost) . (spade, wheelbarrow, knife, shawl)
6. Providing equipment needed for farmer organizations.
7. Facilities for agricultural roads.
8. Providing high yielding paddy seeds suitable for the climates.
9. Reasonable price for paddy during harvest.
10. Creating procurement centers at rural level.
11. Providing technical knowledge regarding agriculture for the officers visiting the villages.
12. Establish a reasonable cultivation loan scheme to reduce the burden of loans.

Suggestions

1. Providing water facilities for making paddy cultivation as a success.
2. Providing agrochemical and agricultural equipment for farmers on a concession rates.
3. Providing paddy seeds at the right time in adequate quantity.
4. Providing fertilizers at the right time in adequate quantity.
5. Implementation of proper methods to prevent the damages by the wild animals.
6. Implementation of control system by the government during the harvest.
7. Setting up of methods for the rehabilitations of irrigation canals, tanks, dams at the right time.
8. Necessary action to provide deeds/licenses for the farmers.
9. Action to create cattle lands to mitigate the damage to the tanks and dams by the cattle.
10. Necessary arrangements by the government to make reserves for tanks/dams.

Second Group

Topic: Supplementary crops/ vegetables/ commercial agriculture

Issues

1. Providing suitable crops for the region.
2. Not able to obtain needed fertilizers at the needed time
3. With different knowledge levels farmers unable to absorb the technical knowledge given to them.
4. Damage to the cultivation by stray cattle.
5. Reduced land for sugarcane cultivation.
6. Soil sterility.
7. Low quality of the subsidy goods.
8. Misuse of the 50% subsidy.
9. Lack of adequate water.
10. Non availability of seeds suitable for the region.
11. The seeds and machineries provided with 50% government contribution are not received at adequate quantities.

12. Supply of 40 Kgfertilizer bags instead of 50kg bags in the market.
13. No reasonable price for the harvest.
14. More profit generated by middlemen in the market..
15. Planning is not done at regional level.
16. Damage by the wild animals. (wild elephant, monkeys, peacock)

Needs

1. Rehabilitation of tanks and agricultural wells to provide the needed water for the farmers.
2. Land ownership for the farmers.
3. Lack of high quality indigenous seeds.
4. Constructing the access roads for the farmland.
5. Taking action to provide needed seeds and planting materials unique for the region.
6. Providing fertilizer instead of money for the fertilizer.
7. Instant instructions for the farmers regarding the diseases and damages to the cultivation.
8. Providing knowledge to produce required amount of organic fertilizers.
9. The cultivable lands in the region should be distributed among the farmers.
10. Providing agricultural equipment for the farmers on a concession rates.
11. Providing solution for soil erosion.

Suggestions

1. Steps to construct tanks and agricultural wells.
2. Providing suitable seeds and planting materials for the farmers.
3. The goods provided on 50% contribution of the government should be given at the right time for the farmers.
4. Establishing marketing centers.
5. Introducing high quality seeds.
6. Providing opportunities to provide needed plant nurseries and seeds for the farmers through agrarian service centers.
7. Make arrangements to provide fencing foe wild elephants at suitable places.
8. Providing air rifles at concessional rates for the farmers to protect from wild animals.
9. Take necessary steps to provide equipment given to the farmers on free of cost.

10. Introduction of a suitable soil conservation method for the region.

Third Group

Topic: Fruit cultivation and Home gardens

Issues

1. Non availability of agriculture technical knowledge and knowledge about the plant diseases.
2. Non availability of modern agricultural technical knowledge.
3. Low market price during the harvest.
4. Lack of proper post-harvest technical methods.
5. Lack of proper storage facilities.
6. Animal menace (Monkeys, peacock etc.)
7. Lack of proper marketing facilities.
8. Human labour scarcity.
9. Shortage of infrastructure facilities.
10. Underutilization of machineries and equipment.
11. Water scarcity as there is no rain water throughout the year.

Needs

1. Reduce in the quality of the seeds for home gardens.
2. Need of improved seeds and planting materials.
3. Implementation of water supply methods suitable for the drought period.
4. Providing knowledge for the use of modern technical equipment.
5. Providing financial facilities for the farmers.
6. Providing agricultural technical knowledge.
7. Providing quality seeds and equipment to encourage about home gardening.

Suggestions

1. Usage of postharvest technology methods (through government intervention)
2. Commencing gradual procurement methods by government and private sector.
3. Maintaining a fixed market price.

4. starting a fruit processing factory (within the region)
5. Providing formal agricultural technical knowledge for the Agriculture research and development officers at the rural level.
6. Grooming the farmers for international markets.
7. Grooming the farmers for commercial agriculture instead of traditional agriculture.
8. Implementation of a proper crop insurance scheme.
9. Implementation of fertilizer subsidy for fruit cultivation.

Fourth Group

Topic: Export agriculture / Plantation crops

Issues

1. Coconut cultivation

    - Damage caused by mites and red weevil.
    - Damage caused by monkeys and wild squirrel.
    - Termite attack on the roots.
    - Reduction in the number persons plucking coconuts.

2. Pepper Cultivation

    - Wilting disease.
    - Viral disease
    - Subjected to the exploitation of the middlemen due to lack of proper market
    - Need for plants
    - Drying of vines due to acute drought.

3. Areca nut cultivation

    - Wilting of trees.
    - Water scarcity.
    - Mitigate the amount going to the middlemen as there is no proper market .

4. Betel Cultivation

- Rust disease, bacterial disease.
- Pest hazards.
- Water Supply.
- Lack of market.

5. sugarcane cultivation

- Damage by the wild animals. (pigs, elephants, monkeys)
- Lack of fixed price.
- Pest attack, viral diseases

6. Maize and turmeric cultivation

- Not able to get the plants.
- Pests and diseases.

7. Rubber cultivation

- Problems related to plants
- Lack of technology.
- Lack of reasonable price.
- Diseases.(viral diseases)

8. Cocoa cultivation

- Damage due to drought.
- Damage by the animals

9. Cinnamon cultivation

- Lack of adequate plants
- Lack of technical knowledge on planting

Needs

1. Coconut cultivation
    - Conducting awareness programmes on coconut cultivation.
    - Awareness on pest control.
    - Support of the relevant officers.
2. Pepper cultivation
    - Need for awareness on cultivation.
    - Identification of varieties giving more harvest in short period of time.
    - Ban of re-export.
3. Areca nut cultivation
    - Awareness programme on areca nut varieties.
    - Lack of proper marketing.
    - Fluctuation in prices.
4. Betel cultivation
    - Providing needed knowledge on betel vine cultivation.
    - Need of reasonable price.
    - Introduction of a good variety for more harvest.
5. Sugarcane cultivation
    - Providing needed modern equipment for harvesting.
6. Maize and turmeric cultivation
    - Introducing varieties for getting more yield
7. Rubber cultivation
    - Need of technical knowledge.
    - Need of quality planting materials
    - Reasonable price
    - Need of adequate water supply
    - Providing needed equipment for milking .
8. Cocoa cultivation
    - Providing plants and technology.
9. Cinnamon cultivation
    - Training on harvesting.

Suggestions

1. Coconut cultivation
    - Providing air rifle.
    - Providing fertilizer subsidy.
    - Providing technical knowledge.
    - Creating indigenous industry.

2. Pepper Cultivation
    - Providing knowledge and technology for higher yield.
    - Fertilizer subsidy.

3. Areca nut cultivation
    - High yielding varieties.
    - Providing modern technological equipment.
    - Creating indigenous industry.

4. Betel cultivation
    - Providing new technology.
    - Creating indigenous industry.
    - Providing high yielding varieties.
    - Knowledge to get high yield.
    - Fertilizer subsidy.

5. Sugarcane cultivation
    - Reasonable market price
    - Provide knowledge and technology.
    - Providing high yielding varieties.
    - Introducing modern machineries and equipment for harvesting.

6. Maize and turmeric cultivation
    - Providing quality varieties.
    - Providing knowledge and technology
    - Creating indigenous industry.

7. Rubber cultivation
    - Providing technical knowledge.
    - Providing high yielding varieties suited for the region.
    - Cocoa cultivation
    - Expanding as a intercrop in coconut and rubber cultivation.
    - Creating a indigenous industry.

8. Cinnamon cultivation
    - Providing technical knowledge.
    - Training on harvesting.

Overall Advisor

Mr.P.B.Wijayarathne
Chief Secretary
Uva Province

Main Resource Person and Overall Supervisor

Mr. M.M. Ananda Wijitha Kumara Mapa
Deputy Chief Secretary (Planning)
Office Of The Deputy Chief Secretary (Planning)

Consultant

Mr. G.A.R Keerthirathna
Programme Advisor

Coordinator

Mrs. S.P.L. Kumuduni Samarasinghe
Assistant Director (Planning)
Office Of The Deputy Chief Secretary (Planning)

Data and Information

Mr.N.M.A.K.Nawarathna
Senior Statistician
Office Of The Deputy Chief Secretary (Planning)

Facilitators

Mrs. U.G.S.Weerakoon Menike
Development Officer

Mrs. S.R.Sunethra Shanthi Jayalath
Development Officer

Mr.G.H.J.S. Amarajeewa
Development Officer

Mrs. R.M.D. Chamali
Development Officer

Miss. H.M.A. Priyadarshani
Development Officer

ANNEXURES

08 - List of Stakeholders

S.N	Name	Designation	Name of Department
1.	Mr. Maithri Gunaratna	Governor of Uva Province	Governor's office
2.	Mr.B.B Wijayarathna	Chief Secretary of the Uva Province	Chief Secretary's Office
3.	Mrs. R.A.H.A. Samarasigha	Council Secretary	Council Secretary’s Office
4.	Mrs. G.A.M.S.P. Ambanwela	Secretary	Ministry of Education
5.	Mr. L.L. Anil Wejesiri	Secretary	Ministry of Health
6.	Mr. G.K.S.L.Rajadasa	Secretary	Ministry of Road
7.	Mr.Gunadasa Samarasinghe	Secretary	Ministry of Agriculture
8.	Mrs. W.M.M.G. Abesinghe Banda	Secretary	Ministry of Sports
9.	Mrs.M.E. Sumithra Silva	Deputy Chief Secretary (Finance)	Deputy Chief Secretary (Finance) office
10.	Mrs.R.M.S.P. Rathnayaka	Deputy Chief Secretary (Administration)	Deputy Chief Secretary (Administration) office
11.	Mr.W.M.M.G. Abesingha Banda	Deputy Chief Secretary (Personnel & Training)Acting	Deputy Chief Secretary (Personnel & Training) office
12.	Mr.M.M.Ananda Wijitha Kumara	Deputy Chief Secretary (Planning)	Deputy Chief Secretary (Planning) office
13.	Eng.A.A.P.S.K.Karunarathne	Deputy Chief Secretary (Engineering Services)	Deputy Chief Secretary (Engineering Services) Office
14.	Mr.L.L.Anil Wijesiri	Commissioner of Co-operative Development and Registrar of Societies (Acting)	Department of Cooperative
15.	Mrs D.M.Vineetha Dissanayka	Director(Acting)	Department of Rural Development
16.	Mr.H.M.Wijenayake	Commissioner of Local Government of Uva	Department of Local Government

17.	Mr.R.M.P.Rathnayake	Provincial Director of Education	Department of Education
18.	Mr. Ajith Dissanayaka	Provincial Director of Industries	Department of Industries Development
19.	Mr.K.A.B.Senevirathna	Director of Road	Department of Road
20.	Dr. Nimal Shantha Gamagedra	Provincial Director of Health Services	Department of Health
21.	Mr.P.W.W.Dissanayaka	Commissioner of Provincial Ayurveda	Department of Ayurveda
22.	Mrs.G.W.C. Priyabashani	Commissioner of probation and childcare	Department of Probation and Childcare
23.	Mrs.R.H.C.Priyanthi	Director of Social Services	Department and Social Services
24.	Mrs.A.M.D. Athapaththu	Uva Provincial Director of Agriculture (Acting)	Department of Agriculture
25.	Dr.S.K.Weerasundara	Provincial Director of Animal Production and Health	Department of Animal Production and Health
26.	Eng. M.M.J.S.Wijekoon	Provincial Director of Irrigation	Department of Irrigation
27.	Mr. L.S.R. Dharmasena	Assistant Land Commissioner	Department of Land Commissioner
28.	Mr.C.S.S. Withanage	Director	Department of Buildings
29.	Eng. S.N.B.M. Pathmasiri	Director(Mechanical)	Director Mechanical Office
30.	Mr. Anandasiri Godakanda	Director	Early Childhood Development Authority
31.	Mr. R.M.S.L.B. Rathnayaka	Provincial Director of Sport (Acting)	Department of Sport
32.	Mr.D.M. Samarasekara	Director (Planning)	Department of Education
33.	Mr.W.M.N. Weerasinghe	Director (Planning)	Department of Health
34.	Mr.R.M.Dayarathna	Director (Planning)	Office of Deputy Chief Secretary (Planning) Office

35.	Mr.K.G.A.I. Nandasiri	Assistant Director (Planning)	Deputy Chief Secretary (Planning) Office
36.	Mrs.S.P.L.K. Samarasinghe	Assistant Director (Planning)	Deputy Chief Secretary (Planning) Office
37.	Mrs .P.P. Hewapathirana	Assistant Director (Planning)	Deputy Chief Secretary (Planning) Office
38.	Mr.H.M.S.T. Sampath	Assistant Director (Planning)	Ministry of Education
39.	Mr.W.S.L. Wathukara	Assistant Director (Planning)	Ministry of Road
40.	Mr.K.M.W.R. Bandara	Assistant Director (Planning)	Ministry of Agriculture
41.	Mrs. R.M.L.C. Abesinghe	Assistant Director (Planning)	Ministry of Sports
42.	Mr. H.M. Jeewantha Herath	Assistant Secretary	Ministry of Road
43.	Mr. Sampath Nishshanka	Assistant Secretary	Tourism Promotion Unit
44.	Mrs. N.L.S Piumila	Assistant Secretary	Ministry of Transport
45.	Mr. R.B.N.R. Priyashantha	Assistant Secretary	Ministry of Agriculture
46.	Dr.A. Sumanasekara	Assistant Secretary	Ministry of Health
47.	Mrs. G.W.N. Chathurangi	Assistant Secretary	Ministry of Health
48.	Dr. M.P.S. Karunarathna	Assistant Commissioner	Department of Ayurveda
49.	Mrs. K.I. Anusha	Assistant Land Commissioner	Department of Land
50.	Mr. W.G. Gunarathna Banda	Assistant Commissioner – Baddula District	Department of Assistant Commissioner Cooperative
51.	Mr.N.M.A.K. Nawarathna	Senior Statistician	Office of Deputy Chief Secretary (Planning)
52.	Mr. R.M. Dinadasa Rathnayaka	Cooperative Development – District Officer	Department Of Cooperative

09 - List of Stakeholders (NGO)

No.	Name	Organization	Position
1	Mr.H.Wimansa Soysa	Chrysalis	Team leader
2	Mr.N.Ravikumar	Chrysalis	Project Manager
3	Mr. Indika Priyantha	Janathakshan	Governor officer
4	Mr.R.M.Kumarasinghe	VACD	Secretary
5	Mr. A.Sivalogitham	ACTED	DPM
6	Mr. S.Yogarajah	British Council	Team Leader
7	Mr. Anton Fernando	World Vision	Area Programme Manager
8	Mr. Sugath Adikaram	UNICEF	Coordinating officer
9	Mr.Kamal Weerasinghe	Solidaridad Network	Technical Officer
10	Mr. Prebhook Bandarathilaka	ADRA Sri Lanka	programme Director
11	Miss.Nirmi Vitarane	Asia Foundation	Programme Manager
12	Mr. Thilak Karunathilaka	OXFAM	Project Manager
13	Mr. K. Kulesh Kumara	OXFAM	Agri.Pro.specilist
14	Mr. D.M.Chandrasiri Dissanayaka	Plan Sri Lanka	Education Advisory

Photos *Gallery*











Photos *Gallery*











Photos *Gallery*











EU-Sri Lanka Development Cooperation

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அபிவிருத்திக்கான ஒன்றிணைவு

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இலங்கையில் சமாதானத்தை கட்டியெழுப்புவதற்கான ஊக்க உதவி

Catalytic Support to Peacebuilding in Sri Lanka.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

DEPUTY CHIEF SECRETARY (PLANNING)
DEPUTY CHIEF SECRETARY (PLANNING) OFFICE
UVA PROVINCIAL COUNCIL

King's Street, Badulla.

Tel: +94 552229756/ +94 552223719

E-Mail: dcspuva@gmail.com | Web: dcsp.up.gov.lk

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