



APRIL 2003

Annual Report
April 2002–March 2003

Sri Lanka



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1. Political Development

Following the general election in Sri Lanka in December 2001, the new government immediately entered into discussions with the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE), with a view to relaunching a peace process. At the request of both sides, the Government of Norway agreed to act as facilitator for this new sets of talks. This development rapidly led to the negotiation of a cease-fire agreement, which was signed on February 22, 2002. The cease-fire provided for a rapid program of military de-escalation, and for the creation of the Sri Lanka Monitoring Mission (SLMM), managed by the Government of Norway, which oversee the implementation of the cease-fire agreement, and intercedes on disputes as they arise. The role of Norway in this process has been critical to its success. On February 23, 2003 the one-year old signing of the cease-fire agreement was celebrated, the longest period of peace in Sri Lanka since the armed conflict began in 1983.

After some months of delay, the formal peace process was launched in Thailand on September 16, 2002. The peace process so far has moved forward faster than was expected by either the government of Sri Lanka or the LTTE. After the first round of talks in September 2002 the LTTEs chief negotiator, Anton Balasingham, announced that the LTTE were willing to give up their long-standing demands for a separate state and would accept substantial autonomy in areas where the tamils live (the homelands of the tamils) provided that the aspirations of the tamils were met. In early December the two sides both accepted the principle of a federal system.

Some elements in the south remain opposed to the idea of a federal system, viewing it as the first step towards Tamil independence. For example the JVP (People's Revolutionary Front) is against the whole peace process as it sees it as the beginning to the end of Sri Lanka as a united country. Sections of the Buddhist clergy have a similar view. However, the details of a final settlement, and the degree of autonomy that it would entail for the tamils in the north and the east, have yet to be discussed in depth. Furthermore, any final settlement would require the approval of the Muslim minority, a large number of whom live in the east of Sri Lanka. The LTTE have been accused of harassing Muslims in these areas, and the Muslims has accused the government of offering the LTTE control over areas containing large numbers of Muslims without considering the consequences for them.

On December 5, 2002, the President Chandrika Kumaratunga, who is also the leader of the main opposition party, the People's Alliance, gained the right to dismiss Parliament. (The President is allowed to dissolve parliament 12 months after the most recent parliamentary election, which took place on December 5th, 2001.) As a result the United National Front (UNF) government, led by the Prime Minister Ranil Wickremasinghe, is threatened with a fresh parliamentary election, which could result in further political instability. Given the ever-increasing hostility between the President and the Prime Minister, leaves the government vulnerable. In March 2003 the PA and the JVP joined hands to combat the Wickremasinghe government and work for its soon abolition. Nevertheless, the success of the peace talks with the LTTE for which the Prime Minister and his party have received much of the credit will act as a disincentive to the calling of a fresh election.

Human rights violations in LTTE controlled areas remain a major concern as well as other cease-fire violations mainly on the part of the LTTE. Conscription of under-aged children as well as abductions for ransom has continued to occur throughout the north and the east in spite of declarations of the opposite by the LTTE at the peace talks. Furthermore, the recent clashes between the sea-tigers and the Sri Lankan Navy are grave incidents and violations of the cease-fire agreement that may have implications for the peace process. During the latest incident in the middle of March the Navy sank a LTTE cargo vessel after an exchange of fire. Eleven of the LTTE cadres died in the clash.

The government has continued to face pressure owing to the rising cost of living, and in January 2003 it opened up another front for opposition by proposing labour reforms. Such factors may undermine public support for the peace process – both issues have led to strong protests and demonstrations in recent months.

Despite all these problems, the peace talks are expected to continue.

In conclusion, the success of the peace process is far from assured. A number of factors can jeopardise the fragile peace process, e.g. the constant violations of the cease-fire agreement, the tension between the President and the Prime Minister, the role and aggressiveness of the political opposition, the economic instability etc.

2. Economic Development

Sri Lanka's economy recorded a negative growth of 1.4% in 2001, the first instance in independent Sri Lanka, due to the global slowdown, internal political uncertainty, drought, shortfall in power generation, attack on the International Airport of Sri Lanka and attacks on America in September 2001. During the first half of 2002, the economy had turned around and recorded a growth of 1.4%, and it is expected that the growth in 2002 would be 3%. The inflation has declined from 14.9% in 2001 to 10% in 2002. The 2002 fiscal deficit is estimated to be around 9%. A number of measures have been taken to reduce the interest rate to a single digit, with the expectation of improving the investment climate and bringing down the cost of living. By 2002, the share market index has risen by 38% in comparison to December 2001.

The muted demand from OECD markets, continued to hamper improvement in the export earnings which declined by 2.5% during 2002 in comparison to the same period in 2001. The imports increased by 2.2% in 2002 in comparison to 2001 and the resultant trade deficit in 2002 was US\$ 1.4 bn. Investors are adopting a wait-and-see attitude and future investment would depend on the progress of the peace process.

3. Development Cooperation

The current country strategy for development co-operation with Sri Lanka, approved by the Swedish Government on 5 February 1998, has been extended until March 31, 2003.

During 2002 work was initiated with the involvement of all departments concerned at Sida HQ to arrive at a new and revised country strategy. A country strategy mission from Sida/Stockholm with representatives from the sector departments, the ASIA department and the Ministry for Foreign Affairs took place in February 2002. A new proposed Country Strategy for the period 1 January 2003 – 31 December 2007 was finalised in October and subsequently adopted by the Swedish Government in December 2002. An agreement on Development Co-operation for the period 2003 – 2005 will be signed between the Government of Sweden and the Government of Sri Lanka in the beginning of April 2003.

The new Country Strategy has like the previous one a dual focus, i.e. to promote Peace/Democracy/Human Rights on the one hand and to promote pro-poor economic development and growth on the other hand.

April 2002 – March 2003 the Embassy participated in four quarterly review meetings with the Department for External Resources of the Ministry of Policy Development and Implementation, ERD with a purpose to review implementation progress and fund utilisation of Sida-funded projects.

A Financial Follow-up Summary is enclosed (Annex 1).

3.1 Peace and Democracy

In the current agreement between Sweden and Sri Lanka the area of peace, democracy and human rights is one of two main areas of cooperation, the other one being economic development.

The war in the North-East of the country has come to a lull for the past year, thanks to the Cease-fire Agreement. But it has meant almost 20 years of immense hardship and destruction. Between January and December 2002, out of the previous 800,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) some 260,000 have returned home, relocated elsewhere or are in transit. Thus, the country still has about 540,000 IDPs. The war has been detrimental to the democratic culture and adherence to human rights practice in Sri Lanka. The potential for other conflicts of a violent

nature also influences the human rights situation. The human rights situation in the LTTE-controlled areas is of a particular concern. Democratic rights are not respected.

Sri Lanka is a constitutional democracy with all institutions that follows. However, the institutional set-up needs improvement when it comes to practice. In spite of legal safeguards the election process in Sri Lanka has often been violent and involved fraud. The legal system is well developed, but in practice too slow and leaves itself open to political pressures.

Class and caste tensions are also prevalent. The political system has not yet been able to accommodate the aspirations of the fairly well educated young people coming from a less privileged background. This has given way to two uprisings in the past.

The Government of Sri Lanka, civil society and the donor community are now in the process of assessing the needs for rehabilitation and reconstruction, hoping that the peace process will be concluded by an agreement. The internally displaced need to be resettled, parts of the armed forces to be demobilised, and physical infrastructure to be reconstructed and rehabilitated. Not least the needs for reconciliation among ethnic communities as well as addressing the psycho-social needs of the people will be some of the priorities.

3.1.1 Cooperation with the Government of Sri Lanka

Sida is currently supporting peace and democracy efforts in cooperation with the Government of Sri Lanka, the civil society and through humanitarian assistance in the war-affected areas. The most important areas of support are *the media, children & youth, access to justice and reconciliation*.

In the area of media and journalism, Sida is for 2002–2003 funding five training courses for journalists and editors from print and other media, carried out in collaboration between Sri Lanka Foundation Institute (SLFI) and FOJO (Swedish Institute for Further Education of Journalists). In addition, Sida is in the process of assessing proposals for assisting the newly set-up Sri Lanka Press Institute (SLPI), the Press Complaints Commission (PCC) and the Media Training Institute (MTI).

Children & youth is an area supported by Sida in several ways. The National Child Protection Authority (NCPA) has received Sida's support since its inception in 1998. A new project with NCPA on protection of abused children started in early 2002, facilitated by UNICEF.

In addition, Sida gives substantial support to UNICEF's programme for Children Affected by Armed Conflict (CAAC) – see section 3.2.

Support to the Sri Lanka Foundation Institute (SLFI) programme to train youth leaders in democratic leadership, launched in March 2002, continues. This project is implemented in cooperation with the National Council of Swedish Youth Organisations (LSU).

Sida also supports the setting up of an Early Childhood Development Centre at Eastern University, in cooperation with Save the Children. In the east (Batticaloa) most children are affected by the war, and this is so far the only project with direct Sida support in that area.

The anticipated Sida cooperation with the National Institute of Education (NIE), to promote their work on strengthening democratic

and pluralist values through primary and secondary education, has been postponed. Sida decided to support the programme for a three year period, since it is seen as an important contribution to Sri Lanka's reconciliation efforts, with a focus on children & youth. However, the Economic Policy Committee of the Cabinet has not approved it yet. The Embassy is exploring reasons behind the delay.

In the area of access to justice, Sida is supporting the Sri Lankan Human Rights Commission (HRC). The project has two components. Firstly, to fulfil its mandate the HRC needs to make a review of national legislation to see whether it fulfils the international obligations of the Government of Sri Lanka in the area of human rights and propose necessary changes in existing national laws. Secondly, the project also caters for training of field personnel of the HRC and strengthening its capacity to investigate human rights violations. UNDP facilitates this project.

Additionally, in the area of access to justice, Sida is currently exploring possible support to Sri Lanka's Police, including potential collaboration with the Swedish National Police Board, for capacity-building and modernisation of civilian policing in Sri Lanka.

3.1.2 Cooperation with Civil Society

Civil society organisations in Sri Lanka have a history of over 50 years, the oldest being the rural women's organisation or the Mahila Samithi. The indigenous movement, Sarvodaya, is the largest nation-wide organisation, with sections of the movement involved in Peace, Human rights, Women's issues, Children and Youth, and Economic development with a progressive banking network. Most of the organisations are rather small. Some of them are very professional, others less so. Most of these NGOs are fairly well developed in the area of human rights, democracy and peace. In Colombo there are organisations operating in English, with a high level of sophistication, but also dependent on funds from outside.

Currently many groups support the peace efforts by the Government and the LTTE, mostly without donor funding. The business community has a campaign called Sri Lanka First, and media is doing pro-peace reporting, especially electronic media, to mention a few of those initiatives. There are, however, some groups that openly organise against the current peace process.

Through the Embassy, Sida supported 24 non-governmental organisations in 2002. These are active in the area of human rights, including women's and children's rights, and peace and democracy, including monitoring of elections.

Some concrete examples of activities:

- A programme on Conflict Resolution and Good Governance, a capacity building for local government bodies
- Election-monitoring, voters education, training of volunteers to form an election watch-dog
- Workshops around the country on the constitution and peace
- Trauma healing for war victims and survivors in the war torn areas and the boarder villages
- Peace advocacy by ex-soldiers

- A Human Rights yearbook
- Monitoring of the constitutional development and other legal procedures from a good governance and democratic perspective
- A feminist journal
- Support to groups promoting ethnic integration
- Legal aid and shelter for battered women, as well as awareness raising activities on violence against women
- Civil society in Sri Lanka also receives support through Swedish organisations such as SHIA, Diakonia, SCC, LO-TCO, PMU and FORUT (IOGT).

3.2 Humanitarian Assistance

Sida-support to the war-torn areas in the country is channelled through international organisations, for 2002 i.e. UNICEF, International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and Doctors Without Borders (MSF).

As the country has entered into a period of neither war nor peace, there are many plans for reconstruction and demining. Sida supports the Humanitarian Demining Unit (HDU) of the Tamil Rehabilitation Organisation (TRO), for local demining efforts to raise the standard of that work, facilitated by Mines Action Group (MAG) from UK.

The support to UNICEF and its program on Children Affected by Armed Conflict is indirectly a support to civil society structures in the war torn areas and has an important psycho-social component. Another vital component is mine-awareness. It also includes activities such as feeding centres and catch-up programs for school children who were displaced or drop-outs because of the war. This program was reviewed in May 2002, by a joint DFID, Sida and UNICEF team. As a result, UNICEF is in the process of restructuring so that the organisation works increasingly according to a 'One Country' approach.

MSF-France gets Sida-support to cover its work on the Jaffna peninsula. They plan to phase out of the country by the end of 2003.

ICRC runs a big operation in relation to the conflict areas, including work to find missing persons and visit prisoners who have been arrested under the Prevention of Terrorism Act. The need for ICRC's intervention has diminished slightly since the Cease-fire Agreement between the Government and LTTE was signed. They are focusing on tracing missing persons and updating their data-base on this.

The Embassy follows continuously the situation in the North and East. Two visits to Batticaloa, one to Trincomalee, one to the Vanni (LTTE-controlled area) and two to Jaffna have taken place during 2002.

3.3 Economic Growth

3.3.1 Private Sector Development

ILO / Start and Improve Your Business Programme

The first phase of the SIYB programme was completed by February 2002. The project had established working relationship with 9 partner organisations.

The second phase of the project commenced in March 2002 with an islandwide programme and is working with 27 partner organisations

from which 109 trainers have been trained. The project also trained 11 Master trainers in May 2002.

During both phases, a total number of 178 training seminars in Generate your Business, Start your Business and Improve your Business have been conducted for 2883 participants of which 52% are women.

Environmental Management Systems – Development of Strategic Alliances in the field of Environmental Technology.

The objective of the project is to create co-operation between companies in Sweden and Sri Lanka, based on long term and mutual interest of both parties in developing environmental management systems. Following visits to Sweden, it was realised that there is a keen interest for further co-operation. 13 areas of co-operation for environment related projects have been identified. Partners for 10 project ideas have been identified from the Swedish and Sri Lankan sides and for three other project ideas, scouting for Sri Lankan partners is on-going.

Consulting and Training Services for a Capacity and Competence Building Programme for Selected Regional Chambers of Commerce & Industry

The project objective is to support the development and strengthening of the local chambers in Sri Lanka over a three year period commencing from 2002. The Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Southern Sweden collaborates with the Federation of Chamber of Commerce and Industry in Sri Lanka in this endeavour. The project would strengthen 7 chambers, namely, Galle, Hambantota, Matara, Matale, Wayamba, Kandy and Kandy Women's' chambers

In February 2003, the project was extended to cover the five chambers in the North-east of the country, namely the Ampara, Batticaloa, Trincomalee, Vavuniya and Yalpanam (Jaffna) Chambers.

ADB- Private Sector Programme

The Asian Development Bank is implementing a Private Sector Development Programme in Sri Lanka and Sida will co-finance the Technical Assistance component on consumer and competition protection authority.

The objective of the project is to eliminate identified constraints to facilitate greater private sector participation in economic activity under a suitable regulatory and supervisory framework and to ensure that the expectations of the consumer are met. The Bill in relation to the setting up of the proposed authority was passed in the Sri Lankan Parliament in January 2003 and the technical assistance will become operational in May 2003.

Exchange programme between Central Bank of Sri Lanka and Riksbank in Sweden.

The Central Bank of Sri Lanka is undergoing a structural change in order to meet the requirements of a "Modern Central Bank" operating in an open market environment.

Therefore the exchange or mentor programme between the Riksbank of Sweden and CBSL was introduced with the objective of enabling CBSL to gain from the experience of the Riksbank.

The project was continued during 2002 and both Riksbank and the Central Bank of Sri Lanka consider it to be of relevance and a new phase is proposed to enable the further augmentation of the mentoring programme.

World Bank-Central Bank Technical Assistance Project

Swedish co-financing support was requested for the World Bank project in the area of financial system development and restructuring of the Central Bank of Sri Lanka.

The agreement in regard to the co-financing was signed in February 2002 and the support would facilitate the capacity building at the Central Bank and the Swedish support will be to the value of 1 MUS\$.

High Level Training

A training programme to improve the professional skills and knowledge among senior staff of the Central Bank, the Ministry of Finance and private sector financial institutions commenced in May 2001 and will continue for at least two years. So far eighteen courses and workshops have been held in the areas of risk management, bank supervision, public debt management, macro economics, and international trade and finance.

3.3.2 Infrastructure Development

Rehabilitation and upgrading of the Laxapana and Polpitiya Hydropower Station

The financial arrangements for the project were settled in December 2000 and the upgrading of the Hydropower Station is being undertaken by ABB.

Rural Electrification

The objective of this project is to electrify 500 villages which is a part of a National Rural Electrification Scheme.

The procurement of the consultant is in progress and the recruitment is expected to be finalised by May 2003.

Feasibility Study of proposed Highway between Colombo-Kandy

The Pre-feasibility study of the proposed highway between Colombo and Kandy was conducted in May 1999. After recommendations by the consultants, it was decided by Sida to finance the Feasibility Study.

The Feasibility Study was submitted by the consultants in December 2001 to the Road Development Authority. The government has requested Sida to assist it with complementary studies, which include identifying the best financial mechanism to construct the road, and the support is under consideration.

Road Safety Project

The Road Safety project is a component of the Southern Transport Corridor Project with the overall objective to act as a catalyst for the development of the Southern Region. Asian Development Bank and Japanese Bank for International Co-operation are the main financiers of the project.

Sida in collaboration with the Nordic Development Fund is assisting in the road safety component of the project, with the objective of producing a sustainable reduction in the country's very high accident rate.

The Consultants are carrying out a road design audit on the ADB section of the Colombo- Matara Highway, the first instance it had been done in Sri Lanka. On other roads, measures have been initiated to identify locations where accidents happen most and to take remedial action. A number of awareness programmes are being initiated on road safety amongst the road users.

Construction and upgrading of Plantation Schools

This is a request for a soft loan to finance the construction and upgrading of a selected number of previously Sida financed schools under the Sida education programme in the plantation districts.

The loan agreement is presently being negotiated and the project is expected to commence in the third quarter of 2003.

Institute for Molecular Biology

The loan is for the construction of the building and some equipment for the Institute for Molecular Biology & Biotechnology, University of Colombo. The construction work in relation to the building has commenced. The building will be declared upon in December 2003.

NDB Credit Line

The objective of the credit line is to support the economic and social development of Sri Lanka by promoting viable industrial enterprises and infrastructural projects. The credit facility is on concessionary terms for the financing of goods and services of Swedish origin imported from Sweden by enterprises in Sri Lanka.

3.3.3 Institutional Development

Strengthening of the quality infrastructure

A Sida financed programme to strengthen the quality infrastructure in Sri Lanka was concluded in September 1998. A request for further support has been made for establishing a Sri Lanka Accreditation Body, promoting the national quality policy and supporting selected laboratories and strengthening the institutional capacity of Sri Lanka Standards Institution. The passing of the Bill on the Sri Lanka Accreditation body is awaited before making a decision on financing the strengthening activities.

Arbitration Institute

Sweden financed the setting-up of an institution for modern arbitration in 1998. The new law on arbitration, partly based on the Swedish law, was passed by the Sri Lankan Parliament in 1995. Further support was requested for the setting-up of a training institution for arbitrators.

The consultants will be in Sri Lanka in March 2003 to assess the need for the establishment of a training institute for arbitration, demand for training of arbitrators, availability of educational forum for such training and resource persons to conduct training programmes. Further elaboration of the proposed strategy for training is proposed.

Fishery Export Development

The first phase of this programme was successfully implemented and completed in January 2000. Phase II of the project which is still ongoing started in August 2000 and aims at improving the quality infrastructure for the fisheries industry, the quality of the fish handling systems and the distribution system of fish.

The project completion has been proposed to be extended upto June 2003 to enable the project to complete its intended targeted activities.

Power Sector Restructuring

The government of Sri Lanka is unbundling the Ceylon Electricity Board, the main government owned power sector company, in to generation, transmission and distribution companies to improve efficiency and accountability.

Sida's support in the restructuring process would be for the establishment of the new companies (legal incorporation) and for the metering system and treasury management system for the Transmission company. The support would be co-financed with the Asian Development Bank. The establishment of the legal framework to carry out this task is awaited.

3.3.4 ICT

Public Sector ICT Policy

In 2001, Sida and GoSL agreed that Sida would provide support in implementing a National ICT Policy and related Government Action Plan. Subsequently, the Government of Sri Lanka expressed its desire to develop the national IT-Policy and for consultants procured by Sida to assist in developing a IT-policy for the government and an action plan for the same.

Establishment of an e-learning center

The e-learning project would be collaboration between Swedish and Sri Lankan Universities focusing on developing training/learning methodologies and pedagogically designed teaching/learning materials.

During the initial phase the project would focus on the External Degree in IT (BIT) conducted by the University of Colombo. The collaborating Swedish University would be the IT University.

3.3 Research Co-operation

The year 2002 was the last year of the 2000–2002 agreement on Research Cooperation between Sida and the Government of Sri Lanka. The agreement included a total amount of SEK 63 million. Major part of the support was directed towards universities and is divided among 14 programmes in the areas of natural science, engineering, social science and information technology. The programme consist of the following:

- Capacity Building in Biotechnology, University of Colombo
- Biochemical Pest Control, Peradeniya University
- Research Capacity Building in Electrical Engineering, Peradeniya University

- Support to University Libraries, Peradeniya University
- Regional Development, University of Kelaniya
- Regional Imbalances and Poverty Alleviation, University of Sri Jayewardenepura
- University Staff Development, University of Colombo
- Development of Information Technology (IT) and Internet Connectivity, University of Colombo
- Project at Jaffna University (Biotechnology and Staff Development)
- Archaeology, Postgraduate Institute of Archaeology, PGIAR
- UGC Support
- Marine Science Programme, University of Ruhuna
- Marine Science Programme, National Aquatic Resources Agency, NARA
- Scientific Infrastructure and NSF Capacity

Preparations for a new agreement to be valid 2003–2006 has been made during 2002, in which all except three of the above mentioned projects will get continuous support. There will be two new projects added to the programme.

3.4 Consultancy Services Fund

The Consultancy Fund for the period 2001 – 2002 amounted to 9 MSEK. The fund is used for strategic studies, project preparation and follow-up, work-shops and seminars. The fund also covers part of the travel cost for participants in the International Training Programmes in Sweden. During the period 70 participants attended International Training Programmes in Sweden. Part of the cost for travelling to and from Sweden was met from the Consultancy Fund.

An agreement for a Consultancy Fund for 2003 – 2005, totalling 12 MSEK, was signed on 14th February 2003.

4. The Embassy

4.1 Personnel

Mr Anders Eriksson, Deputy Head and Programme Officer dealing with the private sector development, infrastructure, credits/loans, financial developments etc. terminated his assignment in January. Mrs Åsa Heijne, Sida/INEC, has replaced him.

Mrs Britt Marie Breiding, Head of Administration, was in January replaced by Mrs Christina Lundin, Sida/FU.

The Embassy has employed a Swedish-speaking part-time archivist, Ms Jenny Norrman.

The recruitment of a new accountant has started as Mr Chandima deSilva will retire in July.

4.2 Premises – Embassy Chancery

The Embassy moved into the new premises in the beginning of December. Still some work remains which are outside the initial contract, such as planning for the satellite system, extra equipment in the kitchen, roof above the generator.

The lease with the Slovakian Embassy is finalised and the office is returned to the owner.

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6 ex

Agree- ment nr (Contr)	Financial follow-up country program Sri Lanka, updated on 20030324	Status	Period agree- ment	Agreed amount	Planned amount	Disb'd up to & incl 2002	Disb'd 2002	Disb'd 2003 per 0331	Estm'd 2003	Estm'd 2004	Estm'd 2005	Estm'd 2006
1. Budget allocated per country												
1A. Dev Coop Agreement Projects												
				176 996	192 300	85 249	40 816	2 938	117 102	75 405	41 900	25 500
	Social sectors			21 000	0	0	6 000	0	15 000	0	0	0
A7400470	UNICEF, CAAC (2002-2003)	A	0201-0406	21 000			6 000		15 000			
	Infra, psd, capital, IT			100 483	25 800	54 300	21 479	1 524	39 388	24 080	8 900	0
A7100065	Export Development Programme	A	9711-0212	22 433		21 517	634	0				
A7101061	Fed Chamber of Comm, FCCISL	A	0112-0706	21 500		2 891	2 891	760	8 830	5 680	5 400	
A7150019	Colombo-Kandy Highway, Study	A	0002-0206	9 600		9 600	179	0	0			
A7180021	Road Safety, Southern Corridor	A	0104-0606	10 000		1 218	1 218	0	3 282	3 000	2 500	
A7101016	Quality Infrastructure, Fisheries	IIA	0005-0304	4 200		3 250	1 015	139	950			
A7501202	It-policy	A	0204-0306	4 000		1 547	1 547	625	2 453			
	Arbitration	I	0305-0412		5 000				1 500	2 500	1 000	
	Private Sector Dev, ADB	P	0301-0412		6 500				6 500			
A7100812	Restructuring, Central bank	A	0104-0406	10 000		5 000	5 000	0	2 500	2 500		
A4500007	High Level Training, Central Bank	A	0104-0312	4 500		1 620	1 338	0	2 880			
A7101062	SYIB II, ILO	A	0112-0506	11 500		4 907	4 907	0	3 793	2 800		
	Power Sector Restructuring/ADB	A	0211-0507	2 750		2 750	2 750	0	0			
	Accreditation	P	0306-0412		4 000				1 000	3 000		
	Fisheries - Stock Assessment	P	0308-0406		2 000				500	1 500		
	Jobsnet, ILO	I	0306-0506		4 100				1 500	2 600		
	Colombo-Kandy Highway, Study	I	0301-0406		2 700				2 700			
	Exchange Programme, CB	I	0301-0506		1 500				1 000	500		
	Agriculture and Environment			10 000	0	10 000	0	0	0	0	0	0
A4500004	Laxapana	A	0012-0312	10 000		10 000						
	Democratic Governance & HR			35 923	59 500	14 313	8 652	338	29 760	21 325	7 000	4 500
	Educ for inter-cult democracy	P	0301-0606		22 000				2 000	6 000	5 000	4 500
A7200630	Democratic Youth Leadership	A	0109-0512	7 480		1 917	1 656	338	3 000	3 865		
A7263010	Early Childhood Development	A	0112-0506	5 830		2 110	2 110	0	1 860	1 860		
A4500887	Human Rights Comm, UNDP	A	0110-0309	8 500		5 400	0	0	3 100			
A7263009	UNICEF, children-special protect	A	0112-0506	9 200		4 000	4 000	0	3 600	1 600		
A7260203	Media, SLFI	A	0210-0409	4 913		886	886	0	3 700			
	NERF	P	0308 - 0506		10 000				10 000			
	Colombo Inst Journalist Trg	P	0303-0506		5 000					3 000	2 000	
	Press Complaints Comm	P	0303-0506		2 500				1 500	1 000		
	Civil Police Training	P	0306-0512		20 000				1 000	4 000		
	Research Cooperation			590	95 000	0	0	0	26 590	26 000	22 000	21 000
	It-support	P	0303-0512		11 000				5 000	5 000	1 000	
	Research Cooperation	P	0303-0612		84 000				21 000	21 000	21 000	21 000
A7501211	Audit, E&Y	A	0209-0212	590					590			
	Other			9 000	12 000	6 636	4 685	1 076	6 364	4 000	4 000	0
A4500006	Cons Services Fund 2001-2002	A	0104-0306	9 000		6 636	4 685	1 047	2 364			
A4500014	Cons Services Fund 2003-2005	A	0301-0606		12 000			29	4 000	4 000	4 000	
	TOTAL DEV COOP AGR			176 996	192 300	85 249	40 816	2 938	117 102	75 405	41 900	25 500
	Developm Coop Agreement	A	0101-0212	120 000								
	Annual amount								90 000	90 000	90 000	
	BBF								0	0	0	
	Tot Available for year								90 000	90 000	90 000	
	Disbursed all projects											
	BCF											

Agree- ment nr (Contr)	Financial follow-up country program Sri Lanka, updated on 20030324	Status	Period agree- ment	Agreed amount	Planned amount	Disb'd up to & incl 2002	Disb'd 2002	Disb'd 2003 per 0331	Estm'd 2003	Estm'd 2004	Estm'd 2005	Estm'd 2006
1 B. Outside dev coop agreement												
				111 877	75 500	99 085	78 790	1 143	14 344	5 000	20 000	20 000
	Social sectors			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Infrastr. priv.sect. urb.water/san			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Democratic governance and HR			19 000	30 500	16 916	8 832	230	10 868	0	0	0
A4500005	ASMR 2001	A	0101-0206	9 000	9 000	8 327	243					
A4500011	ASMR 2002	A	0201-0306	10 000	10 000	8 589	8 589	230	868			
	ASMR (evaluation)	P			1 500							
	ASMR 2003	P			10 000				10 000			
	Research Coop			63 000	0	56 972	20 172	0	0	0	0	0
A7501163	Research Programme 2000-2002A		0001-0306	63 000		56 972	20 172	0	0			
	Soft loans			15 000	45 000	15 000	45 000	0	0	5 000	20 000	20 000
A7110682	Biotech Centre	A	0005-0105	15 000		15 000						
	Modern Survey Dept	I			45 000					5 000	20 000	20 000
	Plantation Schools (upgrading)	A					45 000					
	Other			14 877	0	10 197	4 786	913	3 476	0	0	0
A4100400	SRI-SAK (PROG)	A	9801-0403	13 540		10 197	3 993	770	3 350	0		
A4100305	SRI-SAK (LOK)	A	0101-0403	1 210			793	34				
A7101098	SRI-SAK (INEC Garman)	A	0301-0303	60				59	59			
A4500013	SRI-SAK (INEC Karlsson)	A	0302-0306	67				50	67			
TOTAL COUNTRY ALLOCATION				288 873	267 800	184 334	119 606	4 081	131 446	80 405	61 900	45 500
Prel country allocation									135 000			
	2. Outside country allocation											
				184 949	241 000	151 864	116 559	8 880	44 096	147 000	60 000	20 000
	NGO			14 995	0	7 290	7 290	0	7 705	0	0	0
A7400604	SHIA	A		2 070		1 828	1 828		242			
A7400600	PMU	A		2 084		1 321	1 321		763			
	Swedlanka	A		23		23	23					
A7400607	Forum Syd	A		2 262		2 262	2 262					
	IOGT/NTO	A		3 700					3 700			
A7401025	Diakonia	A		4 856		1 856	1 856		3 000			
	Economic Reforms			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	"U" Credits			123 060	220 000	123 000	92 000	0	60	140 000	60 000	20 000
21113010	Creditline, NDB	A	9809-0012	31 000		31 000						
A7101009	Rural Electrification, CEB	A	0004-0112	92 000		92 000	92 000					
	SRI-SAK (EE-INEC)	A	0302-0306	60					60			
	Broadlands Hydro Power	I	0306-0612		100 000					20 000	60 000	20 000
	Waste Water Treatment	I			120 000					120 000		
	Humanitarian aid			37 414	21 000	15 589	11 284	7 500	33 000	7 000	0	0
A7400957	UNICEF, SL-children (UD)	A	0001-0206	4 000		4 000						
A7400894	Peace Building, LPI	A	0005-0111	700		700						
A7400472	MAG, Vanni	A	0207-0210	500				500				
A7401278	Health, MSF (Jaffna)	A	0201-0308	2 834			2 834					
A7401148	UNICEF (add/2002)	A	0104-0209	1 500		1 500						
A7400087	UNICEF, CAAC (2002-2003)	A	0201-0406	14 000				7 000	13 000	7 000		
A7401101	MSF (2001-2002)	A	0103-0208	2 984		2 593						
A7401913	OPC	A	0104-0209	646		646						
A7401083	ICRC	A	0001-0206	6 150		6 150	6 150					
	MAG				5 000				5 000			
	DDR	I	0309-0506		5 000				1 000			
	NERF	P			10 000				10 000			
	Joint Taskforce, GOSL/LTTE	I	0303-0412		1 000				0			
A7401237	ICRC	A	0201-0306	4 100			2 300		4 000			
	Other Projects			9 480	0	5 985	5 985	1 380	3 331	0	0	0
A7500322	E-learning	A		1 000		400	400		600			
A7105054	Start Syd	A	0111-0603	750		500	500		250			
A1300015	Election monitoring	A	0111-0205	230		66	66	6				
A7810090	SLMM	A	0202-0306	8 500		5 419	5 419	1 374	3 081			
GRAND TOTAL Sri Lanka				473 822	508 800	336 198	236 165	12 961	175 542	227 405	121 900	65 500

Halving poverty by 2015 is one of the greatest challenges of our time, requiring cooperation and sustainability. The partner countries are responsible for their own development. Sida provides resources and develops knowledge and expertise, making the world a richer place.



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