

2022 වර්ෂය - තෙවන කාර්තුව

මහා පරිමාණ සංවර්ධන ව්‍යාපෘතිවල ප්‍රගතිය

2022ம் வருடம் - மூன்றாவது காலாண்டு

பாரியளவிலான அபிவிருத்தி கருத்திட்டங்களின் முன்னேற்றங்கள்

Progress of Mega Scale Development Projects

Third Quarter – Year 2022

ව්‍යාපෘති කළමනාකරණ හා අධීක්ෂණ දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව

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Department of Project Management and Monitoring

මහා පරිමාණ සංවර්ධන ව්‍යාපෘතිවල ප්‍රගතිය

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සංවර්ධන ආයෝජනයන්හි ප්‍රතිඵල, අපේක්ෂිත කාලය තුළ ජනනය කිරීමේ අරමුණින්, ව්‍යාපෘති කළමනාකරණ හා අධීක්ෂණ දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව විසින් මහා පරිමාණ සංවර්ධන ව්‍යාපෘතිවල ප්‍රගතිය සමාලෝචනය කිරීම තුළින් එළඹී තිබේ. නිරීක්ෂණ හා යෝග්‍ය නිර්දේශ, සුදුසු ප්‍රතිපත්තිමය හා උපායමාර්ගික තීරණ ගැනීම සඳහා කාර්තුවේ වශයෙන් අමාත්‍ය මණ්ඩලය වෙත ඉදිරිපත් කෙරේ. ඒ අනුව, එක් එක් රේඛීය අමාත්‍යාංශ විසින් වාර්තා කරන ලද සංවර්ධන ව්‍යාපෘතීන්හි කාර්යය සාධන තොරතුරු හා දත්ත මත පදනම්ව සකස් කළ 2022 වර්ෂයේ තෙවන කාර්තුව දක්වා වූ එම ව්‍යාපෘතීන්හි සමුච්චිත ප්‍රගතිය මෙම වාර්තාව මගින් ඉදිරිපත් කර ඇත.

ව්‍යාපෘති කළමනාකරණ හා අධීක්ෂණ දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව

මුදල්, ආර්ථික ස්ථායීකරණ සහ ජාතික ප්‍රතිපත්ති අමාත්‍යාංශය

හැඳින්වීම

2022 වර්ෂයේ තෙවන කාර්තුව අවසාන වන විට සමස්ත ආයෝජන වටිනාකම රු. ට්‍රිලියන 5.8 ක් වන මහා පරිමාණ සංවර්ධන ව්‍යාපෘති 260 ක් රේඛීය අමාත්‍යාංශ යටතේ ක්‍රියාත්මක විය. එම ව්‍යාපෘතිවලින් 45% (118)ක් ම ණය මගින් මූල්‍යනය වන ව්‍යාපෘති වේ. 2012 සිට විවිධ වර්ෂයන්වල ආරම්භ වී ඇති මෙම ව්‍යාපෘති සමුච්ඡය තුළ 2022 හි ආරම්භ කළ සංවර්ධන ව්‍යාපෘති 11ක් ද වේ. 2030 දක්වා විවිධ වර්ෂයන්හි නිම කිරීමට සැලසුම් කර ඇති මෙම සංවර්ධන ව්‍යාපෘතිවලින් ජනනය විය යුතු තෝරාගත් ප්‍රධාන නිමැවුම්/ ප්‍රතිලාභ ඇමුණුම A හි දක්වා ඇත.

2022 වර්ෂයේ තෙවන කාර්තුවෙහි මෙම ව්‍යාපෘති 260 න් බහුතරයක කාර්යසාධනය ඉතාමත් දුර්වල මට්ටමක පැවති බව වාර්තාගත තොරතුරුවලින් නිරීක්ෂණය වේ. විදේශ ණය වාරික ආපසු ගෙවීමේ අපහසුතාවයත් සමඟ ඇතිවූ අර්බුදකාරී ආර්ථික පසුබිම සහ ගෝලීය සැපයුම්දාමයෙහි ප්‍රමාදයන් හේතුවෙන් 2022 වර්ෂය මැද භාගය වන විට පැන නැගී සමාජ නොසන්සුන්තාවය හා රාජ්‍ය පාලනයේ සිදු වූ වෙනස්කම් සියල්ල සංවර්ධන ව්‍යාපෘතිවල සුමට ක්‍රියාකාරීත්වයට දැඩි ලෙස බලපා ඇති බව පෙනී යයි. මෙම පසුබිම මත සංවර්ධන ව්‍යාපෘති සඳහා වෙන් කළ හැකිව තිබූ ප්‍රාග්ධන අරමුදල් ප්‍රවාහය ජනතා මූලික අවශ්‍යතා සපුරාලීම අරමුණු කර ගනිමින් පුනරාවර්තන වියදම් වෙනුවෙන් යෙදවීමට සිදුවිය. මෙයට අමතරව, ඉන්ධන හිඟය මෙන්ම දෛනික විදුලි කප්පාදුවද, රට තුළ උද්ගත වූ විදේශ විනිමය අර්බුදය මත පැන නැගුණු ආනයන සීමා, අමුද්‍රව්‍ය හිඟය, මිල උද්ධමනය මෙන්ම ඒ හා බැඳුණු කොන්ත්‍රාත් කළමනාකරණ අපහසුතාවන්ද හේතුවෙන් සමස්තයක් වශයෙන් රජයේ සංවර්ධන ව්‍යාපෘතීන්හි අඛණ්ඩ ක්‍රියාකාරීත්වය සැලකිය යුතු ලෙස පසු බැමකට ලක් වී ඇත. රාජ්‍ය ණය ආපසු ගෙවීමේ අර්බුදකාරී තත්ත්වය මත සංවර්ධන පාර්ශ්වකරුවන් විසින් ව්‍යාපෘති සඳහා ණය අරමුදල් නිදහස් කිරීම අත්හිටුවීම මෙම අහිතකර තත්ත්වය තීව්‍ර කිරීමට හේතු විය. මේ හේතුවෙන් තෙවන කාර්තුව තුළ දේශීය පමණක් නොව විදේශීය ණය මත ක්‍රියාත්මක කෙරෙන ව්‍යාපෘති සඳහා ද අග්‍රිම නිකුත් කිරීම බරපතල ලෙස පහත වැටී ඇති බව නිරීක්ෂණය වේ. මෙම වාතාවරණය තුළ 2022 වර්ෂය ආරම්භයේ දී සංවර්ධන ව්‍යාපෘතිවල ප්‍රශස්ථ මූල්‍ය උපයෝජනයක් තහවුරු කිරීමට ගත් කාර්තුවමය වශයෙන් මූල්‍ය ප්‍රතිපාදන ලබා දීමේ උපායමාර්ගික ප්‍රවේශය ද එල රහිත වී ඇති බව පෙනී යයි.

2022 තෙවන කාර්තුව දක්වා වූ මූල්‍ය උපයෝජනය

මෙම ව්‍යාපෘති 260 සඳහා 2022 වර්ෂයට වෙන් කරන ලද ප්‍රතිපාදනය දළ වශයෙන් රු. බිලියන 714කි. තෙවන කාර්තුව අවසානය වන විට එයින් උපයෝජනය කිරීමට හැකිවී ඇත්තේ රු. බිලියන 308 ක් එනම් 43% ක් වේ. මෙම ප්‍රමාණයෙන් තෙවන කාර්තුව සඳහා පමණක් රු. බිලියන 146 උපයෝජනය කිරීමට හැකිව ඇතත් එයින් රු.බිලියන 69 කම වියදම් දරා ඇත්තේ එක් ව්‍යාපෘතියක් මගිනි. එනම්, “අන්තර්ගතිකව සම්බන්ධිත සංවර්ධන ව්‍යාපෘතියේ” (Inclusive Connectivity and Development Project) හදිසි ප්‍රතිචාර සංවිත සංරචකය (Contingent Emergency Response

Component - CERC) මගින් ආර්ථික අර්බුදයේ බලපෑම් අවම කිරීම සහ සමාජ ස්ථාවරත්වය යළි ඇති කිරීම සඳහා තෙවන කාර්තුව තුළ දරණ ලද අත්‍යාවශ්‍ය පුනරාවර්තන වියදම් වේ.

වගුව 01: මූල්‍යනිය අනුව මහා පරිමාණ ව්‍යාපෘති වර්ගීකරණය හා ප්‍රගතිය

මූල්‍යන මූලාශ්‍රය	ව්‍යාපෘති ගණන	2022 ප්‍රතිපාදන (රු.බි.)	2022.09.30 දිනට		
			සත්‍ය වියදම (රු.බි.)	මූල්‍ය ප්‍රගතිය (%)	අතැති බිල්පත් (රු.බි.)
දේශීය අරමුදල්	128	147.5	37.4	25.3	92.5
දේශීය ණය	08	16.4	3.2	19.5	8.3
විදේශීය ණය	110	545.3	265.6	48.7	30.8
විදේශීය ප්‍රදාන	14	4.9	1.5	30.6	0.4
එකතුව	260	714.2	307.7	43.1	132.0

ගෙවිය යුතු බිල්පත්

අර්බුදකාරී ආර්ථික තත්ත්වය හේතුවෙන් ජන ජීවිතයට වන බලපෑම අවම කිරීම සඳහා රජයේ ප්‍රාග්ධන ආයෝජන වෙනත් විතැන්ව පුනරාවර්තන කටයුතු කෙරෙහි වැඩි නැඹුරුවක් දැක්වීම සංවර්ධන කටයුතුවලට යොමු කළ මූල්‍ය ප්‍රවාහයට සාමාන්‍ය බලපෑමක් සිදු කර ඇත. තවද, 2022 සැප්තැම්බර් මස අවසන් වන විට සංවර්ධන ව්‍යාපෘති 138 ක නිම කළ වැඩ වෙනුවෙන් රු. බිලියන 132 ක අතැති බිල්පත් පියවිය යුතුව පැවතිණි. එම බිල්පත් අතුරින් රු. බිලියන 93 ක්ම (70 % ක්) දේශීය අරමුදල් මත ක්‍රියාත්මක වන ව්‍යාපෘති සඳහා වන අතර එයින් ද රු. බිලියන 67 ක් ගෙවීමට ඇත්තේ මහාමාර්ග අමාත්‍යාංශය යටතේ ක්‍රියාත්මක වූ ව්‍යාපෘති (07 ක්) සඳහාය. එම ප්‍රමාණයෙන් ද රු. බිලියන 54ක් ම ගෙවීමට ඇත්තේ අලුතින් වැඩ ආරම්භ කිරීම අත්හිටුවා මහජනතාවට අවහිරයක් නොවන පරිදි අර්ධ වශයෙන් නිමවා ඇති මාර්ග යථාවත් කිරීමට පමණක් යොමුව ඇති මෙතෙක් භෞතික ප්‍රගතිය 21% ක් වන “අධිවේගී හා මහා මාර්ග යාකෙරෙන විකල්ප මාර්ග කි.මී. 100,000ක් සංවර්ධනය කිරීමේ ව්‍යාපෘතිය” සඳහා වේ. විදේශ ණය මගින් ක්‍රියාත්මක වන ව්‍යාපෘතිවල ද රු. බිලියන 37 ක හිඟ බිල්පත් පියවීමට පවතින අතර එයින් ඉහළ ම අගයක් ගන්නේ 42% ක් වැඩ නිමවා ඇති “මධ්‍යම අධිවේගී මාර්ග- අදියර I” සඳහා ගෙවීමට ඇති රු. බිලියන 7.6ක් වේ. මෙම තත්ත්වය තුළ අවධාරණය කළ යුතු තවත් එක් බරපතල කරුණක් වනුයේ, දේශීය අරමුදල් මගින් ක්‍රියාත්මක වන ඇතැම් ව්‍යාපෘතිවල විදේශීය කොන්ත්‍රාත්කරුවන් වෙත විදේශ මුදල්වලින් ගෙවීම් කළ යුතු වීමයි. කෙසේවුවද, ඉහත මූල්‍ය බැඳීම්වලට අමතරව, විදේශ ණය යටතේ ක්‍රියාත්මක වන ව්‍යාපෘති 30 ක පමණ ණය වාරික නිදහස් කිරීම අත්හිටුවා ඇති බැවින් ඒවායේ කොන්ත්‍රාත් වැඩ සඳහා ගෙවීම් නතර වී ඇත. එලෙස තාවකාලිකව වැඩ නතර කර ඇති කොන්ත්‍රාත් නැවත ආරම්භ කරන තෙක් වන කාලයන්ට අදාළ ව දිනෙන් දින එකතු වන කොන්ත්‍රාත් ගිවිසුම් කඩවීමේ දඩ මුදල්, අහිමි වූ ලාභ සහ පොළී ඇතුළත් අමතර ගෙවීම් කිරීමට ද නැවත කොන්ත්‍රාත්තුවලට එළඹීමේ දී ඉහළ මිල ගණන්වලට පිරිනැමීමට ද ඉදිරියේ දී සිදු වනු ඇත.

භෞතික ප්‍රගතිය

ඉහත උභය මූල්‍ය උපයෝජනයට සමගාමීව තෙවන කාර්තුව තුළ සංවර්ධන ව්‍යාපෘතීන්හි භෞතික කාර්යය සාධනයෙහි ද සමස්තයක් වශයෙන් දැඩි මන්දගාමී ස්වභාවයක් නිරූපණය විය. සංවර්ධන ව්‍යාපෘතිවල සමාලෝචිත කාර්තුවෙහි භෞතික ප්‍රගතිය, සමුච්චිත භෞතික ප්‍රගතිය, ව්‍යාපෘති කාල කළමනාකරණය, මූල්‍ය කළමනාකරණය, අවදානම්/ගැටළු හඳුනා ගැනීම සහ නිරාකරණයට ගෙන ඇති ක්‍රියාමාර්ග යනා දී කරුණු සලකා බලා විශ්ලේෂණය කර බාණ්ඩ ගත කර ව්‍යාපෘති කාර්යය සාධනය සඳහා වර්ෂ කේත ලබා දී ඇත. රේඛීය අමාත්‍යාංශ අනුව මහා පරිමාණ සංවර්ධන ව්‍යාපෘතිවල තෙවන කාර්තුවෙහි ප්‍රගතිය ඇමුණුම - B හි දක්වා ඇති අතර එහි සාරාංශය පහත දක්වා ඇත.

වගුව 02: ප්‍රගතිය බාණ්ඩ අනුව ව්‍යාපෘති වර්ගීකරණය

ප්‍රගති බාණ්ඩය	වර්ෂ කේතය	ව්‍යාපෘති ගණන
වැඩ අවසන් කළ		20
ඉතා සාර්ථකව ක්‍රියාත්මක වන		08
හොඳින් ක්‍රියාත්මක වන		24
මැදිහත්වීම් තුළින් අපේක්ෂිත ප්‍රගතිය අත්කරගත හැකි		37
විශේෂ අවධානය යොමුවිය යුතු		59
තීරණාත්මක ව්‍යාපෘති		95
අත්හිටුවා ඇති ව්‍යාපෘති		17

154

ඒ අනුව මෙම වර්ෂය තුළ සංවර්ධන ව්‍යාපෘති 119 ක ක්‍රියාකාරකම් නිම කර ප්‍රතිඵල ජනනය කළ යුතුව තිබුණ ද, සත්‍ය වශයෙන්ම වැඩ අවසන් වී ඇත්තේ ව්‍යාපෘති 20 ක පමණි. එම ව්‍යාපෘති 20න් ද කාල දිගු ලබා නොගෙන එකඟ වූ කාලය තුළ වැඩ අවසන් කර ඇත්තේ විදේශ ප්‍රදාන යටතේ අරමුදල් සැපයෙන ව්‍යාපෘති දෙකක් පමණි. මෙම වසරේ නිම විය යුතුව තිබූ ඉතිරි ව්‍යාපෘති 99න් 26ක ම ප්‍රගතිය 50% කටත් වඩා අඩුය. මේ හැර, තෙවන කාර්තුව අවසාන වන විට පූර්ණ වශයෙන් අත්හිටුවා ඇති ව්‍යාපෘති 17 හැරුණු විට තවත් ව්‍යාපෘති 37ක පවතින කොන්ත්‍රාත් 168ක ක්‍රියාකාරිත්වය තාවකාලිකව අත්හිටුවා ඇත. එමෙන් ම කාර්තුව තුළ කිසිදු ප්‍රගතියක් අත් කර නොගත් ව්‍යාපෘති 56 ක් පැවතීමත් එයින් ව්‍යාපෘති 16 ක් විදේශීය ණය මගින් ක්‍රියාත්මක වන ව්‍යාපෘති වීමත් බරපතල තත්ත්වයන් ලෙස නිරීක්ෂණය විය.

ව්‍යාපෘති 260න් සතුටුදායක මට්ටමකින් ක්‍රියාත්මක වනුයේ 32ක් (12%) පමණි. සංවර්ධන ව්‍යාපෘති 37ක් මැදිහත්වීම් තුළින් අපේක්ෂිත ප්‍රගතිය අත්කරගත හැකි මට්ටමකට යොමු කර ගත හැකි බව නිරීක්ෂණය කෙරේ. තවද, “විශේෂ අවධානයට යොමුවිය යුතු” හා “තීරණාත්මක” ව්‍යාපෘති 151න් 27ක් ම 90%කටත් වඩා වැඩි භෞතික ප්‍රගතියක් අත් කරගෙන ඇති බැවින් ඒවායෙහි ගැටළු විසඳීම සඳහා ප්‍රමුඛතාවය ලබා දී කඩිනමින් ප්‍රතිලාභ මහජනතාව වෙත ලබා දීම තහවුරු කළ යුතුය.

ව්‍යාපෘති කළමනාකරණ ඒකක

ව්‍යාපෘතිවල ක්‍රියාකාරීත්වයට බාධා වන ගැටළු නිරාකරණය කර ගැනීම සඳහා අදාළ පාර්ශවයන් වෙත යොමු වීමත්, භාණ්ඩාගාරය හා අරමුදල් සම්පාදන ආයතන සමඟ සම්බන්ධීකරණය වී කොන්ත්‍රාත්කරුවන් සඳහා සහය සැපයීමත්, සමීප අධීක්ෂණයකින් යුතුව සැලසුම් කළ පරිදි අපේක්ෂිත නිමවුම කාලීනව ජනිත කිරීමත් තුළින් රජය දරන ලද ආයෝජනයට ඵලදායී වටිනාකමක් ලබා දීමත් අරමුණු කර ගනිමින් පුළුල් විෂය ක්ෂේත්‍රයක් ආවරණය කරන බොහෝ ව්‍යාපෘතිවලට විශේෂිත වූ කළමනාකරණ ඒකක වෙනම ම ස්ථාපිත කර ඇත. එසේ වුවද, ඌණ කාර්යසාධනය සහ ගැටළු සහිත ව්‍යාපෘති සංඛ්‍යාව පිළිබඳව අවධානය යොමු කිරීමේ දී එම ව්‍යාපෘති කළමනාකරණ ඒකක පිහිටුවීමේ පරමාර්ථ ඒ අයුරින්ම ඉෂ්ඨ වූවාද යන්න සැක සහිත බව සංවර්ධන ප්‍රතිඵල ජනන ප්‍රමාදය තුළින් ම පැහැදිලි වේ.

වගුව-03 ව්‍යාපෘති කළමනාකරණ ඒකක පිළිබඳ තොරතුරු

විස්තරය	විදේශ ණය මගින් ක්‍රියාත්මක වන ව්‍යාපෘති	දේශීය අරමුදල් මගින් ක්‍රියාත්මක වන ව්‍යාපෘති	එකතුව
ව්‍යාපෘති කළමනාකරණ ඒකක මගින් ආවරණය වන ව්‍යාපෘති සංඛ්‍යාව	111	32	143
ව්‍යාපෘති කළමනාකරණ ඒකක ගණන	108	27	135
පෞද්ගලික ගොඩනැගිලිවල ඇති ව්‍යාපෘති කාර්යාල ගණන	55	10	65
ව්‍යාපෘති කාර්යාල සඳහා මාසික කුලිය (රු.මි)	26.6	5.4	32.0
ව්‍යාපෘති කාර්යාලවල වාහන සංඛ්‍යාව	ව්‍යාපෘතියට අයත්	184	656
	කුලී පදනම මත ලබා ගත්	07	151
ව්‍යාපෘති කාර්ය මණ්ඩලයේ සංඛ්‍යාව	ස්ථිර	591	3,176
	1/3 දීමනා ලබන	245	607
ව්‍යාපෘති කාර්ය මණ්ඩල සඳහා මාසික වැටුප් හා දීමනා	ස්ථිර කාර්ය මණ්ඩලය	62.2	406.0
	1/3 දීමනා සඳහා (රු.මි.)		

2020 තෙවන කාර්තුව වන විට සේවයෙහි යෙදී සිටි 7,700ක් වූ කාර්ය මණ්ඩලය මේ වන විට 3,176 දක්වා අඩු වී ඇත. කෙසේ වෙතත්, වර්තමානයේ වුවද, එම ව්‍යාපෘති කළමනාකරණ ඒකක පවත්වාගෙන යාමේ වියදම් ලෙස මසකට දළ වශයෙන් රු. මිලියන 500 - 600 අතර ප්‍රමාණයක් වැය වේ. තවද, ව්‍යාපෘතියේ වැඩ අවසන්වී මාස හයකටත් වඩා ගත වී ඇතත් තවදුරටත් පවත්වාගෙන යන ව්‍යාපෘති කළමනාකරණ ඒකක 11ක් ද පවතින බව නිරීක්ෂණය වී ඇත. ව්‍යාපෘති ඒකකවල සැලකිය යුතු කාර්ය මණ්ඩලයක් හා ඉහළ ගෙවීම් ප්‍රමාණයක් ඇතුළත් වන නිසා 2022 සංශෝධිත අයවැය යෝජනා අනුව පිහිටුවා ඇති කමිටුව මගින් ව්‍යාපෘති කාර්යාලවලින් අපේක්ෂිත අරමුණු ඉටු වී තිබේ ද යන්න සහ ඒවා අඛණ්ඩව පවත්වා ගෙන යාමේ අවශ්‍යතාවය පිළිබඳව තව දුරටත් සමාලෝචනය කෙරෙමින් පවතී.

ගැටළු සහ විසඳුම්

සමාලෝචිත කාර්තුව තුළ සංවර්ධන ව්‍යාපෘති මන්දගාමීවීමට හේතු වශයෙන් වාර්තා කර ඇති කරුණුවල සාරාංශය පහත දැක්වේ. මෙම කාර්තුවේ පැවති විදේශ මූල්‍යයන්‍ය මගින් ක්‍රියාත්මක වන සංවර්ධන ව්‍යාපෘති 30 ක ප්‍රධාන ගැටළු වී ඇත්තේ විදේශ ණය වාරික නිදහස්කිරීම අත්හිටුවීම වේ. ඇතැම් සංවර්ධන ව්‍යාපෘති සම්බන්ධයෙන් වාර්තා කර ඇති බාධා හා ගැටළු අධ්‍යයනය කරන විට නිරීක්ෂණය වන එක් වැදගත් කරුණක් වනුයේ 2020 මාර්තු මාසයට පෙර එනම් වර්තමාන අර්බුදකාරී ආර්ථික තත්ත්වයට හා කොවිඩ් වසංගත තත්ත්වයට පෙර වැඩ අවසන් කළ යුතුව තිබූ ව්‍යාපෘතීන් 58ක (22%ක) මූලිකව සැලසුම් කළ පරිදි වැඩ අවසන් කළේ නම් මෙම අර්බුදකාරී වාතාවරණය එම ව්‍යාපෘති සඳහා බලනොපාන්නට ඉඩ තිබුණ බවය. තවද, එම බාධා හා ගැටළු සඳහා මූලික වශයෙන් ව්‍යාපෘති කළමනාකරණයේ දුර්වලතාවයන් මෙන්ම ප්‍රමුඛතා මත පදනම් වූ මූල්‍ය ප්‍රතිපාදන සහ අග්‍රිම නිදහස් කිරීමේ ශක්‍යතාවය තහවුරු කෙරෙන සැලසුම්ගත මූල්‍ය ප්‍රවාහයක් ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීමේ අපහසුතාවය ද අඩු වැඩි වශයෙන් බලපා ඇති බව පෙනී යයි.

වගුව 04- ව්‍යාපෘති ක්‍රියාකාරීත්වයට බලපා ඇති නොවිසඳුනු ගැටළු

ගැටළුව	ව්‍යාපෘති සංඛ්‍යාව
තෙවන පාර්ශවීය අනුමැතීන් ලැබීමේ ප්‍රමාදයන්	42
ඉඩම් අත්පත් කර ගැනීමේ ප්‍රමාදයන්	29
කොන්ත්‍රාත්කරුවන්ගේ ඌණ කාර්යසාධනය	47
ඉදිකිරීම් අමුද්‍රව්‍ය හා ඉන්ධන හිඟය	31
ප්‍රසම්පාදන ආශ්‍රිත ගැටළු	29
මූල්‍ය ප්‍රතිපාදන සහ අග්‍රිම ලැබීමේ ප්‍රමාදයන්	89
මහජන විරෝධතා	06
විෂය පථය වෙනස්වීම්	08
විදේශ ණය වාරික නිදහස්කිරීම අත්හිටුවීම	30

ඉහත සඳහන් කරන ලද විවිධ ගැටළු සහ වර්තමාන අර්බුදකාරී ආර්ථික තත්ත්වය හේතුවෙන් දැඩි ලෙස මන්දගාමී වී ඇති දේශීය සහ විදේශීය ණය මත මූල්‍යයන්‍ය වන ව්‍යාපෘතිවල ඉදිරි ක්‍රියාකාරීත්වය සම්බන්ධයෙන් සමාලෝචනය කර විසඳුම් ලබා දීම සඳහා අමාත්‍ය මණ්ඩලය විසින් අග්‍රාමාත්‍ය ලේකම්ගේ ප්‍රධානත්වයෙන් යුත් “මහා පරිමාණ සංවර්ධන ව්‍යාපෘති නැවත ක්‍රමෝපායකරණය හා කඩිනම් කිරීමේ” (Re-strategizing and Acceleration of Mega Project-RAMP) නිලධාරී කමිටුව පත් කර ඇත. එම නිලධාරී කමිටුව මගින් මේ වන විට දැනට ක්‍රියාත්මක වන 260 ක් වූ සියළු මහා පරිමාණ ව්‍යාපෘති සමාලෝචනය කර ඒවා ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීම සම්බන්ධයෙන් විසඳුම් ලබා දී ඇත.

මෙහි දී සමාලෝචිත සංවර්ධන ව්‍යාපෘතිවල ඉදිරි ක්‍රියාකාරීත්වය තීරණය කිරීම සඳහා යොදා ගත් නිර්ණායකයන් අතර මෙතෙක් ප්‍රගතිය, ඉදිරි අක්වුදල් අවශ්‍යතාවය, අරමුදල් ප්‍රභවය, විදේශීය

අරමුදල් හා බැඳුණු දේශීය අරමුදල් ප්‍රමාණය, විදේශ විනිමය අවශ්‍යවන ක්‍රියාකාරකම්, ආනයනික අමුද්‍රව්‍ය අවශ්‍යතාව, කොන්ත්‍රාත් බැඳීම්, ණය කොන්දේසි යනාදිය විය. කමිටුව විසින් ව්‍යාපෘති අයත් රේඛීය අමාත්‍යාංශ ලේකම්වරුන්, ව්‍යාපෘති අධ්‍යක්ෂවරුන්, අදාළ භාණ්ඩාගාර දෙපාර්තමේන්තු ප්‍රධානීන් හා අවශ්‍ය අවස්ථාවන්හි දී අනෙකුත් අදාළ පාර්ශවකරුවන් ද සමඟ සාකච්ඡාකර මෙම සංවර්ධන ව්‍යාපෘතිවල ඉදිරි ක්‍රියාකාරිත්වය සම්බන්ධයෙන් ගතයුතු වඩාත්ම සුදුසු විකල්ප තීරණය සම්බන්ධයෙන් අදාළ බලධාරීන් දැනුවත් කර ඇත.

සංවර්ධන ව්‍යාපෘති සඳහා යොදවන ආයෝජනයන්හි ප්‍රතිලාභ අපේක්ෂිත කාලයට නොලැබීමේ ප්‍රවණතාව පසුගිය දශකය පුරාම දිගින් දිගටම දක්නට ලැබිණි. ඇතැම් ව්‍යාපෘති භෞතිකව අවසන් වී ඇතත් ඒවායෙහි ප්‍රතිලාභ ජනතාව වෙත ගලා යා හැකි අයුරින් සැලසුම් සම්පාදනය කර නොමැති අවස්ථා බහුල අතර මෙම කාර්තුව තුළ ද එම දුර්වලතාවය තවදුරටත් පවතින බව නිරීක්ෂණය විය. තව ද, උනෑ ප්‍රගතියක් ඇති ඇතැම් ව්‍යාපෘතිවල නිමැවුම් තවත් ව්‍යාපෘතියක ප්‍රතිඵල සමඟ පරායත්ත වන අවස්ථා ද පැවතුණ බැවින් මෙම අසාර්ථකවීම්වල ප්‍රතිඵලය ඉතා තීරණාත්මක වී ඇත. ඇතැම් සංවර්ධන ව්‍යාපෘතිවල ණය සහන කාලය අවසන්ව ආපසු ගෙවීමේ කාලය ආරම්භව ඇතත්, ව්‍යාපෘතියෙහි ක්‍රියාකාරකම් නිම වී නොමැති ඉතා බරපතල අසාර්ථක අවස්ථාවන් ද වූ අතර ඒවායේ නොනිම් ක්‍රියාකාරකම් සඳහා ප්‍රතිපාදන තහවුරු කර ගැනීමට නොහැකි වීමෙන් ව්‍යාපෘතියෙන් අපේක්ෂාකළ නිමැවුම නොලැබීමත්, අර්ධ ඉදිකිරීම් පැවතීමේ නාස්තියක් නිරන්තරයෙන් නිරීක්ෂණය විය. තව ද, ණය වාරික එකඟ වූ පරිදි කාලීනව නිදහස්කර නොගැනීම හේතුවෙන් ඇති වන ප්‍රමාද ගාස්තු ගෙවීමේ අවස්ථාවන් බහුල වීම මෙන්ම තෙවන පාර්ශවයන් ලෙස රාජ්‍ය ආයතනවල සහයෝගය නොමැතිවීම හේතුවෙන් ගැටළු හා අවහිරතා මඟ හරවා ගැනීමට නොහැකිව පූර්ණ උපයෝජනයකින් තොරව ණය කොටසක් අවලංගු කිරීමට සිදුවූ අවස්ථාවන් තිබීමත් තෙවන කාර්තුව තුළ නිරීක්ෂණය විය. ඇතැම් මහා පරිමාණ ව්‍යාපෘතිවල අපේක්ෂිත ක්‍රියාත්මක කාලය මෙන් තෙගුණයක් ගතව ඇතත් ව්‍යාපෘති ක්‍රියාකාරකම්වලින් අඩක් වත් නිම නොකළ අවස්ථා ද අනාවරණය විය. කෙසේ වුව ද, ප්‍රතිලාභ ජනනය කල්ගත වීමේ හේතු සම්බන්ධව අදාළ පාර්ශවයන්ගෙන් කරුණු විමසීමත්, ඒවායේ ප්‍රතිවිපාක පිළිබඳ නිසි ඇගයීමක් සිදුකිරීමත්, ඇගයීමෙන් උගත් පාඩම් ඉදිරි ව්‍යාපෘති සැලසුම් සකස්කිරීමේ දී හා ඒවා ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීමේ දී අනිවාර්යයෙන් යොදාගැනීමත් වර්තමාන සංවර්ධන ව්‍යාපෘති සංදර්භය තුළ ප්‍රායෝගිකව සිදු නොවන බැවින් “ජාතික ඇගයීම් ප්‍රතිපත්තිය” ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීම තුළින් මෙම දුර්වලතාවයන් මඟ හරවා ගත හැකි බව අවධාරණය කෙරේ.

එමෙන්ම, සංවර්ධන ව්‍යාපෘති සඳහා ණය ලබාගැනීමට පෙර සිදුකළ යුතු ඉඩම් අත්පත් කර ගැනීම, තෙවනපාර්ශවීය අනුමැතීන් ලබාගැනීම, පාරිසරික සහ සමාජීය බලපෑම් තක්සේරු කිරීම, ප්‍රසම්පාදන ක්‍රියාවලියෙහි මූලික කටයුතු අවසන් නොකිරීම හේතුවෙන් ආරම්භක අවධියෙහි සිටම ප්‍රශස්ථ ණය උපයෝජනයක් සිදුනොවන ව්‍යාපෘති ද පැවතිණි. විශේෂයෙන්ම, ව්‍යාපෘති කළමනාකරණ ඒකකයේ හා රේඛීය අමාත්‍යාංශයේ අධිකාරය අභිබවා තෙවනපාර්ශවීය ආයතනවල මැදිහත් වීම අවශ්‍ය වන බොහෝ අවස්ථාවල ව්‍යාපෘතිය හෝ අදාළ ක්‍රියාකාරකම් මන්දගාමී වූ හෝ ඇණහිටි අවස්ථා මෙම කාර්තුව තුළ ද නිරීක්ෂණය විය. සමස්තයක් වශයෙන් ගත්විට සංවර්ධන

ව්‍යාපෘති ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීමේ දී පැනනැගෙන ගැටළු යොමු කර විසඳුම් ලබා ගැනීම සඳහා ස්ථාවර ක්‍රමවේදයක් නොමැති අතර බොහෝ අවස්ථාවල එය මාස දෙකකට වරක්වත් පැවතිය යුතු බවට නියෝග ලබා දී ඇති ව්‍යාපෘති මෙහෙයුම් කමිටුවට හෝ භාණ්ඩාගාරයේ අදාළ දෙපාර්තමේන්තු වෙත හෝ අමාත්‍ය මණ්ඩලය වෙත හෝ යොමු කෙරේ. කෙසේ හෝ ගැටළුවක් නොවිසඳී පවත්නා සාමාන්‍ය කාලය සති 8 – 10 අතර වන බව ද නිරීක්ෂණය වී ඇත. එබැවින් මේ සඳහා කඩිනමින් ප්‍රතිචාර දැක්විය හැකි අධිකාරී බලය සහිත ස්ථාවර ක්‍රමවේදයක අවශ්‍යතාව අවධාරණය කෙරේ.

සමස්තයක් වශයෙන්, සංවර්ධන ව්‍යාපෘති සඳහා ණය සාකච්ඡා සම්මුති තුළ දී එකඟ වූ විදේශ ණය උපලබ්ධි සැලැස්මට අවශ්‍ය ලෙස වාර්ෂික අයවැය ප්‍රතිපාදන ගැලපීමේ අපහසුව, නිවැරදි නොවන ඉංජිනේරු සැලසුම් හා අතාත්වික වැය ඇස්තමේන්තු හේතුවෙන් මූලිකව අනුමත වූ මුළු පිරිවැය ඇස්තමේන්තුව ඉහළ යාම හා ඒ සඳහා නිරන්තරයෙන් අතිරේක ණය ගැනීම, රුපියල අවප්‍රමාණය වීමෙන් ඇතිවන ඉතිරිවීම් සඳහා විදේශ ණය අවශ්‍ය නොවන අඩු ප්‍රමුඛතාවක් ඇති නව ක්‍රියාකාරකම් සිදුකිරීම වැනි සංවර්ධන ව්‍යාපෘති ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීමේ ක්‍රියාවලිය තුළ දිගින් දිගටම දැකිය හැකි දුර්වලතා තෙවන කාර්තුව තුළ ද දැකිය හැකි විය. මේ සඳහා රාජ්‍ය ආයෝජන ක්‍රියාවලියේ දී සාර්ව ආර්ථික ඉලක්ක, මූල්‍ය කළමනාකරණ උපායමාර්ග හා ක්‍රමවේද සහ වාර්ෂික අයවැය ඇස්තමේන්තුකරණය අතර සම්බන්ධීකරණය තවදුරටත් ශක්තිමත් කිරීමේ අවශ්‍යතාව අවධාරණය කෙරේ.

නිර්දේශ

- i) දේශීය හා විදේශීය ණය මත මූල්‍යනය වන මහා පරිමාණ රාජ්‍ය ආයෝජන හා අනෙකුත් ජාතික මට්ටමේ වැඩසටහන්වලින් අපේක්ෂිත ප්‍රතිලාභ කඩිනමින් ජනතාව වෙත ලබාදීම සඳහා අන්තර් ආයතන අවහිරතාවන් ඉවත්කර සම්බන්ධීකරණය තහවුරු කර උපායමාර්ගික තීරණ ගැනීමට හා කඩිනමින් ප්‍රතිචාර දැක්වීමට හැකි අධිකාරී බලය සහිත ස්ථාවර ක්‍රමවේදයක් වශයෙන් ජාතික මෙහෙයුම් මැදිරියක් ස්ථාපිත කිරීම
- ii) සංවර්ධන ව්‍යාපෘතිවලින් අපේක්ෂිත ප්‍රතිලාභ ජනනය කළහොත් වීමේ හේතු හා ඒවායේ ප්‍රතිවිපාක පිළිබඳ නිසි ඇගයීමක් සිදුකිරීමත්, ඇගයීමෙන් උගත් පාඩම් ඉදිරි ව්‍යාපෘති සැලසුම් සකස්කිරීමේ දී හා ඒවා ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීමේ දී අනිවාර්යයෙන් යොදාගැනීම සඳහාත් දැනටමත් අමාත්‍ය මණ්ඩලය විසින් අනුමත කර ඇති ඇගයීම් පිළිබඳ ජාතික ප්‍රතිපත්තිය ක්‍රියාවට නැංවීම.

பாரியளவிலான அபிவிருத்தி கருத்திட்டங்களின் முன்னேற்றங்கள்
2022 வருடம் - மூன்றாவது காலாண்டு

அபிவிருத்தி முதலீடுகளின் பிரதிபலன்களை, எதிர்பார்க்கப்பட்ட காலத்தினுள் உருவாக்கிக்கொள்வதன் நோக்கில், கருத்திட்ட முகாமைத்துவம் மற்றும் கண்காணிப்புத் திணைக்களத்தினால் பாரியளவிலான அபிவிருத்தி கருத்திட்டங்களின் முன்னேற்றத்தினை மீளாய்வு செய்வதனூடாக எழுந்த அவதானிப்புக்கள் மற்றும் உரிய விதப்புரைகள், பொருத்தமான கொள்கை ரீதியான மற்றும் மூலோபாய தீர்மானங்களை எடுப்பதற்காக காலாண்டு அடிப்படையில் அமைச்சரவைக்கு முன்வைக்கப்படுகின்றது. அதற்கமைய ஒவ்வொரு நிரல் அமைச்சுக்களின் மூலம் அறிக்கையிடப்பட்ட அபிவிருத்தி கருத்திட்டங்களின் செயற்றிறன் தகவல்கள் மற்றும் தரவுகளின் அடிப்படையில் தயாரிக்கப்பட்ட 2022ம் வருடத்தின் மூன்றாவது காலாண்டு வரையான அக்கருத்திட்டங்களின் ஒட்டுமொத்த முன்னேற்றங்கள் இவ்வறிக்கையினூடாக முன்வைக்கப்படுகின்றது

கருத்திட்ட முகாமைத்துவம் மற்றும் கண்காணிப்புத் திணைக்களம் நிதி, பொருளாதார உறுதிப்பாடு மற்றும் தேசிய கொள்கைகள் அமைச்சு

அறிமுகம்

2022ம் வருடத்தின் மூன்றாவது காலாண்டு இறுதியாகும் போது ஒட்டுமொத்தமாக ரூ.5.8 டிரில்லியன் முதலீட்டுப் பெறுமதியுடைய 260 அபிவிருத்தி கருத்திட்டங்கள் நிரல் அமைச்சுக்களின் கீழ் செயற்படுத்தப்படுகின்றன. அக்கருத்திட்டங்களில் 45% (118) ஆனவை கடன் மூலம் நிதியீட்டப்படுகின்ற கருத்திட்டங்களாகும். 2012ம் ஆண்டு தொடக்கம் வெவ்வேறு வருடங்களில் ஆரம்பமாகியுள்ள இக்கருத்திட்டங்களினுள் 2022ம் ஆண்டு ஆரம்பமாகியுள்ள அபிவிருத்தி கருத்திட்டங்கள் 11 ஆகும். 2030 வரை வெவ்வேறு வருடங்களில் நிறைவு செய்வதற்கு திட்டமிடப்பட்டுள்ள இவ் அபிவிருத்தி கருத்திட்டங்களினூடாக உருவாக்கப்பட வேண்டிய தெரிவு செய்யப்பட்ட பிரதான வெளியீடுகள்/ பயன்கள் இணைப்பு A ல் காட்டப்பட்டுள்ளன.

2022 ம் வருடத்தின் மூன்றாவது காலாண்டில் இவ் 260 கருத்திட்டங்களில் பெரும்பாலானவற்றின் செயல்திறன் மிகவும் பலவீனமான நிலையில் காணப்படுவதாக வழங்கப்பட்ட தகவல்களிலிருந்து அவதானிக்கப்படுகின்றது. வெளிநாட்டு கடன் தவணைகளை மீளச்செலுத்துவதற்கு முடியாமையுடன் ஏற்பட்ட நெருக்கடியான பொருளாதார பின்னணி மற்றும் சர்வதேச வழங்கல்களில் தாமதம் போன்ற காரணங்களினால் 2022ம் வருடத்தின் மத்திய அரைப்பகுதியாகும் போது சமூகத்தில் ஏற்பட்ட அமைதியற்ற நிலைமை மற்றும் அரசு நிர்வாகத்தில் ஏற்பட்ட மாற்றங்கள் அனைத்தும் அபிவிருத்தி கருத்திட்டங்களின் சுமுகமான செயற்பாட்டிற்கு பாரியளவில் தாக்கம் செலுத்தியுள்ளமை தெளிவாகின்றது. இவ்வாறான பின்னணியின் அடிப்படையில் அபிவிருத்தி கருத்திட்டங்களுக்காக ஒதுக்க முடியுமாக இருந்த மூலதன நிதி பாய்ச்சல் மக்களின் அடிப்படை தேவைகளை பூர்த்தி செய்வதனை இலக்காக கொண்டு மீண்டு வரும் செலவீனங்களுக்காக உட்படுத்தவேண்டியேற்பட்டது. இதற்கு மேலதிகமாக, எரிபொருள் தட்டுப்பாடு போலவே தொடர்ச்சியான மின்சாரத் தடை, நாட்டினுள் உருவாகிய அந்நிய செலாவணி பிரச்சினையின் அடிப்படையில் ஏற்பட்ட இறக்குமதி கட்டுப்பாடு, மூலப்பொருள் தட்டுப்பாடு, பணவீக்கம் போன்றே அதனுடன் தொடர்புபட்ட ஒப்பந்த முகாமைத்துவ சிரமம் போன்ற காரணங்களினால் முழுவதுமாக அரசு அபிவிருத்தி கருத்திட்டங்களின் தொடர்ச்சியான செயற்பாடுகள் குறிப்பிடத்தக்களவு பின்னடைவிற்குட்பட்டுள்ளது. அரசுக் கடனை மீளச்செலுத்துவதில் காணப்படும் நெருக்கடியான நிலைமையினால் அபிவிருத்திப் பங்களரினால் கருத்திட்டங்களுக்காக கடன் தொகையினை விடுவிப்பது நிறுத்தப்பட்டமை இந்த பாதகமான நிலைமையை தீவிரமாக்குவதற்கு காரணமாகியது. இதன் காரணமாக மூன்றாவது காலாண்டினுள் உள்நாட்டு மாத்திரமின்றி வெளிநாட்டு கடனின் அடிப்படையில் செயற்படுத்தப்படும் கருத்திட்டங்களுக்கான கட்டுநிதியினை விடுவிப்பதில் கடுமையான சரிவு ஏற்பட்டிருப்பது அவதானிக்கப்படுகின்றது. இந்த நிலைமையினுள் 2022ம் வருடத்தின் ஆரம்பத்திலேயே அபிவிருத்தி கருத்திட்டங்களின் உச்ச நிதி பயன்பாட்டினை உறுதிப்படுத்துவதற்கு எடுக்கப்பட்ட “காலாண்டு அடிப்படையில் நிதி ஒதுக்கீட்டினை வழங்கும் மூலோபாய முறைமையும் பலனளிக்கவில்லை என்பது தெளிவாகின்றது.

2022 முன்றாவது காலாண்டு வரைக்குமான நிதி பயன்பாடு

இந்த 260 கருத்திட்டங்களுக்காக 2022ம் வருடத்திற்கு ஒதுக்கப்பட்ட நிதி ஒதுக்கீடு ஏறத்தாள 714 பில்லியன் ரூபாயாகும். முன்றாம் காலாண்டின் இறுதியாகும் போது அதில் 308 பில்லியன் ரூபாவினை அதாவது 43% இனை மட்டுமே பயன்படுத்த முடிந்துள்ளது. இதில் முன்றாம் காலாண்டிற்கு மாத்திரம் 146 பில்லியன் ரூபா பயன்படுத்தப்பட்டிருந்த போதிலும் அதில் 69 பில்லியன் ரூபா செலவிடப்பட்டிருப்பது ஒரு கருத்திட்டத்தினூடாகவேயாகும். அதாவது “உள்ளடக்கிய இணைப்பு மேம்பாட்டுத் திட்டம்” (Inclusive Connectivity and Development Project) கருத்திட்டத்தின் தற்செயல் அவசர பதில் பிரிவினூடாக (Contingent Emergency Response Component - CERC) பொருளாதார நெருக்கடியின் தாக்கத்தினை குறைத்தல் மற்றும் சமூக ஸ்தீரத்தன்மையை மீண்டும் ஏற்படுத்துதல் சம்பந்தமாக முன்றாவது காலாண்டினுள் மேற்கொள்ளப்பட்ட அத்தியாவசிய மீண்டுவரும் செலவினமாகும்.

அட்டவணை 01: நிதியீடு அடிப்படையில் பாரியளவிலான கருத்திட்டங்களை வகைப்படுத்தல் மற்றும் அவற்றின் முன்னேற்றங்கள்					
நிதி ஆதாரங்கள்	கருத்திட்டங்களின் எண்ணிக்கை	2022 நிதி ஒதுக்கீடு (ரூ.பில்.)	2022.09.30 ந் திகதியில்		
			உண்மைச் செலவினம் (ரூ.பில்.)	நிதி முன்னேற்றம் (%)	கையிலுள்ள பட்டியல் (ரூ.பில்.)
உள்நாட்டு நிதி	128	147.5	37.4	25.3	92.5
உள்நாட்டு கடன்	08	16.4	3.2	19.5	8.3
வெளிநாட்டு கடன்	110	545.3	265.6	48.7	30.8
வெளிநாட்டு உதவி	14	4.9	1.5	30.6	0.4
மொத்தம்	260	714.2	307.7	43.1	132.0

செலுத்தபட வேண்டிய பட்டியல்கள்

நெருக்கடியான பொருளாதார நிலைமையின் காரணமாக மனித வாழ்க்கைக்கு ஏற்படும் நிர்ப்பந்தங்களை குறைப்பதற்காக அரசின் மூலதன முதலீடுகளிலிருந்து விடுபட்டு மீண்டுவரும் செயற்பாடுகளுக்கு அதிக முனைப்பை காட்டுதல் அபிவிருத்தி நடவடிக்கைகளுக்கு பிரயோகித்த நிதிப்பாய்ச்சலுக்கு எதிர்மறையான தாக்கத்தினை ஏற்படுத்தியுள்ளது. மேலும், 2022 செப்டெம்பர் மாத இறுதியாகும் போது 138 அபிவிருத்தி கருத்திட்டங்களின் முடிவுறுத்தப்பட்ட வேலைகளுக்காக 132 பில்லியன் ரூபா பெறுமதியான கையிலுள்ள பட்டியல் செலுத்தப்பட வேண்டியுள்ளது. அப் பட்டியல்களினுள் 93 பில்லியன் ரூபா (70%) உள்நாட்டு நிதி மூலம் செயற்படுத்தப்படும் கருத்திட்டங்களுக்காகவானதுடன் அவற்றுள் 67 பில்லியன் ரூபா செலுத்தப்பட வேண்டியுள்ளது நெடுஞ்சாலைகள் அமைச்சின் கீழ் செயற்படுத்தப்படுகின்ற 07 கருத்திட்டங்களுக்காகவாகும். அத்தொகையினுள் 54

பில்லியன் ரூபா செலுத்தப்பட வேண்டியிருப்பது புதிதாக வேலையினை ஆரம்பிப்பதனை இடைநிறுத்தி பொது மக்களுக்கு பாதிப்புக்கள் இல்லாத வகையில் அரைவாசியளவில் நிறைவு செய்யப்பட்டுள்ள பாதைகளை சீர் செய்வதனை மட்டும் கவனத்திற்கொண்டு இதுவரை 21% பெளதீக முன்னேற்றத்தினை கொண்டுள்ள “ அதிவேக மற்றும் பெருந்தெருக்களை இணைக்கின்ற மாற்று வழிகள் 100,000 கி.மீ இனை அபிவிருத்தி செய்யும் கருத்திட்டத்திற்காகவாகும். வெளிநாட்டு கடன் மூலம் செயற்படுத்தப்படுகின்ற கருத்திட்டங்களுக்கு 37 பில்லியன் ரூபா பெறுமதியான நிலுவையிலுள்ள பட்டியல்கள் தீர்க்கப்பட வேண்டியுள்ளதுடன் அவற்றுள் அதிக அளவினைப் பெறுவது 42% வேலை பூர்த்தி செய்யப்பட்டுள்ள “மத்திய அதிவேக பாதை கட்டம் 1” இற்காக செலுத்தவேண்டியுள்ள 7.6 பில்லியன் ரூபாவாகும். இந்நிலைமையினுள் கவனத்தில் கொள்ளப்பட வேண்டிய மற்றுமொரு முக்கியமான விடயமாவது உள்நாட்டு நிதி மூலம் செலவிடப்படுகின்ற சில கருத்திட்டங்களில் வெளிநாட்டு ஒப்பந்தகாரர்களுக்கு வெளிநாட்டு நாணயங்களில் கொடுப்பனவு செய்யப்பட வேண்டியுள்ளமையாகும். எவ்வாறாயினும் மேலே கூறப்பட்டுள்ள நிதிப் பொறுப்புக்களுக்கு மேலதிகமாக வெளிநாட்டு கடனின் கீழ் செயற்படுத்தப்படுகின்ற 30 கருத்திட்டங்களின் கடன் தவணைகளை விடுவிப்பது இடைநிறுத்தப்பட்டுள்ளதுடன் அவற்றின் ஒப்பந்த வேலைகள் சம்பந்தமான கொடுப்பனவு நிறுத்தப்பட்டுள்ளது. அவ்வாறு தற்காலிகமாக வேலை இடைநிறுத்தப்பட்டுள்ள ஒப்பந்தங்களை மீண்டும் ஆரம்பிக்கும் வரையான காலப்பகுதிக்குரிய ஒப்பந்தத்தை மீறியதற்காக நாளுக்கு நாள் சேரும் அபராதம், இழக்கப்படும் இலாபம் மற்றும் வட்டி உட்பட மேலதிக கொடுப்பனவுகளை வழங்குவதற்கும் மீண்டும் ஒப்பந்தக்களை ஏற்படுத்தும்போது அதிக விலையில் அவற்றை வழங்கவேண்டிய நிலைமையும் எதிர்காலத்தில் ஏற்படும்.

பெளதீக முன்னேற்றம்

மேற்கூறிய வினைதிறனற்ற நிதி பயன்பாட்டிற்கு சமனாக மூன்றாவது காலாண்டினுள் அபிவிருத்தி கருத்திட்டங்களின் பெளதீக செயற்றிறனினும் கூட ஒட்டுமொத்தமாக மிகவும் மந்தமான போக்கு சித்தரிக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது. மீளாய்வு செய்யப்படும் காலாண்டில் அபிவிருத்தி கருத்திட்டங்களின் பெளதீக முன்னேற்றம், ஒட்டுமொத்த பெளதீக முன்னேற்றம், கருத்திட்ட கால முகாமைத்துவம், நிதி முகாமைத்துவம், அபாயம்/ பிரச்சினைகளை இணங்கண்டுகொள்ளுதல் மற்றும் தீர்ப்பதற்காக எடுக்கப்பட்ட நடவடிக்கைகள் போன்ற விடயங்களை கருத்திற்கொண்டு ஆய்வு செய்து வகைப்படுத்தக்கூடிய கருத்திட்டங்களின் செயற்றிறன்களுக்காக நிறக் குறியீடுகள் வழங்கப்பட்டுள்ளன. நிரல் அமைச்சுக்களின் அடிப்படையில் பாரியளவிலான அபிவிருத்தி கருத்திட்டங்களின் மூன்றாவது காலாண்டு முன்னேற்றம் இணைப்பு B இல் காட்டப்பட்டுள்ளதுடன் அதன் சுருக்கம் கீழே தரப்பட்டுள்ளது.

அட்டவணை 02: முன்னேற்ற பிரிவுக்கமைய கருத்திட்டங்களை வகைப்படுத்தல்		
முன்னேற்ற பிரிவு	முன்னேற்ற பிரிவு	முன்னேற்ற பிரிவு
வேலை நிறைவு செய்யப்பட்டுள்ளவை		20
மிகவும் வெற்றிகரமாக செயற்படுத்தப்படுகின்றவை		08
நன்றாக செயற்படுத்தப்படுகின்றவை		24
தலையீடுகளின் மூலம் எதிர்பார்க்கப்படுகின்ற முன்னேற்றத்தை அடைந்துக் கொள்ளக்கூடியவை		37
விஷேட அவதானம் காட்டப்படவேண்டியவை		59
தீர்க்கமான கருத்திட்டங்கள்		95
தற்காலமாக இடைநிறுத்தப்பட்டுள்ள கருத்திட்டங்கள்		17

154

அதற்கமைய இவ்வருடத்தினுள் 119 அபிவிருத்தி கருத்திட்டங்களின் செயற்பாடுகள் நிறைவு செய்யப்பட்டு பிரதிபலன்களை வெளியிட வேண்டியிருந்த போதிலும், உண்மையிலேயே 20 கருத்திட்டங்களின் வேலைகள் மட்டுமே நிறைவு செய்யப்பட்டுள்ளன. அவ் 20 கருத்திட்டங்களினுள் கால நீடிப்பினை பெற்றுக்கொள்ளாமல் திட்டமிடப்பட்ட காலப்பகுதியினுள் வேலை நிறைவு செய்யப்பட்டிருப்பது வெளிநாட்டு உதவியின் கீழ் நிதி வழங்கப்பட்ட இரண்டு கருத்திட்டங்கள் மட்டுமேயாகும். இந்த வருடத்தினுள் நிறைவுசெய்யப்பட வேண்டியிருந்த எஞ்சிய 99 கருத்திட்டங்களில் 26 கருத்திட்டங்களின் முன்னேற்றமானது 50% இலும் குறைவாக காணப்படுகின்றன. இதனைத் தவிர, மூன்றாவது காலாண்டு நிறைவுறும்போது பூரணமாக நிறுத்தப்பட்டுள்ள 17 கருத்திட்டங்களை தவிர மேலும் 37 கருத்திட்டங்களில் காணப்படுகின்ற 168 ஒப்பந்தங்களின் செயற்பாடுகள் தற்காலிகமாக இடைநிறுத்தப்பட்டுள்ளன. அவ்வாறே காலாண்டினுள் எவ்விதமான முன்னேற்றத்தினையும் பெற்றுக்கொள்ளாத 56 கருத்திட்டங்கள் காணப்படுவதும் அவற்றில் 16 கருத்திட்டங்கள் வெளிநாட்டு கடன் மூலம் செயற்படுத்தப்படும் கருத்திட்டங்களாக இருப்பதுவும் பாரதூரமான நிலைமையாக அவதானிக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது.

260 கருத்திட்டங்களினுள் திருப்திகரமான மட்டத்தில் செயற்படுத்தப்பட்டிருப்பவை 32 (12%) கருத்திட்டங்கள் மட்டுமேயாகும். 37 அபிவிருத்தி கருத்திட்டங்களை தலையீட்டின் மூலமாக எதிர்பார்க்கப்பட்ட முன்னேற்றத்தினை அடைந்துகொள்ள முடியுமான மட்டத்திற்கு கொண்டுவரக்கூடியதாக இருக்கும் என்பது அவதானிக்கப்படுகின்றது. மேலும், “விசேட கவனம் செலுத்தப்பட வேண்டிய” மற்றும் “தீர்மானம் மேற்கொள்ளப்பட வேண்டிய” 151 கருத்திட்டங்களில் 27 கருத்திட்டங்கள் 90% இற்கும் அதிகமான பௌதீக முன்னேற்றத்தினை பெற்றுள்ளமையினால் அவற்றின் பிரச்சினைகளை தீர்ப்பதற்கு முன்னுரிமை வழங்கி விரைவாக பிரதிபலன்களை பொதுமக்களுக்கு பெற்றுக்கொடுப்பதனை உறுதிசெய்தல் வேண்டும்.

கருத்திட்ட முகாமைத்துவ அலகு

கருத்திட்டங்களின் செயற்பாடுகளுக்கு தடைகளாக இருக்கும் பிரச்சினைகளை தீர்த்துக்கொள்வதற்காக உரிய தரப்பினர்களிடத்தில் கொண்டு செல்லல், திரைசேறி மற்றும் நிதி வழங்கும் நிறுவனத்துடன் தொடர்புகளை ஏற்படுத்தி ஒப்பந்தகாரர்களுக்கு உதவி வழங்குதல், நெருங்கிய மேற்பார்வையுடன் திட்டமிட்ட வகையில் எதிர்பார்க்கப்பட்ட முடிவகளை உரிய காலத்தில் வெளியிடுவதன் மூலம் அரசினால் செய்யப்பட்ட முதலீடுகளுக்கு பயன்தரும் செயற்றிறன் மிக்க பெறுமதியினை பெற்றுக்கொடுப்பதனை நோக்காகக் கொண்டு விரிவான விடய பிரிவுகளை உள்ளடக்கும் பெரும்பாலான கருத்திட்டங்களுக்கு விஷேடமான முகாமைத்துவ அலகுகள் வேறாக நிறுவப்பட்டுள்ளன. எவ்வாறாயினும், குறை செயற்றிறன் மற்றும் பிரச்சனைகளுடன் கூடிய கருத்திட்ட எண்ணிக்கை சம்பந்தமாக கவனம் செலுத்துகின்ற போது அக் கருத்திட்ட முகாமைத்துவ அலகுகள் உருவாக்கப்பட்டதன் நோக்கம் அவ்வாறே நிறைவேறியதா என்பது சந்தேகத்திற்குரியது என்பது அபிவிருத்தி பிரதிபலன்களை வெளியிடுவதில் காணப்படுகின்ற தாமதத்தினூடாக தெளிவாகின்றது.

அட்டவணை- 03 கருத்திட்ட மேலாண்மை அலகு பற்றிய விபரங்கள்

விபரம்	வெளிநாட்டு கடன்களின் மூலம் செயற்படுத்தப்படும் கருத்திட்டங்கள்	உள்நாட்டு நிதி மூலம் செயற்படுத்தப்படும் கருத்திட்டங்கள்	மொத்தம்	
கருத்திட்ட முகாமைத்துவ அலகுகளால் உள்ளடக்கப்பட்ட முகாமைத்துவ அலகுகள்	111	32	143	
கருத்திட்ட முகாமைத்துவ அலகுகளின் எண்ணிக்கை	108	27	135	
தனியார் கட்டிடங்களில் காணப்படுகின்ற கருத்திட்ட அலுவலகங்களின் எண்ணிக்கை	55	10	65	
கருத்திட்ட அலுவலகங்களுக்கான மாதாந்த வாடகை(ரூ.மில்.)	26.6	5.4	32.0	
கருத்திட்ட அலுவலகங்களின் வாகனங்களின் எண்ணிக்கை	கருத்திட்டத்திற்கு உரித்துடைய	472	184	656
	வாடகை அடிப்படையில் பெற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டவை	144	07	151
கருத்திட்ட ஆளணியினரின் எண்ணிக்கை	நிரந்தரம்	2,585	591	3,176
	1/3 கொடுப்பனவு வழங்கப்படுவோர்	362	245	607
கருத்திட்ட ஆளணியினருக்கான மாதாந்த சம்பளம் மற்றும் கொடுப்பனவு	நரந்தர ஆளணியினர்	343.8	62.2	406.0
	1/3 கொடுப்பனவிற்செலவிற்காக (ரூ.மில்.)			

2020ம் வருடத்தின் மூன்றாவது காலாண்டு ஆகும் போது சேவையில் இணைந்திருந்த 7,700 ஆளணியினர் தற்பொழுது 3,176 வரை குறைந்துள்ளனர். எவ்வாறாயினும், தற்பொழுது அக்கருத்திட்ட முகாமைத்துவ அலகை நடாத்திச்செல்வதற்கு மாதாந்தம் அண்ணளவாக 500 – 600 மில்லியன் ரூபாவிற்செலவிற்கு மாதாந்தம் கருத்திட்டத்தின் வேலை பூர்த்திசெய்யப்பட்டு ஆறு மாதங்களை கடந்துவிட்டிருந்த போதும்

தொடர்ந்தும் நடாத்தப்பட்டுக்கொண்டிருக்கும் கருத்திட்ட முகாமைத்துவ அலகுகள் 11 காணப்படுவது அவதானிக்கப்படுகின்றது. கருத்திட்ட முகாமைத்துவ அலகுகளில் கவனத்திற்கொள்ளப்பட வேண்டிய ஆளணியினர் மற்றும் அதிக கொடுப்பனவுகள் உள்ளடங்குவதனால் 2022 மறுசீரமைக்கப்பட்ட வரவு செலவுத்திட்ட முன்மொழிவுக்கமைய நிறுவப்பட்டுள்ள குழுவினாடாக கருத்திட்ட காரியாலங்களிலிருந்து எதிர்பார்க்கப்பட்ட நோக்கம் நிறைவேற்றப்பட்டுள்ளதா என்பதுவும் மற்றும் அவற்றினை தொடர்ச்சியாக நடாத்திச்செல்வதற்கான தேவைப் பற்றி மேலும் மீளாய்வு செய்யப்படுகின்றது.

பிரச்சனைகளும் தீர்வுகளும்

மீளாய்வுக்குட்பட்ட காலாண்டினுள் அபிவிருத்தி கருத்திட்டங்கள் மந்தமடைந்திருப்பதற்கு காரணங்களாக முன்வைக்கப்பட்டுள்ள காரணிகளின் பொழிப்பு கீழே தரப்பட்டுள்ளன. இந்த காலாண்டில் காணப்படும் வெளிநாட்டு நிதியுதவியின் கீழ் செயற்படுத்தப்படும் 30 கருத்திட்டங்களின் பிரதான பிரச்சனையாக காணப்படுவது வெளிநாட்டு கடன் தவணைகள் விடுவிப்பது நிறுத்தப்பட்டிருப்பமையேயாகும். சில அபிவிருத்தி கருத்திட்டங்கள் சம்பந்தமாக தெரிவிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கும் தடைகள் மற்றும் பிரச்சனைகளை ஆராயும் போது அவதானிக்கப்பட்டுள்ள ஒரு பிரதான காரணியாவது 2020 மார்ச் மாதத்திற்கு முன்பு அதாவது தற்போதைய நெருக்கடிமிக்க பொருளாதார நிலைமை மற்றும் கொவிட் தொற்று நிலைமைக்கு முன்பு வேலை பூர்த்திசெய்ய வேண்டியதாக காணப்பட்ட 58 கருத்திட்டங்கள் (22% மான) ஆரம்பத்தில் திட்டமிட்டபடி வேலையை நிறைவு செய்திருப்பின் இந்த நெருக்கடியான சூழல் அக்கருத்திட்டங்களுக்கு பாதிப்பை ஏற்படுத்தாதிருக்க வாய்ப்பிருந்தது. மேலும், அத்தடைகள் மற்றும் பிரச்சனைகளுக்காக பிரதானமாக கருத்திட்ட முகாமைத்துவத்தின் பலவீனங்கள் போன்றே முன்னுரிமை அடிப்படையிலான நிதி ஒதுக்கீடு மற்றும் கட்டுநிதியை விடுவிப்பதன் சாத்தியப்பாட்டினை உறுதிப்படுத்தும் திட்டமிடப்பட்ட நிதிப்பாய்ச்சலை செயற்படுத்துவதிலுள்ள சிரமங்களும் அதிகமாகவோ அல்லது குறைவாகவோ பாதிப்பை ஏற்படுத்தியுள்ளதென்பது தெளிவாகின்றது.

அட்டவணை 04-கருத்திட்ட செயற்பாடுகளுக்கு தாக்கத்தை செலுத்தியுள்ள தீர்க்கப்படாத பிரச்சனைகள்

பிரச்சனைகள்	கருத்திட்டங்களின் எண்ணிக்கை
மூன்றாம் தரப்பினரின் அனுமதியை பெற்றுக்கொள்வதில் தாமதங்கள்	42
காணிகளை சுவீகரிப்பதிலுள்ள தாமதங்கள்	29
ஒப்பந்தக்காரர்களின் பலவீனமான செயற்பாட்டுகள்	47
கட்டுமான மூலப்பொருட்கள் மற்றும் எரிபொருள் தட்டுப்பாடு	31
கேள்வி நடைமுறைகளில் தொடர்பான பிரச்சனைகள்	29
நிதி ஒதுக்கீடு மற்றும் கட்டுநிதி பெறுவதற்கான தாமதங்கள்	89
பொது மக்களின் எதிர்ப்பு	06
விடயப்பரப்பு மாற்றமடைதல்	08
வெளிநாட்டு கடன் தவணைகள் விடுவிப்பு இடைநிறுத்தப்பட்டிருத்தல்	30

மேலே குறிப்பிடப்பட்ட பல்வேறு பிரச்சினைகள் மற்றும் தற்போதைய நெருக்கடியான பொருளாதார நிலைமை காரணமாக மிகவும் பின்தங்கியுள்ள உள்நாட்டு மற்றும் வெளிநாட்டு கடன் மூலம் நிதியீட்டப்பட்டப்படுகின்ற கருத்திட்டங்களின் எதிர்கால செயற்பாடுகள் தொடர்பாக மீளாய்வு செய்து தீர்வுகளை பெற்றுக்கொடுப்பதற்காக அமைச்சரவையின் மூலம் பிரதம மந்திரியின் செயலாளரின் தலைமையின் கீழ் “ பாரியளவிலான அபிவிருத்தி கருத்திட்டங்களை மீள் மூலோபாய திட்டமிடல் மற்றும் விரைவுபடுத்தல்” (Re-strategizing and Acceleration of Mega Projects - RAMP) உத்தியோகத்தர் குழுவொன்று நியமிக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது. அவ்வுத்தியோகத்தர் குழுவின் மூலம் இதுவரையில் தற்பொழுது செயற்படுத்தப்படும் 260 ஆக காணப்படும் அனைத்து பாரியளவிலான கருத்திட்டங்களையும் மீளாய்வு செய்து அவற்றை செயற்படுத்துவது சம்பந்தமாக தீர்வுகள் வழங்கப்பட்டுள்ளன.

இங்கு மீளாய்வு செய்யப்பட்ட அபிவிருத்தி கருத்திட்டங்களின் எதிர்கால செயற்பாடுகளை தீர்மானிப்பது சம்பந்தமாக பயன்படுத்தப்பட்ட அளவுகோல்களினுள் இதுவரையிலான முன்னேற்றம், எதிர்கால கட்டுநிதித்தேவை, நிதிப்பாய்ச்சல், வெளிநாட்டு நிதி மற்றும் அவற்றுடன் இணைந்த உள்நாட்டு நிதியளவு, அந்நிய செலாவணி தேவைப்படும் செயற்பாடுகள், இறக்குமதி செய்யப்படும் மூலப்பொருட்களின் தேவை, ஒப்பந்த பிணைப்புக்கள், கடன் நிபந்தனைகள் என்பன அடங்கும். இக்குழுவின் மூலம் கருத்திட்டத்தினை உடைய நிரல் அமைச்சுக்களின் செயலாளர்கள், கருத்திட்ட பணிப்பாளர்கள், உரிய திறைசேரி திணைக்களங்களின் பிரதானிகள் மற்றும் தேவையான சந்தர்ப்பங்களில் ஏனைய உரிய தரப்பினர்களுடன் கலந்துரையாடி இவ் அபிவிருத்தி கருத்திட்டங்களின் எதிர்காலச் செயற்பாடுகள் சம்பந்தமாக எடுக்கப்படவேண்டிய மிகவும் பொருத்தமான மாற்றுத் தீர்மானங்கள் தொடர்பாக உரிய அதிகாரிகளுக்கு அறியத்தரப்பட்டுள்ளது.

அபிவிருத்தி கருத்திட்டங்களுக்காக பயன்படுத்தப்படுகின்ற முதலீடுகளின் பிரதிபலன்கள் எதிர்பார்க்கப்பட்ட காலத்தில் கிடைக்கப்பெறாத போக்கு கடந்த தசாப்தம் பூராகவும் தொடர்ந்தும் காணக்கிடைத்தது. சில கருத்திட்டங்கள் பௌதீக ரீதியாக நிறைவடைந்திருந்த போதிலும் அவற்றின் பிரதிபலன்கள் மக்களுக்கு சென்றடையக்கூடிய வகையில் திட்டங்கள் வகுக்கப்படாத சந்தர்ப்பங்கள் அதிகமாக காணப்படுவதுடன் இந்த காலாண்டினுள் அவ்வாறான குறைபாடுகள் தொடர்ந்தும் காணப்படுவது அவதானிக்கப்பட்டள்ளது. மேலும், குறைவான முன்னேற்றமுடைய சில கருத்திட்டங்களின் முடிவுகள் வேறொரு கருத்திட்டத்தின் நன்மைகளுடன் தொடர்புபடுகின்ற சந்தர்ப்பங்களும் காணப்படுவதனால் இவ்வாறான பின்னடைவுகளின் விளைவுகள் மிகவும் தீர்மானம் மிக்க வகையில் காணப்படுகின்றன. சில அபிவிருத்தி கருத்திட்டங்களின் கடன் சலுகைக்காலம் நிறைவடைந்து மீளசெலுத்தும் காலம் ஆரம்பித்திருந்தாலும், கருத்திட்டங்களின் செயற்பாடுகள் நிறைவு செய்யப்படாமல் மிகவும் பாரதூரமான தோல்வியான சந்தர்ப்பங்கள் காணப்படுவதுடன் அவற்றின் நிறைவு செய்யப்படாத செயற்பாடுகளுக்காக நிதி ஒதுக்கீட்டை உறுதி செய்து கொள்ள முடியாமலிருப்பதனால் கருத்திட்டங்களிலிருந்து எதிர்பார்க்கப்பட்ட முடிவுகள் கிடைக்கப்பெறாமையும், அரைகுறையான கட்டுமானங்கள்

காணப்படுவதன் வீண்விரயமும் தொடர்ந்தும் அவதானிக்கப்படுகின்றது. மேலும், கடன் தவணைகளை ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்ட பிரகாரம் உரிய காலத்தில் விடுவிக்காமையின் காரணமாக ஏற்படும் தாமதக் கட்டணங்களை செலுத்த வேண்டிய சந்தர்ப்பங்கள் அதிகரித்துள்ளது போலவே மூன்றாவது தரப்பினராக அரசு நிறுவனங்களின் ஒத்துழைப்பு கிடைக்கப்பெறாமையின் காரணமாக பிரச்சினைகள் மற்றும் தடைகளை தவிர்த்துக்கொள்ள முடியாமல் உச்ச பயன்பாடின்றி கடனின் ஒரு பகுதியினை இரத்து செய்ய வேண்டிய சந்தர்ப்பங்கள் காணப்படுவதும் மூன்றாவது காலாண்டினுள் அவதானிக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது. சில பாரியளவிலான கருத்திட்டங்களில் எதிர்பார்க்கப்பட்ட செயற்பாட்டு காலத்தினை விடவும் மூன்று மடங்கு காலம் அதிகமாக எடுத்திருந்த போதிலும் கருத்திட்ட செயற்பாடுகளில் அரைவாசியளவேனும் நிறைவு செய்யப்படாத சந்தர்ப்பங்களும் தெரியவந்தள்ளது. எவ்வாறாயினும், பிரதிபலன்களை உருவாக்குவது கால தாமதமடைவதன் காரணங்கள் சம்பந்தமாக உரிய தரப்பினரிடம் காரணங்களை விசாரிப்பதும், அவற்றின் விளைவுகள் சம்பந்தமாக உரிய மதிப்பீடுகளை மேற்கொள்வதும், மதிப்பீடுகளிலிருந்து கற்ற பாடங்களை எதிர்கால கருத்திட்ட திட்டங்களை உருவாக்கும் போதும் அவற்றினை செயற்படுத்தும் போதும் கட்டாயமாக பயன்படுத்திக்கொள்வதும் தற்போதைய அபிவிருத்தி கருத்திட்டங்களின் பின்னணியின் நடைமுறையில் செயற்படுத்தப்படாததனால் “தேசிய மதிப்பீட்டு கொள்கையினை” செயற்படுத்துவதன் மூலம் இக்குறைபாட்டை தவிர்த்துக்கொள்ள முடியும் என்பது வலியுறுத்தப்படுகின்றது.

அவ்வாறே அபிவிருத்தி கருத்திட்டங்களுக்காக கடனை பெற்றுக்கொள்வதற்கு முன்பதாக செய்யப்பட வேண்டிய காணி சுவீகரிப்பு, மூன்றாம் தரப்பு அனுமதியினை பெற்றுக்கொள்ளல், சூழல் மற்றும் சமூக தாக்கங்களை மதிப்பீடு செய்தல், கேள்வி நடைமுறையின் ஆரம்பகட்ட வேலைகளை நிறைவு செய்யாமை போன்ற காரணங்களினால் ஆரம்ப கட்டத்திலிருந்தே உத்தம கடன் பயன்பாடுகளற்ற கருத்திட்டங்கள் காணப்படுகின்றன. குறிப்பாக, கருத்திட்ட முகாமைத்துவ அலகுகளின் மற்றும் நிரல் அமைச்சுக்களின் அதிகாரத்திற்கு மேலாக மூன்றாம் தரப்பினரின் தலையீடு தேவைப்படும் அநேகமான சந்தர்ப்பங்களில் கருத்திட்டம் அல்லது உரிய செயற்பாடுகள் தாமதமாக அல்லது தடைப்பட்டிருக்கும் சந்தர்ப்பங்கள் இக்காலாண்டினுள் அவதானிக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது. பொதுவாக நோக்குகின்ற போது அபிவிருத்தி கருத்திட்டங்களை செயற்படுத்துகின்றபோது ஏற்படுகின்ற பிரச்சினைகளை முன்வைத்து தீர்வுகளை பெற்றுக் கொள்வதற்கு நிரந்தரமான வழிமுறைகள் இல்லாததுடன் பெரும்பாலான சந்தர்ப்பங்களில் இரண்டு மாதங்களுக்கு ஒருமுறையாவது நடைமுறைப்படுத்தப்பட வேண்டும் என்று கட்டளையிடப்பட்டுள்ள கருத்திட்ட முகாமைத்துவ அலகுகளுக்கு அல்லது திறைசேரியின் உரிய திணைக்களத்திற்கோ அல்லது அமைச்சரவைக்காவது முன்வைக்கப்படும். எவ்வாறாயினும் பிரச்சினையொன்று தீர்க்கப்படாமல் காணப்படுகின்ற சாதாரண காலம் 8-10 வாரங்களுக்கிடையில் காணப்படுவதாகவும் அவதானிக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது. அதனால், அது சம்பந்தமாக விரைவாக தீர்வு வழங்கக்கூடிய அதிகாரம் கொண்ட நிரந்தர நடைமுறையொன்றின் தேவையின்பால் கவனம் செலுத்தப்படுகின்றது.

பொதுவாக, அபிவிருத்தி கருத்திட்டங்களுக்காக கடன் பேச்சுவார்த்தை கட்டங்களினுள் ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்ட வெளிநாட்டு கடன் சேவை திட்டத்திற்கு அவசியமான வருடாந்த பாதீட்டு ஒதுக்கீடு சரிபடுத்துவதிலுள்ள சிரமங்கள், தவறான பொறியியலாளர் திட்டங்கள் மற்றும் யதார்த்தமற்ற செலவு மதிப்பீடுகள் காரணமாக ஆரம்பத்தில் அனுமதிக்கப்பட்ட மொத்த செலவு மதிப்பீடு அதிகரித்தல் மற்றும் அதற்காக தொடர்ந்து மேலதிக கடன் பெறுதல், ரூபாவின் மதிப்பிற்க்கத்தினால் ஏற்படும் சேமிப்பிற்காக வெளிநாட்டு கடன் தேவைப்படாத குறைந்த முன்னுரிமையுடைய புதிய செயற்பாடுகளை மேற்கொள்ளல் போன்ற அபிவிருத்தி கருத்திட்டங்களை செயற்படுத்தும் செயல்முறைகளினால் தொடர்ந்தும் அவதானிக்கப்படுகின்ற குறைபாடுகள் மூன்றாம் காலாண்டிலும் காணக்கூடியதாக இருந்தது. இதற்காக அரசு முதலீட்டு செயல்முறைகளினுள் பேரினப் பொருளாதார இலக்குகள், நிதி முகாமைத்துவ தந்திரோபாயங்கள் மற்றும் நடைமுறைகள் மற்றும் வருடாந்த வரவு செலவு மதிப்பிடல்களுக்கிடையிலான ஒருங்கிணைப்பை மேலும் பலப்படுத்துவதன் தேவைப்பாடு அவதானிக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது.

விதப்புரைகள்

- i) உள்நாட்டு மற்றும் வெளிநாட்டு கடனடிப்படையில் நிதியீட்டப்படுகின்ற பாரியளவிலான அரசு முதலீடுகள் மற்றும் ஏனைய தேசிய மட்ட வேலைத்திட்டங்களிலிருந்து எதிர்பார்க்கப்பட்ட பிரதிபலன்களை விரைவாக மக்களுக்கு பெற்றுக்கொடுப்பதற்காக நிறுவனங்களுக்கிடையிலான தடைகளை நீக்கி தொடர்புபடுவதனை உறுதிப்படுத்தி மூலொபாய தீர்மானமெடுக்க மற்றும் விரைவாக பதிலளிப்பதற்கு முடியுமான அதிகார பலமுள்ள நிரந்தர செயல்முறையாக தேசிய செயற்பாட்டு மையமொன்றை உருவாக்குதல்.
- ii) அபிவிருத்தி கருத்திட்டங்களினூடாக எதிர்பார்க்கப்பட்ட பிரதிபலன்களின் உருவாக்கம் தாமதமடைதலுக்கான காரணங்கள் மற்றும் அவற்றின் விளைவுகள் பற்றிய உரிய மதிப்பீடுகளை மேற்கொள்ளுதலும், மதிப்பீடுகளிலிருந்து கற்றுக்கொண்ட பாடங்களை எதிர்கால கருத்திட்ட திட்டமிடலின் போதும் மற்றும் அவற்றை செயற்படுத்தும் போதும் கட்டாயமாக பயன்படுத்துவதற்கு தற்போதே அமைச்சரவையினால் அனுமதிக்கப்பட்டுள்ள மதிப்பீடு சம்பந்தமான தேசிய கொள்கையினை செயற்படுத்துதல்.

Progress of the Mega Scale Development Projects

Third Quarter - Year 2022

With the objective of achieving the results of investments within the expected timeframe the Department of project Management and Monitoring furnishes a quarterly monitoring report to the Cabinet of Ministers in support of appropriate strategic and policy decisions related to mega scale development projects. This report contains observations and suitable recommendations derived through the review of cumulative progress of mega scale development projects up to the third quarter of 2022 based on the data and information reported by each line ministry on performance of the development projects.

Department of Project Management and Monitoring
Ministry of Finance, Economic Stabilization and National Policies

Introduction

By the end of the third quarter of 2022, the total investment for 260 mega scale development projects which are being implemented under line ministries was Rs. 5.8 trillion and 45% (118) of these projects are financed through loans. These projects have been initiated during the period starting from 2012 while 11 development projects out of those have been started in year 2022. Selected key outputs/benefits which should be generated through these development projects which have been planned to complete before the year 2030 are given in Annex A.

Reported information revealed that, performance of the majority of 260 development projects was very poor during the third quarter. It observed that, social unrest emerged by mid of 2022 and the administrative changes in government due to the difficulties in repayment of foreign debt installments coupled with the delays in the global supply chain in the crisis economic situation have severely affected the smooth functionality of development projects. In this context, it was compelled to divert the flow of capital funds that could have been allocated for development projects for recurrent expenses in order to fulfill the basic needs of the people. In addition, a significant drawback in the overall continued performance of the government's development projects is experienced due to the shortage of fuel as well as daily power interruption, import restrictions related to the foreign exchange crisis in the country, shortage of raw material, price escalation and related contract management difficulties. Suspension of disbursement of loans by development partners due to the crisis in repayment of state debt has exacerbated this adverse situation. Consequently, drastic decline in release of imprest was evident during the third quarter not only for the projects financed through domestic sources but also for the projects financed through foreign loans. In this scenario, the strategic approach launched in early 2022 by providing financial allocations on quarterly basis with a view to ensure optimum utilization of funds allocated for development projects has proven as an effort in vain.

Financial Utilization up to end of third quarter 2022

The budgetary allocations for these 260 projects in 2022 are approximately Rs. 714 billion. By the end of the third quarter, it has been able to utilize Rs. 308 billion i.e., 43% of this amount. The fund utilization in the third quarter alone was Rs.146 billion, out of which Rs.69 billion accounts for the utilization by a single project i.e., recurrent expenditure incurred under the Contingent Emergency Response Component of "Inclusive Connectivity and development Project" during the third quarter to mitigate the effects of the crisis and restore social stability.

Table 01: Classification of Mega Scale projects and their Progress

Source of Finance	No. of Projects	Allocation 2022 (Rs. Bn)	As at 30.09.2022		
			Actual Expenditure (Rs. Bn.)	Financial Progress (%)	Bills in Hand (Rs. Bn.)
Local Funds	128	147.5	37.4	25.3	92.5
Local Loans	08	16.4	3.2	19.5	8.3
Foreign Loans	110	545.3	265.6	48.7	30.8
Foreign Grants	14	4.9	1.5	30.6	0.4
Total	260	714.2	307.7	43.1	132.0

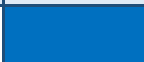
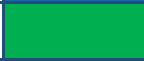





Bills to be settled

The government's increasing tendency towards recurrent activities by shifting away from capital investments for reducing the impact of the crisis economic situation on people's lives has negatively impacted on the cashflow of development interventions. By the end of September 2022, bills worth of Rs. 132 billion in respect to the completed works of 138 projects were pending for settlement. Bills amounted to Rs. 93 billion (70%) out of the total outstanding were related to domestically funded projects. Among those bills related to domestically funded projects Rs. 67 billion have to be paid to settle the bills related to 07 projects implemented by the Ministry of Highways out of which Rs.54 billion have to be set aside for settlement of bills of the "project on development of 100,000 km of alternative roads to access main roads and expressway"; new constructions under this project have been suspended after achieving 21% of physical progress and agreed to continue the partially completed activities only to restore the roads to avoid inconvenience to general public. In addition, bills amounted to Rs. 37 billion in respect of foreign funded projects, including the highest bill of Rs. 7.6 billion under the "Central Express Way – Stage I" project of which the 42% of construction has been completed. In this circumstance, requirement for payment in foreign currencies to the foreign contractors who are involved in projects financed through domestic funds is one of the matters to be considered seriously. However, in addition to the above financial obligations, contractual payments related to approximately 30 foreign funded projects are not being processed due to the suspension of disbursement of funds. There will be considerable consequences in the future due to accumulated additional payments during the suspended period, including fines for non-compliance with contractual terms and conditions, missed out gains or profits, interest charges and higher prices of bids at the resumption of suspended contracts.

Physical Progress

Overall physical performance of development projects in the third quarter has shown a serious drawback in parallel to the poor utilization of funds described above. Respective Color Codes have been defined by segregating projects' performance which was analyzed considering cumulative and quarterly progress, time extensions, cost management, identification of risks/issues and remedial actions taken to resolve, etc. Third quarter progress of the mega development projects under the purview of respective line ministries is presented in Annex – B and the summary of the same is illustrated below.

Table 02: Classification of progress based on the category of progress

Category of progress	Colour Code	No. of projects
Completed projects		20
Being implemented successfully		08
Being implemented properly		24
Expected results could be achieved through interventions		37
Need special attentions		59
Critical projects		95
Suspended projects		17

154

Accordingly, though the activities of 119 projects have to be completed and results are required to be generated during this year, the scope of work have been actually completed only of 20 projects. Only 02 out of those 20 projects which have been finance through foreign grants have completed the scope of works within the agreed time frame without obtaining time extensions. Physical progress of 26 out of 99 projects that were scheduled to be completed during this year was less than 50%. In addition to the 17 projects that had been fully suspended by the end of the third quarter, 168 contracts of more 37 projects have been suspended. Furthermore, zero progress achieved during the third quarter by 56 projects including 16 projects financed through foreign loans is observed as a serious situation.

Only 32 (12%) of the 260 projects are being implemented at a satisfactory level. It is observed that about 37 development projects can be managed to a level where the desired progress can be achieved through interventions. Furthermore, 27 of the 151 "Need special attention" and "Critical" projects have achieved more than 90% physical progress and hence, it should be ensured that benefits are delivered to the public as sooner as possible by giving priority to resolve their issues.

Project Management Units

In order to liaise with relevant parties to resolve the issues hindering the implementation of the projects, facilitate the contractors in coordination with the Treasury and funding agencies, ensure effectivity and value of the government's investment by generating the expected outputs on time as planned through close monitoring, specific Project Management Units have been established for the projects which cover broader scope of work. However, accomplishment of the objectives in establishment of Project Management Units (PMUs) is doubtful when the underperforming and problematic projects which cause delay in generating development results are considered.

Table 03: Details of Project Management Units

Description		No. of Projects financed by Foreign Loans	No. of projects finance by Domestic Funds	Total
No. of projects that covered by PMUs		111	32	143
No. of PMUs		108	27	135
No. of Project Offices operated at private buildings		55	10	65
Monthly rental for Project Offices (Rs. Mn)		26.6	5.4	32.0
No. of Vehicles owned by Project Offices	Owned by the project	472	184	656
	Hired	144	07	151
Project Staff	Permanent Staff	2,585	591	3,176
	Staff receiving 1/3 allowance	362	245	607
Monthly salaries and allowances for the project staff (Rs. Mn)	For permanent staff	343.8	62.2	406.0
	For staff receiving 1/3 allowances			

The workforce of 7,700 employed by the third quarter of 2020 has been reduced by now, to 3,176. However, even at present approximately Rs. 500 - 600 million is being spent per month as the operational cost of those PMUs. Furthermore, it is observed that 11 PMUs are still in operation for more than 06 months after completion of respective project. Since a considerable strength of cadre and higher payments involved with PMUs, the Committee set up as per the amended Budget Proposals 2022 is further reviewing whether the objectives of project offices are achieved and the necessity for their continuation.

Issues and Solutions

Summary of the reported reasons for the slowdown in development projects during the quarter under review is given below. The main issue of 30 foreign funded development projects during this quarter was the suspension of disbursement of loan installments. One of the important observations with regard to 58 projects (22%) which should have been completed before March 2020 i.e., before the emergence COVID-19 pandemic and the prevailing economic crisis is, the impact of this crisis situation would not effect on these projects if the respective activities had been completed as planned. Furthermore, the weaknesses of project management as well as the difficulty in maintaining a planned cashflow which ensure the feasibility in release of imprest have impacted more or less on those obstacles and issues.

Table 04: Unresolved issues obstructed the Project Implementation

Issue	No. of Projects
Delay in receiving third party approvals	42
Delay in land acquisition	29
Poor performance of the contractors	47
Shortage of construction material and fuels	31
Issues related to procurements	29
Delay in receiving allocation and imprest	89
Public protests	06
Changing the scope	08
Suspension of foreign loan disbursements	30

The Cabinet of Ministers has appointed an Officials' Committee chaired by the Secretary to the Prime Minister on "Re-strategizing and Acceleration of Mega Projects" (RAMP) to review and provide solutions regarding the future performance of the projects financed through domestic sources and foreign loans, of which the speed of implementation is declined drastically due to the various issues mentioned above and the prevailing economic crisis. This Committee has reviewed all 260 mega scale projects and provided solutions regarding their implementation.

Progress of the projects up to now, requirement of imprest for future, funding source, requirement of domestic funds in relation to disbursement of foreign funds, activities which require foreign exchange, requirement of imported raw materials, contractual obligations, loan

conditions, etc. are among the criteria used to determine the future performance of the development projects already reviewed. The relevant authorities have been informed by the Committee regarding the most suitable alternative decision to be taken on future performance of the development projects after discussing with the Secretaries of line ministries, Project Directors, Heads of relevant Treasury Departments and other relevant stakeholders when necessary.

It is observed a trend of not receiving the benefits of investments on development projects in the expected time throughout the last decade. In respect of several physically completed projects, absence of plans to enable delivery of their benefits to the general public is a major weakness observed in many instances while similar situation is observed during the 3rd quarter as well. Furthermore, the outcome of these failures has been critical, when there are dependencies among projects, in some instances where the outputs of poorly performing projects become a determining factor for the delivery of results by another project. Some highly critical instances of failure are regularly observed, where activities of some development projects have not been completed even though the loan repayment is started after the elapse of loan grace period resulting inability to achieve the expected results due to wastage related to partially completed constructions and inability to secure funds for unfinished activities. Furthermore, during the third quarter, it is observed that there were many instances of penalty payments due to delay in disbursement of loans in compliance with the loan agreements and cancellation of portion of loans because of underutilization of funds resulted by inability to resolve issues and obstacle owing to lack of support from public sector institutions as third-party organizations. It was revealed that, at least half of the project activities of some mega scale projects have not been completed even after spending 3 times of the expected implementation period. However, since inquiring the relevant parties for the reasons for delay in results delivery, assessment of their consequences or compulsorily applying of lessons learned from the evaluations at the project planning are not in practice in the current context, it is emphasized, these weaknesses could be overcome through implementation of the “National Evaluation Policy”.

Also, there were projects of which the utilization of loans was not at optimal level since the initiation due to non-completion of preparatory activities prior to obtaining loans such as land acquisition, third-party approvals, environmental and social impact assessments, and preliminary work in the procurement process. In particular, it was observed that even during this quarter, several projects or related activities were halted or slowly moved due to pending required interventions of third parties who possess higher level authority than the project

management unit and line ministry. As there is no firm procedure for addressing the issues arising in the implementation of development projects and resolving those, usually the issues are reported to the project steering committee which is required to be met at least once in two months or relevant Departments of the Treasury or Cabinet of Ministers. It has also been observed, average time that a problem remains unresolved is between 8-10 weeks. Therefore, it is emphasized the need for a firm system with authority to respond these issues promptly.

Overall, the following weaknesses prevailed continuously in the implementation of development projects have been observed during the third quarter as well: difficulty of matching the annual budget allocation with the foreign loan disbursement plans agreed at the loan negotiations of development projects; obtaining additional loans to cater the increase in initially approved total estimated cost due to unrealistic cost estimates and inaccurate engineer's designs and; implementation of low-priority activities which do not require foreign loans, by utilizing savings of foreign loans due to the depreciation of Rupee value. Hence, the need for further strengthening the coordination among macroeconomic goals, financial management strategies and methods and annual budget estimation in the public investment process is emphasized.

Recommendations

- i) To establish a National Operations Center as a permanent system with authority to take strategic decisions and respond quickly by eliminating inter-agency barriers and strengthening a co-ordination to deliver expected benefits of mega scale public investments and other national level programs financed through domestic funds and foreign loans to the people.
- ii) To implement the National Evaluation Policy that has already been approved by the Cabinet of Ministers in order to carry out a proper evaluation of the causes and their consequences of delay in the generation of expected benefits of development projects, and compulsorily use the lessons learned from the evaluation in the preparation of future project plans and their implementation.

Selected Key Outputs / Benefits of Mega Scale Development Projects				
#	Output	Unit of Measurement	Target	Level of Completion
1	Expressway constructed	Km	193	41
2	National Roads constructed	Km	121	88
3	National Roads rehabilitated	Km	782	411
4	Rural Roads constructed	Km	100,766	6,333
5	Bridges constructed	No.	1,937	85
6	Flyovers constructed	No.	5	1
7	Busses procured	No.	608	0
8	Port Terminal Developed	No.	4	3
9	Quay constructed	No.	2	0
10	Power Generation Capacity enhanced	MW	153	0
11	Rural Electrification Schemes	No.	3	0
12	New Power Plants	No.	4	0
13	New water Connections provided	No.	1,009,131	116,773
14	Urban and rural water supply schemes set up	No.	178	88
15	Wastewater Treatment Plants and pumping stations established	No.	75	6
16	New Sewer Connections	No.	50,093	3,774
17	Water Treatment Plants	No.	34	30
18	Solid Waste Units	No.	24	0
19	New School Buildings	No.	187	15
20	Sport complex/Pavilions/ Synthetic Tracks constructed	No.	21	12
21	Early Childhood Development Centers / Resources Centers constructed / rehabilitated	No.	364	310
22	Laboratories Centers constructed	No.	231	17

#	Output	Unit of Measurement	Target	Level of Completion
23	New houses for urban communities	No.	21,616	14,850
24	New houses for rural communities	No.	25,888	2533
25	New disaster resettlement housing Units	No.	7,273	133
26	New houses constructed for Estate Plantation community	No.	4000	3846
27	Resettled Residential Units	No.	3,683	123
28	SMEs loans	No.	66,043	37,099
29	Hospital beds provided	No.	6,114	1,556
30	Hospital-based Ambulances provided	No.	135	0
31	Kidney Dialysis Units established	No.	84	13
32	Hospital buildings constructed	No.	927	203
33	Special Cancer Treatment Units established	No.	13	1
34	New ICU Wards constructed	No.	118	19
35	Major Reservoirs constructed	No.	13	3
36	Medium and Minor Tanks constructed	No.	3,159	957
37	Medium and Minor Tanks rehabilitated	No.	2,187	324
38	Replanting Tea	Ha.	2,502	2,450
39	Replanting Rubber	Ha.	3,000	3,446
40	Elephant Fences constructed	km	2,875	335
41	Government Quarters constructed	No.	228	207
42	Public Sanitary Units	No.	5,858	3,172
43	Public Wells	No.	2,215	568
44	Grid Sub Stations (GSS) / Primary Sub station	No.	25	16

Colour Classification	
Blue	Completed projects
Green	Being implemented successfully
Light Green	Being implemented properly
Yellow	Expected results could be achieved through interventions
Orange	Need special attention
Red	Critical projects
Black	Suspended projects

Summary of Ministry- wise Project Progress									
#	Name of the Ministry								Total
1	Ministry of Agriculture	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	5
2	Ministry of Defence	3	3	1	1	-	1	3	12
3	Ministry of Education	7	5	5	5	1	-	-	23
4	Ministry of Finance, Economic Stabilization and National Policies	2	-	2	1	2	-	-	7
5	Ministry of Fisheries	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	2
6	Ministry of Health	18	5	3	3	3	-	1	33
7	Ministry of Industries	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
8	Ministry of Investment Promotions	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
9	Ministry of Irrigation	5	16	4	2	-	-	-	27
10	Ministry of Justice, Prison Reforms and Prisoners" Rehabilitation	1	1	-	1	1	2	1	7
11	Ministry of Mass Media	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
12	Ministry of Plantation Industries	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2
13	Ministry of Ports, Shipping and Aviation	6	2	-	1	-	-	-	9
14	Ministry of Power and Energy	8	-	1	-	-	-	-	9
15	Ministry of Public Administration, Home Affairs, Provincial Councils and Local Government	6	3	3	1	-	4	1	18
16	Ministry of Public Security	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
17	Ministry of Sports and Youth Affairs	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
18	Ministry of Technology	2	-	1	3	-	-	-	6
19	Ministry of Transport and Highways	9	9	9	2	-	3	1	33
20	Ministry of Urban Development and Housing	7	3	1	1	-	6	1	19
21	Ministry of Water Supply	14	7	2	1	-	4	9	37
22	Ministry of Wildlife and Forest Conservation	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	3
23	Ministry of Women, Child Affairs and Social Empowerment	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2

Contents**Annex-B**

#	Name of the Ministry	Page No.
1	Ministry of Agriculture	i
2	Ministry of Defence	i - ii
3	Ministry of Education	ii - iv
4	Ministry of Finance, Economic Stabilization and National Policies	iv - v
5	Ministry of Fisheries	v
6	Ministry of Health	v - vii
7	Ministry of Industries	viii
8	Ministry of Investment Promotions	viii
9	Ministry of Irrigation	viii - x
10	Ministry of Justice, Prison Reforms and Prisoners" Rehabilitation	x
11	Ministry of Mass Media	xi
12	Ministry of Plantation Industries	xi
13	Ministry of Ports, Shipping and Aviation	xi - xii
14	Ministry of Power and Energy	xii - xiii
15	Ministry of Public Administration, Home Affairs, Provincial Councils and Local Government	xiii - xiv
16	Ministry of Public Security	xiv
17	Ministry of Sports and Youth Affairs	xv
18	Ministry of Technology	xv
19	Ministry of Transport and Highways	xv - xviii
20	Ministry of Urban Development and Housing	xviii - xix
21	Ministry of Water Supply	xx - xxii
22	Ministry of Wildlife and Forest Conservation	xxii
23	Ministry of Women, Child Affairs and Social Empowerment	xxiii

Status of Mega Sacle Development Projects 30th September 2022

Annex B

	Project Name	Commencement Date	Original Completion Date	Extended Completion Date	Main Source of Financing	Total Estimated Cost (Rs. Mn.)	Cumulative Expenditure (Rs. Mn)	Cumulative Physical Target (%)	Cumulative Physical Progress (%)	Progress During the Quarter (%)	Balance Works (%)	Remaining Period (In months)	Status
Ministry of Agriculture													
1	Agriculture Sector Modernization Project (Component - II - Productivity Enhancement & Diversification)	2016/10	2021/12	2023/06	World Bank	16,140	5,751	64.0	43.0	1.0	57.0	9	Red
2	Climate Smart Irrigated Agriculture Project (CSIAP)	2019/01	2024/06		World Bank	22,500	5,911	50.0	31.5	1.5	68.5	21	Yellow
3	Smallholder Agribusiness Partnerships Programme (SAPP)	2017/06	2023/06	2025/06	IFAD	17,171	5,091	62.0	56.0	8.0	44.0	33	Yellow
4	Establishment of Dairy Processing Plant at Badalgama	2016/01	2020/12	2021/12	Denmark	11,783	10,932	100.0	98.5	0.0	1.5	-9	Red
5	Development of Mini Dairy Cooperative Societies	2018/01	2020/12	2021/12	France	3,600	2,401	100.0	75.0	4.0	25.0	-9	Red
Ministry of Defence													
6	DHQC Project- Phase 01+	2011/10	2016/10	2023/10	GoSL	68,788	40,665	78.1	80.1	2.6	20.0	14	Yellow
7	Tri Forces Central Ammunition Armoury and Commercial Explosive Armoury Complex at Punani	2017/07	2019/07	2021/12	GoSL	1,569	1,264	100.0	84.0	0.5	16.0	-9	Green
8	Strategic Defence Communication Network Project (SDCN)	2015/01	2018/12	2022/12	GoSL	1,192	650	74.0	71.7	-	28.3	3	Black
9	Army Hospital Project-Stage 3	2017/01	2022/12		GoSL	4,004	1,332	74.5	14.7	-	85.3	3	Red
10	Construction of Quay at Dockyard -Trincomalee -SL Navy	2015/01	2021/12	2022/12	GoSL	4,611	1,681	60.2	39.4	1.9	60.6	3	Yellow

i

	Project Name	Commencement Date	Original Completion Date	Extended Completion Date	Main Source of Financing	Total Estimated Cost (Rs. Mn.)	Cumulative Expenditure (Rs. Mn)	Cumulative Physical Target (%)	Cumulative Physical Progress (%)	Progress During the Quarter (%)	Balance Works (%)	Remaining Period (In months)	Status
11	Upgrading and modernization of the Sri Lanka Army Communication System	2021/01	2023/12		GoSL	4,089	-	31.0	15.0	-	85.0	15	
12	Modernization of VHF UHF Communication System	2021/01	2023/12		GoSL	1,112	-	55.0	20.0	5.0	80.0	15	
13	Construction of Houses in Landslide Affected Areas in Kegalle	2016/01	2018/12	2021/12	GoSL	2,838	2,079	100.0	97.0	-	3.0		
14	Resettlement of Displaced People Due to Landslide Threats and Landslide	2017/01	2021/12		GoSL	21,050	4,684	100.0	36.6	1.0	63.4	-9	
15	Reduction of Landslide Vulnerability by Mitigation Measures	2019/01	2023/12		AiIB	19,116	1,669	20.1	17.8	3.9	82.2	15	
16	Doppler Weather Radar System	2019/01	2022/12	2024/12	JICA	4,491	0	27.0	16.0	0.0	84.0	27	
17	Construction of Pre-Cast Disaster Resilient Houses for the People Residing in Disaster Prone Areas	2021/01	2022/12		GoSL	1,200	11	26.0	3.6	-	96.5	3	
Ministry of Education													
18	Multipurpose Building for Faculty of Humanities & Social Sciences (Uni.of Sri Jayawardenepura)	2018/01	2023/12		GoSL	1,364	756	85.0	89.0	10.0	11.0	15	
19	Multipurpose building complex for Faculty of Management Studies & Commerce (Uni.of Sri Jayawardenepura)	2018/01	2023/12		GoSL	1,761	779	74.0	80.0	22.0	20.0	15	
20	Completion and Maintenance of Twelve storied building complex for the Faculty of Medicine (Uni.of Ruhuna)	2017/11	2021/09	2023/01	GoSL	1,180	813	75.0	46.5	1.5	53.5	4	
21	Establishment of a Professorial Unit at Karapitiya hospital (Uni.of Ruhuna)	2019/06	2022/06		GoSL	1,300	620	100.0	52.5	2.5	47.5	-3	

	Project Name	Commencement Date	Original Completion Date	Extended Completion Date	Main Source of Financing	Total Estimated Cost (Rs. Mn.)	Cumulative Expenditure (Rs. Mn)	Cumulative Physical Target (%)	Cumulative Physical Progress (%)	Progress During the Quarter (%)	Balance Works (%)	Remaining Period (In months)	Status
22	Accelerating Higher Education Expansion & Development Project	2017/06	2023/06		World Bank	14,500	14,204	86.0	77.0	2.0	23.0	9	
23	Building Complex for the Faculty of Healthcare Sciences- Eastern University	2016/03	2020/12	2022/12	Kuwait Fund	5,480	4,317	90.0	81.0	10.5	19.0	3	
24	Wayamba University Township Development Project	2017/10	2020/12	2024/05	Saudi Fund	5,088	1,128	72.5	39.5	7.0	60.5	20	
25	Science & Technology Human Resources Development Programme for the Universities of Kelaniya, Sabaragamuwa, Rajarata and Engineering Faculty of University of Sri Jayawardenapura	2018/01	2023/12		ADB	26,400	9,623	71.0	64.0	4.0	36.0	15	
26	Establishment of Faculty of Medicine at Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka	2018/01		2023/12	Saudi Fund	12,780	888	47.1	33.0	2.1	67.0	15	
27	Building Complex for the Clinical Department, Uni.of Colombo	2017/05	2020/05	2021/12	Local Bank	6,604	5,530	100.0	99.8	1.5	0.2	-9	
28	Establishment of Medical Faculty, University of Moratuwa	2021/01	2025/12		Kuwait Fund	5,985	-	-	1.0	1.0	99.0	39	
29	Develop Faculty of Allied Health Science at the Ruhunu University	2020/12	2023/06		GoSL	1,660	964	69.0	54.0	4.0	46.0	9	
30	Establishment of Technology Faculty - Wayamba University	2020/09	2022/12		GoSL	1,685	579	88.0	65.0	5.0	35.0	3	
31	General Education Modernization Project	2018/01	2023/12		World Bank	3,876	2,364	70.0	62.0	4.0	38.0	15	
32	Establishment of National College of Education for Technology Stream	2018/01	2023/12	2025/12	Korea	6,582	44	21.0	19.0	1.0	81.0	39	
33	Technological Education Development Project	2018/01	2022/09	2024/03	OPEC	10,924	449	60.0	45.0	5.0	55.0	18	
34	Educational Environment Improvement Project in Kilinochchi	2018/01	2022/06	2022/12	Korea	1,300	1,078	95.0	95.0	15.0	5.0	3	

iii

	Project Name	Commencement Date	Original Completion Date	Extended Completion Date	Main Source of Financing	Total Estimated Cost (Rs. Mn.)	Cumulative Expenditure (Rs. Mn)	Cumulative Physical Target (%)	Cumulative Physical Progress (%)	Progress During the Quarter (%)	Balance Works (%)	Remaining Period (In months)	Status
35	Upgrade Facilities of Secondary Schools to Establish 1000 National schools-Phase 01	2021/01	2024/12		GoSL	50,400	1,219	38.0	28.0	0.0	72.0	27	
36	Develop Child Friendly Schools	2021/01	2024/12		GoSL	2,900	498	45.0	34.0	0.0	66.0	27	
37	Qualitative Development Reforms in Education	2021/01	2023/12		GoSL	4,570	714	43.0	42.0	2.0	58.0	15	
38	Establishment of ICT Hubs for Secondary Education	2019/01	2023/12		Korea	5,706	-	4.0	2.6	0.1	97.4	15	
39	Skills Sector Development Programme	2014/01	2021/12	2023/06	ADB	51,793	35,064	99.0	95.0	0.0	5.0	9	
40	Support for Product Design Engineering (PDE) under the Mechatronics enabled Economic Development Initiative	2017/01	2023/12		GoSL	6,500	37	23.0	4.0	0.0	96.0	15	
Ministry of Finance, Economic Stabilization and National Policies													
41	Small and Medium Sized Enterprises Line of Credit Project -Additional Financing III - PHASE II	2020/12	2024/12		ADB	32,417	26,235	83.0	80.0	3.0	20.0	27	
42	Fiscal Management Efficiency Project /TMIS (FMEP)	2010/06	2014/04	2022/06	GoSL	5,745	5,543	99.5	98.6	0.1	1.4	15	
43	Financial Sector Modernization Project	2017/10	2022/12		World Bank	13,125	1,532	63.2	49.5	5.3	50.5	3	
44	Social Safety Nets Project	2016/12	2022/06	2023/06	World Bank	10,949	8,986	97.0	93.0	0.5	7.0	9	
45	RAMIS - 2- 0 New version	2020/07	2021/12	2022/07	GoSL	2,725	1,246	98.0	94.0	0.0	6.0	-2	
46	Contingent Emergency Response Components (CERC)	2020/05	2021/12	2022/12	World Bank	10,491	6,640	80.0	75.0	5.0	25.0	3	

	Project Name	Commencement Date	Original Completion Date	Extended Completion Date	Main Source of Financing	Total Estimated Cost (Rs. Mn.)	Cumulative Expenditure (Rs. Mn)	Cumulative Physical Target (%)	Cumulative Physical Progress (%)	Progress During the Quarter (%)	Balance Works (%)	Remaining Period (In months)	Status
47	Inclusive Connectivity and Development Project Contingent Emergency Response Component (ICDP CERC) for Minimizing the impacts of Economic Crisis and Restoring Social Stability	2022/05	2023/11		World Bank	108,062	69,535	60.0	60.0	60.0	40.0	14	
Ministry of Fisheries													
48	Develop Gandara Fishery Harbour	2020/12	2023/12		GoSL	9,360	1,994	67.0	56.0	4.0	44.0	15	
49	Construction of Balapitiya Fishery Harbour	2021/01	2024/12		GoSL	1,200	22	12.5	4.0	0.0	96.0	27	
Ministry of Health													
50	Development of District Hospital Kalutara as a Specialized Maternal and Children's Hospital	2015/03	2018/12	2023/04	Netherlands	5,400	2,633	93.0	87.0	2.5	13.0	7	
51	Helmut Khol Maternity Hospital Karapitiya, Galle	2015/10	2018/12	2022/12	KfW	6,734	4,852	99.0	98.5	0.5	1.5	3	
52	Matara District Maternal and Newborn Health Care Strengthening Project	2017/07	2021/03	2022/12	Korea	1,475	1,135	98.8	98.5	1.5	1.5	3	
53	Health System Enhancement Project	2018/10	2023/10	2025/11	ADB	35,346	7,558	48.0	42.5	9.0	57.5	38	
54	Primary Health Systems Strengthening Project (PSSP)	2019/09	2023/09		World Bank	10,673	2,259	68.0	62.0	2.0	38.0	12	
55	Sri Lanka COVID 19 Emergency Response and Health Systems Preparedness Project	2020/04	2023/12		World Bank	79,614	62,604	74.0	72.0	3.0	28.0	15	
56	Development of Ambulatory Care Centre (OPD) of National Hospital of Sri Lanka	2017/07	2021/12	2022/04	China	14,600	1,652	100.0	99.6	0.1	0.4	-5	
57	Upgrading Health facilities of selected hospitals	2019/09	2021/09	2023/12	China	15,292	12,835	87.0	86.0	1.0	14.0	15	

	Project Name	Commencement Date	Original Completion Date	Extended Completion Date	Main Source of Financing	Total Estimated Cost (Rs. Mn.)	Cumulative Expenditure (Rs. Mn)	Cumulative Physical Target (%)	Cumulative Physical Progress (%)	Progress During the Quarter (%)	Balance Works (%)	Remaining Period (In months)	Status
58	Development of Hospitals in Nothern Province	2019/12	2022/12		Netherlands	12,225	7,503	95.0	87.0	1.5	13.0	3	
59	Health & Medical Service Improvement Project	2018/10	2023/10		JICA	16,594	427	33.0	30.0	0.0	70.0	13	
60	Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis	2022/01	2024/12		Global Fund	1,900	308	22.0	18.0	7.0	72.0	27	
61	A Neonatal and Obstetrics Reference Centre for De Zoysa Maternity Hospital	2018/02	2023/10		UK	6,162	2,045	50.0	34.0	0.0	66.0	13	
62	Health Information and Quality Improvement	2021/07	2024/06		Global Fund	4,948	30	11.0	2.0	0.0	98.0	21	
63	Responsive COVID-19 Vaccines for Recovery	2021/07	2024/12		ADB	32,694	21,285	66.0	65.0	4.5	35.0	27	
64	Improvement of ETU Facilities of Hospitals under the Line Ministry (Development of Accident and Emergency Care Services)	2014/01	2018/12	2020/12	GoSL	9,525	3,579	100.0	40.0	0.0	60.0	-21	
65	Development of Teaching Hospital Karapitiya (Surgical & Medical wards and Stroke Centre)	2016/08	2019/08	2022/12	GoSL	1,024	441	85.0	55.0	0.0	45.0	3	
66	Construction of 16-storied building for the Ministry Building.	2016/11	2019/12	2022/06	GoSL	5,979	3,073	100.0	63.0	0.0	37.0	-3	
67	Construction of National Stroke Centre at Base Hospital Mulleriyawa	2014/06	2018/03	2023/06	GoSL	1,112	373	60.0	16.0	0.0	84.0	9	
68	Provision of High Quality Radiotherapy for Cancer Patients in Sri Lanka With High Energy Radiation	2014/01	2020/12	2021/12	GoSL	6,872	4,078	100.0	92.8	0.0	7.2	-9	
69	Construction of 03 Cancer Hospitals in Tellippalei, Kandy and Karapitiya	2016/11	2019/12	2021/12	GoSL	3,000	1,402	100.0	43.0	0.0	37.0	-9	
70	Establishment of Specialized Pediatric Care Complexes in Karapitiya, Ampara and Jaffna hospitals	2017/10	2020/10	2022/10	GoSL	4,676	1,610	90.0	35.0	0.0	65.0	1	

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71	Establish Oral health Center in Karapitiya Teaching Hospital	2017/09	2021/09		GoSL	1,076	367	100.0	40.0	-	60.0	-12	
72	Construction of Heart Centre at Lady Ridgeway Hospital	2018/01	2020/12	2022/07	GoSL	2,440	458	100.0	43.0	1.0	57.0	-2	
73	Establishment of highly specialized centres in Colombo, Kandy & Anuradhapura to manage Obstetric complications and medical disease complicating pregnancies	2018/01	2021/12		GoSL	1,845	92	100.0	18.3	0.3	81.7	-9	
74	Construction of Nursing Faculty and Hostel (Accommodation Building)	2017/01	2021/02	2022/12	GoSL	7,172	2,219	90.0	13.0	0.0	87.0	3	
75	Establishment of Kidney Dialysis Centers in Chronic Kidney Disease Prevalent areas	2016/11	2018/12	2020/12	GoSL	6,500	2,329	100.0	87.0	0.0	13.0	-21	
76	Upgrading Nurses Training Schools	2017/01	2019/12	2020/12	GoSL	2,933	879	100.0	30.0	0.0	70.0	-21	
77	Construction of well equipped 10 district based stroke centers and strengthening the A & E care services in hospitals	2019/01	2021/12		GoSL	4,494	75	100.0	2.0	0.0	98.0	-9	
78	Improvement of DH Moratuwa	2018/09	2020/12		GoSL	1,000	278	100.0	28.0	-	72.0	-21	
79	Construction of a Ten – storied building at the PGH Badulla	2019/04	2021/04	2022/12	GoSL	3,850	847	80.0	27.0	0.0	73.0	3	
80	Establish Bone Marrow Transplant Unit at TH-Kandy	2017/11	2023/06		GoSL	1,701	467	48.0	29.5	0.0	70.5	9	
81	Development of Teaching Hospital Ratnapura - Cardiology Unit	2022/01	2023/12		GoSL	1,074	135	20.0	2.0	-	98.0	15	
82	Upgrading of Drug Stores at Hospitals - Medical Supply Division	2021/01	2023/12		GoSL	3,989	369	30.0	13.0	0.0	87.0	15	

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Ministry of Industries													
83	Create Dedicated Zone for Textile Manufacturing and Related Industries Eravur	2020/01	2023/12		GoSL	3,034	1,497	85.0	72.0	2.0	28.0	15	
Ministry of Investment Promotions													
84	Port City Development Project	2016/01	2019/12	2022/12	GoSL	10,508	7,021	79.2	72.2	0.0	27.9	3	
Ministry of Irrigation													
85	Downstream Development of Moragahakanda Kaluganga Development Project	2007/01	2018/12	2022/12	GoSL	47,750	45,799	99.9	99.2	0.3	0.8	3	
86	Maduruoya Right Bank Development Project	2021/01	2030/12		GoSL	38,500	617	3.6	2.1	0.3	97.9	87	
87	Lower Malwathu Oya Multisector Development Project	2019/01	2024/12		GoSL	22,900	792	11.2	3.6	0.4	96.4	27	
88	Establishment of Groundwater Monitoring Network- Pilot Project	2018/03	2021/03	2022/09	Netherlands	5,613	5,174	100.0	95.1	1.0	4.9	0	
89	Thalpitigala Reservoir	2018/01	2024/12		GoSL	31,494	556	21.0	13.5	1.5	86.5	27	
90	Mahaweli Water Security Investment Program (MWSIP)-Tranch I & II	2015/07	2020/06	2024/12	ADB	77,760	45,103	57.0	34.5	1.5	65.5	27	
91	Gin Nilwala Diversion Project - Stage 1 (Feasibility Study and Designing for Gin Nilwala Diversion Project)	2017/01	2017/07	2021/12	GoSL	5,054	4,088	100.0	73.1	0.1	26.9	-9	
92	Uma Oya Multipurpose Development Project	2010/03	2015/11	2022/12	GoSL	80,448	75,778	98.2	97.2	0.1	2.8	3	
93	Climate Resilient Integrated Water Management Project (CRIWMP) (Wew Gam Pubuduwa)	2017/08	2024/12		UNDP	9,114	4,887	61.0	54.0	1.0	46.0	27	

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94	Kivul Oya Reservoir project	2021/05	2025/05		GoSL	8,000	56	7.0	3.5	0.2	96.5	32	
95	Integrated Watershed and Water Resources Management Project	2021/05	2025/10		World Bank	14,199	613	33.0	12.2	0.8	87.8	37	
96	Climate Resilience Multi-Phase Programmatic Approach Project	2021/10	2026/10		World Bank	18,600	61	3.1	3.7	2.6	96.3	49	
97	Accelerated Irrigation Development Project in Monaragala District (Wellassa Navodaya)	2017/01	2022/12		GoSL	2,500	1,126	75.1	58.5	0.6	41.5	3	
98	Flood Mitigation Project in Kelani ganga, Kaluganga Basin, Nilwalaganga Basin & Ginganga	2018/01	2023/12		GoSL	2,100	355	26.5	18.5	0.7	81.5	15	
99	Lower Uva Project	2019/01	2021/12	2022/06	GoSL	1,250	741	100.0	81.7	0.1	18.3	-3	
100	Down stream Development of Yan Oya Reservoir area.	2017/01	2020/12	2022/12	GoSL	26,379	14,743	92.6	84.0	0.2	16.0	3	
101	Kumbukkan Oya Reservoir	2016/01	2022/12		GoSL	32,397	389	5.2	1.9	0.1	98.2	3	
102	Rugam Kithul Reservoir Project (Mundeniaru River basin Development Project)	2015/01	2025/12		GoSL	24,141	340	3.1	2.2	0.1	97.8	39	
103	Ella Wewa Reservoir	2021/01	2023/12		GoSL	1,532	227	32.2	13.1	0.8	86.9	15	
104	Rehabilitation of Kudawilachchiya Reservoir	2021/01	2024/12		GoSL	6,000	154	19.8	4.9	-	95.1	27	
105	Rehabilitation of Dematagalla Tank	2021/01	2024/12		GoSL	2,230	2	6.3	0.3	0.0	99.7	27	
106	Uma Oya Down Stream Development Project (Construction of Alikota ara storage Reservoir & Kudaoya storage Reservoir)	2013/09	2019/12	2022/12	GoSL	17,914	11,022	77.9	70.3	2.6	29.7	3	

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107	Himbiliyakada Waththegedara Irrigation Infrastructure Development Project	2021/07	2025/12		GoSL	7,155	355	23.8	3.7	0.3	96.3	39	
108	Welioya Integrated Development Project	2012/01	2018/12	2023/12	GoSL	3,957	2,524	91.0	90.0	2.0	10.0	15	
109	Rideemaliyadda Integrated Development Project	2012/01	2018/12	2022/12	GoSL	1,100	856	97.0	96.0	2.0	4.0	3	
110	Rambaken Oya Integrated Development project	2012/01	2018/12	2023/12	GoSL	1,086	704	84.0	80.0	3.0	20.0	15	
111	Rural Tank Development Project under 'Wari Saubhagya Programme'	2021/01	2023/12		GoSL	12,500	4,471	35.0	26.0	0.8	74.0	15	
Ministry of Justice and Prison Reforms and Prisoners' Rehabilitation													
112	Construction of Pallekelle prison Complex	2007/01	2011/12	2022/11	GoSL	4,364	2,103	100.0	61.4	0.4	38.6	2	
113	Rathnapura Court Complex	2018/08	2021/08		GoSL	2,500	1,258	100.0	65.0	5.0	35.0	-13	
114	Social Cohesion and Reconciliation Project - Stage I (SCORE)	2018/07	2022/02		USAID	1,780	1,921	100.0	100.0	-			
115	Social Cohesion and Reconciliation Project - Stage II (SCORE)	2022/01	2023/12		USAID	1,819	984	60.0	54.0	10.0	46.0	15	
116	Strengthening the Reconciliation Process in Sri Lanka (SRP)	2016/04	2022/02		EU	2,567	3,070	100.0	100.0	-			
117	Magistrate Court Complex (Colombo)	2021/01	2023/01		GoSL	2,174	808	30.0	21.0	0.0	79.0	4	
118	Court Automation Project	2021/04	2024/04		GoSL	2,500	44	90.0	25.0	-	75.0	19	

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Ministry of Mass Media													
119	Digitalization of Terrestrial Television Broadcasting Project in Sri Lanka	2021/07	2028/12		JICA	32,000	13	12.0	7.0	1.0	93.0	75	
Ministry of Plantation Industries													
120	Agriculture Sector Modernization Project (Component I-Value Chain Development)	2017/03	2021/12	2023/06	World Bank	8,795	7,022	95.0	90.0	4.0	10.0	9	
121	Smallholder Tea and Rubber Revitalization Project (STARR)	2016/04	2022/06	2023/06	IFAD	9,401	5,606	91.0	87.0	2.0	13.0	9	
Ministry of Ports, Shipping and Aviation													
122	Widening of Internal Port roads	2011/01	2020/12	2022/08	SLPA	1,300	1,195	100.0	98.8	0.0	1.2	-1	
123	Navigational Requirements	2018/01	2020/12	2022/12	SLPA	1,230	1,043	99.7	99.5	0.7	0.5	3	
124	Enhancing Deep Berth Capacity of Jaya Container Terminal (JCT)-V Project Civil Works Component	2020/11	2012/07	2022/10	SLPA	6,374	2,653	95.6	37.3	1.3	62.7	1	
125	Port Access Elevated Highway Project (Workshop Building Complex for SLPA)	2021/09	2022/06	2022/11	ADB	1,199	343	89.9	40.4	7.3	59.6	2	
126	East Container Terminal (ECT) - Civil Works - Phase II	2022/01	2025/01		SLPA	58,500	5,146	12.0	6.7	0.6	93.3	28	
127	Rehabilitation of Kankasanthurai Harbour	2020/10	2024/01		India	12,424	198	2.4	1.9	0.1	98.1	16	
128	Passenger Terminal Building & Associated Works - BIA Project	2020/12	2023/12		JICA	105,570	27,691	50.7	5.4	0.2	94.6	15	

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129	Detailed Design and Post Design Consultancy Services - BIA Project	2014/03	2024/12		JICA	3,982	3,741	80.7	74.0	0.2	26.0	27	
130	Establishing Industrial Zones in Bingiriya and Weligama	2018/01	2020/12	2022/12	GoSL	3,239	1,466	95.0	76.4	0.0	23.6	3	
Ministry of Power and Energy													
131	Development & Upgrading of Aviation Refuelling Terminal & the Existing Fuel Hydrant System and Installation of a Fuel Hydrant System at new Apron-E at BIA	2018/01	2020/07	2023/05	CPC Funds	7,971	5,447	74.9	74.1	1.1	25.9	8	
132	Construction of JetA-1 Transfer pipeline from Muthurajawela to BIA and associated developments	2018/01	2020/12	2022/11	CPC Funds	10,353	33	16.6	7.6	0.0	92.5	2	
133	Construction 06 fuel tanks at Kolonnawa Installation	2019/10	2023/02		CPC Funds	2,287	653	44.0	18.5	-	81.5	5	
134	Green Power Development and Energy Efficiency Improvement Investment (Tranch 2) Package 1,2 ,3,8,9 and Electricity Supply Improvement Investment Project -P7	2017/05	2022/06	2024/03	ADB	28,454	19,165	85.3	71.8	0.3	28.2	15	
135	33 kV distribution Tower Lines and Gantries (GPDEEIIIP T2 - P4&P5)	2017/01	2020/12	2022/09	ADB	5,330	3,720	100.0	76.0	1.0	24.0	0	
136	Habarana - Veyangoda 220 kV Transmission Line Project	2017/05	2020/02	2023/06	JICA	15,774	15,136	98.8	98.3	0.0	1.7	9	
137	National Transmission & Distribution Network Development Project	2017/05	2022/09		JICA	37,284	40,348	100.0	58.9	8.4	41.1	0	

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138	Electricity Supply Reliability Improvement Project (Package 4 & 5)	2016/12	2021/07	2022/10	ADB	8,865	4,330	100.0	54.6	10.3	45.4	0	
139	Construction of Moragolla Hydro Power Plant	2014/07	2019/12	2023/11	ADB	18,809	7,558	57.2	38.7	4.3	61.3	14	
Ministry of Public Administration, Home Affairs, Provincial Councils and Local Government													
140	Construction of an Auditorium for the Galle District Secretariat	2018/01	2021/02		GoSL	3,155	652	100.0	18.8	-	81.3	-19	
141	Construction of Administrative Complex at Gampaha	2017/02	2021/11	2022/12	GoSL	3,054	3,159	100.0	96.0	2.0	4.0	3	
142	Constructions of a new four storied building for District Secretariat Polonnaruwa	2016/08	2019/11	2022/02	GoSL	1,799	1,730	100.0	98.0	0.0	2.0	-7	
143	e Grama Niladari (e-GN) Project Enhance the ICT usage among Grass Root Level Government Officers	2016/02	2017/12	2023/12	GoSL	1,751	330	91.6	78.0	0.3	22.0	15	
144	Greater Colombo Water & Waste Water Management Project	2010/06	2015/06	2022/12	ADB	14,331	14,870	98.0	95.3	0.8	4.7	3	
145	Greater Colombo Water & Waste Water Management Improvement investment programme - Tranche 2	2014/09	2019/06	2022/10	ADB	1,227	616	75.0	52.0	13.0	48.0	1	
146	Greater Colombo Water & Waste Water Management Improvement investment programme - Tranche 3	2016/11	2020/12	2022/10	ADB	26,953	5,787	41.0	19.0	-	81.0	1	
147	Local Government Enhancement Sector Project - Pura Neguma (Additional Financing)	2017/04	2020/06	2023/03	ADB	12,300	9,924	91.0	87.0	2.0	13.0	6	

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148	Construction of 868 Rural Bridges - Phase 2	2014/12	2020/09	2022/03	UK	35,000	35,019	100.0	100.0	-	-		
149	Construction of 720 bridges - Phase 3	2014/12	2020/09	2022/03	Netherlands	28,150	28,188	100.0	100.0	-	-		
150	Primary Healthcare System Strengthening Project	2018/09	2023/09		World Bank	21,188	8,247	60.0	55.0	7.0	45.0	12	
151	General Education Modernization Programme	2018/04	2024/06		World Bank	9,303	3,788	70.0	62.0	4.0	38.0	21	
152	Rural Infrastructure Development Project in Emerging Region	2017/07	2023/12		JICA	20,622	5,707	67.6	47.2	1.2	52.8	15	
153	Transport Connectivity and Asset Management (Provincial Road Development Project)	2019/05	2023/03		World Bank	15,200	8,246	82.6	64.0	3.0	36.0	6	
154	Local Development Support Project (LDSP)	2019/06	2022/12		World Bank	14,916	2,154	92.0	49.0	8.0	51.0	3	
155	Strengthening of Fire Fighting through provision of Fire Fighting Equipments.	2019/10	2021/06	2022/03	Austria	3,031	2,626	100.0	100.0	-	-		
156	Solid Waste Management Project	2018/01	2020/12		GoSL	4,506	1,765	100.0	100.0	-	-		
157	Construction of 200 bridges - Phase 5	2021/07	2024/07		Netherlands	14,112	2,761	22.0	9.0	1.5	91.0	22	
Ministry of Public Security													
158	Development of Police Academy - Katana	2015/01	2020/12	2023/12	GoSL	1,110	453	86.4	77.0	0.0	23.0	15	

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Ministry of Sports and Youth Affairs													
159	Diyagama Mahinda Rajapakse National Sports Academy	2017/10	2021/02		GoSL	10,955	690	20.8	20.5	0.1	79.5	-19	
160	Development of Sports Infrastructure Facilities- Construction of Provincial Sports Complexes	2011/01	2023/12		GoSL	9,080	6,478	94.3	92.4	0.0	7.6	15	
Ministry of Technology													
161	e - NIC Project	2012/01	2015/10	2022/12	GoSL	14,870	2,786	91.0	81.7	0.7	18.3	3	
162	Lanka Government Network 2.0 (Phase 2)	2021/01	2022/12		GoSL	3,140	1,247	91.0	90.0	18.0	10.0	3	
163	Lanka Government Cloud 2.0, Phase-2	2017/03	2018/12	2023/12	GoSL	2,450	433	80.0	71.5	3.5	28.5	15	
164	Digital Economy through Technology Diffusion	2021/12	2024/12		GoSL	1,002	0	15.0	10.0	3.0	90.0	27	
165	Capacity Building for Digitally Inclusive Sri Lanka	2021/12	2024/12		GoSL	1,055	2	17.0	14.0	6.0	86.0	27	
166	Establishment of Bio Technology Innovation park	2017/01	2022/12		GoSL	5,700	497	34.0	23.0	0.0	77.0	3	
Ministry of Transport and Highways													
167	Central Expressway Project Section - 1	2020/09	2024/09		China	176,785	58,342	62.0	41.9	2.5	58.1	24	
168	Central Expressway Project Section - 3	2016/01	2024/06		GoSL	129,898	14,695	21.6	11.1	0.2	88.9	21	

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169	Central Expressway Project Section - 4 (Land Acquiton Only)	2016/02	2023/12		GoSL	10,774	972	93.8	73.2	0.2	26.8	15	
170	Elevated Highway from NKB to Athurugiriya	2017/01	2024/01		GoSL	201,907	1,150	26.5	16.3	0.5	83.7	16	
171	Ruwanpura Expressway Project (Phase I)	2017/01	2023/11		Local Bank	60,695	4,374	44.0	6.5	0.0	93.5	14	
172	Port Access Elevated Highway	2019/01	2025/06		ADB	55,818	20,123	61.1	38.3	6.1	61.7	33	
173	Baseline Road - Phase III Kirulapona junction to Colombo - Horana Road (Land Acquisition)	2007/01	2021/12	2023/12	GoSL	5,725	2,559	79.6	67.5	0.0	32.6	15	
174	Road Network Development Project (SFD)	2013/06	2019/10	2021/12	Saudi Fund	9,055	8,495	100.0	99.9	0.0	0.0	-9	
175	Rehabilitation of Peradeniya - Badulla Road from Badulla to Bibilla - (OFID)	2017/12	2019/06	2021/12	OPEC	9,360	9,162	100.0	86.8	-			
176	Colombo District Road Development Project (OFID 2)	2013/12	2019/12	2021/10	OPEC	23,110	15,507	100.0	99.1	0.1	0.9	-11	
177	Western Province National Highways Project (OFID - 03)	2017/10	2019/09	2021/11	OPEC	6,047	4,208	100.0	93.2	0.0	6.8	-10	
178	Road Network Development Project (OFID-01)	2013/06	2018/06	2021/03	OPEC	6,625	5,242	100.0	100.0	-			
179	Southern Road Connectivity Project	2014/08	2019/12	2022/06	ADB	27,651	22,035	100.0	97.2	-			
180	Integrated Road Investment Program (i Road)- I	2014/09	2024/03		ADB	120,000	87,978	96.2	86.0	0.5	14.0	18	
181	Second Integrated Road Investment Program (i Road)- II	2018/09	2027/03		ADB	135,000	96,766	93.5	74.6	1.6	25.4	54	
182	Widening and Improvements of Roads and Bridges in Central and Uva Provinces	2018/11	2020/11	2023/03	China	20,500	16,372	98.0	98.0	1.0	2.0	5	

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183	Transport Connectivity & Assest Management	2018/03	2023/03		World Bank	1,545	558	93.9	72.2	4.1	27.8	6	
184	Marine Drive Extension up to Panadura (Kolpety to Dehiwala section)	2014/09	2020/12	2021/12	GoSL	4,246	2,915	94.5	90.9	0.0	9.1	-9	
185	Development of 100,000 km of Alternative Roads to Access Main Roads and Expressway	2020/04	2024/04		GoSL	1,500,000	58,556	48.0	21.5	-	78.5		
186	Rehabilitation of the A017 Corridor project (Rakwana - Suriyakanda)	2021/04	2023/04		OPEC	7,600	8	1.7	0.4	0.0	99.6	7	
187	Reconstruction of 25 Bridges Project	2015/09	2022/02	2023/05	Kuwait Fund	5,960	4,244	95.6	87.3	0.2	12.7	8	
188	Construction of Kohuwala & Gatambe Flyovers	2021/08	2024/01		Hungary	10,400	3,403	67.2	47.4	5.1	52.6	16	
189	Slave Island-Uttarananda Mawatha,Justice Akbar Mawatha 02 Flyovers & Baladaksha Mawatha-Chiththampalam A Gardner Mawatha Flyover	2021/06	2022/06		GoSL	9,800	2,403	100.0	66.6	3.4	33.4	-3	
190	Inclusive Connectivity and Development Project	2021/11	2026/10		World Bank	35,247	1,190	13.9	9.6	7.1	90.4	49	
191	Kandy Multimodal Transport Terminal Development Project	2021/04	2025/05		World Bank	12,579	10	19.2	5.3	1.8	94.8	32	
192	Colombo Suburban Railway Development Project-Transport Project Preparatory Facility	2017/01	2023/12		ADB	11,255	4,813	67.6	59.1	1.0	40.9	15	
193	Colombo Suburban Railway Development Project-Railway Efficiency Improvement Project	2019/06	2024/12		ADB	33,000	3,983	46.1	37.6	2.3	62.4	27	
194	Railway Development Project (Improvement of Maho to Omanthe Railway Line)	2019/11	2023/11		India	16,794	8,573	61.7	59.1	0.5	40.9	14	

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195	Repairs of 300 passenger Coaches (Phase-I & Phase-II)	2017/05	2023/12		GoSL	3,732	3,082	90.0	83.5	0.0	16.5	15	
196	Greater Colombo Urban Transport Development Project (3K Project)	2009/09	2015/05	2023/12	JICA	4,980	4,650	98.5	91.7	0.4	8.3	15	
197	Bus (Service) Modernization & Sahasara Project	2018/07	2023/07		GoSL	26,860	238	71.6	9.1	0.5	91.0	10	
198	Kurunegala Habarana New Railway Development Project via Dambulla (Consider only land Acquisitions)	2016/09	2023/12		GoSL	7,500	768	82.2	68.9	1.0	31.1	15	
199	Procurement of 500 Buses for Sri Lanka Transport Board	2019/01	2020/12	2023/06	India	5,828	17	46.0	40.6	4.6	59.4	9	
Ministry of Urban Development and Housing													
200	Metro Colombo Urban Development Project	2012/07	2017/12	2021/12	World Bank	40,129	41,030	100.0	99.6	-	0.5		
201	Development of Strategic Cities (Kandy & Galle)	2014/07	2019/12	2021/12	World Bank	19,380	15,741	100.0	100.0	-	-		
202	Development of Strategic Cities (Anuradhapura) - AIUDP	2016/12	2021/12	2023/09	AFD	10,125	1,205	18.7	11.7	0.8	88.3	12	
203	Urban Regeneration Programme	2012/04	2019/12	2023/07	GoSL	58,169	55,118	98.8	98.5	0.5	1.5	11	
204	Development of Strategic Cities - Jaffna	2016/10	2021/12		World Bank	6,460	3,887	100.0	96.0	-			
205	Anuradhapura Township Development Project - Lolugaswewa	2016/01	2019/12	2020/12	GoSL	1,450	13	100.0	15.0	0.0	85.0	-21	
206	Support to Colombo Urban Regeneration Project	2019/07	2025/06		AiIB	52,572	9,464	39.1	26.6	2.2	73.4	33	
207	Construction of 2,000 Housing units under the Chinese Aid Programme for the Low income people	2022/01	2025/06		China	18,213	-	12.0	5.0	1.0	95.0		

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208	Development of Urban Houses	2022/02	2025/05		GoSL	6,804	-	18.0	3.0	-	97.0		
209	Metro Colombo Solid Waste Management Project	2017/01	2020/12	2022/12	GoSL	24,093	19,382	97.0	90.0	0.0	10.0	3	
210	Beira Lake Rehabilitation and Redevelopment Project	2018/01	2021/12		GoSL	2,920	1,880	100.0	80.5	0.2	19.5	-9	
211	Reconstruction of Jaffna Town Hall	2019/07	2023/12		GoSL	2,350	1,115	90.0	76.0	0.0	24.0	15	
212	Improvement of Road Infrastructure in the Homagama Region (Tech City Development)	2018/08	2020/06	2021/11	GoSL	1,275	957	100.0	53.0	-	47.0	-10	
213	100 Cities Development Programme (Siyak Nagara Programme)	2021/01	2024/12		GoSL	2,000	2,489	100.0	95.0	0.0	5.0	27	
214	Weras Ganga Storm Water Drainage & Environment Improvement Project	2013/10	2019/12	2020/12	GoSL	11,050	9,985	100.0	100.0	-			
215	Oliyamulla Storm Water Drainage and Environment Improvement Project	2017/01	2021/12		GoSL	3,000	1,848	100.0	67.5	1.2	32.5	-9	
216	Kolonnawa Storm Water Drainage and Environment Improvement Project	2018/07	2022/12		GoSL	8,300	483	12.9	7.4	0.7	92.6	3	
217	Housing Programme for Conflict Affected Families in Northern and Eastern Provinces	2021/01	2025/12		GoSL	29,702	4,420	25.0	10.0	0.0	90.0	39	
218	Indian Grant Assisted Housing Programme	2016 /01	2020/12	2022/01	India	4,977	4,834	100.0	96.0	2.1	4.0	-8	

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Ministry of Water Supply													
219	Greater Colombo Water and Wastewater Management Improvement Investment Programme	2013/06	2017/06	2022/10	ADB	28,477	30,467	96.0	90.0	1.8	10.0	3	
220	Ambatale Water Supply Systems Improvement & Energy Saving Project	2016/06	2019/06	2023/06	AFD	13,000	7,764	94.9	71.2	2.4	28.8	9	
221	Anuradhapura North Water Supply Project Phase I	2013/03	2018/02	2022/08	JICA	11,515	8,438	100.0	97.9	0.5	2.1	-1	
222	Jaffna Kilinochchi Water Supply & Sanitation Project	2011/02	2017/08	2023/12	ADB	35,881	16,523	79.2	68.9	2.3	31.1	15	
223	Gampaha, Attanagalla & Minuwangoda Intergrated Water supply Scheme	2017/02	2020/02	2022/12	China	33,060	38,862	97.8	84.6	1.0	15.4	3	
224	Anamaduwa Integrated Water Supply Project	2017/02	2020/05	2022/09	Spain	8,625	5,961	100.0	75.0	0.0	25.0	0	
225	Greater Matale Water Supply Project	2017/04	2020/04	2022/02	France	31,453	33,681	100.0	99.5	-	0.5		
226	Polgahawela, Pothuhera & Alawwa IWSP	2017/07	2020/06	2022/10	India	20,208	18,115	98.5	93.7	0.2	6.3	1	
227	Aluthgama Mathugama Agalawatta Integrated Water Supply Project	2017/05	2020/05	2023/03	India	32,278	31,266	94.5	93.8	1.1	6.3	6	
228	Thambuttegama Water Supply Project	2018/07	2021/06	2022/12	China	16,166	19,234	97.0	86.1	0.8	13.9	3	
229	Matara Stage iv Water Supply Project	2017/10	2020/10	2022/09	Local Bank	18,208	10,997	100.0	92.6	1.2	7.4	0	
230	Kandy City Wastewater Management Project	2010/07	2018/12	2022/09	JICA	22,588	20,054	100.0	92.6	0.1	7.4	0	
231	Sanitation and Hygiene Initiative for Towns (SHIFT) Project	2016/06	2022/06		AFD	17,645	1,493	34.8	10.3	0.0	89.7	-3	

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232	Phase 2-Stage 1 of Ratmalana/Moratuwa Wastewater Disposal Project	2016/07	2025/12		AFD	16,073	1,643	15.0	7.9	0.1	92.1	39	
233	Water Supply and Sanitation Improvement Project	2015/12	2020/12	2023/12	World Bank	35,450	25,727	83.5	80.0	2.9	20.0	15	
234	Kandy North Pathadumbara Integrated WSP	2019/08	2022/08	2022/12	China	51,324	29,845	95.0	83.0	3.9	17.0	3	
235	China Sri Lanka Research Grant Project (CSLGRP)	2016/11	2020/12	2022/12	China	2,830	960	99.7	98.4	0.4	1.6	3	
236	Replacing of Transmission & Distribution Mains from Orugodawatta to Kaduwela	2018/09	2020/09	2022/09	Austria	10,793	9,018	100.0	89.4	1.1	10.6	0	
237	Hemmathagama WSP	2018/12	2022/03	2022/11	Netherlands	17,422	16,802	95.6	80.2	2.8	19.8	2	
238	Anuradhapura North Water Supply Project Phase II	2018/05	2024/06		JICA	31,598	391	17.4	13.1	0.0	86.9	21	
239	Kalu Ganga water supply Expantion Project 1	2018/05	2024/12		JICA	55,338	851	9.9	5.9	0.4	94.1	27	
240	Ruwanwella Water Supply Project	2019/12	2022/03	2022/12	Korea	6,291	1,209	92.4	42.8	0.7	57.2	3	
241	Local bank Funded Projects - 22 Water Supply project	2014/07	2018/12	2021/12	Local Bank	3,449	2,651	100.0	98.8				
242	Laggala New Town Water Supply Project	2016/07	2018/07	2022/10	Local Bank	4,496	2,963	97.0	74.8	0.6	25.3	1	
243	Towns East Water Supply Project (Package-2)	2016/08	2018/08	2022/08	Local Bank	4,823	2,895	100.0	94.1	-	5.9		
244	Wilgamuwa Wsp	2016/08	2018/07	2022/10	Local Bank	3,580	1,719	96.0	71.9	1.8	28.1	1	
245	Greater Rathnapura Water Supply Project-Distribution	2018/12	2020/06	2022/06	Local Bank	1,530	600	100.0	71.5	-	28.5	-3	

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246	Augmentation of Thissawewa WTP	2021/03	2023/07	2023/12	GoSL	2,720	196	20.0	20.9	-	79.1	15	
247	Medirigiriya WTP Phase 2	2021/01	2023/01	2024/02	GoSL	3,286	88	36.0	28.5	-	71.5	17	
248	Capacity Improvement and Distribution Expansion Project of Lunugamwehera WSS	2021/01	2022/12	2024/06	GoSL	1,303	91	25.1	19.4	-	80.6	21	
249	Laying of Pipes Along Infilling Areas of Towns East of Colombo District WSP Phase 1 & 2	2020/10	2022/12		GoSL	1,393	335	99.0	92.5	-	7.5	3	
250	Water Supply to Kurunegala, Kundasale, Kandy east area	2021/01	2024/12		GoSL	21,765	9	2.0	1.3	-	98.7	27	
251	Lunugamwera IWSP	2021/03	2024/08		GoSL	19,942	101	8.8	0.0	-	100.0	23	
252	Hasalaka WSP	2021/01	2023/03	2023/12	GoSL	6,974	7	21.9	2.0	-	98.0	15	
253	Kothmale riverside water supply project	2021/01	2023/03	2024/06	GoSL	2,636	3	4.4	3.5	-	96.5	21	
254	Mirigama Water Supply Project	2021/04	2024/04	2024/12	GoSL	25,232	77	7.2	4.3	-	95.7	27	
255	Nanu-Oya Water Supply Project	2022/03	2024/12		GoSL	2,789	0	1.0	0.5	-	99.5	27	
Ministry of Wildlife and Forest Conservation													
256	Eco-system Conservation and Management Project(ESCAMP)	2017/01	2021/06	2023/05	World Bank	6,475	5,321	92.0	90.0	2.0	10.0	8	
257	Development of Dehiwala Zoological Garden	2010/10	2017/12	2020/12	GoSL	2,200	1,211	100.0	75.5	0.0	24.5	-21	
258	Development of Pinnawala Zoo	2008/06	2019/12	2020/12	GoSL	2,200	1,318	100.0	63.5	0.1	36.6	-21	

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Ministry of Women, Child Affairs and Social Empowerment													
259	Construction of a Building Complex Seeduwa (National Institute of Social Development)	2017/01	2020/04	2022/04	GoSL	1,000	799	100.0	97.1	0.2	2.9	1	
260	Early Childhood Development Project	2016/01	2021/06	2023/05	World Bank	7,500	6,153	96.0	91.0	3.0	9.0	8	