

COUNTRY
PROGRAMME
DOCUMENT
2008 – 2009

SRI LANKA





Excerpts from this publication may be reproduced without authorisation, on condition that the source is indicated.

© United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT), 2008.

Photo credits: UN-HABITAT or as indicated.

HS Number: HS/1113/09E

ISBN Number(Series): 978-92-1-132030-5

ISBN Number:(Volume) 978-92-1-132079-4

United Nations Human Settlements Programme publications can be obtained from UN-HABITAT Regional and Information Offices or directly from:

P.O. Box 30030, GPO 00100
Nairobi, Kenya

Fax: + (254 20) 762 4266/7

E-mail: UN-HABITAT@UN-HABITAT.org

Website: <http://www.UN-HABITAT.org>

Printing: UNON, Publishing Services Section, Nairobi, ISO 14001:2004-certified

TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR	4
MINISTER	5
SITUATION ANALYSIS	6
National urban policy context	6
Focus area 1: Advocacy, monitoring and partnerships	6
Focus area 2: Participatory urban planning, management and governance	8
Focus area 3: Pro-poor land and housing	9
Focus area 4: Environmentally sound basic urban infrastructure and services	11
RECENT AND ONGOING WORK	12
UN-HABITAT	12
Partners	13
STRATEGY	14
National development goals and priorities	14
Identified sector priorities	15
UN-HABITAT's proposed strategy for the sector	16
Urban sector capacity development needs	16
IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS	17
Key principles	17
Information	17
PROGRAMME FRAMEWORK	18
Results/resources by thematic component	18
Required budget	24
BIBLIOGRAPHY	26
ACRONYMS	27
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	28

FOREWORDS

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR



In April 2007, the Governing Council of UN-HABITAT approved our 2008-2013 Medium-Term Strategic and Institutional Plan. This plan intends to promote the alignment of UN-HABITAT normative and operational activities at country level.

The UN-HABITAT Country Programme Documents (HCPD) are tangible components of this Plan as well as a genuine endeavour of UN-HABITAT to better coordinate normative and operational activities in a consultative and inclusive process involving UN-HABITAT's in-country focal points, UN-HABITAT Programme Managers, national governments, UN country teams, sister-UN agencies, development partners and all divisions of our Agency. The UN-HABITAT Country Programme Documents are strategic tools meant as a guide for all UN-HABITAT activities over a two-year period. A major dimension of the UN-HABITAT Country Programme Document is to advocate UN-HABITAT's mandate and address the urban challenges facing the world's developing countries.

The UN-HABITAT Country Programme Documents identify national urban development goals and priorities including shelter, urban governance, access to basic services and credit. Important cross-cutting issues such as the environment, gender, responses to disasters, and vulnerability reduction are also addressed. The UN-HABITAT Country Programme Documents focus on UN-HABITAT country programming. They

serve as a work plan for UN-HABITAT Programme Managers and a reference tool for national and local actors involved in sustainable urban development. According to the Medium-Term Strategic and Institutional Action Plan adopted by the UN-HABITAT Committee of Permanent Representatives on 6 December 2007, twenty UN-HABITAT Country Programme Documents were completed during 2008, including the One-UN Pilot countries where UN-HABITAT is active.

In line with the United Nations reform process, UN-HABITAT Country Programme Documents seek to strengthen the role of the United Nations and to demonstrate our commitment. I wish to thank our UN-HABITAT Programme Managers for their input and dedication and for putting together these documents under guidance of the Regional and Technical Cooperation Division and with support from all branches and programmes of the Agency.

Anna K. Tibaijuka
Executive Director, UN-HABITATs

MINISTER



UN-HABITAT has a long history of cooperation in Sri Lanka in human settlements development, particularly in the field of housing and urban development. During an association spanning over two decades, UN-HABITAT has assisted Sri Lanka in the planning and implementation of many of its key develop-

ment programmes. UN-HABITAT's invaluable role in the aftermath of the December 2004 Tsunami, covered a wide range of activities from advocacy to policy advice, coordination and building partnerships, and last but not least the implementation of housing recovery and reconstruction projects. The people's process approach used by UN-HABITAT has ensured that the capacity of all communities assisted is built to guarantee long term sustainability.

In March 2007, the Governing Council of UN-HABITAT approved the 2008-2013 Medium-Term Strategic and Institutional Plan which intends in particular to promote the alignment of UN-HABITAT's normative and operational activities at country level. The UN-HABITAT Country Programme Document (HCPD) for Sri Lanka which is an attempt to translate this Plan into tangible outputs in the country will guide all UN-HABITAT activities for the next two years. It has prioritised intervention in the areas of Poverty, IDPs, Governance, Gender, Water and Sanitation, taking into consideration the most pressing priority needs of the country.

The HCPD will serve as the work plan for UN-HABITAT, which is a strong platform to better coordinate normative and operational activities in a consultative and inclusive process involving UN-HABITAT's in-country focal points, the Government, sister UN-agencies, development partners and all other stakeholders. The Government of Sri Lanka has worked collaboratively with UN-HABITAT in many of its initiatives, and will continue to do so in its endeavor to accomplish the programmes outlined in the HCPD.

Hon. Dinesh Gunawardena
Minister, Ministry of Urban Development
and Sacred Area Development
Government of Sri Lanka

SITUATION ANALYSIS

NATIONAL URBAN POLICY CONTEXT

Sri Lanka at present has a multitude of government ministries responsible for the human settlements and urban sector activities. Interventions relating to policy and programmes take place within this grouping of Ministries. The Ministry of Housing and Common Amenities, the key ministry in the sector, engages mainly in rural housing and other sector related housing activities in partnership with the responsible ministries such as the Ministry of Plantations and Ministry of Fisheries. The Ministry of Urban Development and Sacred Areas Development works with the urban housing sector, in association with the Ministry of Local Government. Tsunami Resettlement and conflict damaged housing development are under the Ministry of Nation Building and Ministry of Resettlement.

UN-Habitat's involvement with its main counterpart, Ministry of Housing will continue with the development of the National Housing Policy

Framework, world habitat day programmes and the facilitation of the participation of that Ministry in the Governing Council activities.

The Government's Ten Year Horizon Development Framework 2006-2016 for the urban development sector over the next ten years formulated by the Ministry of Urban Development will lay down the policy framework for this sector aimed at sustainable urban development and minimizing growing urban poverty. A continuing dialogue will be maintained with the Ministries of Urban Development and Local Government on the ten year Urban Development Framework, Slum Upgrading Facility programmes and Urban Governance Support.

FOCUS AREA 1: ADVOCACY, MONITORING AND PARTNERSHIPS

VULNERABILITY REDUCTION

Sri Lanka's accomplishments in the area of social policy surpass most developing countries. Sri Lanka has made stellar progress on the millennium development goals: the country has already attained universal primary education and completion and has achieved gender parity at primary and secondary education levels. Sri Lanka's child and infant mortality rates are unusually low relative to other developing countries, and also compare favorably with some middle income countries. While challenges remain—particularly in improving the quality of education services, tackling persistent child malnutrition, and addressing regional disparities in social outcomes—Sri Lanka's accomplishments are remarkable for a developing country, particularly one that has endured a 20 year civil conflict (World Bank 2005). At the same time, consumption income poverty persists and the poor continue to face basic welfare challenges such as malnutrition.

Sri Lanka's performance on poverty reduction has been more modest. Almost a quarter of Sri Lankan population is poor, with poverty concentrated in rural areas. Despite average annual economic growth of 4.5 percent in the last decade, the decline in poverty has been modest, dampened by growing inequality. If inequality had not increased, poverty reduction would have been more than 5 fold higher. That said, given its much higher level of income, poverty rates in Sri Lanka are still much lower than for most South Asian countries (World Bank 2005) and while inequality is much higher than most countries in the region, it is far lower than for many Latin American countries (World Bank 2006).

STATISTICAL OVERVIEW

Urbanisation (2008)

- Total population: 19 m
- Urban population: 2.9 m (15 %)

Annual growth rates (2005-2010)

- National: 0.4 %
- Urban: 0.4 %

Major cities (2008)

- Colombo: 656 000
- Sri jayewardenepura kotto: 120 000

Source: UN DESA

Slum indicators

- Slum to urban population: 14 %

% urban population with access to:

- Improved water: 91 %
- Piped water: 95 %
- Improved sanitation: 95 %
- Sufficient living area: 86 %
- Durable housing: N/A %

Source: UN-HABITAT, 2001



A number of interrelated constraints prevent access by the poor to opportunities in more dynamic sectors of the economy. In poor rural areas and the estates economic and geographic constraints include inadequate connectivity to markets and growth centers, lack of electricity and transport facilities (infrastructure) and poor quality schools (public services). In poor urban areas constraints include inadequate access to clean water, electricity, sanitation and quality of housing. Population in the estates, North and East, and the tsunami-affected coastal areas are more likely to fall into the poverty trap cycle due to historical disadvantages or recent events like civil conflict or natural disasters.

Aside from poverty (low income), Sri Lankans also face considerable vulnerability to income shocks. The poor, with few assets and limited access to markets, are often the hardest hit, but income shocks can also drive many non-poor into poverty. Results from a recent survey, consistent with results from other South Asian countries, show that the major individual risks faced by Sri Lankan households are sickness, disability and death of a family member and unemployment, and the main community-wide (aggregate) shocks include drought, crop failure, and other natural disasters (the most recent and disastrous being the tsunami). Moreover, Sri Lanka has one of the most rapidly aging populations in South Asia. Over the next 25 years, the share of the population over 60 will double from about 10 to 20 percent and this demographic trend will have an aggregate impact on the economy, potentially

changing patterns of labor force participation and the composition of health care, and imposing a strain on traditional and formal income support systems.

In addition societies in the war-affected areas are characterized by 'distressed livelihoods' or 'livelihoods at risk': They face multiple vulnerabilities caused by unfavorable state policies, environmental hazards, market-related risks and conflict-related uncertainties which enhance the threshold of vulnerability. Households thus have to adapt to gradual deteriorating economic trends and to cope with sudden political shocks in the form of violence. In many instances, transitory poverty caused by disruptions of the war (displacement) has declined into chronic poverty.

CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT

As a consequence of the over two decade old civil conflict in the country, the Government is currently faced with a huge Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) situation. Coping with numbers in excess of 300,000 families displaced both internally and those who have taken refuge outside the country, poses a major challenge to the Government. UN-Habitat is in the UN CHAP appeal for intervention in early recovery through shelter/housing for the returning IDP. With the current emphasis of UN-Habitat on interventions in early recovery (seamless transition from emergency to recovery and reconstruction) in post disaster and



conflict situations, its role perhaps in partnership with UNHCR and other UN Agencies will be expanding.

Need for capacity building for these new challenges and networking with the Ministries of Nation Building, Resettlement and Disaster Management will be high in the priority list for the Agency in the coming years.

FOCUS AREA 2: PARTICIPATORY URBAN PLANNING, MANAGEMENT AND GOVERNANCE

of infrastructure for the operations. There is also an unbalanced urban growth in the country with the western province being the most developed.

The Government's Ten Year Horizon Development Framework 2006-2016 will be steering the urban development sector over the next ten years. This framework recognizes the need to ensure sustainable urban development and minimize growing urban poverty. The intervention will be under three thematic areas of:

1. Urban infrastructure development
2. Urban environment and resource management and
3. Urban Governance

预览已结束，完整报告链接和二维码如下：

https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_19061

