

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>

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

URBAN PLANNING MANAGEMENT

Sri Lanka's Urban Growth rate is currently 3% per year and by 2015 majority of the country's population will be living in cities. Sri Lankan cities face significant challenges to cope with urban poverty, slum upgrading and improved access to urban basic services especially to the urban poor. Urban settlements of all sizes are experiencing environmental stress related to water and sanitation, storm water drainage and solid waste disposal.

Simultaneously the services sector in Sri Lanka is rapidly growing and increasing its share in the national economy in line with global trends. The urban sector plays a key role in this and facilitates this process through the support it gives by way

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.

To this end the national urban planning policy includes for the planning and development of Regional Growth centres linking the hinterland and rural areas to a network of growth centres which will diversify the urban development process to areas outside the western province.

URBAN GOVERNANCE AND INSTITUTIONS

The Government of Sri Lanka is actively engaged in finding a peaceful solution to the long standing conflict which has resulted in military intervention in the North and East of the Country. Decentralization and devolution of power is being pursued as mitigating solutions for the conflict. All party committees of Parliament are discussing possible options.

In the implementation of the latter strategy, it is inevitable that the urban local authorities, functioning under a relevant provincial council, will have more autonomy and responsibility in the local level agenda. The participatory governance system field tested by UN-Habitat in 18 Urban Local Authorities will undoubtedly be in this agenda. The current initiatives by UN-Habitat and UNDP with the Ministries of Urban Development and Local Government to institutionalize the system through national policy and setting up dedicated units in the two ministries with Technical Assistance from UN-Habitat to facilitate and monitor the implementation in selected Growth Centres, will have a significant impact in this regard. This capacity building effort will enable the two Ministries to scale up the programme thereafter nationally.

FOCUS AREA 3: PRO-POOR LAND AND HOUSING

LAND FOR HOUSING

Land-Man ratio in Sri Lanka is still not a major problem, although urbanization is bringing in increasing pressure on urban land needed for urban development. The land reform laws and the ceiling on housing property laws enacted in the early seventies have made the Government the major property owner in the country. Subsequent

actions on land alienation and transfer of housing title on vested houses to tenants have eased the security of tenure issues to some degree.

Subject of Land is devolved under the Constitution to the Provincial Councils (Sub-national Governments) for allocation and beneficiary selection. However the final conveyance of the state land tile to a beneficiary is still a national government function.

It is also necessary to keep in focus some of the following practices and provisions available in the existing laws of the country.

- Permits to occupy State Lands can be issued by a Divisional Secretary (a designated government official) under Sec. 2.2 of the State Lands Ordinance (SLO). Land Development Ordinance permits are also issued but are conditional, and lease documents issued are acceptable for any transaction including receipt of Tsunami or other relief assistance. Joint ownership is also allowed in lease documents under SLO.
- A Lease issued by a Divisional Secretary can be converted into a Free Grant by The President.
- In respect of Private Lands if deeds or documents to establish ownership are not available even in the Land Registry, then that block of land can be acquired by the District Secretary under Sec. 2 of the Land Acquisition Act and take over possession under Sec 38.A. of the same Act. This



© Prasanna Hennayake



step is taken for the limited purpose of facilitating an issue of a legally valid permit equivalent to a Deed. No compensation is payable as the owners will get their own parcels of land if undisputed.

SHELTER AND BASIC SERVICES

Towns and cities in Sri Lanka are rapidly growing today setting the social, political, cultural and environmental trends, both good and bad. Cities are the hubs of much national production and consumption - economic and social processes that generate wealth and opportunity. But they also create disease, crime, pollution, poverty and social unrest.

In Colombo, slum dwellers number more than 50 per cent of the population and have inadequate housing, and poor access to water, sanitation, education or health services. It is essential that policy-makers understand the power of the city as a catalyst for national development. Sustainable urbanization is one of the most pressing challenges facing the Government in the 21st century.

In Sri Lanka the displacement of large number of families and the destruction of basic infrastructure by man made and natural disasters have resulted in a new set of national and local challenges for policy and strategy development in human settlements.

And although UN-Habitat's beneficiaries are the urban poor, its key audience remains the policy-maker at every level with the power and authority to tackle urban poverty by providing resources, by removing barriers and by ensuring their human and civil rights.

While the issue of secure tenure is but one of a set of components that contribute to a successful shelter strategy, it has been consciously identified because it has a catalytic effect; it invariably leads to other processes and issues vital to sustainable shelter delivery and upgrading. Countless examples reveal that when people are given security of tenure, they tend to invest in the improvement of their homes and neighborhoods.

In building the case and political environment for the eventual adoption of a Convention, Habitat will focus on the essential elements of the right to housing, which has a number of components. The most prominent amongst these, and the one which the Campaign will prioritize, is the right not to be evicted without due legal process. Again, it is vital that the Campaign be seen as a vehicle for the United Nations to use its global position to provide support and cover for people facing daily abuse and threats to their human rights. Fighting forced evictions and promoting sustainable shelter policies, are some of the UN Habitat's programmes.

Improved housing policies and programmes are a major component of achieving the goal of adequate shelter for all. The development of efficient, effective and affordable housing delivery systems is an essential element of this objective. It is also important to ensure efficient and equitable systems for management and maintenance of the existing housing stock. Furthermore, it is essential that housing delivery, management and maintenance systems cater for the diversity of needs. This implies a focus on owner-occupation as well as on rental housing. Moreover, it is essential that all relevant stakeholders (including co-operatives, non-governmental and community-based organizations) are involved in the housing development process.

The Housing and Development Section work is concentrated around normative, advocacy and advisory activities related to:

- Formulation and implementation of effective housing policies;
- Upgrading, maintenance and management of existing housing stock;
- More efficient and effective delivery of affordable housing;
- Linkages between shelter and income generation;
- Rental housing;
- Co-operative housing; and
- Special needs of vulnerable and disadvantaged groups.

The estimated housing stock in Sri Lanka based on the last official Census is 4.7 million units. A separate Sri Lanka Central Bank study has estimated the shortfall on housing needs in 2001 at around 300,000 units with a projection for this shortfall to increase to 650,000 by 2010. The tsunami in 2004 destroyed around 65,000 housing units completely, and damaged a further 33,000 units requiring repair. Sri Lanka pioneered the application of the people based home owner built housing concept from about the seventies. Recent experiences seem to indicate that these concepts are being slowly overshadowed by interests in commercial housing initiatives of urban Sri Lanka.

Ironically however Tsunami reconstruction due to its scale of delivery needs, gave a new impetus to the people based concepts through interventions by UN-Habitat. These concepts were later adopted by many of the development partners who came in to help Sri Lanka in Tsunami recovery. UN-Habitat is presently assisting the Ministry of Housing in the development of a new national housing policy framework. This is being developed with full consultation of all stakeholders and will have the acceptance and commitment from all, for a sustainable housing development process in the country. This will also give an

opportunity for UN-habitat to reinforce the peoples' process in housing development in Sri Lanka.

There still will be the need to build local authority capacity for providing adequate urban basic services to the underserved settlements for which new programmes will need to be developed by UN-Habitat in partnership with the multi-lateral and bi-lateral donors.

FOCUS AREA 4: STRENGTHENED HUMAN SETTLEMENTS FINANCE SYSTEMS

HOUSING/ URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Sri Lanka has a long and positive track record of pro poor development programmes, particularly in the housing sector. Many countries have emulated Sri Lankans success, innovation, and the lessons of experience in its slum upgrading initiatives. In spite of these successes, the experience has shown that the direct provision or public sector efforts are not enough to reach the scale needed and the main policy challenge remains the attraction of finance to cater to the needs of the poor. The need for long term sustained effort, both to meet existing shortfalls as well as the demands of new housing stocks is very high. Very conservative estimate to meet existing shortfall alone may be in the region of Rs. 200 billion.

Slum Upgrading Facility (SUF) is a new initiative of UN-HABITAT that seeks to assist in the development of bankable projects and financial instruments to attract domestic capital (including commercial finance) for slum and urban upgrading activities. SUF is working with the Government of Sri Lanka in the development of bankable area development projects and introduction of housing finance products for the poor.

The studies and discussions indicate that there is a high potential for attracting commercial capital for housing the poor in Sri Lanka. The Ministry of Urban Development and Water Supply and UN-HABITAT believe that it is possible to introduce Housing Finance Products for the poor within the country's banking system. However, discussions with banking sector indicate the need for credit enhancement support in order to mitigate actual and perceived risks in lending to the poor. Based on discussions with banks and best practices elsewhere, the SUF has designed a national credit enhancement facility. This facility which will be a legal entity would be known as the Lanka Financial Services Facility for underserved settlements. This facility is designed to provide technical assistance and cutting-edge (high leverage) guarantees to bank sector for lending to the poor.

RECENT AND ON-GOING WORK

The following tables provides an introduction to projects recently implemented or currently underway in Sri Lanka, by UN-HABITAT and its partners.

UN-HABITAT

Project title	Time frame	Budget (USD)	Funding partners	Partners	Objectives	Main activities
Slum Upgrading Facility	2005-2009	1,400,000	SUF (SIDA, DFID, Cities Alliance, World Bank, USAID)	Ministry of Urban Development	The central objective of SUF is to attract domestic private capital for slum upgrading and related infrastructure activities.	Develop bankable projects that promote affordable housing for low-income households, the upgrading of slums, and the provision of urban infrastructure in cities
Coordination Mechanism on Tsunami Permanent Housing	2006-2008	594,531 50,000 80,000	UNICEF UNDP IFRC	Ministry of Nation Building	Provide coordination support at district level to the district and divisional secretarial officers, partners and implementing agencies	Assist Government ministries and development partners identify gaps and overlaps and thus target their interventions in the most effective manner.
Lunawa Lake Project	2002-2007	214,234	JBIC, GoSL	Ministry of Urban development, Sri Lanka Land Reclamation and Development Cooperation, JBIC	Improve the living conditions of people in the Lunawa catchment by mitigating flood damage through the improvement of urban drainage and the canal system	Dredging of canals and the relocation and resettlement of families living on the canal and lake banks
Consolidation in Tsunami Settlements	2007-2008	96,965+ 70,000	World Jewish Relief, Other tsunami project budgets	Community Development Councils of the settlements	Project-assisted settlements are self-sustainable	Community livelihoods restoration, Self Governance within community, Linkages with External Support Agencies
Galle fish Market	2008- 2010	500,000	BASF- Germany	Galle District Fisheries Cooperative Society, Urban Development Authority	To provide advisory services and appropriate technology to enhance the technical capacity of communities and local authorities.	Supporting the local fishing fleet, and recreating livelihoods for local fishermen and seafood traders; Creating livelihoods in restaurant management and hospitality
RCIS I	2007-2008	2,500,000	Norwegian People's Aid	Ministry of Urban Development, Ampara District Administration, NPA/SOLIDAR Partnership	To enable communities, to rebuild their homes, allowing them to restart functioning as normal communities	Improved community infrastructure and facilities, Improved social aspects in the community, Providing livelihoods support for households

Rebuilding Communities in the North East Sri Lanka Project	2005-2007	1,129,000	HSTF	-	The project adopting innovative approaches aimed at upgrading neighbourhoods through community participation	Improving small-scale infrastructure at neighbourhood level (water supply, sanitation, drainage, footpaths, street lighting) through the involvement of communities in selection, planning and implementation of the infrastructure work.
Community Recovery and Reconstruction Partnership	2005-2008	4,044,200	IFRC	Ministry of Urban Development, Ministry of Nation Building IFRC, Sri Lanka Red Cross,	To enable communities, to rebuild their homes, allowing them to restart functioning as normal communities	Improved community infrastructure and facilities, Improved social aspects in the community, Providing livelihoods support for households
RCIS II	2005-2008	1,321,000	City of Munich	Batticaloa Municipal Council	To enable communities, to rebuild their homes, allowing them to restart functioning as normal communities	Improved community infrastructure and facilities, Improved social aspects in the community, Providing livelihoods support for households

PARTNERS

Organisation

The Ministry of Urban Development

Main activities

Preparing strategies and action plans to implement the Government's Ten Year Horizon Development Framework 2006-2016 to steer the urban development sector over the next ten years. UN-Habitat will be actively engaged in this activity in the initial years.

The Ministry of Housing

Taking action to implement the national housing policy through the institutional process of stakeholder consultations, parliamentary consultative committees, and cabinet approvals. UN-Habitat will be assisting in this process.

Community Recovery and Reconstruction Partnership to Support the People's Process of Rebuilding

This is a post tsunami reconstruction project funded by the International Federation of the Red Cross (IFRC). UN-Habitat and the Sri Lankan Red Cross are implementing partners for this project. In this particular partnership between the UN-Habitat and Sri Lanka Red Cross, UN-Habitat mainly deals with Identification of Beneficiary Families, Resolution of Land Issues, community action planning and technical assistance for housing construction while a share of community mobilisation and consolidation of settlements for sustainability is taken on by the SLRC.

Slum Upgrading Facility

In this particular project UN-HABITAT works hand in hand with the Ministry of Urban Development, and Local NGOs Janarukula, Women's Development Banking Federation and Women's Bank to improve the living conditions of slum dwellers. While UN-Habitat provide technical assistance and seed capital initiatives to help develop bankable projects that promote affordable housing for low-income households, the local NGOs are mainly involved in sensitization of the slum dwellers, increasing their levels of awareness and capacity to save and access commercial housing loans.

STRATEGY



NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND PRIORITIES

Recognizing the development potential of cities and to implement its commitment to the Habitat Agenda, the Government of Sri Lanka launched a National Program for Sustainable Human Settlements in 1999, followed by a number of pro-poor urban capacity development projects. These included the Sustainable Colombo Core Area Project (1999-2001), the Sustainable Sri Lanka Cities Program (2001-2003) and the ongoing Urban Governance Support Project (2004-2006), all supported by the UNDP and implemented by UN-Habitat.

With the objective of meeting the need for long term capacity development and institutional strengthening support to a variety of popular, private and public sector partners at different levels of government, the program introduced, applied, adapted and refined innovative urban environmental management and participatory governance approaches, created firm foundation to broaden urban governance to include pro poor approaches and disseminate the lessons learned to more local authorities in Sri Lanka.

Through the project process there has been a positive impact on city environment planning and management; stakeholder participation has increased; better information for decision making is available; demonstration projects introduced alternate

technologies to address environmental issues and the importance of training has been recognized.

Indicators of success is evident from the increasing demand from cities, recognition by the Ministries and being invited to be a part of the team on national issues facing local governance, the demonstration projects being replicated and the development of a national Capacity Building Agenda for Local Authorities.

The project has successfully expanded its geographical and substantive coverage as it evolved over the years. Currently, it covers 18 Municipalities and Urban Centers including 4 cities in the North and East.

The project has introduced several best practices which have contributed to strengthen urban governance for the more efficient and effective delivery of pro poor urban services. Some of the best practices include development of City Profiles, City Consultations, and introduction of participatory planning and decision making methodologies, participatory budgeting and public-private partnerships.

Support tools such as the customized toolkit in all three languages, training modules based on the needs of the local authorities and the application of Environmental Management Information Systems have been developed for city up-scaling and national replication

i. Advocacy for coverage enhancement

ii. Institutionalizing UGSP

The Government invited them to be part of the team in developing the Urban Sector Policy Framework. The project successfully engineered the development of the National Policy on Local Government Capacity Building, currently being finalized for Cabinet approval. It was the prime mover of the proposed Cabinet Memorandum to promote Good Governance at the local government level

To ensure sustainability and reap the maximum benefit from past achievements it is both necessary and vital to institutionalize the adopted approach and lessons learned through selected policy and legal reforms to promote and facilitate national up-scaling and replication. Institutionalization is necessary at all three levels – national, provincial and city level.

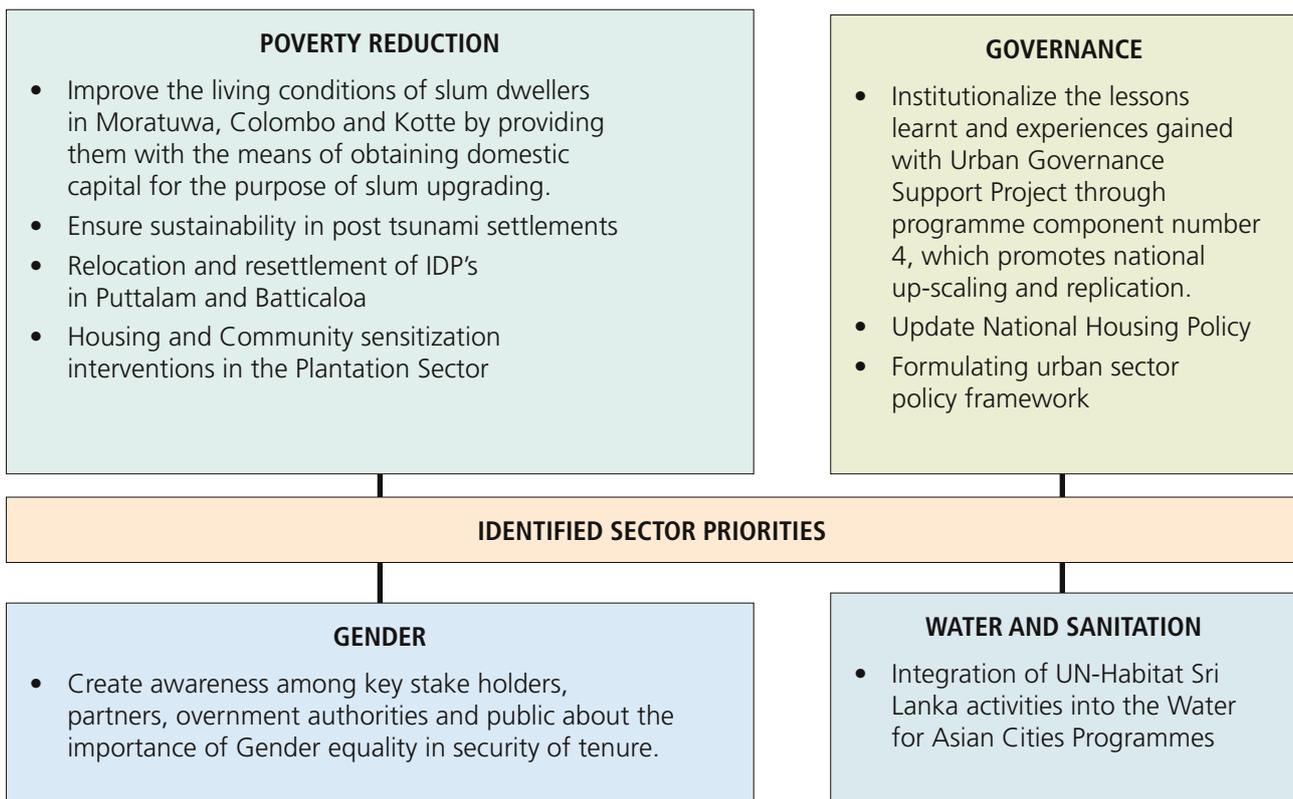
The Sustainable Cities Program envisaged a final phase to institutionalize the experiences and lessons learnt. A project proposal and request for funding for this phase has been submitted to the Director, External Resources (DER) by the Ministry of Urban Development and Water Supply. The proposal has been recommended by the DER and forwarded to UNDP.

Sri Lanka is one of the 191 signatories to the Millennium Declaration which emerged out of the Millennium Summit of September 2000. Sri Lanka has affirmed its commitment to achieve the Millennium Development Goals by 2015. This commitment signifies a commitment to change. Despite the positive achievements of Sri Lanka in social indicators, it is unlikely that the Goals will be achieved with a 'business as usual' approach. To achieve them the MDGs must be treated not as abstract ambitions but as practical policy objectives that recognize and understand country specific development challenges and identify local resources that could be harnessed to overcome them. A real challenge in achieving MDGs in Sri Lanka is the persistent regional differences in MDG achievement

With the focus on tsunami recovery and reconstruction shifting the thematic areas where UN-Habitat will have joint programming interventions are shelter for Internally Displaced People (IDPs), Poverty Reduction, Gender and Governance, in accordance with UNDAF. The most prevalent issues in Sri Lanka at the moment are the IDPs who have no access to sustainable shelter. UN-Habitat will work

IDENTIFIED SECTOR PRIORITIES

The table presents the main urban sector priorities. They are sorted according to theme.



hand in hand with Government of Sri Lanka offering implementation support and technical expertise.

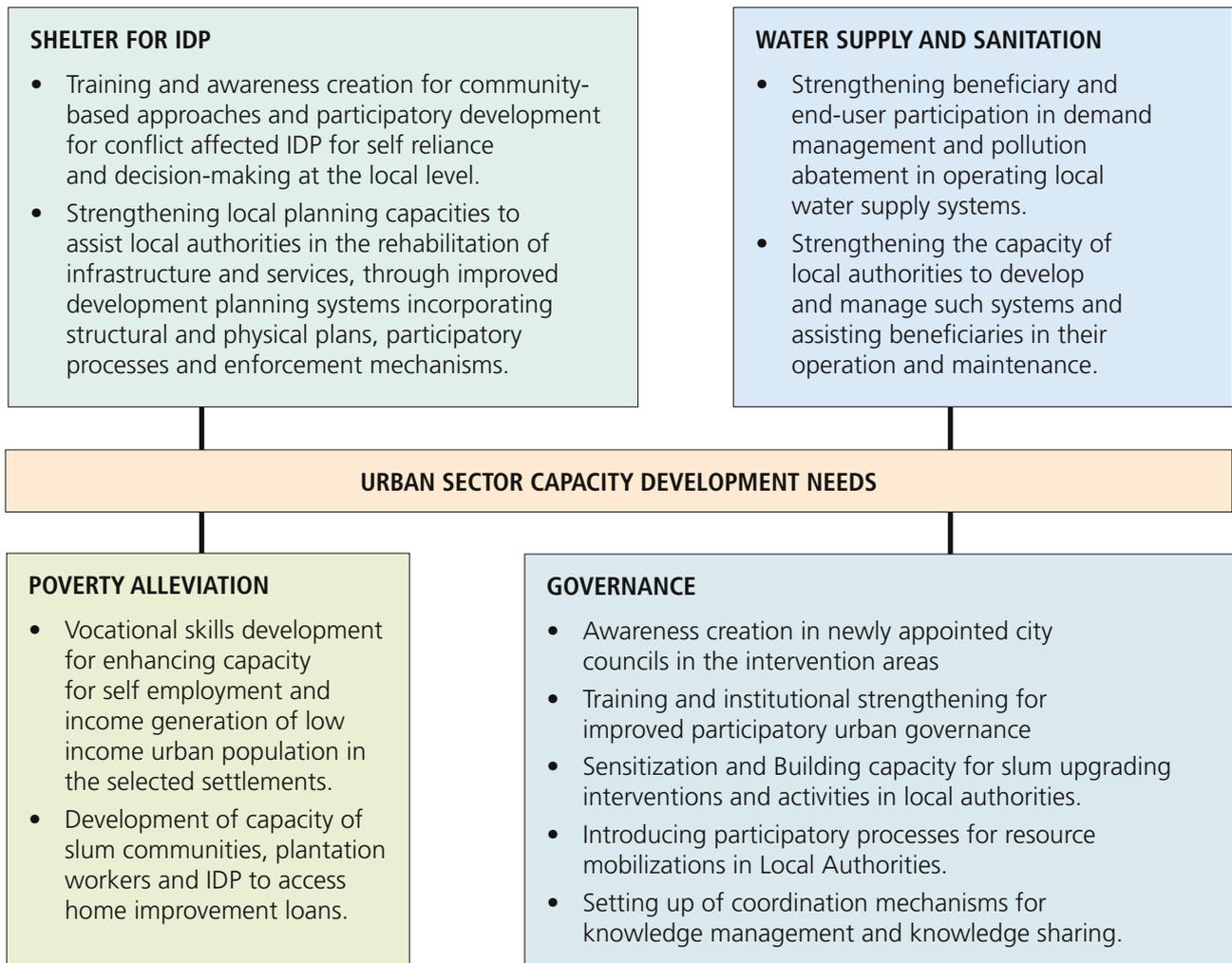
UN-HABITAT PROPOSED STRATEGY FOR THE SECTOR

As a fundamental commitment to building consensus, consultation and participatory approaches, UN-habitat will be engaged in the community based strategies in all its interventions. The new national housing policy will be built around this concept and strategies to mobilise capital outside government sources for housing development will be pursued. To ensure

continuity and consistency in urban sector policy, a dialogue will be initiated with the Ministry of Urban Development to revive the initiatives for developing an Urban Sector Policy Framework. In partnership with the line ministries of Government, UN-Habitat will be in constant dialogue with donors for resource mobilization. Best practices identified in past and ongoing projects will be documented and translated as operational guidelines for use in future projects. By enabling where possible continuity of employment and performance evaluation for project staff, attempts will be made to build capacity in human resources for future operational activities by UN-Habitat

URBAN SECTOR CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT NEEDS

The table presents the four main capacity development needs of the following components: Shelter for IDP, Water supply and sanitation sector, Poverty alleviation and Governance. These are cross-cutting components, and highlight capacity development priorities for all focus areas.



IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

KEY PRINCIPLES

UN-Habitat in Sri Lanka follows a generic process with regard to management arrangements by the establishment of an institutional network as follows. At the national level all stakeholders and key actors are invited to a Forum constituting a National steering Committee. At this forum which is convened every quarter a policy dialogue, inter ministerial coordination in project implementation and an overall review of progress is undertaken. Participating at this forum would be UN-Habitat's main government counterpart, other government ministries who have a role in the project, the donors and other key stakeholders. The counterpart Ministry chairs this forum.

Local Authorities in Sri Lanka consists of the Provincial Councils at sub-national level and Municipal Councils, Urban Councils and Pradeshiya Sabbas at local level. All these bodies are elected to office periodically in a multi party election process. The local level bodies being the government's representatives closest to the people have been UN-Habitat's target in the application of the principles of subsidiarity. Through the Urban Governance Support Project, UN-Habitat introduced a community consultation and participatory governance process in the urban local authorities. This process requires the endorsement and active participation of the Local Authorities in UN-Habitat activities at local level. This is ensured by Local Authorities often chairing the local steering committees.

During the tsunami reconstruction activities UN-Habitat was active in the coordination of the permanent housing reconstruction undertaken by all development partners. UN-Habitat regularly convened a forum titled the 'Donor Working Group' and Housing and Habitat Forum for this purpose. These provided the stakeholders a forum for policy dialogue, operational reviews and programme implementation consultations. These activities will be continued and emulated as necessary if the proposed intervention by UN-Habitat in the resettlement of conflict affected IDP in Sri Lanka is realized.

As UN-Habitat partners with UNDP in 2008 to support the Government in implementing the ambitious ten year Urban Development Framework and the setting up of the Interministerial Commission on Good Local Governance aimed at poverty reduction, sustainable development, localizing MDG interventions, the need for extensive and wider consultation with stakeholders will be essential. Setting up a participatory Urban Forum may be a good option for introduction by UN-Habitat in the country.

GENDER

Gender analysis is always carried out in project development, in policy formulation, planning as well as in operational activities before project implementation and decision making by UN-Habitat in Sri Lanka.

Community Development Councils are the means through which community self-governance and community empowerment are carried out. Great deal of emphasis is placed on gender equity and equality which results in the eventual empowerment of women as they hold positions as office bearers of the CDCs. In addition special emphasis is also placed on livelihood activities for women including training in sewing, handicrafts, making of coir products etc. A large number of community based organizations and micro finance institutions in Sri Lanka are headed by women and also include a large task force of women who play an integral role in community mobilization and establishment of thrift and savings societies and other micro credit schemes used widely in the SUF project.

UN-Habitat in collaboration with COHRE proposes to promote gender equity in conveyance of title ensuring security of tenure through joint ownership, endeavoring in the long run to affect the national level policy. UN-Habitat in preparation of the National Housing Policy framework for the GoSL, strongly promotes the involvement of women in decision making with regard to the housing design and community facilities being the primary user.

INFORMATION

Due to the number of projects in UN-Habitat's portfolio, one of the main methods of information sharing tends to be through association. The monitoring and reporting to the donors, implementation partners and counterparts involved with UN-Habitat work are the most effective means of sharing information. All of UN-Habitat's activities with the latest updates are also available online through <http://www.unhabitat.lk>. During annual events such as the World Habitat Day, exposure is given through mass media for UN-Habitat Programmes.

PROGRAMME FRAMEWORK

RESULTS / RESOURCES BY THEMATIC COMPONENT

The following table organises the sub-sectoral priorities of the UN-HABITAT Country Programme Document, with budget in US Dollars.

RESULTS / RESOURCES BY THEMATIC COMPONENT			
Results	Key indicators	Key partners	Ressources (USD)
Programme component 1: Settlements Upgrading Facility			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Domestic capital mobilized for upgrading activities by facilitating links among local actors and by packaging the financial, technical and political elements of development projects. Projects identified, local capacities built, networking, and technical assistance and seed capital provided. Ready local projects for potential investment by various international donor facilities. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Piloted Slum Upgrading in Moratuwa Field Tested SUF concept in Kotte and Colombo Develop low income housing finance products for credit enhancement and catering to a wider market 	Ministry of Urban Development, The Municipalities, Local NGOs, EMG pilot team	Pilot Team as international consultant providing Technical Assistance. Input from National Financial Consultant. Capitalization funds (1.6 m) for Special Services Vehicle for credit enhancement

RESULTS / RESOURCES BY THEMATIC COMPONENT

Results	Key indicators	Key partners	Ressources (USD)
Programme component 2 : Pro-Poor Partnerships for Participatory Settlement Upgrading in Sri Lanka			
Phase One (12 months): 1) Process initiation and formulation of affordable & pro-poor Settlements Upgrading Strategy models that promote Cities without Slums and creation of a competent and confident team of 'change-agents'.	1) Urban Governance Support Facility established and functional at two ministries 2) Local Area Development Committees set up in each project location 3) A pro-Poor Settlements Upgrading Action Plan (CAP) developed by each city 4) Participatory budgeting completed to strengthen municipal financial situation	Ministry of Urban Development as well as the Ministry of Provincial Councils and Local Government (MPC&LG), The Sri Lanka Mayors Association and the Sri Lanka Municipal Commissioners Associations.	Staff consisting of a National Project Manager and other supporting staff. Funding for engaging specialized agencies such as the national-level NGOs MaRGG - Management Resources for Good Governance, SEVANATHA Urban Resource Centre, and ITDG Training support from The Sri Lanka Institute of Development Administration (SLIDA) and the Sri Lanka Institute of Local Governance (SLILG)
Phase Two (12 months): Implementation and Demonstration of the identified Settlements Upgrading Action Plans that promote Cities without Slums in support of the MDG process	1) CAPs implemented through community contracts, measured by lengths of infrastructure built 2) Number of senior and mid-level municipal functionaries trained and equipped 3) Leading practices identified and shared to raise local government consciousness on "Cities without Slums" and influence national policy		Estimated funding requirement 1.53 m
Programme component 3 : Post-disaster Housing Coordination Project			
1) Coordination provided at district level to the district and divisional secretarial officers, partners and implementing agencies. 2) Supported activities on data collection and reporting, analysis of data, organization and facilitation of meetings and proactive initiatives to resolve emerging problems.	Government ministries and development partners identify gaps and overlaps and thus target their interventions in the most effective manner.	Ministry of Nation Building, Donors for Tsunami housing construction and UNICEF	Project Staff consisting of the National Project Manager, CTA and District Housing Coordinators. Project related operational Resources Estimated budget 590 000

RESULTS / RESOURCES BY THEMATIC COMPONENT

Results	Key indicators	Key partners	Ressources (USD)
Programme component 4: Extension of Lunawa Lake Project			
<p>1) Improved living conditions of people in the Lunawa catchment</p> <p>2) Improve sustainable management of the selected environment and natural resources.</p> <p>3) Environment revitalization</p> <p>4) Social capital development for consolidation + O&M with JOCV Partnership</p> <p>5) Access Road improvements in the catchments area uncovered by the ongoing contract.</p>	<p>1) Resettlement of the displaced families from this infrastructure development project</p> <p>2) Urban Service Centres, Community Centres to facilitate Neighbourhood Forums and host community, parks / open spaces</p> <p>3) Provision of Environmental Services :Community/School Based Water Quality Monitoring/ Surveillance Programme</p> <p>4) Operational Children Programme, Vulnerable Groups / Schools Programme</p>	<p>Ministry of Urban development, Sri Lanka Land Reclamation and Development Cooperation, JBIC,</p>	<p>National Consultant, Counterpart Project Team from Government, Project related operational Resources.</p> <p>Estimated budget 200 000</p>
Programme component 5 : Community-based Sanitation Project in Kandy			
<p>1) Developed and tested community based technical solutions for better sanitation facilities suitable for environmentally degraded, underserved urban settlements and alternative models refined that can be replicated;</p> <p>2) Demonstrated the effectiveness of participatory approaches to low-cost sewerage, and the utility and expediency of the approach in providing sewerage services to underserved settlements.</p>	<p>1) Two underserved settlements provided with sustainable, safe, cost effective and technically appropriate wastewater disposal schemes in partnership with the beneficiary communities;</p> <p>2) A successfully demonstrated, and nationally replicable model which could also be incorporated into the project design of the Kandy Wastewater Disposal Project</p>	<p>Kandy Municipality, GEF-UNDP, National Water Supply and Drainage Board Cites Alliance, JBIC</p>	<p>Staff consisting of Project Manage and support staff. Funding to engage a Technical NGO for project implementation</p> <p>Estimated Budget 360 000</p>
Programme component 6: Consolidation in Tsunami-affected Settlements			
<p>1) Project-assisted settlements are self-sustainable;</p> <p>2) Community livelihoods restoration;</p> <p>3) Self Governance within community;</p> <p>4) Linkages with External Support Agencies.</p>	<p>1) CDCs (Community Development Councils) are able to manage their funds and activities.</p> <p>2) Environment is managed well by communities and relevant agencies.</p> <p>3) Livelihood avenues are sustainable.</p>	<p>Community Development Councils of the settlements, Sri Lanka Red Cross, Provincial Council of North East, Provincial department of Local Government, Ministry of Nation Building and Development, Ministry of Housing, Ministry of Urban Development and Water Supply</p>	<p>Project Manager and support staff Technical inputs from JPO Project operations support Estimated Budget 167 000</p>

RESULTS / RESOURCES BY THEMATIC COMPONENT

Results	Key indicators	Key partners	Ressources (USD)
Programme component 7: Galle Fish Market Reconstruction			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Advisory services provided and appropriate technology to enhance the technical capacity of communities and local authorities; 2) Recreated livelihoods for local fishermen and seafood traders; 3) Created livelihoods in restaurant management and hospitality industry; 4) Built local capacities in new construction technologies. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) New fish market and adjoining restaurant. 2) Employment and training of local work force; 3) Improved health and sanitary situation; 4) Support to the fishing industry and local fishing communities. 5) Creation of a facility for local tourism industry 	<p>Galle Municipal Council Galle District Fisheries Cooperative Society, Urban Development Authority</p>	<p>Project Manager and Construction Manager. Funds to engage consultants and contractors.</p> <p>Estimated Budget 500 000</p>
Programme component 8 : Rebuilding Community Infrastructure and Shelter: The Tsunami Portfolio of 5 projects funded by numerous Donors			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Bridged the prevailing gaps in ongoing assistance by reaching out and assisting affected communities and beneficiaries, in particular the women and children 2) Communities enabled to rebuild their homes, allowing them to restart functioning as normal communities; 3) Created employment as a way of contributing to the recovery of the local economy; 4) Promoted people's engagement in the reconstruction, rebuilding shattered communities and imparting self-reliance. 5) Improvement of infrastructure in the reconstructed areas. 6) Facilitated access to reconstruction grants for families who have not yet received the Government grant due to land tenure. 7) Assisted families to gain access to banking 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Improved social aspects in the community 2) Providing livelihoods support for households 3) New or reconstructed housing for families. 4) Beneficiaries assisted to improve community infrastructure such as access roads, pathways and drainage and access water and sanitation; 5) Beneficiaries benefit from improved community amenities such as community buildings, nurseries, children's playgrounds etc; 	<p>Ministry of Urban Development, District Administration of Ampara NPA/SOLIDAR Partnership Municipality of Batticaloa District and Divisional Secretaries of Kalmunai, Divisions, the Local Authorities of the target settlement areas, the community based organisations and the OVERSEAS INGO. Ministry of Fisheries, Provincial Councils and local authorities in the relevant districts, District Administration, National Housing Development Authority, and community based organization Ministry of Nation Building Sri Lanka Red Cross, IFRC</p>	<p>Project Manager and support staff. National Technical Advisor. Project operations facilities. Counterpart staff from MC Batticaloa.</p> <p>Estimated Budget 8.36m</p>

RESULTS / RESOURCES BY THEMATIC COMPONENT

Results	Key indicators	Key partners	Ressources (USD)
Programme component 9 : Resettlement of IDP's in Puttalam, Batticaloa, Trincomalee, Mannar			
<p>1) People enabled to develop their social capital through the organization of representative bodies with the capacity to take decisions regarding their own rebuilding;</p> <p>2) Target communities enabled to plan and rebuild essential basic facilities including housing according to their priorities;</p> <p>3) Employment created throughout the construction process and thus contribute to the local economy;</p> <p>4) Families linked to services such as health, hygiene and education.</p> <p>5) Provide basic community infrastructure i.e. drainage, culverts, footpaths, small scale sewers, community hall;</p>	<p>1) Provide over 20,000 conflict displaced families with a durable, incremental shelter.</p> <p>2) To ensure consistent standards are applied; to support initiatives aimed at creating equitable responses;</p> <p>3) To provide micro-economic and livelihood support and to link with other organisations to ensure that health and hygiene programmes reach these affected communities.</p>	<p>Ministry of Resettlement and Disaster Relief, UNHCR, Local NGOs, District Administration. UNHCR, Ministry of Resettlement and Disaster Relief Services. Ministry of Resettlement and Disaster Relief Services (Project in CHAP)</p>	<p>Project Manager and support staff. Possible UNV volunteers. Project operations facilities.</p> <p>Estimated Budget 11 m</p>
Programme component 10 : Updating National Housing Policy			
National Housing Policy adopted by Government	Government Housing programmes developed within the policy framework	Ministry of Housing and Common Amenities, private housing developers, commercial banking sector	<p>Services of Consultant Input from National Project Manager and CTA</p> <p>Estimated Budget 5 000</p>
Programme component 11 : Decentralization, Local Governance and Urban/Rural Development			
<p>1) Inception Programme implementation plans and detailed annual work plan</p> <p>2) Guidance and policy Instruments developed</p> <p>3) City observation and monitoring reports and recommendations</p> <p>4) Sensitisation Workshop on participatory governance and locally elected leadership</p> <p>5) Consolidated Sri Lankan Guidance manuals</p>	<p>Phase A: Start-up and Programme planning</p> <p>Phase B: Identification of Participatory Governance related Policy Instruments</p> <p>Phase C: Growth Center level: Observation, Monitoring and Support</p> <p>Phase D: Sensitisation (Good Governance and Local leadership)</p> <p>Phase E: Institutionalising Training</p>	<p>Ministry of Urban Development Ministry of Provincial Councils and Local Government, respective Provincial Councils and Local Authorities, Sri Lanka Institute of Local Governance</p>	<p>Government counterpart staff. National Technical Advisor.</p> <p>Estimated Budget 290 000</p>
Programme component 12 : Campaign for Gender Equality in Security of Tenure			
Awareness creation, Guidelines securing space in National Housing Policy	Practicing joint ownership title registration	COHRE, Ministry of Housing	National Consultant Estimated Budget 170 000

RESULTS / RESOURCES BY THEMATIC COMPONENT

Results	Key indicators	Key partners	Ressources (USD)
Programme component 13: Intervention in Plantation Housing			
1) Constructed 600 core-houses at a cost limited to USD 1,200 2) Repaired/improved the quality of 400 partly damaged houses at an average repair cost of USD 300; 3) Supported the government of Sri Lanka in monitoring and coordination of the early recovery effort; 4) Provide livelihood support to the affected communities.	1000 houses constructed or repaired Cash for work support and construction skill development to beneficiaries through community participation in construction	Ministry of Plantation Housing	Project Manager and Support Staff. Project operations facilities Estimated Budget 1.5 m
Programme component 14: Water and Sanitation			
To be determined	To be determined	To be determined	To be determined
Programme component 15: Livelihoods Support Project			
To be determined	To be determined	To be determined	To be determined
Programme component 16: Efficient Management of Environmental Resources and Energy			
To be determined	To be determined	To be determined	To be determined

REQUIRED BUDGET**REQUIRED BUDGET**

The table reflects the budget for the UN-HABITAT Country Programme Document. The budget presented is the sum of the programme budgets for all the thematic components covered in the Country Programme. The table displays funding over a 2-year period and highlights the secured versus the non-secured funding for each programme component presented. All sums are in US Dollars.

Thematic Areas / Programme Components	Secured funds	Unsecured funds	Total
1 : Settlements Upgrading Facility ¥ #	1,600,000		1,600,000
2 : Pro-Poor Partnerships for Participatory Settlement Upgrading #	1,530,000		1,530,000
3 : Post-disaster Housing Coordination Project	590,000		590,000
4 : Extension of Lunawa Lake Project #	200,000		200,000
5 : Community-based Sanitation Project in Kandy	360,000		360,000
6 : Consolidation in Tsunami-affected Settlements	167,000		167,000
7 : Galle Fish Market Reconstruction	500,000		500,000
8 : Rebuilding Community Infrastructure and Shelter	2,500,000		2,500,000
9 : Community Recovery and Reconstruction Partnership	2,620,000		2,620,000
10 : Reconstructing Community Infrastructure & Shelter in Batticaloa	1,320,000		1,320,000
11 : Resettlement of IDP's in Puttalam \$		3,300,000	3,300,000
12 : Post-tsunami Housing and Livelihood Support Partnership #	1,650,000		1,650,000
13 : Rebuilding Sustainable Communities in Post-tsunami Kalmunai	270,000		270,000
14 : Updating National Housing Policy	5,000		5,000
15 : Decentralization, Local Governance and Urban/Rural Development #	290,000		290,000
16 : Campaign for Gender Equality in Security of Tenure	170,000		170,000
17 : Rebuilding and Repairing Houses, Infrastructure & Livelihoods for Batticaloa IDP	200,000		200,000
18 : Early Recovery Shelter for IDPs in Batticaloa, Trincomalee and Mannar \$		7,500,000	7,500,000

REQUIRED BUDGET

Thematic Areas / Programme Components	Secured funds	Unsecured funds	Total
19 : Intervention in Plantation Housing \$	1,500,000		1,500,000
20 : Water and Sanitation ¥ \$	TBD		NA
21 : Livelihoods Support Project \$	TBD		NA
22 : Efficient Management of Environmental Resources and Energy \$	TBD		NA
Programme Management			
Programme management:	NA		105,400
Grand total	13,972,000	12,300,000	26,272,000

¥ Represents a regional Programme. † Represents Government Co Funding. \$ Represents larger programmes spanning over 2 years.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

The Government's Ten Year Horizon Development Framework 2006-2016

UNDAF/CCA documents for Sri Lanka

Lessons in Capacity Development: Sectoral Studies in Sri Lanka Operations Evaluation Department, Special Evaluation Study, April 2006

Assessment of Needs in the Conflict Affected Areas, Districts of Jaffna, Kilinochchi, Mullaitivu, Mannar, Vavuniya, Trincomalee, Batticaloa and Ampara, May 2003 prepared with the support of Asian Development Bank, United Nations and World Bank.

Poverty, Ethnicity and Conflict in Sri Lanka, Benedikt Korf, Center for Development Research, University of Bonn, and Kalinga Tudor Silva, Department of Sociology, University of Peradenya, Peradenya, Sri Lanka, February 28, 2003

Sri Lanka Country Study, Prepared by: Foundation for International Training, for: Asian Development Bank

Sri Lanka: Strengthening Social Protection, World Bank, April 2006

ACRONYMS

HCPD	UN-Habitat Country Programme Document
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
CBOs	Community Based Organisations
CCA	Country Common Assessment
GOSL	Government of Sri Lanka
HPM	UN-HABITAT Programme Manager
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
NGOs	Non Government Organisations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
WACP	Water for Asian Cities Programme
SUF	Slum Upgrading Facility
IDP	Internally Displaced Persons
CHAP	Common Humanitarian Action Plan
UNHCR	United Nations High Commission for Refugees
SLO	State Land Ordinance
UGSP	Urban Governance Support Project
DER	Director External Resources
IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross
SIDA	Swedish International Development Corporation Agency
DFID	Department for International Development
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
JBIC	Japan Bank for International Cooperation
BASF	Badische Anilin und Soda Fabrik (German chemical products company)
NPA	Norwegian People's Aid
HSTF	Human Security Trust Fund
CDC	Community Development Councils
COHRE	Center On Housing Rights and Evictions

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This UN-Habitat Country Programme Document (HCPD) sets out UN-Habitat's activities in Sri Lanka for the period 2008 and 2009 that will be coordinated and facilitated by the Habitat Programme Manager's Office in Colombo. The relevance and justification for the Programme is established, by reference to the UN-Habitat's global development agenda and the Sri Lanka Government's initiatives in respect of each thematic area. The CPD also sets out the strategies being adopted and the activities that are proposed, to translate the strategies into action and contains the perceived outputs and the measurement indicators which help to guide and track its implementation.

The Programme in Sri Lanka is based on a rich portfolio of recent and ongoing projects in the human settlements sector. Through interaction with Sri Lanka's development partners and increasingly also humanitarian agencies, the HCPD has been prepared, including the human settlements agenda as incorporated in the UNDAF. While for some of the proposed activities funds have been identified, there are activities in the pipeline, which still require funding.



© UNITED NATIONS



Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific
ACROS Fukuoka Building, 8th Floor
1-1-1 Tenjin, Chuo-ku
Fukuoka 810-0001
Japan

Web: www.fukuoka.unhabitat.org
www.unhabitat.lk
E-mail : habitat.fukuoka@unhabitat.org
Tel : (81-92)724-7121/23 Fax : (81-92)724-7124

Habitat Programme Manager in Sri Lanka:
Mr. Laxman Perera (laxman@unhabitat.lk)