



Making
Cities
Work

SRI LANKA

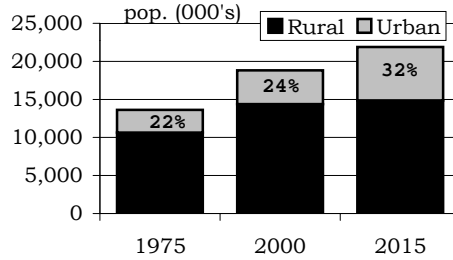
Capital: Colombo (2001)
Largest District: Colombo 1,221,904
2nd Largest District: Gampaha 301,699

2000 Population	18.8 million	
10-year Avg. Annual Pop. Growth	1.3%	
GDP (2000)	\$62.7 billion	
GDP per capita	\$3,335	
GDP growth	5.6%	
GNI per capita (2000)	\$870	
World Bank Classification	Lower Mid. Inc	
Population Below Poverty Line	4.7 million	

Urban Profile

Urban Population

4,435,000 lived in urban areas in 2000.



Annual Growth Rates (2000-2015)

Urban 3.1%
Rural 0.2%

City Sizes	# of cities
10 million +	0
5-9.99 m	0
2.5 - 4.99 m	0
.75-2.49 m	1

(includes Dehiwala/Lavinia)

Urban Migration Trends

Wetter areas have population densities from 230 to 2,650 people per square kilometer, while the arid areas have less than 55 people/sq km. Four migration trends are apparent in Sri Lanka: 1. rural to urban areas, which increases each year; 2. urban areas are sprawling out to suburbs; 3. government irrigation projects draw people and farmers to the arid regions; and 4. internally displaced persons primarily in the north due to the civil war.

Urban Poverty

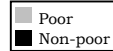
1,108,750 urban dwellers were below the poverty level.

POVERTY IN SRI LANKA

Rural/urban poverty data are not available.

NATIONAL POVERTY

25% of the population is poor.



Income Inequality

(wealthiest 20% divided by poorest 20%)

Nation ('95) 5.4
Colombo ('93) 3.4

Economy & Employment

(Country) Sector	GDP (2000)	Employment (1990)
Agriculture	21%	49%
Industrial	19%	21%
Services	60%	31%

UNEMPLOYMENT

National 8.8%
Colombo 8.8%

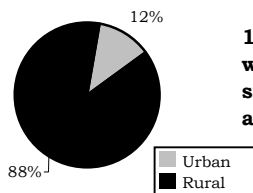
UNEMPLOYMENT. The informal sector plays an important role in Colombo where there are 8,000-10,000 street vendors. Most of the vendors are from urban poor settlements. They have recently had their livelihoods threatened by city planners attempting to cleanse the city of the informal sector. Other challenges facing these vendors are lack of credit access and lack of credibility/advocacy.

Decentralization

Sample Urban Area: Colombo, pop. 1.2 million (2001)		(UNCHS - HABITAT, 1998)	
Able to set some of local tax levels	Able to choose all contractors for projects		
Able to set some of user charges	Funds transfer is known in advance		
Able to borrow some of funds	Central government can remove local govt. officials		

Infrastructure & Basic Services

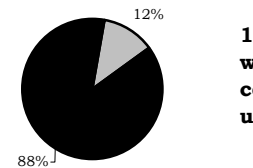
399,150 urban dwellers lack water supply.



12% of people without water supply live in urban areas.

Population without Water Supply in 2000	
(000's)	% of rel. pop.
Urban 399	9%
Rural 2,878	20%
Total 3,278	17%

399,150 urban dwellers lack sanitation coverage.



12% of people without sanitation coverage live in urban areas.

Pop. without Sanitation Coverage in 2000	
(000's)	% of rel. pop.
Urban 399	9%
Rural 2,878	20%
Total 3,278	17%

Health

First and Second Quintile of Income Distribution

	Urban Poorest	Rural Poorest	Urban Poor	Rural Poor	National Average
Under 5 yrs.-old. mortality rate (per 1,000 births, 1998)	*	*	*	*	*
Children severely underweight (under 3 yrs.-old)	*	*	*	*	*

Crime

The Colombo region had the highest number of grave personal crimes (6,099) among all provinces in 1991. Colombo's suburbs, Nugegoda and Kelaniya, ranked second and third respectively in this regard. These are the most urbanized and populated areas of Sri Lanka.