Rolling Plan for Project Planning for Sri Lanka

2014年4月現在

Basic Policy Promotion of Economic Growthwith consideration to less developed areas

Priority Area 1	Promotion of Economic Growth											
	political stability. I targets of average 8% social development. • The country's interrextiles as export inc public sector and targ- region by upgrading it products, and promotir • To reform economic s capability of labor fo	Rajapaksa wās re-elected and achieved 8% inder such situation, Sri Lanka Government, per year and US\$4,000 per capita 6DP by 20 mational competitiveness in commodities tha lustry) is gradually declining. Sri Lanka m et emerging market such as India. To do th se conomic structure through shifting to s	congestion in Co JICA will assist	lombo, to infrastru	link rura cture dev	l and urba elopment i	n area, to n transpo	supply s rt, power a	table and and water	cost effective sector, by uti	ent is needed. In order to mitigate choric traffic e electricity and to provide drinking and sewerage water, Ilizing, in necessary, Japanese Advanced Technology and dustries which have potential to lead future Sri Lankan	
	Japan's Assistance Program	Program Summary	Projects	Scheme	before 2013	2014	2015	dule 2016	2017	2018	Assitance Amount (100 Million	Note
	i i ogi um				JFY	JFY	JFY	JFY	JFY	JFY	Yen)	
		 All sectors of transport network program, such as airport/port/road/railway, cotinues to 	Greater Colombo Urban Transport Development Project	LA							219.17	
D		need rehavilitation and new investment.	Greater Colombo Urban Transport Development Project Phase2 (II)	LA							316.88	
Development Issue 1-1		As for road sector, assistance will focus on areas which Japan has a comparative advantage, because (i) emerging donors increase their assistance for the main lines, and (ii) local contractors can handle the small/medium scale road development. As for port/airport sector, assistance will be	Preparatory Survey for New Integrated Urban Public Transport System Introduction Project	PS	_							
Infrastructure development for economic growth			Southern Highway Construction Project (II)	LA							174.99	
economic growth			Provincial / Rural Road Development Project (Central Province, Sabaragamuwa Province)	LA							91.56	
			Provincial / Rural Road Development Project (EasternProvince)	LA							39.65	
		emphasized, because these sectors are the important measures to acquire the foreign	The Galle Port Developmenet Project (I)	LA							144.95	
	Improvement of Transport Network	currency and to promote economic development.	Bandaranaike International Airport Development Project (II)	LA							289.69	
	Program	As for railway sector, assistance will only	Major Bridge Construction Project of the National Road Network	LA							123.81	
		monitor the progress closely, because (i) this sector faces many issues to be tackled, and (ii)	New Bridge Construction Project over the Kelani River	LA							350.20	
		China and India has been assisting to this sector.	The Project for Reconstruction of 5 Bridges in Eastern Province	GA							12.20	
			The Project for Construction of Manmunai Bridge	GA							12.10	
			The Project for the Development of Intelligent Transport Systems(ITS) for Expressways	GA				_			9.40	
			Urban Transport System Development Project for Colombo Metropolitan Region and Suburbs	LATCDP							3.98	
			Advisor for the Improvement of Metro Colombo Urban Transport Network	LAEXP							2.20	

the Project for Capacity Development on Bridge Management

		reliability of power supply and the energy efficiency are needed. Although Japan had assisted mainly for the sufficient generation capacity and improvement of electrification, Japan	Upper Kotmale Hydro Power Project(II)	LA				45.52	
			Energy Diversification Enhancement Project(E/S)	LA	_			8.20	
			Vavuniya-Kilinochchi Transmission Line Project (I)	LA				12.78	
	Power Sector Improvement Program	energy efficiency including renewable	Vavuniya-Kilinochchi Transmission Line Project (II)	LA				14.22	
			Project for Development Planning for Optimal Power Generation for Peak Demand	LATCDP				2.20	
			Habarana-Veyangoda Transmission line Project	LA				95.73	
			Greater Colombo Transmission and Distribution Loss Reduction Project	LA				159.41	
			Water Sector Development Project	LA				132.31	
		Assistance policy for each area of issue is described below: 1. Non-revenue water reduction is to be supported for sustainable management of water supply projects by combining oldpipe replacements under Japanese ODA Loan and related technical cooperation.	Water Sector Development Project (II)	LA				83.88	
Development Issue 1-2			Eastern Province Water Supply Development Project	LA				49.04	
Infrastructure development for			Kandy City Wastewater Management Project	LA				140.87	
economic growth			The Project for Rehabilitation of Killinochchi Water Supply Scheme	GA				6.77	
			Anuradhapura North Water Supply Project Phase 1	LA				51.66	
	Environment		Preparatory Survey on Water Sector Development Project (III)	PS		_			
	Program	supply facilities in urban area. New challenges for assistance of PPP projects are also examined.	The project for development of pollution control and environmental restoration technologies of waste landfill sites taking into account geographical characteristics in Sri Lanka	STC				3.60	
		supported. 4. Assistance for solid waste management	Capacity Development Project for Construction Management of Water Supply Pipe Laying	JPP					
		will be given mainly through technical cooperation, training program and volunteer cooperation.	The Project for Monitoring of the Water Quality of Major Water Bodeis	TCP			 		_
			Study on Introduction and Dissemination of Pre-stressed Concrete Tank for Water Supply and Sewage Treatment System	SSM					
			Volunteers	JOCV/SV		-			

Priority Area 2 Development of Emerging Regions

[Background and current situation]

·In Sri Lanka, 33% of the population is engaged in agriculture sector and most of the poor including the people affected by conflict lives in rural communities. It is a challenge to reduce poverty through the growth of agriculture sector and redress regional income disparities between cities and rural areas.

·While paddy, which is the principal food in the country, has reached the level of self-sufficiency in national level, the government has the policy of increasing the production of agricultural commodities which have not yet reached self-sufficiency level. For tackling the issue, it is necessary not only to maintain and increase productivity but also to establish farm management responding to market trends. In addition, it is required to shift from agriculture depending on irrigation-paddy to market-oriented diversified agriculture and to increase the value of this sector. Furthermore, from the standpoint of stable food supply, rehabilitation and development of basic infrastructure for agricultural production and distribution, improvement of production technologies and capacity-building of farmers as well as the government officials are still necessary.

· After the end of war in 2009, the above-mentioned development needs and trend are significant in the emerging region i.e. Northern and Eastern provinces where the centre of armed battle. Many assistance has been provided in the region, however, the consideration on characteristics political and social context in the region should be noted. Moreover the continuous effort to improvement of the environment is necessary.

·In conflict affected areas in and around Northern Province, it is a transition phase from emergency relief and rehabilitation to mid and long term reconstruction and development. It is also an issue to alleviate disparities in the region and shift to development smoothly. Delay of basic infrastructure rehabilitation and insufficiency of administrative services are still big challenges. Therefore, support for development of basic capacity, ranging from the assistance for infrastructure and human esources development, is essential.

• The return of Internally Displace Peoples (IDPs) has been mostly completed. However, assistance for recovering production activities and rebuilding people's lives is required as the vulnerable situations socially and economically have been remained. ssue 2-1 Social Revitalisation of productivity and rehabilitation of daily lives are essental. It should be noted that careful consideration is required for vulnerable population to be able to get involved in production activities since there are considerable number of conflict affected people such as families with widows.

·JICA's assistance will be provided to foster industries focusing on agriculture sector and to develop related infrastracture of irrigation and agro-related facilities for improving livelihood through industrial development in underdeveloped regions. Development of agriculture and fishery will be assisted for the purpose of improving productivity and profitability in agricultural and fishing communities

· In conflict affected areas in and around Northern Province, assistance will be provided for the alleviation of regional vulnerability and the transition to mid and long term development as well as mine clearance.

Development and economic improvement in emerging regions

	<u> </u>													
	Program Summary	Projects	Scheme			Sche	edule			Assitance Amount (100 Million Yen)	Note			
Japan's Assistance Program				before 2013 JFY	2014 JFY	2015 JFY	2016 JFY	2017 JFY	2018 JFY					
		The Project for Enhancement of Production System of Certified Vegetable Seed in Sri Lanka	TCP					_		3.60				
		Grand Aid for Japanese NGO's Projects (Three livelihood improvement projects)	JNGA							1.22				
		The Project for Construction of a Dredger	GA							9.88				
		Volunteers	JOCV/SV											

		of human resources, "Development with inclusive approach" and "Improvement of production-related environment" aiming at promotion of production are the three	Poverty Alleviation Micro Finance Project II	LA				25.75	
			The Project for Training of Frontline Officers in Community Development in Conflict Affected Areas in Sri Lanka	TCP					
		2. For "Enhancement of local government", main facilities and system of human resources evelopment will be improved through capacity development assistance to frontline officers.	Expert on Regional Planning and Program Development in Eastern P	EXP		_			
		assistance for the implementation of	Long-term Expert on Rural Development	EXP					
Development		productivity improvement will be soformulated from a viewpoint of the transition of mid and long term development. 4. For "Improvement of production-related environment", the improvement of production-related infrastructure and the revitalization of socio-economic activities will be supported through the improvement of basic infrastructure e.g. water supply scheme, irrigation, road related to production activities focusing on primary industry.	JICA partnership program in the Emerging regions	JPP				1.40	
	Promotion of Regional Development in Emerging Regions		Food Assistance through WFP(Fishery Products)	GA				1.60	
emerging regions			Food Assistance through WFP	GA	_			2.20	
			The Project for Rehabilitation of Community Infrastructure and Facilities in the Conflict Affected Areas in Northern Province through UN-habitat	GA				3.45	
			The Project for Rehabilitation of Community Infrastructure, Improvement of Livelihoods and Empowerment of Livelihoods and Empowerment of Women in the Northern and Eastern Provinces (RCI) through UN-Habitat	GA	-			3.77	
			Grassroots Human Security Grant Aid (Five projects for Mince Clearance/Assistance to Returnees)	GHGA				1.77	
			Volunteers	JOCV/SV					

Priority Area	Mitigation of
3	vulnerability

[Background and current situation]

· Sri Lanka is vulnerable to natural disaster (flood, landslide, drought) . Climate change might be the negative cause to worsen the disasters. However due to the financial aspect, disaster management tends to be reactive rather than taking preparatory and mitigation works. Since Sri Lanka tried to establish the systematic coordination after Tsunami Devastation in 2004, there still need to be improved for more sophisticated harmonization in coordination among authorities concerened, to strengthen relevant technologies, and raising awareness for comprehensive disaster management.

- · Indicator on primary healthcare becomes better as income level increased, however, due to the aging the risk for Non-Communicable Disease(NCD) rises to create a serious problem and thus medical expense among national budget becoms burden.
- As shown in consistent policy "Free education, free health", Sri Lanka achieved significant improvement in literacy rate and health indicator compared to other countries in same individual income level. On the other hand, there still need more improvement in qualitiies to meet with the sophisticated levels of demand by following the economic growth and structural change in population.

[Strategy]
JICA focuses to ensure and establish both in effective and practical disaster management by following the "Sri Lanka Disaster Management Act, No. 13 of 2005" and software measures.

·JICA focuses to strengthen preventive health care especially on NCD and reinforcing management to improve the health service and to reduse the helth cost by following the change in disease trends.

	Program Summary					Sche	edule			Assitance Amount (100 Million Yen)	Note
Japan's Assistance Program		Projects	Scheme	Before 2013	2014 JFY	2015 JFY	2016 JFY	2017 JFY	2018 JFY		
	In order to prevent disaster, JICA will assist Disaster Risk Monitoring, Planning, and	Emergency Natural Disaster Rehabilitation Project	LA							70.00	
	Disaster Management including structural measures.	Landslide Disaster Protection Project of the National Road	LA							76.19	
	Especially we will assist below 3 topics. Outcome①: Strengthen Governance	Integrated Landslide Mitigation Project	TCP		-						
Climate Change and Disaster Management	(Enhance National institutional, and Legal frameworks) Outcome②: Reduce Disaster Risk for Flood and Landslide	Improving Forecasting Capabilities of the Department of Meteorology to Minimize the Impact of Frequent Weather Hazards Project	TCP								
Program	Outcome③ : Set up Early Warning system including local community	LIDAR Survey for mainstreaming Disaster Management	TCP								
	including local community	Project on Promotion of Sustainable Disaster Mitigation Education and Trauma Counseling	LA								
		Grand Aid for Japanese NGO's Projects (Risk reduction project)	JNGA	-						0.24	
		Volunteers	JOCV/SV								
	Regarding Reinforcement of health administration capacities, ②NCD prevention and management enhancement, and ③reformation of basic health care are the 3 main component of the assissance. Regarding Reinforcement of health administration capacities, policy making	Project for Enhancement of Non-Communicable Diseases Management	TCP					-		3.30	
		5S-CQI-TQM Implementation in Sri Lanka and African Countries	Others					-			
	assisstance will be considered by collaborating with other donors so that the health care master plan (2007-2016)" will be implemented adequately. Also,	Project for Improvement of Basic Social Services Targetting Emerging Region	LA							39.35	
Health and Medical Sector Program	health care system enhancement including restoration of sound health care budget, adequate facility management, correct human resources management.	Medical Equipment Non-Project	NPGA	-						5.00	
	Regarding NCD prevention and management enhancement, Early discovery and treatment system will be assisted in order to prevent NCD for the poor poeple.	SME Non-Project	NPGA	_						4.00	
	Regarding reformation of basic health care, regional gap will be rectified through construction of the facilities in the poor areas	Grassroots Human Security Grant Aid (Two health services projects)	GHGA							0.12	
	•	Volunteers	JOCV/SV		_						

	Others											
	[Background and current situation]	[Strategy]										
				Schedule Schedule				Assitance				
	Japan's Assistance Program	Program Summary	Projects	Scheme	before 2013 JFY	2014 JFY	2015 JFY	2016 JFY	2017 JFY	2018 JFY	Amount (100 Million Yen)	Note
			Preparatory Survey on Japanese Grant Aid for Human Resource Development Scholarship (JDS) Second Phase	PS								
			The Project for the Improvement of Japanese Language Learning Equipment of the University of Kelaniya and Sabaragamuwa University	GA							0.48	
Others			Preparatory Survey on Digital Terrestrial Television Broadcasting Network Project	PS								
			The Project for Acquisition of Japanese TV Programs	CGA								
			Grassroots Human Security Grant Aid (Two welfare projects and other)	GHGA							0.26	
			Planning and Implementation Support Advisor for Ministry of Finance and Planning	EXP								
			Sustainable Early Childhood Care and Development (ECCD) Management Project in the Emerging Regions	JPP	_						0.48	
			Investment Promotion Advisor	EXP								
			Maritime Safety Improvement Training	CTR	_							
			Volunteers	JOCV/SV								
			Support to capacity building and implementation of international sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) standards in ASEAN countries. Prevention and control of major transboundary animal diseases in Asia	ML								
			Support for Animal Health activities: Support for activities to improve animal health situation in the Region	ML								
			OIE/JTF Project for Controlling Zoonoses in Asia under One Health Concept	ML								