

	digital governance		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	digital entrepreneurship		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	job creation		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	digital skills/literacy		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	digital services		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Connectivity Tags: transport people2people energy digital connectivity	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Migration (methodology for tagging under development)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Reduction of Inequalities (methodology for marker and tagging under development)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Covid-19	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BUDGET INFORMATION				
12. Amounts concerned	Budget line(s) (article, item): BGUE-B2021-14.020131-C1-INTPA Total estimated cost: 11 000 000 EUR Total amount of EU budget contribution 8 000 000 EUR This action is co-financed in joint co-financing by: German Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs for an indicative amount of 3 000 000 EUR			
MANAGEMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION				
13. Type of financing	Indirect management with the entity(ies) to be selected in accordance with the criteria set out in section 4.3.1			

1.2. Summary of the Action

Due to its history of colonialism, violent conflicts and ethnic polarisation, the state of social cohesion in Sri Lanka is highly precarious. Over a decade after the end of the civil war, mutual grievances and feelings of injustice remain widespread among the country's ethnic groups which are divided along religious and linguistic fault lines. While social cohesion within these groups tends to be high, cross-ethnic social cohesion and opportunities for it are scarce or non-existent. People belonging to other ethnic communities ("the social other") are not recognised and included, but instead excluded and rejected.

Successive governments have often exploited ethnic differences to build up a power base and undermine democratic institutions. By appealing to Sinhalese majoritarian sentiments, a new government won the presidential and parliamentary elections in 2019 and 2020 that saw the country split in half along ethnic lines. A lack of social cohesion leaves institutions unable to address historically-grown societal divisions.

Hence, this action seeks to advance social cohesion in order to contribute to a more inclusive, peaceful and prosperous society in Sri Lanka. As social cohesion demands an "all-of-society" approach, this will be done by working with diverse stakeholders from government, civil society and the private sector to achieve three results:

1. Strengthened community and institutional resilience and capacities to prevent and counter violence and address intersectional discrimination and exclusion
2. A strengthened pluralist, inclusive and fact-based non-discriminative discourse