

PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

Reference No.: 186

Date of Issue	21 September 2023
Project Code	23-SN-06-GE-SNP-C-LK01
Title	Development of the National Productivity Master Plan for Sri Lanka
Timing	1 October 2023–31 December 2023
Hosting Country(ies)	Sri Lanka
Venue City(ies)	Colombo
Modality	Hybrid In-country
Implementing Organization(s)	National Productivity Secretariat, Sri Lanka and APO Secretariat
Participating Country(ies)	Sri Lanka
Overseas Participants	Not Applicable
Local Participants	Not Applicable
Closing Date	Not Applicable
Remarks	Not Applicable

ObjectivesAssist the National Productivity Secretariat (NPS), Sri Lanka, in developing a National Productivity Master Plan to guide the country's mainstreaming productivity in the economic development agenda, and set national mid- to long-term productivity growth strategy by mainstreaming productivity in the economic development agenda, and set national mid- to long-term productivity goals and targets including strategies and initiatives.RationaleProductivity enhancement to support socioeconomic development has been recognized as a pillar of Sri Lanka's national development strategy. Since 1994, the NPS has taken the lead in promoting productivity. A national productivity strategy could help improve competitiveness and innovation and sustain job creation, particularly in the aftermath of the COVID-19 pandemic.BackgroundProductivity in Sri Lanka has shown impressive dynamism, with labor- income growth in the past decade, especially in nonfarm sectors such as tourism and services. It has also suffered a significant setback due to the pandemic, which led to economic contraction and increased poverly. Low labor productivity in Sri Lanka is stributed to skill gaps, inadequate training, limited technology adoption, and suboptimal work practices. Outdated farming techniques, limited access to technology, and vulnerability to climate change impact productivity in agriculture. Productivity leverage modern technology and adopt efficient processes, while others face challenges in terms of outdated machinery. limited innovation, and low value addition. The service sector has shown promise in terms of productivity growth. However, service quality and efficiency as well as skill development are among key areas for improvement.BackgroundAssessment of sectoral and national productivity master plan. and strategies for product		
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Backgroundincome growth in the past decade, especially in nonfarm sectors such as tourism and services. It has also suffered a significant setback due to the pandemic, which led to economic contraction and increased poverty. Low labor productivity in Sri Lanka is attributed to skill gaps, inadequate training, limited technology adoption, and suboptimal work practices. Outdated farming techniques, limited access to technology, and vulnerability to climate change impact productivity in agriculture. Productivity levels in manufacturing vary across subsectors. Some have been able to leverage modern technology and adopt efficient processes, while others face challenges in terms of outdated machinery, limited innovation, and low value addition. The service sector has shown promise in terms of productivity growth. However, service quality and efficiency as well as skill development are among key areas for improvement.TopicsAssessment of sectoral and national productivity performance; Proposing mid- to long-term recommendations, initiatives, targets, goals, and strategies for productivity goals and targets; and Identification of key stakeholders for the implementation of the productivity master plan.OutcomeThe NPS is assisted in developing the National Productivity Master Plan, a nationwide productivity growth strategy is developed, and mid- to long-term productivity goals, targets, and initiatives are proposed.	Rationale	been recognized as a pillar of Sri Lanka's national development strategy. Since 1994, the NPS has taken the lead in promoting productivity. A national productivity strategy could help improve competitiveness and innovation and sustain job creation, particularly in
TopicsProposing mid- to long-term recommendations, initiatives, targets, goals, and strategies for productivity enhancement; Identification of viable sectors to achieve productivity goals and targets; and Identification of key stakeholders for the implementation of the productivity master plan.OutcomeThe NPS is assisted in developing the National Productivity Master Plan, a nationwide productivity goals, targets, and initiatives are proposed.	Background	income growth in the past decade, especially in nonfarm sectors such as tourism and services. It has also suffered a significant setback due to the pandemic, which led to economic contraction and increased poverty. Low labor productivity in Sri Lanka is attributed to skill gaps, inadequate training, limited technology adoption, and suboptimal work practices. Outdated farming techniques, limited access to technology, and vulnerability to climate change impact productivity in agriculture. Productivity levels in manufacturing vary across subsectors. Some have been able to leverage modern technology and adopt efficient processes, while others face challenges in terms of outdated machinery, limited innovation, and low value addition. The service sector has shown promise in terms of productivity growth. However, service quality and efficiency as well as skill development are among key areas for
Outcome Plan, a nationwide productivity growth strategy is developed, and mid- to long-term productivity goals, targets, and initiatives are proposed.	Topics	Proposing mid- to long-term recommendations, initiatives, targets, goals, and strategies for productivity enhancement; Identification of viable sectors to achieve productivity goals and targets; and Identification of
Qualifications Not Applicable	Outcome	Plan, a nationwide productivity growth strategy is developed, and mid-
	Qualifications	Not Applicable

Please refer to the implementation procedures circulated with this document for further details.

Dr. Indra Pradana Singawinata Secretary-General