

# Synthesis of the Manifesto Monitoring - 2025

Monitoring of the Implementation of Government's Manifesto  
by PAFFREL and March 12 Movement

## Executive Summary

**P**AFFREL, in collaboration with the March 12 Movement (M12M), has conducted independent monitoring of the Government's election manifesto to promote transparency, accountability, and results-driven governance. Following the 2024 Presidential and Parliamentary Elections, this initiative assessed the alignment of government actions with manifesto commitments during the first six months of the term. The monitoring focused on Cabinet decisions, the National Budget 2025, Executive directives, and parliamentary actions, using a structured framework of principles, criteria, and assumptions. Findings indicate that the Government has formally adopted its manifesto as a guiding National Policy Framework and established internal mechanisms to track implementation. While significant progress has been made in initiating reforms and aligning budgets with manifesto priorities, the transition from policy intent to measurable outcomes remains uneven due to partial reporting and institutional fragmentation. This independent monitoring exercise serves as a constructive contribution to democratic governance, fostering a culture of transparency, accountability, and performance-oriented public administration. PAFFREL and M12M remain committed to ongoing monitoring to ensure sustained public oversight and effective translation of electoral commitments into tangible results.

## 1. Introduction

**E**lection manifestos constitute a democratic covenant between political actors and citizens, articulating the policy vision, governance priorities, and reform commitments that a government undertakes upon assuming office. Transforming these promises into measurable action is central to sustaining democratic accountability, public trust, and policy coherence. This Synthesis Report presents the consolidated findings of the two Biannual Manifesto Monitoring Process conducted by PAFFREL in collaboration with the M12M. Building upon a structured monitoring framework developed through multi-stakeholder consultation, this report assesses alignment across cabinet decisions, executive decisions, parliamentary actions, and the National Budget 2025. It situates implementation progress within the broader governance context, acknowledging administrative transitions, reporting limitations, and budget-related delays that have influenced documentation availability.

The manifesto monitoring process adopts a phased, evidence-based methodology grounded in both quantitative and qualitative indicators. In Phase I, the assessment focused primarily on the Relevance criterion, examining how far manifesto commitments aligned with citizens' needs and national development priorities. This phase analyzed key input and activity indicators, including Executive Decisions, Parliamentary Actions, Cabinet Decisions, and Budget Allocations, and classified them using a four-tier rating system: Highly Relevant, Relevant, Partially Relevant, and Irrelevant, in line with nationally recognized development evaluation guidelines. Phase II expanded the framework to incorporate the OECD-DAC criteria of Efficiency and Effectiveness, enabling a deeper assessment of implementation performance and outcomes. This included monitoring ministerial project progress (Initiated,

In-Progress, Completed), service delivery improvements, enacted legislation, and beneficiary reach. Together, the phased approach ensures a structured transition from assessing policy alignment to evaluating implementation quality and impact over time.

## 2. A Thriving Nation-A Beautiful Life

The Government’s overarching vision is to ensure: A Fulfilling Life for a Comfortable Country (Community), An Honourable Life for a Safer Country (Social), A Modern Life as a Wealthy Nation (Economy), and A Dignified Life as a Strong Country (Governance).” These four core expectations serve as the guiding missions for achieving the National Key Result Areas (NKRAs) (Figure 1)). To operationalize this vision, 39 Sub-National Key Result Areas (targets) have been identified, providing a structured framework for translating broad policy goals into measurable outcomes. As a comprehensive policy document, the government’s manifesto comprises 437 development-oriented Promises, 455 policy-oriented promises, and 441 promises that address both development and policy-oriented promises (Figure 2).

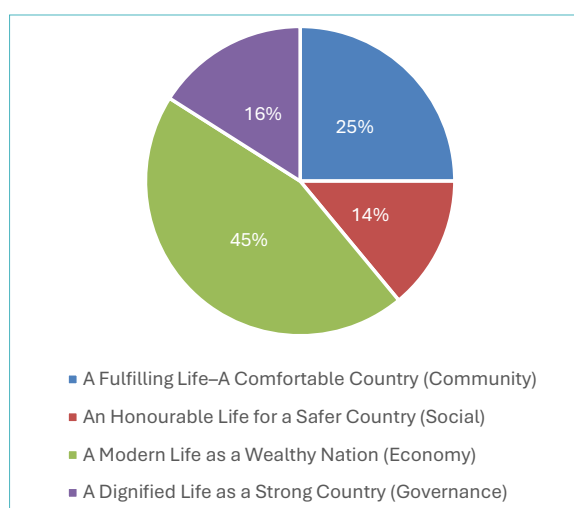


Figure 1: Activities of the manifesto outlined under each Mission/NKRA

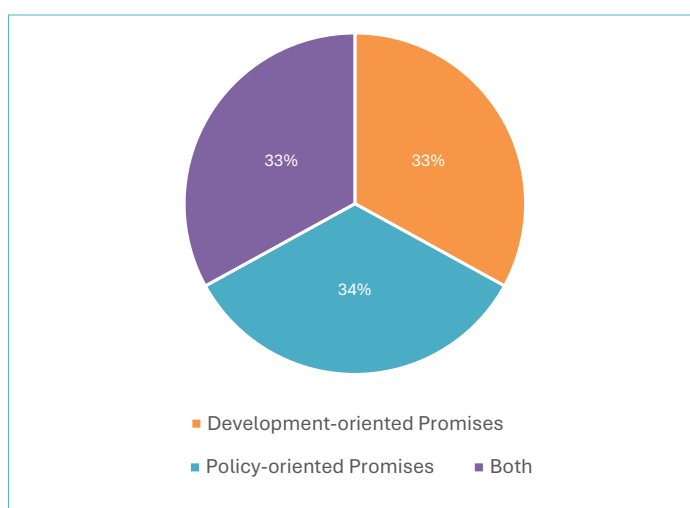


Figure 2: Orientation of promises of the government manifesto

## 3. Governments efforts Towards the Implementation of the Manifesto

- National Policy Framework: the government’s manifesto has been adopted as the National Policy Framework, directing ministries, departments, state institutions, provincial councils, and local authorities to plan and implement their functions accordingly.
- Performance Monitoring Circular: The Presidential Secretariat issued Circular No. PS/SB/Circular/03/2025 on 24-03-2025, instructing all ministries to prepare their Action Plans for 2025 based on the Progress Monitoring Framework and the Strategic Plan 2025–2029.
- Mandatory Reporting: All ministries are required to submit their Action Plans and Strategic Plans incorporating manifesto commitments and to report progress quarterly via the Ministry Performance Monitoring System (MPMS).

- Institutional Mechanisms: The Cabinet, on 30-12-2024, appointed a Public Investment Monitoring and Evaluation Committee consisting of 11 senior officials to expedite strategic decision-making on implementing public investment projects.
- Results-Based Management: The Government has also taken a Cabinet decision dated October 7, 2025 to introduce a Results-Based Management (RBM) approach to strengthen performance accountability and outcome-oriented implementation.
- Economic Growth Target: The Government aims to achieve a medium-term economic growth rate exceeding 5% of real GDP. To support this, a Special Committee on Economic Management was established to guide policy discussions and ensure alignment with national economic objectives.
- Productivity and Clean Sri Lanka Initiative: National Productivity Awards Competition was launched from 2025/26 across Schools, Government, Manufacturing, and Services sectors. This initiative serves as a strategic tool to advance the objectives of the Clean Sri Lanka National Project, promoting efficiency, accountability, and performance-driven results.

## 4. Relevance Assessment of Cabinet Decisions

Phase I (November 2024 to May 2025) & Phase II (June-December 2025)

Description	Phase I	Phase II
Total Cabinet Decisions	299	457
Statutory Decisions (excluded)	65	27
Decisions remained for reviews	234	430
Further exclusion (new/legacy proposals)	18	N/A
Total decisions assessed	216	430

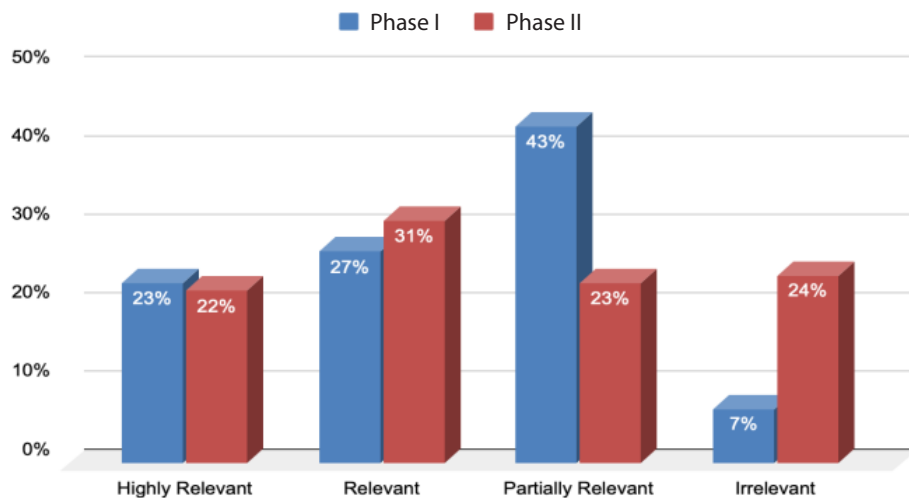


Figure 3: Percentages of the relevance of alignment to the promises

## 5. Executive Decisions

In Phase I, the monitoring process identified Nine (09) Executive Decisions that demonstrated alignment with the government's manifesto commitments, reflecting the initial steps taken to translate electoral pledges into formal executive action. These decisions indicate the early policy direction adopted by the administration in fulfilling its stated priorities.

- Appointing 25 ministers and corresponding deputy ministers to 25 logically determined ministries and abolishing State Ministerial posts: Promise Partially Implemented with some exceptions
- Abolishing the pension offered to MPs after 05 years: Promise Implemented
- Removing the tax-free vehicle permits for MPs: Promise Partially Implemented and Needed Verification
- Abolishing allowances made to MPs for participating in parliamentary sessions: Promise Yet to be Implemented
- Limiting official presidential residences to one (P, 109): Promise Implemented
- Abolishing the pensions and special privileges given to retired presidents and their families (P, 109): Promise Yet to be Implemented
- Abolishing the executive presidency and appointing a president, without executive powers, by the parliament: Promise Yet to be Implemented
- Giving only one vehicle for Ministers/Deputy Ministers to be used during their period of office: Need more Verifications
- Legal actions will be taken against the politicians and public officials who were found guilty by the verdicts of the Supreme Court for the Easter Sunday attack: Promise Initiated

## 6. Parliamentary Actions

Since the National People's Power (NPP) Government assumed office in November 2024, Parliament has enacted 26 Acts up to December 2026 that underpin key manifesto priorities and institutional reforms. These legislative measures serve as an essential legal foundation for advancing policy commitments across core governance domains. The enacted Acts emphasize:

- Public Sector Reform - strengthening administrative efficiency and transparency
- Anti-Corruption Measures - enhancing legal tools and institutional capacities for accountability
- Economic and Financial Governance - supporting budget execution, economic management, and oversight
- Social Protection and Welfare - reinforcing frameworks for community wellbeing
- Regulatory and Institutional Development - modernizing governance structures for better service delivery

This legislative output reflects a broader effort to align statutory frameworks with the Government's manifesto commitments, facilitating effective implementation and sustainability of policy interventions.

Act No.	Title	Enacted Date	Manifesto Promise
01/2025	Local Authorities Elections (Special Provisions) Act	17.02.2025	Provincial councils and local government elections, which are currently postponed indefinitely, will be held within a year to provide an opportunity for the people to join the governance.
02/2025	Inland Revenue (Amendment) Act	20.03.2025	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Amendment of the PAYE tax.</li> <li>• Increase the annual tax threshold for individual income tax from Rs. 1.2 million to Rs. 2.4 million and revise the tax rates and tax brackets on a fair basis.</li> </ul>
03/2025	Appropriation Act	21.03.2025	Statutory for National Budgets
04/2025	Value Added Tax (Amendment) Act	09–11.04.2025	Make required legal reforms to enhance efficiency in tax administration.
05/2025	Proceeds of Crime Act	08–30.04.2025	Strengthening and formalizing the laws to prevent corruption and financial crimes and other structure.
06/2025	Foreign Loans (Repeal) Act	23.05.2025	Prepare an alternative Debt Sustainability Analysis (DSA) aiming to maintain debt sustainability and to keep the interest at a bearable level for the purpose of using it as and when necessary, in pursuit of debt restructuring engagements.
07/2025	Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act	04–18.06.2025	Improving the efficiency of institutions involved in the criminal justice system to avoid prolonged detention as remand prisoners.
08/2025	National Transport Commission (Amendment) Act	05–19.06.2025	Formalizing taxi services including three-wheel service, staff transport, and school transport services to improve their quality and efficiency.
09/2025	Budgetary Relief Allowance of Workers Act	22–23.07.2025	Ensure fair salaries and job security for manpower workers (Salary Structure)
10/2025	Budgetary Relief Allowance of Workers (Second) Act	22–23.07.2025	Ensure fair salaries and job security for manpower workers (Salary Structure)
11/2025	National Minimum Wage of Workers Act	22–23.07.2025	Establishment of a national salary structure that minimizes wage disparities and motivates employees.
12/2025	Companies (Amendment) Act	24.07–04.08.2025	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prioritize legislation to prevent corrupt practices such as financial abuse, bribery, corruption etc.</li> <li>• Strengthening and formalizing the laws to prevent corruption and financial crimes and other structure.</li> </ul>
13/2025	Bills of Exchange (Amendment) Act	07–15.08.2025	Prioritize legislation to prevent corrupt practices such as financial abuse, bribery, corruption etc.
14/2025	Sri Lanka Electricity (Amendment) Act	06–18.08.2025	Electricity prices will be gradually lowered toward the lowest in the region within five years by implementing competitive procurement practices, prioritizing solar and wind energy projects with the goal of reducing dependence on oil-based generation.
15/2025	Samurdhi (Amendment) Act	20–22.08.2025	Enhance the financial support for micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises by reinforcing the cooperative banking system, including Samurdhi Banks and regional development banks.
16/2025	Rubber Control (Amendment) Act	20–22.08.2025	Providing technical, financial, and other facilities for intercropping and diversification in perennial crops like tea, rubber, and coconut.

17/2025	Gambling Regulatory Authority Act	19.08–03.09.2025	Providing necessary facilities to convert informal sector tourism operators into the formal sector.
18/2025	Presidents' Entitlements (Repeal) Act	10.09.2025	Abolishing the pensions and special privileges given to retired presidents and their families.
19/2025	National Audit (Amendment) Act	11–22.09.2025	Strengthening public sector accountability, combating corruption, and enhancing financial governance.
20/2025	National Building Research Institute Act	23.09–07.10.2025	Manage landslide risks, set national building codes, and ensure disaster-resilient construction.
21/2025	Convention Against Doping in Sport (Amendment) Act	07.10.2025	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establishing mechanisms to eliminate all forms of fraud and corruption, including illegal drug use, match-fixing, and other malpractices. Updating existing codes of conduct and sports laws.</li> </ul>
22/2025	Personal Data Protection (Amendment) Act	21–30.10.2025	Implement a comprehensive legal framework that promotes innovation, safeguards intellectual property rights, and ensures data privacy and protection and cyber security.
23/2025	Appropriation Act (Second)	05.12.2025	Statutory for National Budgets
24/2025	Social Security Contribution Levy (Amendment) Act	05–17.12.2025	Introducing revisions to exemptions and clarifying the scope of taxable services with a view to streamlining the tax structure.
25/2025	Betting & Gaming Levy (Amendment) Act	05–17.12.2025	Make required legal reforms to enhance efficiency in tax administration.
26/2025	Strategic Development Projects (Amendment) Act	05–17.12.2025	Reducing the maximum tax holiday period from 25 years to 10 years, strengthening monitoring mechanisms, and mandating stricter compliance requirements for strategic investments.

## 7. National Budget 2025/2026 and Proposals

Phase I of the monitoring focused primarily on outputs, in view of the limited monitoring period from November 2024 to May 2025. Phase II, covering the period from June to December 2025, is intended to track ministerial performance in translating manifesto promises into implementation outcomes. During the Phase II, the monitoring team initially intended to obtain progress reports from all ministries through Right to Information (RTI) requests. However, documentation was received only from 15 out of 25 ministries. Nevertheless, the tracking and analysis were conducted using all available documents to the extent possible. The government formally recognized the manifesto as the national development policy framework through a cabinet decision in March 2025. Accordingly, the 1,333 manifesto commitments were translated into 1,385 activities and subsequently distributed across 25 ministries as 1,474 activities. A limited number of activities have been assigned to more than one ministry to facilitate effective operationalization. 1,357 projects and programs proposed to be implemented in the National Budget 2025. Accordingly, every ministry has been monitored in the following manner:

- A. Analysis of manifesto promises
- B. Institutional Planning and Document Availability

- C. Analysis of Ministerial Cabinet Decisions
- D. Assessment of Ministerial Budgets and Performance
- E. Parliamentary Actions on Manifesto Commitments
- F. Implementation path of the Manifesto Promises

The monitoring process identified that a high volume of budgetary allocations goes to recurrent expenditures rather than capital expenditures (excluding debt repayments). This indicates that ministries are more focused on operationalization rather than development interventions.

Year	Total Allocation (Rs. Million)	Recurrent (Rs. Million)	%	Capital (Rs. Million)	%
2025	6,637,463	5,410,996	81.5%	1,226,467	18.5%

Debt repayment constitutes a significant fiscal burden with Rs. 1,600,000 million allocated in 2025.

Year	Total Budget Allocation (Rs. Million)	Recurrent (Rs. Million)	%	Capital (Rs. Million)	%
2025	8,835,001	0	0%	1,600,000	18.1%

In the context of the 2025 National Budget, the initial three-month delay in budget submission can be considered a transitional constraint associated with the formation of a new government. Furthermore, the disruption caused by the fourth-quarter cyclone disaster significantly affected routine ministerial workflows and administrative processes. These factors raise concerns regarding time efficiency and institutional management capacity.

## 8. Flagship Programs and Initiatives

### “Clean-Sri Lanka” Program

The Clean Sri Lanka Initiative is a strategic operationalization of multiple manifesto themes, especially under the overarching vision of building a society that is socially conscious, environmentally responsible, and ethically grounded. During the first year, the initiative moved beyond symbolic campaigns toward structured institutional integration, including coordination with schools, public institutions, and local authorities. It is monitored in the Phase I that cabinet decisions are taken in line with this particular program on following manifesto promises:

- Preparation and Implementation of a National Solid Waste Management Action plan, reviewing the current solid waste management plans and related policies.
- Implementation of the National Language Policy recognized under the 16th Amendment of the Constitution by providing necessary resources and technical facilities

While outcome-level environmental impact data remains limited, the establishment of institutional accountability mechanisms indicates a transition from policy intent to structured implementation.

## Anti-Corruption Action Plan by CIABOC

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In line with the Government's pledge to strengthen anti-corruption governance, progress has been observed in reinforcing the Commission to Investigate Allegations of Bribery or Corruption (CIABOC)'s institutional capacity and legislative framework. A new National Anti-Corruption Action Plan (2025-2029) implemented by (CIABOC) has been prepared with the participation of local and international stakeholders with the Approval of the Cabinet of Ministers has been granted on March 03, 2025. However, while enforcement processes have intensified, long-term impact assessment will depend on conviction rates, asset recovery outcomes, and systemic prevention reforms.

## Prajashakthi

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The *Prajashakthi* initiative reflects the manifesto's emphasis on participatory governance and citizen-centered development. This poverty alleviation programme for low-income earners as mentioned in the manifesto (P, 39). The cabinet approval granted to implement the *Prajashakthi* as an integrated program with a multiple approach, enabling to achieve the vision 'A Prosperous Country - A Secured Life' in line with the manifesto of the new government. The program was launched in July, 2025. Government authorities have conducted progress review meetings with district secretaries and officials to assess implementation and plan future activities. A new digital system has been introduced to support village development planning, enabling Community Development Councils (CDCs) to formulate integrated plans, prioritize projects, and track progress using technology.<sup>1</sup> According to the President Media Division, Under the programme, the Government has allocated Rs. 01 million each to all District Secretariat Offices and Divisional Secretariat Offices across the island.<sup>2</sup> Although still at an early stage, the initiative signals movement toward decentralized decision-making and localized accountability. Sustained effectiveness will require measurable indicators relating to service delivery improvements and citizen grievance resolution mechanisms.

## A Nation United: Eradicating the Menace of Narcotic Drugs

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The Government's integrated anti-narcotics strategy which was launched in October, 2025 aligns with its commitment to ensuring a safer society. The progress of the initiative included strengthened inter-agency enforcement coordination, expanded rehabilitation pathways, and heightened public awareness initiatives. The cabinet approval was granted to initiate the 'National Mission of the Nation Together' as an urgent and expeditious national programme and to establish a National Steering Committee for the same. This is conducted under the patronage of the President, the campaign adopts a nationwide, integrated approach involving district-level engagement, public awareness initiatives, and coordinated action among law enforcement and administrative authorities. The President's district visits as part of the campaign signal high-level political commitment and reinforce the objective of a unified national response to drug prevention and organized crime.

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1 [https://www.news.lk/current-affairs/new-digital-system-introduced-for-prajashakthi-village-development-planning?utm\\_source=chatgpt.com](https://www.news.lk/current-affairs/new-digital-system-introduced-for-prajashakthi-village-development-planning?utm_source=chatgpt.com)

2 <https://pmd.gov.lk/news/under-the-praja-shakthi-initiative-rs-01-million-each-will-be-provided-to-district-secretariats-and-divisional-secretariats-to-enhance-their-digitalisation-capacity/#:~:text=Under%20the%20Praja%20Shakthi%20initiative,limiting%20it%20to%20Colombo%20alone.>

## 9. Achievements of Promises in the First Year

No.	Manifesto Promise	Action/s Taken	Achievement Status
01	Appointing 25 ministers and corresponding deputy ministers to 25 logically determined ministries and abolishing State Ministerial posts (P, 109)	The promise to limit the cabinet to 25 ministers and deputies has been implemented through the Executive.  Although cabinet ministers are 22 in numbers and Deputy Ministers are 28 in numbers. Promises breached as Ministers are 25, Deputy Ministers increased as 32.	Implemented
			Breached
02	Abolishing the pension offered to MPs after 05 years (P, 109)	Cabinet Approved (During the Reporting Period) and Act Enacted to repeal the Pension (Beyond the Monitoring Period)	Implemented
03	Removing the tax-free vehicle permits for MPs (P, 109)	No new vehicle permits have been issued to MPs, although the mechanism of the use of vehicles by MPs remains unclear and 2026 National Budget allocates to import vehicles including MPs.	Partially Implemented and Needed Verification
04	Abolishing allowances made to MPs for participating in parliamentary sessions Promise (P, 109)	No Action yet	Yet to be Implemented
05	Limiting official presidential residences to one (P, 109)	Presidents' Entitlements (Repeal) Act, No. 18 of 2025 abolishes state-provided residences and most perks for former Sri Lankan presidents.	Implemented
06	Establishing Divisional Secretariat offices as multi-service provision centers using digital technology (P, 111)	Three new digital initiatives introduced on February 7, 2025.	Initiated
07	Introducing a Directorate of Public Prosecution (DPP) as a mechanism to eliminate delays within the judicial system and establishing a main DPP office and sub offices in the provinces which will remain independent of the Attorney General's Department to conduct cases on behalf of the government (P, 113)	The Ministry of Justice and National Integration has announced plans and Cabinet approval was granted.	Initiated
08	Abolishing the pensions and special privileges given to retired presidents and their families (P, 109)	Former presidents' own pensions remain intact, protected by Article 36(2) of the Constitution, which requires a constitutional amendment for changes	Yet to be Implemented
09	Abolishing the executive presidency and appointing a president, without executive powers, by the parliament (P, 109)	The government has publicly stressed inside and outside the parliament that this would be the last executive presidency. Although, a formal timeline for abolition is yet to be declared.	Yet to be Implemented
10	Giving only one vehicle for Ministers/ Deputy Ministers to be used during their period of office (P, 109)	No updates/information were publicly available. RTI applications were submitted for all 25 ministries and only 13 ministries have responded.	Need more verifications
11	Taking prompt legal action against the relevant politicians and officials Promise according to the recommendations of the Presidential Commission regarding the Easter Sunday attacks on 2019-04-21 (P, 115)	Presidential Commission Report on Easter Sunday Attacks handed over to CID by Presidential Order and daily hearings taking place as fast tracking investigation in the courts.	Initiated
12	Strengthening and formalizing the laws to prevent corruption and financial crimes and other structure (P, 126)	Proceeds of Crimes Act, No. 5 OF 2025 certified on April 30, 2025 in the Parliament.	Implemented

13	Make required legal reforms to enhance efficiency in tax administration (P, 56)	Cabinet approved. Value Added Tax Act, No. 14 of 2002 was amended and Value Added Tax Act, No. 4 OF 2025 certified on April 11, 2025 in the Parliament.	Implemented
14	Increase the annual tax threshold for individual income tax from Rs. 1.2 million to Rs. 2.4 million and revise the tax rates and tax brackets on a fair basis (P, 57)	Cabinet approved. Inland Revenue Act, No. 2 OF 2025 certified on March 20, 2025 in the Parliament. Although the promise was 2.4Million and the revision is 1.8Million.	Partially Implemented
15	Provincial councils and local government elections, which are currently postponed indefinitely, will be held within a year to provide an opportunity for the people to join the governance (P, 128)	Local Authorities Elections (Special Provisions) Act, No. 1 OF 2025 Certified on February 17, 2025 in the Parliament. Local Authorities Elections were held in May, 2025. While Local Authorities Elections were held successfully, a formal announcement regarding Provincial Elections within one year is still expected. Budget allocated to conduct PC Elections and a Committee appointed to discuss the Electoral Systems and Delimitation.	Partially Implemented
16	Establishing an independent media commission to oversee the optimal functioning of journalism process (P, 36)	Cabinet approval granted to a bill to establish the Chartered Institute of Media Professionals of Sri Lanka. The manifesto calls for an independent media commission to oversee journalism, focusing on regulation and accountability. But Chartered Institute of Media Professionals, which is a professional body aimed at recognizing and standardizing media practitioners.	Need more verifications
17	Electricity prices will be gradually lowered toward the lowest in the region within five years by implementing competitive procurement practices, prioritising solar and wind energy projects with the goal of reducing dependence on oil based generation (P, 91)	The Sri Lanka Electricity (Amendment) Act enacted in the Parliament on August 15, 2025. Even though several steps have been taken to restructure the CEB, Electricity tariffs were increased to 15% hike approved by the PUCSL on 12th June 2025.	Yet to be implemented
18	Formalising taxi services including three-wheel service, staff transport, and school transport services to improve their quality and efficiency (P, 98)	National Transport Commission (Amendment) Act enacted on June 19, 2026	Implemented
19	Improving the efficiency of institutions involved in the criminal justice system to avoid prolonged detention as remand prisoners (P, 116)	Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act was enacted on June 18, 2025	Implemented
20	Implement a comprehensive legal framework that promotes innovation, safeguards intellectual property rights, and ensures data privacy and protection and cyber security (P87)	Personal Data Protection (Amendment) Act enacted on October 30, 2025	Implemented
21	Facilitating the provision of affordable housing for residents of low-income settlements in Colombo through government intervention (P, 22)	Construction of 1,996 Housing Units under the Chinese Government's Aid Programme for Low-Income earners (National Budget 2025).	Initiated
22	Combating period poverty by providing women and girls tax relief, financial support, and other essential resources (P, 44)	The National Budget allocated Rs. 1440 million to provide sanitary napkins to 80,000 female schoolgirls.	Implemented
23	Amending the 2024 No. 09 Online Safety Act by removing restrictions on freedom of expression (P, 36)	Cabinet approval granted to appoint a Committee. A Private Member's Bill presented by Ravi Karunanayake MP to repeal the Online Safety Act (April 2025). A Private Member's Bill presented by Harshana Rajakaruna MP to amend the Online Safety Act (February 2026).	Initiated

24	An interest rate that is 5% higher than the normal bank rate(s) for senior citizens' fixed deposits (P, 39)	The National Budget 2025 allocated LKR 25000 million. The cabinet approval was granted to implement the Special Fixed Deposit Scheme for Senior Citizens by 3%. But the promise was 5%.	Partially Implemented.
25	Establishment of a national salary structure that minimizes wage disparities and motivates employees (P, 42)	The National Minimum Wage of Workers Act was enacted on July 23, 2025. To complete this process, the Budgetary Relief Allowance of Workers (Amendment) Act, No. 10 of 2025 and the Budgetary Relief Allowance of Workers (Amendment) Act, No. 9 of 2025 were repealed which was granted budgetary allowances from 2005 and 2016 budgets.	Implemented
26	Transforming the existing state management processes towards new state management systems taking into consideration the concepts of digitalization, performance management, and citizen involvement (P,111)	The cabinet approval was granted to commence the procurement process to select a System Integrator to implement a new Employees' Provident Fund Management System-Central Bank of Sri Lanka.	Initiated
27	Direct cooperative banks, Samurddhi banks and regional development banks efficiently to provide financial facilities for small-scale farmers, entrepreneurs, and investors (P, 58)	Cabinet approval was granted for the Implementation of the "New Comprehensive Rural Credit Scheme-"Sarusara" Interest Subsidy Scheme as an annual programme from the year 2025 and funds (LKR 5,503 million) were allocated from the National Budget 2025.	Initiated
28	Investigate complaints received by the Anti-Corruption Commission within six (06) months or submit a report to Parliament every six (06) months on complaints that are not dealt with (P, 113)	No updates/information were publicly available. RTI applications were submitted for the relevant authorities and institutions and no responses were received.	Need more verifications
29	Implementation of the National Language Policy recognized under the 16th Amendment of the Constitution by providing necessary resources and technical facilities (P, 129)	Complaints persist regarding the announcements during the Dithwa Cyclone disaster.	Need more verifications
30	Abolition of all oppressive acts including the Prevention of Terrorism Act (PTA) and ensuring civil rights of people in all parts of the country (P, 129)	Instead of repealing the PTA, the government has proposed a new act titled "Prevention of Terrorism against State" and called for the opinion of the general public which is unclear.	Need more verifications
31	Establish new industrial zones aligned with identified growth potentials, fostering innovation and promoting industrial diversification (P, 85)	New Economic Zones (North, East and Southern) - Providing initial infrastructure facilities, including the construction of access roads, water supply, and power supply 2025-2030 for the manifesto period Rs. 100 million allocated under the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development.	Initiated
32	Providing relief to war widows, internally displaced persons, people with disabilities and people with trauma in need of relief and shelter (P, 129)	Resettlement/Permanent Houses for the Conflict Affected Families project continues from 2010 and the National Budget 2025 has been allocated Rs. 3500 million till 2027 under the Ministry of Urban Development Construction and Housing.	Initiated
33	Increasing Mahapola and other bursaries in line with cost of living (P,14)	The National Budget 2025 has allocated Rs. 4600 million for on time payment of Mahapola and Bursary for around 103,000 university students.	Implemented
34	Providing a minimum monthly financial grant from Rs. 10,000 upwards to low-income families (P, 39)	The National Budget 2025 has been allocated Rs. 160,156 million for the year 2025 to provide cash grants for Aswesuma beneficiaries (2.05 million families in first quarter and 1.8 million families as continuation from second quarter) under the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development.	Implemented
35	The manifesto commitment to safeguard the voting rights of immigrants both within and outside the country (P, 109)	A Committee to examine the matters related to amending the existing laws or formulating new laws to protect the right to vote of citizens living abroad.	Initiated

36	Appoint an advisory council consisting of specialists on the subject for each ministry (P, 109)	No updates/information were publicly available. RTI applications were submitted for 25 ministries and 16 ministries have responded.	Need more verifications
37	Increase the salaries of the upcountry plantation workers compared to the cost of living (P, 129)	Cabinet approval was granted and an MOU signed between the government and regional plantation companies to increase the daily wage by Rs.400 from January, 2026.	Implemented
38	A minimum monthly financial grant of Rs.10,000 to persons with Chronic illness on a need basis (P, 40)	Extension of payment period of the allowance for persons with disabilities, the allowance for the patients with chronic kidney disease of unknown etiology (CKDU) and the allowance for the elderly citizens, up to December 31, 2025 was approved in the cabinet and funds were allocated from National Budget 2025.	Implemented
39	Providing financial assistance to elderly individuals facing financial difficulties (P, 51)	Schedule II of the Aswesuma Welfare Benefits Payment Scheme, from Rs.7,500 to Rs.10,000 and increase of the monthly allowance granted for elderly citizens from Rs.3,000 to Rs.5,000 from April 2025 was approved in the cabinet and funds were allocated from National Budget 2025.	Implemented
40	Provision of a monthly financial aid of Rs.10,000 to persons with disabilities in low income families.	Increase of the monthly allowance granted to persons with disabilities in the Schedule of the Aswesuma Welfare Benefits Payment Scheme was approved in the cabinet and funds were allocated from National Budget 2025.	Implemented

## The Context of Ditwah Cyclone

The Government's manifesto does not include a dedicated thematic section on disaster management. However, 13 disaster-related commitments are embedded across several thematic areas of the manifesto. Once the manifesto was recognized as a national policy framework by the National Planning Department, 10 disaster-related commitments were consolidated under a single thematic category. In the post-Ditwah Cyclone context, disaster management has become a critical component of government policy implementation, particularly in relation to rescue, relief, and reconstruction.

In addition to the policy actions taken by the government, financial commitments also dedicated through a supplementary estimate 2026. On 19 December 2025, the Sri Lankan Parliament approved a supplementary allocation of LKR 500 billion (approximately USD 1.6 billion) to fund recovery efforts following the devastation caused by Cyclone Ditwah. The combination of manifesto commitments, newly adopted policy measures, emergency gazettes, treasury circulars, cabinet decisions, and funds mobilized through the "Rebuilding Sri Lanka Fund" has created an additional and parallel track for monitoring disaster management and recovery efforts.

Given that the government holds its electoral mandate until 2029, sustained and systematic monitoring of manifesto implementation remains essential. Continuous oversight will ensure accountability, track progress, and assess the extent to which policy commitments are translated into tangible outcomes for citizens.



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