



General data of the country

a. Data

Country	Sri Lanka					
Capital	Colombo (commercial capital), Sri Jayawardenapura Kotte (administrative capital)					
Head of state	President Maithripala Sirisena					
Official languages	Singhalese, Tamil, English					
Population (2016)	21.20 million (India: 1.32 billion, Bangladesh: 162 million) Density: 338 people/sqkm (2016) ¹					
Religious groups	⇒ 70.2 % Buddhist		⇒ 7.4 % Christianity		⇒ 0.05 % Others	
	⇒ 9.7 % Muslim		⇒ 12.6 % Hindu			
Per Capita Income	\$ 13,000 ² (GDP per capita PPP)					
HDI (2015)	0.766 (Rank 73) ² -Medium (India: Rank 131, Bangladesh: Rank 139)					
IHDI	0.678 ² (India: 0.454 Bangladesh: 0.412)					
Child mortality (2015)	9.4 deaths/1000 ³ live births (India: 43, Bangladesh: 34.2)					
Gender Development Index (2015)	0.934 ² (India: 0.819, Bangladesh: 0.927)					
Population within UNHCR mandate (2016)	54,409 ⁴ (India: 207 070, Bangladesh: 276 208)					
INFORM Index (2018)		Value	Rank		Value	Rank
	Inform Risk	4 ⁵ (India: 5,4 Bangladesh: 5,8)	83	Vulnerability	3.5	83
	Hazard Exposure &	4.5	6	Lack of Coping Capacity	4.1	11
Fragile State index (2017)	Total: 86.5 Rank:47 (India: 77.9, Bangladesh: 89.1)					
	Demographic Pressures	6.2	Legitimacy of the State		6.9	
	Refugees and IDPs	8.4	Public Services		5.1	
	Group Grievance	9.0	Human Rights		8.3	
	Human Flight	7.7	Security Apparatus		7.4	
	Economic Inequality	7.1	Fractionalized Elites		8.8	
	Economic Decline	5.4	External Intervention		6.3	
Net official development assistance received(2015)	\$ 365 million (India: \$ 2679 million; Bangladesh: \$ 2504 million)					

¹ <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/EN.POP.DNST?view=map>

² <http://hdr.undp.org/en/countries/profiles/LKA>

³ <https://data.unicef.org/country/ind/>

⁴ http://popstats.unhcr.org/en/persons_of_concern

⁵ <http://www.inform-index.org/Results/Global>

b. Humanitarian law instruments ratified by the country

→ Mine Ban Treaty / Status:	Accessed 2017
→ Convention on Cluster Munitions / Status:	Accessed 2018
→ UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities / Status:	Ratified 2016

c. Geopolitical analysis

1. Social/cultural/demographic elements

Sri Lanka is a South Asian island in the Indian Ocean. The climate is tropical with northeast monsoon from December – March and southwest monsoon from June to October. The area of 65,610 sq.km is mostly flat with mountains in the southern and central part of the country. 20.7% of the land is arable, 30% are forests. The population of 21,203,000 (2016) is concentrated within the wet zone in the southwest, urban centers along the east coast and on the Jaffna peninsula.

2. Political Scenario

Since 1802 the country was British crown colony, until independence in 1948. In 1972, it changed its name from Ceylon to Sri Lanka. The Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka is a presidential republic with 9 Provinces, 25 Districts and 331 Divisions split into approx. 14.000 Grama Niladhari divisions. Whereby the political system is considered democratic, the political culture is not. The political culture seems to be determined by centralization, hierarchy and authority.

3. Economic elements

Sri Lanka's GDP accounts for 278.2 billion US\$ in 2017 and is increasing since the last years with a growth rate of more than 4%. The service sector contributes 62%, industry 30% and agriculture 8% to the GDP. The industrial sector is mainly comprised by agriculture commodities, light industry such as textile. The inflation rate is 6%. Sri Lanka's economic is import-dependent, the balance of trade is usually negative with a widening trade deficit. Remittances from emigrants accounted for approximately 10% of the GDP in 2016. The living wage of a family is in average 42700LKR/month (225€). 6.7% of the Sri Lankan population live under the poverty line and 2% under 1,90US\$/day. The districts of Mullaitivu, Mannar, Kilinochchi, Batticaloa and Moneragala are considered pockets of severe poverty. The World Bank states that Sri Lanka is a lower middle income country (ranks 62) with a relatively stable economic in recent years. However, Sri Lanka is highly indebted with almost 80% of the GDP.

Presence of HI in the country



HI implemented its first project in Sri Lanka in 1992/1993, focusing on training rehabilitation professionals in Colombo and Jaffna. In 2003, HI developed quality standard procedure for mine clearance, in partnership with UNDP. In 2004, a program for mine survivors in Eastern Sri Lanka was set up. On 26th December 2014 the Tsunami hit Sri Lanka, killing 35,000 people and leaving more than 250,000 homeless. HI consequently focused with new project on survivors in Batticaloa, Ampara, Trincomalee and Hambantota districts. With the beginning war in Sri Lanka, HI also shifted operations to the Northern Province, delivering post conflict assistance. Given forced displacement of 300,000 people from Kilinochchi and Mullaitivu to army run camps in Vavuniya, HI started responding to the needs of IDPs, through a physical rehabilitation project. HI made further projects to integrate Rehabilitation Service to the Public Health system. From 2011 HI broadened its scope of intervention: livelihood, inclusive sports, inclusive Disaster Risk Management, support to rehabilitation professionals and CBR

stakeholders, etc. Following the coalition government elected in 2015 fresh political will to address structural inequalities and national reconciliation, widely supported by the international community, HI shifted its action to address reconciliation issues, including transitional justice and reducing inequalities via inclusive economic development programming. At the same time HI started to respond to small and medium natural disasters (floods and drought) with early recovering programming. Rehabilitation activities restarted, in 2017, on a very small scale and focused only on clubfoot treatment thanks to interest from Miracle Feet foundation.

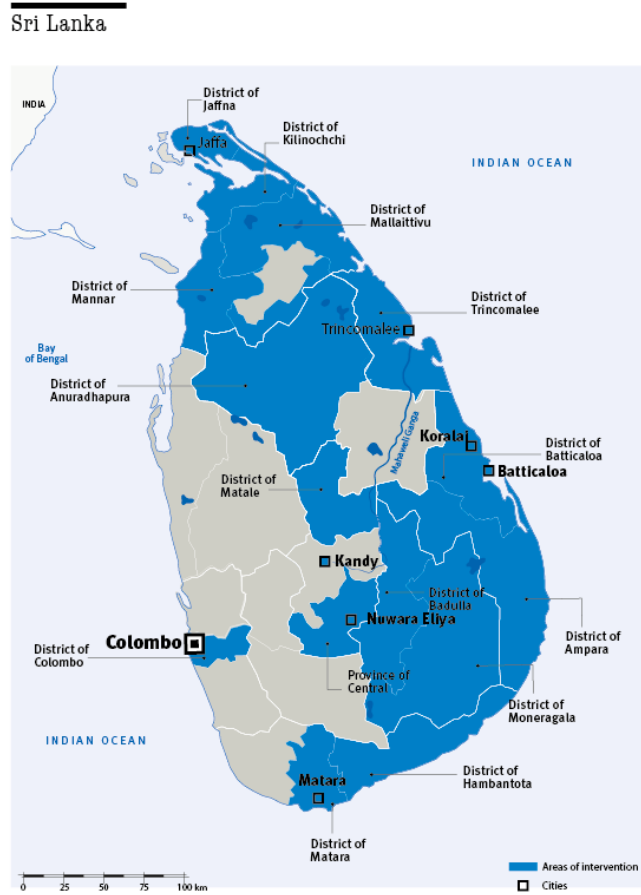
Projects

Title of Action	Domain	Donors	Location	Duration
Integrated economic development of Central and Uva Provinces of Sri Lanka	INCLUSION (LIVELIHOOD)	EU	Central & Uva Provinces (Nuwara eliya Matale Badulla et Moneragala)	14/07/2017-13/07/2021
Strengthening Civil Society in Sri Lanka: Empowering women for inclusive and sustainable transitional justice and reconciliation	CSO SUPPORT	DRL	8 districts in the Northern, Eastern, North Central, Central and Southern provinces	08/08/2017-29/02/2020
Stronger CSOs in the Northern Province for improved livelihoods of vulnerable persons	CSO SUPPORT	EU (CSO/LA)	Northern province	01/01/2018-31/12/2021
Introducing Sports for Peace, Inclusion and Reconciliation (INSPIRE) Sri Lanka	INCLUSION (SPORTS)	UEFA	Sri Lanka - Eastern Province:	15/09/2018-15/11/2019





<p>UNPBF</p>  <p>United Nations Peacebuilding Fund</p>	<p>US Department of State, DRL</p> 
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HI team in Sri Lanka



HI Sri Lanka operates with 62 staff members. HI maintains a country office in Colombo and field offices in Batticaloa, Kilinochchi, Kottagale and Matale, including project and support service teams. In Trincomalee, Kandy, Matara, Badulla, Jaffna and Moneragala HI project teams are based in offices run by partner organization.

Projects ongoing: Sectors of services where HI conducts projects and focus on operational partnerships

VI – Scope of Intervention					
Sector	Objectives	Type of intervention	Target Beneficiaries	Partners	Place
 Rehabilitation	Increase access to rehabilitation services	1) Ensure continued rehabilitation service/treatment of children with clubfoot, (on-going)	Children born with clubfoot and their parents	Lady Ridgeway Hospital for Children	Colombo with planned expansion to Central and Southern provinces
		2) Support to rehabilitation centers in the Northern province (to be developed)			
		3) Support to National Mine Action Centre to define and implement assistance to victim strategy and implementation plan. (to be developed)	Persons with disability and more particularly landmine survivors	MoH NMAC	Northern province
 Inclusive Livelihood	To sustainably improve the livelihoods of vulnerable people through the promotion of an integrated, climate resilient and inclusive socio-economic development - Ongoing.	1) CSO strengthening to better participate in inclusive governance actions, (on-going)	Vulnerable persons women, youth, people with disabilities, IDPs, returnees, below or near the poverty line People with low coping	CAMID, Employers Federation of Sri Lanka ACTED CEFENET Viluthu JSAC Human Development Organization, Future in our hands	Districts of Ampara, Batticaloa, Trincomalee Matale Nuwara Elyia Moneragala Badulla Mannar, Kilinochchki Mullaitivu Jaffna
		2) To strengthen the capacities of CSOs to support the socio-economic inclusion of vulnerable groups, especially women and persons with disabilities (on-going)			
		3) Improved access and service delivery of livelihood departments,			
		4) Market access/linkages for vulnerable people (on-going)			
		5) Inclusion of vulnerable people in profitable value chains (on-going)			
		6) DRR mainstreaming into economic development initiatives (on-going)			

		7) Short term humanitarian assistance to communities affected by natural disaster (on-going)	mechanisms in the aftermath of a natural disaster	ACTED World Vision SCI Oxfam Plan	National level
Rights and policy	Prioritizes reconciliation dialogue towards a shared vision, and cooperative development towards inclusion and social cohesion to advance reconciliation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Strengthening the capacity of women of diverse ethnicity, religion, language and social and economic situation to participate in TJR processes (on-going) 2) Bring together different social groups across dividing lines, to address social and economic disparities which fuel divisions and racially motivated communal violence via broadly inclusive decision making processes of local development planning and resource allocation (under development) 	<p>Women with and without disabilities and women groups in 8 districts of Sri Lanka</p> <p>Marginalized and excluded groups.</p>	<p>Viluthu, Women Development Centre Search for Common Ground CBPR,</p>	<p>Ampara, Anuradapura, Hambantota, Jaffna, Kilinochchi, Matara, Moneragala, Trincomalee With progressive national expansion</p>

