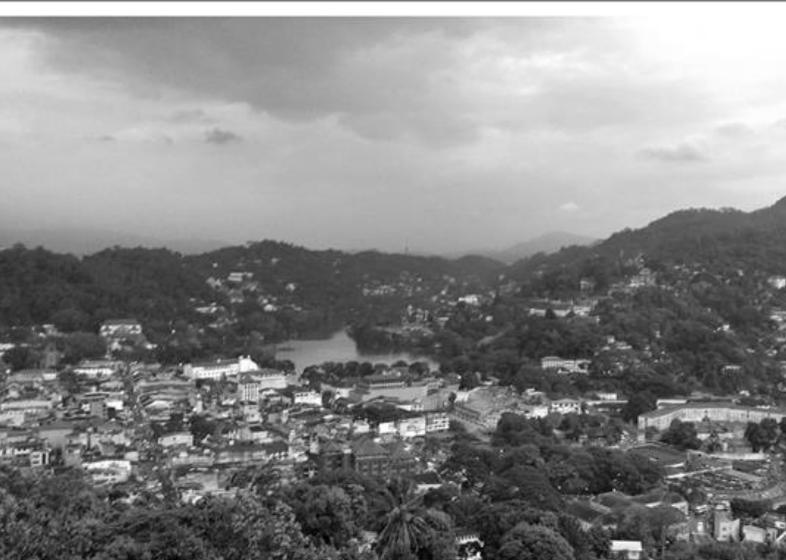


SRI LANKA

HABITAT COUNTRY PROGRAMME DOCUMENT 2018-2022



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FOREWORD

UN-HABITAT



Aligning the normative and operational capacities of UN-Habitat is the underlying purpose for the UN-Habitat Country Programme Document (HCPD). Sri Lanka is a signatory to the New Urban Agenda and has clearly recognised the importance of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly SDG 11. HCPD further promotes the United Nations Sustainable Development Framework, and serves as the framework for UN-Habitat's programming in Sri Lanka for the next five years, in partnership with the Government of Sri Lanka and its line Ministries.

The HCPD for Sri Lanka articulates and addresses emerging urban challenges facing Sri Lanka. It identifies national urban development goals and priorities including shelter, urban legislation and land, urban planning, urban economy and access to basic urban services. Important cross-cutting issues such as human rights, gender, youth and climate change, as well as disaster risk reduction, are also addressed.

The HCPD for Sri Lanka focuses on UN-Habitat's proposed country programming and strategies that will be adopted over the course of the next five years. It serves as a work plan and reference tool to improve the implementation and coordination of all human settlements activities across Sri Lanka. The HCPD for Sri Lanka further endorses the involvement and ownership by Government of Sri Lanka and local actors in the New Urban Agenda.

I wish to express my gratitude to the Government of Sri Lanka and the line Ministries for their guidance and advice in the preparation of this key document. In addition, I wish to thank many donors and partners who have demonstrated their faith in the people of Sri Lanka by contributing to UN-Habitat's efforts to provide for a better urban future for all.

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading 'Atsushi Koresawa'. The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large loop at the end.

Atsushi Koresawa

Director

Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific

FOREWORD

MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND CONSTRUCTION



The Government of Sri Lanka and UN-Habitat has a long history of cooperation dating back to 1978. This collaboration was further strengthened by UN-Habitat signing a Memorandum of Understanding with the Ministry of Housing and Construction in August 2016. Over the years, UN-Habitat has provided assistance through a range of national programmes in housing and infrastructure recovery and reconstruction, and urban development.

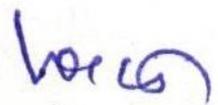
UN-Habitat Sri Lanka continues to play a vital role in supporting communities to recover from both anthropogenic as well as natural disasters. Sri Lanka was supported by UN-Habitat in rebuilding more than 50,000 damaged and destroyed homes and community infrastructure for people affected by the 2004 Indian Ocean Tsunami as well as three decades of conflict in the country. The 'Home-Owner Driven' method of construction and 'People's Process' that UN-Habitat practices and advocates, have empowered disaster-stricken communities over the years and have guaranteed sustainability.

The Ministry of Housing and Construction on behalf of the Government of Sri Lanka presented the National Report at the Third United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat III) where the state of human settlements in Sri Lanka was carefully reviewed, while identifying the issues and challenges in the areas of urban demography; land and urban planning; environment and urbanisation; urban governance and legislation; urban economy; and housing and basic urban services in the light of the New Urban Agenda.

The New Urban Agenda is a roadmap for building cities and presents new global standards for sustainable development. The UN-Habitat Country Programme Document has localised the New Urban Agenda to prioritised tangible outputs, and will be an important guide for the country's development interventions. Moreover, the UN-Habitat Country Programme Document promotes the alignment of both normative and operational activities at the country level which is emphasised in the New Urban Agenda, and serves as a work plan for the next five years.

We are pleased to note that the UN-Habitat Country Programme Document for Sri Lanka has identified emerging urban challenges in view of national development goals, and is highlighting shelter, community development, urban legislation, city planning, access to basic urban services as well as cross-cutting issues.

Our Ministry will be working closely with UN-Habitat and other Government stakeholders and focal points, and will continue the consultative and inclusive process in our attempt to support the accomplishment of the interventions outlined in the UN-Habitat Country Programme Document.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'W K K Athukorala'.

W K K Athukorala
Secretary

Ministry of Housing and Construction

UN-HABITAT COUNTRY PROGRAMME

FOCUS AREAS AND PRIORITY AREAS



FOCUS AREA 1

URBAN LEGISLATION, LAND AND GOVERNANCE

Strengthening legal frameworks and systems for equitable and updated local government legislation, with improved access to land

1. URBAN LEGISLATION 2. LAND

FOCUS AREA 2

URBAN PLANNING AND DESIGN

Improving people-friendly, climate resilient planning and design processes

3. CITY PLANNING EXTENSION AND DESIGN
4. CLIMATE CHANGE PLANNING

FOCUS AREA 3

URBAN ECONOMY

Enhancing access to competitive and vocational skills and social and economic opportunities

5. LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
6. YOUTH AND JOB CREATION

FOCUS AREA 4

BASIC URBAN SERVICES

Improving access to basic community based infrastructure and basic services

7. WATER AND SANITATION 8. EDUCATIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE
9. SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT 10. ENERGY

FOCUS AREA 5

HOUSING AND SLUM UPGRADING

Improving settlements recovery and reconstruction interventions through participatory process for long-term sustainability in human settlements

11. HOUSING 12. SLUM UPGRADING 13. COMMUNITY MANAGEMENT



FOCUS AREA 6

RISK REDUCTION AND REHABILITATION

Improving shelter rehabilitation and reconstruction programmes in crisis responses contributing to resilient and sustainable human settlements

14. SHELTER REHABILITATION 15. URBAN RISK REDUCTION



FOCUS AREA 7

RESEARCH AND CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT

Improving knowledge and capacity to address challenges of sustainable settlements

16. RESEARCH AND CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The UN-Habitat Country Programme Document for Sri Lanka outlines the strategic direction of UN-Habitat's engagement in Sri Lanka for a period of five years (2018 – 2022) and is aligned with the United Nations Sustainable Development Framework (UNSDF) for Sri Lanka. In partnership with the Government of Sri Lanka and other key stakeholders, the UN-Habitat Country Programme is committed to promote and advocate the New Urban Agenda - creating sustainable, equitable cities for all.

The UN-Habitat Country Programme has adopted the preeminent commitment to inclusion, innovation and integration of the New Urban Agenda, and key principles, right to adequate housing as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living, without discrimination; universal access to safe and affordable drinking water and sanitation; equal access for all to public goods and quality services; participatory, civic engagement, social cohesion and inclusion; women's full and effective participation and equal rights in all fields and in leadership at all levels of decision-making, reduced disaster risk; sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth; and protection, conservation, restoration and promotion of ecosystems, water, natural habitats and biodiversity. In addition, the areas of intervention and the programming instruments presented in the UN-Habitat Country Programme Document reflect mandates such as the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), Habitat III, and the United Nations Sustainable Development Framework (UNSDF).

The UN-Habitat Country Programme Document highlights normative and operational roles that facilitate the overall Programme objectives in alignment with National Development priorities and gives emphasis to a stronger commitment to its normative mission. In cooperation and coordination with other United Nations agencies, UN-Habitat Country Programme extends its commitment to 'Delivering as One' and contribute to joint programming that commits to 'Leaving no one behind' and to 'Reaching the furthest behind first'. UN-Habitat shares core values of the United Nations, namely, Respect for Diversity; Professionalism; and Integrity, and adopts additional values which include, inclusivity, accountability, integrity, efficiency and impartiality. The cross cutting themes of human rights, gender, climate change (and environment) and youth is strengthened while adopting community centeredness, partnerships, outreach and communication, research, capacity development, and advocating on best practices as aspects of the working methodology of the UN-Habitat Country Programme. The UN-Habitat Country Programme engages communities and people based strategies in its interventions, adopting the fundamental commitment to building consensus, consultation and participatory approaches.

The UN-Habitat Country Programme identified seven Focus Areas and sixteen Priority Areas mainly in consultation with Government stakeholders. The results framework presents a clear guide of the interventions of UN-Habitat in the coming years.

1 SITUATION ANALYSIS

1.1 NATIONAL CONTEXT

The Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka is a South Asian island nation located in the Indian Ocean, covering a land area of 65,610 square kilometres. Sri Lanka's population of 21.2 million¹ has a growth rate of 0.69 percent. Administratively, the country is divided into nine provinces, 25 districts, which in turn are divided into 327 Divisional Secretariat (DS) divisions. Each DS division consists of a number of Grama Niladhari (GN) divisions bringing the total number to 14,500 GN² divisions.

Sri Lanka has experienced significant changes in the past decade, including the end of the twenty-six year armed conflict, and construction of large-scale infrastructure projects. The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth rate averaged 6 percent from 2003 to 2016 amidst numerous global and domestic challenges³. The service sector, which is generally anchored to the urban sector, constitutes approximately 60 percent of the country's GDP. Sri Lanka is now classified as a middle-income country. However, maintaining growth at historic levels will require not only sustained investment and development, but also an increasing share of private sector growth and strengthening of Public-Private Partnerships. The post-conflict scenario has enabled the Government of Sri Lanka (GoSL) to yield the benefits of peace, and implement medium and long term strategic projects and investments.

Successive Sri Lankan Governments have achieved notable milestones and successes. However, there is further work to be done to ensure sustainability. While the level of unemployment is low (4 percent), youth unemployment (15-24 years) is

around 17 percent and there is low female labour force participation (37 percent)⁴.

Increases in prosperity have mirrored declines in poverty, however in the estate sector poverty remains at 10.9 percent⁵. High rates of poverty also persist in the Northern, Eastern, Sabaragamuwa and Uva Provinces. Aside from low income status, Sri Lankans also face considerable vulnerability to income shocks. The poor, with few assets and limited access to markets, are often the hardest hit. The individual risks faced by Sri Lankan households are unemployment, sickness, disability and death of a family member. 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 increase from 12.2 percent in 2011 to 16.8 percent in 2021⁶ and this demographic trend will have an aggregate impact on the economy, potentially changing patterns of labour force participation and the composition of health care and imposing a strain on traditional and formal income support systems. The main community-wide aggregated shocks include disasters caused by climate change and natural hazards which are a clear threat to the sustainable and steady social and economic development of Sri Lanka. Increase in the frequency and intensity of natural disasters such as droughts, floods and landslides, variability and unpredictability of rainfall patterns, increase in temperature and sea level rise are potential major climate change impacts⁷. Intensity of rainfall is projected to increase in the wet zone and the overall rainfall decrease in the dry zone, leading to more hazardous events such as flash floods, urban floods, landslides, drought, and storm related events including strong winds and lightening. The

¹ Department of Census and Statistics (n.d.). Mid-year Population Estimates by District & Sex, 2012 – 2016. Retrieved from <http://www.statistics.gov.lk/PopHouSat/VitalStatistics/MidYearPopulation/Mid-year%20population%20by%20district.pdf>

² One to three villages could make-up a GN division.

³ Central Bank of Sri Lanka (n.d.). Annual Report, 2016. Retrieved from http://www.cbsl.gov.lk/pics_n_docs/10_pub/docs/efr/annual_report/AR2016/English/content.htm

⁴ Department of Census and Statistics (n.d.). Sri Lanka Labour Force Survey, Quarterly Report – 2017, First Quarter. Retrieved from <http://www.statistics.gov.lk/sampleurvey/2017Q1report.pdf>

⁵ Department of Census and Statistics (n.d.). Household and Income Expenditure Survey – 2012/2013, June 2015. Retrieved from http://www.statistics.gov.lk/poverty/PovertyIndicators2012_13.pdf

⁶ Prasannath, V. (n.d.). Trends in Ageing Population and its Consequences in Sri Lanka. Proceedings of the Second ARC, FMC, SEUSL. Retrieved from <http://www.worldbank.org/en/country/srilanka/overview>

⁷ Climate Change Secretariat Sri Lanka. National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy (n.d.). Retrieved from [http://www.climatechange.lk/adaptation/Files/Strategy_Booklet-Final_for_Print_Low_res\(1\).pdf](http://www.climatechange.lk/adaptation/Files/Strategy_Booklet-Final_for_Print_Low_res(1).pdf)

impacts will be felt both in cities and in rural areas with larger impacts anticipated in the agriculture, transportation, energy and fisheries sectors.

Sri Lanka's accomplishments in the area of social policy surpass most developing countries. Already starting off with good indicators, Sri Lanka has achieved seven out of the eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), although regional disparities in districts and among urban, rural, and estate sectors have been observed. Relating to human settlements, Sri Lanka has achieved the indicator of the provision of safe drinking water and basic sanitation. In urban and rural areas, 98 percent and 90 percent of people, respectively, had access to safe drinking water and an estimated 87.2 percent of households had improved sanitation facilities⁸.

Sri Lanka's accomplishments are commendable for a country that has endured a conflict lasting close to three decades, yet challenges remain in achieving targets on nutrition levels; addressing regional disparities in social outcomes; and the environment and climate change, including improving the forest cover, biodiversity conservation and reducing carbon dioxide emissions. The demographic profile of Sri Lanka is also changing with fast growing aging population and declining working age population⁹.



⁸ United Nations (2015). Millennium Development Goals Country Report 2014. Colombo, Sri Lanka: United Nations. Retrieved from <http://lk.one.un.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/05/Millennium-Development-Goals-Country-Report-2014.pdf>

⁹ World Bank (n.d.). Demographic Trends: The Profile of Old People and the Emerging Issues. Retrieved from <http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTSRILANKA/Resources/LKAggingChap1.pdf>



Where the ocean meets the land. Bird's eye view of the Colombo City, the commercial capital and the largest city of Sri Lanka

Source: Jeni Liell-Cock/UN-Habitat Sri Lanka

1.1.1 NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND PRIORITIES

The Government of Sri Lanka continues to invest in enhancing economic and social infrastructure to facilitate inclusive growth and development. Economic infrastructure enables the provision of services that are consumed by the public while serving as an input into private sector economic activities. Economic infrastructure increases productivity and output capacity, thereby reducing regional and social disparities.

Development of social infrastructure promotes a strong human capital base, with improved productivity, individual wellbeing, and inclusive development¹⁰. In 2015, Sri Lanka endorsed the Sustainable Development Agenda 2030 and agreed to start implementation at national level from 1st January 2016. The Government of Sri Lanka has a clear road map for the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and mainstreaming SDGs in national, regional and local level development plans. The Ministry of Wildlife was revamped to the Ministry of Sustainable Development and Wildlife, and the Sri Lanka Sustainable Development Act¹¹ was proposed in 2016.

The Vision 2025, released in September 2017 by the Government intends to transform Sri Lanka into an export-oriented economic hub of the Indian Ocean, with a highly competitive, knowledge-based, social-market economy with the foundation being laid by the 'Empowered Sri Lanka' document of 2015. 'Empowered Sri Lanka' highlights raising incomes, ensuring employment and housing for all, and improving the quality of life for all citizens as key priorities for development¹².



¹⁰ Central Bank of Sri Lanka (2016). Annual Report 2016. Colombo, Sri Lanka: Central Bank of Sri Lanka. Retrieved from http://www.cbsl.gov.lk/pics_n_docs/10_pub/docs/efr/annual_report/AR2016/English/7_Chapter_03.pdf

¹¹ Office of the Cabinet of Ministers (2016). Sri Lanka Sustainable Development Act. Retrieved from http://www.cabinetoffice.gov.lk/cab/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=16&Itemid=49&lang=en&dID=6889

¹² Prime Minister's Office (2015). An Empowered Sri Lanka. Retrieved from http://www.pmooffice.gov.lk/download/press/D00000000057_EN.pdf



The Government intends to transform Sri Lanka into an export-oriented economic hub of the Indian Ocean
Source: Jeni Liell-Cock/UN-Habitat Sri Lanka

The Vision 2025 focusses on, strengthening the macroeconomic framework; technology and digitisation; social safety nets; agriculture and sustainable development; strengthening the growth framework; reforms in land, labour and capital markets; economic and social infrastructure; governance and accountability; strengthening coordination and monitoring implementation¹³. It also highlights the importance of introducing supportive legal reforms. The National Physical Plan

2011 – 2030, also underlines development of rail and road networks; fishery industry development; development of the tourism industry; development of sea mineral resources; agriculture development; physical plan for disaster management; tanks and reservoirs development; energy development; and industrial development in identified metro regions of Jaffna as well as North Central, Eastern and Western Provinces and Hambantota¹⁴.



Displacement due to natural disasters has become a frequent occurrence

Source: UN-Habitat Sri Lanka

¹³ Prime Minister's Office (2017). V2025: A Country Enriched. Retrieved from http://www.pmooffice.gov.lk/download/press/D0000000061_EN.pdf

¹⁴ Jayasekara, L. and Kurukulasuriya, V. (2012). Sri Lanka 2011 – 2030 National Physical Plan and Project Proposals. Association of Consulting Engineers Sri Lanka Annual Conference. Retrieved from http://www.acesl.org/download/conference/tp_Lakshman%20Jayasekera%20and%20Veranjan%20Kurukulasuriya.pdf

1.1.2 THE CONTEXT OF HUMAN SETTLEMENT

Local authorities, namely, municipal councils, urban councils and divisional councils (*pradeshiya sabhas*) consist of rapidly growing towns and cities demanding the provision of a variety of local public services, including housing, sanitation, drains, roads, libraries, public parks and recreational facilities.

In Sri Lanka, the rate of urbanisation is said to be low, with 18.2 percent of the country considered urban according to the 2012 census. However, this captures only those settlements that are termed municipal or urban. Many *pradeshiya sabha* areas are in nature urban, but are listed as rural. Sri Lanka's administrative definition of 'urban' does not consistently represent areas with increasingly urban characteristics, such as relatively high populations and building densities. Research suggests that this in actual fact is closer to 40 percent if not higher^{15 16}.

Sri Lanka has only six cities with a resident population of more than 100,000. However, there are 34 intermediate or medium-sized towns with populations between 20,000 and 100,000 and 94 small towns with a population fewer than 20,000. The percentage living in townships is expected to reach at least 50 percent of Sri Lanka's projected population of 22,000,000 by 2020¹⁷. In this context, the Urban Development Authority (UDA) has mapped out the urban development areas, and this includes a list of 246 locations across the country coming under the UDA law.



Concentrated and overcrowded underserved settlements in Kandy

Source: Charlene Liau/UN-Habitat Sri Lanka

¹⁵ LBR/LBO (2015). Making Colombo a Globally Competitive City. LBR/LBO Infrastructure Summit 2015. Retrieved from <http://www.lankabusinessonline.com/lbr-lbo-infrastructure-summit-2015-making-colombo-a-globally-competitive-city/>

¹⁶ Ranawaka, P. C. (2015). Making Colombo a Globally Competitive City. LBR/LBO Infrastructure Summit 2015. Retrieved from <http://www.dailymirror.lk/94975/let-s-get-real-about-sri-lanka-s-urbanization>

¹⁷ UN-Habitat (2013). Disaster Resilient City Development Strategies for Sri Lankan Cities. Colombo, Sri Lanka: UN-Habitat.



Line rooms with minimal basic facilities are the common form of housing in the estate sector

Source: UN-Habitat Sri Lanka

Some of the key issues that human settlements face in Sri Lanka are, land scarcity, especially, problems of supplying habitable space; spiraling land values; overloading of physical infrastructure; urban poverty; degradation of urban environment and environment pollution; encroachment of sensitive areas; disaster risk and impact of climate change on settlements; lack of institutional capacity; uneven distribution of the urban population and lack of resilience of settlements to disasters.

UDA data has indicated that since the year 2000, the population living in slums and shanties in the Colombo Municipal Council area has declined by 11.2 percent. However, other major towns have between 10 – 20 percent of slum dwellers. Some older city settlements are also characterised by inadequate housing and poor access to water, sanitation, education and health services.

National planning exercises have recognised the importance of enhancing urban-rural connectivity. UN-Habitat also recognises the importance of both rural and urban economies in the context of enhancing the sustainability and liveability of settlements for all Sri Lankans.

In Sri Lanka, the displacement of large numbers of families and the destruction of basic infrastructure by manmade and natural disasters have resulted in a new set of national and local challenges for policy and strategy development in human settlements. Other human settlements that require special attention are those affected by conflict which are being reconstructed, the plantation settlements with landslide risk and social concerns, and the settlements in the lagging regions, which despite many programmes continue with high levels of poverty. Each of these bring with it very particular issues that warrant some attention.

The current government is following the trend set by the previous government in placing emphasis on the development of urban agglomerations. Ministries focusing on urban development - Megapolis and Western Development and City Planning and Water Supply, have been established. Further, there are the regional development ministries which have a focus on development of townships within their regions, namely Ministry of Law and Order and Southern Development; Ministry of Internal Affairs, Wayamba Development and Cultural Affairs.

1.1.3 RELEVANT KEY GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS

Human settlement related activities in Sri Lanka, including policy and programme development and implementation, comes under the purview of a multitude of Government ministries. UN-Habitat's collaboration with its main counterpart, the Ministry of Housing and Construction, will continue with the finalisation of the National Housing Policy framework, World Habitat Day programmes, establishing a National Housing Forum, supporting district housing coordination work and facilitating the participation of the Ministry in UN-Habitat Governing Council activities.

Furthermore, UN-Habitat will strengthen its partnerships with¹⁸:

1. The Ministry of Megapolis and Western Development, and the new Ministry of City Planning and Water Supply, working specifically with the UDA to promote participatory urban planning and people centred urban resettlement; and the latter Ministry to increase access to sanitation and to promote rainwater harvesting systems;
2. The Ministry of Prison Reforms, Resettlement, Reconstruction and Hindu Religious Affairs to support families affected by armed conflict to rebuild their destroyed houses and community infrastructure;
3. The Ministry of Hill Country New Villages, Infrastructure and Community Development to address issues faced by plantation workers;
4. The Ministry of Disaster Management, to promote disaster resilient cities and communities;
5. The Ministry Mahaweli Development and Environment and the Ministry of Power And Renewable Energy to address climate change related issues;
6. The Ministry of Provincial Councils and Local Government to support implementing national policies and strategies to promote good governance at the Local Authority (LA) level; and The Ministry of Land and Parliamentary Reforms on matters related to land tenure, land surveying and land registration.



Signing the Memorandum of Understanding with the Ministry of Housing and Construction, August 2016
Source: Charmalee Jayasinghe/UN-Habitat Sri Lanka

¹⁸ Office of the Cabinet of Ministers (2017). List of Cabinet Ministers. Retrieved from http://www.cabinetoffice.gov.lk/cab/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=25&Itemid=23&lang=en



Ministry of Housing and Construction celebrating World Habitat Day 2017

Source: Ministry of Housing and Construction/GoSL

1.1.4 DONOR PRIORITIES FOR SRI LANKA

Foreign aid to Sri Lanka during the last few years have focussed on rehabilitation of conflict-affected areas and supporting economic recovery, and wider focus on economic growth in order to minimise regional disparities and to spur sustainable reconciliation. Changing trends have been observed in bilateral and multilateral aid and emergence of non-traditional donors¹⁹. The main funders of development programmes in Sri Lanka are as follows:

BILATERAL

European Union (EU): Official Development Assistance (ODA) of EU is managed by the European Commission (EC) through the EU Delegation to Sri Lanka and the Maldives in Colombo. The current Multiannual Indicative Programmes (MIPs) is for one focal sector – integrated rural development. Furthermore, Sri Lanka is a recipient of EU funds for The aid programme of the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) complements the

regional programmes for Asia, specifically, Aid for Uprooted People, in addition to thematic programmes such as European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights and the Instrument contributing to Stability and Peace, Civil Society Organisations and Local Authorities, and Non-State Actors.

Government of Australia: Australia’s aid programme assists Sri Lanka’s progress as a secure, stable and prosperous partner in the Indian Ocean region and is transitioning toward an economic partnership approach, with the aim of maximising the number of Sri Lankans who benefit from economic growth and to furthering social unity and reconciliation. Expanding economic opportunities for the poor; supporting the Government to be more responsive to the needs of citizens and the private sector; and increasing gender equality are the three objectives of the Aid Investment Plan for Sri Lanka: 2015 - 2019. development activities of the Government of Australia and its departments.

¹⁹ Amarasinghe, D. and Rebert, J. (2013). Dynamics and Trends of Foreign Aid in Sri Lanka. Colombo, Sri Lanka: International Alert. Retrieved from http://www.international-alert.org/sites/default/files/SriLanka_AidEffectiveness_EN_2013_0.pdf

Government of India: The ODA commitment to Sri Lanka is around US\$2.6 billion. The provision of grant assistance by India has significantly increased during the last couple of years, with over US\$435 million grants allocated mainly for social infrastructure development and rehabilitation and reconstruction activities, apart from assistance for construction of 50,000 houses.

Government of Japan: The assistance to Sri Lanka is generally through Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC), engaged in large-scale development projects, including developing transmission lines and improving efficiency of the national grid, developing urban transport infrastructure, rail and road development and telecom network expansion.

Japan International Cooperation Agency: JICA has assisted in efforts to uplift overall economic growth and development, mainly through supporting expansion of social services, enhancing small and medium scale enterprises, developing rural communities and human resources, expanding climate change and disaster management initiatives and strengthening infrastructure. Implementing Japan's ODA implementing agency, JICA currently supports four priority areas, namely, assisting the country to accelerate economic growth; poverty alleviation and regional development; improving living conditions of conflict-affected populations in the North and the East; and disaster management and climate change.

Government of Canada: The goal of Canada's ODA to Sri Lanka is to support equitable and sustainable economic growth, and human rights in reducing poverty. Canada promotes initiatives to, increase skills for employment; develop small agricultural businesses; improve the business climate; increase women's access to economic assets and jobs and clear landmines to enable resettlement and the resumption of livelihoods, including assistance for developing and rebuilding small-scale infrastructure and agriculture.

Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA): The ODA from KOICA during the last 25 years amounts to US\$119 million. 'The Republic of Korea's Country Partnership Strategy for the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka 2016-2020', priority cooperation areas and support plan focuses on,

education, transport, water management and sanitation, and rural development.

United States Agency for International Development (USAID): The Country Development Cooperation Strategy 2016 – 2019 focuses investment in key areas of economic growth and democratic reform that ensure overall stability and prosperity, specifically prioritises programmes that extend critical social services to local communities, and strengthen the ability of local organisations to advocate for citizens' needs and sustain these vital services. In addition, gender equality is also a strong focus area.



Improved accessibility through internal roads in Nuwara Eliya

Source: UN-Habitat Sri Lanka

World Bank: The World Bank emphasises facilitating sustained private and public investment; supporting structural shifts in the economy; and improving living standards and social inclusion and operates under ten main themes, namely, rural services and infrastructure; infrastructure services for the private sector; participation and civic engagement; conflict prevention and post-conflict reconstruction; other financial and private sector development; rural policies and institutions; natural disaster management; pollution management and environmental health; regulation and competition policy; and administration and civil service reforms.

Asian Development Bank: The Country Partnership Strategy 2018 – 2022 supports Sri Lanka to transition to Upper Middle Income Country (UMIC) and focuses on two strategic objectives: strengthen the drivers of growth by productivity enhancement and supporting diversification of economic activities and promoting inclusiveness to improve quality of growth.

United Nations: The United Nations (UN) humanitarian and development financing mechanisms that are relevant to UN-Habitat's mandate include the UN Peacebuilding Fund, UN Trust Fund for Human Security, the Central Emergency Response Fund and the Adaptation Fund (AF) created under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) to finance concrete adaptation projects and programmes.

PRIVATE SECTOR

There is significant contribution from the private sector to urban development and other development initiatives. UN-Habitat Sri Lanka has worked with the **Coca Cola Foundation** and will explore the possibility of partnering with **Asia Pacific Alliance for Disaster Management**.

GOVERNMENT SECTOR

Government institutions seek technical advisory services on various sectors, particularly, resettlement in the context of post-disaster, post-conflict and involuntary resettlement, and urban and settlement planning.



Partnering with private sector to provide durable solutions for water and sanitation issues in resource-poor schools

Source: Charmalee Jayasinghe/UN-Habitat Sri Lanka

2 UN-HABITAT'S STRATEGIC FOCUS

UN-Habitat's mission is to promote socially and environmentally sustainable human settlements development and the achievement of adequate shelter for all. As mentioned above, cities are facing unprecedented demographic, environmental, economic, social and spatial challenges.

2.1 GLOBAL TREATIES

UN-Habitat is positioned to assist the government implement strategies and to make these strategies relevant and applicable to the Sri Lankan context, in particular those listed below.

2.1.1 2030 AGENDA, HABITAT III AND NEW URBAN AGENDA

The Habitat III conference held in October 2016, adopted the New Urban Agenda creating sustainable, equitable cities for all. The Ministry of Housing and Construction presented the Habitat III Sri Lanka Country Report at the conference, and principally covered issues and challenges in urban demography, land and urban planning, environment and urbanisation, urban governance and legislation, urban economy, housing and basic services, and ways to improve²⁰. Solutions for the complex challenge of urbanisation can only be found by bringing together Member States, multilateral organisations, local governments, the private sector and civil society. Appropriate policies can embrace urbanisation across physical space, bridging urban, peri-urban and rural areas, and assisting Governments in addressing challenges through national and local development policy frameworks²¹. One such tool is the International Guidelines on Urban and Territorial Planning which set out priorities for settlement planning, which the UN-Habitat Country Programme (HCP) will promote.

The New Urban Agenda is an extension of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and contributes towards the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in a localised and integrated manner and to achieve the SDGs and targets, including Goal 11 of making cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable²². The HCP, as acknowledged by the New Urban Agenda, will take into account culture and cultural diversity as important contributions to the sustainable development of cities, human settlements and citizens, while empowering people to play a unique and active role in development interventions. Furthermore, HCP is committed to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the plan of action for people, planet and prosperity, and acting in collaborative partnership to eradicating poverty²³.

2.1.2 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

The Millennium Declaration, followed by the MDGs, ended in 2015 and UN-Habitat Sri Lanka mainly contributed towards Target 11 under Goal 7, Ensuring Environmental Sustainability, significantly improving the lives of slum dwellers. The SDGs were adopted in September 2015. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development builds on the MDGs and is more ambitious. It embraces concepts of environmental, social and economic sustainability as seen in Figure 2. There are 17 SDGs and 169 targets, and critical to SDGs achievement will be learning lessons from the MDGs and addressing the challenges of implementation. The HCP will primarily contribute towards achieving Goal 11, but will also contribute to 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 13, 16 and 17.

²⁰ Ministry of Housing and Construction (2016). National Report for the Third United Nations Conference on Human Settlements. Battaramulla, Sri Lanka: Ministry of Housing and Construction.

²¹ Habitat III (n.d.). The United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development. Retrieved from <http://habitat3.org/>

²² United Nations (2016). Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 23 December 2016. A/RES/71/256. Retrieved from http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/migration/generalassembly/docs/globalcompact/A_RES_71_256.pdf

²³ United Nations (n.d.). Transforming Our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Sustainable Development Knowledge Platform. Retrieved from <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/post2015/transformingourworld>



Figure 1: Our commitment. The 17 Sustainable Development Goals of the Agenda 2030

Source: <https://news.un.org/en/story/2015/09/509732-un-adopts-new-global-goals-charting-sustainable-development-people-and-planet>

2.1.3 CLIMATE CHANGE

Having recognised the importance of global warming and the associated climate change phenomenon, the UNFCCC convened the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro in June 1992. As a legal instrument of the UNFCCC, the Kyoto Protocol was adopted in 1997. Aligning itself with the global community, Sri Lanka ratified the UNFCCC in 1993 and acceded to the Kyoto Protocol in 2002. The HCP will follow developments in the Conference of Parties (COP).

UN-Habitat Sri Lanka has supported the Government in formulating a National Climate Change Policy (NCCP) and the National Environmental Policy to reduce the risk of climate change, and the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) which comes under the Kyoto Protocol, with the objective of achieving stabilisation of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere.

The HCP will promote the sustainable use of natural resources, incorporate Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) measures and environment conservation into its projects and ensure local level contribution to sustainability.

2.1.4 HYOGO FRAMEWORK FOR ACTION AND THE SENDAI FRAMEWORK FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION (DRR)

Through implementing DRR projects across Sri Lanka, UN-Habitat has assisted the Sri Lankan Government to implement the Hyogo Framework for Action at national, provincial and local levels. The Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) is the first global plan to explain, describe and detail the work that is required from all different sectors and actors to reduce disaster losses. The Sendai Framework for DRR was introduced Post-2015. The current discussion emphasises the importance of building on the HFA and addressing the areas where least progress has been made. This has highlighted the need to update and reorder strategic goals and priorities, provide visibility at all levels and to place emphasis on stakeholders and their role in advancing the priorities.



UN-Habitat promotes the sustainable use of natural resources and environment conservation in all its projects
Source: Kalyani Balathas/UN-Habitat Sri Lanka

HFA implementation indicate that exposure of people and assets in all countries has increased faster than vulnerability has decreased, thus generating new risks and a steady increase in disasters losses, with significant socio-economic impact in the short, medium and long terms, particularly at the local level²⁴.

UN-Habitat will assist the Government with implementing and addressing the priorities under the new Sendai Framework for DRR adopted in March 2015²⁵. A particularly pertinent target is to 'substantially reduce disaster damage to critical infrastructure and disruption of basic services, among them health and educational facilities, including, through developing their resilience by 2030'.

2.2 GLOBAL, REGIONAL AND NATIONAL STRATEGIES

2.2.1 UN-HABITAT GLOBAL STRATEGY

There has been a phenomenal shift towards urbanisation, with 6 out of every 10 people in the world expected to reside in urban areas by 2030. In the absence of effective urban planning, the consequences of this rapid urbanisation will be dramatic. In many places around the world, the effects can already be felt: lack of proper housing and growth of slums, inadequate and out-dated infrastructure – be it roads, public transport, water, sanitation, or electricity – escalating poverty and unemployment; safety, security and increase in crime; pollution and health issues; as well as poorly managed natural or man-made disasters and other catastrophes due to the effects of climate change.

Cities need to be green and manageable in a sustainable way and in tune with the environment.

Furthermore, cities must ultimately become places for the self-fulfilment of all residents. UN-Habitat has therefore developed a holistic and global approach towards urbanism that embraces much more than just technical considerations. Beyond its traditional core areas such as city planning, infrastructure development, and participatory slum upgrading, UN-Habitat today also focuses on urban legislation, disaster risk management, gender, youth and capacity building for actors involved in the urbanisation process.

UN-Habitat undertakes research on urban trends with the resulting flagship reports being authoritative and highly regarded within the urban development community. Through its global advocacy platforms such as the World Urban Campaign (WUC) and events such as the World Urban Forum (WUF), UN-Habitat establishes think tanks and networks that enable governments, experts, civil society groups, multilateral organisations, the private sector and all other development partners to jointly address present and future urban predicaments²⁶.

The HCP is organised under seven focus areas²⁷:

Focus Area 1: Urban Legislation, Land and Governance

Focus Area 2: Urban Planning and Design

Focus Area 3: Urban Economy

Focus Area 4: Basic Urban Services

Focus Area 5: Housing and Slum Upgrading

Focus Area 6: Risk Reduction and Rehabilitation

Focus Area 7: Research and Capacity Development

²⁴ UNISDR (2013). Post-2015 Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (HFA2): Report from 2013 Global Platform Consultations. Geneva, Switzerland: UNISDR. Retrieved from http://www.preventionweb.net/files/35070_hfa2consultationsgp2013report.pdf

²⁵ United Nations (n.d.). Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015 – 2030. Retrieved from http://www.preventionweb.net/files/43291_sendaiframeworkfordrrren.pdf

²⁶ UN-Habitat (n.d.). UN-Habitat at a Glance. Retrieved from <http://unhabitat.org/about-us/un-habitat-at-a-glance/>

²⁷ UN-Habitat (2013). Draft strategic plan 2014–2019 of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme. Governing Council of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme. HSP/GC/24/5/Add.2. Retrieved from <https://unhabitat.org/un-habitats-strategic-plan-2014-2019/>

Figure 2: UN-Habitat Focus Areas and Priority Areas

UN-Habitat Focus Areas



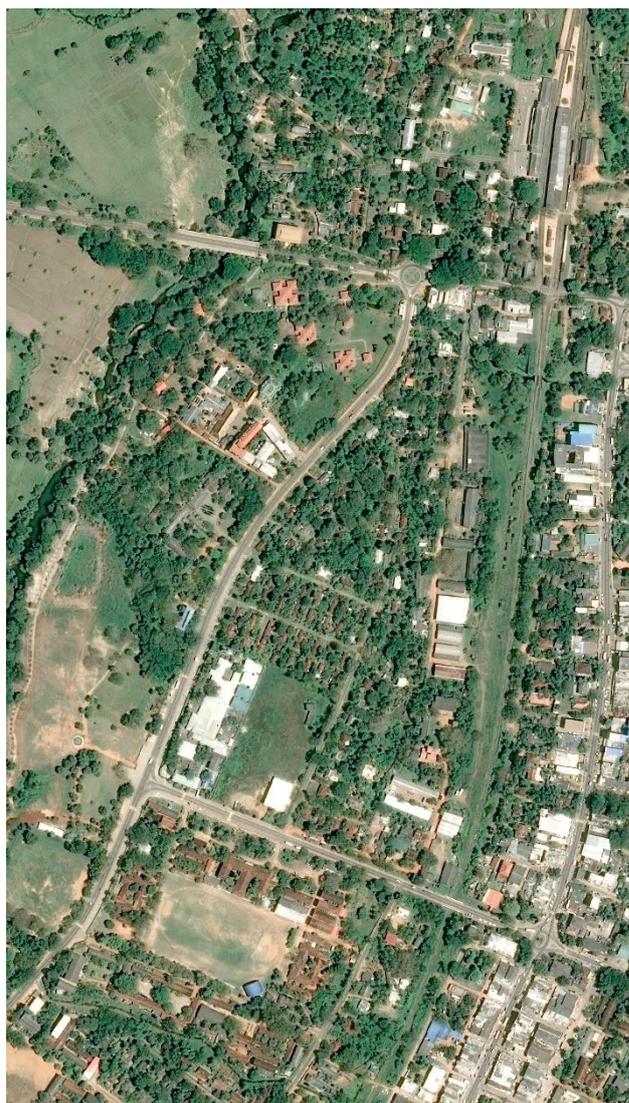
2.2.2 UN-HABITAT REGIONAL STRATEGY

The UN-Habitat Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (ROAP) medium-term strategy is set out along two complementary objectives²⁸:

- To provide technical cooperation and humanitarian assistance to the poorest and most vulnerable member states, especially with regard to sustainable urbanisation and vulnerability reduction.
- To increase collaboration for sustainable urbanisation and the implementation of the New Urban Agenda across the region, with a special focus on sensible engagement with the leading member states, i.e. China, Japan, Korea, Indonesia, India, Australia and Iran.

The current thematic focus on the delivery of results for shelter, housing, slum upgrading and urban basic services will continue. In support of the poorest and most vulnerable member states, ROAP will seek to continue delivering projects focused on citywide development strategies and local development plans in support of slum reduction. ROAP will build on its legacy approach of the 'People's Process' and will seek innovations. ROAP will also continue to deliver assistance after disasters and conflicts, with a special focus on bringing the urban expertise into humanitarian action plans and post-disaster recovery and reconstruction strategies. In addition to these, ROAP will continue to seek projects, HQ collaboration and partnership synergies on a number of issues:

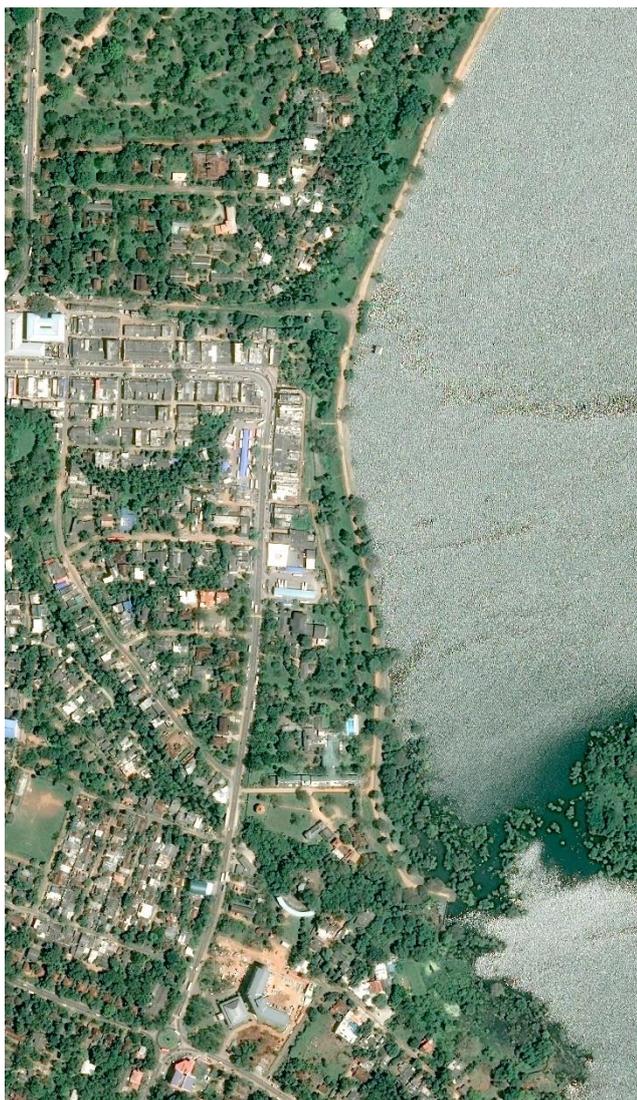
- Land policies in the context of urbanisation and improved urban tenure security, seeking a significant expansion of the Global Land Tool Network (GLTN) partnerships and engagements in Asia Pacific.
- Urban Planning and Design, in collaboration with the HQ Urban Planning Lab, so as to build on UN-Habitat's strategic thrust for a new National Urban Policies and synergies with regard to planning, legislation and finance as part of the New Urban Agenda.
- Converging DRR and planning for climate change into support to cities and regions to enhance resilience across Asia Pacific.



A satellite imagery of the ancient and the new city of
Source: UN-Habitat Sri Lanka

- Scaling up innovative affordable housing through partnerships to support countries in creating conducive housing market structures to increase housing stock in particularly for the urban poor.

²⁸ UN-Habitat (n.d.). Regional Strategic Plan for Asia and Pacific States 2014 - 2019. Fukuoka, Japan: UN-Habitat Regional Office for the Asia and Pacific.



Anuradhapura, the capital city of North Central Province

2.2.3 UNITED NATIONS SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

The United Nations country programme for Sri Lanka, titled the United Nations Development Assistant Framework (UNDAF) 2013 – 2017, was implemented against the backdrop of opportunities and challenges that faced the nation and supported four pillars, (1) Equitable Economic Growth and Sustainable Livelihoods; (2) Disparity Reduction, Equitable and Quality Social Services; (3) Governance, Human Rights, Gender Equality, Social Inclusion and Protection; and (4) Environmental

Sustainability, Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction. Subsequent to the Mid-Term Review (MTR) conducted to assess the UNDAF's relevance in light of changes in the national and international context, and UNDAF's 'Fit for Purpose' to deliver on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the United Nations Sustainable Development Framework (UNSDF) 2018 – 2022 was developed and signed in August 2017.

The Government of Sri Lanka and the UN System in Sri Lanka are committed to implement the UNSDF 2018 – 2022 and represents the UN's commitment to advancing 'Delivering as One'²⁹. UNSDF 2018 – 2022 brings together the comparative advantage of the agencies of the UN System. HCP is committed to the UNSDF 2018 – 2022 and will work together with UN agencies to increase effectiveness, relevance and efficiency at country level³⁰ and supports joint programming that reflects commitments to 'leaving no one behind' and to 'reaching the furthest behind first'. The key Drivers of UNSDF that UN-Habitat is part of are:

Driver 1: Towards improved data, knowledge management and evidence-based policy.

Driver 2: Strengthened, innovative public institutions and engagement toward a lasting peace.

Driver 3: Human security and socioeconomic resilience.

Driver 4: Enhancing resilience to climate change and disaster and strengthening environmental management.

Cross-cutting themes: Youth, gender and volunteerism.

²⁹United Nations (2017). United Nations Sustainable Development Framework 2018 – 2022. Colombo, Sri Lanka: United Nations. Retrieved from http://lk.one.un.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/08/Final_UNSDF_2018-2022.pdf

³⁰UNICEF (2015). Handy Guide on UN Coherence. New York, USA: UNICEF. Retrieved from https://www.unicef.org/unreform/Handy_Guide_on_UN_Coherence_FINAL_16_July_2015.pdf

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES



TARGET 11-1



SAFE AND AFFORDABLE HOUSING

TARGET 11-2



AFFORDABLE AND SUSTAINABLE TRANSPORT SYSTEMS

TARGET 11-3



INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE URBANIZATION

TARGET 11-4



PROTECT THE WORLD'S CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE

TARGET 11-5



REDUCE THE ADVERSE EFFECTS OF NATURAL DISASTERS

TARGET 11-6



REDUCE THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT OF CITIES

TARGET 11-7



PROVIDE ACCESS TO SAFE AND INCLUSIVE GREEN AND PUBLIC SPACES

TARGET 11-A



STRONG NATIONAL AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

TARGET 11-B



IMPLEMENT POLICIES FOR INCLUSION, RESOURCE EFFICIENCY AND DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

TARGET 11-C



SUPPORT LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES IN SUSTAINABLE AND RESILIENT BUILDING

Figure 3: SDG 11 in action: Building modern and sustainable cities
 Source: <https://www.globalgoals.org/11-sustainable-cities-and-communities>

3 UN-HABITAT COUNTRY PROGRAMME



City of Colombo Development Plan (2018 – 2030) underway
Source: Charlene Liau/UN-Habitat Sri Lanka

In this section, the UN-Habitat strategy for Sri Lanka for the period 2018 - 2022 will be discussed.

As a fundamental commitment to building consensus, consultation and participatory approaches, UN-Habitat will engage in community and people based strategies in all its interventions. The Government of Sri Lanka's election manifesto; Vision 2025; UNDAF 2013 – 2017 and its addendum; 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development; UNSDF 2018 – 2022; Post-2015 Development Agenda, in addition to UN-Habitat's Strategic Plan 2014 – 2019; Habitat III; National Report for Habitat III and the Regional Strategic Plan have been the key guiding documents for the HCP of Sri Lanka. Lessons learnt from UN-Habitat in-country initiatives in the recent past, in particular evaluations and reviews of programmes are key analytical inputs to formulate strategies for the HCP. The HCP is aligned with UNSDF time period of five years, viz. 2018 – 2022 and will support the efforts to reduce disparities and positively impact the lives of people. HCP assists UNSDF in its endeavours for joint and comprehensive planning and monitoring which

respond to the priorities of SDG 17 and localising and mainstreaming SDGs in the national development agenda.

Having recognised Sri Lanka's economic achievements and reaching middle income country status, UN-Habitat focuses its interventions on providing technical expertise in addressing gaps in the urban sector and settlement planning, while supporting communities and local authorities in the emerging urban areas and lagging regions. UN-Habitat will continue to work closely with the Government of Sri Lanka and development partners to support Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and vulnerable communities to gain access to sustainable shelter and basic services and to promote durable solutions. To supplement the national office capacity, expertise from the UN-Habitat ROAP and headquarters will be used as and when required and feasible.

To guide UN-Habitat's work in Sri Lanka, the following framework drawing from UN-Habitat's Global Strategic Framework will be followed:

3.1 RESULTS FRAMEWORK

The table below outlines the expected results, key thrust areas and partners for UN-Habitat future programming.

Table 1: UN-Habitat Interventions in Sri Lanka for 2018 – 2022

Expected Accomplishment	Priority Area	UN-Habitat Contributions	Main Partners
<p>Focus Area 1</p> <p>Strengthened legal framework and systems for equitable and updated local government legislation, with improved access to land.</p>	<p>Urban Legislation</p>	<p>Review legal framework, especially, policies, Acts and Ordinances related to physical planning, housing finance, housing and related issues and provide technical support for reform in line with current challenges and opportunities.</p> <p>Provide technical expertise to relevant authorities to ensure the transparent, credible and effective judicial oversight on development-induced resettlement on National Involuntary Resettlement Policy (NIRP) implementation.</p> <p>Provide assistance in preparation of compensation package/entitlement matrices for settlers, and ensuring inclusive and accountable processes and procedures through advocacy and dialogue.</p> <p>Conduct technical dialogue and provide technical assistance is seeking solutions for re-establishment of ownership of conflict affected areas and other related land issues.</p>	<p>Ministry of Housing and Construction; National Housing Development Authority (NHDA); National Physical Planning Department; UDA; National Building Research Organisation (NBRO); and Disaster Management Centre (DMC)</p> <p>Ministry of Housing and Construction; Ministry of Lands and Parliamentary Reforms; NHDA; UDA; Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation; Local Authorities and Divisional Secretariats</p> <p>Ministry of Prison Reforms, Resettlement, Reconstruction and Hindu Religious Affairs; Ministry of Lands and Parliamentary Reforms Survey Department; Department of Land Commissioner General; Local Authorities and Divisional Secretariats</p>
	<p>Land</p>		

Expected Accomplishment	Priority Area	UN-Habitat Contributions	Main Partners
<p>Improved people-friendly, climate resilient planning and design processes.</p>	<p>Urban Planning and Design</p>	<p>Advocate and provide technical support for inclusive, needs-based and resilient sustainable urban planning.</p> <p>Capacity building of Government partners to improve inclusive and resilient urban planning at the city and regional level.</p> <p>Support identification of growth centres through mapping, zoning and establishing connectivity throughout the planning process.</p> <p>Conduct studies to fill-in data gaps related to city planning and design open data sources.</p> <p>Promote CCA mainstreaming.</p>	<p>Ministry of Provincial Councils and Local Government; National Physical Planning Department; UDA; Provincial Councils; Local Authorities and Divisional Secretariats</p>
	<p>Climate Change Planning</p>	<p>Provide technical support for land use planning based on vulnerability mapping, reducing pollution, and improving urban environmental management.</p> <p>Support incorporation city-wide disaster preparedness plans and early warning systems into urban plans and enhancing the capacity of Local Authorities to implement.</p> <p>Promote environmentally sustainable transport modes and renewable energy options towards reducing the carbon foot print.</p>	<p>Ministry of Mahaweli Development and Environment; National Physical Planning Department; UDA; Central Environment Authority; and DMC</p>

Expected Accomplishment	Priority Area	UN-Habitat Contributions	Main Partners
<p>Focus Area 3</p> <p>Enhanced access to competitive and vocational skills, and social and economic opportunities.</p>	<p>Urban Economy</p>	<p>Improve access to innovative financing mechanisms and economic opportunities for affordable housing and basic infrastructure and services.</p>	<p>Construction Industry Development Authority (CIDA); Local Government Authorities; and financial institutions.</p>
	<p>Local Economic Development</p>	<p>Capacity building of Local Government Authorities, especially in lagging regions for service delivery improvement.</p>	<p>Ministry of Youth Affairs and Skills Development; CIDA; National Apprentice and Industrial Training Authority; and Vocational Training Authority (VTA).</p>
	<p>Youth and job creation</p>	<p>Enhance construction related employment opportunity, and on the job training and internships.</p>	
	<p>Introduce alternative livelihoods options.</p>		
<p>Focus Area 4</p> <p>Improved access to basic community based infrastructure and basic services.</p>	<p>Water and sanitation</p>	<p>Empower youth in participation and leadership, while creating spaces for networking.</p>	
	<p>Water and sanitation</p>	<p>Raise awareness among communities on water and sanitation and hygiene issues.</p>	<p>Ministry of City Planning and Water Supply; UDA; Local Authorities and Divisional Secretariats.</p>
	<p>Provide water access options, such as community wells and rainwater harvesting, and improving access to potable water at household level.</p>		
	<p>Provide latrines as part of household need.</p>		
<p>Educational infrastructure</p>	<p>Support sustainable settlements and resettlement through improvement of educational environment, namely, preschools, primary and secondary schools.</p>	<p>Ministry of Education; Ministry of Prison Reforms, Resettlement, Reconstruction and Hindu Religious Affairs; Zonal Education Offices; Local Authorities and Divisional Secretariats.</p>	

Expected Accomplishment	Priority Area	UN-Habitat Contributions	Main Partners
Improved access to basic community based infrastructure and basic services.	Solid Waste Management (SWM) and Energy	<p>Offer technical guidance on national and local level SWM planning.</p> <p>Encourage household level composting and sorting waste, and support waste collection process in urban, rural and estate plantation sector.</p> <p>Provide energy saving options for local communities.</p>	Ministry of Prison Reforms, Resettlement, Reconstruction and Hindu Religious Affairs; Ministry of Plantation New Villages, Infrastructure and Community Development; Local Authorities and Divisional Secretariats.

Focus Area 5

Housing and Slum Upgrading

Improved settlements recovery and reconstruction interventions through participatory process for long-term sustainability in human settlements.

Advocate on the right to housing, new housing opportunities for communities and sustainable housing.	
Support the Government of Sri Lanka to provide required amenities, regulations and in promoting housing finance market to improve quality of life the poor in urban and lagging areas.	Ministry of Prison Reforms, Resettlement, Reconstruction and Hindu Religious Affairs; Ministry of Plantation New Villages, Infrastructure and Community Development; UDA; NHDA; Local Authorities and Divisional Secretariats.
Promote and assist the enforcement of the NIRP.	Housing
Provide technology innovations, a range of housing options, housing type designs and proposals for the reduction of construction costs.	
Create an enabling environment for provision of choices and flexible concepts such as rental housing, integrated housing schemes, compensation packages, multiple designs and types, and amenable housing development initiatives.	

Expected Accomplishment	Priority Area	UN-Habitat Contributions	Main Partners
Improved settlements recovery and reconstruction interventions through participatory process for long-term sustainability in human settlements.	Slum Upgrading	<p>Review institutional strategies, management and coordination tools to improve and enhance effectiveness of services.</p> <p>Promote and ensure Participatory Livelihood Assessment (PLA) is conducted prior to planning.</p> <p>Support setting up eligibility parameters in accordance to NIRP.</p> <p>Offer innovative solutions for slum upgrading.</p> <p>Provide technical support to improve land and housing policies, innovative financial mechanisms and lending structures to ensure access and affordable housing for urban poor and plantation workers.</p> <p>Promote incremental housing.</p> <p>Document good practices for poverty reduction through urban housing and infrastructure investments.</p> <p>Promote participatory frameworks such as People's Process, Owner-Driven-Housing process, Community Action Plans, and strengthening and empowering Community Based Organisations (CBOs) through training.</p>	<p>Ministry of Housing and Construction; Ministry of Plantation New Villages, Infrastructure and Community Development; UDA; NHDA; Lanka Financial Services Facility for Underserved Settlements (LFSUS) and other financial institutions.</p> <p>Local Authorities; Divisional Secretariats and CBOs.</p>
	Community Management		

Expected Accomplishment	Priority Area	UN-Habitat Contributions	Main Partners
<p>Focus Area 6</p> <p>Improved shelter rehabilitation and reconstruction programmes in crisis responses contributing to resilient and sustainable human settlements</p>	<p>Risk Reduction and Rehabilitation</p>	<p>Support post-conflict and post-disaster recovery through rebuilding of housings and infrastructure.</p>	<p>Ministry of Prison Reforms, Resettlement, Reconstruction and Hindu Religious Affairs; Ministry of Housing and Construction; and NHDA.</p>
	<p>Shelter Rehabilitation</p>	<p>Provide housing and housing guidelines for rural and plantation sector.</p>	<p>Ministry of Hill Country New Villages, Infrastructure and Community Development; DMC; and NBRO.</p>
		<p>Advocate adoption of guidelines, capacity building of Government officials and workers in the construction sector.</p>	<p>Ministry of Housing and Construction; and Ministry of Hill Country New Villages, Infrastructure and Community Development.</p>
		<p>Establish disaster resilient, healthy and sustainable cities</p>	<p>UDA; and DMC.</p>
	<p>Urban Risk Reduction</p>	<p>Support Government of Sri Lanka in risk reduction and rehabilitation in human settlements.</p> <p>Incorporate risk reduction and rehabilitation measures at national policy level and Local Authority level to promote socially and environmentally sustainable towns and cities; improvement in disaster management in on-going national and local development and poverty reduction plans; advocacy for community based disaster risk assessments and planning</p>	

Expected Accomplishment	Priority Area	UN-Habitat Contributions	Main Partners
<p>Focus Area 7</p> <p>Improved knowledge and capacity to address challenges of sustainable settlements</p>	<p>Research and Capacity Development</p> <p>Research and Capacity Development</p>	<p>Improve knowledge base through research, particularly in post-disaster, post-conflict reconstruction and rehabilitation, land tenure related issues and governance, urban planning and design, NIRP, National Urban Policies (NUPs) and related issues, housing finance etc.</p> <p>Provide training on alternative technologies in the construction sector to Government partners.</p> <p>Improve knowledge of Government partners on rehabilitation and reconstruction of human settlements in the context of post-disaster, post-conflict, and estate sector, urban issues, and inclusive development through awareness and capacity building.</p>	<p>Ministry of Housing and Construction; Ministry of Hill Country New Villages, Infrastructure and Community Development; UDA; NHDA; CIDA; NBRO; and DMC.</p>

The section below details the background and planned work in each of the focus areas listed in Table 1.

3.2 FOCUS AREA 1: URBAN LEGISLATION, LAND AND GOVERNANCE

UN-Habitat Sri Lanka will focus its interventions on promoting sustainable human settlements, healthy urbanisation, reducing urban poverty and promoting cities as service centres for both urban and rural communities, all of which are reflected in the Government's national development policies and strategies. They are achievable through urban and land legislation and local governance strategies and development policy frameworks. The HCP will focus on the following priority areas within Focus Area 1:

3.2.1 URBAN LEGISLATION

UN-Habitat is focused on assisting the Government to review relevant ordinances in line with new trends and threats such as the rapid development of urban areas and climate change. UN-Habitat functions in the context of the following Acts and Ordinances related to the housing sector:

- Housing and Town Improvement Ordinance- No 19 of 1915
- Rent and Restriction Act-1942
- Town and Country Planning Ordinance- No 13 of 1946
- National Housing Act-No 37 of 1954
- Condominium Property Act -No 12 of 1970
- Rent Act-No 7 of 1972
- Maximum housing property Act-No 12 of 1973
- Common Amenities Board Act-No 10 of 1973
- Apartment Ownership Act-No 11 of 1973
- Apartment Ownership (Special Provision) Act
- Condominium Property Act-No 01 of 1973
- Ceiling on Housing and Property Law of 1978
- Urban Development Authority Act-No 41 of 1978
- National Housing Development Authority Act-1979

- Apartment Ownership (amendment) Act-No 45 of 1982
- Apartment Ownership (special provision)-No 4 of 1999
- Apartment Ownership (special provision) Act-No 27 of 2002
- Apartment Ownership (amendment) Act-No 39 of 2003
- Urban Settlement Development Act-No 36 of 2008

3.2.2 LAND

The land to person ratio is not a major issue in Sri Lanka yet, although urbanisation is putting increasing pressure on land required for urban development. UN-Habitat will continue to provide advocacy and technical expertise to implement the National Involuntary Resettlement Policy to avoid, minimise and mitigate negative impacts of development induced resettlement. UN-Habitat promotes the aim of ensuring that people adversely affected by such projects are fully and promptly compensated, successfully resettled and provided with assistance to re-establish their livelihoods to deal with the psychological, cultural, social and other stresses caused by compulsory land acquisition. Further, in such programmes, it is imperative to include awareness of processes available for the redress of grievances. These processes should be easily accessible and immediately responsive and should have in place a consultative, transparent and accountable involuntary resettlement process with a time frame agreed by all parties. UN-Habitat will advocate for this and ensure that transparent, credible and effective judicial oversight is available to all parties.

Housing and property rights in the context of post-conflict rehabilitation are amongst the most complex and sensitive issues affecting displaced populations. Re-establishing land ownership has become a fundamental need for displaced people in the conflict affected areas in the country. UN-Habitat will continue to work on rights and ownership of legal residence^{31 32} for this sector. UN-Habitat will take a lead and continue to resolve land issues in the plantation sector.

³¹ News.LK (2015, April 16). Govt. to provide land ownership to estate workers. The official Government news portal for Sri Lanka. Retrieved from <https://www.news.lk/news/business/item/7175-govt-to-provide-land-ownership-to-estate-workers>

³² Centre for Poverty Alternatives (2017). Two years in Government: A review of the pledges made in 2015 through the lens of constitutional reform, governance and transitional justice. Colombo, Sri Lanka: Centre for Poverty Alternatives. Retrieved from <http://www.cpalanka.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/02/Two-Years-in-Government.pdf>

3.3 FOCUS AREA 2: URBAN PLANNING AND DESIGN

Sri Lanka's urban landscape is largely dominated by small, urban settlements along the roadside. There is noticeable clustering of settlements along the coast from Mannar on the western side of the country, to Hambantota in the south and Potuvil in the east up to Mullaitivu in the north east. There is further clustering in the central highlands. More than 25 percent of the population lives within 1 kilometre of the coastal belt, which is only 5 percent of the country's total area³³. Sri Lanka's biggest cities have a large workforce consisting of a 'floating population' – Colombo attracts an estimated 400,000 to 500,000 people each working day. Kandy has a larger population of daily commuters (150,000) than the residential population of 124,000³⁴.

A significant programme of the Government is the development of the Colombo Megapolis, or, the Western Region Megapolis Project (WRMP), under the Ministry of Megapolis and Western Development, which aims to transform the entire Western Province, encompassing Colombo, Gampaha and Kalutara Districts and position Colombo as the best city in the South Asian region.

Building on the National Physical Planning Policy and Plan 2011 – 2030 which envisages that Sri Lanka's urban structure will grow into well-linked economic competitive cities, the Megapolis model is based on the belief that if the cities in adjacent regions work together they can create a new urban form that will increase economic opportunity and global competitiveness for each individual city and for the nation as a whole.



These clustered networks of cities will have to cooperate in the formation of a structure that takes advantage of their complementary roles while addressing common concerns in the areas of transportation (railways and highways), inclusive economic development, environmental protection, etc.³⁵

Despite these ambitious plans, significant challenges remain in the areas of urban planning and design including environment management, strategic city management, land and strategic housing developments, management and maintenance of infrastructure supporting human settlements. In addition, limitations on the capacity, resources and functions of the Local Authorities delay the formulation and implementation and inhibit the understanding of the importance of urban planning. Further, new ministries and departments confuse lines of responsibility. Currently, the UDA is the core city planning authority responsible for formulating urban plans. The National Physical Planning Department is responsible for national, regional and local level (village and Small Township) plans. However, the new Act that was passed gives the Ministry of Megapolis and Western Development overriding powers on many issues.



Excessive traffic and need for parking space are concerns that cities face

Source: UN-Habitat Sri Lanka

³³ World Bank and UN Habitat (2012). Turning Sri Lanka's Urban Vision into Policy and Action. Colombo, Sri Lanka: World Bank. Retrieved from <http://www.worldbank.org/en/news/feature/2012/11/27/turning-sri-lanka-urban-vision-into-policy-and-action>

³⁴ Ibid

³⁵ Ibid

The preparation of urban plans for over 200 local government areas declared as potential urban development areas has been slow, primarily due to lack of resources. Peri-urban areas, where sprawl and ribbon development are becoming a critical problem, are often not integrated into the Local Authorities' plans because they are outside the declared boundary, and is one of the areas that should be addressed by the new planning process.

The HCP will focus on the following priority areas within Focus Area 2:

3.3.1 CITY PLANNING EXTENSION AND DESIGN

The need for capacity building in urban planning at the city and regional levels promoting inclusive, participatory, needs-based urban planning is a primary focus for UN-Habitat. The Government understands this and several discussions to ensure that the planning includes sustainability and inclusive aspects have been held at the national level. Teams have been established to ensure that planning incorporates physical, environmental, human and technological aspects.

The HCP will concentrate on supporting the Government to develop inclusive and participatory urban and local level plans and development practices. Poverty and demographics such as gender and the aging population will be considered in policy-advocacy and strategy development. Issues of Involuntary resettlements will also be considered. Mapping of city profiles as well as risk mitigation and planning for sustainability will be supported.

UN-Habitat will, therefore, strengthen its existing partnerships with the authorities mandated to undertake and implement this new phase of urban planning, as well as with professional organisations, academia, civil society, communities and the private sector.

The HCP will also target on strategic changes in areas of improved policies and programmes, legislation and strengthened institutions to improve the capacity of Sri Lankan cities to function in holistic, integrated and sustainable manner.

3.3.2 CLIMATE CHANGE PLANNING

Sri Lanka's cities and townships are becoming more populated and their social, economic and environmental vulnerability to natural disasters is increasing. Many cities have already experienced heavy and repeated effects of climate change impacts. UN-Habitat will continue to assist cities to implement programmes and policies that incorporate adaptation and mitigation aspects such as land use planning based on vulnerability mapping, reducing pollution and improving urban environmental management.

The HCP promotes disaster resilient cities and advocates incorporating city-wide disaster preparedness plans into urban plans and enhancing the capacity of local authorities to implement inclusive urban plans that have been formed through comprehensive consultation. The HCP will seek to understand and advocate on integrated transport and environmentally sustainable transport modes and will work with the Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation on renewable energy and reducing the carbon footprint. The HCP will enable Sri Lankan cities and their supporting local governments to enhance their level of adaptation and resilience.

Three major milestones of this national initiative are the National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy for Sri Lanka prepared in 2010, the NCCP formulated in 2012 and National Climate Change Adaptation Plan (NAP), second draft released in 2015. UN-Habitat was heavily engaged as the above were developed and also supported mainstreaming climate change into national urban related policies through a project in 2016 - 2017, and will continue to be actively engaged in climate change planning.



UN-Habitat promotes disaster resilient cities and advocates incorporating city-wide disaster preparedness through comprehensive consultation

Source: Janani Thambaiah/UN-Habitat Sri Lanka

3.4 FOCUS AREA 3: URBAN ECONOMY

Sri Lanka is continuing to transform from a rural agricultural economy to a service and light industry based economy. If suitable policies and strategies are in place, the country can take full advantage of the economic benefits of rapid urban transition and urban-rural connectivity which would create positive dynamics for sustainable development of both urban and rural areas. The Western Province contributes 56.5 percent to the GDP³⁶, however the end of the armed conflict has provided a distinctive opportunity to invest in the competitive advantages of ‘lagging regions’. Urban centres in the ‘lagging regions’ are still struggling to be effective in terms of service. Lack of vision and strategy, poor resource mobilisation and planning, inadequate skilled resources, vulnerability to hazards and lack of sound and integrated business and maintenance plans (especially for infrastructure) have hindered the

growth of small city centres over the last few years. Forty economic development zones are envisaged and the Vision 2025 of the Government provides a strategic path to resolving these issues.

The HCP will focus on the following priority areas within Focus Area 3:

3.4.1 LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The main contribution of the HCP towards Local Economic Development will be through its interventions in infrastructure such as roads and produce storage facilities, which will strengthen connectivity and access to the market chain. Repairs and improvements to irrigation systems will enhance agricultural productivity within the community. The HCP also intends to focus its technical support on enhancing the capacity of Local Authority staff in the

³⁶ Central Bank of Sri Lanka (2016), Annual Report 2016. Colombo, Sri Lanka: Central Bank of Sri Lanka. Retrieved from http://www.cbsl.gov.lk/pics_n_docs/10_pub/docs/efr/annual_report/AR2016/English/6_Chapter_02.pdf

service delivery and linkages to increase their economic potential.

UN-Habitat will also attempt to be a catalyst for creating linkages to income sources and innovative financing mechanisms for affordable housing and basic urban infrastructure and services. UN-Habitat believes that it is possible to introduce Housing Finance Products for the poor within the country's banking system.

The HCP will also build the capacity of local and national construction sector stakeholders to consider alternative technologies as viable income generators and cost saving measures, through the development of enterprises and subsequent job creation.

3.4.2 YOUTH AND JOB CREATION

Youth face numerous challenges, particularly with access to jobs. The National Youth Policy of Sri Lanka – 2014 has clearly identified the priority target groups, namely, unemployed youth, youth from conflict affected communities, excluded, discriminated and exploited youth groups, youth at different education levels, young women, rural

youth, urban low income youth, youth in conflict with the law, estate sector youth and differently-abled youth.

UN-Habitat sees great potential in investing in young people, and has identified that creating and improving employment opportunities for youth involves a broad and concerted effort from all stakeholders. UN-Habitat targets the engagement and training of youth in life and livelihood skills, and where necessary will work with agencies that conduct formal training programmes. This is particularly important in conflict affected communities, where on-the-job training programmes on technologies and construction can help youth to improve their practical skills and livelihood opportunities. In the plantation sector, alternative livelihood options will be explored to reduce migration to towns and cities.

UN-Habitat has used sport to engage youth, encouraging them to be active partners and to take on roles of leadership. The HCP will continue this strategy, while also creating new spaces for youth to engage with each other and explore new income generating options.



Formal construction training programmes conducted by UN-Habitat in the Northern Province

Source: Charmalee Jayasinghe/UN-Habitat Sri Lanka

3.5 FOCUS AREA 4: BASIC URBAN SERVICES

UN-Habitat believes that environmentally sound basic urban infrastructure and services are crucial for sustainable human settlements and that health, education, water supply, sanitation and waste management facilities are integral elements of sustainable human settlements. This must be complimented by sustainable energy, transport and communication systems. Over the last few years, Sri Lanka has invested heavily in urban infrastructure including water supply and sanitation, urban transportation, flood control and drainage. However, there gaps remain at the local level. New challenges for city management have also arisen due to the operation and maintenance required for urban infrastructure. There is also a need to support local authorities to introduce innovative, community centred operations and maintenance mechanisms for local infrastructure facilities.

The HCP will be aligned to UN-Habitat’s fundamental principle of increasing equitable access to services and improving the standard of living of the poor. The HCP strategies for this focus area will include supporting the government in public awareness campaigns, development and application of appropriate legislation, implementation of initiatives to address basic urban infrastructure and services issues and regulation and strengthening local

authority capacity for maintaining urban infrastructure and cleaner environments. UN-Habitat will ensure the involvement and ownership of the community in organising, delivering and maintaining basic urban services, and advocate for the adequate levels of service for the poor.

The HCP will focus on the following priority areas within Focus Area 4:

3.5.1 WATER AND SANITATION

Access to adequate water supply and sanitation is a basic need of people. The Government of Sri Lanka is strengthening the policy and legal framework to ensure equitable access to safe drinking water in all regions and particular attention is being paid to the lagging regions, including the Eastern and Northern Provinces. The availability of sustainable sanitation services for all has been cited in the Government’s vision statement as being vital for economic development.

The HCP will support these efforts at the local level, working with households and communities to create awareness on water and sanitation issues, offering water access options including community wells and rain water harvesting systems, ensuring every house constructed has adequate sanitation facilities including a toilet and supporting hygiene promotion.



Community wells provide fresh water for communities in water scarce districts

Source: Charmalee Jayasinghe/UN-Habitat Sri Lanka



New learning facilities in Mannar district for school children
Source: Charmalee Jayasinghe/UN-Habitat Sri Lanka

3.5.2 EDUCATIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Educational facilities for children are inadequate in many areas. Natural disasters and the conflict have taken a heavy toll on the limited facilities available. The Government recognises this need and has identified an extensive list of aspects that need to be addressed to develop the educational facilities for children starting from pre-school through to university level. The HCP will assist to rebuild preschools and primary and secondary schools to enable children to have better access to schooling, thereby enhancing their social capital and employment opportunities.

3.5.3 SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT AND ENERGY

Energy is a basic need of people, while the management of solid waste is a priority environmental issue for communities and governments.

Under the HCP, UN-Habitat will provide technical advice on national and local level SWM planning, as well as target improving SWM at the household level by encouraging composting and sorting of waste for collection, improving plantation settlements linkages to waste collection processes.

Promoting energy saving options for local communities will also be part of housing interventions. UN-Habitat has engaged in developing SWM strategies and integrated plans and will continue dialogue with the Government to explore options to address SWM issues and household energy use at a national level.

3.6 FOCUS AREA 5: HOUSING AND SLUM UPGRADING

The right to adequate housing is enshrined in many international agreements including the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. During the 1990s, the right to adequate housing

gained increasing recognition³⁷. Since Habitat I in 1996, many Governments have adopted or revised housing policies to include various dimensions of gained increasing recognition³⁸. Since Habitat I in 1996, many Governments have adopted or revised housing policies to include various dimensions of human rights. Improved housing policies and programmes are a major component of achieving the Habitat III goal of housing and sustainable urban development. Developing efficient, effective and affordable housing delivery systems is an essential element of this goal, together with ensuring 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 rental housing. It is also essential that all relevant stakeholders (including co-operatives, non-governmental and community-based organisations) are involved in the housing development process.

Sri Lanka has a long and positive track record of pro-poor development programmes in the housing sector. Many countries have emulated Sri Lanka's successes, innovation, and lessons learnt in the area. The draft National Housing Policy states that the Government will play a key role through providing required amenities, introducing technological innovations, establishing regulations and promoting housing finance markets. The Government's direct assistance will be limited to vulnerable groups, to provide decent housing by way of concessional financing and technical support.

The urban vision of the Government also includes the promotion of rental housing markets, relocating slum and shanty dwellers through housing-land exchange programmes, assisting rural families through a rural housing programme and releasing Government owned land to provide houses for middle-income families through public private partnerships.



Government initiated low-income housing projects provide decent housing for low-income residents

Source: Charmalee Jayasinghe/UN-Habitat Sri Lanka

³⁷ UNHCS (2001). Urban Millennium. New York, United States of America: United Nations. Retrieved from <http://www.un.org/ga/istanbul+5/booklet10.pdf>

³⁸ Ibid



Improved housing units in Lunawa with improved drainage and canal systems to mitigate floods
Source: UN-Habitat Sri Lanka

The HCP will focus on the following areas within Focus Area 5:

3.6.1 HOUSING

The estimated housing stock in Sri Lanka based on the last official census is 5.1 million units³⁹. The current housing needs in the country, including the post-conflict housing reconstruction needs, is estimated at one million units⁴⁰. Sri Lanka pioneered the application of the people-based home-owner built housing concept and the Government and UN-Habitat have improved on this model, also endorsed by the Vision 2025. However, recent experiences indicate that this concept is being slowly overshadowed by interests in commercial housing initiatives.

While the issue of tenure security is only one of a set of components that contributes to a successful shelter strategy, it has been consciously identified because it has a catalytic effect, invariably leading to other processes and issues vital to sustainable shelter delivery and upgrading. In building the case and political environment for the eventual adoption of an appropriate policy, UN-Habitat will focus

attention on the essential elements of the right to housing. This includes the right not to be evicted and the promotion of sustainable shelter policies, where participatory resettlement for development-induced displacements of urban dwellers is pursued.

Given UN-Habitat's years of engagement in the sector, the Housing priority area will be concentrated around normative, advocacy and advisory activities related to: Formulation and implementation of effective housing policies; Formulation of housing standards; 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. Within a broad policy of providing decent and affordable housing for all citizens, the HCP will assist the Government to provide required amenities, introducing technological innovations, improving the supply and affordability of new housing opportunities, drafting regulations and promoting housing finance markets in order to improve the quality of living conditions of the poor in urban, estate sector and lagging regions.

³⁹ Department of Census and Statistics (2012). Census of Population and Housing 2011. Colombo, Sri Lanka: Department of Census and Statistics. Retrieved from http://www.statistics.gov.lk/PopHouSat/CPH2011/Pages/sm/CPH%202011_R1.pdf

⁴⁰ Ministry of Construction, Engineering Services, Housing and Common Amenities, National Housing Symposium 2011



A happy home. House constructed using fair faced block work in Kilinochchi district

Source: Charmalee Jayasinghe/UN-Habitat Sri Lanka

3.6.2 SLUM UPGRADING

The UDA data has indicated that since the year 2000, the population living in slums and shanties in the Colombo Municipal Council area has declined by 11.2 percent. Other major towns however have between 10 – 20 percent slum dwellers. Some older city settlements are also characterised by inadequate housing and poor access to water, sanitation, education and health services. These settlements can be categorised into three groups. Firstly, there are those located along canal banks, roads or railway reservations and thin strips of land that are usually Government owned. Relocation requires financing schemes involving Government revenue. The second category are settlements located in blighted areas or on prime land of high potential commercial value. The redevelopment efforts need joint financing mechanisms employing private capital. The third category are settlements located on urban land where the Government, the Local Authority or commercial investor has no short term or medium term development plans. Generally, the land has no services and the families will languish in appalling conditions until the Government or Local Authority is able to generate sufficient surplus revenue to address their needs. These settlements lend themselves to application of innovative financing mechanisms involving banking finance for

home improvements and settlement upgrading. HCP will endeavour to provide assistance to the Government to address these issues and will seek alternative and participatory schemes.

The absence of a coherent long-term policy defining the Government's and sector agencies' role in the housing finance market to support pro-poor housing, has resulted in many families remaining in underserved settlements, despite their willingness to invest through housing credit on improving housing units. Access to formal housing credit is still a major constraint for many of the households in both rural and urban areas. The complication of obtaining clear land titles hinders private banks in providing housing credit for pro-poor urban housing. Furthering the housing finance markets will be a focus of the HCP.

UN-Habitat will work closely with Ministry of Housing and Construction, Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation, UDA and other relevant Government stakeholders in carrying out involuntary resettlement programmes in line with the National Involuntarily Resettlement Policy as many development induced displacements are foreseen.

The HCP will support the national and local governments to establish improved land and housing

policies, focusing on the review existing strategies, enabling land and housing reforms, promote slum improvement and prevention policies, improve practices in involuntary resettlement and introduce and upscale innovative financial mechanisms for urban housing. It will further develop lending structures for the poor, setting overcrowding criteria and eligibility standards for affordable and social housing, promote incremental homebuilding to enhance affordability and monitor and document good practices for poverty reduction through investments in urban housing and infrastructure.

3.6.3 COMMUNITY MANAGEMENT

Communities and their local governments will be integral to initiate the HCP. Empowered communities are essential for social cohesion and to

effectively communicate with the government for assistance and development needs.

UN-Habitat uses the People's Process in all settlement planning and Community Action Plans (CAP) are developed and community priorities identified through this process. In all housing programmes the Home-Owner-Driven approach will be adopted and amended to suit particular requirements. Strengthening CBOs through training on leadership, gender equity issues, and financial management along with the creation of savings groups will be continued. Community based approaches will be established in settlement planning, resettlement and upgrading of underserved settlements. The HCP will give special attention to increase space for community management of infrastructure intervention.



Settlement planning meetings provide an opportunity for communities to participate in the development of their villages

Source: UN-Habitat Sri Lanka

3.7 FOCUS AREA 6: RISK REDUCTION AND REHABILITATION



Community involvement in DRR planning is paramount
Source: Tharindu Abhayajeewa/UN-Habitat Sri Lanka

The Ministry of Disaster Management, responsible for disaster preparedness, response and coordination, has highlighted the need for vulnerability, risk and hazard assessments to assist local authorities and communities to plan and train for their own responses. Hazard mapping enables improved understanding of where hazards are likely to occur, changing patterns in hazard occurrence and future projections. UN-Habitat will support the Ministry of Disaster Management, DMC and NBRO in their work in identifying hazards and taking measures to ensure that communities are more resilient to hazards and will assist communities to build back better. Consultation with a wide range of actors including civil society, private sector and local and national governments in a comprehensive manner will enable a culture of prevention that is supportive of implementing DRR plans and programmes along with efficient and appropriate rehabilitation and recovery following any disaster.

The HCP will focus on the following priority areas within Focus Area 6:

3.7.1 SHELTER REHABILITATION

A striking effect of any major disaster is the destruction of houses. Permanent shelter rehabilitation is therefore a major activity in the reconstruction phase. The quickest way to rebuild houses after a disaster is for the Government or agency to lead the reconstruction process with the help of consultants and contractors hired for the project, but the 'Donor Driven' approach may lead to housing that does not respond to the need of the victims of the disasters. As an alternative, a 'Home-Owner-Driven' approach has been used increasingly in many post disaster situations, where the disaster victims manage the reconstruction of their houses, and the role of the external agencies is limited to the provision of financial and technical assistance.

The post-tsunami reconstruction, due to its scale of delivery needs, gave new impetus to the people-based concepts advocated by UN-Habitat. Through a long standing tradition of cooperation between the Government and its donor partners, UN-Habitat pioneered innovative approaches in community

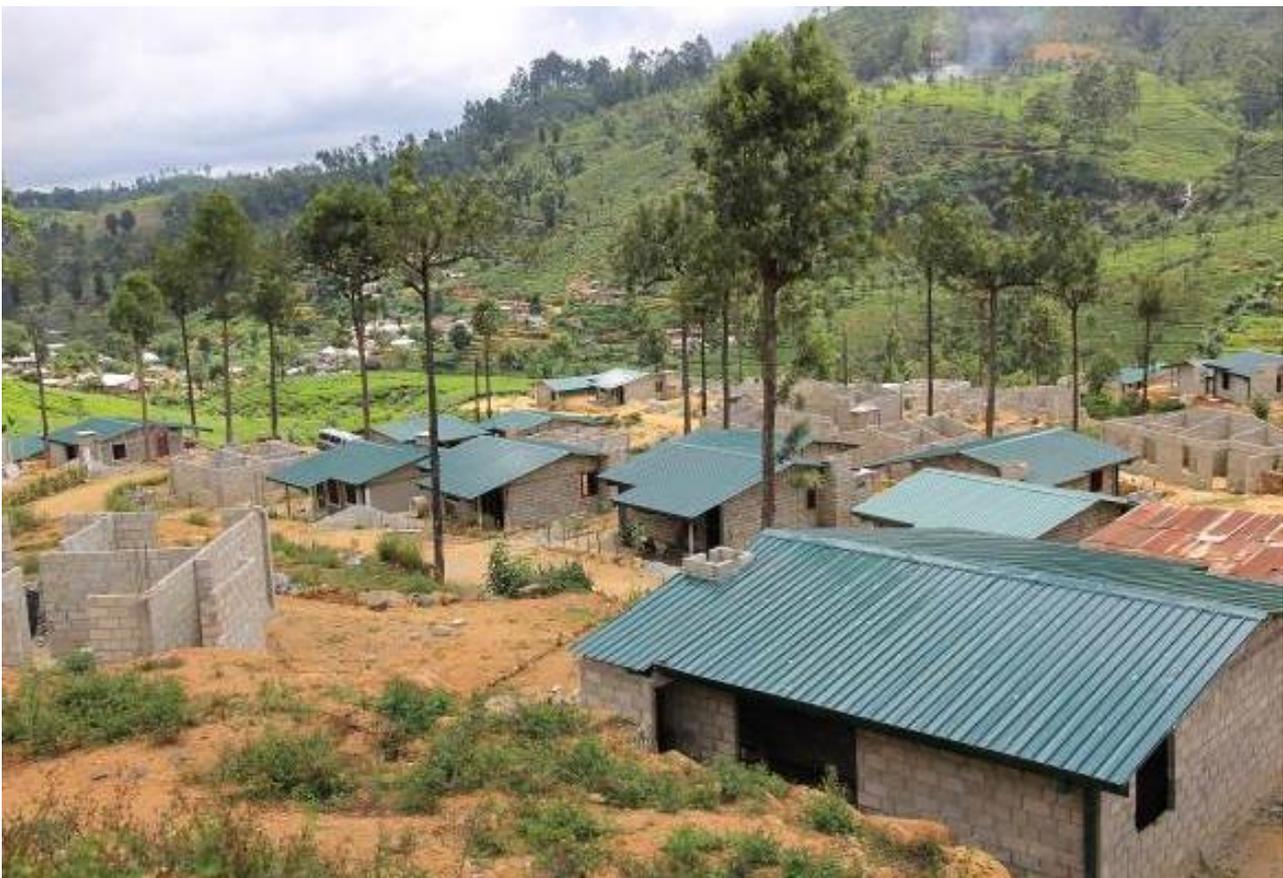
housing and infrastructure projects and has been one of the key advocates for the owner driven approach, later adopted by many of the development partners in post-conflict recovery and reconstruction programmes.

As a result of the conflict, an estimated 300,000 people were displaced and an estimated 150,000 houses in the Northern Province alone were fully or partially damaged. Over the last five years, much has been done to assist the IDPs to return to their places of origin. Despite this, the shortfall in housing needs in the North and East is estimated (in January 2016) to be around 60,000. Extension of the families, landless, displaced suggest doubling of numbers, but figures will need to be verified. The HCP will help understand the exact numbers and continue to look at opportunities to facilitate the rebuilding of damaged and destroyed houses in the Northern and Eastern Provinces.

In addition, the HCP will continue to undertake housing interventions in other areas, particularly in fragile terrain and populations at risk of disasters in

rural areas and in the plantation sector. For instance, much of the hill country frequently experiences landslides that cause enormous damage to lives and property. Heavy rains, minor earth tremors, human activities such as construction and changing land use patterns are common triggers for landslides. Many Plantation communities live in high risk areas and relocation is advised in some cases.

The design and construction of the houses need to incorporate risk reduction and some key DRR measures including the setting of plinth levels based on annual or projected flood levels, retrofitting and installing cyclone eaves, promoting the use of energy efficient and eco-friendly building materials and recycled waste materials, installing rain water harvesting tanks and composting units, and designing a new septic tank for fragile areas. The HCP will use the lessons learned in the process to advocate with the Ministry of Housing and Construction to adopt guidelines on the above and to develop the capacity of officials and workers in the construction sector and agencies under this Ministry.



Houses under construction in the Central Province

Source: Charmalee Jayasinghe/UN-Habitat Sri Lanka

3.7.2 URBAN RISK REDUCTION

Increasing urbanisation and the rising aging population are two challenges that will require cities and city development policies to be adaptable to the needs of their citizens. Creating disaster resilient, healthy and sustainable settlements is a core focus area of UN-Habitat, reflecting the rise in the number of urban dwellers and the increasing levels of vulnerability faced by communities living in areas affected by natural hazards. Incorporating Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) mechanisms into gazetted urban plans gives the Government the authority to ensure proposed developments to integrate safety, minimum standards and site appropriateness, from design through to construction.

The HCP will provide specialised assistance to the Government on risk reduction and rehabilitation by linking closely with Focus Area 2 - Urban Planning and Design to ensure planning and local development practices incorporate best practices in risk reduction and rehabilitation. Further, UN-Habitat will advocate for risk reduction and rehabilitation measures to be incorporated into national level policy documentation and strategic directions by working closely with both the UDA and the DMC. Risk reduction and rehabilitation measures at both the national policy and the local authority level will be reinforced through the message of resilience and the important role this plays in making cities safe. In promoting risk reduction and rehabilitation measures, the HCP will be promoting socially and environmentally sustainable towns and cities, thereby contributing towards the goal of providing adequate shelter for all.

The HCP seeks to assist the Government to make cities safe places to live by incorporating a reduction in vulnerability and an improvement in disaster management in on-going national and local development and poverty reduction plans. By adopting an approach that is centred on resilience, the HCP will assist all levels of government to consider multiple hazards and to ensure that cities are able to withstand and recover quickly from catastrophic events. The People's Process will also be advocated, including community based disaster risk assessments and planning.

3.8 FOCUS AREA 7: RESEARCH AND CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT

UN-Habitat Sri Lanka supports the capacity development initiatives of the national Government and affiliated institutes, civil society organisations and other stakeholders through policy advisory, advocacy and implementation.

UN-Habitat supported the Government in formulating several policies including the National Housing Policy and NCCP, and will continue to work closely with the Government and relevant Ministries in evidence based policy formulation. UN-Habitat has conducted a few studies, namely, (1) Livelihood Assessment of Flood Prone Low Income Settlements in the City of Colombo resulting in the production of an urban policy note with the World Bank. The Livelihood Assessment was conducted to understand the critical knowledge gaps with respect to the typologies of flood-prone low-income settlements, the livelihood conditions of these communities and their specific vulnerabilities. The preparation of an urban policy note, facilitated the framework for the proposed Metro Colombo Urban Development Project for the World Bank; (2) Provision of basic services, especially facilitation of a Comprehensive Drainage Plan and Integrated Solid Waste Management Plan; and as stated elsewhere, (3) Strengthening Capacities of Member States in the Asia and Pacific Region to mainstreaming climate change into national urban related policies.

Continuing in this vein, and complementing the current projects of UN-Habitat, emphasis will be given to improving research opportunities that are directed towards gathering and analysing current, up-to-date information and improving the base level of knowledge of all stakeholders. UN-Habitat will work closely with Government organisations, universities and research agencies to improve research and capacity in Sri Lanka.

3.8.1 RESEARCH AND CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT

The HCP will maintain a focus towards research and capacity development. Some of the areas of focus will be:

- Enhancing research and capacity development across Government organisations located in both the Western province and other areas, on

lessons learned in resettlement issues in the urban slums, involuntary resettlement, NUPs, urban planning, urbanisation in estate sector and post conflict areas, land and other areas related to sustainable urbanisation;

- Researching alternative technologies in the construction sector and providing training to technical personnel and construction workers together with the NHDA and CIDA; and
- Monitoring progress towards the targets in the SDGs and seeking to improve knowledge on post-disaster, post-conflict, plantation sector and urban issues and build capacity to address these issues at both local and national levels.

3.9 CROSS CUTTING STRATEGIES

The cross-cutting issues within UN-Habitat are human rights, gender, youth and climate change, and is mandated to respect, promote and protect human rights in all of its activities. The HCP will apply a Human Rights Based Approach (HRBA) and will be guided by the UN System Wide Action Plan (UN-SWAP) on Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women, UN-SWAP on Youth drafted in 2017, UN-Habitat Climate Change Strategy (2014 – 2019) which was approved in 2015. The overall goal of mainstreaming cross-cutting themes is to strengthen programmatic synergies and ensure project outcomes are reached to all intended beneficiaries, especially persons in vulnerable conditions⁴¹. UN-Habitat's Global Strategic Framework 2014 – 2019 reaffirms the mainstreaming of cross-cutting issues throughout the seven Focus Areas, to ensure all policies, knowledge management tools and operational activities address these issues in design and implementation⁴².

3.9.1 HUMAN RIGHTS

Sri Lanka faced international pressure with respect to post-war accountability and human rights violations, which has eased somewhat with the willingness of the current Government to cooperate

over issues of issues of human rights, pledging to undertake many human rights reforms, including resolving the many transitional justice demands⁴³.

UN-Habitat cooperates with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights for the comprehensive and progressive realisation of Housing Rights under the patronage of the joint United Nations Housing Rights Programme⁴⁴. In 2013, mainstreaming of human rights was approved as a priority issue by the UN-Habitat Governing Council and was included in the 2014 - 2019 Strategic Plan. UN-Habitat Sri Lanka applies a HRBA emphasising both development outcomes and the process in which rights are realised to all parts of its work programme with the aim of providing adequate housing and basic services for vulnerable communities. Equality and non-discrimination, participation and accountability offer concrete ways to work with improving governance of the programmes and the HCP will continue to advocate the HRBA.

3.9.2 GENDER

Gender equality and mainstreaming are an integral components in sustainable development, and it is evident meaningful roles and inclusivity ensure sustainability of development interventions. The UN-Habitat's Gender Policy focuses on two equally important objectives:

1. Women's right to empowerment through participation in human settlements development; and
2. Gender mainstreaming in Human Settlements Development.

An important component of UN-Habitat's work in Sri Lanka is gender equality and incorporation of gender perspectives in human settlements planning, development and evaluation. In Sri Lanka, 52 percent of the population is female, but their participation in the governance systems and the economic process is low.

⁴¹ UN-Habitat (2016). Cross-Cutting Issues Progress Report – 2015. Nairobi, Kenya: UN-Habitat.

⁴² UN-Habitat (2013). Draft strategic plan 2014–2019 of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme. Governing Council of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme. HSP/GC/24/5/Add.2. Retrieved from <https://unhabitat.org/un-habitats-strategic-plan-2014-2019/>

⁴³ Human Rights Watch (2017). World Report 2017 (Events of 2016). New York, United States of America: Human Rights Watch. Retrieved from https://www.hrw.org/sites/default/files/world_report_download/wr2017-web.pdf

⁴⁴ OHCHR and UN-Habitat (n.d.). The Right to Adequate Housing. Geneva, Switzerland: Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights. Retrieved from www.ohchr.org/Documents/Publications/FS21_rev_1_Housing_en.pdf



Empowering women: Female masonry trainees in their classroom
 Source: Charmalee Jayasinghe/UN-Habitat Sri Lanka

UN-Habitat understands the gender biases and discrimination faced in labour markets and in cultural and educational contexts. UN-Habitat strives to improve women’s rights, promote women’s equal participation in decision-making, and develop services that benefit both women and men equally in all our programmes. Focus is given towards the application of gender-sensitive collection, analysis and dissemination of gender-disaggregated data and information to UN-Habitat’s portfolio. The emphasis placed on Female Headed Households by the Government will be supported by the HCP. The implementation of the HCP will be guided by the Gender Strategy for UN-Habitat Sri Lanka (Annexure C).

3.9.3 CLIMATE CHANGE (AND ENVIRONMENT)

UN-Habitat promotes sustainable urban development, with particular focus on climate change, and providing safeguard measures in post-disaster and post conflict reconstruction. The main objectives are to reduce the vulnerability of communities by providing assistance to adapt to increased risk and to reduce the impact of development activities on natural resources. The poor are disproportionately affected by

environmental degradation. Environmental management is reinforced through the promotion of nature conservation in settlements, improvement in energy efficiency, introduction of green technologies, water and sanitation, and waste and alternative power generation at household level.

UN-Habitat helps Sri Lanka to strengthen the capacity of key stakeholders to address challenges at the national and community levels.

3.9.4 YOUTH

Youth in Sri Lanka face numerous challenges, particularly in terms of access to vocational training, equal opportunities to jobs and having a voice in decisions which affect the community and their lives. UN-Habitat identifies development challenges and issues facing youth today in economic, social and political participation. UN-Habitat considers youth to be a positive force for transformational change. Through our programmes, youth are encouraged to be active partners and are empowered to play a leadership role. UN-Habitat works with the Government, Local Authorities, Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) and youth groups in urban, rural and estate sectors to



Provision of vocational training for youth to better their future
Source: Charmalee Jayasinghe/UN-Habitat Sri Lanka

promote better opportunities for those living on the margins of society. A concept that the HCP will promote is the One Stop Youth Centres, which are resource centres that will provide youth with resources to enhance their skills and capacities. The centres will facilitate youth relevant programming in areas relating to youth priorities such as health, governance, Information and Communication Technology (ICT), entrepreneurship, livelihoods and environmental sustainability. Similar to gender mainstreaming, HCP will focus on youth mainstreaming and developing a Youth Strategy to guarantee equality, inclusivity and ensure that there are no negative impacts on youth through HCP interventions.

HCP will continue to play an active role in the Gender Theme Group, Human Rights Working Group (HRWG), and Youth Mechanism of the United Nations, Sri Lanka and National Forum against Gender Based Violence. HCP will also support two additional cross-cutting issues highlighted in the UNSDF 2018 – 2022, namely, conflict sensitivity and volunteering⁴⁵.

⁴⁵United Nations (2017). United Nations Sustainable Development Framework 2018 – 2022. Colombo, Sri Lanka: United Nations. Retrieved from http://lk.one.un.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/08/Final_UNSDF_2018-2022.pdf

4 COUNTRY PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION

4.1 KEY PRINCIPLES

The HCP reflects the mandates that UN-Habitat is engaged in, i.e. the New Urban Agenda, the SDGs, the Sendai Framework for DRR and other resolutions that both UN-Habitat and Sri Lanka have ratified, and will facilitate both a normative and an operational role to meet the overall project and programme objectives in alignment with national development priorities and with emphasis on the 2030 Agenda with stronger commitments to the normative mission. The HCP is developed based on the current country priorities and endorsement obtained from the GoSL, and will also respond to emerging trends, challenges and opportunities in Sri Lanka while continuing the current programme. As per the Enhanced Normative and Operational Framework (ENOF)⁴⁶, Action Framework for Implementation of the New Urban Agenda⁴⁷ and UN-Habitat Strategic Plan for 2014 – 2019⁴⁸, HCP will work towards further strengthening partnership and networking strategies with the aim of policy integration and programmatic coherence at the country level.

The HCP will work in cooperation and coordination with other United Nations agencies and commit to 'Delivering as One' and contribute to joint programming that commits to 'leaving no one behind' and to 'reaching the furthest behind first'. At the national level, the preparation and implementation of projects will be undertaken with the full participation of the relevant Government counterparts, which will vary depending on the main theme of the project. Project implementation at the ground level will be executed through the Peoples' Process. UN-Habitat Environmental and Social Safeguards System (ESSS) will be adhered to guarantee sound environmental and social performance.

Human rights, gender, climate change (and environment) and youth will be reflected in all substantive focus areas as cross cutting issues, while adopting community centeredness, partnerships, outreach and communication, researching, capacity development, and advocating on best practices as aspects of the working methodology.

UN-Habitat shares core values of the United Nations, namely, Respect for Diversity; Professionalism; and Integrity. In focus with the 2030 Agenda⁴⁹ and the Report of the High Level Independent Panel to Assess and Enhance Effectiveness of UN-Habitat⁵⁰, the HCP and country team will adopt additional values, which include, Inclusivity, Accountability, Integrity, Efficiency and Impartiality.



The New Urban Agenda

Source: <https://www.technocracy.news/propaganda-un-urges-media-drive-narratives-new-urban-agenda/>

⁴⁶ UN-Habitat (2008). Medium-Term Strategic and Institutional Plan 2008 – 2013: Focus Area Policy and Strategy Papers. Nairobi, Kenya: UN-Habitat. Retrieved from http://mirror.unhabitat.org/downloads/docs/ENOF_FA.pdf

⁴⁷ UN-Habitat (2017). Action Framework for Implementation of the New Urban Agenda. Nairobi, Kenya: UN-Habitat. Retrieved from <http://nua.unhabitat.org/AFINUA19thApr.pdf>

⁴⁸ UN-Habitat (2017). UN-Habitat Strategic Plan for 2014 – 2017. Nairobi, Kenya: UN-Habitat. Retrieved from <https://unhabitat.org/executive-summary-un-habitat-strategic-plan-2014-2019/>

⁴⁹ United Nations (2017). Leaving no one behind: The imperative of inclusive development. New York, United States of America: United Nations. Retrieved from <http://www.un.org/esa/socdev/rwss/2016/executive-summary.pdf>

⁵⁰ United Nations (2017). Report of the High Level Independent Panel to Assess and Enhance Effectiveness of UN-Habitat. A/71/1006. New York, United States of America: United Nations. Retrieved from <http://www.un.org/News/dh/infocus/HLP/UN-Habitat-Assessment-Report-3%20August-2017.pdf>

4.2 ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE

UN-Habitat Sri Lanka focuses on ensuring highest operational efficiency. The HCP is headed by the Country Programme Manager for Sri Lanka. UN-Habitat has three main units to implement normative and operational functions:

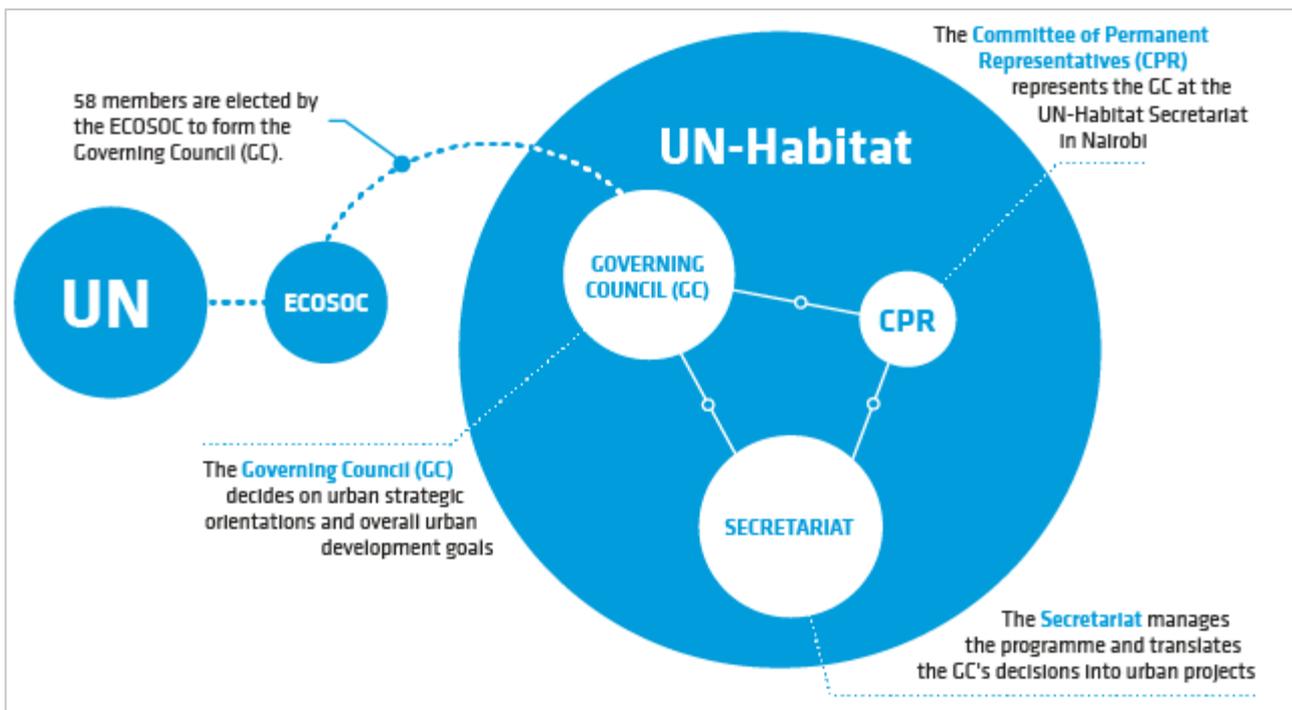
1. Housing and Community Infrastructure (including Schools);
2. Urban Planning, Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change; and
3. Urban Infrastructure and Resettlement.

UN-Habitat currently employs Project Managers for Housing and Community Infrastructure and for Urban Planning, Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change. The Housing and Community Infrastructure programme supports around 80 staff in the District Offices and the National Project Office in Colombo, while the Urban Planning, Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change programme supports limited

specialist staff and implements largely through partner agencies.

The Project Management Unit (PMU) supports all programme staff in implementing their work, and is responsible for human resources management, procurement of goods and services, financial monitoring, supervising compliance and quality control. The HCP is supervised by a Senior Human Settlements Officer based at the Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (ROAP). PMU is jointly overseen by the Country Programme Manager and Senior Human Settlements Officer. HCP is supported by technical teams in ROAP and UN-Habitat Headquarters in Nairobi.

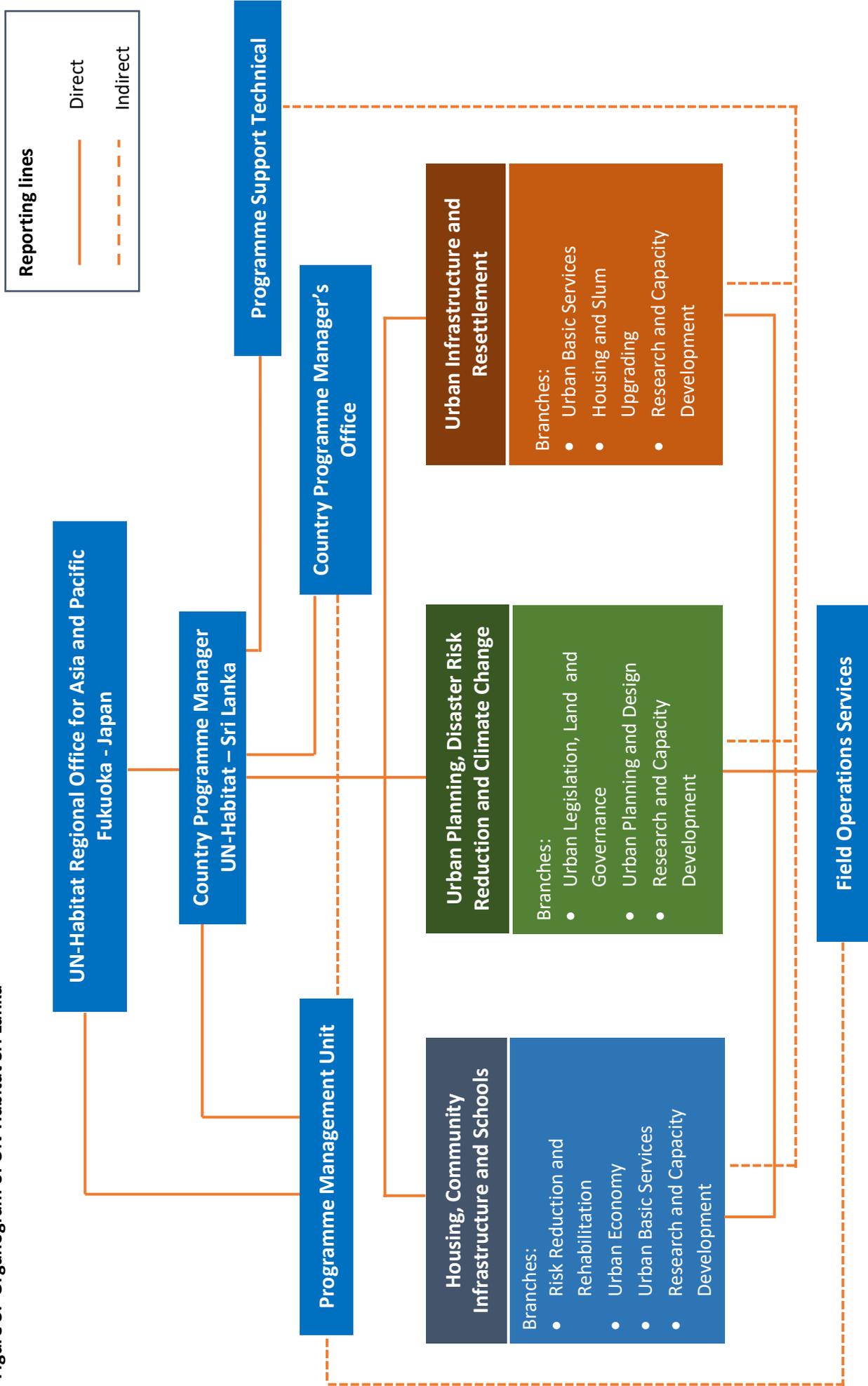
There is strong coordination and cooperation among teams which creates great synergy, promote efficiency and harmonisation.



UN-Habitat is structured in three main bodies, (1) Governing Council, (2) UN-Habitat Secretariat, and (3) Committee of Permanent Representatives

Source: <https://unhabitat.org/structure-overview/>

Figure 3: Organogram of UN-Habitat Sri Lanka



4.3 KEY PARTNERS

UN-Habitat Sri Lanka signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Ministry of Housing and Construction in August 2016 which outlines the general conditions for UN-Habitat's cooperation with the Government of Sri Lanka under which HCP activities will be carried out.

The key government partners envisaged under the HCP are, Ministry of Housing and Construction, which is also the line Ministry of UN-Habitat; Ministry of Prison Reforms, Resettlement, Reconstruction and Hindu Religious Affairs; Ministry

of Plantation New Villages, Infrastructure and Community Development; Ministry of Megapolis and Western Development; Ministry of Disaster Management; Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation; Ministry of Mahaweli Development and Environment; Ministry of Land and Parliamentary Reforms; Ministry of Women and Child Affairs; Ministry of Education; Ministry of Provincial Councils and Local Government; UDA; NHDA; respective Provincial Councils, Local Authorities and Divisional Secretariats. Table in Annexure A details the key partners.



Partnering with Government entities. Global Positioning System (GPS) training for Kalmunai Local Authority staff
Source: Tharindu Abhayajeewa/UN-Habitat Sri Lanka

4.4 ONGOING PROJECTS

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 development programmes. Table B displays the current and past projects of UN-Habitat.



Working together to rebuild homes and settlements

Source: UN-Habitat Sri Lanka



Promoting intercommunal peace and social cohesion
Source: UN-Habitat Sri Lanka

4.5 COMMUNICATION AND ADVOCACY

UN-Habitat recognises the need for a comprehensive communications and visibility strategy in order to effectively communicate UN-Habitat's work and achievements to its stakeholders. The main communications objectives of UN-Habitat Sri Lanka are identified as improving the visibility of the organisation and engaging in advocacy.

The communications objectives identified are:

Improve visibility

- Increase awareness and promote the image of UN-Habitat Sri Lanka amongst key stakeholders;
- Build trust amongst key stakeholders;
- Influence donors and partners, and strengthen their partnership with UN-Habitat; and
- Support fund raising for new projects.

Advocacy

- Advocate on key issues relevant to the mandate of UN-Habitat;
- Influence policy makers on issues related to the mandate of UN-Habitat and internationally agreed strategies and plans;
- Educate the public through dissemination of information on UN-Habitat's work, impact and key achievements.

In addition, the objectives for internal communications are to provide clear guidance on the UN-Habitat mandate through focused internal communications and to operate as 'one' organisation.

All of UN-Habitat's activities are detailed at <http://www.unhabitat.lk>, including the latest updates and news stories. The other main method of information sharing is through project reporting for donors, implementation partners and counterparts. During annual events such as World Habitat Day, exposure is given through mass media including national newspapers, radio and television

programmes, websites and blogs. In addition, HCP will increase the usage of social media given the outreach of the tool, and establish an intranet for internal communications.

UN-Habitat is part of the joint UN Communication Group (UNCG) will be active in supporting a people-centred approach to communication and advocacy.

4.6 MONITORING, REPORTING AND EVALUATION

The HCP ultimately contributes to the UNSDF and the New Urban Agenda, thus, monitoring, reporting and evaluation is crucial in identifying overall efficiency and effectiveness in attaining the planned results. The HCP is based on Results Based Management (RBM) approach which further ensures accomplishment of objectives and outcomes. UN-Habitat undertakes **monitoring** of all projects including both formal reviews and informal feedback, to assess progress towards achieving annual work targets. Periodic progress reports are obtained from District Offices and relevant stakeholders. Joint monitoring visits with donors are also undertaken as and when required, and donor **reporting** is undertaken on a quarterly and annual basis. The progress reports are also distributed among relevant programme staff and stakeholders for information. Project related community monitoring is also encouraged to further promote inclusivity. The HCP will continue to utilise a georeferenced database in housing and community infrastructure projects. The HCP will explore the possibility of establishing more formal systems, particularly Project Steering Committees for almost all the projects, to ensure efficiency and effectiveness of its interventions.

Independent project **evaluations** are conducted both mid-term of some and upon completion of all projects with the aim to assess achievement of

objectives, determine the relevance, efficiency and effectiveness of delivery, impact of interventions and sustainability. Lessons learned will also be captured and applied in future projects. Depending on specific project requirements, other opportunities for formal monitoring and evaluation will be included throughout implementation.

UN-Habitat reports to the Resident Coordinator's Office on HCP and its contribution to UNSDF, and is part of the Monitoring and Evaluation Group responsible for supporting Driver Groups to apply RBM tools; development and implementation of the UNSDF Monitoring and Evaluation plan; and providing inputs to Joint Annual One UN Country Report, among other tasks.

UN-Habitat is governed by the UN Secretariat Accountability system and is specific to UN-Habitat and complements the UN Secretariat system. UN-Habitat Programme Accountability Framework, which was effective from 1st July 2015, ensures good governance, considers relevant leading practices, builds a conducive environment for accountability and transparency, and assures business operations are conducted effectively through continuous improvement⁵¹. Therefore, UN-Habitat is subjected to regular auditing and oversight. HCP will support the UN-Habitat Programme Accountability Framework.

The HCP will be monitored and reviewed annually.

4.7 BUDGET

The Table 4 below provides details on the budget for the HCP. The budget presented is the sum of the programme budgets for all the thematic components covered under the HCP for the 2018 - 2022 period and highlights secured versus non-secured funding for each Focus Area.

⁵¹ UN-Habitat (2015). UN-Habitat Programme Accountability Framework. Nairobi, Kenya: UN-Habitat. Retrieved from <https://unhabitat.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/09/01/UN-Habitat%20Accountability%20Framework.pdf>

Table 2: Secured and unsecured funds

Focus Area	Secured Funds (at 2017) (USD)	Unsecured Funds (USD)	Total (USD)
1. Urban Legislation, Land and Governance	10,100,000	0	10,100,000
2. Urban Planning and Design	156,000	700,000	856,000
3. Urban Economy	0	6,300,000	6,300,000
4. Urban Basic Services	6,200,000	0	6,200,000
5. Housing and Slum Upgrading	12,000,000	42,657,895	54,657,895
6. Risk Reduction and Rehabilitation	674,999	6,671,112	7,346,111
7. Research and Capacity Development	555,000	0	555,000
TOTAL	29,685,999	56,329,007	86,015,006

4.8 RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS

Commitment to the HCP

Securing continued commitment to the HCP by the Government of Sri Lanka and its Ministries and affiliated institutions is critical for the smooth and effective implementation and achievement of planned results. UN-Habitat Sri Lanka has maintained a good relationship with the Government of Sri Lanka over the past three decades. However, in instances when there are changes in Ministry portfolios, personnel and administrative structures. Therefore, UN-Habitat Sri Lanka will periodically update relevant Ministries and affiliated institutes about the progress of the agency's projects and programme and provide timely updates to new key administrative staff where necessary.

Capacities of participating national institutions

UN-Habitat Sri Lanka is mainly an implementing agency. However the implementation of some of the projects will essentially be supportive and facilitative, and the actual implementation will be undertaken by Government institutions at the national and local level, or by selected NGOs and CBOs. In general, it has been observed that capacities to deliver anticipated results are weak in some sectors, and is likely to negatively impact the HCP. The HCP will further invest in strengthening capacities of Government institutions and civil society organisations to ensure timely delivery.

Shifting aid landscape

Resource mobilisation for projects is crucial for the HCP. However, the country's transition to a Middle Income Country (MIC) has impacted its eligibility for ODA with significant implications. In general, funding from traditional development partners has declined since 2009⁵². The relationship with the GoSL has proven to be encouraging in the recent past with the Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation, and Sri Lanka Railway Department selecting UN-Habitat as the implementing partner for the preparation of the Resettlement Plans for households affected by the rehabilitation of the Kelani Valley Railway Line. UN-Habitat will continue to work closely with the GoSL, which would also facilitate mobilisation of resources from development partners. In addition, UN-Habitat will continue the dialogue with non-traditional donors.

4.9 RESOURCE MOBILISATION

The overall implementation of the UN-Habitat Sri Lanka Country Programme 2018 – 2022 is subject to the availability of adequate funding. The key donors for UN-Habitat's programme over the past several years have included bilateral donors including the European Union and the Governments of India, Japan, Korea, Switzerland and Australia. UN-Habitat has also obtained funding from International Financial Institutions (IFIs) including the World Bank and the corporate sector. As mentioned earlier, UN-Habitat will approach both traditional and non-traditional donors and the GoSL to obtain funding for its programme. In addition, UN-Habitat is part of the UN Common Budgetary Framework (CBF) that aims to coordinate resource mobilisation efforts of the UN agencies.

⁵² International Alert (2013). Dynamics and Trends of Foreign Aid in Sri Lanka. Colombo, Sri Lanka: International Alert. Retrieved from <http://www.international-alert.org/publications/dynamics-and-trends-foreign-aid-sri-lanka>

5 ACRONYMS

AF	Adaptation Fund	MIPs	Multiannual Indicative Programmes
CAP	Community Action Plans	MTR	Mid-Term Review
CBF	UN Common Budgetary Framework	NAP	National Climate Change Adaptation Plan
CBOs	Community Based Organisations	NBRO	National Building Research Organisation
CCA	Climate Change Adaptation	NCCP	National Climate Change Policy
CDM	Clean Development Mechanism	NIRP	National Involuntary Resettlement Policy
CIDA	Construction Industry Development Authority	NPPD	National Physical Planning Department
COP	Conference of Parties	NUPs	National Urban Policies
DFAT	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade	PHDT	Plantation Human Development Trust
DMC	Disaster Management Centre	PLA	Participatory Livelihood Assessment
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction	PMU	Project Management Unit
DS	Divisional Secretariat	RBM	Results Based Management
EC	European Commission	ROAP	Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific
ENOF	Enhanced Normative and Operational Framework	RPCs	Regional Plantation Companies
ESSS	UN-Habitat Environmental and Social Safeguards System	SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
EU	European Union	SLILG	Sri Lanka Institute of Local Governance
EWHCs	Estate Workers Housing Cooperative Societies	SLLRD	Sri Lanka Land Reclamation and Development Corporation
GDP	Gross Domestic Product	SWM	Solid Waste Management
GLTN	Global Land Tool Network	TU	Plantation Trade Unions
GN	Grama Niladhari	UDA	Urban Development Authority
GoSL	Government of Sri Lanka	UMIC	Upper Middle Income Country
HCP	UN-Habitat Country Programme	UN	United Nations
HFA	Hyogo Framework for Action	UNCG	UN Communication Group
HRBA	Human Rights Based Approach	UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistant Framework
HRWG	Human Rights Working Group	UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
ICT	Information and Communication Technology	UNSDF	United Nations Sustainable Development Framework
IFIs	International Financial Institutions	UN-SWAP	UN System Wide Action Plan
JBIC	Japan Bank for International Cooperation	USAID	United States Agency for International Development
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency	USDA	Urban Settlement Development Authority
KOICA	Korea International Cooperation Agency	VTA	Vocational Training Authority
LA	Local Authority	WRMP	Western Region Megapolis Project
LFSUS	Lanka Financial Services Facility for Underserved Settlements	WUC	World Urban Campaign
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals	WUF	World Urban Forum
MIC	Middle Income Country		

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7 ANNEXURES

Annexure A

Government partners instrumental in undertaking HCP

Organisation

Responsibilities and Main Activities

The mission of the Ministry of Housing and Construction is the “Creating well planned, environment friendly and qualitative construction industry by equipping Sri Lankan entrepreneurs, professionals and the labour force with skills and resources and establishing settlements with basic facilities through people’s participation, contributing to economic development through the socioeconomic and cultural empowerment of low income earners.”⁵³

The draft National Housing Policy lists its objective as guiding the course towards achieving the goal of ‘Shelter for All by the Year 2025’⁵⁴ through a nation-wide People’s Housing Movement with the active participation and action of all the stakeholders. UN-Habitat has assisted the Ministry in the finalisation of the policy through national level dialogue, and to create awareness, share experiences and knowledge among stakeholders in the housing sector. The Ministry contributes to global events and initiates actions to implement the New Urban Agenda and global programmes.

Ministry of Housing and Construction

UN-Habitat supports the Ministry and provides technical guidance and advice to the Ministry and its line agencies to initiate actions which are contributing to the New Urban Agenda and UNSDF in Sri Lanka. UN-Habitat will be assisting to enhance the technical capacity of staff in the agencies under the Ministry, and will work with the following:

- The NHDA, the lead agency for social housing⁵⁵ and a key partner for UN-Habitat. Through the NHDA, UN-Habitat links global initiatives to national and local level human settlement issues. NHDA takes the lead role, in partnership with UN-Habitat, in organising World Habitat Day, a major event at both national and local levels also takes actions to address housing sector issues and policy initiatives.
- The CIDA⁵⁶ is the other key agency that the HCP will liaise with to undertake capacity building programmes with small scale contractors.
- The Urban Settlement Development Authority (USDA) aims at re-housing poor families in urban underserved settlements⁵⁷. HCP will work closely with USDA, and advocate NIRP and ESSS, while providing technical expertise in resettlement planning.

⁵³ Ministry of Housing and Construction (n.d.). Mission and Vision. Retrieved from <http://houseconmin.gov.lk/mission-and-vision/>

⁵⁴ Ministry of Housing and Construction (2017, January). National Housing Policy Sri Lanka. Retrieved from <http://houseconmin.gov.lk/regulation-and-policies-of-ministry/national-housing-policy/>

⁵⁵ National Housing Development Authority (n.d.). About Us. Retrieved from <http://www.nhda.lk/index.php/en/>

⁵⁶ Construction Industry Development Authority (n.d.). About CIDA. Retrieved from http://www.cida.lk/index_en.html

⁵⁷ Urban Settlement Development Authority (n.d.). Home. Retrieved from <http://usda.gov.lk/>

The Ministry of Prison Reforms, Rehabilitation, Resettlement and Hindu Religious Affairs' mission is to "ensure a secure and honourable life for persons internally displaced and returnee refugees by providing facilities to resettle them and implementing appropriate post settlement shelter, sanitation, livelihood and other assistance effectively to improve their standard of living."⁵⁸ UN-Habitat is supporting the Ministry to implement the IDP resettlement activities in the North and East through both the permanent shelter programme and the community infrastructure programme.

UN-Habitat previously worked with the Presidential Task Force for Resettlement, Development and Security - Northern Province as it was "mandated to prepare strategic plans, programs and projects to resettle internally displaced persons, rehabilitate and develop economic and social infrastructure of the Northern Province."⁵⁹

Ministry of
Resettlement,
Reconstruction and
Hindu Affairs

The Ministry of City Planning and Water Supply has taken over the responsibility from two different ministries. The Water Supply and Drainage aspect aims to "facilitate stakeholders to serve the nation by providing safe drinking water and adequate sanitation facilities, ensuring protection of water sources and environmental equality."⁶⁰

Ministry of City
Planning and Water
Supply

The Ministry of Megapolis and Western Development is a relatively new Ministry also with an urban development agenda, but with a regional focus for the Western region. This is a flagship programme of the Government. The Ministry will oversee the UDA, the National Physical Planning Department (NPPD) and Sri Lanka Land Reclamation and Development Corporation (SLLRD)⁶¹.

And
Ministry of Megapolis
and Western
Development

UN-Habitat works closely with the National Water Supply and Drainage Board and the UDA that fall under these Ministries. The HCP will work towards increasing access to sanitation and to promote rainwater harvesting systems.

The UDA is steering the urban development sector and acts on urban planning, formulating regulations and initiating urban development projects. UN-Habitat supports the UDA to develop their institutional capacity and promote best urban practices as well as the application of an array of urban planning tools, including DRR, participatory urban planning and people centred urban resettlement, the Guidelines on Urban and Territorial Planning. UN-Habitat will continue to collaborate with the UDA in preparation of urban development plans for cities and to promote disaster resilient cities.

⁵⁸ Ministry of Prison Reforms, Rehabilitation, Resettlement and Hindu Religious Affairs (n.d.). Vision and Mission. Retrieved from <http://resettlementmin.gov.lk/site/>

⁵⁹ Ministry of Foreign Affairs Sri Lanka (n.d.). Presidential Task Force on Northern Development. Retrieved from <http://www.mea.gov.lk/index.php/component/content/article/1730-presidential-task-force-on-northern-development->

⁶⁰ Ministry of City Planning and Water Supply (n.d). Home. Retrieved from http://www.mcpws.gov.lk/index_e.html

⁶¹ Ministry of Megapolis and Western Development (n.d). Vision, Mission and Objectives. Retrieved from http://www.megapolismin.gov.lk/web/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=193&Itemid=273&lang=en

Ministry of Hill
Country New Villages,
Infrastructure and
Community
Development

This Ministry⁶² is the apex organisation responsible for the implementation of policies, plans, programmes and the relevant statutory provisions for the management and development of the plantation infrastructure.

The Plantation Human Development Trust (PHDT) functions under this Ministry and “is a Tripartite Organisation consisting of the GoSL, Regional Plantation Companies (RPCs) and Plantation Trade Unions (TU) formed by the GoSL to implement social development programmes, to enhance the quality of life of the one million Plantation Community who live in the Estates managed by the RPCs.”⁶³

The HCP plans to continue improving the plantation settlements and has been closely collaborating on issues that the population living in this sector faces.

The Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation focusses on the use of “state of the art technology to implement, develop and sustain world class transport infrastructure and services to enhance living standards of the people”. Some of the duties and functions of the Ministry are, (1) Formulating policies, programmers and projects, monitoring and evaluation in regard to the subject of transport and those subjects that come under the Department of Sri Lanka Railways, Sri Lanka Central Transport Board, National Transport Medical Institute, Department of Motor Traffic, National Transport Commission, Civil Aviation Authority, Airport and Aviation Services (Sri Lanka) Ltd.; (2) Taking necessary measures to ensure efficient operation of integrated passenger and freight rail transport services by adoption of new technology, development of railway infrastructure, and provision of an environmental friendly transport system; (3) Provision of a safe and reliable passenger transport service; (4) Introduction of an environmental friendly transport system; (5) Regulation of private passenger transport services; (6) All matters including acquisition of land relating to construction of new railways, and development of infrastructure facilities; (7) Address matters relating to all other subjects assigned to Department of Sri Lanka Railways, Sri Lanka Central Transport Board, National Transport Medical Institute, Department of Motor Traffic, National Transport Commission, Civil Aviation Authority, Airport and Aviation Services (Sri Lanka) Ltd.; (8) Supervision of the Department of Sri Lanka Railways, Sri Lanka Central Transport Board, National Transport Medical Institute, Department of Motor Traffic, National Transport Commission, Civil Aviation Authority, Airport and Aviation Services (Sri Lanka) Ltd.⁶⁴ etc.

Ministry of Transport
and Civil Aviation

UN-Habitat is currently working with the Ministry in the preparation of the Resettlement Plan for households affected by the rehabilitation of the Kelani Valley Railway line.

⁶² Office of the Cabinet of Ministers – Sri Lanka (n.d.). Ministry of Hill Country New Villages, Infrastructure and Community Development. Retrieved from http://www.cabinetoffice.gov.lk/cab/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=23&Itemid=66&lang=en&lnNo=734

⁶³ Plantation Human Development Trust (n.d). Home. Retrieved from <http://phdt.org/phdt/>

⁶⁴ Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation (n.d). Home. Retrieved from <http://www.transport.gov.lk/web/>

The Ministry of Disaster Management⁶⁵ is committed to protecting communities from disasters through prevention and mitigation programmes. The Ministry is responsible for implementing island-wide DRR programmes through its line agencies. UN-Habitat supports the Ministry by providing technical expertise. UN-Habitat provides advocacy through national committees and forums to achieve its objectives. UN-Habitat takes initiatives to link DRR with urban planning at both the national and city level through the institutional structure of the Ministry. The agencies under this Ministry that the HCP will need to liaise with are: the DMC and the NBRO⁶⁶.

Ministry of Disaster Management

The Ministry of Mahaweli Development and Environment is “committed to the management of the environment and natural resources of the country, to maintaining the equilibrium between the trends in rapid economic development and use of the natural resource base.”⁶⁷ And falls under the purview of the President.

Ministry of Mahaweli Development Environment

The Ministry formulated the National Climate Change Policy with the technical support of UN-Habitat. UN-Habitat continues its engagement with the Ministry and the Climate Change Secretariat, to implement the National Climate Change Policy, focusing in particular on city-wide initiatives to promote sustainable environments.

Ministry of Power and Renewable Energy

This Ministry’s mission is to “provide quality, reliable, sustainable and affordable energy for economic prosperity of the nation.”⁶⁸

As the HCP will be looking at affordable energy options for poorer settlements, where relevant UN-Habitat will collaborate with the Ministry.

The Mission of the Ministry of lands is “Effective and Efficient Management of the Land Resource while contributing to the Socio – Economic Development of the Country, at the Maximum Level”, with the objectives of (1) Establishment of a National Land Policy; (2) Preservation of the environment for the future generation; (3) Preparation of Land Use Policies; (4) Sound management and development of the State Lands and distribution of suitable Lands among Landless people; (5) Allocation of Lands for development projects and other essential purposes; (6) Registration of Title of all the Lands, ensuring ownership.⁶⁹

Ministry of Land and Parliamentary Reforms

The HCP will collaborate with the Ministry in setting people friendly policies, guidelines and mechanisms.

⁶⁵ Ministry of Disaster Management (n.d). Home. Retrieved from <http://www.disastermin.gov.lk/>

⁶⁶ National Building Research Organisation (n.d). Home. Retrieved from <http://www.nbro.gov.lk/index.php?lang=en>

⁶⁷ Ministry of Mahaweli Development and Environment (n.d.). Home. Retrieved from

http://www.environmentmin.gov.lk/web/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=125&Itemid=27&lang=en

⁶⁸ Ministry of Power and Renewable Energy (n.d.). Home. Retrieved from <http://powermin.gov.lk/english/>

⁶⁹ Ministry of Land and Parliamentary Reforms (n.d.). About Us. Retrieved from <http://www.landmin.gov.lk/web/?p=overview>

<p>Ministry of Women and Child Affairs</p>	<p>The mission of the Ministry is “formulating, executing and regulating provisions and policies aligned to practices of good governance to ensure the rights of children and women by empowering socio-economic conditions, instilling values and ensuring participation through strategic integration with all stakeholders leading to a dignified nation.”⁷⁰. The HCP will work in line with the Ministry policies.</p>
<p>Ministry of Education</p>	<p>The Ministry works to ensure innovative and modern approaches to education, leading to efficiency, equity and high quality development of citizens⁷¹. UN-Habitat works with the Ministry to create and raise the awareness of school children around targeting topics such as DRR, making cities safe and climate change adaption and with the implementation of school-related projects.</p>
<p>Ministry of Provincial Councils and Local Government</p>	<p>The Ministry of Local Government aims to develop an efficient and effective Provincial and Local Administration System and facilitate the sustainable development of Sri Lankans by advocating for and strengthening the systems of decentralised governance⁷². UN-Habitat closely collaborates and supports Local Authority capacity development initiatives with the Ministry. The capacity building of local government training institutes continues as a priority area for UN-Habitat.</p>
<p>Provincial Councils</p>	<p>Sri Lanka has nine Provincial Councils which are autonomous bodies and do not come under any Ministry of Provincial Councils and Local Government. The Councils operate through the Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution (1987) and the Provincial Councils Act No 42 of 1987⁷³. UN-Habitat works with the Provincial Councils and ensures they are informed of the goals and objectives of each Project.</p>
<p>Local Authorities</p>	<p>Local Authorities⁷⁴, including Municipal Councils, Urban Councils and <i>Pradeshiya Sabhas</i>, operate under their respective acts and have defined and declared physical areas. UN-Habitat works with each Local Authority on projects that are occurring in that area including climate change, resilience, DRR, housing and shelter, community infrastructure, SWM, upgrading underserved settlements and establishing pro-poor partnerships.</p>

⁷⁰ Ministry of Women and Child Affairs (n.d.). About. Retrieved from <http://www.childwomenmin.gov.lk/English/about/overview>

⁷¹ Ministry of Education (n.d.). Vision and Mission. Retrieved from http://www.moe.gov.lk/english/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=754&Itemid=1088

⁷² Ministry of Provincial Councils and Local Government (n.d.). About Us. Retrieved from http://www.lgpc.gov.lk/eng/?page_id=30

⁷³ Provincial Councils (n.d.). Introduction. Retrieved from <http://www.priu.gov.lk/ProvCouncils/ProvincialCouncils.html>

⁷⁴ Ministry of Provincial Councils and Local Government (n.d.). Local Authorities. Retrieved from http://www.lgpc.gov.lk/eng/?page_id=66

Annexure B Ongoing projects of UN-Habitat Sri Lanka (2017 onwards)

No	Duration	Budget (US\$)	Donor	Implemented by	Output(s) or Outcome(s)	Partners
1	18 months	10.1 million	The European Union	United Nations Development Programme, United Nations Children's Emergency Fund, UN-Habitat (with technical support from Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women and United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees)	<p>Outcome 1: Significant progress made in the implementation of the Government's commitment on transitional justice as expressed in the UNHRC Resolution.</p> <p>Outcome 2: Public display greater awareness and willingness to engage constructively in the peace building process.</p> <p>Outcome 3: Key state institutions and processes strengthened through provision of technical support.</p> <p>Outcome 4: UN catalytic engagement with resettlement and durable solutions has supported wider political transition, peace building and reconciliation efforts in Sri Lanka.</p>	Provincial Administration, Parliament, National Police Commission, Human Rights Commission, Secretariat for Coordinating Reconciliation Mechanisms, Ministry of Prison Reforms, Rehabilitation, Resettlement and Hindu Religious Affairs, the Survey Department and the Land Commissioner General's Department, and CBOs including the resettled communities.
2	9 months	156,000	The Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation and Sri Lanka Railway Department of the Government of Sri Lanka	United Nations Human Settlements Programme	<p>Output 1: Socio-Economic Survey of affected families along the Kelani Valley line (Maradana to Homagama).</p> <p>Output 2: Socio-Economic Study Report.</p> <p>Output 3: Entitlement matrix for Affected Persons.</p> <p>Output 4: Resettlement Plan.</p>	The Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation and Sri Lanka Railway Department of the GoSL

No	Duration	Budget (US\$)	Donor	Implemented by	Output(s) or Outcome(s)	Partners
	Emergency Shelter Relief for Flood and Landslide Affected Households in Kalutara and Galle Districts of Sri Lanka					
	http://unhabitat.lk/projects/active-projects/cerf_2017/					
3	4 months	674,999	United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund	United Nations Human Settlements Programme	<p>Output 1: 89 extremely vulnerable, homeless flood affected and landslide affected families including female headed households, households with infants under one year, pregnant women, elderly and disabled people are provided with durable transitional shelter assistance.</p> <p>Output 2: 669 flood affected returnee households are provided with shelter repair assistance.</p> <p>Output 3: 6,000 poor and vulnerable flood and landslide affected households are provided with life-saving NFI support.</p> <p>Output 4: Supporting the upgrading of facilities in four safe locations/welfare camps.</p>	National Disaster Relief Services Council, NBRO, District and Divisional Secretariats, CBOs and Local Banks
	The State of Sri Lankan Cities Report					
	http://unhabitat.lk/projects/active-projects/state-of-sri-lankan-cities-report/					
4	18 months	555,000	The Government of Australia – Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade	United Nations Human Settlements Programme	<p>Output 1: Assessment of 9 Provincial capitals in Sri Lanka to provide improved data.</p> <p>Output 2: State of the Sri Lankan cities publication and launch.</p> <p>Output 3: Strengthened institutional mechanism and capacity for sustainable urban planning, monitoring and management.</p>	Sri Lanka Institute of Local Governance (SULG), UDA, Local Authorities of the 9 Provincial Capitals and Asia Foundation

No	Duration	Budget (US\$)	Donor	Implemented by	Output(s) or Outcome(s)	Partners
5	12 months	2 million	Korea International Cooperation Agency	United Nations Human Settlements Programme	<p>Output 1: Improved capacities of men, women, youth, elders and persons with disabilities to participate in development of their communities.</p> <p>Output 2: Improved employability of plantation youth through formal construction related vocational training.</p> <p>Output 3: Settlement improvement plans incorporating disaster risk reduction and community infrastructure in keeping with local land use plans.</p> <p>Output 4: Implement community infrastructure projects.</p> <p>Output 5: Local stakeholders understand the need to incorporate these settlements into the mainstream development process.</p> <p>Output 6: Wider dissemination at national and regional level.</p>	Ministry of Hill Country New Villages, Infrastructure and Community Development; PHDT, Estate Workers Housing Cooperative Societies (EWHCSs), RPCs, the Central Provincial Council, District and Divisional Secretariats and Local Authorities in Nuwara Eliya District and Volunteers from KOICA
6	24 months	12 million	Government of India	United Nations Human Settlements Programme	<p>Output 1: Support the construction of 1,600 houses.</p>	Ministry of Hill Country New Villages, Infrastructure and Community Development, High Commission of India, UN-Habitat, PHDT, RPCs and EWHCs

No	Duration	Budget (US\$)	Donor	Implemented by	Output(s) or Outcome(s)	Partners
7	30 months	4.2 million	Government of Japan	United Nations Human Settlements Programme	<p>Output 1: Construction of cost-effective, eco-friendly learning spaces in 15 schools.</p> <p>Output 2: Improvement of water and sanitation facilities in 15 schools.</p> <p>Output 3: Installation of wells and water storage facilities in 15 schools.</p> <p>Output 4: Construction of teachers' quarters in 07 schools.</p> <p>Output 5: Training of teachers in 15 schools.</p> <p>Output 6: Construction training programmes.</p> <p>Output 7: Training of children, parents, teachers, community members and Government officials on school maintenance and management.</p> <p>Output 8: Fostering ownership of completed schools and educational facilities.</p>	Ministry of Education, CBOs, Parents and Teachers Associations and Government officials in the Mannar District

Annexure C
Gender Strategic Plan 2018 - 2022



OUTCOMES

PRIORITIES FOR 2018 - 2022

<p>Outcome 1</p> <p>Visible mainstreaming of gender perspectives in all projects and programmes ensured</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Recognise and incorporate the interdependent and complementary roles of men and women in project and programme design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation.• Substantive and suitable budgeting and resource allocation for projects and programmes that foster gender equality.• Design a gender-sensitive monitoring and evaluation system, containing the formation of indicators to quantify the degree to which gender equality objectives are met and changes in gender relations achieved.• Establishment of a set of institutional procedures to allow an effective gender-screening of projects, programmes, initiatives, trainings, knowledge management and communication materials.• Increase the number and quality of initiatives to support gender equality and women's empowerment undertaken by Government and affiliated institutions.• Include the perspectives of women, men, girls and boys in building design, settlement planning and their implementation• Consider safety of women, men girls and boys in building design, settlement planning and implementation• Support to local economic development through the housing programme empowering both women and men
<p>Outcome 2</p> <p>Improved tools for gender mainstreaming introduced</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Conduct gender analysis, sector-specific gender surveys, including gender-sensitive studies and collection of sex disaggregated data.• Develop guidelines and checklists for projects and programmes on gender inclusivity.• Establishment of instruments and mechanisms for monitoring and evaluation of 'gender-impact'.• Create an accountability mechanism for gender mainstreaming.• Integrate a gender dimensions into all training programmes.• Provide continuous gender training for all staff, including those at senior management level.
<p>Outcome 3</p> <p>Institutional capacities on gender mainstreaming and development strengthened</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Provide special training for gender experts to further enhance their knowledge and skills.• Ensure that specialised gender expertise is available to in-house gender experts.• Mobilise efforts to achieve gender parity in staffing, especially at middle and senior management level.• Improvement in scores on gender-related staff survey, especially on work/life balance.• Coordinate training efforts through a system-wide evaluation of the impact of gender-training.
<p>Outcome 4</p> <p>Contributions to knowledge management, partnership, advocacy and policy on gender equality improved</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Strengthen evidence-based advocacy, established on lessons learnt, best practices and network of community of practices.• Increase inputs on gender issues addressed by UN-Habitat in publications and at stakeholder forums.• Inclusion of gender equality and empowerment of women in key knowledge products and policy documents.• Enhance focus on gender issues in policy dialogue and scaling-up.• Increase in joint initiatives on gender-related activities with other development agencies.

SRI LANKA HABITAT COUNTRY PROGRAMME DOCUMENT 2018-2022



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